QUILL

2023-2026

Multidisciplinary Magazine

Inspiring • Celebrating Creativity • Shaping Future



असतो मा सद्गमय

KRM DAV COLLEGE
NAKODAR

KRM DAV COLLEGE
NAKODAR

(Affiliated to Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar)

डी ए वी गान

अविरल निर्मल सलिल सदय,
ज्ञान प्रदायिनी ज्योतिर्मय,
हो चहुँदिश उद्घोष अभय ।
डी ए वी जय जय ।।
प्रबल प्रवाहमयी नित-नूतन
जीवन दायिनी सदा सनातन
वेद प्रणीता
परम पुनीता
यह धारा अक्षय
डी ए वी जय जय ।।
दयानन्द से प्रेम-भक्ति ले
हंसराज से त्याग-शक्ति ले
धर्म-भक्ति का
राष्ट्र-शक्ति का
हो दिनमान उदय
डी ए वी जय जय ।।
सुख समृद्धि इसकी लहरें,
प्रेम शान्ति इसके तट ठहरे,
सघन शान्तिमय
प्रबल कान्तिमय
लिए अटल निश्चय
डी ए वी जय जय ।।



MAHARISHI SWAMI DAYANAND SARASWATI

(1824-1883)

INDIAN PHILOSOPHER, SOCIAL REFORMER & THE FOUNDER OF ARYA SAMAJ

OUR INSPIRATION OUR LEGACY OUR GUIDANCE



MAHATMA HANSRAJ
(1864–1938)

POONAM SURI JI
PRESIDENT
DAV COLLEGE MANAGING COMMITTEE





Message

Dr Anoop Kumar
(National Coordinator, DAVCMC, New Delhi)

It gives me immense pleasure to know that KRM DAV College, Nakodar has planned to put out an online edition of the college magazine QUILL on its portal. I congratulate the Principal, Editor-in-Chief and different editors and contributors on this occasion. A college magazine is a prized book in the age of AI. It gives an opportunity to faculty and students to dive deeper into their hidden talent. In the modern technological age where AI slop overshadows genuine creative skills, a magazine like QUILL comes as a whiff of fresh air. It is zephyr in the musty air.

KRM DAV College, Nakodar has always been in the vanguard of promoting creative ideas and creativity. Its continuous efforts have produced a raft of artists and literary figures.

Once again, I congratulate the Principal and all the stakeholders of the college for bringing out an online edition of the college magazine.

With best wishes,

Dr Anoop Kumar
National Co-ordinator (Colleges)
DAVCMC, New Delhi



Message

From the desk of the Principal

I feel happy to share the news that the online edition of the college magazine QUILL is in the public domain now. It can now be accessed by clicking on the website of the college.

The magazine covers articles, stories, poems, and other valuable literary material. It is a creative attempt by creative writers of the institute.The faculty and the students have contributed their material to the magazine. It is an age of technology. AI runs the show here. But the magazine has given an opportunity to the staff and students to explore their hidden talent.

I congratulate all the stakeholders of the magazine. I assure you that the college will keep exploring the latent talent of the faculty and the students.

Educationally yours,

Dr Salil Kumar
Principal



Message

From the desk of Editor-in-Chief

I feel elated to place the latest edition of the college magazine in your hands. The magazine has been brought about by the strenuous efforts of the Principal, the editors of its different sections, and the contributors.The magazine is not just a block of written texts. In fact, it is a peep into the minds of the contributors. In brief, the magazine provides a platform to staff and students to give free flow to their feelings.

As humans are facing the onslaught of technology, it is really difficult for them to adopt creativity.Technology is not bad per se. It is man's friend. Since man has surrendered to it, technology has destroyed man's creativity. Thus, the college magazine is an attempt to pull the man (here students) out of the morass of smartphones and revive their creative interests. Hence, the magazine is a small but sincere attempt to both develop and chisel the creative skills of students. Besides, it has another lofty aim.The magazine is a humble effort to make students think over a range of issues that beset society. This, though outwardly seems a plain activity bereft of enthusiasm, it can ignite minds.

Ideas spring in creative minds. Creative ideas can introduce a seismic shift in the lives of humans. Hence, a free flow of such great ideasshould be encouraged welcomed. 'Quill' is a step in that direction.

Editor-in-Chief
Rajan Kapoor

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SCIENCES
Latest Reseach, Innovation & Scientific Discoveries

COMPUTER SCIENCES
Artificial Intelligence, Programming, Cyber security, Data Science, Robotics & student Project

COMMERCE
Business Trends Enterpreneurship, Finance, Banking & Economic Perspectives

HOME SCIENCES
Nutrition, Health, L:ifestyle, Fashion, Interior Designing and Family Resource Management.

LANGUAGES
- HINDI
- PUNJABI
- SANSKRIT
- ENGLISH

Poetry, Essays, Stories, Literary Articles and Creative Writing.

SPECIAL SECTION
(75 years of India's Freedom)

Theme

KNOWLEDGE • INNOVATION • CULTURE • EXCELLENCE

Empowering Students / Inspring Innovation Creating Leaders

Volume 2023-2026

ENGLISH

EDITOR



Madhvi Sharma

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Editorial

There is no limit to the power of human mind. Effective application of mind can generate solution to any problem in the world. But it is challenging to calm our mind for more than a few seconds. Most of the time our mind is wandering around in the past or in the future instead of focusing on the present. It is full of thoughts that are not at all connected with what is actually happening at the moment. A full mind is not rooted in the present moment. It is a busy word. In the haste to perform necessary tasks we may fail to keep connection with the present moment. We become oblivious to what we are doing and how we are feeling. However, if we stop for a moment to take notice of our surroundings, to take in the colour of the sky, the feel of the Sun or the air on our skin, we are practising "mindfulness".

"Mindfulness" is the practice of purposely focusing our attention on the present moment and accepting it without judgement. Originally associated with Buddhist philosophy, the term "mindfulness" comes from the Sanskrit word "Smriti" which literally translates to "that which is remembered". From this we can understand mindfulness as remembering to pay attention to our present moment experience. It implies complete awareness of our thoughts, emotions and experiences on a moment to moment basis. By controlling our mind we teach it to be still, calm and focused.

Mindfulness is a technique that recognizes interconnectedness of mind and body. It works by directing our focus to the present moment and away from other thoughts. Almost any activity can be carried out with mindful awareness. It can be practised during formal meditation or during everyday activities like cooking, cleaning or walking. Mindfulness has been scientifically found to benefit both psychological and physical health. It regulates emotions, reduces stress and enhances overall happiness. So if you feel restless and anxious, you can't stop thinking, you can't deal with an unpleasant emotion, take a moment to check yourself and be more mindful.

Madhvi Sharma
Department of English

BOOKS vs SOCIAL MEDIA

One child, one teacher, one book, and one pen can change The World. Books are the treasure of knowledge, whether fresh or stale. They act as boosters and give power to our imagination. Just as a young boy takes a protein diet to build his muscles, books can be read to sharpen the brain. Nowadays, students have divorced books. They are pulled towards social media . They spend their considerable time on micro blogging sites. This consumes their energy. As their energy gets sapped, they turn their backs on books. Books help a student travel through the minds of great men. They have the power to enlighten them. On the contrary, social media cannot help students to establish a connect with wise men. Therefore, students should move to the tried and tested world of books.

Rekha Rani
Assistant Librarian

Walk and Talk to Happiness

Modern man is in the grip of stress. Thanks to fast- paced life! His hectic life style has virtually cut him off his friends, relatives and family members. Since man has disconnected and distanced himself from his tribe, the twin monsters of anxiety and melancholy have taken modern him to its vise -like grip, turning his life into hell, bereft of excitement and enthusiasm. Besides, continuous stress has also pushed him to the bottomless pit of depression. It is pity that whosoever we meet and interact, he seems to be depressed. He enlists a litany of jeremiads against life once you ask him to open up. Why does happiness elude us? Why are we suffering despite being blessed with all the materialistic bounties of life? Ironically, we're too busy to ponder over these questions. Since man is locked in a rat race to pile up unnecessary objects, he has gone off the track. Man needs to reboot himself if he wishes to lead a cool and calm life. A ten minute talk with a friend can add ten meaningful years to life. Gossiping with friends and relatives can pep up mood and drive away anxiety.

Doctors strongly recommend half an hour brisk walk everyday to keep heart strong and kicking. However, they add that if the walk is done in the company of friends, then its effect is altogether different. Talk and walk releases serotonin, a happiness hormone in the body which, in turn, helps combat stress. One can take a leaf out of the book of birds and animals in this regard. Birds and animals, of course not all, fly and move in groups. Have you ever observed the swarm of sparrows chirping in the sky? A parliament of crows descends and dashes on an area where food is served. These rooks often caw in unison to inform their brethren that it is time to feast on crumbs of food and therefore they should head to the venue without any delay! The flock of sheep also moves to the meadows in unison with martinet discipline. This behaviour of birds and animals keeps them together and boosts their confidence. In the past, humans would live in caves. Butthey would hunt, cook and eat together. Joint family system, which had unfortunately been destroyed by over competitive life, was the best system to keep frustration at bay. In the present fast- paced life, villagers holds an edge over urbanites. The lovely sight of the oldies playing at cards under the shade of a tree on a bright sunny day across villages is often soothing to eyes. On the other hand, a metro resident remains on his toes and gets little time to sit with his friends and gossip over politics, sports, andmovies. The best way to de-stress is to play fun games with family members before one goes to sleep. One should walk and talk with colleagues at the workplace to beat stress. There is a famous saying in Punjabi: 'Ekla ta rukh vi na hova in' `(No tree should be solitary).

Remember,' Those who walk and talk together live longer than those who remain cooped up in their shells'.

Prof Sameer Sabherwal
Dept. of Chemistry

Computer Computer Computer

Computer is the subject where all is well/
But everything in it is just some hell/
The monitor shows us what we do
What we do, what we do
The monitor shows us what we do
On our computer
Java is a subject full of doubt/
Which makes our mind upside down/
Python is subject full of interest/
The teacher gives us awful looks/
C is start up language
When we stare her like fools/
Excell spreadsheet is easy in theory/
Ms word is easy in creativity
But in practicals it makes me feel sorry/
Paint is a fun for children/
The teacher gives us homework and say do it now/
But it's out of mind so I say how /
This poem is short as i am going down/
Meet u tommorow as i need a sleep now/



Ms. Manisha Rani

Jokes for College Magazine

1. The irony: stage speakers go silent before bullies,
   and bullies go silent before the stage.

2. Only during exams do I realize why my college has so many benches.
   Turns out, we actually have students to fill them.

Prathampal Singh
B.A. Second Semester
Roll No. 3090

Confidence: A Product of Clarity and Consistency

Many successful people say that confidence is the key to success in life. One of India's most famous cricketers, M.S. Dhoni, once said that a confident person with less knowledge can still win against someone with lots of knowledge but no self-belief. Why do such people believe this? Let's understand.

We often see people who are not confident—but not in every situation. A person might feel nervous while speaking on stage but drive a car with full confidence. For some people, driving is as easy as eating food, but for others, it's very difficult. Why is that? Because confidence depends on the situation. It depends on what task we are doing and where we are doing it. We feel confident when we believe we can handle something.

Still, some people push themselves forward even when they are nervous, while others give up before even trying. Why is this? There are many reasons behind it, but they mostly fall under two main points: clarity and consistency.

1. Clarity

*Getting the right information, which becomes useful knowledge
*Learning from our past experiences
*Having good self-respect
*Knowing the difference between needs and wants
*Not trying to impress everyone
*Understanding the real value of our goals
*Avoiding time-wasting and unimportant content

Clarity means knowing what we are doing and why we are doing it. When we have a clear goal and purpose, we feel more confident. Confidence comes from understanding—not from faking. And that understanding comes from our life experiences, honest thinking, and knowing what is truly important.

A person with clarity doesn't waste energy showing off. Instead, they focus on growing and improving.

2. Consistency

*Doing something regularly and building a routine
*Having discipline to stay focused
*Being in a positive and supportive environment

Consistency helps turn clarity into strength. Even if you are clear about your goal, it means nothing if you don't work on it daily. Small and regular efforts create good habits. These habits slowly build real confidence. Whether it's practicing a skill or learning to stay calm, the more often you do it, the easier it becomes. Also, staying around good people and a positive environment helps you continue, even when you don't feel motivated.

Conclusion

In my opinion, everyone wants to fly high in life, but fears and insecurities hold them down. These fears often come from society's rules—rules about how you should look, how rich you should be, what school you should go to, and even who your friends should be. All these things make people feel less than others.

To build true confidence, we need to break these limits. Don't live life based on what others say. Know your worth, be clear about your goals, and stay consistent. That's how we live with confidence—not just surviving, but truly living.

Live the best life you can—your way.

Prathampal Singh
B.A. Second Semester

Like English

Like English
Cause I want to accomplish,
It has opened my mind
It's where all the things I find.
Sometimes we talk too much about Mr. Brown
And I feel myself down,
But nothing compares with this class
Especially if I get the grade "pass".

By reading books or listening to music
I learn about the world full of magic,
Realizing that distances are nothing
We do not forget about the meaning.

English is a bridge to a new world
Let's go there word by word,
Having fun is the key
Reaching the one we want to be.

Harmanjeet Kaur
Class- BSc (Computer Science) Sem 3
Roll no _ 4501

MOUNTAIN



Stretch above land, into their peak,
It is the sky, they constantly seek.
In the far distance, we notice their height,
A view from the top-spectacular site!
Closely positioned, to form a range,
Human eyes, won't notice them change.
Not a prisoner, to immediate time,
Challenges many; unforgiving climb.
So much more, beyond their beauty,
Sheltering species, that is their duty,
Mountains are members, of the nature we know
Way at the top, they often have snow.

Rajni
BA(Sem 5)
Roll no 5209

Pride Hath a Fall

One should not feel proud of one's achievements. The moment a man is overtaken by arrogance, his downfall is ensured. Ravana was the quintessence of this dictum. When his brother, Vibishan, pleaded with him to rectify his mistake, he paid no heed to him. Rather, he admonished him for being pro- enemy. Furthermore, he vainly told his brother that he being blessed by Shiva could never be conquered. But his navel was pierced and his ten heads were severed ! Hiranyakashyap was another arrogant king who met with a similar fate. Arrogance cost Duryodhana and his clan dear as well. Arrogance turns a man selfish. Besides, it clouds his power of reasoning. An arrogant person often fails to distinguish between right and wrong. Here is a story that explains how arrogance led to the downfall of an arrogant soul. Once there's a tailor in a village. All the villagers would come to him to get their cloths stitched. He was earning a lot of money as he was the only tailor in the village.This turned him to an arrogant soul. His language became indecent. When the customers complained him of the deficiencies of his stitching, he would often abuse them. As villagers had no alternative, they would go to him only. One day, a poor woman, who knew how to stitch, came to the tailor and begged for employment. The arrogant tailor shooed her away without realising its consequences. The lady managed to buy a sewing machine from her savings and started a tailor shop in the village.Her behaviour was nice. So was her stitching. The customers left the foul- mouthed tailor and started getting their cloths stitched from the lady. As a result of it, the business of the tailor took a hit. It made the tailor angry and upset. Realising the poor state of mind of her husband, the wife of the tailor approached the lady tailor and struck a deal with her. She paid her a handsome amount money and bought her shop. Besides, she also made the lady leave the village.But,the tailor was not aware of the deal. In the meantime, he set the lady tailor's shop on fire. When he came to know about the deal, he wept loudly.

The message of the story is loud and clear. Pride is the enemy of man. It blurs his power of thinking.The modern princes, princesses and politicians should take a leaf out of the story of the arrogant tailor and mend their ways. If they continue to display their arrogant behaviour, voters may set their 'shop' on fire.

Neha
BA Semester-3

NATURE IS EVERY WHERE

NATURE is every where .
NATURE is every where you go
Every thing that lives and grow .
Is nature .
Animals
Big and small.
Nature is plant that grow so tall.
Nature is beautiful in every way.
Wonderful, exciting
AND needs our care .
so listen, learn and do your part to keep nature beautiful forever .

Maninder kaur
Class- BA Sem 5
Roll no 5216

Revisiting Gandhi

On January 30, 1948, Gandhi fell to the bullets of an assassin.Gandhi was a true secular leader who was drawn into the fold of secular philosophy by his mother. Gandhi's mother, Putlibai, was a devout Hindu. But her conduct was secular. She was a member of a Hindu sect known as Pranami, which strongly believed that all religions sprouted from the same eternal being. Its scripture never discriminated between Quran and Vedas. Putlibai's syncretic values left an abiding influence on Gandhi. Gandhi drew inspiration from scriptures of all the religions. However, the central challenge that he faced throughout his life was how to forge an unbreakable unity between Hindus and Muslims. He gave up his life for this noble cause. It is unfortunate that a man who vehemently opposed the partition of the country was erroneously blamed for a crime which he never even dreamt in his life. Gandhi was against the idea of the division of India. He drafted a strongly worded letter against Cripps Mission that slyly favoured the division of India. Unfortunately, he failed to prevent the division of India and the country was cut in twain. When the British government traduced Gandhi for his being in cahoots with the advancing Japanese forces, Gandhi denied the allegation. His rebuttal was philosophical. In a missive that he wrote to Churchill, he countered the British propaganda and informed the British PM that he never countenanced violence or its perpetrators. Gandhi sent cables to both Hitler and Mussolini and appealed to them to shun the path of violence and sit on negotiating table to resolve all the differences with their perceived enemies. It was however a different matter that the cables were never delivered to those for whom they were meant.

Gandhi's philosophy is still relevant in today's turbulent times.The world is in the grip of communal strife. Humans are killing humans. Ukraine- Russia war has threatened world peace. Gandhi's philosophy of non- violence and peace can pull mankind out of the quicksand of crisis he has slipped into. His philosophy can restore order and end the turmoil. The real tribute to Gandhi on his 75th martyrdom day will be that the world should take a leaf out of his book and make sincere efforts to walk on the path shown by him.

Prof Rajan Kapoor
Department of English

YOUR BEST

If you always try your best
Then you'll never have to wonder
About what you could have done
If you'd summoned all your thunder

And if your best
Was not as good
As you hoped it would be
You still could say
“I gave today,
All that I had in me.”

Prabhdeep Kaur
Class- +1 commerce
Roll no 1412

Do Good, Have Good

The adage 'Do good, have good' is as old as human civilization is. It is commonly believed that those who do good to others often hit the jackpot. Here is an anecdote to understand how this principle works. Once a king got a road built. To know whether the road was laid well or not, he organised a walkathon. To make people bring the true picture of the road to his notice, the king announced a prize. It was trumpeted across the kingdom that the king would give away gold coins to anyone who succeeded in presenting the real picture of the road to him. Many people took part in the competition. All the participants praised the king for getting a road built where seamless mobility could be easily achieved. In short, everyone spoke in favour of the road. None uttered a word against it. However, everyone lodged a complaint against the contractor. They alleged that the contractor left the gravel on the road. Consequently, it made their journey both risky and difficult. They sought punishment for the careless contractor. Besides, They requested the king to get the gravel removed from the road. This would make the travel on the road smooth, they told the king.

It took a whole day for the king to attend to the 'common complaint' of the participants. Finally, the moment to announce the winner drew close. However, the king was informed that an old man was still on his way, and the king should also listen to him before announcing the winner. The king waited for the participant. After a few minutes, the old man appeared before the king. At the outset, he felt sorry for being late and making the king wait. Then, he gave his assessment of the road, which was in fact a repetition of what others had already told the king. The reply of the old man irritated the king. In exasperation, he questioned the old man as to what made him take one hell of time to cover the road.

'My Lord!' As I started removing the gravel from the road, I got late', he told the king politely. Then he handed over a cloth bag full of gold coins to the king. On being asked f where he got the bag from, the old man replied that the bag was lying buried under the mountain of the gravel. When he was trying to remove it, he hit upon the bag. After listening to the old man,the king embraced him and handed over the bag back to him.

'I intentionally got a cloth bag of gold coins placed under the heap of the gravel. I wanted to give away this bag as a prize to someone who would clear the obstacle from the path of others! Readers, I hope you got the message.

Manjinder Kaur
BA Sem- V
Roll No- 1412

Thread

I don't know you,
You don't know me.
We're strangers!
Yet stitched by a common thread,
A THREAD of humanity!

Ishu
BCOM Semester - V

If winter comes, can benefits be far behind!

Winter is often dubbed as the coldest and harshest season.The bone-piercing cold waves during winter immobilise body. Besides, it causes a torrent of mild to severe ailments. So, a large chunk of people, especially the oldies detest winter. But, all is not bad about it. On the contrary, winter offers a host of benefits. One can lie or sit curled up in bed, all snug and warm without feeling the undue stress to wake up before the sun rises (foggy clouds blot out the sun). This is the first benefit that comes with winter. As morning walk almost becomes a difficult exercise in a foggy weather, the question to leave bed seldom arises.This makes the whole universe descends on the bedroom. With the bedroom turning into a hive of activities, all the daily operations are monitored and conducted from here. The early morning cuppa of piping hot tea is welcomed in the cosy bedroom. The cup of scalding tea is sipped inside the 'quilt'. With bathroom's taps presenting

a picture of snakes spreading their 'cold' fangs, the restriction to have a compulsory bath is automatically lifted. As a cap crowns a head during winter, the need to dye grey hair or hide a bald head also takes a backseat. Likewise, a lazy soul is spared from the strenuous task of ironing his or her shirt. A pullover hides folds and creases of his or her shirt! The youngsters wear glittering and fluffy jackets to impress eachother.

Winter holds a special significance for booze lovers.They enjoy the most during this season.They crowd roadside eateries selling fish pakoras (fritters) or kababs and wash them down with liquor.They quaff, dance and sing only to wobble back to their homes.The vegetarians also make most of this season.They eat a variety of home cooked dishes to beat the chill. Aloo tikki, samosas and pakoras are taken in abundance to satiate the palate.These items are gulped with endless cups of coffee or tea. Winter pushes up the sale of warm clothes, and extreme winter pushes the sale exponentially.The shopkeepers whose businesses have gone belly-up in the previous seasons for one reason or the other register huge profits during extreme winter. As tourists throng to hills to see snow -capped hills, winter brings smile on the faces of hoteliers and vendors.

Winter generates employment for tea and pakora makers.The small time vendors selling raivaris, mungflis, gur, gachak and other odds and ends make fast bucks. The sale of kites and thread also goes up during this period of the year. Besides, winter gives fillip to the traditional art of knitting sweaters.The demand for woolen loops witnesses a surge.

Thus, winter is a win-win season for all. Let us welcome it with open arms to feel its warmth!

Lubahna
BA Sem–Vth

Frailty, thy name is NOT woman!

Who says that women are weak? This world is abound with stories of brave women who showed extraordinary courage and grit in the face of overwhelming odds. I know one such courageous lady who lost her husband at a very young age but overcame her grief in the most spectacular manner. After the death of her husband, the responsibility to feed, nurture and nurse her two little kids fell upon her young shoulders. As odds were stacked against her, she decided to end her life. She conceived a fool proof plan to execute her suicide. She decided to jump into the river after the immersion of the ashes of her husband. And, to minimize her chances of survival, she chose to dive in the river at a junction where the water flowed gushingly. On the fateful day, she reached near the spot where the river was in spate. Her two little kids were holding on to her trembling hands. The moment she was about to jump into the river, the little hands felt the slip and held their mother firmly. 'Mummy, take care! You will fall into the river. Papa has already gone somewhere, and he has yet to reach home. If you fall into the river, then who will give us food?,' mumbled the little girl. The mother was overpowered by strong emotions after hearing the feeble cry of her girl and she immediately dropped the idea of committing suicide. The lady who was hell bent upon ending her life a minute before was seen praying to the river Ganges that she should be given a long stay on earth so that she could take care of her kids. At that moment, the wife in her died and the mother resurrected! Then, she pursued her M.phil course, qualified it and got the job of a college lecturer. Employment shielded her family from the vagaries of poverty and hunger. She invested her hard earned money in two constructive ventures: building a home and educating her kids. Then, she also took on useless social norms and customs and faced the world with grit. She would often smear lipstick and wear gaudy clothes. To make her kids happy who often complained her of attending their Parents- Teacher Meeting in plain clothes sans cosmetics, she went against the orthodox societal restrictions and defied all injunctions. This was how she faced the challenges of life.
Really, sky is the limit for women.

Simran
BA Semester -3

After Rain

It is something I love, something that I enjoy,
Birds chirping on trees, flying high in the sky,
Earthworms coming to leech on soil,
Children dancing in the rain.
Something that enhances my mood,
Something that rejuvenates my soul,
in the fresh armosphere.
How refreshing it is!
Even the dull fields in the sun appear bright and lusturous.
The foilage at the roadside,
The dripping water of leaves,
The verdant fields,
This is something I wait for it every day.

Sejalpreet Kaur
Class-Bsc semester 2nd
Roll no-3301

Doing Small Things Own Pleasure!

Enjoy the little things in life because one day you'll look back and realise they were the big things", said a philosopher. How apposite the statement is! Alas, humans ignore small things and run after big things.

That big things offer big pleasure and small things offer small pleasure is an absurd thinking. If a student cracks civil services exam, it shall give him immense pleasure. The reason is obvious: he has achieved something big. On other hand, the publication of a poem or an article of a budding writer in a newspaper may give him more pleasure than what an IAS aspirant has otherwise got after cracking the civil services exam. A selfie with a girl friend or boy friend can enthuse and energise more than what otherwise watching a three hour long romantic movie will do. Taking a half an hour walk with a bosom friend can add more flexibility to the muscles than doing a strenuous workout at a gym will do. Humans by default are mad after big things. They are slave to size. They live and grow under the false notion that pleasure has a direct relation to the hugeness of the task accomplished. Extending a helping hand to one's better half in peeling off the skin of the peas may add more shine and strength to relations than giving her an expensive gift. Washing dishes or mopping the floor when the maid is on leave may release serotonin, a happiness hormone in the body. Making your grandson or granddaughter complete her homework may provide the bliss that shall outweigh the happiness that one otherwise experiences after writing a PhD thesis.

Doing small things offers a host of benefits. As a small task is often achievable, it does not put unnecessary burden on mind. And, when the task is accomplished, it gives a sense of satisfaction; a feeling of triumph. The sense of victory stimulates nerves which, in turn, trigger blood purifying chemicals in the body. This keeps a person physically, emotionally and mentally fit. Besides, it keeps the waves of depression that otherwise continuously rage in the mind at bay. All studies point to the fact that those who engage themselves in small tasks live happily and longer. Japanese who normally live beyond 100 follow this simple technique. They call it Ikighai. Japanese never set big targets. On the contrary, they chase small and achievable targets. They lock themselves into simple but meaningful activities. They dust up their homes, wash cars, cook fish, water the plants et al. These small activities keep them agile and active. Besides, they team up with their neigbours to accomplish tasks which seem to be gigantic. This approach brings down the scale of the task from big to small. Once it happens, the task is easily tackled and executed. Remember the great words of Mother Teresa. She said, "we cannot all do great things, but we can do small things with great love".

PardeepKumar
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Menace

Sitting alone, sitting in an infested place, overuse of social media, study more than required etc can be called menace. Sometimes, we find ourselves alone in a crowded place and sometimes we enjoy the vibe being alone. Everything cannot be permanent. This is the rule of nature. Life on the Mars was not permanent, life in forgotten civilisations was not transient. Our stay on the earth is not permanent and still we are lost all around ourselves. Being a child, we spent more time with parents but being a teenager you start getting attracted to our peers. Isn't it menace? Why everything cannot be balanced in this nature? Plants and flowers wilt but nature itself balances the whole world of flora and fauna. Some solely interested in their ownselves but more than half of the world population is lost in the world that is not theirs. Living in present and minding somewhere else is menace.

Sejalpreet Kaur
Class-Bsc semester 2nd

Tit-Bit

- "Make each day your masterpiece."
- "Don't wish for it, work for it."
- "The best way to predict the future is to create it."
- "Obstacles are detours in the right direction."
- "Live in such a way that your story is worth telling."
- "We are the authors of tomorrow's history."
- "Life is a song - sing it. Life is a game - play it. Life is a challenge - meet it. Life is a dream - realize it. Life is a sacrifice - offer it. Life is love - enjoy it."
- "Don't be afraid to shine. The world needs your light."
- "Yesterday is history, tomorrow is a mystery, today is a gift, that's why it's called the present."
- "When you feel like giving up, remember why you started."
- "The only person you need to be better than is the person you were yesterday."
- "History teaches us that nothing is ever completely lost or completely new.
- "Your life is a chapter in the book of humanity

Neha
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5012

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ

ਸੰਪਾਦਕ



ਡਾ. ਤੇਜਿੰਦਰ ਵਿਰਲੀ
ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ

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ਸਾਹਿਤ ਸਿਰਜਣਾ ਦਾ ਆਰੰਭ

ਸਾਹਿਤ ਸਿਰਜਣਾ ਤੇ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੀ ਸਮਝ ਦਾ ਅਮਲ ਸਾਰੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਨਾਲ ਨਾਲ ਚੱਲਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਦੋਂ ਜਵਾਨੀ ਦੀ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਅੰਗੜਾਈ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਲੈਂਦਾ ਉਦੋਂ ਤੋਂ ਹੀ ਕਾਲਪਨਿਕ ਉਡਾਰੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਸੂਝ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਪੀ ਪੈਨ ਚੁੱਕਣ ਲਈ ਮਜਬੂਰ ਕਰ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਕਸਰ ਦੇਖਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਆਪਣੀ ਚੜਦੀ ਜਵਾਨੀ ਦੇ ਵਰਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਰ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਜੋ ਅੱਖਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਗਿਆਤਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਲਿਖਣ ਵੱਲ ਰੁਚਿਤ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਹਦੀਆਂ ਇਹ ਰੁਚੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਜੇ ਕੋਈ ਸਹੀ ਮਾਰਗ ਦਿਸ਼ਾ ਮਿਲ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਯਕੀਨਨ ਉਹ ਇੱਕ ਵਧੀਆ ਸਾਹਿਤਕਾਰ ਤੇ ਸਮਾਜ ਦਾ ਰਾਹ ਦਸੇਰਾ ਵੀ ਬਣ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਾਲਜ ਅਧਿਆਪਨ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਜ ਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਮੈਂ ਆਪਣੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਨੇਕਾਂ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਖਿਆ ਜਿਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਾਗਜ਼ ਉੱਪਰ ਕਲਮ ਚਲਾਉਂਦਿਆਂ ਸਾਹਿਤਿਕ ਸਫਰ ਦਾ ਆਗਾਜ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਇੱਕ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਦੀ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀ ਤੋਂ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਲਿਖਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੜਨ ਸਮਝਣਾ ਮਾਨਣਾ ਸੁਧਾਰਨਾ ਇੱਕ ਸਹਿਜ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਿਆ ਹੈ ਇਕ ਆਲੋਚਕ ਦੀ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀ ਤੋਂ ਉਹ ਕੱਚੀਆਂ ਬੇਸਮਝੀ ਪੁਰ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਹਰ ਵੱਡੇ ਸਾਹਿਤਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਦਾ ਆਰੰਭਲਾ ਸਫਰ ਇਸੇ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਿਆ ਤੋਂ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕੀਤਾ ਸੀ ਮੈਂ ਪਿਛਲੇ ਲੰਬੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਤੋਂ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਮੈਗਜੀਨ ਦਾ ਸੰਪਾਦਕ ਹੋਣ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਨਾਲ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਚਾਰਧਾਰਕ ਚੇਤਨਾ ਦਾ ਦੀਵਾ ਜਗਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਕਾਰਜ ਕਰਦਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਮੈਂ ਸਦਾ ਹੀ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਿਲੇਬਸ ਦੀਆਂ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਨਿਕਲ ਕੇ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਨਾ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਾਰਜ ਦੇ ਹਸੀਨ ਤੇ ਰੰਗੀਨ ਦਿਲ ਬਹੁਤੀ ਵਾਰ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਦੇ ਅਧਿਅਨ ਤੋਂ ਬੇਮੁਖ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਪਰੰਤੂ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਇਸ ਲਗਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਲੱਗ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਉਹ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਸਿਰਜਣਾ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਲੱਗ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਥੇ ਵਧੀਆ ਇਨਸਾਨ ਵੀ ਬਣ ਨਿਬੜਦੇ ਹਨ

ਹਥਲੇ ਮੈਗਜ਼ੀਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੈਂ ਕੁਝ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਅਜਿਹੀਆਂ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਰੂਬਰੂ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਆਸ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਮੇਰੇ ਇਹ ਪਿਆਰੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਇੱਕ ਦਿਨ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਜਗਤ ਦੇ ਚਮਕਦੇ ਸਿਤਾਰਿਆਂ ਵਜੋਂ ਜਾਣੇ ਜਾਣਗੇ।

ਡਾ ਤੇਜਿੰਦਰ ਵਿਰਲੀ

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ

ਹਰ ਕਿਰਤੀ ਦੀ ਮਾਂ 'ਚੋਂ ਤੇਰੇ ਅਕਸ ਦੇਖਾਂਗਾ ਮਾਂ

ਇਸਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਕਿ ਮਾਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਭਤੀਜਾ ਬੰਟੀ ਹਸਪਤਾਲ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਆਉਂਦਾ , ਮੈਂ ਹਸਪਤਾਲ ਦੀ ਐਮਰਜੈਂਸੀ ਦੇ ਬਾਹਰ ਖੜ੍ਹਾ ਸੀ । ਯਕੀਨਨ ਜਦੋਂ ਤੋਂ ਭਾਬੀ ਦਾ ਫ਼ੋਨ ਆਇਆ ਸੀ ਮੈਂ ਬੇਚੈਨ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਸਾਂ । ਜਿਵੇਂ ਭਾਬੀ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਇੱਕ ਲੱਤ ਤੇ ਇਕ ਬਾਂਹ ਖੜ੍ਹ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਮੇਰੀ ਹੋਸ਼ ਉੱਡ ਗਈ ਸੀ । ਵੱਡੇ ਭਰਾ ਦੇ ਅਚਾਨਕ ਤੁਰ ਜਾਣ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਮਾਂ ਕਦੀ ਵੀ ਪੂਰੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੰਦਰੁਸਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਹੋਈ । ਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਹਸਪਤਾਲ ਪਹੁੰਚਣ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਵੱਡੇ ਭਰਾ ਨੂੰ ਯਾਦ ਕਰਕੇ ਰੋ ਚੁੱਕਾ ਸਾਂ ਅੱਜ ਉਸਦੀ ਘਾਟ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਹੋਰ ਵੀ ਸ਼ਿੱਦਤ ਨਾਲ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਸੀ ।

ਆਪਣੇ ਵਾਕਫ਼ ਦੋਸਤ ਡਾਕਟਰ ਬੀ ਕੇ ਸੋਢੀ ਤੋਂ ਐਮਰਜੈਂਸੀ ਨੂੰ ਡੀਲ ਕਰਦੇ ਡਾਕਟਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਤਾ ਦੀ ਬਿਮਾਰੀ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਸਿਫ਼ਾਰਸ਼ ਲਈ ਫੋਨ ਕਰਵਾ ਚੁੱਕਾ ਸਾਂ। ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਪਿੰਡ ਤੋਂ ਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਆਉਣ ਦੀ ਉਡੀਕ ਹਸਪਤਾਲ ਦਾ ਹੋਰ ਅਮਲਾ ਫੈਲਾ ਵੀ ਬੜੀ ਤਿਆਰੀ ਨਾਲ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ। ।

ਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਟਰੇਚਰ ਤੇ ਪਾਉਂਦਿਆਂ ਮੈਂ ਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਹੱਥ ਨੂੰ ਫੜ੍ਹਿਆ ਉਹ ਠੰਡਾ ਸੀਤ ਸੀ । ਪਰ ਮਾਂ ਹੌਸਲੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੀ। " ਕੁਝ ਨੀ ਹੋਇਆ ਤੇਜਿੰਦਰ ਮੈਂ ਠੀਕ ਹਾਂ, ਛੋਟਾ ਜਿਹਾ ਅਟੈਕ ਹੋਇਆ ਸੀ ਮੈਂ ਬਚ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਾਂ । "ਸੀਟੀ ਸਕੈਨ , ਐਕਸਰੇ , ਈ ਸੀ ਜੀ , ਈਕੋ ਤੇ ਖ਼ੂਨ ਦੇ ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਕੁ ਸੈਂਪਲ ਪਲਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਲੈ ਲੈ ਗਏ । ਸ਼ਾਇਦ ਕਿਸੇ ਦਵਾਈ ਦਾ ਅਸਰ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਮਾਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਕੁਝ ਠੀਕ ਲੱਗ ਰਹੀ ਸੀ ।

ਮਾਂ ਨੇ ਸ਼ਾਇਦ ਮੇਰੀ ਘਬਰਾਹਟ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਖ ਲਿਆ ਸੀ ਇਸੇ ਲਈ ਹੀ ਉਹ ਬਾਰ ਬਾਰ ਆਖਦੀ ਸੀ "ਘਬਰਾ ਨਾ, ਮਰਦੀ ਨਹੀਂ ।" ਮਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਠੀਕ ਸੀ ਪਰ ਡਾਕਟਰ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਦੱਸ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ ਬ੍ਰੇਨ ਸਟਰੋਕ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ, ਬਹੱਤਰ ਘੰਟੇ ਅਜੇ ਕੁਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ । ਆਈ ਸੀ ਯੂ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਾਣ ਤੱਕ ਮਾਂ ਨੇ ਢੇਰ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਮੇਰੇ ਨਾਲ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ। ਕਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਦੱਸਣਾ ਹੈ ? ਕਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੱਸਣਾ? ਇਸ ਦੀ ਹਦਾਇਤ ਬੜੀ ਸਪਸ਼ਟ ਸੀ । " ਤੇਰੇ ਨਿੱਕੇ ਵੀਰ ਦਾ ਅੱਜ ਜਨਮ ਦਿਨ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਜ ਨਾ ਦੱਸੀਂ ਕੱਲ੍ਹ ਜਰੂਰ ਹੀ ਦੱਸ ਦੇਵੀ " ਮੈਂ ਹੈਰਾਨ ਸਾਂ ਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਹਾਲਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੀ ਵੀਰੇ ਦੀ ਖ਼ੁਸ਼ੀ ਦਾ ਵੱਧ ਖ਼ਿਆਲ ਸੀ ।

ਦੁਪਹਿਰੇ ਬਾਰਾਂ ਵਜੇ ਅਟੈਕ ਹੋਇਆ ਸੀ ਤੇ ਤਿੰਨ ਵਜੇ ਡਾਕਟਰ ਨੇ ਬਹੱਤਰ ਘੰਟੇ ਦਾ ਸਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਸੀ ਸ਼ਾਮ ਸੱਤ ਵਜੇ ਮੈਂ ਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਈਸੀਯੂ 'ਚ ਮਿਲਣ ਗਿਆ , ਮੇਰੇ ਨਾਲ ਮੇਰੀ ਡਾਕਟਰ ਬੇਟੀ ਸੰਵੇਦਨਾ ਵੀ ਸੀ। ਉਸ ਨੇ ਆਈ ਸੀ ਯੂ ਦੇ ਸਟਾਫ ਨਾਲ ਗੱਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਫਾਈਲ ਉੱਪਰ ਤਰਦੀ ਤਰਦੀ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਮਾਰੀ ਤੇ ਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਚੈਕ ਕੀਤਾ , ਤੇ ਮਾਂ ਦਾ ਹੱਥ ਫੜ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਤਸੱਲੀ ਦਿੰਦਿਆਂ ਕਿਹਾ " ਬੀਬੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਠੀਕ ਹੋ ਕੁਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਇਆ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ " ਮਿਲਣ ਦਾ ਸਮਾਂ ਜਿਉਂ ਹੀ ਸਮਾਪਤ ਹੋਇਆ ਅਸੀਂ ਦੋਨੇ ਜਾਣੇ ਬਾਹਰ ਆ ਗਏ ਬੇਟੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਅੱਖਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਅੱਥਰੂ ਸਨ ਤੇ ਗਲਾ ਭਰ ਆਇਆ ਸੀ , " ਪਾਪਾ ਬੀਬੀ ਨੇ ਠੀਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣਾ ਸੈਂਟਰ ਲਾਈਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਵੱਡਾ ਕਲੌਟ ਬਣ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਹਾਰਟ ਦੀ ਵਰਕਿੰਗ ਵੀ ਠੀਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਿਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਕਲੌਟ ਹੋਰ ਵੀ ਬਣ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਐਸੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੇਸ਼ੈਂਟ ਨੂੰ ਕੁਝ ਵੀ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਕੁਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ....." ਹੁਣ ਮੇਰੇ ਕੰਨ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਸੁਣਨਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਚਾਉਦੇ ਸਨ ਪਰ ਉਹ ਪੌੜੀ ਉਤਰਦੀ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਮਾਤਾ ਦੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਬਾਰੇ ਦੱਸੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਸੀ ਜਦਕਿ ਮੈਂ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਸਾਂ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਆਖੇ ਬੀਬੀ ਨੂੰ ਕੁਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਇਆ ਬੀਬੀ ਨੇ ਠੀਕ ਹੋ ਜਾਣਾ , ਫੇਰ ਮੇਰੀ ਸੋਚਾਂ ਦੀ ਲੜੀ ਇਸ ਪਾਸੇ ਵੱਲ ਚਲੀ ਗਈ ਕਿ ਡਾਕਟਰ ਦੀ ਝੂਠੀ ਤਸੱਲੀ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਇੱਕ ਅਰਥ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਝੂਠੀ ਤਸੱਲੀ ਕਈ ਵਾਰੀ ਮਰੀਜ਼ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਨਾਲ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਵਾਲੇ ਲਈ ਵੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ । ਘਰ ਤੱਕ ਪਹੁੰਚਦੇ ਪਹੁੰਚਦੇ ਮੈਂ ਝੂਠ ਦੇ ਮਹੱਤਵ ਬਾਰੇ ਸੋਚਦਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਤੇ ਸੋਚਦੇ ਸੋਚਦੇ ਪਤਾ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਚੱਲਿਆ ਕਿ ਕਦੋਂ ਘਰ ਆ ਗਿਆ । ਪਰ ਕੌੜਾ ਸੱਚ ਝੂਠ ਤੇ ਭਾਰੂ ਪੈ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ। ਕੁਝ ਵੀ ਚੰਗਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਲੱਗ ਰਿਹਾ। ਮੈਂ ਧਿਆਨ ਹੋਰ ਪਾਸੇ ਲਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਸਾਂ ਪਰ ਘਰ ਦੇ ਹਰ ਕੋਨੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਈਆਂ ਮਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਯਾਦਾਂ ਮਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਅਵਸਥਾ ਧਿਆਨ ਹੋਰ ਪਾਸੇ ਲਾਉਣ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਦਿੰਦੀਆਂ।

ਸਵੇਰੇ ਸੱਤ ਵਜੇ ਫਿਰ ਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲਣ ਦਾ ਸਮਾਂ ਸੀ ਮੈਂ ਜਾ ਹਾਜ਼ਰ ਹੋਇਆ । ਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਚਾਹ ਨਾਲ ਬ੍ਰੈੱਡ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਗਏ ਸਨ । ਮੈਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਹੱਥੀਂ ਬਰੈੱਡ ਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਖਵਾਉਣ ਲੱਗਾ। ਅਜੇ ਇੱਕ ਦੋ ਗਰਾਹੀਆਂ ਹੀ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ ਸਨ ਕਿ ਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਫਿਰ ਅਟੈਕ ਆ ਗਿਆ । ਆਈ ਸੀ ਯੂ ਵਿੱਚ ਡਾਕਟਰ ਨਰਸਾਂ ਤੇ ਮੇਰੀ ਹਾਜ਼ਰੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਾਂ ਠੰਢੀ ਸੀਤ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਸੀ । ਬਹੱਤਰ ਘੰਟੇ ਤਾਂ ਦੂਰ ਅਜੇ ਚੌਵੀ ਘੰਟੇ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਹੋਏ ਕਿ ਦੂਸਰੇ ਅਟੈਕ ਨੇ ਆ ਘੇਰਿਆ। ਫਿਰ ਸੀਟੀ ਸਕੈਨ , ਫਿਰ ਈਕੋ , ਫਿਰ ਈ ਸੀ ਜੀ ਤੇ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਹੋਰ ਟੈਸਟ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋ ਗਏ ।

ਡਾਕਟਰ ਨੇ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਮਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਿਗੜਦੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਸਥਾਰਪੂਰਵਕ ਦੱਸਦਿਆਂ ਕਿਹਾ " ਹੁਣ ਇਕ ਇੰਜੈਕਸ਼ਨ ਲਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਦੇਖੋ ਇਹ ਆਖਰੀ ਹਥਿਆਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਕਲੌਟ ਖੁਰ ਵੀ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਸਰੀਰ ' ਚ ਬਲੀਡਿੰਗ ਵੀ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ ਜੇ ਲਵਾਉਣਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਦਸਤਖਤ ਕਰ ਦੇਵੋ " ਸੱਠ ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਦਾ ਇਹ ਇੰਜੈਕਸ਼ਨ ਤੇ ਜਿਸ ਦੀ ਕੋਈ ਗਾਰੰਟੀ ਨਹੀਂ। ਕਿ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਕਰੇਗਾ ਜਾਂ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ। ਕੀ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਹਾਲਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਇਹ ਇੰਜੈਕਸ਼ਨ ਲਗਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦੈ ਜਾ ਨਹੀਂ ? ਮੈਂ ਬੇਟੀ ਨਾਲ ਸਲਾਹ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਫੋਨ ਕੀਤਾ" ਮੈਂ ਕੀ ਕਹਿ ਸਕਦੀ ਹਾਂ ? ਤੁਸੀਂ ਦੇਖੋ ??" ਹੁਣ ਉਸ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਇੱਕ ਡਾਕਟਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਾਂ ਦੀ ਪੋਤੀ ਬੋਲੀ " ਮੈਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਕੁਲੀਗ ਡਾਕਟਰ ਨਾਲ ਸਲਾਹ ਕਰਦੀ ਹਾਂ " ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਕਿ ਬੇਟੀ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਫੋਨ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਮੈਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਦੋਸਤ ਡਾਕਟਰ ਬੀ ਕੇ ਸੋਢੀ ਨੂੰ ਫੋਨ ਤੇ ਸਾਰੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਦੱਸੀ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਬੜੀ ਸਪੱਸ਼ਟਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਕਿਹਾ " ਹਾਂ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਕਿਉਂ ਨਹੀਂ, ਹੁਣ ਇੱਕੋ ਇੱਕ ਹੱਲ ਹੈ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਉਹ ਵਰਤਣਾ ਹੀ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ " ਮੈਂ ਬੜੀ ਜਲਦੀ ਨਾਲ ਪੈਸੇ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਕਰਕੇ ਉਹ ਇੰਜੈਕਸ਼ਨ ਖਰੀਦ ਕੇ ਆਈ ਸੀ ਯੂ ਵਿੱਚ

ਦਿੱਤਾ ਪਰ ਦਸ ਮਿੰਟਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਬਲੀਡਿੰਗ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋ ਗਈ ਇੰਜੈਕਸ਼ਨ ਰੋਕ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਮਾਂ ਦੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਬਦ ਤੋਂ ਬਦਤਰ ਹੋ ਗਈ ਸੀ । ਹੁਣ ਉਸ ਨੇ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਨਾ ਪਛਾਣਿਆ । ਫਿਰ ਐਮਆਰਆਈ ਸੀਟੀ ਸਕੈਨ ਐਕਸਰੇ ਈ ਸੀ ਜੀ ਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀ ਕੀ ਹੋਇਆ । ਮਾਂ ਪਲਾ ਵਿਚ ਕੀ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਹੋ ਗਈ ਸੀ। ਹੁਣ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਹੋਸ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ। ਇਲਾਜ ਚਲਦਾ ਰਿਹਾ।

ਮਾਂ ਨੇ ਪੰਜਵੇਂ ਦਿਨ ਫਿਰ ਅੱਖ ਪੱਟੀ । ਜਦ ਤੱਕ ਇੰਗਲੈਂਡ ਤੋਂ ਛੋਟੇ ਵੀਰ ਚਾਂਦੀ ਤੇ ਧਰਮਿੰਦਰ ਆ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਸਨ ਇੰਗਲੈਂਡ ਵਾਲੇ ਮਾਮਾ ਮੋਹਨ ਲਾਲ ਜੀ ਦੋ ਦਿਨ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਹੀ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਗਏ ਸਨ । ਹੁਣ ਮੈਂ ਇਕੱਲਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਾਂ । ਰਿਸ਼ਤੇਦਾਰ ਸਾਕ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਯਾਰ ਦੋਸਤ ਕੁਲੀਗ ਸਭ ਮੇਰੇ ਨਾਲ ਸਨ । ਡਾਕਟਰ ਬਿਕਰਮਜੀਤ ਆਖ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ "ਹੁਣ ਬ੍ਰੇਨ ਦਾ ਆਪ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਨ ਹੀ ਇੱਕੋ ਇਕ ਹੱਲ ਹੈ ।" ਮੈਂ ਡਾਕਟਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੂੰ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਕਿ ਮਾਤਾ ਬਾਰਾਂ ਵਰ੍ਹਿਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਵੀਲ ਚੇਅਰ ਉੱਪਰ ਹੈ ਕੀ ਬ੍ਰੇਨ ਦੇ ਅਪ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਨ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਇਹ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਵਰਗੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਆ ਜਾਣਗੇ ? ਉਸ ਦਾ ਕੋਰਾ ਜਵਾਬ ਸੀ " ਨਹੀਂ "। ਪਰ ਫਿਰ ਵੀ ਉਹ ਜ਼ਿਦ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਆਪ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਨ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ । ਉਸ ਨੇ ਇਹ ਸੁਝਾਅ ਮੇਰੀ ਗ਼ੈਰਹਾਜ਼ਰੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਾਮਾ ਜੀ ਤੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਨਿੱਕੇ ਭਰਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਦਿੱਤਾ । ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਸਿੱਟਾ ਇਹ ਹੋਇਆ ਕਿ ਮਾਮਾ ਜੀ ਤੇ ਦੋਨੋਂ ਭਰਾ ਆਪ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਨ ਕਰਵਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਤਿਆਰ ਹੋ ਗਏ । ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਲੱਗਣ ਲੱਗਾ ਕਿ ਸ਼ਾਇਦ ਮੈਂ ਅਪਰੇਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਤਿੰਨ ਲੱਖ ਖਰਚੇ ਤੋਂ ਘਬਰਾ ਕੇ ਇਹ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਲੈ ਰਿਹਾ ।

ਮੈਂ ਵੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਫੈਸਲੇ ਤੇ ਮੁੜ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਕਰਨ ਲੱਗਾ , ਡਾ ਵਿਕਰਮ ਸੋਚਣ ਦਾ ਸਮਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਦੇ ਰਿਹਾ । ਆਈਸੀਯੂ ਵਾਰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੰਦਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਕਰੀਬ ਮਰੀਜ਼ ਸਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਪੰਜਾਂ ਦੇ ਬ੍ਰੇਨ ਆਪਰੇਸ਼ਨ ਹੋ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਸਨ । ਪਰ ਕਾਮਯਾਬ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਹੋਇਆ । ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਆਪ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਨ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਹੋ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਸਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਰਿਸ਼ਤੇਦਾਰ ਆਖ ਰਹੇ ਸਨ " ਇਹ ਗਲਤੀ ਨਾ ਕਰਿਓ ਡਾਕਟਰ ਲਾਲਚੀ ਹੈ ਗੱਲ ਸਮਝੋ " ਮਾਮਾ ਜੀ ਤੇ ਦੋਨੇ ਨਿੱਕੇ ਵੀਰੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਦਲੀਲਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝ ਗਏ । " ਇਹ ਇੰਗਲੈਂਡ ਨਹੀਂ ਲੁੱਟ ਦਾ ਤੰਤਰ ਹੈ ਹਨੇਰ ਗਰਦੀ ਹੈ, ਹਸਪਤਾਲਾਂ ਤੇ ਡਾਕਟਰਾਂ ਦੀ । ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਰਕਾਰਾਂ ਕੇਵਲ ਮੂਕ ਦਰਸ਼ਕ ਬਣ ਕੇ ਦੇਖਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ । ਜਿਸ ਤੇ ਪੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਉਹੀ ਜਾਣਦਾ ਹੈ ਹੋਰ ਨਹੀਂ "। ਮੇਰੇ ਅੰਦਰਲਾ ਕਾਮਰੇਡ ਬਗਾਵਤ ਅਖ਼ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰਦਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ ।

ਇੱਕੀ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਮਾਂ ਜਦੋਂ ਹੀ ਸਟੇਬਲ ਹੋਈ ਅਸੀਂ ਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਘਰ ਲੈ ਆਏ। ਡਾਕਟਰ ਨੇ ਡਿਸਚਾਰਜ ਸਲਿੱਪ ਉਪਰ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਕਹਿਣ ਤੇ ਆਪ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ ਤੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਮਰਜ਼ੀ ਨਾਲ ਪੇਸ਼ਿੰਟ ਨੂੰ ਘਰ ਲਿਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ । ਘਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਾਂ ਦੀ ਦੇਖ ਰੇਖ ਲਈ ਨਰਸ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ । ਮਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਿਸਮਤ ਨੂੰ ਸੋਨੀਆ ਗਿੱਲ ਨਾਮ ਦੀ ਨਰਸ ਇੰਨੀ ਚੰਗੀ ਮਿਲੀ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਮਿਹਨਤ ਤੇ ਸਿਆਣਪ ਨੇ ਹਫ਼ਤਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੀ ਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬੈਠਣ ਜੋਗੀ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ।

ਸਾਰੀ ਉਮਰ ਮਾਂ ਇੱਕ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਸੁਣਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਸੀ । ਤੇ ਜਦੋਂ ਵੀ ਮਾ ਉਹ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਸੁਣਾਉਂਦੀ ਸਦਾ ਹੀ ਜਾਪਦਾ ਮਾਂ ਇਹ ਬੇਲੋੜੀ ਕਥਾ ਕਿਉਂ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕਰ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ । ਇੱਕ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਸੀ ਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹ ਰਹਿ ਜਾਣ ਦੀ ਕਹਾਣੀ । ਉਹ ਦੱਸਦੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਕਿ ਤਿੰਨ ਭਰਾਵਾਂ ਤੇ ਚਾਰ ਭੈਣਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਛੋਟੀ ਸੀ ਉਹ । ਨਾਨੀ ਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਰਥਰਾਈਟਸ ਦੀ ਬਿਮਾਰੀ ਨੇ ਘੇਰ ਲਿਆ ਸੀ ਉਹ ਪੂਰੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੱਡੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਮੁੱਠ ਬਣ ਕੇ ਰਹਿ ਗਈ ਸੀ ।ਉਹ ਦੱਸਦੀ ਕਿ ਸਾਰੀ ਦਿਹਾੜੀ ਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਧਰੋਂ ਉਧਰ ਚੁੱਕ ਕੇ ਕਰਨਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ । ਇਹ ਸੋਲਾਂ ਵਰ੍ਹਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਸਫ਼ਰ ਸੀ । ਰਾਮ ਚੰਦਰ ਦੇ ਬਨਵਾਸ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਵੀ ਦੋ ਵਰ੍ਹੇ ਵੱਧ ਨਾਨੀ ਨੇ ਮੰਜੇ 'ਤੇ ਜੂਨ ਕੱਟੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਸੀ ਤੇ ਲਛਮਣ ਵਾਂਗ ਮਾਂ ਨਾਨੀ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਨਿਭੀ ਸੀ । ਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਵੱਡੇ ਭੈਣ ਭਰਾ ਵਿਆਹੇ ਵਰ੍ਹੇ ਗਏ ਤੇ ਆਪੋ ਆਪਣੇ ਘਰਾਂ ' ਤੇ ਕੰਮਾਂ ਕਾਰਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਚਲੇ ਗਏ । ਤੇ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਛੋਟੀ ਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਹ ਕਾਰਜ ਕਰਨ ਨੂੰ ਵੱਧ ਸਮਾਂ ਮਿਲਿਆ । ਜਿਸ ਤੇ ਮਾਂ ਨੇ ਸਾਰੀ ਉਮਰ ਤਣੇ ਮੁੱਕੇ ਨਾਲ ਮਾਣ ਕੀਤਾ । ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਣ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਨੇ ਆਪਣਾ ਫਰਜ਼ ਬੜੀ ਹਿੰਮਤ , ਇਮਾਨਦਾਰੀ , ਲਗਨ ਤੇ ਦਰਿੜਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਨਿਭਾਇਆ ਸੀ । ਜਿਸ ਤੇ ਉਹ ਸਾਰੀ ਉਮਰ ਮਾਣ ਕਰਦੀ ਰਹੀ ।ਭਾਵੇਂ ਉਹ ਸਕੂਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਸਕੀ ਪਰ ਉਸ ਦਾ ਨਿੱਜੀ ਤਜਰਬਾ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਲੈਣ ਦੀ ਦ੍ਰਿੜ੍ਹਤਾ ਬਖਸ਼ਦਾ ਸੀ । ਔਖੀਆਂ ਪ੍ਰਸਥਿਤੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਡੋਲ ਰਹਿਣਾ ਉਸ ਨੇ ਬਚਪਨ ਚ ਸਿੱਖ ਲਿਆ ਸੀ ।

" ਵੇਖ ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਾ ਤੂੰ ਮਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਇਸੇ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਤੇਰੇ ਪੁੱਤਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਸੇਵਾ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਇੰਗਲੈਂਡ ਤੋਂ ਆ ਗਿਆ " ਮੈਨੂੰ ਲੱਗਾ ਮਾਂ ਹੁਣ ਮਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ, ਸਗੋਂ ਨਾਨੀ ਦੇ ਰੋਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੈ, ਤੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਸਾਰੇ ਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਰੋਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਾਂ । ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਸ਼ਾਇਦ ਮੇਰੇ ਮਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਦੀ ਵੀ ਨਾ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਜੇ ਮਾਮਾ ਜੀ ਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਿਰ ਤੇ ਹੱਥ ਰੱਖ ਕੇ ਮਾਂ ਦੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਨੂੰ ਯਾਦ ਨਾ ਕਰਦੇ । ਮਾਂ ਦਾ ਕੇਵਲ ਸੱਜਾ ਹੱਥ ਚੱਲਦਾ ਸੀ ਉਸ ਨੇ ਉਸ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਕਾ ਤਣਿਆ ਤੇ ਅਾਖਣ ਲੱਗੀ ਉਹ ਤੇ ਮੇਰਾ ਫਰਜ਼ ਸੀ । ਅੱਜ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਮਾਂ ਦੀ ਬਚਪਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਾਰ ਬਾਰ ਸੁਣਾਈ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਇੱਕ ਇੱਕ ਹਰਫ਼ ਸਮਝਾ ਅਾ ਗਿਆ । ਹਰ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦੇ ਕੁਝ ਫਰਜ਼ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਨੇ ਹਰ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦੇ ਕੁਝ ਕਰਜ਼ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਨੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਭੱਜਣਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਤੇ ਸ਼ਾਇਦ ਮਾਂ ਉਹ ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨ ਲੈਣ ਲੱਗੀ ਸੀ । ਚੌਹਾਂ ਭਰਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਆਪੋ ਆਪਣੀ ਵਾਹ ਲਾ ਰਹੇ ਸਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨ ਦੀ ਘੜੀ ਅਸੀਂ ਪਾਸ ਹੋ ਜਾਈਏ । ਪਰ ਮਾਂ ਚਾਰ ਵਰ੍ਹੇ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ

ਪੂਰੇ ਹੋ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਵੱਡੇ ਵੀਰ ਨੂੰ ਵਾਜ਼ਾਂ ਮਾਰੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਸੀ " ਮੱਪੀ ਆਜਾ, ਮੱਪਿਆ ਅਾ ਜਾ," ਸਾਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਪਤਾ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਫੇਲ੍ਹ ਹੋਣਾ ਹੈ ਕੇ ਤਿੰਨਾਂ ਵੀਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਰਲ ਕੇ ਵੀ ਵੱਡੇ ਭਾਅ ਦਾ ਘਾਟਾ ਪੂਰਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਣਾ । ਨਾਲ ਦੇ ਕਮਰੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਿਆ ਬਾਪੂ ਭਾਅ ਦੀ ਯਾਦ ਵਿੱਚ ਰੋਣ ਲੱਗਦਾ । ਅਸੀਂ ਤਿੰਨੇ ਭਰਾ ਕੰਦੀ ਮੁਖੀ ਲੱਗ ਡੁਸਕਣ ਲੱਗਦੇ । ਟਰਮਾਡੋਲ ਦਾ ਟੀਕਾ ਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਾਂਤ ਕਰਦਾ। ਕੋਈ ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਖਤ ਵੀ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ? ਪਰ ਇਹ ਸਾਡਾ ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨ ਸੋਲਾਂ ਹਫਤੇ ਵੀ ਨਾ ਚੱਲਿਆ ਕਿ ਮਾਂ ਫਾਨੀ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਅਲਵਿਦਾ ਅਾਖ ਗਈ ।
ਸੱਚਮੁੱਚ ਸੋਲਾਂ ਵਰ੍ਹੇ ਨਾਨੀ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਂਭਣਾ ਕਿੰਨਾ ਕਠਿਨ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਸਾਰੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਲਈ । ਹੁਣ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਅਹਿਸਾਸ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਮਾਂ ਨੇ ਬਾਰਾਂ ਹਫ਼ਤੇ ਏਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਸ਼ਟ ਆਪਣੇ ਸਰੀਰ ਤੇ ਪਾਇਆ ਕਿ ਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਜਾਣ ਦਾ ਕਸ਼ਟ ਘੱਟ ਗਿਆ ।

ਕਦੀ ਕਦੀ ਸੋਚਦਾ ਕਿ ਮਾਤਾ ਪ੍ਰਸਿੰਨੀ ਦੇਵੀ ਦੀ ਕੁੱਖੋਂ ਪੰਡਿਤ ਬਾਬੂ ਰਾਮ ਦੇ ਘਰ 23/9/41 ਨੂੰ ਪਿੰਡ ਖਾਨਖਾਨਾ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਨਵਾਂ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ 'ਚ ਜਨਮੀ ਮੇਰੀ ਮਾਂ ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤ ਦੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਦਾ ਅੰਤ 15/5/19 ਨੂੰ ਹੋ ਜਾਣ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਸਭ ਕੁਝ ਸਮਾਪਤ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ? ਕੀ ਮਾਂ ਕੇਵਲ ਹੱਡ ਮਾਸ ਦਾ ਇੱਕ ਪੁਤਲਾ ਹੀ ਸੀ? ਨਹੀਂ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਕੇਵਲ ਹੱਡ ਮਾਸ ਦਾ ਪੁਤਲਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ। ਹਾਂ ਯਕੀਨਨ ਉਹ ਸਧਾਰਨ ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਵਰਗੀ ਕੁੜੀ ਸੀ। ਸਧਾਰਨ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਵਰਗੀ ਔਰਤ, ਤੇ ਸਧਾਰਨ ਮਾਵਾਂ ਵਰਗੀ ਮਾਂ ਸੀ। ਪਰ ਜੇ ਉਹ ਸਾਧਾਰਨ ਸੀ ਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਤਰਕਸ਼ੀਲ ਲਹਿਰ ਦੇ ਹਮਰਾਹ ਕਿਉਂ ਬਣੇ ? ਉਹ ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹ ਸੀ ਪਰ ਬਾਪੂ ਨੂੰ ਬੀ ਏ ਬੀ ਐੱਡ ਐਮ ਏ ਉਸ ਨੇ ਆਪ ਕਰਵਾਈ ਸੀ । ਉਹ ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹ ਸੀ ਪਰ ਆਪ ਦਸਤਖ਼ਤ ਕਰ ਲੈਂਦੀ ਸਾਰੇ ਟੱਬਰ ਦੇ ਨਾਮ ਲਿਖ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਲੈਂਦੀ । ਉਹ ਸਾਡੀਆਂ ਫੱਟੀਆਂ ਪੋਚ ਕੇ ਪੂਰਨੇ ਪਾ ਕੇ ਦਿੰਦੀ । ਮੈਨੂੰ ਚੰਗੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਯਾਦ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਫੱਟੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਪੂਰਨਿਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਪੀ ਐੱਚ ਡੀ ਤੱਕ ਮੇਰੇ ਨਾਲ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਪੌੜੀਆਂ ਚੜ੍ਹੀ ਸੀ । ਮੈਨੂੰ ਯਾਦ ਹੈ ਕਾਮਰੇਡ ਜੈਮਲ ਪੱਡਾ ਦੇ ਘਰੋਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਲਿਖੀ ਪੁਸਤਕ ਲੋਕ ਪੀੜਾਂ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਸੀ ਤੇ ਆਖਦੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਸੀ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਸੁਣਾ ਉਦੋਂ ਮੈਂ ਪੰਜਵੀਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੜ੍ਹਦਾ ਸੀ । ਕਾਮਰੇਡ ਪੱਡਾ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਹਾਦਤ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਜਦੋਂ ਮੈਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਬਾਰੇ ਕਿਤਾਬ ਲਿਖ ਰਿਹਾ ਸਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਆਖਰੀ " ਦੇਖੀਂ ਬਚ ਬਚਾ ਕੇ ਲਿਖੀ ਸਮੇਂ ਠੀਕ ਨਹੀਂ ।" ਜਦੋਂ ਵੀ ਨਾਨਕਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਨਾਲ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਤਾਂ ਰਸਤੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਖਟਕੜ ਕਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਧਰਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਨਮਨ ਕਰਨਾ ਨਾ ਭੁੱਲਦੀ । ਨਿੱਕੀ ਨਿੱਕੀ ਗੱਲ ਤੇ ਤੰਗੀਆਂ ਤੁਰਸ਼ੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਦੁਹਾਈ ਦੇਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਮਾਂ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਦੇ ਨਾਂ ਤੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਗੁੱਠ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਪੈਸੇ ਕੱਢ ਲਿਆਉਂਦੀ । ਉਸ ਦੀ ਓਟ ਸੀ ਬਾਬੇ ਬਕਾਲੇ ਵਾਲਾ। ਉਹ ਅੱਤ ਮੁਸੀਬਤ ਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਵੀ ਹਿੰਦ ਦੀ ਚਾਦਰ ਦਾ ਅਾਸਰਾ ਤਾਣ ਕੇ ਬੇਫਿਕ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਸੌਂ ਜਾਂਦੀ। ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਹਿਰਦੇ ਵੱਸਦੇ । ਮੰਦਰ ਮਸਜਦ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਉਸੇ ਦੇ ਘਰ ਸਨ। ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰੀ ਪੰਡਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਾਖੀ ਵਾਲੀ ਸਾਖੀ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਉਸੇ ਨਾਲ ਵਾਪਰੀ ਹੋਵੇ ਉਹ ਸਦਾ ਯਾਦ ਰੱਖਦੀ ।
ਮਾਂ ਬੱਚੇ ਨੂੰ ਜਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਦਿਖਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਬੱਚੇ ਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤੀ ਵਾਰ ਉਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਹੀ ਦਿੱਸਦੀ ਹੈ । ਮੇਰੀ ਮਾਂ ਨੇ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਜਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਬਿੰਬ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਉਹ ਬਿੰਬ ਮੇਰੇ ਬਾਪ ਨੇ ਕਾਰਲ ਮਾਰਕਸ ਤੋਂ ਲਿਆ ਸੀ। ਉਹ ਜਾਤੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਨੂੰ ਲੁੱਟ ਦੇ ਹਥਿਆਰ ਵਜੋਂ ਵੇਖਦੀ । ਸ਼ਹੀਦੇ ਆਜ਼ਮ ਭਗਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਦਾ ਬਿੰਬ ਜਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਮਾਂ ਨੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਮਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਣਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਅੱਜ ਤੱਕ ਮੇਰੇ ਅੰਦਰ ਉਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਬਿੰਬ ਹੈ । ਹਰ ਮਾਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਨੂੰ ਕੇਵਲ ਜਨਮ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਸਗੋਂ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਇਕ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਕਿਸਮ ਦਾ ਇਨਸਾਨ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਵੀ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ ਮੇਰੀ ਮਾਂ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਯਕੀਨਨ ਉਹੀ ਕੀਤਾ । ਉਹਦੇ ਕੁਝ ਸੁਪਨੇ ਸੀ ਘਰ ਬਾਰੇ , ਕੁਝ ਪਿੰਡ ਬਾਰੇ , ਕੁਝ ਦੇਸ਼ ਬਾਰੇ ਤੇ ਕੁਝ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਬਾਰੇ । ਜਦੋਂ ਮੈਂ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਵਾਰ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਜਥੇਬੰਦੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਚੋਣਾਂ ਲੜ ਰਿਹਾ ਸਾਂ ਮੇਰੇ ਮਾਂ ਬਾਪ ਬਹੁਤ ਖੁਸ਼ ਹਨ । ਬਾਪੂ ਤੋਂ ਵਿਰਾਸਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਿਲਿਆ ਮੁਲਾਜ਼ਮ ਲਹਿਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਜਜ਼ਬਾ ਮਾਂ ਦੀ ਹੱਲਾਸ਼ੇਰੀ ਨਾਲ ਪ੍ਰਚੰਡ ਹੋਇਆ ਸੀ । ਮਾਂ ਜਿੱਤ ਹਾਰ ਦਾ ਫ਼ਿਕਰ ਕੀਤੇ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਚੋਣਾਂ ਲੜਨਾ ਸਿਖਾਇਆ ਕਰਦੀ ਸੀ।
ਜਿਵੇਂ ਇੱਕ ਨਿੱਕਾ ਬੱਚਾ ਮਾਂ ਦੀ ਚੁੰਨੀ ਨੂੰ ਉੱਪਰ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਬੇਫ਼ਿਕਰ ਸੌਂ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਮਾਂ ਦੀ ਖੁਸ਼ਬੂ ਚੁੰਨੀ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ । ਇਵੇਂ ਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਅਧੂਰੇ ਸੁਪਨਿਆਂ ਚੋਂ ਦੇਖਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ।
" ਮਾਂ ਤੂੰ ਕਿਹਾ ਸੀ ਨਾ ਏਨੀ ਛੇਤੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਰਦੀ " ਹਾਂ ਮਾਂ ਤੂੰ ਉਦੋਂ ਤੱਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਰਦੀ ਜਦ ਤਕ ਤੇਰੇ ਸੁਪਨੇ ਅਧੂਰੇ ਨੇ ਜਦ ਤਕ ਤੇਰੇ ਕਾਰਜ ਪੂਰੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੇ । ਮਾਂ ਤੂੰ ਕੇਵਲ ਹੱਡ ਮਾਸ ਦਾ ਪੁਤਲਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਤੂੰ ਇੱਕ ਵਿਚਾਰਧਾਰਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਤਬਦੀਲ ਹੋ ਗਈ ਏ । "ਹੁਣ ਹਰ ਕਿਰਤੀ ਦੀ ਮਾਂ 'ਚ ਤੇਰੇ ਅਕਸ ਦੇਖਾਂਗਾ ਮਾਂ "

ਡਾ ਤੇਜਿੰਦਰ ਵਿਰਲੀ
ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ

ਫਾਂਸੀ ਅਹਾਤੇ ਤੋਂ

ਭਾਰਤੀ ਜੇਲ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਨਰਕ ਭੋਗਦੀਆਂ ਔਰਤਾਂ।

ਸੁਧਾ ਭਾਰਦਵਾਜ

ਸੁਧਾ ਭਾਰਦਵਾਜ ਦੀ ਪੁਸਤਕ 'ਫਾਂਸੀ ਹਾਤੇ ਤੋਂ' ਯੇਰਵੜਾ ਦੀਆਂ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਗੁਜ਼ਾਰਿਆ ਇੱਕ ਵਰ੍ਹਾ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਸਿੱਧ ਅਨੁਵਾਦਕ ਬੂਟਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਮਹਿਮੂਦਪੁਰ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪਾਠਕਾਂ ਲਈ ਤਿਆਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਪੁਸਤਕ ਨੂੰ ਬਾਬਾ ਬੂਝਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਨ ਨੇ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਤੇ ਇਸ ਪੁਸਤਕ ਦੇ ਵਿਕਰੇਤਾ ਤਰਕ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਨ ਬਰਨਾਲਾ ਹਨ। ਦੋ ਸੌ ਪੰਨਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਇਸ ਪੁਸਤਕ ਦੀ ਕੀਮਤ 300 ਰੁਪਏ ਰੱਖੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ।

ਐਡਵੋਕੇਟ ਸੁਧਾ ਭਾਰਦਵਾਜ ਭੀਮਾ-ਕੋਰੇਗਾਓਂ ਕਥਿਤ ਸਾਜ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕੇਸ 'ਚ ਫਸਾਏ ਸਿਰਮੌਰ ਬੁੱਧੀਜੀਵੀਆਂ/ਹੱਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਕੁਨਾਂ 'ਚੋਂ ਇਕ ਹੈ। ਨਵੰਬਰ 2018 ਤੋਂ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਫਰਵਰੀ 2020 ਤੱਕ ਯੇਰਵੜਾ ਜੇਲ੍ਹ ਦੇ ਫਾਂਸੀ ਅਹਾਤੇ 'ਚ ਬੰਦ ਰਹਿਣ ਸਮੇਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਜੇਲ੍ਹ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦੀ ਕਰੂਰਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਨੇੜਿਓਂ ਦੇਖਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਜ਼ਮਾਨਤ 'ਤੇ ਬਾਹਰ ਆਉਣ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਅਨੁਭਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਰੇਖਾ-ਚਿਤਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ 'ਚ ਕਲਮਬੱਧ ਕੀਤਾ। ਇਹ ਜੇਲ੍ਹ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਬਾਰੇ ਗਰਮਜੋਸ਼ੀ, ਹਮਦਰਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਖ਼ੁਸ਼ਮਿਜ਼ਾਜੀ ਨਾਲ ਲਿਖੀ ਕਿਤਾਬ ਹੈ।
ਇਹ ਸੁਧਾ ਭਾਰਦਵਾਜ ਦਾ ਆਪਣੇ ਨਾਲ ਬੰਦ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਤਿਕਾਰ ਵੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਹਰ ਦਿਨ ਇਹ ਸਿਖਾਇਆ ਕਿ 'ਅਨਿਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਬਚਣਾ ਹੈ, ਕਿਵੇਂ ਆਸਵੰਦ ਰਹਿਣਾ ਹੈ, ਇੱਥੋਂ ਤੱਕ ਕਿ ਸੀਖ਼ਾਂ ਦੇ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਵੀ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਜੀਣਾ, ਪਿਆਰ ਕਰਨਾ, ਲੜਨਾ ਅਤੇ ਹੱਸਦੇ ਰਹਿਣਾ ਹੈ। (ਪੁਸਤਕ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ)

ਸੰਸਾਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਿੱਧ ਲੇਖਿਕਾ ਅਰੁੰਦਤੀ ਰਾਏ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਪੁਸਤਕ ਬਾਰੇ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਹੈ

"ਜੇਲ੍ਹ ਅੰਦਰਲੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਨੂੰ ਖ਼ੂਬਸੂਰਤੀ ਨਾਲ ਘੋਖਕੇ, ਹਮਦਰਦੀ ਨਾਲ ਲਿਖੀ ਗਈ ਇਹ ਕਿਤਾਬ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਕੁਝ ਸਿਖਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ।ਇਹ ਲਾਜ਼ਮੀ ਪੜ੍ਹੀ ਜਾਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ।
ਮੈਂ ਸੁਧਾ ਭਾਰਦਵਾਜ ਦਾ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਕੁਝ ਵੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਂਗੀ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਉਹ ਅਸਾਧਾਰਨ ਔਰਤ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਸਨੇ ਅਸਾਧਾਰਨ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਜੀਵੀ ਹੈ।"

ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਿੱਧ ਅਰਥਸ਼ਾਸਤਰੀ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਿਆ ਸੇਨ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਪੁਸਤਕ ਨੂੰ

"ਵੱਡੇ ਮਹੱਤਵ ਵਾਲੀ ਕਿਤਾਬ" ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ।

ਆਪਣੀ ਕੈਦ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਮਿਲੇ ਕੈਦੀਆਂ ਦੇ 76 ਸਕੈਚਾਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ, ਸਮਾਜਕ ਕਾਰਕੁਨ ਸੁਧਾ ਭਾਰਦਵਾਜ ਆਪਣੇ ਫਾਂਸੀ ਯਾਰਡ ਤੋਂ ਜੇਲ੍ਹ ਜੇਲ ਦੇ ਸਮੁੱਚੇ ਵਰਤਾਰੇ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਖਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਵਰਤਾਰੇ ਨੂੰ ਪੁਨਰ ਬਿਆਨ ਕਰਦੀ ਉਹ ਦੋਹਰਾ ਕਾਰਜ ਨਿਭਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਹ ਜੇਲ ਦੇ ਬਾਹਰ ਇੱਕ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਕਾਰਕਰਤਾ ਸੀ ਉਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੀ ਉਹ ਜੇਲ੍ਹ ਦੇ ਅੰਦਰ ਵੀ ਇੱਕ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਕਾਰਕੁਨ ਦੀ ਅੱਖ ਵਜੋਂ ਵੇਖਦੀ ਤੇ ਇਹ ਸਾਰੇ ਦਾ ਬਿਆਨ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਵਿੱਚ ਭੌਤਿਕ ਸਥਿਤੀਆਂ, ਭੋਜਨ, ਜਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਬੇਇੱਜ਼ਤੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਖਦਾ ਦੇਖਣ ਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਹਿਜ ਲੱਗਦਾ ਹੈ ਪ੍ਰੰਤੂ ਜਿਨਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਇਹ ਵਾਪਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀਕੋਣ ਤੋਂ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਣਾ ਤੇ ਬਿਆਨਾਂ ਇੱਕ ਜਟਿਲ ਵਰਤਾਰਾ ਸੀ ।

1980 ਦੇ ਦਹਾਕੇ ਦੇ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਦੋਂ ਸੁਧਾ ਭਾਰਦਵਾਜ ਆਈਆਈਟੀ, ਕਾਨਪੁਰ ਤੋਂ ਗ੍ਰੈਜੂਏਟ ਹੋਣ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ, ਆਪਣੀ ਅਮਰੀਕੀ ਨਾਗਰਿਕਤਾ ਤਿਆਗਣ ਲਈ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਮਰੀਕੀ ਕੌਂਸਲੇਟ ਕੋਲ ਗਈ, ਤਾਂ ਕੌਂਸਲਰ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਹੈਰਾਨ ਰਹਿ ਗਏ। ਅਜਿਹਾ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਕਦੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਇਆ ਸੀ। ਕਿ ਕਿਸੇ ਨੇ ਅਮਰੀਕੀ ਨਾਗਰਿਕਤਾ ਠੁਕਰਾਈ ਹੋਵੇ। ਅਜਿਹੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਆਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ, ਖਾਸ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਆਈਆਈਟੀ ਗ੍ਰੈਜੂਏਟਾਂ ਲਈ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਦਾ ਟੀਚਾ ਨਿੱਜੀ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਇਹੀ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਲੋਭੀ ਮਾਨਸਿਕਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਅਮਰੀਕਾ ਵਰਗੀ ਧਰਤੀ ਦੀ ਤਲਾਸ਼ ਵਿੱਚ ਜੁੱਟ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਅਮਰੀਕੀ ਪਾਸਪੋਰਟ ਅਤੇ ਨਾਗਰਿਕਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਵਿਰਲੇ ਟਾਵੇਂ ਹੀ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਨਾਂ ਚੋਂ ਐਕਸੀ ਸੁਧਾ ਭਾਰਦਵਾਜ । ਅਧਿਕਾਰੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਹੀ ਫਾਰਮ ਲੱਭਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੁਝ ਸਮਾਂ ਲੱਗਾ। ਉਸ ਸਮੇਂ, ਸੁਧਾ ਭਾਰਦਵਾਜ ਸ਼ਾਇਦ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਉਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਮੁਸਕਰਾਈ ਸੀ ਜਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਹ ਤਸਵੀਰ ਵਿਚ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਇਸ ਕਿਤਾਬ ਦੇ ਪਿਛਲੇ ਪੰਨੇ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਿੰਗਾਰਦੀ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਤਬਦੀਲੀ ਲਈ ਉਸਦੀ ਵਚਨਬੱਧਤਾ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਬਚਨ ਬਾਤਾ ਤੇ ਚਿਹਰੇ ਦੀ ਮੁਸਕਾਨ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਜ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੜੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ ਇਹ ਕਾਰਜ ਵੀ ਸਦੀਵੀ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਉਸਦੇ ਚਿਹਰੇ ਦੀ ਮੁਸਕਾਨ ਵੀ ਸਦੀਵੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਮੁਸਕਾਨ ਜੇਲ ਵੀ ਉਸਦੇ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਖੋਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਕੀ। ਇਸ ਵਚਨਬੱਧਤਾ ਲਈ, ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਤਿੰਨ ਸਾਲ ਲਈ ਬੇਇਨਸਾਫ਼ੀ ਨਾਲ ਕੈਦ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ. ਜਦੋਂ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਵਾਰ ਗ੍ਰਿਫ਼ਤਾਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਉਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਮੁਸਕਰਾਉਂਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਫੋਟੋ ਖਿੱਚੀ ਗਈ ਸੀ। ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਯੇਰਵੜਾ ਜੇਲ੍ਹ, ਪੁਣੇ, ਮਹਾਰਾਸ਼ਟਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਤੇ ਫਿਰ ਬਾਈਕਲਾ ਜੇਲ੍ਹ, ਮੁੰਬਈ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਸਦੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਇਸ ਯਾਦਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹਦੇ ਹੋ, ਤੁਸੀਂ ਉਸ ਦੁੱਖ ਅਤੇ ਤਕਲੀਫ਼ ਦੇ ਹੇਠਾਂ ਮੁਸਕਰਾਹਟ ਦੇਖ ਸਕਦੇ ਹੋ ਜੋ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਬਿਆਨ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ।

"ਮੇਰਾ ਜਨਮ 1 ਨਵੰਬਰ 1961 ਨੂੰ ਬੋਸਟਨ, ਸੰਯੁਕਤ ਰਾਜ ਅਮਰੀਕਾ (ਯੂਐੱਸ) ਵਿਚ ਦੋਵੇਂ ਹੋਇਆ ਸੀ, ਜਿੱਥੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਮਾਤਾ-ਪਿਤਾ, ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਾ ਅਤੇ ਰੰਗਾਨਾਥ ਭਾਰਦਵਾਜ,
ਅਰਥਸ਼ਾਸਤਰ ਵਿਚ ਪੋਸਟ-ਡਾਕਟੋਰਲ ਫੈਲੋ ਸਨ। ਮੈਂ ਸ਼ਾਇਦ ਇਕ ਅਣਵਿਉਂਤਿਆ ਬੱਚਾ ਸੀ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਮੇਰੇ ਮਾਤਾ-ਪਿਤਾ ਕੋਲ ਖ਼ਰਚਣ ਲਈ

ਪੈਸਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਥੁੜ੍ਹ ਸੀ। ਅਮਰੀਕਨ
ਨਾਗਰਿਕਤਾ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਮਿਲੀ – ਜਨਮ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ 'ਤੇ। ਜਦੋਂ ਮੈਂ ਸਾਲ ਕੁ ਦੀ ਸੀ
ਤਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਾਪਸ ਆ ਗਏ ਸੀ, ਇਸ ਲਈ ਅਮਰੀਕਾ ਦੀਆਂ ਯਾਦਾਂ ਮੇਰੇ ਚੇਤਿਆਂ
ਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਹਨ। ਪਰ ਇਕ ਬੱਚੇ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਮੇਰੀਆਂ ਤਸਵੀਰਾਂ ਸਾਡੇ ਗੁਆਂਢੀ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ,ਇਕ ਰੂਸੀ ਆਵਾਸੀ ਜੋੜੇ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਗਰੇਗੋਰੀ ਨਾਲ ਹਨ ਜੋ ਮੇਰੇ ਮਾਪਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਰਹੇ ਹੋਣ ਸਮੇਂ ਮੇਰੀ ਸਾਂਭ-ਸੰਭਾਲ ਕਰਦੇ ਸਨ। "(ਪੰਨਾ 5,)
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ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਪਹਿਚਾਣ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰੀ ਨਕਸਲੀ ਵਜੋਂ ਦਰਸਾਇਆ ਹੈ, ਜੋ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰ ਦੇ ਵਿਰੁੱਧ ਮੁਸੀਬਤ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਉਸਨੇ ਭੀਮਾ ਕੋਰੇਗਾਓਂ ਕੇਸ ਦੇ16 ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਇੱਕ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ 'ਤੇ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿਰੁੱਧ ਲੜੀਵਾਰ ਜੰਗ ਛੇੜਨ, ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਮੰਤਰੀ ਦੀ ਹੱਤਿਆ ਦੀ ਸਾਜ਼ਿਸ਼ ਰਚਣ, ਹਿੰਸਕ ਘਟਨਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਯੋਜਨਾ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਦੋਸ਼ ਹੈ। ਹਾਲਾਂਕਿ, ਇਸ ਦੀ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਅਸਲੀਅਤ ਨਹੀਂ। ਇਹ ਸਾਰੇ ਦੋਸ਼ ਬੇਬੁਨਿਆਦ ਹਨ। ਜਿਨਾਂ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਲਈ ਉਹ ਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਸਾਥੀ ਜੇਲ੍ਹ ਕੱਟਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਬੋਸਟਨ, ਸੰਯੁਕਤ ਰਾਜ ਅਮਰੀਕਾ ਵਿੱਚ 1961 ਵਿੱਚ ਜਨਮੀ, ਜਿੱਥੇ ਉਸਦੇ ਮਾਤਾ-ਪਿਤਾ ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਾ ਅਤੇ ਰੰਗਨਾਥ ਭਾਦਵਾਜ ਦੋਵੇਂ ਅਰਥ ਸ਼ਾਸਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੋਸਟ ਡਾਕਟਰੇਟ ਫੈਲੋ ਸਨ, ਉਹ ਇੱਕ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਸੀ ਰੂਸੀ ਜੋੜੇ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਪਾਲੀ ਗਈ ਸੀ। ਉਸ ਦੇ ਮਾਤਾ-ਪਿਤਾ ਅਲੱਗ ਅਲੱਗ ਹੋ ਗਏ। ਉਸਦੀ ਮਾਂ, ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਾ, ਨੂੰ ਬਾਅਦ ਵਿੱਚ ਐਂਟੋਨੀਓ ਗ੍ਰਾਮਸੀ ਦੇ ਨਜ਼ਦੀਕੀ ਸਹਿਯੋਗੀ, ਪਿਏਰੋ ਸਫਾ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਕੈਮਬ੍ਰਿਜ, ਯੂਕੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਬੁਲਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ, ਜੋ ਉਸਦੀ ਕਲਾਸਿਕ ਕਿਤਾਬ, ਕਮੋਡਿਟੀਜ਼ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਵਸਤੂਆਂ ਦੇ ਉਤਪਾਦਨ ਦੀ ਸਮੀਖਿਆ ਤੋਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਹੋਇਆ ਸੀ। ਸੁਧਾ ਨੇ ਕਈ ਸਾਲ ਕੈਮਬ੍ਰਿਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਕੂਲ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਬਿਤਾਏ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ, ਆਪਣੀ ਮਾਂ ਦੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਮਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਕਿਤਾਬ, ਭਾਰਤੀ ਖੇਤੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਤਪਾਦਨ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਥਿਤੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੰਪਾਦਿਤ ਕਰਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਦਦ ਕੀਤੀ। ਬਾਅਦ ਵਿੱਚ, ਉਸਦੀ ਮਾਂ ਜਵਾਹਰ ਲਾਲ ਨਹਿਰੂ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਵੇਂ ਸਥਾਪਿਤ ਸੈਂਟਰ ਫਾਰ ਇਕਨਾਮਿਕ ਸਟੱਡੀਜ਼ ਐਂਡ ਪਲੈਨਿੰਗ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹੋ ਗਈ, ਜੋ ਹੌਲੀ-ਹੌਲੀ ਅੰਤਰਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਪੱਧਰ 'ਤੇ ਮਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ, ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਉਹ ਥਾਂ ਹੈ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਉਸਨੇ ਆਪਣਾ ਸੁਹਾਵਣਾ ਬਚਪਨ ਇੱਕ ਵਿਸ਼ਾਲ ਕੈਂਪਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਿਤਾਇਆ। ਸਖਤ ਮਾਂ, ਉਸ ਦੀਆਂ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਸੈਂਟਰਲ ਸਕੂਲ, ਆਈਆਈਟੀ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਲਾਸਾਂ, ਜਿੱਥੇ ਕਰਮਚਾਰੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਪੜ੍ਹਦੇ ਸਨ ਉਸ ਦਾ ਵਿਅਕਤੀਤਵ ਘੜ੍ਹਦੇ ਹਨ। ਉਹ ਆਈਆਈਟੀ ਕਾਨਪੁਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਗਣਿਤ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਕਰਨ ਗਈ ਅਤੇ ਉੱਥੇ ਹੀ ਉਹ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਅਧਿਆਪਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਇੱਕ ਮਾਰਕਸਵਾਦੀ ਸਮੂਹ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲੀ, ਅਤੇ ਟੈਕਸਟਾਈਲ ਵਰਕਰਾਂ, ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਕੈਂਪਸ ਵਰਕਰਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨਾ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਦਿੱਲੀ ਵਿੱਚ 1982 ਵਿੱਚ ਏਸ਼ੀਆਡ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਸਬੰਧਤ ਉਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਦੌਰ, ਅਤੇ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਭਿਆਨਕ ਦੁੱਖਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਅਣ-ਰਿਪੋਰਟ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਮੌਤਾਂ ਨੇ ਉਸ ਦਾ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਯੂਨੀਅਨ ਆਗੂ ਸ਼ੰਕਰ ਗੁਹਾ ਨਿਯੋਗੀ ਦੇ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਲਿਆਇਆ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਛੱਤੀਸਗੜ੍ਹ ਮੁਕਤੀ ਮੋਰਚਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹੋਣ ਲਈ ਛੱਤੀਸਗੜ੍ਹ ਚਲੀ ਗਈ, ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦਾ ਸੀ। ਗੁਹਾ ਦੀ ਹੱਤਿਆ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਇਸ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਦਿਵਾਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਖਾਣ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਸਨ। ਛੱਤੀਸਗੜ੍ਹ ਵਿੱਚ, ਉਸਦਾ ਡਾ ਬਿਨਾਇਕ ਸੇਨ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਗੁੱਸੇ ਦਾ ਸਾਹਮਣਾ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਾਰੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ ਤਿਆਗ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਅਤੇ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇ ਕੁਝ ਗਰੀਬਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਦਦ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਗਰੀਬੀ ਨੂੰ ਅਪਣਾਇਆ। ਅੰਦੋਲਨ ਦੇ ਵਿਭਾਜਨ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਵੀ, ਭਾਰਦਵਾਜ ਲਗਭਗ ਤਿੰਨ ਦਹਾਕਿਆਂ ਤੱਕ ਇਥੇ ਰਹੇ, ਉੱਥੇ ਇੱਕ ਬੱਚੇ ਨੂੰ ਗੋਦ ਲਿਆ, ਅਤੇ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਗਰੀਬ ਖਾਣ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਸੀ।

ਇੱਕ ਲੰਮੀ ਇੰਟਰਵਿਊ ਵਿੱਚ, ਜੋ ਇਸ ਜੇਲ੍ਹ ਦੀ ਯਾਦ ਨੂੰ ਦਰਸਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ, ਉਸਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਉਹ ਗ੍ਰਿਫਤਾਰ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ, ਨੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਲਾਅ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਆਖਰਕਾਰ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਵਾਪਸ ਆਈ। ਵਰਵਰਾ ਰਾਓ, ਅਰੁਣ ਫਰੇਰਾ ਅਤੇ ਵਰਨੌਨ ਗੋਨਸਾਲਵਿਸ ਸਮੇਤ ਉਸਦੇ ਕੁਝ ਸਾਥੀ ਸਹਿ-ਦੋਸ਼ੀ, ਮੌਜੂਦਾ ਸ਼ਾਸਨ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਹੀ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੋਸ਼ ਦੇ ਸਾਲਾਂ ਤੱਕ ਜੇਲ੍ਹ ਵਿੱਚ ਬੰਦ ਸਨ।
ਕਿਤਾਬ ਦੇ ਮੁੱਖ ਭਾਗ ਵਿੱਚ, ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਜੇਲ੍ਹ ਅਨੁਭਵ ਦੇ ਪਹਿਲੂਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਸਦੀ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਗ੍ਰਿਫਤਾਰੀ, ਪੁਣੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਤਾਲਾਬੰਦੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਸਦਾ ਅਨੁਭਵ, ਅਤੇ ਯਰਵੜਾ ਅਤੇ ਮੁੰਬਈ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਸਦੇ ਬਾਅਦ ਦੇ ਕੰਮ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹਨ।

76 ਛੋਟੀਆਂ ਜੀਵਨੀਆਂ ਜਾਂ ਕੈਦੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਸਕੈਚਾਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਜੋ ਉਸ ਦਾ ਉੱਥੇ ਸਾਹਮਣਾ ਹੋਇਆ, ਉਹ ਭੌਤਿਕ ਸਥਿਤੀਆਂ, ਭੋਜਨ, ਜਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਅਪਮਾਨ ਬਾਰੇ ਲਿਖਦੀ ਹੈ। ਬੇਸ਼ੱਕ, ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਹਿਲਾ ਰਾਜਨੀਤਿਕ ਕੈਦੀਆਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਜੇਲ੍ਹ ਦੀਆਂ ਯਾਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਇੱਕ ਲੰਮੀ ਪਰੰਪਰਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੈਰੀ ਟਾਈਲਰ ਦੀ ਕਲਾਸਿਕ, ਮਾਈ ਡੇਜ਼ ਇਨ ਐਨ ਇੰਡੀਅਨ ਜੇਲ੍ਹ, ਮਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਕੰਨੜ ਅਦਾਕਾਰਾ ਸਨੇਹਲਤਾ ਰੈੱਡੀ ਦੀ ਡਾਇਰੀ, ਜਿਸਦੀ ਐਮਰਜੈਂਸੀ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਜੇਲ੍ਹ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੌਤ ਹੋ ਗਈ ਸੀ, ਅਤੇ ਅੰਜੁਮ ਹਬੀਬ ਦਾ ਕੈਦੀ ਨੰਬਰ 100: "ਭਾਰਤੀ ਜੇਲ੍ਹ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੇਰੀ ਰਾਤਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਲੇਖਾ ਜੋਖਾ," ਜੋ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਪੁਸਤਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਇੱਕ ਪਰੰਪਰਕ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਸਾਡੇ ਕੋਲ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਵੀ ਮੌਜੂਦ ਹੈ। ਜੇਲਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਹਿ ਕੇ ਲਿਖਣ ਦਾ ਸਿਲਸਿਲਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਹੈ ਜੇਲਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਹਿ ਕੇ ਸਮਕਾਲੀ ਕੈਦੀਆਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਲਿਖਣ ਦਾ ਸਿਲਸਿਲਾ ਵੀ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਪ੍ਰੰਤੂ ਸੁਧਾ ਭਾਰਦਵਾਜ ਇਸ ਸਾਰੇ ਵਰਤਾਰੇ ਨੂੰ ਨਵੇਂ ਅਰਥ ਉਦੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਦੋਂ ਉਹ ਨਿੱਕੀ ਨਿੱਕੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬੜੀ ਬਰੀਕੀ ਨਾਲ ਦੇਖਦੀ ਤੇ ਬਿਆਨ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੋਈ ਆਪਣੇ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀਕੋਣ ਦਾ ਪੱਲਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਛੱਡਦੀ ਤੇ ਨਾ ਹੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਵਿਚਾਰਧਾਰਾ ਨੂੰ ਭਾਰੂ ਹੋਣ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਸੁਧਾ ਭਾਰਦਵਾਜ ਨੇ ਜੇਲ੍ਹ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੱਪੜੇ ਉਤਾਰਨ ਦੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਰਸਮ ਦਾ ਵਰਣਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ, ਜੋ ਕਿ ਆਮ ਵਾਂਗ ਹੈ: "ਮੈਨੂੰ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇੱਕ ਗੰਦੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਵਾਲੇ ਕਮਰੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੱਪੜੇ ਉਤਾਰ ਦਿਓ — 'ਹਾਂ, ਸਭ ਕੁਝ ਉਤਾਰ ਦਿਓ,' 'ਸਕੁਟ,' 'ਆਪਣੇ ਵਾਲ ਖੋਲ੍ਹੋ' —
ਪੀਆਈਟੀਏ, ਅਨੈਤਿਕ ਤਸਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਰੋਕਥਾਮ ਐਕਟ ਨਾਲ ਉਸਦੀ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਮੁਲਾਕਾਤ ਪੰਜ ਨੇਪਾਲੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ, ਜੋ ਸਾਲਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦਾ ਸਮਰਥਨ ਕਰ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਸਨ, ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕੁਝ ਬੱਚੇ ਇੱਕ ਬੋਰਡਿੰਗ ਸਕੂਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਦੇ ਹਨ, ਪਰ ਜੋ ਬੋਧੀ ਹੋਣ ਦੇ ਨਾਤੇ, ਦਲਿਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨੀਵਾਂ ਦੇਖਦੇ ਹਨ। ਸਹਿ-ਕਰਮਚਾਰੀ ਜੋ ਨਵ-ਬੋਧੀ ਹਨ। ਉਹ ਇੱਕ ਦਲਿਤ ਨਰਸ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲਦੀ ਹੈ, ਇੱਕ ਅੰਬੇਡਕਰਵਾਦੀ, ਜੋ ਰਾਖਵੇਂਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਮੰਗ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਮਰਾਠਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਮਜ਼ਾਕ ਉਡਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਧੀ ਨੂੰ ਪੁਲਿਸ ਅਫ਼ਸਰ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਦੇ ਸੁਪਨੇ ਲੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਮਰਾਠੀ ਸਮੂਹ ਅਤੇ ਬੰਗਾਲੀ ਸਮੂਹ ਅਕਸਰ ਝਗੜਾ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਪਰ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਚਕਾਰ ਇੱਕ ਜਵਾਨ, ਜੋਸ਼ੀਲੀ ਔਰਤ ਵੀ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਚੁਟਕਲੇ ਸੁਣਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਬੇਝਿਜਕ ਬਿਆਨ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਇੱਕ ਗੈਂਗਸਟਰ ਨਾਲ ਪਿਆਰ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ, ਜਿਸ ਦੇ ਕਤਲ ਦੇ ਦੋਸ਼ ਵਿੱਚ ਦੋਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜੇਲ੍ਹ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੁੱਟ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਅਜੇ ਵੀ ਉਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ ਹੈ। ਬੇਸ਼ੱਕ, ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਹਨ ਜੋ ਆਪਣੇ ਦੁਰਵਿਵਹਾਰ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਸਾਥੀ ਦੀ ਹੱਤਿਆ ਦੇ ਦੋਸ਼ ਵਿੱਚ ਜੇਲ੍ਹ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਨ। ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਅਫਰੀਕੀ-ਅਮਰੀਕਨ ਨਾਗਰਿਕ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ ਕਾਰਕੁਨ ਐਂਜੇਲਾ ਡੇਵਿਸ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਜੇਲ੍ਹ ਸੁਧਾਰਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਲੰਬੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਤੋਂ ਇਸ਼ਾਰਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ, ਘਰੇਲੂ ਸ਼ੋਸ਼ਣ ਦੀਆਂ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਵੱਖਰਾ ਸਲੂਕ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਦੋਂ ਉਹ ਬਦਲਾ ਲੈਣ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਦੋਸ਼ੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਪਹੁੰਚਾਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ, ਜਾਂ ਇੱਥੋਂ ਤੱਕ ਕਿ ਆਪਣੀ ਜਾਨ ਵੀ ਲੈਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਨਾਖੁਸ਼ ਔਰਤਾਂ, ਜੋ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾਤਰ ਹਾਲਾਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਕਾਨੂੰਨ ਨੂੰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਦੁੱਖਾਂ ਵਿਚਕਾਰ ਦਖਲਅੰਦਾਜ਼ੀ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ!
ਯੇਰਵੜਾ ਜੇਲ੍ਹ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਮਾਵਾਂ ਹਨ, ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਇੱਕ ਸਕੂਲ ਅਤੇ ਇੱਕ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਕ੍ਰੈਚ ਹੈ। ਬੱਚੇ ਪੰਜ ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਉਮਰ ਤੱਕ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਮਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਭਾਰਦਵਾਜ ਨੇ ਪੋਕਸੋ (ਪ੍ਰੋਟੈਕਸ਼ਨ ਆਫ ਚਿਲਡਰਨ ਫਰਾਮ ਸੈਕਸੁਅਲ ਆਫੈਂਸ ਐਕਟ) ਦੇ ਤਹਿਤ ਦੋਸ਼ੀ ਠਹਿਰਾਈ ਗਈ ਇੱਕ ਲੰਬੀ ਮਹਿਲਾ ਬਾਰੇ ਲਿਖਿਆ। ਜਦੋਂ ਉਹ ਇੱਕ ਵਾਧੂ ਵਿਆਹੁਤਾ ਰਿਸ਼ਤੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਸੀ, ਉਸਦੀ ਭੈਣ ਦੀ ਨਾਬਾਲਗ ਧੀ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਪ੍ਰੇਮੀ ਦੇ ਦੋਸਤ ਨਾਲ ਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਪਰਿਵਾਰਕ ਦਬਾਅ ਹੇਠ, ਲੜਕੀ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਮਾਸੀ 'ਤੇ ਦੋ ਵਿਅਕਤੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਮਿਲੀਭੁਗਤ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਦੋਸ਼ ਲਗਾਇਆ, ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਦਾਅਵਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਨਾਲ ਸਮੂਹਿਕ ਬਲਾਤਕਾਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ।

"ਇਹ ਇੱਕ ਦੁਖੀ ਵਿਆਹ, ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਅਸਵੀਕਾਰਨਯੋਗ ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਸਬੰਧਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਨਾਸ਼ਕਾਰੀ ਕਾਨੂੰਨੀ ਬਦਲੇ ਦੀ ਇੱਕ ਦੁਖਦਾਈ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਹੈ ... ਇਹ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਮਾਮਲਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਇੱਕ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੇਰੇ ਵਰਗੀ ਨਾਰੀਵਾਦੀ ਵਕੀਲ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਬਲਾਤਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਕਾਨੂੰਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਗੰਭੀਰਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਦੇਖਣ ਲਈ ਮਜਬੂਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਵਕੀਲ ਦੇ ਸਬੂਤਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਨਿਰਭਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। "ਭਾਰਦਵਾਜ ਲਿਖਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਭੀਮਾ ਕੋਰੇਗਾਓਂ ਕੇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਗ੍ਰਿਫ਼ਤਾਰ ਕਾਰਕੁਨ-ਵਕੀਲ ਸੁਧਾ ਭਾਰਦਵਾਜ ਨੇ ਜੇਲ੍ਹ ਜੀਵਨ ਦੀ ਡਾਇਰੀ ਵੀ ਲਿਖੀ ਹੈ। 2021 ਵਿੱਚ ਰਿਹਾਅ ਹੋਈ, ਉਹ ਯੇਰਵੜਾ ਜੇਲ੍ਹ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪਣੇ ਅਨੁਭਵ ਬਾਰੇ ਲਿਖਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਇਸ ਕਿਤਾਬ ਵਿਚ, ਮੈਂ ਯੇਰਵੜਾ ਜੇਲ੍ਹ ਦੀਆਂ ਕੁਝ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਕਹਾਣੀਆਂ
ਬਿਆਨ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਮੈਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉੱਥੇ ਰਹਿੰਦਿਆਂ ਇਕ ਸਾਲ ਅਤੇ ਦੋ ਮਹੀਨਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਦੇਖਿਆ। ਜਿਵੇਂ ਮੈਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ, ਉੱਥੇ ਦਿਨ ਇਕ ਦੂਜੇ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਲੀਨ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ, ਪਰ ਮੌਸਮ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਦੇਖਦੇ ਅਤੇ ਅਨੁਭਵ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋ, ਉਹ ਤੁਹਾਡੀਆਂ ਔਕੜਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹੋਰ ਵੀ ਬਦਤਰ ਬਣਾ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਕੀਮਤੀ ਪਾਣੀ ਲਈ ਸੰਘਰਸ਼ ਕਰਨ, ਪੱਖੇ ਲਈ ਦਰਖਾਸਤ ਦੇਣ ਜਾਂ ਸੀਖਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਦੀ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਸਰਦ ਹਵਾ ਤੋਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਬਚਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਮਜਬੂਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਉਹ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਾਂਤ ਵੀ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਤਰੋ ਤਾਜ਼ਾ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਕੁਦਰਤੀ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਬਾਰੇ
ਉਸ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਬਣਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ, ਜਿੰਨਾ ਤੁਸੀਂ 'ਬਾਹਰ' ਰਹਿੰਦਿਆਂ ਹੁੰਦੇ।ਮੈਂ
ਕਿਤਾਬ ਦੇ ਹਰੇਕ ਭਾਗ ਦਾ ਆਗਾਜ਼ ਇਕ ਰੁੱਤ ਤੋਂ ਅਗਲੀ ਰੁੱਤ ਤੱਕ ਆਪਣੇ ਤਜਰਬਿਆਂ 'ਤੇ ਆਧਾਰਤ ਕੁਝ ਪੈਰਿਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਮੇਰੇ ਜੇਲ੍ਹ ਨੋਟਿਸ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ
ਡਾ ਤੇਜਿੰਦਰ ਵਿਰਲੀ

Title: ਅਰਜ਼ (A heartfelt plea)

ਆ ਜਾ ਫਿਰ ਮੁੜ ਚਲੀਏ,
ਜਿੱਥੇ ਗਲਤੀ ਮੇਰੀ ਮਾਫ਼ ਕਰ ਦੇਵੇਂ।
ਆ ਜਾ ਫਿਰ ਮੁੜ ਚਲੀਏ,
ਜਿੱਥੇ ਪਾਪ ਮੇਰੇ ਤੂੰ ਸਾਫ਼ ਕਰ ਦੇਵੇਂ।
ਆ ਜਾ ਫਿਰ ਮੁੜ ਚਲੀਏ,
ਜਿੱਥੇ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ, ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਲੱਗੇ ਮੈਨੂੰ।
ਆ ਜਾ ਫਿਰ ਮੁੜ ਚਲੀਏ,
ਜਿੱਥੇ ਹੱਕ ਮੇਰੇ 'ਤੇ ਲੱਗੇ ਤੈਨੂੰ।

ਆ ਜਾ ਫਿਰ ਮੁੜ ਚਲੀਏ,
ਜਿੱਥੇ ਤੈਨੂੰ ਵੇਖ ਕੇ ਦਿਨ ਚੜਨਾ ਸੀ।
ਆ ਜਾ ਫਿਰ ਮੁੜ ਚਲੀਏ,
ਜਿੱਥੇ ਪਲ-ਪਲ ਤੇਰੇ ਨਾਲ ਖੜਨਾ ਸੀ।
ਆ ਜਾ ਫਿਰ ਮੁੜ ਚਲੀਏ,
ਜਿੱਥੇ ਨੱਚਣਾ, ਟੱਪਣਾ, ਗਾਉਣਾ ਸੀ ਤੂੰ।
ਆ ਜਾ ਫਿਰ ਮੁੜ ਚਲੀਏ,
ਜਿੱਥੇ ਆਪਣਾ ਆਲਣਾ ਬਨਾਉਣਾ ਸੀ ਤੂੰ।

Prathampal Singh
B.A. Second Semester

संस्कृत-अनुभागः

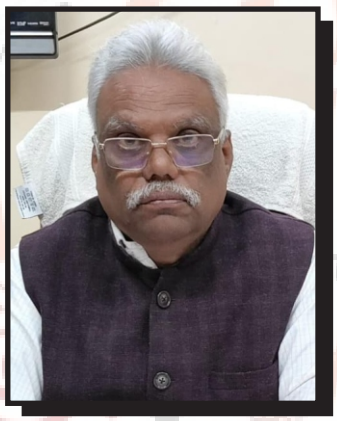






महर्षिः पाणिनिः

संपादकः



डा. सलिल कुमार

अनुक्रम

	शीर्षक	*नाम*
1.	महर्षि दयानन्द सरस्वती जी का स्वतन्त्रता आन्दोलन में योगदान	डा. सलिल कुमार,
2.	संस्कृत काव्य 'पूर्णसार्धशतकम्' में अंकित भक्तपूर्ण सिंह का संक्षिप्त परिचय एवम् सेवाभाव से सम्बन्धित विविध प्रसंग	कृष्ण गोपाल
3.	बुद्धेर्मूल्यम् (बुद्धि का मूल्य)	कशिश
4.	महर्षि: दयानन्द:	शुभम् शर्मा
5.	'आदिशंकराचार्यस्य प्रश्नोत्तरमालिका'	अनिकेत शर्मा
6.	शतबुद्धि मच्छ, सहस्रबुद्धि मच्छतथा एकबुद्धि मेंढक की कथा का सार, शिक्षा एवम् महत्त्व	झलक शर्मा
7.	पुनर्जन्म का सिद्धान्त	कुशल गोपाल
8.	ऋग्वेद का परिचय	गीताञ्जलि

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सम्पादकीयम्

भगवान् श्रीकृष्ण जी का अर्जुन को युद्ध के प्रति प्रेरित करने हेतु उपदेश देने का कारण । श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता महाकवि वेदव्यास के द्वारा लिखित महाभारत नामक विशाल महाकाव्य का अंश है। इस में १८ अध्याय हैं और ७०० श्लोक हैं। जहाँ तक श्रीकृष्ण जी का अर्जुन को युद्ध के प्रति प्रेरित करने हेतु उपदेश देने का कारण इस विषय की बात की जाए तो इसका उल्लेख स्पष्ट रूप से श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता के प्रथम और द्वितीय अध्याय में मिलता है । महाभारत का युद्ध आरम्भ होने जा रहा था, दोनों सेनाएं आमने-सामने डटी हुई थीं । दोनों तरफ से युद्ध की तैयारी सूचक शंख बजाए जा चुके थे, बस प्रतीक्षा थी युद्ध के आरम्भ करने के संकेत सूचक शंख की ध्वनि की । तभी अर्जुन भगवान् श्रीकृष्ण से जो कि अर्जुन के रथ के सारथि बने हुए थे, उन से कहता है कि अच्युत! मे रथम् उभयो: सेनयो: मध्ये स्थापय अर्थात् हे विष्णो! मेरे रथ को दोनों सेनाओं के बीच खड़ा कर दीजिए। तब अर्जुन के
मन में इच्छा जाग रही थी कि वह उन बड़े-बड़े योद्धाओं को देखे, जिनके साथ उसे युद्ध करना है। तदुपरान्त श्रीकृष्ण जी अपने रथ को दोनों सेनाओं के बीच ले जाते हैं। तब रथ पर बैठे-बैठे उस अर्जुन ने स्वपक्ष-विपक्ष की दोनों सेनाओं में ही अपने सगे सम्बन्धियों को देखा तथा विपक्ष में अपने चहेते गुरुओं (द्रोणाचार्य आदि) और अपने दादा भीष्मपितामह को देखा तो वह करुणा से भर गया। उन सभी के युद्ध में मारे जाने के भय से अर्जुन बेचैन और व्याकुल हो उठा और उसने अपने हाथ में पकड़े धनुष को त्याग दिया और वह भगवान् श्रीकृष्ण जी के पैरों में गिर पड़ा, उसके आँखों में आँसू बहने लगे और उसका शरीर कांपने लगा। तब वह युद्ध का भयावह परिणाम सोच कर युद्ध न करने के विषय में विचार करने लगा । उसे अपने राज्य सुख के लिए अपने कुल का नाश दिखाई देने लगा तथा अपने सगे सम्बन्धियों और गुरुओं को मारना उसे पाप के समान प्रतीत होने लगा । इस के बाद वह श्रीकृष्ण से कहता है कि हे जनार्दन! इन धषतराष्ट्र के पुत्रों अर्थात् दुर्योधन
आदि को मार कर क्या हमें प्रसन्नता मिलेगी? इन आततायियों को मारकर भी हमें पाप ही लगेगा । तब करुणा भाव से भरे हुए, आँसूयों से युक्त, व्याकुल आँखों वाले दु:खी हो रहे अर्जुन को श्रीकृष्ण ने उसके अन्दर भावों जानने के लिए और उसे उसका कर्त्तव्य का बोध कराते हुए से कहा कि हे अर्जुन ! इस विषम समय में तुझ में यह मोह कहां से आ गया । श्रीकृष्ण जी उसे समझाते हुए कहते हैं कि युद्ध की इस घड़ी में कर्त्तव्य-कर्म से उपरत होना तुम्हारे लिए कल्याण परक नहीं है और श्रेष्ठ पुरुषों के द्वारा तुम्हारे इस आचरण को पसन्द नहीं किया जाएगा। तुम्हारा यह कायरतापूर्वक युद्ध से निवृत्त होने का आचरण का फल स्वर्ग की प्राप्ति भी नहीं हो सकता। इससे अर्थात् तुम्हारे इस आचरण से यश भी नहीं मिलेगा अर्थात् उल्टे तुम्हें बदनामी ही मिलेगी, तुम्हारे में कायरता का आना सर्वथा ही अनुचित है।

अत: मोह के कारण तुम्हारा युद्ध न करने का निश्चय बहुत ही तुच्छ है, जो कि तुम्हारा पतन करने वाला और तुम्हारी अपकीर्ति करने वाला होगा। इस लिए "हे पार्थ! नपुंसकता को मत प्राप्त हो, यह तुम्हें शोभा नहीं देता। हे शत्रुओं को तपाने वाले अर्जुन! हृदय की तुच्छ दुर्बलता को छोड़कर युद्ध के लिए खड़े हो जा।" श्रीकृष्ण ने अर्जुन को पार्थ नाम से सम्बोधित करने का अभिप्राय यह है कि कुन्ती का दूसरा नाम पषथा था । कुन्ती वीरमाता थी । जब भगवान् श्रीकृष्ण दूत बन कर कौरवों-पाण्डवों की सन्धि कराने के लिए हस्तिनापुर गए और अपनी बुआ कुन्ती से मिले, उस समय कुन्ती ने श्रीकृष्ण के द्वारा अर्जुन को वीरतापूर्ण सन्देश भेजा था । अत: यहां भगवान् श्रीकृष्ण ने अर्जुन को पार्थ नाम से सम्बोधित करके माता कुन्ती के उस क्षत्रियोचित सन्देश की स्मषति दिलाते हुए यह सूचित किया है कि अपने में कायरता लाकर तुम्हें माता की आज्ञा का उल्लंघन नहीं करना चाहिए ।

नपुंसकता को मत प्राप्त हो, यह तुम्हें शोभा नहीं देता इन वाक्यों के द्वारा श्रीकृष्ण जी अर्जुन को समझाना चाहते हैं कि तुम वीर माता के वीर पुत्र हो, तुम्हारे अंदर इस प्रकार की कायरता का संचार सर्वथा अनुचित है । कहां महान् से महान् महारथियों के हृदयों को कंपा देने वाला तुम्हारा अतुल शौर्य ? और कहां यह तुम्हारी दीन स्थिति! जिसमें तुम्हारे शरीर के रोंगटे खड़े हैं, तुम्हारा बदन काँप रहा है ... । श्रीकृष्ण जी अर्जुन को परन्तप अर्थात् शत्रुओं को ताप पहुंचाने वाला नाम से सम्बोधित करके समझाना चाहते हैं कि तुम शत्रुओं को ताप पहुंचाने वाले प्रसिद्ध हो। असीम शक्तिशाली दानवों को अनायास ही पराजित कर देने वाले होकर आज क्षत्रिय स्वभाव के विपरीत इस कायरता को स्वीकार कर उल्टे शत्रुओं को प्रसन्न कैसे कर रहे हो। तब अर्जुन भगवान् श्रीकृष्ण से कहता है कि- हे मधुसूदन! मैं युद्ध में भीष्म पितामह और द्रोणाचार्य के प्रति बाणों से युद्ध कैसे कर सकूंगा? हे शत्रुओं का संहार

करने वाले श्रीकृष्ण जी! ये दोनों ही मेरे लिए पूजा के योग्य हैं। तदुपरान्त अर्जुन श्रीकृष्ण से कहता है कि इन पूजनीय गुरुओं, बड़े-बूढ़ों को न मारने की अपेक्षा इस संसार में भीख मांगकर जीवन निर्वाह करना अर्थात् पेट भर लेना कहीं अधिक अच्छा है । तदुपरान्त अर्जुन श्रीकृष्ण जी को युद्ध न करने का एक और कारण बताते हुए कहता है कि "हम तो यह भी नहीं जानते कि हमारे लिए युद्ध करने या न करने में से क्या श्रेष्ठ है? और हम तो यह भी नहीं जानते कि हम उन्हें जीतेंगे या वे हमें जीतेंगे।" यहां अर्जुन को अपने बल पर अविश्वास नहीं है, अपितु भविष्य पर अविश्वास है, क्योंकि भविष्य में क्या होनहार है- इसका किसी को क्या पता। फिर अर्जुन युद्ध न करने का एक और कारण बताते हुए कहता है कि "जिनको मारकर हम जीना नहीं चाहते, वे ही धृतराष्ट्र के पुत्र अर्थात् हमारे कौटुम्बिक भाई युद्ध करने
लिए हमारे सामने खड़े हैं।" युद्ध से विमुख होता हुआ अर्जुन का चित्त इस समय भयानक धर्मसंकट में पड़ा है। वह एक ओर प्रजापालन, क्षात्रधर्म, स्वत्वसंरक्षण आदि की दृष्टि से युद्ध को धर्म समझकर उसमें लगना उचित समझता है और दूसरी ओर उसके चित्त की वर्तमान कार्पण्यवृत्ति युद्ध के नाना प्रकार के भयानक परिणाम दिखाकर उन्हें भिक्षावृत्ति, संन्यास और वनवास की ओर प्रवृत्त करना चाहती है। चित्त इतना करुणाविष्ट है कि वह बुद्धि को किसी निर्णय पर पहुंचने ही नहीं देता, अत: वह कहता है कि इस संकटकाल में मेरा धर्म क्या है, इस विषय में उसका मन मोहित हो गया है। तदुपरान्त विकट परिस्थिति में कुछ निश्चय न कर पाता हुआ अर्जुन श्रीकृष्ण जी को कहता है "मैं तुम्हारा शिष्य हूँ, तुम्हारी शरण में आया हूँ, मुझे उपदेश दे दो"। फिर वह यह भी कह देता है कि चाहे मुझे इस पृथ्वी पर निष्कण्टक और धन-धान्य सम्पन्न राज्य मिल जाए, चाहे मुझे स्वर्गलोक के देवताओं पर शासन करना मिले, किन्तु मुझे कोई ऐसी वस्तु नहीं दिखाई दे रही है, जो मेरी इन्द्रियों को सुखा डालने वाले मेरे शोक को दूर कर सके। इस प्रकार अर्जुन कहना चाहता है कि जब कुटुम्बियों के मरने की आशंका से ही उसे इतना शोक हो रहा है तब उनके मरने पर कितना होगा। अगर उसे राज्य के लिए ही शोक होता तो वह राज्य के मिलने की खुशी से मिट जाता, परन्तु कुटुम्ब के नाश की आशंका से होने वाला शोक राज्य के मिलने से कैसे मिटेगा? अत: पृथ्वी का राज्य और स्वर्ग का आधिपत्य मिलने पर भी इन्द्रियों को सुखाने वाला उसका शोक दूर नहीं हो सकता । इसके साथ ही वह भगवान् कृष्ण से स्पष्ट रूप से कह देता है कि हे गोविन्द! मैं युद्ध नहीं करूंगा ।अर्जुन के इस आचरण पर भगवान् श्रीकृष्ण जी का अचम्भित होना लाज़मी है, कहाँ तो अर्जुन ने भगवान् श्रीकृष्ण से कहा था कि अच्युत! मे रथम् उभयो: सेनयो: मध्ये स्थापय अर्थात् हे विष्णो! मेरे रथ को दोनों सेनाओं के बीच खड़ा कर दीजिए। उस समय तो अर्जुन के मन में इच्छा जाग रही थी कि वह उन बड़े-बड़े योद्धाओं को देखे, जिनके साथ उसे युद्ध करना है। किन्तु इतनी देर में ऐसा क्या हो गया। अब वहीं पर अर्थात् दोनों सेनाओं के बीच में अर्जुन विषादमग्न हो गया। वास्तव में होना यह चाहिए था कि वह जिस उद्देश्य से दोनों सेनाओं के बीच गया था, उस उद्देश्य के अनुसार युद्ध के लिए खड़ा रहता। परन्तु उस उद्देश्य को छोड़कर अर्जुन चिन्ता में फंस गया। इसको देखकर भगवान् श्रीकृष्ण को हंसी आ गई। उनको हंसी आने का कारण यह भी है कि पहले तो अर्जुन ने कहा था कि हे कृष्ण ! मैं तुमसे पूछता हूँ, जो निश्चित रूप से मेरे लिए श्रेष्ठ है वह मुझे बता दो । मैं तुम्हारा शिष्य हूँ, तुम्हारी शरण में आया हूँ, मुझे शिक्षा दीजिए । इस कथन के बाद अर्जुन को कुछ कहने से पूर्व रूकना चाहिए था, उसे भगवान् श्रीकृष्ण के उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा करनी चाहिए थी, परन्तु श्रीकृष्ण के बोले बिना ही अपनी तरफ से ही अर्जुन ने निश्चय कर लिया और अपना फैसला भी सुना दिया कि मैं युद्ध नहीं करूंगा यह देखकर श्रीकृष्ण को हंसी आ गई । अर्जुन भगवान् के शरण होने के बाद मैं युद्ध नहीं करूंगा ऐसा कहकर एक तरह से शरण में जाने पर भी अपनी उस बात से पीछे भी हट गया। इसी बात को लेकर भगवान् को हंसी आ
गई। तब भगवान् ने यही समझा कि मनुष्य जब चिन्ता-शोक से विकल हो जाता है, तब वह अपने कर्तव्य का निर्णय न कर सकने के कारण कभी कुछ, तो कभी कुछ बोल उठता है। यही दशा उनके प्रिय शिष्य अर्जुन की हो रही है । अत: भगवान् के हृदय में अर्जुन के प्रति अत्यधिक स्नेह के कारण कृपालुता उमड़ पड़ी । कारण कि भगवान् साधक के वचनों की तरफ ध्यान न देकर उसके भाव की तरफ ही देखते हैं। इसलिए भगवान् अर्जुन के मैं युद्ध नहीं करूंगा इस वचन की तरफ ध्यान न देते हुए उसे युद्ध के लिए प्रेरित करने हेतु उसे सही मार्ग दिखाने के लिए उपदेश देना आवश्यक समझते हैं और उसे समुचित उपदेश देते हैं, उस उपदेश को सुनकर वह युद्ध करने को तैयार हो जाता है, यही उपदेश महाभारत नामक विशाल महाकाव्य में श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता के रूप में अमर है।

- डा. सलिल कुमार
(सम्पादक)

महर्षि दयानन्द सरस्वती जी का स्वतन्त्रता आन्दोलन में योगदान

आर्य समाज के संस्थापक महर्षि दयानन्द सरस्वती एक महान् देशभक्त व उच्च श्रेणी के समाजसेवी थे । उनका प्रभावशाली व्यक्तित्व और असीम ज्ञानकोश उन्हें इतिहास में विशेष स्थान प्रदान करता है । महर्षि दयानन्द सरस्वती जी का जन्म 12 फरवरी, 1824 को टंकारा (गुजरात) में एक समृद्ध ब्राह्मण परिवार में हुआ और इनकी मृत्यु 30 अक्तुबर 1883 को अजमेर (राजस्थान) में हुई। इनके बचपन का नाम मूलशंकर था ।

मूलशंकर के पिता शिवभक्त थे । एकबार शिवरात्री पर, जब उपवास, व्रत और जागरण के लिए मूलशंकर अपने पिता के साथ शिवमंदिर में थे, तब अर्धरात्री में उन्होंने देखा कि कुछ चूहों का समूह शिवजी का प्रसाद खा रहा है, तब मूलशंकर के बालमन ने सोचा कि यह मूर्ति साक्षात् शिव नहीं हो सकती, क्योंकि यह मूर्ति तो अपने भोग की रक्षा भी नहीं कर रही है, अर्थात् वास्तविक शिव कहीं ओर है। तब यह सोचकर वास्तविक शिव की खोज में अर्थात् ज्ञान की प्राप्ति हेतु उन्होंने घर त्याग दिया ।

उन्होंने अपने जीवन के 25 वर्ष हिमालय की पहाड़ियों में भटकते, ज्ञानार्जन करते और अपने गुरु विरजानन्द की सेवा करते हुए बिताए ।प्रारम्भ से ही उन्होंने वेदों-शास्त्रों, धार्मिक पुस्तकों व संस्कृत भाषा का अध्ययन किया। गुरु विरजानन्द जी ने उन्हें समाज में व्याप्त कुरीति, अन्याय और अत्याचार के विरुद्ध कार्य करने और आम जनता में जागरूकता फैलाने को कहा । महर्षि दयानन्द ने 1875 ई. मुम्बई में आर्यसमाज की स्थापना की थी।

महर्षि दयानन्द ने समाज कल्याण के लिए <u>विशेष मुद्दों</u> को उठाया, जैसे कि-

1. पति की मृत्यु के बाद पत्नी को अपने पति की चिता के साथ जीवित ही प्राण त्यागने की अमानवीय कुप्रथा (सती प्रथा) का पुरज़ोर विरोध। अर्थात् इन्होंने सती प्रथा का विरोध किया।
2. शास्त्रज्ञान अनुसार जीवन के प्रथम 25 वर्ष अविवाहित रह कर ब्रह्मचर्य पालन करना चाहिए। इसी तर्क से प्रोत्साहित हो कर स्वामी जी ने बालविवाह प्रथा के विरुद्ध मुहिम छेड़ी थी । अर्थात् इन्होंने बालविवाह प्रथा का विरोध किया ।
3. स्वामी जी नारी जाति को समृद्ध समाज का आधार मानते थे । इसी कारण महिला शिक्षा और सुरक्षा की ओर उनका विशेष ध्यान रहा था । उनका यह भी मानना था कि महिलाओं को पुरुष समकक्ष अधिकार मिलने चाहिएं ।
4. स्वामी जी द्वारा जातिवाद और वर्णभेद की कुप्रथा का भी प्रखर विरोध किया गया था । उन्होंने समस्त वर्ग के लोगों को समान अधिकार देने की अपील की थी ।
5. अंदरूनी लड़ाई का लाभ शत्रु ले जाता है । इसी लिए स्वामी जी का यह नारा था कि सभी धर्म के अनुयायी एक ध्वज तले एकत्रित हो जाएँ ताकि आपसी गृहयुद्ध की स्थिति से बचा जा सके और देश में एकता की भावना बनी रहे ।

<u>1857 की क्रान्ति-</u> 1857 की क्रान्ति में भी स्वामी दयानन्द सरस्वती का योगदान था । इस क्रान्ति हेतु आयोजित गुप्त सभाओं में वे मार्गदर्शन करते थे । देश की आज़ादी के लिए उन्होंने निडरता से कटाक्ष पूर्ण भाषण दिए और लोगों को देश की आज़ादी के लिए प्रेरित किया ।

महर्षि दयानन्द के जीवन चरित्र से ज्ञात होता है कि तीव्र विद्या पिपासु दयानन्द जी को विरजानन्द जी का पता 1856 ई. में लगता है लेकिन वे उनके पास 1860 में पहुंचे थे। यह विलम्ब क्यों? ऋषि दयानन्द का

स्वचरित्र भी तीन वर्षों पर मौन है । चरित्र के अनुसार इस काल में उनके भ्रमण का क्षेत्र कानपुर के आसपास रहा है । उस समय क्रान्ति की गुप्त तैयारियाँ की जा रही थीं । वैसे भी दयानन्द की आयु उस समय 33 वर्ष के लगभग थी । यह अवस्था स्वभावत: ही उग्रता को पसन्द किया करती है। वैसे भी ऐतिहासिकों के मतानुसार उक्त क्रान्ति का सन्देश फैलाने वालों में मठ के साधुओं का सक्रिय योगदान रहा है । इस से स्पष्ट जान पड़ता है कि 1857 की क्रान्ति में भी स्वामी दयानन्द सरस्वती का योगदान था ।

साहित्य द्वारा जागृति–

1. 1875 वाले सत्यार्थ प्रकाश के प्रथम संस्करण में उन्होंने नमक तथा जंगली लकड़ी पर लगे प्रतिबन्ध की कठोर शब्दों में भर्त्सना की थी । जबकि कांग्रेस ने इसे 1931 में अपने आन्दोलन का मुख्य मुद्दा बना कर अंग्रेजी सरकार से संघर्ष किया था ।
2. 1882 में ही महर्षि दयानन्द ने अंग्रेजी अदालतों पर अविश्वास प्रकट कर दिया था, जबकि कांग्रेस ने 1919 में यह तथ्य उस समय उजागर किया था, जब तिलक द्वारा मि. शिरोल पर चलाए गए मानहानि के अभियोग के निर्णय से आया था ।
3. विदेशी राजा की अपेक्षा स्वदेशी राज्य की उत्तमता, अंग्रेजों द्वारा भारतीयों को जूते पहनकर अदालत में न घुसने देना, गोरक्षा के प्रश्न पर अंग्रेज सरकार की आलोचना–इन प्रश्नों के आधार पर 1857 की क्रान्ति हुई थी और इसी आधार पर 1872 में रामधारियों के गुरु रामसिंह को जिलाबदर किया गया था । स्तुतिप्रार्थनोपासना पर आधारित 'आर्याभिनव' नामक महर्षि दयानन्द द्वारा लिखित तत्कालीन पुस्तक में विदेशी राज्य से छुटकारे की प्रार्थनाएं करना और आर्यों के प्राचीन गौरव का विस्तार से वर्णन ये सभी तत्कालीन लेख महर्षि दयानन्द की उत्कट देशभक्ति एवं राजनैतिक पुनर्जागरण के महत्वपूर्ण दस्तावेज़ हैं । इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि महर्षि दयानन्द की तत्कालीन इस पुस्तक एवम् लेखों ने आने वाले समय में भारत को वैचारिक क्रान्ति में अनुपम योगदान देकर आगामी स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम लड़ने के लिए सशक्त तथा समुद्यत किया था ।
4. कांग्रेस के काल में देशभक्तों की पहचान खादी का वेश रहा है । परन्तु महर्षि दयानन्द के जो वस्त्र अजमेर में रखे गए हैं, वे सभी विशुद्ध खादी के ही हैं । जब कि कांग्रेस के मंच पर खादी का सबसे प्रथम क्रियात्मक प्रयोग 1921 के अहमदाबाद अधिवेशन के समय दृष्टिगोचर हुआ था ।
5. कलकत्ता में तत्कालीन वायसराय नार्थब्रुक से महर्षि दयानन्द की भेंट होने, वायसराय द्वारा महर्षि से अंग्रेज राज्य की भारत में स्थिरता हेतु ईश्वरीय स्तुति के प्रार्थना उपासना के मन्त्रों के पाठ के लिए कहना, किन्तु महर्षि दयानन्द का न केवल उन्हें दृढ़तापूर्वक इन्कार करना अपितु उक्त साम्राज्य के जल्दी ही उखाड़ फेंकने के अपने हार्दिक भावों को प्रकट करना भी दयानन्द सरस्वती की ज्वलन्त राष्ट्रभक्ति का व्रज प्रमाण हैं ।
6. स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में अहिंसात्मक आन्दोलन का विशेष योगदान रहा है । राजनैतिक स्वतन्त्रता के क्षेत्र में महात्मा गान्धी के गुरु गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले माने जाते हैं । गोखले को यह विचार अपने आचार्य महादेव गोविन्द रानाडे से प्राप्त हुआ था । परन्तु रानाडे तक यह विचार उनके गुरु महर्षि दयानन्द सरस्वती से पहुंचा था । पूना में 1875 में रानाडे की महर्षि दयानन्द से मित्रता हुई थी । मित्रता एवम् घनिष्ठता यहां तक बढ़ी कि महर्षि ने रानाडे को अपनी परोपकारिणी सभा का उत्तराधिकारी नियुक्त किया था । इस प्रकार महात्मा गान्धी को यह अहिंसात्मक आन्दोलन का विचार मूलत: महर्षि दयानन्द से ही मिला है ।

7. महर्षि दयानन्द ने अपने जीवन काल में जहाँ-जहाँ भी आर्यसमाज मन्दिरों की स्थापना की है, वे सभी सैनिक आवासों वाले नगरों में ही करना, यह कोई संयोगमात्र नहीं है, इसके पीछे एक विशेष कारण ही रहा होगा । अपने जीवन के अन्तिम काल में भी राजस्थान के राजाओं से निकट सम्पर्क करना, वहां के स्वाधीनता प्रेमी रक्त में अंग्रजी राज्य से छुटकारा प्राप्त करने के गुप्त अभिप्राय का सूचक है ।

महर्षि दयानन्द की मृत्यु का रहस्य ? जहां तक महर्षि दयानन्द की मृत्यु की बात है इसके पीछे भी एक बड़ा रहस्य है । तत्कालीन अंग्रेजों की सरकार ने महर्षि दयानन्द के प्रभावाधीन राजाओं को एक परिपत्र प्रेषित किया, जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य महर्षि के प्रभाव से उनको मुक्त करना प्रतीत होता है । इस परिपत्र में कुछ प्रश्नों के उत्तर मांगे गए थे जो कि रियासत के अधिकार से सम्बन्धित थे । महर्षि ने जोधपुर के राजा को उसके उत्तर लिखवा कर अंग्रेज सरकार को भिजवा दिए । ब्रिटिश सरकार द्वारा उत्तरदाता का चित्र मांगने पर राजा ने सरलता से ही महर्षि दयानन्द सरस्वती का चित्र उन्हें भेज दिया । तत्पश्चात् राजस्थान के पोलिटिकल एजेण्ट पर दबाब पड़ा कि तुम्हारे राज्य में खतरनाक व्यक्ति घूम रहा है, उसका तुरन्त कोई इलाज करो । इससे पूर्व वायसराय नार्थब्रुक भी लन्दन को अपनी राय भेज चुका था, जिसमें महर्षि दयानन्द को उसने विद्रोही फकीर कहा था । तत्पश्चात् ही महर्षि को मारने के अनेक षड्यन्त्र रचे गए। कहा जा सकता है जोधपुर का राजा भी अपनी गद्दी को बचाने की विवशता के कारण उन साजिशों का प्रत्यक्ष रूप और अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से भागी बना । अन्यथा एक राजा के सामने एक वेश्या और रसोइये कि क्या हिम्मत हो सकती है कि वे राजा के गुरु और मान्य अतिथि को जहर दे कर मार दें । इसके साथ ही डा. अली मर्दान खाँ नामक अति प्रसिद्ध और एक प्रख्यात डाक्टर के होते हुए एवम् उस के द्वारा उपचार किए जाने पर भी महर्षि दयानन्द का स्वास्थ्य सुधरने की बजाए बिगड़ना, यह सब सिद्ध करता है कि महर्षि दयानन्द अंग्रेज और मुस्लिम शक्तियों के सम्मिलित शक्तियों का शिकार हुए थे ।

8. महर्षि दयानन्द की मृत्यु के पश्चात् स्वाधीनता आन्दोलन के लिए महर्षि दयानन्द के अनुयायी अपनी-अपनी विचारधाराओं के साथ महात्मा गांधी और सशक्त क्रान्तिकारियों के साथ जुड़ गए । उक्त दोनों ही मोर्चो पर महर्षि दयानन्द के अनुयायी प्रथम पंक्ति में दिखाई देते हैं। लाला लाजपतराय, श्याम जी कृष्ण वर्मा, राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप, मदन लाल ढींगरा, इन्द्र विद्यावाचस्पति, देशबन्धु गुप्ता, महात्मा आनन्दस्वामी, लाल बहादुर शास्त्री, चौ. चरणसिंह, दादा भाई नौरोजी आदि असंख्य नाम हैं, जिन्होंने स्वाधीनता की प्रेरणा न केवल महर्षि दयानन्द से अपितु उनके ग्रन्थ सत्यार्थ प्रकाश से ली। इस प्रकार असंख्य आर्यसमाजी परिवारों के नाम हैं, जिन्होंने स्वाधीनता आन्दोलन में अपना विशेष योगदान दिया और अमर हो गए।

9. काकोरी काण्ड के नायक रामप्रसाद विस्मिल, रोशन सिंह आदि महर्षि दयानन्द के ही अनुयायी थे। भगत सिंह के दल में भी आर्यसमाजियों का ही वर्चस्व था, भगत सिंह के दादा अर्जुनसिंह और पिता किशन सिंह भी कट्टर आर्यसमाजी थे । आजाद हिन्द सेना में भी आर्यसमाजियों का वर्चस्व रहा है, उक्त सेना के प्रमुख सेना नायकों में सहगल आर्यसमाज की ही देन है ।

स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में स्वामी दयानन्द सरस्वती के योगदान को देखते हुए सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल ने कहा था-'भारत की स्वतन्त्रता की नींव वास्तव में स्वामी दयानन्द ने डाली थी' । वीर सावरकर ने महर्षि दयानन्द सरस्वती को स्वाधीनता संग्राम का सर्वप्रथम योद्धा माना था ।इस प्रकार हम देख सकते हैं महर्षि दयानन्द सरस्वती जी का स्वाधीनता आन्दोलन में एक विशेष योगदान रहा है, अन्त में उनकी लिखी वैदिक राष्ट्रीय प्रार्थना के साथ मैं अपने शोध पत्र को विराम देता हूं-

वैदिक राष्ट्रीय प्रार्थना

ओम्आ ब्र न् ब्रा णो ब्र वर्चसी जायतामाराष्ट्रे राजन्य: शूर इषव्य: अतिव्याधी महारथो जायतां दोग्ध्री धेनुर्वोढा अनड्वानाशु: सप्ति पुरन्धिर्योषा जिष्णु रथेष्ठा: सभेयो युवा अस्य यजमानस्य वीरो जायताम्। निकामे निकामे न: पर्जन्यो वर्षतु फलवत्यो न ओषधय: पच्यन्ताम् योगक्षेमो न: कल्पताम्। यजु0 22/22.

ब्रह्मन् ! स्वराष्ट्र में हों, द्विज ब्रह्म तेजधारी ।
क्षत्रिय महारथी हों, अरिदल विनाशकारी ।
होवें दुधारू गौएं, पशु अश्व आशुवाही ।
आधार राष्ट्र की हों, नारी सुभग सदा ही ।
बलवान् सभ्य योद्धा, यजमान पुत्र होवें ।
इच्छानुसार वर्षे पर्जन्य ताप धोवें ।
फल-फूल से लदी हों,औषध अमोघ सारी ।
हो योग-क्षेमकारी, स्वाधीनता हमारी ।

डा. सलिल कुमार,
सह-प्रोफेसर

संस्कृत काव्य 'पूर्णसार्धशतकम्' में अंकित भक्तपूर्ण सिंह का संक्षिप्त परिचय एवम् सेवाभाव से सम्बन्धित विविध प्रसंग

'पूर्णसार्धशतकम्' डा. दलबीर सिंह चाहल द्वारा लिखित एक संस्कृत काव्य है। इस मेंभक्त पूर्ण सिंह के जीवन-दर्शन पर 150 श्लोक दिए गए हैं, इन श्लोकों के आधार पर भक्त पूर्ण सिंह का संक्षिप्त परिचय और सेवाभाव से सम्बन्धित विविध प्रसंग प्रस्तुत हैं-

संक्षिप्त परिचय- भक्त पूर्णसिंह अनाथों और पीड़ितों के रक्षक थे, सेवा के कार्यों में निपुण थे और श्रेष्ठ मानव थे। पंजाब नामक प्रान्त को उन्होंने अपने जन्म से सुशोभित किया।पूर्ण सिंह जी के पिताजी शिब्बु मल्ल जाति से क्षत्रिय थे, और माता जी महिताब कौर 'जट्टी' थीं और वे परमात्मा को मानने वाली धार्मिक विचारों वाली महिला थी।

1904 ईस्वी में पंजाब के लुधियाना नामक प्रसिद्ध ज़िले के 'राजेवाल' नामक गाँव में पूर्ण सिंह का जन्म हुआ। माता-पिता ने अपने इस पुत्र का नाम 'रामजीदास' रखा था ।बचपन से ही माँ (महिताब कौर) इस अपने पुत्र (रामजीदास) को सेवाहेतु उपदेश देती रहती थी । वह सामान्य रूप से उसे कहती रहती थी कि यदि तू इस लोक में अच्छे कार्यों में मग्न रहेगा तो ही मैं समझूँगी कि परमात्मा ने मुझ पर बड़ी कृपा की है ।

माता की शिक्षा से प्रभावित और गुरुवाणी का सिमरण करने वाले उस रामदास ने 1923 ईस्वी में सिक्खधर्म स्वीकार कर लिया और अपना नाम पूर्णसिंह रख लिया। निश्चय रूप से वह उच्चशिक्षा प्राप्त करने में (अर्थात् 10वीं पास करने में) सफल नहीं हुआ, परन्तु पीड़ितों की सेवा करने में उसने प्रथम स्थान प्राप्त किया ।

पूर्णसिंह ने अपने घरेलू-क्लेश को दूर करने के लिए अपनी पैत्रिक-सम्पत्ति में से अपना हिस्सा भी नहीं लिया था। उन्होंने अनाथ लोगों की सेवा करने हेतु अपना विवाह भी नहीं करवाया था और वे हमेशा अनाथ लोगों को अपने

परिवार का सदस्य ही मानते थे। दु:खी लोगों की चीख-चिल्लाहट सुन कर और उन लोगों को दु:ख से घिरा हुआ देखकर वे हमेशा पसीज़ जाते थे। दानी लोगों की सहायता से और वाहेगुरु की कृपा से पूर्णसिंह ने अमृतसर में दीन-दु:खियों का घर 'पिंगलवाड़ा' स्थापित किया था।

भक्त पूर्ण सिंह के सेवाभाव को निम्नलिखित पहलुओं के अनुसार देखा जा सकता है, भक्त पूर्ण सिंह अनाथ-पीड़ित और दीन-दु:खी लोगों की सेवा के पूर्णरूप से समर्पित था, यता-

1. <u>बेसहारा लूले (अपंग) बालक की सेवा करना</u>-1934 ईस्वी में पूर्ण सिंह ने एक बेसहारा लूले (अपंग) बालक को देखकर तुरन्त उस बालक को पालन-पोषण करने व्रत ले लिया और उस बालक का नाम प्यारा सिंह रख दिया । 1947 ईस्वी में देशविभाजन हो जाने के कारण पूर्णसिंह लाहौर से अमृतसर आ गया, तो वह अपने साथ उस अपंग बालक प्यारासिंह को भी साथ ले आया और यहाँ लाकर उस बालक की उसने खूब सेवा-संभाल की ।
2. <u>देश-विभाजन के कारण विस्थापित (उजड़े) हुए लोगों की सेवा करना</u>- देशविभाजन के कारण जो लोग पाकिस्तान से उजड़ कर अमृतसर आए थे, उन लोगों के लिए अमृतसर के खालसा कालेज में शरणार्थी शिविर लगाया गया था, वहाँ पूर्णसिंह ने दिन-रात उन लोगों की खूब सेवा की ।
3. <u>पिंगलवाड़ा' में अनाथ-पीड़ित और दीन-दु:खी लोगों की सेवा करना-</u> पूर्ण सिंह ने दीन-दुखी लोगों को गलियों और सड़कों में लोगों की ठोकरों से बचाने के लिए अमृतसर में एक आश्रम स्थापित किया, जिसका नाम उन्होंने 'पिंगलवाड़ा' रखा । उन्होंने आश्रम में अनाथ-पीड़ित लोगों को लाकर उनकी खूब-सेवा संभाल की ।
4. <u>सड़कों और गलियों में दीन-दु:खी लोगों की सेवा करना-</u> जब तक पिंगलवाड़ा की स्थापना नहीं हुई थी, पूर्णसिंह ने कई मास तक बड़े धैर्य से सड़कों और गलियों में दीन-दु:खी लोगों की सेवा की ।
5. <u>कष्टों व रोगग्रस्त लोगों की सेवा-</u> पूर्ण सिंह ने जितने भी कष्टों से घिरे लोगों को देखा, उन सब की उसने सेवा की है और उनके कष्टों को दूर करने का उन्होंने पूर्ण यत्न किया।

<u>सेवा के प्रति पूर्ण सिंह के विचार</u>- दीन-दु:खी लोगों की सेवा के विषय में भक्त पूर्ण सिंह के विचार इस प्रकार हैं-

1. पूर्ण सिंह दिल से चाहता था कि सारे दु:खी सुखी हो जाएं, सारे बेसहारा लोग सहारे वाले हो जाएं, अनाथ सनाथ हो जाएं।
2. भक्त पूर्ण सिंह आमतौर पर कहा करते थे कि जब तक इस संसार में पीड़ित-लोग हैं, तब तक मैं चाहता हूँ कि पीड़ित-लोग ही मेरे आगे हों, पीड़ित-लोग ही मेरे पीछे हों और पीड़ित लोग ही मेरे चारों तरफ होने चाहिए, अर्थात् इन सभी से घिरा हुआ मैं इन सब की सेवा करता रहूँ ।
3. पूर्ण सिंह कहता है कि परमात्मा ने मेरे माथे पर बहुत ही सुंदर लेख लिखा है । इस लिए पीड़ित लोगों की धूल मेरे पर सदा पड़ती रहे।
4. निश्चय रूप से लाहनत है उन हाथों-पैरों को, जो यहाँ पर दीन-दु:खी लोगों की सेवा नहीं करते।

इस प्रकार पूर्ण सिंह ने दिन-रात सदा सेवा-मार्ग को ही अपनाए रखा, पूर्णसिंह ने जितने भी कष्टों से घिरे लोगों को देखा, उन सभी लोगों की उन्होंने सेवा की । अपने सुख दूसरों को देते हुए और उनके दु:ख लेते हुए वे (पूर्णसिंह) हमेशा खुश होते थे, जैसे कि लोहे का टुकड़ा देकर किसी को सोना मिल गया हो। वास्तव में पूर्ण सिंह जैसा उत्तम व्यक्ति तो इस संसार में सौ जन्मों में भी नहीं मिल सकता।

कृष्ण गोपाल
बी.ए. प्रथम वर्ष

बुद्धेर्मूल्यम् (बुद्धि का मूल्य)

दिल्लीश्वरस्य श्यालः द्वारे नियुक्तः न्यूनं वेतनं प्राप्तवान् । इतः बीरबलः अकबरस्य महामात्यः आसीत् ।राज्ञी अनेकवारं राजानं वदति स्म- "राजन्! मम सहोदरः भ्राता तु न्यूनं वेतनं प्राप्नोति। परं बीरबलः तु भवता उच्चपदे नियुक्तः वर्तते । भवतः साम्राज्ये च अन्यायस्य पराकाष्ठा वर्तते।"राजा प्राह- "राज्ञि ! त्वम् उचितम् एव कथयसि । राज्ये स्वविवेकेन अहं सर्वं करोमि।"

(द्वार पर नियुक्त दिल्ली के राजा (अकबर) का साला कम वेतन प्राप्त करता था । इधर बीरबल अकबर का महामन्त्री था । रानी अनेक बार राजा से कहती थी- हे राजन् ! मेरा सगा भाई कम वेतन प्राप्त करता है (अर्थात् मेरे भाई को आपने द्वारपाल नियुक्त किया है और उसे कम वेतन देते हो । परन्तु बीरबल को आपने उच्चपद पर नियुक्त किया हुआ है, अर्थात् बीरबल को वेतन भी मेरे भाई से ज्यादा देते हो। आपके साम्राज्य में यह अन्याय की चरमसीमा है।राजा ने कहा-"हे रानी ! तुम उचित ही कह रही हो । राज्य में मैं अपने विवेक से सारा कार्य करता हूँ"।)

राज्ञी प्राह-"पश्यन्तु भवन्तः, मदीयः भ्राता भवतां श्यालः तु न्यूनं वेतनं लभते, बीरबलः अधिकम्।"राजा प्राह- "राज्ञि ! अहं योग्यतानुरूपं वेतनं यच्छामि कर्मकरेभ्यः । तव भ्राता योग्यः न अस्ति एतत् अर्थम् एव न्यूनं वेतनं प्राप्नोति, न्यायः एषः"।राज्ञी प्राह-"किं मदीयः भ्राता योग्यः न अस्ति ? यत् कार्यं बीरबलः कर्तुं शक्नोति तत् सः कथं कर्तुं न शक्नोति ।"राजा प्राह-"समये आगते सति तस्य परीक्षां करिष्यामि, तदा तव प्रश्नस्य समाधानंभविष्यति"।

(रानी ने कहा-"आप देखिए, मेरा भाई जो कि आपका साला है, वह तो कम वेतन प्राप्त करता है, किन्तु बीरबल अधिक वेतन प्राप्त करता है"। राजा ने कहा-"हे रानी जी ! मैं काम करने वालों को उनकी योग्यता के अनुसार ही वेतन देता हूँ । तेरा भाई (बीरबल जितना) योग्य नहीं है, इसलिए ही वह कम वेतन प्राप्त करता है, यही न्याय है।" रानी ने कहा - "क्या मेरा भाई योग्य नहीं है । जो कार्य बीरबल कर सकता है, वह कार्य वह (मेरा भाई) कैसे नहीं कर सकता, अर्थात् जो कार्य बीरबल कर सकता है, वह कार्य मेरा भाई भी कर सकता है?" राजा ने कहा-' समय आने पर उसकी परीक्षा करूंगा, तब तुम्हारे प्रश्न का समाधान हो जाएगा।)

एकदा रात्रौ दशवादन-वेलायां यदा राजा निजम् अन्तःपुरम् आगतः, तदा तेन पटहानां ध्वनिं श्रुतः। राजा व्यचारयत्-अद्य श्यालस्य परीक्षा करणीया । इति विचार्य राजा प्राह-"राजद्वारे इदानीम् कः अस्ति"?राज्ञः श्यालः प्रणमन् तत्र समागतः। राजा प्राह-"पटहध्वनिः कुतः समागच्छति।"श्यालः प्रोवाच- "इदानीम् ज्ञात्वा समागच्छामि"- इति उक्त्वा श्यालः प्रासादात् निर्गतः। राज्ञी अपि तत्र एव आसीत् । राजा प्राह-"अद्य वर्तते तव भ्रातुः परीक्षा।"

(एक बार रात को दस बजे के समय जब राजा अपने अन्तपुर को आया, तब उसने नगाड़ों की आवाज़ सुनी। राजा ने विचार किया- आज साले की परीक्षा करनी चाहिए । ऐसा विचार करके राजा ने कहा- "राजद्वार पर कौन नियुक्त है ।" राजा का साला प्रणाम करता हुआ वहाँ आया। राजा ने कहा-"यह नगाड़े की आवाज़ कहाँ से आ रही है।"(राजा के साले ने कहा - "अभी जानकर आता हूँ"- ऐसा कहकर राजा का साला महल से बाहर चला गया । रानी भी वहाँ ही थी । राजा ने कहा - "आज है तेरे भाई की परीक्षा"।)

श्यालः तत्र गतः यत्र पटहनादः भवति स्म। सः केवलं तस्याः रथ्यायाः नाम पृष्ट्वा प्रतिनिवृत्तः । आगत्यः राजानं प्रणम्य प्राह-"तस्यां रथ्यायां पटहनादः भवति।" राजा प्रोवाच-"किमर्थं तत्र पटहनादः भवति।"श्यालः प्राह-

"एतत् तु न मया पृष्ट्म्।" राजा प्रोवाच-"ज्ञात्वा समागच्छतु"। श्याल: तत्क्षणेव तत्र अगच्छत्, पृष्ट्वान् किमर्थम् अत्र पटहनाद: भवति ? जनै: उक्तं कस्यापि विवाह: वर्तते।श्याल: प्रतिनिवृत्य राजानम् आह - "राजन्! कस्यापि विवाह: वर्तते।" राजा प्रोवाच- कस्य विवाह: वर्तते? बालकस्य अथवा बालिकाया:? श्याल: प्राह - "पुन: पृष्ट्वा समागच्छामि ।"

राजा का साला वहाँ गया, जहाँ नगाड़े की आवाज़ हो रही थी । वह केवल गली का नाम पूछकर लौट आया । आकर राजा को प्रणाम करके कहा-"उस गली में नगाड़े की आवाज़ हो रही है। राजा ने कहा-"नगाड़े की आवाज़ क्यों हो रही है।"राजा के साले ने कहा - "यह तो मैंने नहीं पूछा ।" राजा ने कहा - "पता करके आओ।" राजा का साला उसी क्षण वहाँ चला गया, पूछा- नगाड़े की आवाज़ यहाँ क्यों हो रही है । लोगों ने कहा कि किसी का विवाह है । राजा के साले ने वापिस आकर राजा से कहा- किसी का विवाह है । राजा ने कहा - "बालक या बालिका का ।" साले ने कहा- "दोबारा पूछकर आता हूँ ।")

श्याल: पुन: प्रष्टुं गत: आगत्य: च न्यवेदयत्- "राजन्! बालिकाया: विवाह: वर्तते ।" राजा पृष्टवान्- "वरयात्रा कुत: समागमिष्यति? शीघ्रं गत्वा पृच्छ ।" श्याल: शीघ्रं गत्वा समागत: प्रोवाच च- "राजन्! वरयात्रा रामपुरात् आगमिष्यति ।" नृप: प्रोवाच- "कस्या: जाते: विवाह: वर्तते? श्याल: प्रोवाच- "राजन्! न अधुना चलितुं शक्नोमि। राज्ञी प्राह - "परीक्षा संजाता, विरमतु भवान् साम्प्रतम् ।"

(राजा का साला दोबारा पूछने के लिए गया और आकर राजा को सूचित किया - "हे राजन्! बालिका का विवाह है । राजा ने पूछा - "बारात कहाँ से आएगी? जल्दी जाकर पूछो अर्तात् पता करो)।" राजा का साला जल्दी वहाँ गया और लौट कर आकर बोला- "हे राजन्! बारात रामपुर (नामक नगर से) आएगी ।" राजा ने कहा-"कौन सी जाति का विवाह हो रहा है?" राजा के साले ने कहा- "हे राजन्! अब तो मैं चल नहीं सकता।" रानी ने कहा- "परीक्षा हो गई है, अब आप रूक जाइये।"

प्रात:काले बीरबल: राज्ञ: अभिवादनार्थम् आगत: । राजा प्राह-"बीरबल! अद्य अयं पटहनाद: कुत्र भवति? अन्वेषणं कृत्वा शीघ्रं आगच्छतु।"बीरबल: शीघ्रं गत्वा पुन: आगत्य सर्वं वृत्तान्तं अश्रावयत् । एकदा एव अयं सर्वेषाम् प्रश्नान् उत्तराणि आनीतवान् । राज्ञी अनेकान् प्रश्नान् अपृच्छत्। बीरबल: तेषाम् उत्तराणि दत्तवान् ।राजा सन्तुष्ट: अभवत् । राज्ञी बीरबलस्य कुशाग्रप्रतिभां विलोक्य चकिता संजाता। तदा राजा राज्ञीं प्राह- "बुद्धिमन्त: एव श्रेष्ठपदं लभन्ते न अल्पबुद्धय:।"

(प्रात: काल बीरबल राजा को अभिवादन (नमस्कार) करने के आया । राजा ने कहा- "बीरबल! आज यह नगाड़े की आवाज़ कहाँ हो रही है? पता करके जल्दी आओ । बीरबल ने जल्दी जाकर और दोबारा आकर सारा वृत्तान्त सुना दिया । एकबार में ही यह (बीरबल) सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर लेकर आया। रानी ने अनेक प्रश्न पूछे । बीरबल ने उन सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दे दिए। राजा सन्तुष्ट हो गया। रानी बीरबल की तेज़बुद्धि को देखकर चकित (हैरान) हो गई। तब राजा ने रानी से कहा- "बुद्धिमान् लोग ही श्रेष्ठपद को पाते हैं, कमबुद्धि वाले नहीं।")

कशिश
+2 आट्स

महर्षिः दयानन्दः

यादृशः युगः आस्ते तादृशः एव महापुरुषः जगति अवतरति । यः स्वयत्नेन मानवजातिं पतनात् रक्षति । एतादृशम् एव, महापुरुषः 1824 तमे ईसाब्दे गुजरात-प्रान्तस्य 'टंकारा ग्रामे' अजायत । कः अस्ति सः महापुरुषः ? खलु महर्षिः दयानन्दः अस्ति । तस्य बाल्यस्य अभिधानम् मूलशंकरः आसीत् । तस्य पिता अम्बाशंकरः शिवस्य परम-भक्तः आसीत्।

(जैसा युग होता है वैसा ही महापुरुष इस संसार में अवतार लेता है । जो अपने प्रयत्न से मानवजाति की पतन से रक्षा करता है। ऐसा ही महापुरुष 1824 ईस्वी में गुजरात प्रान्त के टंकारा ग्राम में हुआ। वह महापुरुष कौन हैं ? निश्चय ही वह महर्षि दयानन्द हैं । उनके बचपन का नाम मूलशंकर था । उनके पिता अम्बाशंकर शिव के परम भक्त थे।)

मूलशंकरः गुरुं अन्वेष्टुं गृहात् निर्गतः । विविधेषु तीर्थेषु तपोवनेषु च गुरुं अमार्गयत् । अन्ततः मथुरायां गुरुविरजानन्दस्य साक्षात्कारं अभवत्। गुरु-विरजानन्दः जन्म-अन्धः आसीत् परं धुरन्दरः वेदविद्वान् वैयाकरणः च। स दयानन्दं वेदान् आर्षग्रन्थान् च अपाठयत् ।सम्पन्ने अध्ययने च यदा दयानन्दः दक्षिणारूपेण लवंगैः गुरुं प्रासादयितुं ऐच्छत्, तदा तस्य गुरुः अवदत्-"दयानन्द ! अहम् अन्यत् एव इच्छामि न तु लवंगानि। दयानन्दः न्यवेदयत्-"गुरुदेव! मम पार्श्वे अन्यत् न किम् अपि एतस्मात् अतिरिक्तम्?"

(मूलशंकर सच्चे गुरु को ढूँढने के लिए घर से निकल गए । अनेक तीर्थों और तपोवनों में उन्होंने सच्चे गुरु को ढूँढ़ा । अन्त में मथुरा में गुरु विरजानन्द जी से उनका साक्षात्कार हुआ । गुरु विरजानन्द जी जन्म से अन्धे थे। परन्तु वे वेद के महान् विद्वान् और व्याकरण के ज्ञाता थे। उन्होंने दयानन्द को वेदों और ऋषिकृत प्राचीन ग्रन्थों को पढ़ाया ।अध्ययन समाप्त होने पर जब दयानन्द ने दक्षिणा के रूप में लौंगों के द्वारा गुरु को प्रसन्न करना चाहा, तब उनके गुरु जी ने कहा-" हे दयानन्द! मैं कुछ और ही चाहता हूँ, लौंगों को तो नहीं।" दयानन्द ने निवेदन किया-"गुरुदेव! मेरे पास इसके अतिरिक्त अन्य कुछ भी नहीं है।")

गुरुविरजानन्दः अकथयत्- "प्रियवत्स ! सर्वत्र अज्ञानान्धकारः प्रसृतः । त्वं वेदानां प्रकाशं कृत्वा तं निवारय । ईश्वरः एकः एव इति लोकान् शिक्षयतु । भेदभावरहितस्य समाजस्य स्थापनां कुरु। इयं एव मम दक्षिणा स्यात्।" दयानन्दः सहर्षम् इदं स्वीकृतवान् ।

(गुरु विरजानन्द जी ने कहा,"हे प्रिय पुत्र! सब जगह अज्ञान का अन्धकार फैला हुआ है । तुम वेदों का प्रकाश करके उस अन्धकार को दूर भगाओ । ईश्वर एक ही है- इस प्रकार लोगों को शिक्षित करो । भेदभावरहित समाज की स्थापना करो। यही मेरी दक्षिणा होनी चाहिए।" दयानन्द ने प्रसन्नतापूर्वक यह स्वीकार कर लिया ।)

महर्षिदयानन्दः वेदप्रचाराय चैत्रमासे शुक्लपक्षे प्रतिपदातिथौ विक्रमीसंवत् 1932 तमे (तदनुसारं सप्तम अप्रैल 1875 तमे ईसाब्दे) मुम्बईनगरे आर्यसमाजस्य स्थापनां अकरोत्।

(महर्षि दयानन्द ने वेदप्रचार के लिए चैत्रमास में, शुक्लपक्ष में, प्रतिपदा तिथि 1932 विक्रमी संवत् में (और उस ईस्वी सन् के अनुसार 7 अप्रैल 1875 में) मुम्बई नगर में आर्यसमाज की स्थापना की।)

महर्षिदयानन्दः कथयति-"वेदः सर्वासां सत्यविद्यानां पुस्तकम् अस्ति। वेदस्य पठनं पाठनं श्रवणं श्रावणं च सर्वेषाम् आर्याणां परमोः धर्मः।"तेन ऋग्वेदादिभाष्यभूमिका,वेद-भाष्यानि, सत्यार्थप्रकाशः, संस्कारविधिः, वेदांगप्रकाशः, व्यवहारभानुः, गोकरुणानिधिः आदयः ग्रन्थाः रचिताः ।

(महर्षि दयानन्द जी कहते हैं-"वेद सभी सत्य विद्याओं का पुस्तक है। वेद का पढ़ना-पढ़ाना, सुनना-सुनाना सभी आर्यों का परम धर्म है।"उन के द्वारा ऋग्वेदादिभाष्यभूमिका, वेदभाष्य, सत्यार्थप्रकाश, संस्कारविधि, वेदांगप्रकाश, व्यवहारभानु, गोकरुणानिधि आदि ग्रन्थ रचे गए ।)

बालविवाह-सतीप्रथा-अस्पृश्यता-अन्धविश्वास-पाखण्ड-रूढिवाद-भेदभाव-सदृशी कुरीतयः तेन दूरीकृताः । 'वेदपठनस्य अधिकारः सर्वेषाम् एवास्ति' इति तस्य दृढ़ विश्वासः आसीत्। नारी-शिक्षायै स विशेषरूपेण आदिशत् ।दलित-उद्धाराय अपि स सततं अयतत । वर्णव्यवस्था गुणकर्मानुसारेण एव भवति न तु जन्मना इति स वेदानुसारेण प्रतिपादयति स्म ।

(बालविवाह, सतीप्रथा, छूआ-छूत, अन्धविश्वास, पाखण्ड, रूढिवाद, भेदभाव जैसी कुरीतियां उनके द्वारा दूर की गई । वेद पढ़ने का अधिकार सभी को ही है, यह उनका दृढ़ विश्वास था। नारी-शिक्षा के लिए उन्होंने विशेष रूप से आदेश दिया।दलितों के उद्धार के लिए भी उन्होंने लगातार प्रयत्न किया । 'वर्णव्यवस्था गुण और कर्म के अनुसार ही होती है, जन्मजात तो नहीं है'- इस कथन को वे वेदों के अनुसार प्रतिपादित किया करते थे अर्थात् इस कथन को वेदों में दिए सन्दर्भों की सहायता से लोगों को समझाया करते थे।)

स आजन्म ब्रह्मचर्यव्रतम् अपालयत्। स यावत् जीवं देशजात्योः हितसाधने एव संलग्नः आसीत् । 1883 तमे ईसाब्दे दीपमालायाः रात्रौ अयं वेदसूर्यः अस्तंगतः ।

(उन्होंने जीवनपर्यन्त ब्रह्मचर्यव्रत का पालन किया । वह जब तक जिए, देश और मानव जाति के हितों को साधने में लगे रहे अर्थात् भलाई करने में लगे रहे । 1883 ई. में दीपावली की रात में यह वेदरूपी सूर्य अस्त हो गया।)

शुभम् शर्मा
+1 आट्स

'आदिशंकराचार्यस्य प्रश्नोत्तरमालिका'

आदिशंकराचार्यस्य प्रश्नोत्तरमालिका' के इन श्लोकों में आचार्य शंकराचार्य से उनके शिष्यों द्वारा प्रश्न पूछे गए हैं, उनका समाधान करते हुए शंकराचार्य जी ने अपने शिष्यों के प्रश्नों के उचित उत्तर प्रस्तुत किए हैं-

भगवन्किमुपादेयम्? गुरुवचनम्, हेयमपि च किम्? अकार्यम् ।
को गुरु:? अधिगततत्त्व: शिष्यहितायोद्यत: सततम् ।।

(हे भगवान्! ग्रहण करने योग्य क्या है? गुरु का वचन । त्यागने योग्य क्या है ? बुरा काम। कौन गुरु होता है ? जिसने मूल ब्रह्मतत्त्व को जान लिया है और शिष्य की भलाई के लिए निरन्तर तैयार रहता है।)

आदिशंकराचार्य ने यहाँ जीवन उपयोगी तीन बातें बताई हैं। जिस व्यक्ति ने मूल ब्रह्मतत्त्व अर्थात् परमात्म-तत्त्व को जान लिया है और जो अपने शिष्य की भलाई के लिए निरन्तर तैयार रहता है ऐसे महान् व्यक्ति को ही वास्तव में गुरु मानना चाहिए और गुरु के वचनों को शिरोधार्य करना चाहिए, पालन करना चाहिए और उन के वचनों को त्यागना नहीं चाहिए। शास्त्रों में वर्णित बुरे कामों को ही त्यागना चाहिए।

क: पथ्यतर:? धर्म:, क: शुचिरिह? यस्य मानसं शुद्धम् ।
क: पण्डित:? विवेकी, किं विषम्? अवधीरणा गुरुषु ।।

(कौन कल्याणमय है? धर्म । कौन पवित्र है? जिसका मन शुद्ध है । कौन पण्डित है? विवेकवान् । विष क्या है? गुरुओं का अपमान ।)

आदिशंकराचार्य ने यहाँ जीवन उपयोगी चार बातें बताई हैं । इस संसार में गुरुओं का अपमान ही सबसे बड़ा विष है, इसलिए इससे परहेज़ करना चाहिए, अर्थात् गुरुओं का आदर करना चाहिए। इस संसार में कल्याणकारी मार्ग ही धर्म कहा है, अर्थात् अपने कर्तव्यों का पालन ही कल्याणकारी मार्ग है । इस संसार में उस व्यक्ति को ही श्रेष्ठ या पण्डित कहा जाता है, जो विवेकवान् होता है । इस संसार में उस व्यक्ति को ही पवित्र कहा जाता है, जिसका मन स्वच्छ हो, निष्कपट हो ।

किं जीवितम्? अनवद्यम्, किं जाड्यम्? पाठतो_प्यनभ्यास: ।
को जागर्ति? विवेकी, का निद्रा ? मूढता जन्तो: ।।

(जीवन क्या है? निष्कलंक रहना । मूर्खता क्या है? पढ़ते हुए भी अभ्यास न करना। कौन जागता है? विवेकवान् । नींद क्या है? प्राणी की मूर्खता ।)

आदिशंकराचार्य ने यहाँ जीवन उपयोगी चार बातें बताई हैं । इस संसार में व्यक्ति की मूर्खता को ही नींद कहा गया है, अर्थात् जब व्यक्ति को अपनी मूर्खता का आभास हो जाता है, तो वह जागते हुए उसे यदि दूर कर डालता है, तो विवेकवान् बन जाता है, यदि वह दूर नहीं करता तो समझो नींद में खोया हुआ वह मूर्ख ही है। इस संसार में मूर्खता उसे भी कहते हैं जब व्यक्ति किसी ज्ञान को समझ कर भी उसे याद नहीं रख पाता, अर्थात् उसे अपने सीखे हुए या पढ़े हुए ज्ञान को बारंबार अभ्यास करते हुए उसे याद रखना चाहिए। इस संसार में निष्कलंक रहते हुए जो अपना जीवन व्यतीत करता है, वह ही व्यक्ति का वास्तविक 'जीवन' कहलाता है ।

नलिनीदलगतजलवत्तरलं किम्? यौवनं धनं चायु: ।
कथय पुन: के शशिन: किरणसमा:? सज्जना: एव ।।

(कमलिनी के पत्ते पर पड़े हुए जल की तरह चंचल क्या है? यौवन, धन और आयु । बताओ, फिर चन्द्रमा की किरणों के समान शीतलता देने वाला कौन है? सज्जन ही ।)

आदिशंकराचार्य ने यहाँ जीवन उपयोगी दो बातें बताई हैं । इस संसार में सज्जन लोग ही अपने मित्रों को अथवा जनसामान्य को चन्द्रमा की किरणों के समान शीतलता प्रदान करते हैं, उनका मिलना सभी को सुखदायी प्रतीत होता है। इस संसार में स्पष्ट देखा जा सकता है कि कमलिनी के पत्ते पर पड़े हुए जल की तरह यौवन, धन और आयु चंचल है अर्थात् यौवन धीरे-धीरे ढलता जाता है, आयु भी धीरे-धीरे ढलती रहती है, जहाँ तक धन की बात यह भी धीरे-धीरे या तेज़ गति से समाप्त होता रहता है, क्योंकि जिसके पास धन है, वह खर्च करेगा ही, यह धन खर्च करने वाले के हाथ में है, कि वह तेज़ गति से खर्च करे या कम गति से खर्च करे ।

को_नर्थफल:, मान: का सुखदा ? साधुजनमैत्री ।
सर्वव्यसनविनाशे को दक्ष: ? सर्वथा त्यागी ।।

(अनर्थकारी फल क्या है । अभिमान। सुख देने वाला कौन है? सज्जनों की मित्रता । सारे व्यसनों को नष्ट करने में चतुर कौन है? सब तरह से त्यागी।)

आदिशंकराचार्य ने यहाँ जीवन उपयोगी तीन बातें बताई हैं । इस संसार में अभिमान को अनर्थकारी फल कहा गया है अर्थात् अभिमान से ही कई अनर्थ पैदा होते हैं, जिस प्रकार रावण अभिमान के कारण ही मरा था। इस संसार में सज्जनों की मित्रता ही सुख देने वाली होती है, सज्जनों की मित्रता अथवा मिलन ही चन्द्रमा की किरणों के समान शीतलता प्रदान करता है । सारे व्यसनों अथवा सभी प्रकार की बुराईयों के प्रति लगाव से मुक्त रहने की सर्मथा तो पूर्णरूप से त्यागी व्यक्ति में ही होती है, वह ही इन व्यसनों को नष्ट करने में चतुर होता है।

किं मरणम्? मूर्खत्वम्, किं चानर्घम्? यदवसरे दत्तम् ।
आमरणात् किं शल्यम्? प्रच्छन्नं यत्कृतं पापम् ।।

(मौत क्या है? मूर्खता । बहुमूल्य क्या है? समय पर दिया गया दान । मरने तक क्या चुभता है? जो छिप कर किया हुआ पाप है ।)

आदिशंकराचार्य ने यहाँ जीवन उपयोगी तीन बातें बताई हैं । इस संसार में व्यक्ति की मूर्खता को ही मौत कहा गया है, अर्थात् जब व्यक्ति को अपनी मूर्खता का आभास हो जाता है, तो वह जागते हुए उसे यदि दूर कर डालता है, तो विवेकवान् बन जाता है, यदि दूर नहीं करता तो समझो उसकी मूर्खता उसके लिए मौत ही है, क्योंकि ऐसा जीना क्या जीना । इस संसार में किसी योग्य व्यक्ति और जरूरत मन्द व्यक्ति को उचित समय दिया गया दान ही बहुमूल्य माना जाता है और यदि कोई व्यक्ति पाप कर बैठता है, चाहे उसने वह छिप कर ही क्यों न किया हो, वह उस व्यक्ति मरने तक चुभता रहता है।

कस्य वशे प्राणिगण:? सत्यप्रियभाषिणो विनीतस्य ।
क्व स्थातव्यम्? न्याय्ये पथि दृष्टादृष्टलाभाढ्ये ।।

(प्राणी किसके वश में है? सत्य प्रिय बोलने वाले विनम्र के । कहाँ ठहरना चाहिए? देखे-अनदेखे लाभ से भरे हुए न्याय के रास्ते पर ।)

आदिशंकराचार्य ने यहाँ जीवन उपयोगी दो बातें बताई हैं । सच बोलने, प्रिय बोलने वाले विनम्र व्यक्ति की तरफ ही लोग आकर्षित होते हैं और उनके वश में होते रहते हैं, अत: सच बोलना चाहिए और प्रिय बोलना चाहिए और विनम्र रहना चाहिए। व्यक्ति को अपने मन में एक न्याय के रास्ते की मंजिल ही बनानी चाहिए और स्थिर बुद्धि वाला बनकर अपने मन को न्याय से युक्त रास्ता पर ही टिकाना चाहिए और न्याय के मार्ग पर ही चलना चाहिए और उसमें आने वाली विभिन्न बाधाओं की और लाभ-हानि की परवाह नहीं करनी चाहिए ।

को_न्ध:? यो_कार्यरत:, को बधिर:? यो हितानि न शृणोति ।
को मूक:? य: काले प्रियाणि वक्तुं न जानाति ।।

(अन्धा कौन है? जो बुरे कामों में लगा रहता है। बहरा कौन है? जो भलाई नहीं सुनता। गूंगा कौन है? जो समय पर प्रिय बोलना नहीं जानता ।)

आदिशंकराचार्य ने यहाँ जीवन उपयोगी तीन बातें बताई हैं । जो व्यक्ति बुरे कार्यों में संलग्न रहता है, वह अन्धा व्यक्ति कहलाता है। कारण कि उसे पता भी है कि यह अमुक्-अमुक् कार्य गलत हैं, फिर भी किए जा रहा है, इसलिए ऐसे व्यक्ति को अन्धा कहना उचित प्रतीत होता है । जो व्यक्ति अपने हितकारी व्यक्ति से अपनी भलाई नहीं सुनना चाहता, तो ऐसे व्यक्ति को शास्त्रों में बहरा कहा गया है । जो व्यक्ति उचित समय पर अथवा सही अवसर पर चाह कर भी प्रिय नहीं बोल पाता, प्रिय बोलना नहीं जानता ऐसे व्यक्ति को शास्त्रों में गूंगा कहा गया है ।

अनिकेत शर्मा
+2 आट्स

शतबुद्धि मच्छ, सहस्रबुद्धि मच्छतथा एकबुद्धि मेंढक की कथा का सार, शिक्षा एवम् महत्त्व

सार–किसी तालाब में शतबुद्धि और सहस्रबुद्धि ये दो नर-मछलियाँ अर्थात् दो मच्छ रहते थे । उनकी एकबुद्धि वाले मेंढक से मित्रता हो गई । इस प्रकार वे तीनों सायंकाल में पानी के किनारे कुछ समय तक सुन्दर बातचीत का आनन्द लेकर फिर पानी में चले जाते थे । तब किसी समय उनकी बातचीत के दौरान जाल हाथ में लिए हुए कुछ मछुआरे, बहुत सारी मछलियों को मस्तक पर रखे हुए, सांयकाल के समय उस तालाब पर आये। उस तालाब को देखकर वे आपस में बोले-'अरे यह तालाब तो बहुत मछलियों वाला दिखाई पड़ता है, और थोड़े पानी वाला भी है और प्रात:काल हम यहीं आयेंगे'। ऐसा कहकर वे अपने घर चले गए । तब (यह सुनकर) वे सभी मछलियाँ उदास मुख वाली हो गई और वे सलाह करने लगीं । तब मेंढक बोला- हे शतबुद्धि! आपने सुना जो मछियारे ने कहा है । तो अब क्या करना उचित है। भागा जाए या रूका जाए, जो कुछ करना उचित हो, वह हमें आदेश दो । यह सुनकर सहस्रबुद्धि नामक मच्छ ने हंसकर कहा- मत डरो, क्योंकि वचन सुनने मात्र से डरना नहीं चाहिए । पहले तो इन मछियारों का यहाँ आगमन होगा ही नहीं, अर्थात् ये ऐसे ही बकवास करके चले गए हैं, और यदि इनका यहाँ आगमन हो भी जाता है, तो मैं अपने बुद्धिप्रभाव से तुम्हारी और अपनी रक्षा करूँगा । क्योंकि मैं पानी की अनेक प्रकार की गतियों को जानता हूँ। वह सुनकर शतबुद्धि बोला-"अरे ! आपने ठीक कहा है। आप सहस्रबुद्धि ही हैं, क्योंकि शास्त्रों में कहा गया है कि-"निश्चय ही इस लोक में बुद्धिमानों के लिए कुछ भी असाध्य नहीं है । क्योंकि शस्त्ररहित चाणक्य ने बुद्धि से ही शस्त्र हाथ में लिए हुए सशस्त्र नन्दों को मार दिया था"।तथा "जहाँ वायु का और सूर्य की किरणों का भी गमन नहीं होता। वहाँ सदा वहाँ बुद्धिमानों की बुद्धि तुरन्त प्रवेश कर जाती है", अत: हम किसी के वचन सुनने मात्र से ही पैत्रिक परम्परा से प्राप्त हुए जन्म स्थान को नहीं छोड़ सकते, और "स्वर्ग में भी अप्सराओं आलिंगन से वह सुख मनुष्य को नहीं होता, जो सुख मनुष्यों को अपनी जन्म भूमि के बुरे स्थान अथवा छोटे स्थान में प्राप्त होता है"। अत: तुम्हें कहीं भी जाने की जरूरत नहीं।

तब मेंढक ने कहा- हे भले लोगों! मेरी तो एक ही बुद्धि है, जो भागने में लगी है अर्थात् मुझे यहाँ से भागने की सलाह दे रही है । तो मैं दूसरे तालाब में पत्नी समेत चला जाऊँगा । ऐसा कहकर वह मेंढक रात में ही दूसरे तालाब में चला गया । मछियारों ने भी प्रात: आकर छोटे (नीच), मध्यम और उत्तम (बड़े) सभी जल के जीव- मछली, कछुआ, मेंढक, केकड़ा आदि सभी को पकड़ लिया । वे दोनों शतबुद्धि और सहस्रबुद्धि भी पत्नी समेत भागते हुए बहुत देर तक अपने आपको विशेष चलने के विज्ञान से और टेढ़ी चालों से बचाते हुए, उन मछियारों के जाल में फंस गए और मारे गए।

तदुपरान्त दोपहर बाद अर्थात् दिन के तीसरे पहर के समय वे सभी मछियारे प्रसन्नचित्त होकर अपने घर

की ओर चल दिए और उनमें से एक मछियारे ने शतबुद्धि को भारी होने के कारण अपने कन्धे पर धारण कर लिया। सहस्रबुद्धि को हाथ में नीचे की ओर लटका लिया। जब मछियारे द्वारा सिर पर शतबुद्धि को और हाथ में लटक रहे सहस्रबुद्धि को ले जाया जा रहा था, तब बावड़ी के किनारे बैठे हुए उस एकबुद्धि मेंढक ने, उन दोनों देखकर, अपनी पत्नी से कहा, हे प्रिय! देखो, देखो- "यह शतबुद्धि (सौ बुद्धियों वाला नर मछली) सिर पर स्थित है, सहस्रबुद्धि (हजार बुद्धियों वाला नर मछली) लटक रहा है। हे प्रिय! एक बुद्धि वाला मैं (मेंढक) स्वच्छ पानी में खेल रहा हूँ।

शिक्षा- दुष्ट भाग्य से नष्ट किए गए अत्यन्त बुद्धिमान् लोग भी नष्ट हो जाते हैं, परन्तु उसी कुल में छोटी बुद्धि वाला भी सदा प्रसन्न रहता है। भाग्य के द्वारा रक्षित किया हुआ व्यक्ति ही बिना रक्षा के सुरक्षित रहता है। कभी-कभी ज्यादा बुद्धिवाले व्यक्ति भी अपने-अपने कार्यसिद्धि में प्रमाण नहीं बन पाते, अपितु एक साधारण बुद्धि वाला व्यक्ति अपने कार्यसिद्धि में प्रमाण बन जाता है।

महत्त्व-जहाँ तक इस कथा के महत्त्व की बात की जाए, तो इस में मुख्यत: निम्नलिखित बातों को देखा जा सकता है-

भाग्य बलवान् होता है, किन्तु भाग्य से पुरुषार्थ ज्यादा बलवान् होता है, किन्तु बे-मतलब न तो भाग्य को आजमाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए और न ही पुरुषार्थ को। कार्य की आवश्यकता अनुसार कई बार किसी कार्य में कहीं सिर्फ हलकी सी बुद्धि ही लगानी चाहिए, जहाँ जरूरत न हो, वहाँ ज्यादा बुद्धि लगाकर और पुरुषार्थ लगाकर भिन्न-भिन्न उपाय करने से सफलता नहीं मिला करती। किसी शत्रु की आहट और शब्दों को सावधानी पूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए, उन्हें हलके से नहीं लेना चाहिए।

यहाँ इस कथा में सहस्रबुद्धि और शतबुद्धि नामक इन दो मच्छों ने 'अरे यह तालाब तो बहुत मछलियों वाला दिखाई पड़ता है, और थोड़े पानी वाला भी है और प्रात:काल हम यहीं आयेंगे' मछियारे के द्वारा कही गई इस बात पर सही से विचार नहीं किया और अपनी बुद्धि के अहंकार में आकर मछियारे की बात का सही मूल्यांकन नहीं किया, अत: अपने प्राणों से हाथ धोना पड़ा। किन्तु दूसरी तरफ एकबुद्धि वाले मेंढक ने अपने प्राणों के रक्षा हेतु, उस मछियारे की बात पर सही विचार और मूल्यांकन किया, अत: उस तालाब से भाग जाना उसने श्रेष्ठ समझा और अपने प्राण बचाने में वह सफल हुआ। अत: कभी-कभी ज्यादा बुद्धिवाले व्यक्ति भी अपने-अपने कार्यसिद्धि में प्रमाण नहीं बन पाते, अपितु एक साधारण बुद्धि वाला व्यक्ति अपने कार्यसिद्धि में प्रमाण बन जाता है।

झलक शर्मा
बी.ए-पंचम सेमेस्टर

पुनर्जन्म का सिद्धान्त

पुनर्जन्म और अवतारवाद के सिद्धान्त की पुष्टि श्रीमदभगवद्गीता के चतुर्थ अध्याय में स्पष्ट रूप से होती है। श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता के चतुर्थ अध्याय में श्रीकृष्ण जी अर्जुन से कहते हैं कि हे अर्जुन ! मैंने जो कर्मयोग का उपदेश जो इस समय तुझे दिया है, उस कर्मयोग को मैंने सृष्टि के प्रारम्भ काल में क्षत्रिय वंश के मूल पुरुष भगवान् सूर्य से कहा था । फिर इस मन्वन्तर के आदि काल में सूर्य ने इस कर्मयोग का उपदेश अपने पुत्र मनु को दिया था । फिर उस मनु ने अपने पुत्र इक्ष्वाकु को कर्मयोग का उपदेश दिया। इक्ष्वाकु से क्रमश: क्षत्रिय वंश में उत्तरोत्तर इस कर्मयोग का प्रचार होता रहा । जनकादि राजा लोग भी इस कर्मयोग को जानकर सदा इस पर आचरण करते हुए मोक्षपद को प्राप्त हो गए थे । यह सुनकर अर्जुन को शंका हुई कि सूर्य का जन्म तो कल्प के आदि में हुआ था और श्रीकृष्ण का जन्म द्वापर युग में हुआ है तो श्रीकृष्ण सूर्य को कर्मयोग का उपदेश कैसे दे सकते हैं । इसलिए अपनी शंका का समाधान चाहने के किए अर्जुन ने श्रीकृष्ण से पूछा है कि आपका जन्म तो इस द्वापर युग में हुआ है, सूर्य का जन्म बहुत पहले कल्प के आदि में हुआ है । इसलिए मैं कैसे मान लूँ कि आदिकाल में यह कर्मयोग आपने सूर्य से कहा था । तब श्रीकृष्ण जी अर्जुन की शंका का समाधान करते हुए उसे समझाते हुए कहते हैं कि

बहूनि मे व्यतीतानि जन्मानि तव चार्जुन ।
तान्यहं वेद सर्वाणि न त्वं वेत्थ परंतप ।।

('हे अर्जुन ! मेरे और तेरे बहुत से जन्म व्यतीत हो चुके हैं । हे परंतप ! उन सब जन्मों को मैं जानता हूँ, तू नहीं जानता'।) अर्थात् आत्मा अमर है, मृत्यु केवल शरीर की होती है । शरीर का उत्पन्न होना ही जन्म लेना है और उससे वियुक्त होना ही लोक में मरण नाम से जाना जाता है। आत्मा का नये शरीर से संयोग रूपी जो जन्म है, ऐसे बहुत से जन्म तेरे भी बीत चुके हैं और मेरे भी बीत चुके हैं । तू नर है, मैं नारायण हूँ, तू जीव है, मैं परमेश्वर हूँ । जीव का जन्म उसके पूर्व जन्मों के अनुसार होता है, इस विषय में उसका अपना वश नहीं चलता, परन्तु मैं तो स्वयं अपनी इच्छा से प्रकट होता हूँ। आत्मद्रष्टा होने से मैं उन सब जन्मों को जानता हूँ जो व्यतीत हो चुके हैं परन्तु परम तपस्वी होते हुए भी तू उन अतीत जन्मों के बारे में नहीं जानता है ।

'कृष्णस्तु भगवान् स्वयम्' के अनुसार श्रीकृष्ण स्वयं भगवान् हैं। वे अज (अजम्मा) और अव्यय (विकार से रहित) हैं। उनका कभी जन्म नहीं हुआ, वे शाश्वत हैं। विश्वभर में सभी चर-अचर के वे ईश्वर हैं, शासक हैं, स्वामी, रक्षक हैं । प्रकृति को भी उन्होंने अपनी माया से ही प्रकट किया है फिर भी संसार के मानवों को मर्यादा का उपदेश देने के किए, धर्मात्माओं की रक्षा तथा पापियों का विनाश करने के लिए वे अपनी योगमाया के सहारे हर युग में अवतार धारण करते हैं।

यही बात श्रीकृष्ण जी अर्जुन को समझाते हुए कहते हैं कि 'यद्यपि अजन्मा होते हुए भी और समस्त प्राणियों का ईश्वर होते हुए भी मेरा आत्मा अनश्वर है । तो भी मैं अपनी प्रकृति को अपने वश में करके अपनी माया से उत्पन्न होता हूँ'। मेरे अवतार धारण करने का न कोई निश्चित समय होता हे और न कोई निश्चित देश ही होता है, परन्तु

यदा यदा हि धर्मस्य ग्लानिर्भवति भारत ।
अभ्युत्थानमधर्मस्य तदात्मानं सृजाम्यहम् ।।

अर्थात् जब कभी धर्म का ह्रास (नाश) होता है और अधर्म की वृद्धि होती है, तभी मैं अवतार धारण करता हूँ । अभिप्राय यह कि धर्म की हानि और अधर्म की वृद्धि के कारण, जिस समय भगवान् प्रकट होना आवश्यक समझते हैं, तभी प्रकट हो जाते हैं ।

भगवान् श्रीकृष्ण ने अपने प्रकट होने के तीन मुख्य कारण बताए हैं-(1) साधुओं की रक्षा के लिए, (2) दुष्टों के विनाश के लिए, (3) धर्म स्थापन के लिए । धार्मिक, ईश्वर-प्रेमी, सदाचारी पुरुषों तथा निरपराध निर्बल प्राणियों पर बलवान् और दुराचारी मनुष्यों का अत्याचार बढ़ जाना तथा उसके कारण लोगों में सद्गुण और सदाचार का अत्यन्त ह्रास (हानि) होकर दुर्गण और दुराचार का अधिक फैल जाना ही धर्म की हानि और अधर्म की वृद्धि का स्वरूप है। दुराचारियों के विनाश से ही साधुओं की रक्षा होकर धर्म की स्थापना हो पाती है, क्योंकि धर्म के आधार सज्जन लोग ही हुआ करते हैं । इस प्रकार दुष्टों का विनाश करने के लिए भगवान् हर-युग में अनेक बार अवतार धारण कर लेते हैं ।

गीता के चतुर्थ अध्याय का सातवाँ और आठवाँ ये दो श्लोक बहुत महत्त्वपूर्ण हैं, क्योंकि इनके आधार पर ही अवतारवाद के सिद्धान्त की पुष्टि की जाती है । कई लोग अवतार के सिद्धान्त को मानते हैं, कई नहीं मानते किन्तु इन श्लोकों में जिस आधारभूत तत्त्व का प्रतिपादन किया गया है उससे किसी को आपत्ति नहीं है ।

वह आधारभूत तत्त्व यह है कि सृष्टि में जब भी अनिष्टकारी शक्तियाँ प्रबल हो उठती हैं तब उनका मुकाबला और प्रतिकार करने वाली शक्तियाँ भी प्रकट हो जाती हैं । साधु पुरुष दबते हैं कुछ काल के लिए, सत्य तिरोहित होता (छिपता) है कुछ काल के लिए । जब भी विश्व पर ऐसा कोई संकट आता है, विश्व को इस अन्धकारमय संकट से निकालने के लिए कोई अलौकिक शक्ति बिजली के प्रकाश की तरह चमक उठती है या हममें स्वतन्त्र रूप से ऐसी शक्ति फूट पड़ती है कि हम उस संकट का मुकाबला करते हैं। यदि हममें शक्ति नहींफूटती तो हमें कोई सहारा मिल जाता है और उसके सहारे हम संकट को पार कर जाते हैं । यह विश्व का नियम है, इसी को गीता ने अपने शब्दों में कहा है, इसी को कोई अवतारवाद कह देता है, कोई पैगम्बरवाद कह देता है ।

इस प्रकार गीता के चतुर्थ अध्याय के अनुसार पुनर्जन्म और अवतारवाद के सिद्धान्त की पुष्टि स्पष्ट तौर से देखी जा सकती है ।

कुशल गोपाल
बी.ए-पंचम सेमेस्टर

ऋग्वेद का परिचय

'अपौरुषेयम् वाक्यम् वेद:' के अनुसार भारतीय अनुश्रुति वेदों को ईश्वरीय ज्ञान स्वीकार करती है । उसकी मान्यता है कि वेदों का आविर्भाव सृष्टि की आदि में चार ऋषियों पर हुआ। ऋग्वेद का अवतरण 'अग्नि' ऋषि पर हुआ माना जाता है । वेदमन्त्रों के साथ जिन ऋषियों के नाम दिए गए हैं, वे उन मन्त्रों के अर्थद्रष्टा थे, कर्ता नहीं । 'ऋषयो मन्त्रद्रष्टार:' का यही अभिप्राय है ।'ऋक्' का अर्थ है स्तुतिपरक मन्त्र और 'वेद' का अर्थ है ज्ञान, अत: ऋग्वेद का अर्थ है 'ऋचाओं' अर्थात् स्तुतिपरक मन्त्रों का ज्ञान । ऋग्वेद की ऋचाओं में प्रधानत: देवताओं की स्तुतियाँ संग्रहीत हैं। मनुस्मृति आदि ग्रन्थों के प्रमाणों के आधार पर 'महर्षि दयानन्द सरस्वती' ने यह सिद्ध किया है कि सृष्टि की उत्पत्ति लगभग 1 अरब, 96 करोड़, 8 लाख, 53 हजार वर्ष पूर्व हुई है, इसलिए वेदों का आविर्भाव काल भी वही है।

पाश्चात्य विद्वान् ऋग्वेद को विश्वसाहित्य का प्राचीनतम ग्रन्थ मानते हुए भी उसे एक काल की रचना स्वीकार नहीं करते । इस कारण यह है कि इसकी भाषा में एकरूपता नहीं मिलती । भाषा का अध्ययन करने पर यह पता चलता है कि ऋग्वेद किसी एक ऋषि की रचना नहीं है, परन्तु विभिन्न ऋषियों द्वारा विभिन्न कालों में निर्माण की गई रचना है । पाश्चात्य विद्वान् ऋग्वेद की प्राचीनता भी उनकी दृष्टि में अधिक से अधिक 10 हजार वर्ष पूर्व मानते हैं ।

'मैक्समूलर' ऋग्वेद का रचनाकाल 1200 ईस्वी से 1000 ईस्वी से पूर्व मानते हैं । 'लोकमान्यतिलक' ज्योतिष की गिनती के आधार पर ऋग्वेद का रचनाकाल 6500 ईस्वी से पूर्व मानते हैं । 'बूलर', 'मैक्डानल' और 'कीथ' ऋग्वेद का रचनाकाल 1500 ईस्वी से 1200 ईस्वी से पूर्व मानते हैं । 'याकोबी' ज्योतिष
की गिनती के आधार पर ऋग्वेद का रचनाकाल 3000 ईस्वी से पूर्व मानते हैं।

ऋग्वेद के मन्त्रों का संगठन दो प्रकार से हुआ है- अष्टक क्रम और मण्डल क्रम । 'अष्टक क्रम' के अनुसार ऋग्वेद को आठ अष्टकों में विभाजित किया गया है । प्रत्येक अष्टक में आठ-आठ अध्याय हैं । ये अध्याय वर्गों में विभाजित किए गए हैं, प्राय: प्रत्येक वर्ग में पाँच-पाँच मन्त्र हैं। वर्गों की संख्या 2006 है । 'मण्डल क्रम' का विभाजन बहुत ज्यादा महत्त्वपूर्ण, इतिहासिक और वैज्ञानिक है । इस क्रम के अनुसार ऋग्वेद को 10 मण्डलों मेंविभाजित किया गया है । इन में 85 अनुवाक हैं, इन अनुवाकों में 1028 सूक्त हैं। मन्त्रों की संख्या लगभग 10627 है ।

'पातञ्जल महाभाष्य' में ऋग्वेद की 21 शाखाओं का उल्लेख किया गया है, इनमें ऋग्वेद की शाकल, वाष्कल, आश्वलायन, सांख्यायन और माण्डूकायन शाखाएं ही प्रसिद्ध हैं । किन्तु इस समय इनमें से केवल 'शाकल' शाखा ही विद्यमान है । पंडित भगवत् दत्त ने 'वैदिक वाङ्मय का इतिहास' में ऋग्वेद की 27 शाखाओं का उल्लेख किया है ।

ऋग्वेद संहिता के दो ब्रा ण ग्रन्थ(ऐतरेय ब्रा ण, कौषितकि ब्रा ण), दो आरण्यक ग्रन्थ (ऐतरेय आरण्यक, कौषितकि आरण्यक) तथा दो उपनिषद् ग्रन्थ (ऐतरेय उपनिषद्, कौषितकि उपनिषद्) मिलते हैं । इस के अतिरिक्त ऋग्वेद संहिता से सम्बन्धित 'आश्वालयन श्रौतसूत्र' ग्रन्थ भी मिलता है। ऋग्वेद के प्रत्येक सूक्त में अपने-अपने ऋषि, देवता और छन्द हैं। मन्त्र के विषय को देवता कहा जाता है । ये तीन प्रकार के हैं- पृथ्वी स्थानीय, द्यु स्थानीय और अन्तरिक्ष स्थानीय । ऋग्वेद के इन देवताओं की संख्या 33 है। छन्दों की संख्या मुख्यत: रूप से 7 है।

जहाँ तक ऋग्वेद के विषय का सम्बन्ध है, इसमें धार्मिक, राजनैतिक, सांस्कृतिक, साहित्यिक, सामाजिक, वैज्ञानिक आदि सभी प्रकार के विचारों का वर्णन है । प्रत्येक मन्त्र में आधिभौतिक, आधिदैविक और आध्यात्मिक आधार पर कम-से कम तीन अर्थ माने जाते हैं।विषयवस्तु की दृष्टि से पाश्चात्य विद्वान् ऋग्वेद को धार्मिक सूक्तों से भरा हुआ मानते हैं। उनकी दृष्टि में दशम मण्डल की कुछ ऋचाएं लौकिक विषयों पर हैं । धार्मिक सूक्तों में अनेक देवताओं को प्राकृतिक जगत् का अधिष्ठाता मानकर उनका नम्रता पूर्वक आह्वाहन किया गया है और उनकी स्तुति की गई है अर्थात् ऋग्वेद देवताओं की स्तुतियों का संग्रह है ।

निरुक्त में जो देवता तीन प्रकार के बताए हैं, उनको पाश्चात्य विद्वानों ने 8 वर्गों में विभाजित किया है-

1. द्युस्थानीय देवता- द्यौ, वरुण, मित्र, सूर्य, सविता, पूषन्, विष्णु और विवस्वान् ।
2. अन्तरिक्ष स्थानीय देवता- इन्द्र, रुद्र, मरुत्, वायु, पर्जन्य, वृत्र, अपान्नपात्, मातरिश्वन् आदि ।
3. पृथ्वी-स्थानीय देवता- आप, नदी, पृथ्वी, अग्नि, सोम आदि ।
4. अमूर्त देवता- श्रद्धा, मन्यु, त्वष्टा, विश्वकर्मा, प्रजापति, अदिति, बृहस्पति आदि ।
5. देवीयाँ- वाक्, ऊषस् आदि ।
6. युगलदेवता- मित्रावरुण, द्यावापृथ्वी, अग्नीमारुत, इन्द्राग्नि, इन्द्राविष्णु आदि ।
7. सामूहिक देवता - इस वर्ग के देवता मरुत् हैं, जो सदा इन्द्र के साथ रहते हैं ।
8. अचर देवता- अप्सरा, गन्धर्व, असुर, दानव, भूत, पिशाच, पशु, वनस्पति आदि। ये इस तरह के कल्पित देव हैं, जिनका देवत्व पूरी तरह से नहीं माना गया है ।

धार्मिक सूक्तों की प्रधानता होते हुए भी जिन सूक्तों को पाश्चात्य विद्वानों ने लौकिक सूक्तों का नाम दिया है, उन्हें भी उन्होंने आठ भागों में विभाजित किया है, ये आठ भाग इस प्रकार हैं-

1. संवाद सूक्त - इस प्रकार के सूक्तों में यम-यमी संवाद, सरमा-पणि संवाद, पुरुरवा-उर्वशी संवाद, इन्द्र-इन्द्राणि संवाद विशेष उल्लेखनीय हैं ।
2. अक्षसूक्त- इस सूक्त में जुआ खेलने की निन्दा की गई है और कृषि करने की प्रेरणा दी गई है । कृषि में एक बीज से अनेक दाने प्राप्त होते हैं ।
3. दान सूक्त- ऋग्वेद के सूक्तों में कुछ इस तरह के मन्त्र हैं, जिनमें दान की प्रशंसा की गई है ।
4. अन्त्येष्टि सूक्त - ऋग्वेद के दशम मण्डल में इससे सम्बन्धित पाँच सूक्त हैं।
5. प्रहेलिका सूक्त- ऋग्वेद में कुछ इस तरह के प्रहेलिका सूक्त मिलते हैं, इन में भिन्न-भिन्न देवताओं का वर्णन उनकी विशेषताओं के साथ किया गया है, किन्तु इन देवताओं का नाम नहीं दिया गया है । यहाँ विषय के आधार पर प्रहेलिका की तरह देवता का नाम ढूढ़ना पड़ता है ।
6. दार्शनिक सूक्त- अपनी दार्शनिक गम्भीरता, अनुभूति और नवीन कल्पना के कारण इन सूक्तों का विशेष महत्त्व है। इस प्रकार के सूक्तों में पुरुष सूक्त, हिरण्यगर्भ सूक्त और नासदीय सूक्त विशेष उल्लेखनीय हैं ।
7. ऐहिक सूक्त- यह सूक्त जन्तर-मन्तर से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं । इन सूक्तों की संख्या 10-12 है । इन सूक्तों का सम्बन्ध शकुन शास्त्र से है। यहाँ सौतन को मिटाने का और किसी व्यक्ति के मन को फेरने और मनाने की विधि का उल्लेख हुआ है ।
8. विवाह सूक्त- इस सूक्त में 47 मन्त्र विवाह से सम्बन्धित हैं । जिन में पति-पत्नी का आपसी कर्तव्य और सन्तान के प्रति कर्तव्य बताया गया है ।

पाश्चात्य विद्वान् ऋग्वेद में भारतीय कविता का दर्शन करते हैं । उनकी दृष्टि में ऋग्वेद पहले बहुत विशाल था, किन्तु लिपिबद्ध न होने के कारण बहुत समय तक कण्ठ परम्परा में चलता रहा और उसका बहुत सारा अंश नष्ट हो गया । फिर भी ऋग्वेद का जो अंश मिलता है, उस में प्राचीन आर्यजाति की सामाजिक, राजनैतिक और आर्थिक दशा का संकेत मिलता है ।

भारतीय विद्वान् ऋग्वेद को सभी सत्यविद्याओं का मूल मानते हैं । इस में बीज रूप में वह सब कुछ विद्यमान है, जो मानव की सर्वांगीण (प्रत्येक तरह की) उन्नति के लिए अपेक्षित है, यथा-

1. ब्रा णो_स्य मुखमासीद् बाहू राजन्य: कृत:।
   उरु तदस्य तद्वैश्य: पद्भ्यां शूद्रो_जायत ।।

इस श्लोक में सारे मानव समाज को एक शरीर मान कर चारों वर्णों के कर्त्तव्य का निर्देश किया गया है ।

2. अग्निमारुत सूक्त में फौजी तराने जैसी स्वर लहरी में सैनिकों के सेनापति को रणयज्ञ के लिए आह्वान किया गया है ।

'

3. द्वा सुपर्णा सयुजो सखाया समानं वृक्षं परिषस्वजाते--' मन्त्र में त्रैतवाद (ईश्वर, जीव और प्रकृति - इन तीनों के भिन्न-भिन्न अस्तित्व) की स्पष्ट रूप से अभिव्यक्ति हुई है। सृष्टि की उत्पत्ति के सम्बन्ध में ऋग्वेद में छह-सात सूक्त हैं । इनमें नारदीय सूक्त, हिरण्यगर्भ सूक्त और पुरुष सूक्त प्रसिद्ध हैं।

4. एकं सद्विप्रा बहुधा वदन्ति अग्निं यमं मातरिश्वानम् आहु:' मन्त्र में कहा गया है कि परमात्मा एक है, फिर भी विद्वान् उसे अग्नि, यम, मातरिश्वा आदि अनेक नामों से पुकारते हैं ।

'

5. समञ्जन्तु विश्वे देवा: समापो हृदयानि नौ...' इस मन्त्र में दो हृदय के बीच दो जलों के मेल जैसा अविभाज्य प्रेम का आर्दश समझाया गया है ।

'

6. प्रेहि प्रेहि पाथेभि: पूर्व्येभि: यत्रान पूर्वे पितर: परेयु:' इस मन्त्र में मृत्यु और पुनर्जन्म के सिद्धान्त को स्थापित किया गया है तथा 'इन्द्रस्य सख्यममृतत्वमानशु:' में मोक्ष को वरेण्य बताया गया है ।

'

7. गृभ्णामि ते सौभगत्वाय हस्तं मया पत्या' में पाणिग्रहण के उत्तरदायित्व का बोध है।
8. उष: सूक्त में रूपक और उपमा अलंकार द्वारा कामशास्त्र की शिक्षा दी गई है ।

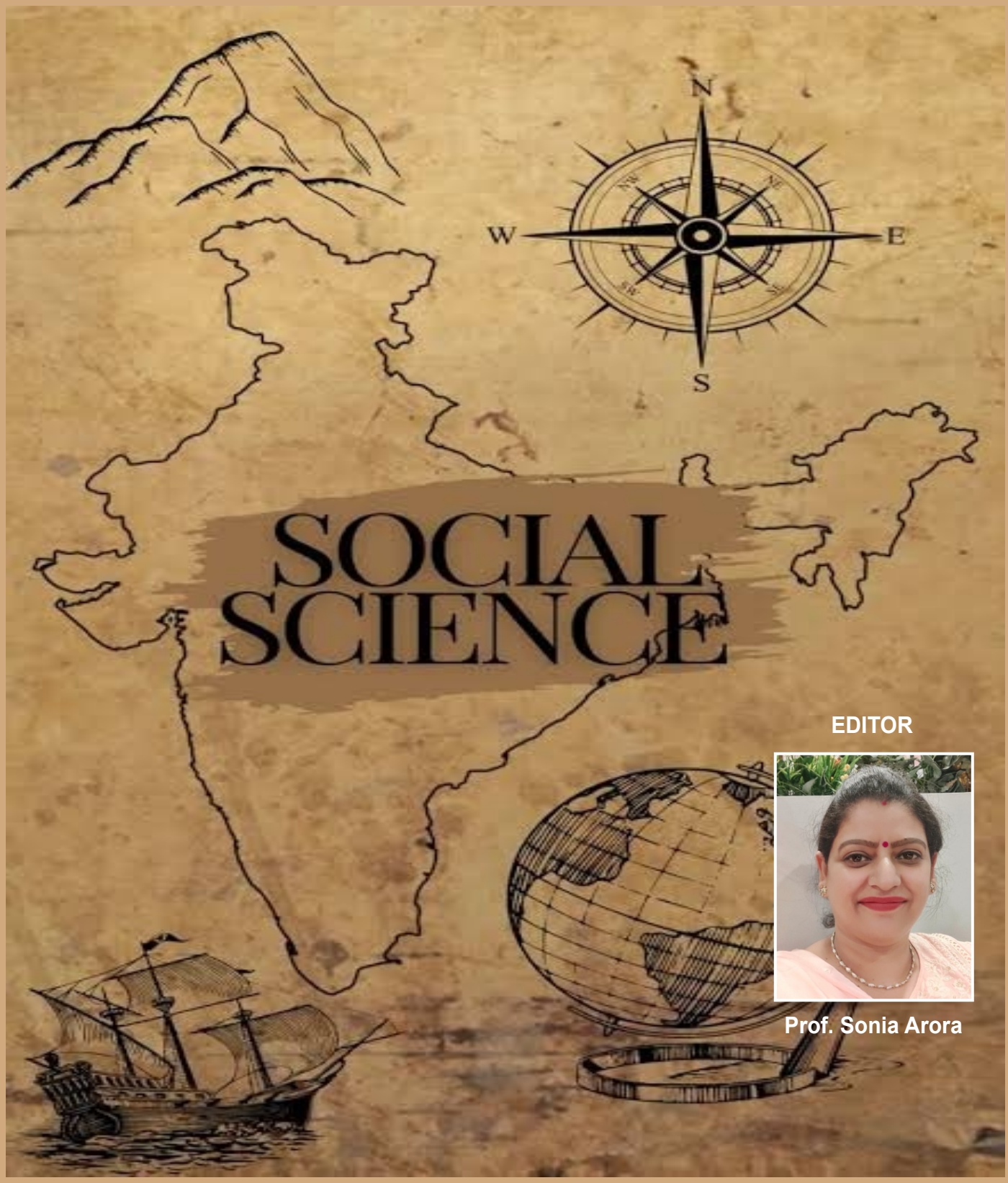
इस प्रकार ऋग्वेद सभी दृष्टियों से अत्यन्त महत्त्वपूर्ण संहिता है ।धार्मिक दृष्टि से इस में यज्ञों का महत्त्व, धार्मिक मान्यताएं, पाप-पुण्य की चर्चा,स्वर्ग-नरक और मोक्ष विषयक मन्तव्य, पूर्वजन्म, आस्तिक-नास्तिक, लोक-परलोक, धर्म-अधर्म, आदि विषयों का विस्तारपूर्वक वर्णन मिलता है ।सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से सदाचार, शिष्टाचार, हिंसा-अहिंसा का भेद तथा हेय-उपादेय का विवेचन आदि

विषयों का विवेचन इस में मिलता है । सामाजिक दृष्टि से इस में वर्ण-व्यवस्था, उनके कर्त्तव्य, विवाह आदि विधियाँ, खान-पान, परिधान-अलंकार आदि प्रचुर सामग्री पाई जाती है। राजनैतिक दृष्टि से राजाओं के अधिकार एवम् कर्त्तव्य, राज्यशासन, संघशासन, राजतन्त्र, प्रजातन्त्र, राष्ट्र की कल्पना, राष्ट्र के प्रति कर्त्तव्य, राजा का निर्वाचन आदि विषयों का वर्णन मिलता है ।

आर्थिक दृष्टि से कृषि, कृषि के उपकरण, आजीविका के साधन, व्यापार, रत्न, सोना और सिक्कों आदि का वर्णन मिलता है ।दार्शनिक दृष्टि से इस में सृष्टि की उत्पत्ति, ब्रह्म, ईश्वर, जीव, माया, एकेश्वरवाद, बहुदेववाद, पुनर्जन्म आदि विषयों का महत्त्वपूर्ण वर्णन है । काव्यशास्त्रीय दृष्टि से ऋग्वेद विश्व का सबसे प्राचीन ग्रन्थ है । इस में रस, छन्द, अलंकार, भाषानुसार शब्द चयन, प्रसाद, माधुर्य आदि गुणों की सत्ता है । काव्यशास्त्र, नाटक और आख्यान साहित्य की उद्गम और विकास का इतिहास इससे प्राप्त होता है । ऋग्वेद में दी गई देवताओं की स्तुतियाँ बड़ी भव्य, उदात्त और काव्यमयी हैं । इनमें कल्पना की नवीनता, वर्णन की प्रौढ़ता और प्रतिभा की ऊँची उड़ान मिलती है। ऊषा आदि देवताओं के वर्णन बड़े हृदयग्राही हैं ।

इस प्रकार ऋग्वेद प्राचीन युग का ऐसा विश्वकोश है, जो विद्वानों के लिए एक शाश्वत प्रकाश स्तम्भ है।

गीताञ्जलि
बी.ए-पंचम सेमेस्टर



EDITOR

Prof. Sonia Arora

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Editorial

"The more you know about the past, the better prepared you are for the future"

Theodore Roosevelt.

History is the mother of all Social sciences. In today's world, we are witnessing revolutionary developments and changes in the field of science and technology, especially the advent of Artificial intelligence, which is another important milestone that will impact our lives in different ways in the days to come.

As a student of Social sciences, when I observe these changes since1990, one thing is very much sure that the path of the future is full of challenges, by which the students of social sciences and the students will be most affected with such revolutionary changes occurring rapidly around us. The future of AI is no doubt poised to reshape our society with advancements while also raising some cultural and societal concerns. As a social scientist, I, conclude and suggest to my dear students that they must remember a famous and inspirational quote from (African American Revolutionary) "Education is the passport to the future, for Tomorrow belongs to those who prepare for it today" .With these rapid changes, we must involve ourselves in interdisciplinary collaboration to have a vast and in-depth knowledge of the subject and changes which are coming to our ways. Above all, besides these scientific and technological developments, we must put emphasis on human values and the well-being of the human race as well; it is our foremost duty and responsibility to give something in return to society.

Prof Sonia Arora

Associate Prof., Department of History

TARIFF OR TERRIFIC WAR?

A tariff is a tax or duty imposed by a government on goods traded with other countries. Most of the time, it is imposed on imports of goods and services to protect domestic industries against foreign competition or to generate revenue. In the present-day economic scenario, the world over, tariffs are the most debated issue. We all know that the American government has imposed a high rate of tariff on imports from other countries, including India. This has caused retaliation and counter-retaliation, resulting in a tariff war. In fact, the imposition of a tariff may generate some positive effects in the tariff imposing country in the absence of tariff retaliation. But the present scenario of tariff war would result in adverse effects on output, income and employment, volume of trade in all the countries.

Empirical findings based on previous experience of countries indulging in imposition of higher tariff and subsequent tariff retaliation had to face losses in foreign trade with retaliatory countries which outweighed the gains from trade with non retaliatory countries. Moreover stock market collapse and turmoil has its own far reaching effects on investment climate in different countries.

We know that free trade promotes trade, production, income and employment in trading countries and overall world welfare level is optimised .While on the contrary trade distortions caused by tariff retaliation would only bring the countries to a lower level of welfare and recessionary trends would set in . Political relations among countries also get disrupted.

This the crux of the matter is that n and global trade.

Prof. Indu Batra

Dept of Economics

Unemployment:- issues and solutions

One of the major hindrances in the growth of any country is unemployment. Unemployment is serious issue in India. Every year thousands of students pass out from universities and colleges across India. But on other hand, UNEMPOYMENT rate in India is increasing day by day. Slowly it is becoming a big problem for our Country.

Unemployment springs from a variety of reasons. Our population is increasing at a very higher rate. Our education system is also responsible for unemployment.It is more bookish and less practical, and it makes students good only at paperwork.

They are not skilled and do not have courage or confidence to start their own business. Now it's time to solve this problem.Family planning techniques should be encouraged to stop population boom. Our Schools and collages should pay more attention to vocational training. Industries with short gestation period be established. Increase in capital formation will promote economic activities in the economy.

Government should take more export promotion measures to promote exports.

Education system needs complete overhauling. Small-scale industries can be set up with less capital. Government should also promote non- agricultural activities in the rural areas . Government should provide facilities like land, irrigation and credit to small and marginal farmers.Government should promote Self Help Groups (SHGS) for promoting self employment.

Unemployment creates a burden on the nation and on the government. It leads to less production, which has a direct bearing on economic growth. This, in turn, impedes progress of the country.

Rakhi

Class-B.Sc. (Rconomics)

Roll no.5101

पंजाब : ऐतिहासिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में

पंजाब, इतिहास में समृद्ध क्षेत्र है, जो सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता से लेकर सिख साम्राज्य और ब्रिटिश शासन तक संस्कृतियों और साम्राज्यों का मिश्रण रहा है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप अंततः 1947 में विभाजन हुआ और भारत और पाकिस्तान में अलग-अलग राज्यों का निर्माण हुआ ।

प्राचीन जड़ें और राजवंश:

सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता:

पंजाब क्षेत्र दुनिया की सबसे प्रारंभिक शहरी सभ्यताओं में से एक, सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता का घर था, जो लगभग 3000 ईसा पूर्व में विकसित हुई थी।

वैदिक काल:

यह क्षेत्र वैदिक काल के दौरान भी एक महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र था, जिसमें मौर्य, यूनानी, शक, कुषाण और गुप्त सहित विभिन्न साम्राज्यों और राजवंशों का उदय हुआ।

महाजनपद:

बार-बार होने वाले अंतर्जनपदीय युद्धों ने सरदारों और राजाओं द्वारा शासित बड़े समूहों के विकास को प्रेरित किया, जिन्होंने स्थानीय राज्यों पर शासन किया, जिन्हें महाजनपद के रूप में जाना जाता था।

सिख धर्म और सिख साम्राज्य का उदय:

सिख धर्म: 16वीं शताब्दी में मध्य पंजाब में सिख धर्म का उदय हुआ, जिसकी स्थापना गुरु नानक ने की थी।

सिख साम्राज्य: मुगल साम्राज्य के पतन के बाद, महाराजा रणजीत सिंह के नेतृत्व में सिख साम्राज्य ने 18वीं सदी के अंत और 19वीं सदी के प्रारंभ में पंजाब क्षेत्र के अधिकांश भाग को एकीकृत कर लिया।

महाराजा रणजीत सिंह: उन्होंने सिख साम्राज्य की स्थापना की जो 1799-1849 तक चला।

ब्रिटिश शासन और विभाजन:

ब्रिटिश शासन:

द्वितीय आंग्ल-सिख युद्ध के बाद 1849 में पंजाब क्षेत्र ब्रिटिश शासन के अधीन आ गया और अंग्रेजों ने 1857 में पंजाब प्रांत की स्थापना की।

का विभाजन:

1947 में जब भारत को स्वतंत्रता मिली, तो ब्रिटिश पंजाब प्रांत को भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच विभाजित कर दिया गया, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप भारतीय राज्य पंजाब और पाकिस्तानी प्रांत पंजाब का निर्माण हुआ।

सांप्रदायिक हिंसा:

विभाजन के साथ ही बड़े पैमाने पर सांप्रदायिक हिंसा और विस्थापन हुआ, क्योंकि बड़ी संख्या में लोग नव निर्मित सीमा पार कर चले गए।

हरियाणा और हिमाचल प्रदेश का निर्माण:

1966 में, भारतीय राज्य पंजाब को मुख्यतः हिंदी भाषी राज्य हरियाणा और मुख्यतः पंजाबी भाषी राज्य पंजाब में विभाजित कर दिया गया।

अन्शु जायसवाल
कक्षा-बी.ऐ (2)
रोल नं-4004

ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਵਾਲਾ ਭਗਤ ਸਿੰਘ

ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਆਜ਼ਮ ਭਗਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇ ਸੁਤੰਤਰਤਾ ਸੰਗਰਾਮ ਦੇ ਉਹ ਮਹਾਨ ਨਾਇਕ ਹਨ ਜਿਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੀ ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਲਈ ਲਾਸਾਨੀ ਸ਼ਹਾਦਤ ਦਿੱਤੀ। ਅਜੋਕੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਭਗਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਬੰਦੂਕਾਂ ਵਾਲਾ ਦਿਖਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਦਕਿ ਇਹ ਸਿੱਕੇ ਦਾ ਇੱਕ ਹੀ ਪਹਿਲੂ ਹੈ। ਅਸੀਂ ਮੰਨਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਭਗਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਕ੍ਰਾਂਤੀਕਾਰੀ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਸਨ ਪਰੰਤੂ ਇਸਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਉਹ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਪ੍ਰੇਮੀ ਵੀ ਸਨ। ਉਹ ਆਪ ਵੀ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਪਿਸਤੌਲ ਤੇ ਬੰਬ ਨਾਲ ਇਨਕਲਾਬ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਇਨਕਲਾਬ ਦੀ ਤਲਵਾਰ ਤਾਂ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਾਣ ਤੇ ਤਿੱਖੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਲਈ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਦਾ ਹੋਣਾ ਜਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ ਪਰੰਤੂ ਅੱਜ ਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬੰਦੂਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਤੇ ਹਥਿਆਰਾਂ ਵਾਲਾ ਹੀ ਦਿਖਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਦਕਿ ਉਹ ਤਾਂ ਇੱਕ ਚੰਗੇ ਲੇਖਕ,ਆਲੋਚਕ ਤੇ ਚਿੰਤਕ ਵੀ ਸਨ।ਉਹ ਤਾਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਖਰੀ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੀ ਕਿਤਾਬ ਪੜ ਰਹੇ ਸਨ। ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਇੱਕ ਜਗ੍ਹਾ ਕਿਹਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ:- ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਰਨਾ ਸੌਖਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਾਰ ਸਕਦੇ।ਇਸ ਲਈ ਅਜੋਕੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਵਰਗ ਨੂੰ ਭਗਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਇਸ ਪਹਿਲੂ ਬਾਰੇ ਪਤਾ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸੋ ਆਓ ਭਗਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣਾ ਆਦਰਸ਼ ਬਣਾਈਏ ਤੇ ਵਿਗਿਆਨਕ,ਤਰਕ ਤੇ ਅਗਾਂਹ ਵਧੂ ਸੋਚ ਅਪਣਾਈਏ |

ਵਿਵੇਕ ਕੁਮਾਰ
ਬੀ ਏ(6sem)
ਰੋਲ ਨੰਬਰ: 5011

(ਅਦਿ ਗੰਥ)

ਗੁਰੂ ਅਰਜਨ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਸਰਬੋਤਮ ਤੇ ਅਣਮੋਲ ਦੇਣ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਲਈ ਇਕ ਪਵਿੱਤਰ ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਦਾ ਸੰਕਲਨ ਸੀ ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ 'ਆਦਿ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ', 'ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ', ਜਾਂ 'ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ' ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।":
- ਗੁਰੂ ਅਰਜਨ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਤਕ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੰਖਿਆ ਬਹੁਤ ਵੱਧ ਗਈ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਗੁਰੂ-ਸਾਹਿਬ ਲਈ ਸਭ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਪ ਉਪਦੇਸ਼ ਦੇਣਾ ਸੰਭਵ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ। ਇਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਤਕ ਸਿੱਖ ਗੁਰੂਆਂ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਕਾਫ਼ੀ ਮਾਤਰਾ ਵਿਚ ਬਾਣੀ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ ਕਰ ਲਈ ਸੀ। ਗੁਰੂ ਅਰਜਨ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਆਪ ਆਪਣੇ ਪੂਰਵਾਧਿਕਾਰੀਆਂ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਕੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਅਧਿਕ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਵਿਚ ਬਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਸੀਂ। ਪਹਿਲੇ ਚਾਰ ਗੁਰੂਆਂ ਦੀ ਬਾਣੀ ਖਿਲਰੀ ਪਈ ਸੀ।
- ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ ਦੀ ਬਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਉੱਚਿਤ ਗਿਆਨ ਕਰਵਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਗੁਰੂ ਅਰਜਨ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਗੁਰੂਆਂ ਦੇ ਸਬਦਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਕੱਤਰ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਇਕ ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਦਾ ਸੰਕਲਨ ਕਰਨਾ ਆਵੱਸ਼ਕ ਸਮਝਿਆ।ਆਦਿ
ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਵਿਚ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ ਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਦੇ 976, ਗੁਰੂ ਅੰਗਦ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਦੇ 61 (ਜਾਂ 62), ਗੁਰੂ ਅਮਰ ਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਦੇ 907, ਗੁਰੂ ਰਾਮ ਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਦੇ 679 ਅਤੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਅਰਜਨ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਦੇ 2216 (ਜਾਂ 2218) ਸ਼ਬਦ ਅੰਕਿਤ ਹਨ। ਸਪੱਸ਼ਟ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਿੱਖ ਗੁਰੂਆਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਅਧਿਕ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ

ਗੁਰੂ ਅਰਜਨ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਹੈ। ਬਾਅਦ ਵਿਚ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ਼ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਦੇ 116 ਸ਼ਬਦ ਅਤੇ ਦੋ ਸ਼ਲੋਕ ਵੀ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਵਿਚ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ।

ਨਵਦੀਪ
ਕਲਾਸ: ਬੀ ਏ 4 ਸਮੈਸਟਰ

ਪੰਜ ਦੁਆਬੇ (Five Doabas)

ਅਕਬਰ ਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਨੂੰ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੁਆਬਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਵੰਡਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਤੋਂ ਹੁਣ ਤੱਕ ਦੁਆਬਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਉਹੀ ਨਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਚਲਿਤ ਹਨ। ' ਦੁਆਬਾ ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਅਰਥ ' ਦੋ ਪਾਣੀ' ਭਾਵ ਦੋ ਨਦੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਚਾਲੇ ਦੀ ਭੂਮੀ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜ ਦੁਆਬੇ ਪੂਰਬ ਤੋਂ ਪੱਛਮ ਵੱਲ ਕਰਮਵਾਰ ਇਹ ਹਨ :—

1. ਦੁਆਬਾ ਬਿਸਤ ਜਲੰਧਰ (Doaba Bist Jalandhar) :— ਸਤਲੁਜ ਅਤੇ ਬਿਆਸ ਦੇ ਵਿਚਲੇ ਪ੍ਰਦੇਸ਼ ਨੂੰ ਦੁਆਬਾ ਬਿਸਤ ਜਲੰਧਰ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਜਲੰਧਰ, ਹੁਸ਼ਿਆਰਪੁਰ, ਫਗਵਾੜਾ, ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ ਆਦਿ ਪ੍ਰਸਿੱਧ ਨਗਰ ਸਥਿਤ ਹਨ।

2. ਦੁਆਬਾ ਬਾਰੀ (Doaba Bari) :— ਇਸ ਦੁਆਬੇ ਵਿਚ ਬਿਆਸ ਅਤੇ ਰਾਵੀ ਵਿਚਲਾ ਖੇਤਰਹੈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਇਹ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਮੱਧ ਵਿਚ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ' ਮਾਝਾ' ਵੀ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਦੋ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਣ ਨਗਰ, ਲਾਹੌਰ ਅਤੇ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਇਸੇ ਦੁਆਬੇ ਵਿਚ ਹਨ।

3. ਦੁਆਬਾ ਰਚਨਾ (Doaba Rachna) :— ਰਾਵੀ ਅਤੇ ਚਨਾਬ ਦੇ ਵਿਚਕਾਰਲੇ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਨੂੰ ਦੁਆਬਾ ਰਚਨਾ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ।ਗੁਜਰਾਂਵਾਲਾ, ਸਿਆਲਕੋਟ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ੇਖੂਪੁਰਾ ਇਸ ਦੁਆਬੇ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਸਿੱਧ ਨਗਰ ਹਨ।

4. ਦੁਆਬ ਚੱਜ (Doaba Chaj) :— ਚਨਾਬ ਤੇ ਜੇਹਲਮ ਨਦੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਚਕਾਰਲੇ ਭੂਮੀ ਖੰਡ ਨੂੰ ਦੁਆਬਾ ਚੱਜ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਜੇਚ ਦੁਆਬਾ ਵੀ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਗੁਜਰਾਤ, ਭੇਰਾ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਾਹਪੁਰ ਇਸ ਦੁਆਬੇ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਸਿੱਧ ਨਗਰ ਹਨ।

5. ਦੁਆਬਾ ਸਿੰਧ ਸਾਗਰ (Doaba Sindh Sagar) :- - ਜੇਹਲਮ ਤੇ ਸਿੰਧ ਨਦੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਵਿਚਲਾ ਇਲਾਕਾ ਦੁਆਬਾ ਸਿੰਧ ਸਾਗਰ ਕਹਿਲਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਜੇਹਲਮ, ਰਾਵਲਪਿੰਡੀ, ਅਟਕ ਤੇ ਮੀਆਂਵਾਲੀ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਣ ਨਗਰ ਹਨ।

ਸੋਨੀਆਂ

ਕਲਾਸ :- ਬੀ.ਏ 4 ਸਮੈਸਟਰ

G20: The Mission Achieved

G20 Summit ended on a triumphant note. Russia- Ukraine conflict was the major irritant that could have easily led a disagreement among the member nations over the draft to be released. However, it was overcome and a consensus reached. Now,the moot question is: how will G20 Summit raise the status of India among the comity of both members and non-member nations? The theme of the Summit speaks volumes of intentions of India. In its presidency of G20, India chose the theme carefully. 'VasudhaivaKutumbakam' was the official tagline of the theme, which stood for One Earth,One Family and One Future'. Inclusiveness and prosperity of all were the central points around which India attempted to revolve the idea of the G20 Summit. India's vision was recognised and acknowledged when the member nations put their stamp on the joint declaration. The use of the phrase ' Not an era of war' sounded well with the member nations, making them realise the futility of war and conflicts. Besides, it boosted India's stature as a world leader that could play a decisive role in bringing Russia - Ukraine conflict to an end.

G20 which is an intergovernmental informal group of both developed and developing nations which came into force in 1999 with an aim to strengthening economic cooperation among different nations.The inclusion of African Union into G20 further added to India's diplomatic victory. Besides, it gave a voice to the poor African nations. In brief, India became the voice of the Global South.The African nations would often struggle to borrow loan from Multilateral Development Bank, which are governed by the powerful nations. African nations have to make repayment of the loan at exorbitant rate. India called for tax reforms so that the poor third world nations could borrow loan from MDBs at interest rate on a par with G 20 nations.The pitch for strengthening Digital Payment (DPI) for bringing financial stability and transparency also went down well with the member nations. Digital Payments proved beneficial in transacting business during pandemic, and India led from the front on this count. India's momentous success in building a digital platform 'Cowin' to administer anti-Covid jabs to its huge population left the whole world surprised and won accolades for the country.

G20 was quite high on symbolism too. The logo of the Summit conveyed a symbolic message. The planet earth was enclosed in a lotus. The seven petals of lotus symbolise seven

continents, sending out a message of brotherhood and unity among continents. Lotus blooms even in adverse weather conditions. Here, the message is loud and clear: the world will move towards peace and tranquility despite its order is currently being disrupted by conflict, pandemic, searing inflation and recession.

However, the critics of the Summit have their views on the issue. They view it as a grouping of developed and developing economies that wish to introduce a new economic world order. G-20 group constitutes 85% GDP of the world and 75% trade of the globe is controlled by the group. So, the charge seems to be valid to a great extent.

In brief, G-20 Summit was a success on several counts. First, the member states agreed to introduce tax reforms in Multilateral Development Bank. Secondly, the entry of 55 members of African bloc gave a voice to the low income and middle income countries in the forum. The agreement to build India Middle East Europe Sea and Rail corridor (IMEC) would boost trade and help check China's connectivity plan to Europe. Last but not least, it makes member nations acknowledge the futility of military conflicts.

Hope the Summit would yield the intended results.

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Economic Policy During Covid-19 Crisis: A Mega Driver Of Health And Environment

Both the concepts of Health and Environment are closely correlated and inter-dependent. The articlemainly focuses on remedial measures to curb COVID-19 crisis as suggested by Economic Policy framework along with its limitations. Due to this pandemic situation, we have learnt a lot regarding determinants of better health and environment, including global ecosystem (biodiversity, climate change), community (social capital, networks), natural environment (air, water, land, and natural habitats), built environment (places, buildings, and streets), local economy (markets and wealth), activities (playing, working and learning) and lifestyle (diet and mental conditions). We need safe and supportive environment for good health and healthy citizens for sound environment. Among drivers of health, environment (social, economic, political, physical, mental etc.) plays a key role. Our existence depends on the safe environment and sound health for energy . It includes clean air, safe drinking water, nutritional food, safe places, proper sleep and healthy mental conditions. Environmental hazards increase the risk of diseases across the world. Globally, environmental factors contributed to nearly 20 per cent of all deaths. The World Health Organization (WHO), in a recent survey, found that 7 million people die yearly as a result of air pollution. Exposure to environmental pollution, especially air pollution, always remains a major source of health risk throughout the world. In India, we are facing health issues due to skewed patient and doctorratio. Besides, lack of nurses, hospitals, clinics and dispensaries further adds to our woes.. Our infant mortality rate is high and average age is not high. As per February 16, 2022 report of Govt. of India, there were 4.27 crore cases of COVID -19, out of which 5.01 lakh people died. If we want to make systemic change to address health challenges of our communities and world, the focus should be on environmental health of both human beings and natural resources. It may incorporate following major areas concerned:-➢ Evolving Food Habits in India during COVID-19 Pandemic. ➢ Indian Traditional Immunity Boosters to Combat COVID Crisis. ➢ COVID-19 and Life Style Changes among Indian customers. ➢ COVID-19 and Global Concern for Environmental Hazards ➢ Climate Change and Human Health during Pandemic Period. ➢ Impact of Solid Waste on Health and the Environment. ➢ Urbanization Challenges for cities in Developing Countries. ➢ Public Sector Delivery of Waste Management Services. ECONOMIC POLICY FOR HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT. Health and Environment need Economic Policy attention, especially in countries like India, where people are suffering from various health hazards and environmental problems. They need balanced nutritional food intake as well as clean and tidy environment. Health is a multi-dimensional and dynamic process determining long, active and enjoyable life. Good health of citizens is the actual wealth of nations. Health includes physically, mentally and socially well-being. Being healthy means taking good care of body, mind and society. Healthy lifestyle includes protection from the intake of harmful substances from our surrounding environment. Dietary habits in general are cultural specific, but in the last few decades increased demands for fast and processed foods as compared to our traditional foods, have adversely affected the health of Indians. It would be worthwhile for us to consider going back to our traditional diet for controlling the modifiable risk factors (diet) and tackling the emerging epidemic of chronic diseases.

Even in The Bhagavad Gita, Lord Krishna has mentioned that food which promotes life, vitality, strength, happiness, and satisfaction; those which are nourishing & pleasing to heart are satvic in nature and form should form the basis of healthy life (Bhagavad Gita 17.8). The whole efforts, therefore, should be towards building more local based self-sufficient food economics which has sustainable production system, easy processing methods & transparent distribution. All these function need to be integrated in order to bring overall economic, environmental & social health. Our health is under siege from every direction but air pollution is presently causing lot of damage. Air pollution causes 7 million premature deaths each year, mostly due to pneumonia, stroke, heart disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and lung cancer. Using foods to prevent pollution is not only safe and simple but also frugal. Although government and environmental groups are doing their best to control air pollution, eating well must be our resolution. Environment means all the natural surroundings such as land, air, water, plants, animals, solid material, wastes, sunlight, forests and many other things. Healthy environment maintains the nature's balance as well as it helps in growing, nourishing and developing all the living things on the earth. However, some man-made technological up-gradations are spoiling the environment in many ways, which ultimately disturbs the balance or equilibrium of nature. We are keeping our lives in danger as well as existence of life in future on this planet. The environmental problems are growing rapidly worldwide. The increasing economic development and a rapidly growing population that has taken the countries people today is putting a strain on the environment, infrastructure, and the country's natural resources. Industrial pollution, soil erosion, deforestation, rapid industrialization, urbanization, and land degradation are all worsening problems.

BENEFITS OF ECONOMIC POLICY:

Today the conservation, protection and improvement of human health and environment are major issues all over the world. Industrialization, urbanization, explosion of population, over- exploitation of resources, disruption of natural ecological balances, destruction of a multitude of animal and plant species for economic reasons are the factors which have contributed to environmental deterioration. One country's degradation of environment degrades the global environment for all. The state of environment is a major worldwide concern and it has become an overriding concerns in plans and policies among develop and developing countries. Today no development project is considered complete without an environment impact assessment. During the last few decades the global environment has gone through serious challenges and changes. Population pressure has increased rapidly, consequently resources have dwindled. Environment has been deteriorated remarkably in the past few years due to rapid decline in natural resources and severe increase in pollution level. Depletion of forests, population growth, vehicular emissions, use of hazardous chemicals and various other undesirable human activities are mainly responsible for this degraded scenario of environmental health. The environmental awareness needs to be cultivated in any society to be an ideal society, or rather to be more precise, in other words, an ideal society means, the society which has health and environmental awareness. There is no dearth of legislations on health and environmental protection in India but their enforcement has been far from satisfactory. There is need for the effective and efficient enforcement of the Constitutional mandate and other legislations regarding health and environment. Such measures will be beneficial for our society in terms of spreading awareness about these issues resulting into concrete solutions. In India, recent National Health Policy 2018 aims at good quality health care services, adequate standard in public and private health care, Public Health Management Cadre and assurance based approach. Budget 2018-19 allotted a sizeable fund to health and environment. National Health Protection Mission (NHPM) will be the world's largest

government funded health care program, covering over 10 crore poor families, providing coverage to 5 lakh rupee per family per year. Now, we are focusing on intersectional convergence for holistic health care delivery. It incorporates Swachh Bharat Mission (sanitation), Nirbhaya Nari (against gender violence), addressing tabacoo, alcohol and substance abuse, healthy diets, reduced stress and improved safety in work places and institutions. On environment issues, countries and regions need to avoid the trap of nationalism and chauvinism in wake of discussions on global platforms. Purpose of economic development is to raise standards of living and ensure a healthy, environment life. Promotion of environment protection is a necessary condition to build a healthy, prosperous society. Solid waste management has become one of a main concern in environmental issues in India. Consistent and speedy increase in urban populations, rapid economic development, industrialization and urbanization are exclusively responsible for generation of solid waste at an alarming rate in Indian cities and towns. Garbage that is burned in the open rather than disposed of properly creates pollution and releases toxic fumes into the environment. Non-biodegradable resources thrown into open drains make their way into the sewerage system, clogging pipelines and damaging infrastructure. The primary aim of solid waste management is reducing and eliminating adverse impacts of waste materials on human health and environment to support economic development and superior quality of life. No Indian city can privilege 100% competence in rehearsal and management of solid waste, which leads to solemn environmental problems and additional results in non-sustainability. Solid Waste Management is the necessity of the hour which should be extremely taken care of by government/ community bodies to deliver SWM service appropriately to the public. Climate change has been recognized as the foremost environmental problem of the twentyfirst century. Climate change is an emerging threat to global public health and is predicted to affect human health in many ways including heart stress (stroke), air pollution, food scarcity and spread of infectious diseases and intensity of disease outbreaks.. Of the nine planets in our solar system, only earth has a favourable climate for nurturing life. This indeed is a blessing of Mother Nature. The atmosphere which provides life breath to the innumerable number of living species on the face of the earth often balances between weather conditions like heavy rains and storms. In nutshell, health is both a fundamental right and a basic determinant of sound environment. We need to save our lives and money to protect our future by inspecting, educating and investing the food we eat, by testing and monitoring in the places we live and work, by testing and treating drinking water and septic system. Over exploitation of the resources of land or water and the industrialization process has resulted environmental degradation of resources. Environmental pollution is one of the most serious problems facing humanity and other life forms on our planet today. In the past two decades, by instituting an open trade policy and improving its financial market development, many developing countries has been able to achieve phenomenal economic growth. The rapid economic growth experienced over the past decade and a half has come with some unwelcome consequences. The rapid industrialization and economic growth has resulted in unhealthy air and water pollution affecting infant mortality rates and life expectancy rates. Efforts to regulate air and water pollution have resulted in only marginal improvements in infant mortality rates in the countries. The ineffectiveness of the regulations could be traced to poor institutional settings and lack of enforcement of the regulations.

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Holocaust: A Blot on Human Civilization

Holocaust was a catastrophic event in the history of mankind. It is a blot on human civilization. A peep into this heart-wrenching event gives goosebumps. Besides, it numbs and freezes the body. It reveals how the horrible idea of racial hatred can wreak havoc of unimaginable scale.Hitler, the Chancellor of Germany, and his team of goons unleashed a reign of terror on Jews. While making his anti-Semitic views public, Hitler gave a deep peep into his deep seated hatred against Jews. Hiter hated Jews badly and his hatred against them was marked by a variety of reasons. However, the key reason of his strong dislike of Jews was embedded in his belief that Jews sided with the enemies of German during the First World War. Apart from 'honouring' the Jews with an obnoxious tag of traitors, he considered them an impure race, which was hellbent upon defiling the pure German blood. While launching a vitriolic attack on Jews in his lectures, he often held them responsible for all the ills that engulfed German, esp. after its defeat in the First World War. As a consequence of it, he always relished the opportunity to vent out his splenetic hatred on Jews. Hitler firmly believed that the activities of Jews produced a racial tuberculosis. Therefore the 'final aim' of any German government had to be the 'uncompromising removal of the Jews altogether'. Since Jews helmed big positions in German society and established themselves as a progressive race, Hitler simply wanted to wipe them out.The economic distress caused by First World War and the subsequent hyperinflation gave Hitler the much needed ammo to target Jews.Hitler put the entire blame for the defeat of German on Jews. In his autobiography 'Mein Kampf'(My Story), he openly admitted his hatred towards Jews. He ,though never revealed his mind to exterminate Jews in his autobiography, he wished to deport Jews to a far off place, namely Madagascar Island in Africa. He considered them parasites who were living on the blood of Germans. When he assumed the office of the Chancellor of Germany, he enacted a raft of anti-semitic laws. Jews were barred from government jobs. Jews teachers were expelled from universities.The German government drastically reduced the intake of Jews in different professions.The schools fast turned into anti-semitic propaganda centers, with teachers of biology started drilling toxic information into the supple minds of the students about the poor 'genetic make-up' of Jews. To promote

'Volkisch' , a movement back to the forests, was launched. Industrialisation and rapid spread of railways were used as tools by the proponents of Volkisch and Wandervogel, to target Jews. Since Jews were excluded from these movements, they settled down in cities and captured jobs and services there. However, Nuremberg law in 1935 imposed a raft of restrictions on Jews. They were expelled from universities. They were barred from getting married to German girls.The signs reading'Jews are not welcome here' sprouted in a number of villages and towns, turning the lives of ordinary Jews to hell. Anti-semitic propaganda further squeezed the breathing space for Jews. The title story of Children' book 'Der Giftpilz' (The poisonous Mushroom) injected poison into the supple minds of German kids. The story obliquely equated Jews with poisonous mushrooms. The story narrated how it was difficult to distinguish good mushrooms from bad

mushrooms.This kind of obnoxious propaganda worked well and turned Germans against Jews. To add to the woes of Jews, the government levied a heavy wealth tax on those Jews who wished to leave Germany for another country.The failure of international conference in Evian in July 1938 which was held to address the question of migration of Jews to a 'safer place' angered Hitler to the point that he engaged himself into a 'pious' mission of settling the question of Jews once and for all. After the invasion and subsequent annexation of Austria into German, Hitler brutally pursued the question of 'final-settlement' of Jews. A whole lot of restrictive laws enacted by the allies of German compelled Jews to leave big cities and settle down in ghettos. The spread of diseases like typhoid and dysentery took a heavy toll on the lives of Jews' children women in the make-shift dwellings.The disabled population, esp. of Jews and asocial groups (Sinti& Roma) were euthanised to get rid of them. Since these methods could not kill maximum number of 'enemies' in a shorter span of time, Hitler and his team finally came up with the most terrifying method to realise their nasty mission of completely wiping Jews out. This was the invention of gas chambers to kill maximum number of Jews in a shorter period of time. Two poisonous gases namely Carbon Monoxide and Zyklon B were used to kill Jews. The captured Jews were first taken to a concentration camp where they were made to take a shower in a hermetically sealed chambers under the pretense of delousing them. Once all the prisoners were pushed inside the chamber, the toxic gas was released via a hatch especially created at the roof of the building of the gas chamber.To drown the cries of the dying Jews, the SS (the force assigned to carry out the killings of Jews) would put the vehicles in the ignition. Before sending the Jews to the jaws of death, the SS would shave the heads of the prisoners off. In certain cases, the hair of corpses were shaved off! The Nazis would trade hair for making wigs in the international market.This was how Nazis made business out of heaps of corpses! The other horrible strategies executed by the goons of Hitler to carry out the ethenic cleansing of Jews was to lock Jews in make-shift cells and then bombed them.To arrest the fertility of Jews, they were exposed to high dose of X-rays.The X-rays were intentionally directed at the reproductive parts of both men and women.This was an easy and effective strategy to damage the reproductive power of the Jews.The another most common method to kill Jews was to make them sit on their knees above the trenches which they were forced to dig up in the forest. Once the bullets pierced through their heads, they automatically fell into the trenches (grave). In this way, Jews dug their own graves!

Historians are of the view that an estimated 6 million Jews were killed by Hitler. Therefore, the extermination of Jews and others by Hitler is one of the darkest periods in the history of mankind. It was akin to a Holocaust. However, mankind seems to have learnt no lesson from its tragic past. It is ironic to note that Jews, who were brutally put to death in Europe, wreaked havoc in Gaza by killing more than 48,000 innocent people of Palestine to seek revenge on Hamas for killing and abducting the citizens of Israel.

The genocide of innocent Gazans is no less than a Holocaust. Humans must learn from their past and rise above the considerations of race, language, region and religion to turn earth into heaven.

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HOME SCIENCE



Editor :



Mrs. Supriya

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Editorial Home Science Section

Welcome to the Home Science section of our college magazine, where we are going to dive into the world of Home Science, a field that beautifully blends tradition with modern innovation.

In the fast-paced, technology-driven world we live in today, the importance of home science remains undiminished. Often overshadowed by more conventional branches of science, home science brings together a unique combination of disciplines — from nutrition, fashion, and textiles, interior designing to family dynamics, psychology, and environmental sustainability. It plays an essential role in shaping the quality of life within our homes and communities.

Home science is more than just cooking or cleaning. It is an applied science that influences our everyday lives. In fact, it bridges the gap between theory and practice. The study of home science enables us to create healthier homes, optimize resources, and improve living conditions by using the latest scientific research and technology.

So, let's take pride in this multidimensional field, recognizing its impact on the most intimate spaces of our lives — our homes.

Let's celebrate the creativity, innovation, and passion of those who are transforming this field, ensuring that tradition continues to thrive while embracing the future.

Happy reading!

Editor

Mrs. Supriya

EASY TIPS FOR A HEALTHY HEART

1. SWITCH back to kaccheghani ka groundnut, mustered, til coconut oil-retains micronutrients and delicate carbon bonds in fatty acids, helps fights free radicals that damage the heart.
2. Eat ghee in every meal-regulates postprandial blood sugar response.
3. Have homemade pickle or moramba [especially of alma and other forgotten berries]or chutneys [of til/currypatta/flaxseed/peanuts/garlic] -adds value to cravings and blotting.
4. Exercise 150 minutes every week at least one day of strength training in the gym. Houeersresting heartrate improves quality of life.
5. Sleep and wake up at a fixed time every day and make time for a twenty –minute nap post lunch. Improves recovery and digestion. An undervalued aspect of heart health.
6. Hastly, dil pe mat lo. Forget, forgive, forward.

Top four points jo dill dhad kanege at right time for right reasons and not coz of anger and stress.

1. Eat food based on what'& grown locally and not based calories.e.g. Local fruits have the same fructose as the exotic ones, and in addition have nutrients weneed. So have banana, chickoo, mango, grapes. The demands for these fruits will also bad to farmer's wellbeing.
2. Eat ghee, kaju, cocuonut and kasha Ghazi seed oils. The additions of fat decrease the glycogenic index of food and they don't have any adverse effect on cholesterol
3. production. Refined vegetable oils are now linked to increased incidences of heart disease.
4. Take the effort to find hand pounded rice rather than wasting time trying to cook brown rice. RICE-pounding is the extra efforts taken to remove the husk sop that optimum fibre, vitamin B and zinc which improve insulin sensitivity are accessible .if not hand pounded, get single polished rice.
5. Listen to your stomach to know how to eat and when to stop keep phones, TV, newspaper anyway while eating.

APNE PET KI AWAZ APNE DIL AUR DIMAG MAI UTARO

Stains

Clothing articles tenet to get stained during routine use which give it a shabby and unattractive appearance .some of the stains may be harmful for fabric and result in the slow degradation .hence fabric stains should be removed as soon as possible

*stain removal =is used for removing different type of stain from fabrics .

*stains is also called as discolour and dispatch

*type of stains

1. Vegetable stains
2. Animal
3. Fat stains
4. Fat and day stains
5. Day stains
6. Mineral
    - Stains methods to remove stains from fabrics
    - Grease to oil
    - If the item is washable ,blot with paper towels to remove as much as possible use an oxygen based precook deigned use warm water which contains oxygen beach oxygen works brake up light oil such as seeing machine oil wash body stained textiles using small loads and a full water leave .do not overloud washer.

INK

If the stain is still , blot up as possible using a paper towel .if you have some apply an absorbent (loosechalk , talcum prouder starch or salt) to absorb success ink and stop it from spreading

*if the stain is ballpoint pen ink try saturating the material with an alcohol- based hair spray ,the alcohol content in the hair spray will break up the ink alloying it to be blotted up with a paper towel .

*if the stain is a water based ink it should come out in the wash.

RUST

If it difficult to remove rust stains from fabric without damaging colours be aware you may do more harm than good light stains may be treated be sprinkling the area with lemon juice and placing in the sun if the stain it so bad the item is ruined anyway unless it is removed ,trythis ;mix up tsp cream of tartar in one of pint of water in a large saucepan and bring to boil immerse textile in that liquid and let soak until stain is removed rising thoroughly

Unknown

Treat carefully start with non invasive procedure such as simply rinsing with water .if this does not work and that the item can be washed ,preterit with oxygen based bleach. Wash and rinse thoroughly .if the stain persists ,try dabbing on a dry cleaning solution or ammonia

Beware; this can damage colours

WHAT IS HOME SCIENCE

As the name suggests, Home Science is concerned with the home, health and happiness of all the people living in it. As a field of specialization, Home Science draws its content from courses in both science and art. Thus, representing an interdisciplinary field that prepares young learners for the two most important goals in their lives – caring for their home and family as well as preparing for a career or vocation in life. Hence, its scope extends to activities associated with setting home based enterprises as well as consultancies.

Today, men and women share the responsibility of a home and family equally. They need an equal amount of preparation in making the best use of the resources available to make their lives comfortable. In this lesson, you will discover the scope of the science and art behind Home Science and the different professional avenues available to you after specializing in this field. OBJECTIVES After reading this lesson, you will be able to: explain the meaning and importance of Home Science; establish the relevance of Home Science to men and women; present some facts about Home Science as a discipline and profession, and identify various academic and vocational opportunities available to you after studying Home Science.

MEANING OF HOME Science or the science of managing a home, includes all the things that concern ourselves, our home, our family members and our resources. It aims at getting maximum satisfaction for us and our family members through the efficient and scientific use of your resources. Home Science means the art of managing your resources efficiently and the science of achieving a healthy and happy home as well as successful career.

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES IN HOME SCIENCE

Before you study the different opportunities available in the subject of Home Science, you must understand the concepts of wage employment and self-employment. To understand these concepts, let us take an example - a tailor who sets up a tailoring shop is self-employed whereas he/she is said to be in wage employment when he/she works in a garment factory and gets a salary or wage. Wage employment means that you work for another person and receive wages or salary for your services. Self-employment means that you are the owner of an enterprise which you run and finance. You have already read that specializing in Home Science may choose to work in salaried.

Job opportunities in Home Science

1.Catering
2.Bakery
3.Florist shop
4 Teacher
5.Pre school director 6. Food preservation
7.Interior designer
8 Furniture designer
9. House keeper .



EDITOR



Prof. Pankaj Verma

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EDITORIAL

Man gets what he desires. He has a weapon to achieve his targets. It's power of imagination.With this tool, man flies from one target to another. The power of imagination makes man time travel. He lives in the present but travels in the past. He picks up a few lessons from the past and implements them in the present. The end result of man's effort is to make his dreams see the light of the day. This is how man shapes his future. The success story of Chandrayan -3 to the south pole of the moon on August 23,2023 has its roots in the power of imagination. The cohorts of scientists simply imagined the idea to send a mooncraft on the moon, and finally reached there. This happened despite the earlier botched up attempt. The brave scientists persevered and kept learning from their past mistakes.They delved deep into the past to create a successful future. Finally, their efforts bore fruits.

Therefore, it is mandatory for humans to sharpen their power of imagination. Imagination is a key to success. The second important ingredient to ensure success is perseverance .Therefore, adopt the twin power of imagination and perseverance in life to realise your dreams.

Prof Pankaj Verma

HoD(Physics)

TRIGONOMETRY

Trigonometry in one of the most important branches in mathematicsthat finds huge application in diverse fields.The branch called trigonometry basically deals with study of the relationship between the sides and angles of the right-angledtriangle.Hence, it helps to find the missing or unknown angles or sides of a righttriangle using the trigonometric formulas function or trigonometricidentities.

In trigonometry the angles can be neither measured in the degree orradians. Some of the most commonly used trigonometry angles forcalculations areTRIGONOMETRY RATIOS – [sine, cos&tangents].The trigonometric ratios of the triangles are also called the trigonometric functions.Sine, cosine, and tangent are 3important trigonometry functions andare abbreviated as sin, cos, and tan.

Trigonometry Angles and uses in different field

The trigonometry Angles which are commonly used in trigonometry problems are of 0°, 35°**,45°**,60, and 90°**.** The trigonometry ratios such as sine, cosine, and tangent of these angles are easy to memorize. We will also show the table where all the ratios and their respective values are mentioned.

To find these angles, we have to draw a right-angled triangle, in which one of the acute angles will be the corresponding trigonometry angle. These angles will be defined with respect to the ratio associated with it. For Example, in a right-angled triangle, sinθ = Perpendicular / Hypotenuse. 040 (P/H)

Similarly tan 0= perpendicular / Base

The three basic functions of trigonometry are sine, cosine, and tangent. Based on these functions, the other that are cotangent,secant and cosecant are, derived from these function

Hence ,to understand trigonometry further we need to learn function and their respective formulas .

Uses of trigonometry in different field

Trigonometry plays a vital role in the field of architecture. People who are working in construction use trigonometry function in a number of different ways. The most important function of trigonometry in architecture is to examine the height and width of structures, roof slopes ground surface of structures apart from this, architects use sine and cosine function to calculate the exact face and loads .The tangent function in used to calculate the height of the building and it is also used to calculate the whole budget for the construction.

Trigonometry is also very useful in criminology. It is used to calculate trajectory of projectile. Trigonometry can also examine the reason what caused a collision in a car accident and bullet short angle as well .It is useful to determine how the object falls down.

In Astronomy, trigonometry is used to calculate the distance between stars and planets and how far stars and planets from Earth. Scientists use the principal of trigonometry in designing the space, shuttles and rockets .It is impossible for the humans to go to the moon if they do not have the knowledge about the trigonometry.

Trigonometry plays a part and parcel role in Marine ideology. It is used to find the distance between celestial bodies, and biologists use it to get the information about the sea, animals like they try to understand them and how sea animals behave. They also used it to find the size of wild animals from a distance. Trigonometry has its application in the music as well.

Simran
Class:BscNon medical (sem1)

BASIC MATHEMATICS

The basic aim of mathematics today is to provide mechanisms to beused as a barometer by technical spirants. It provides anopportunity to get exposed to numerous complex problems, whichdemand a high level ofanalytical ability and proficiency.Mathematics is one of the most important subjects. Mathematics is asubject of numbers, shapes, data, measurements and also logicalactivities. It has a huge scope in every field of our life such as medicine,engineering, finance, natural science, economical etc we are allsurrounded by a mathematical world. The concepts, theories andformulas that we learn in math books have huge applications in reallife. To find the solutions for various problems, we need to learn theformulae andconcepts . Therefore, it is important to learn this subjectto understand its various applications and significance.

Mathematics simply means to learn or to study or gain knowledge. Thetheories and concepts given in mathematics help us understand andsolve various types of problems in academic as well as in real life situations. Mathematics is a subject of logic. Learning mathematics willhelp students to grow their problems solving and logical reasoning skills.Solving mathematics problems is one of the best brain exercise .

History of Mathematics: - mathematics is a historical subject. It hasbeen explored by various mathematicians across the world sincecenturies, in different civilizations. Archimedes, from the BC century isknown to be the father of mathematics. He introduced formulae tocalculate surface areas and volume of solids whereas, Aryabatta, bornin 416 CE, is known as the father of Indian mathematics. Mathematics, named Euclid, introduced the axiom, postulates, theorems and proofs, which are also used in today mathematics.

Branches of mathematics: - the main branches of mathematics are:-

Number system
Algebra
Geometry
Calculus
Topology
Trigonometry
Probability and statistics

Problems in mathematics:-

Commutative property
Associative property
Distribute property
Identity property

These are four basic properties of numbers. These properties are alsoapplicable to some other mathematical concepts such as algebra.

Rules in mathematics:-

The most common rule used in mathematics is the BODMAS rule. Bythe full form of BODMAS we can easily understand this logic.BODMAS- Brackets Orders Division Multiplication Addition andSubtraction.

Formulas in mathematics:-

There are some common formulas used in mathematics to solvemultiple problems.

Area and perimeter formula
Coordinate geometry formulas
Herons formula
Quadratic formula
Differentiation formulas
Distance formula
Section formula and conic sections
Standard deviation formula
Trigonometry formulas.

Tanya Aggarwal
Class : BSC (NON- MED)5th
Roll No : 5010

Importance of Mathematics

Mathematics is the fundamental part of our daily lives . It is the pillar for organised life .Themost crucial reason to study mathematics is that it improves problemsolving abilities. Every citizen should be able to reason and thinkanalytically about a situation .Our minds are trained to seek solutionlogically due to the habits of mind connected with learning of mathematics. The origin of word 'mathematics' in fromGreek language, meaning the tendencies to learn. There and are many branches of mathematics inscience that are related to numbers . Without numbers, we cannot resolveany issues in our daily lives. There are many measurement ,rates,wages,discounts,jobs,stocks, taxes, many exchange ,confusionandchaos to be tackled in life. Thus, mathematics has become companions of man and hishelpers .When man wanted to answer question such as 'how many', he invented math. The'Algebra' was invented to facilitate calculations,measurements andanalysis . The science of trigonometry has its application in the field ofhigh mountain engineering ,commerce ,medical, business statistics andmany more .

The main branches of mathematics are :

1 . Number system
2.ALgebra
3.Gemotery
4. Calculus
5.Topology
6.Tarigonometry
7.Probability
8. Statistics

In addition, students also solve math problems to exercise their brainsMany students only want to know whether their brain is functionally well or not.Problems solving is one of the essentials factors in our lives .There is nosingle profession on the globe that does not use mathematics .Scientistsand mathematicians rely on mathematical principles to dotheir basicwork. Data scientists create and implement algorithms to derive usefulsolution from massive amounts of information. Children use some easyconcepts of mathematics is to when they play different games such asludo, carom, snake ladder, where they apply some basic concept of

mathematics . So, you can understand how math is important forchildren. It is required in every profession. It could help you to make wise decisionabout how to spend your time effectively.Mathematics has a lot of real worldapplications . We are surrounded bynumbers ,equations and algorithms-especially in this age of data science

.MATH allows us to see the world in a way that no other subjects can .

Priya Rai
Class:Bsc (non –medical) 1st sem
Roll no- 3006

Do you know your Body?

- You can't lick your elbow.

- Babies are born without knee caps-actually, they're made of cartilage and the bone hardens, between the ages of 2-6 years.
- Ladies blink their eyes twice or thrice as much fellow males.
- Male brains are bigger than female brains but female brains contain more brain cells. So who you think is smarter?
- Human babies are born with more than 300 bones and grown-ups have only 206 Humans are smartest of all fellow mammals.
- Earlier humans jaws were twice bigger and harder as compared to that today.
- Early humans have their thumbs as finger.

Priya
B.Sc (NM) Sem 1

Are you a Science-Freak?

Space Science / Astronomy What is a star?
Why do stars shine? Earth Science /
Environmental Science What makes the seasons?
Why do the days get shorter?
What's inside the Earth?
What makes the weather?
What is our environment, and
how does it work?
Why are leaves green? Life Science / Biology Why do I get sick?
Why do I breathe?
How do I hear sounds?
How do I digest food?
Why do people need eyeglasses?
Why are leaves green? Physical Science /
Physics, Chemistry How do boats float?
What is a rainbow?
How do batteries work?
What is electricity?
How do air planes fly?
How do light bulbs work?
What is plastic?
Why is ice slippery?
How do refrigerators work?
Why do people need eyeglasses?

Aarchi Jain
B.Sc (NM) Sem 1

PHILOSOPHY OF REAL NUMBERS

In the 17th century, Descartes introduced the term "real numbers" to describe the roots of a polynomial. In mathematics, a real number is a number that can be used to measure a continuous one dimensional quantity such as distance, temperature or duration. Real numbers are simply the combination of rational or irrational numbers in the number system. In general, all the arithmetic operations can be performed on these numbers and they can also be represented in the number line. All the natural numbers, decimals and fractions come under the category. Real numbers play a vital role in our daily life for counting, measuring and labeling objects. Also, they can be easily represented on a horizontal line. Real numbers are the expression of human mind reflecting the active will, the contemplative reason and the desire for elegant perfection.

The basic role of 'philosophy' is to ask questions and think about the nature of human thought and universe philosophers have been inquiring about happiness since ancient times. Happiness is a positive and cheerful emotion ranging from contentment to intense joy with the help of real numbers; we can define human behavior in the form of equations and make a model base upon different feelings taking account of different conditions. In the mathematical terms sadness is negative feeling of happiness. If we suppose x is the happiness factor then –x is sadness factor and everyone struggle to achieve maximum amount of x. Happiness can be acquired by external feelings in their hearts but the ratio or percentage differs.

After investigating the notion of roundedness and unboundedness of real numbers, I came to understand a life philosophy. Everyone knows that the collection of the real numbers is infinite and it is neither bounded above nor bounded below.

Between two real numbers, there are infinitely many rational and irrationals. The concept of accepting each and every person and secret of happiness is hidden here. I explain it with the help of example. If we consider a real number 'r' arbitrarily, then we can find infinite real numbers which are less than r. This theory can be compared to the collection of all human beings in this world. I suppose the population in this world is infinite. The success of any individual is neither bounded below nor bounded above. Let us consider an individual who has achieved 'r' amount of success in life then we can find a number of persons who have attained greater than 'r' amount of success and also a number of persons who have achieved less than 'r' amount of success. The real number beauty lies there. After all, one should be learn to be proud of himself/herself after knowing that he/she is superior than many individuals in this world. Additionally, one should be motivated and set goals for better with a constructive attitude, observing those who are superior to him/her. Since everyone in this

world has something better than another, it is important to always remember to appreciate and embrace everyone.

Since we understand that achievement is unbounded above, nobody should think of themselves as the pinnacle. Everyone needs to realize that there are people superior to them in this world and they need to learn to be humble. Nothing in this world is impossible, when a person is humble and happy about what he/she is and also willing to learn more. I had heard that all great philosophers were mathematicians, but now I realize just hoe much philosophy can be founded in just one particular areas of mathematics. There are still many aspects of mathematics' beauty that we can study.

Sahil Arora
Department of Mathematics

Our Solar System

Our planetary system is located in an outer spiral arm of the milky galaxy.
Our solar system consists of our star, the sun and everything bound to it by gravity the planets Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune ,dwarf planet such as Pluton, dozens of moons and millions of asteroids .Beyond our own solar system ,we have discovered thousands of planetary systems orbiting other stars in the milky way.
Need to know things about the solar system.

1. ONE OF BILLIONS.

Our solar system is made up of star, eight planets and countless smaller bodies such as dwarf planets, asteroids and comets.

2. MEET ME IN THE ORION ARM.

OUR solar system orbits the centre of the milky way galaxy at about 515,000 mph [828,000kph].We are in one of the galaxy's four spiral arms.

3. ALONG WAY ROUND.

IT takes our solar system about 230 million years to complete one orbit around the galaxy center.

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IMPORTANT DAYS RELATED TO SCIENCE

SR.NO	DATE	DAYS
1.	7 APRIL	HEALTH DAY
2.	10 APRIL	WORLD ATMOSPHERE DAY
3.	22 APRIL	EARTH DAY
4.	8 MAY	WORLD MIGRATORY BIRD
5.	22 MAY	WORLD BIODIVERSITY DAY
6.	5 JUNE	WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY
7.	1 JULY	VAN MAHOTASAV SAPTAH
8.	11 JULY	WORLD POLLUTION DAY
9.	16 SEPTEMBER	OZONE DAY
10.	2 OCTOBER	WILD LIFE WEEK
11.	3 OCTOBER	WORLD NATURAL DAY
12.	6 OCTOBER	WORLD WILD LIFE DAY
13.	12 NOVEMBER	WORLD BIRD DAY
14.	14 NOVEMBER	WORLD ENERGY CONSERVATION DAY
15.	1 DECEMBER	WORLD AIDS DAY
16.	2 FEBRUARY	WORLD WETLAND DAY
17.	21 MARCH	WORLD FOREST DAY
18.	22MARCH	WORLD WATER DAY AND SANITATION DAY
19.	23 MARCH	WORLD RESOURCES DAY

INDIAN MATHEMATICIANS

India has a long history of contribution to mathematical theories and concepts. Indian mathematics emerged in the Indian subcontinent from 1200 BC until the end of 18th century. In the classical period of

Indian mathematics, important contributions were made by scholars. The decimal number system in use today was first recorded in Indian mathematics. Indian mathematicians made early contributions to the study of the concept of zero as number, negative numbers, arithmetic, and algebra, In addition, trigonometry was further advanced in India and in particular, the modern definitions of sine and cosine. These mathematical concepts were transmitted to the Middle East, China and Europe and led to further developments that now form the foundations of many areas of mathematics. Here is a list of important Indian mathematicians who contributed to the growth of mathematics. These are given as under:

1] Bhaskara

He is also known as Bhaskaracharayan.He discovered the concepts of differential calculus. He was one who acknowledged that any number divided by zero is infinity and that the sum of any number and infinity is also infinity. He is popularly known for his book' siddhantashiromani'.His other important mathematical books include 'lilavati' and 'bijaganita'. He is not only known for his mathematical skill but also for his poetic inclination. He was successor of the Indian mathematician Brahmagupta. In many ways, Bhaskaracharya represented the peak of mathematical knowledge in the 12th centery . He reached on understanding of the number Systems and solving equations which was not to be achived in Europe for several centuries. Bhaskara derived a cycle, Chakaravala method solving Intermediate quadratic equation.Bhaskara's method of the finding the solution of the problem $N^2 +1=Y2$ (the so called Pell's solution) is of Considerabl'eimportant. He died in 1185 CE .

2]Aryabhatta

He was born in atKusumapura. He was regarded as the first major mathematician astronomer. Aryabhatiya and Arya Siddhanta were his Known works. Aryabhatiya is populary known for inventing the number 'zero'. He also discovered value of Pie and trigonometric Function. He discovered the position of the Planets and Found that these planets revolve around th sun. He also described the number of days in a year. It is impossible to imagine the current position of mathemathics and astronomy without the discoveries made by Aryabhatta.

3] Brahmagupta

He was born near present day Rajasthan. The most important contribution of Brahmagupta to mathematics was introducing the concept and commuting method of Zero(o). He was the first mathematician to provide the formula for the area of cycle quadrilateral. His contribution to geometry was critical. He gave important rules of trigonometery. He used small dots to represent a Zero. The dots were known as ' sunya' meaning Zero. Important books Written by Brahmagupta include: Khandakhadyaka, cadamakela , Brahmasphutasiddhanta etc. Brahmagupta proved that Earth is a sphere and even calculated the circumference of the earth .Brahmagupta was honoured by the tittle“ganita chakra".

4] Srinivasa Ramanujan

He was born in Madras. He got his degree from Cambridge university. He made large contribution to number theory,infiniteseries,& infinite series and continued fracrion, including solution to mathematical problem then considered unsolvable. He worked out the Rieman series, elliptic integrals, hypergeomatric series, the functional equation of the zeta function, and his own theory of divergent series. He discovered a formula for infinite series for pi which forms the basis of many algorithms used today. Finding an accurate

approximation of 2πhas been one of the most important challenged in the history of mathematics. He also worked on the algebra of inequalities.

5] P.Cmahalanobis

P.C mahalanobis was born in Calcutta. He was an india scientist and statistician. He is best remembered for the 'Mahalanobis Distance' a statistical measure, and for being one of the members of the first planning commission of free india. He made pioneering studies in anthropomentry in india. He founded the Indian statistical institute and shaped the planning commission and contributed to the design of large scale sample surveys. For his contribution, Mahalanobis has been considered the father of statistics in india. He played a key role in the planning of india's second five-year plan usibng statistical methods to formulate and implement national economic policies. He was an honoured with Padma Bhusan, India's second highest civilian award. He died on June 28,1972, in Kolkata.

6] Satyendra Nath Bose :

Satyendra Nath Bose was both on January1894. He was an Indian mathematician and physical specializing in theorical physics. He is the best known for this work on quantum mechanics. Between 1919 and 1920, he translated papers on the Theory of Realitivity. He published planck's law and light quantum Hypothesis in 1929. He was elected president of Indian Science Congress .He served on many research and development committees in India after independence . He was honoured with Padama vibhushan by the government of India. He died on February 4,1974. His death was great loss to the nation.

7] CR Rao:

Calyampudi Radhakrishna Rao was born on 10 september 1920. He was an Indian-american mathematician and statistician. He was Professor Emeritus at Pennsylvania state university and research professor at the university at Buffalo. The American statistical association described him as a living legend whose works influenced not just statistics but had for reaching implications for field as varied as economics genetics, anthropology. Geology, national planning demography, biometry and medicine.

Kiran

Kiran Kumar
BSC(non-medical)
Roll no-5003K**umar**
BSC(non-medical)
Roll no-5003

Math in Real Life: More Than Just Numbers

Have you ever wondered why we study math? Is it just about solving sums and memorizing formulas? Actually, math is much more than that — it's a part of our everyday life and shapes the world in surprising ways.

From counting money, measuring ingredients for a recipe, checking the time, calculating distances, or planning a trip — math is always involved. It quietly works behind the scenes in video games, mobile apps, buildings, and even in how traffic lights are timed. Without math, the world around us wouldn't run so smoothly.

But math does more than just help us with numbers. It teaches us how to think clearly and logically. It helps us learn how to approach problems, try different methods, and not give up when things don't work out on the first try. These are skills we can use throughout our lives — in any career, any situation.

Mathematics also teaches us something very important: "*There is always a way to solve a problem*." Sometimes the solution is not easy, and we have to try different methods — just like in life. If one path doesn't work, we learn, we think, and we try again. Math helps us develop patience, logic, and the confidence to never give up.

Fun Fact:

Did you know the number **zero** was invented in India? The famous mathematician **Aryabhata** introduced the concept around the 5th century, and it changed the world forever. Without zero, we wouldn't have computers, digital clocks, or even simple calculations.

So, the next time you sit down with your math notebook, remember — you're not just learning numbers. You're learning how to think, how to solve, and how to see the world in a new way. Math is more than a subject; it's a superpower waiting to be explored

Prof Parveen
Dept. of Mathematics

BEAUTY OF MATHEMATICS

The golden ratio and symmetry, Every construction's backbone is Geometry. Algebra and statistics help us all, In creating structures like a school building, home or mall Mathematics

has made everything possible, by identifying coordinates and making everything traceable It helps us make combinations and find the probability It goes by proof and enhances our ability To analyse and solve a problem, To learn to share by dividing candies and being awesome. We see mathematics in all little and big forms And it helps us find the probability of thunderstorms Symmetry always helps us all And makes beautiful all creatures great and small. Trigonometry is used to find the distance between rivers We also use mathematics to find the height of pillars From counting stars and birds To learning area, volume and law of Surds. In real world it has imaginary numbers With maths in hand we can always create wonders It is just to use it in the right way All ideas are proved, none is stray It never stops but goes on till infinity Look around you and you'll find all examples of mathematics in your vicinity.

Rohit
BA 5th (Roll No. 5001)

Mathematical Quotes

"The mathematics is not there till we put it there" ~Arthur Eddington.
"An innocent looking problem often gives no hint as to it's true nature". Paul Erdas
"Statistics is the grammar of Science". Karl Pearson
"Mathematics is the supreme judge; from its decision there is no appeal". Tobias Dantzig
"If you stop at general math, then you will only make general money."

Rohit Rattu
BA 5th

"The Magic of Mathematics"

Exploring Its Beauty and Importance"

Mathematics is a fascinating field that has captivated human minds for centuries. From the intricate patterns in nature to the complex algorithms that power our technology, math is an integral part of our lives.

The Beauty of Math

Mathematics has a unique beauty that lies in its precision, logic, and elegance. The intricate patterns, shapes, and structures that math helps us understand are a testament to its power and versatility.

Importance of Math in Everyday Life

Math plays a crucial role in our daily lives, from managing finances to understanding science and technology. It helps us make informed decisions, solve problems, and navigate the world around us.

Math in Science and Technology

Mathematics is the language of science and technology. It helps us describe and analyze complex phenomena, make predictions, and develop innovative solutions. From medical research to space exploration, math is an essential tool.

Conclusion

In conclusion, mathematics is a beautiful and powerful field that underlies many aspects of our lives. Its importance cannot be overstated, and its beauty is undeniable. By embracing math, we can unlock new discoveries, innovations, and understanding of the world around us.

Sandeep Kaur
BCA 6th Sem
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EDITOR



Prof. Indu Batra

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Editorial

Script your own success...

You need to script your own success story in the modern world. If you think that success will come automatically, then you are sadly mistaken. When we look at the successful people around us, we realise that their target was within the reach. But this runs contrary to the fact. Here my viewpoint is quite different. There are number of ingredients that help us earn the celebrity tag. I suppose success has a lot different mantras, which we need to follow. Besides, it has different values that we need to imbibe. People with positive thinking can easily overcome insurmountable hurdles. On the contrary, negative thinking keeps us away from our target. It also drifts us apart from our near and dear ones. Success eludes us because we have a negative and flippant attitude towards people and circumstances.

We should never think ill of anyone and avoid criticizing people. If someone approaches us with his problem, we should never respond with negativity. Rather, we should put in our best effort to resolve his or her issue. We should also remember that problems are never big but it is our attitude that matters.

Positive attitude, strong belief system and wholehearted efforts can take us on a winning spree. Gratitude acts as a 'cherry on the cake' in our approach. These twin approaches can help us find the solution to every problem. Besides, it helps us climb up the ladder of success.

Prof (Ms) Indu Batra

Dept. of Economics

Business Management

Management is an activity which is necessary wherever there is a group of people working in an organisation. Though people in an organisation have diverse functions, their aim is to achieve some goals. Management is also considered as a process of getting things done with the aim of achieving goals effectively and efficiently. Management is also used as a process which refers to all the things that managers do. A Manager undertakes various interrelated functions to make efficient use of available resources. Management is an activity like any other activities such as playing, studying, teaching etc. Management consists of a number of activities such as management of work, management of people and management of operations. Management of work is concerned with planning, organising, controlling.

Business management is crucial in determining an organisation's success and sustainability. An organisation's productivity greatly impacts efficient business administration. Employees productivity levels are the result of an helpful and motivating leadership style that inspires workers to provide their best efforts throughout the working day. On the other hand, poor management techniques or poisonous corporate culture can result in poor communication, low motivation eventually decreases output. Strong management techniques are therefore necessary to maximize overall productivity and optimise staff performance. Effective business management encompasses several core functions essential for achieving organisational goals and driving success. Each function helps the organisation to complete its desired goals and ensures effectiveness.

Prithvi Gill
+2 Commerce

Online -Offline Business Concept

Online to offline new business concept that has become popular today. It is the combination of offline operation and online transactions. Currently, Amazon is its primitive but the most well known representative. The target market includes internet users who are willing to do traditional shopping but find it advantageous to have an opportunity to get information about products online. The size of this market is huge. As it includes the global population age 24-50. This sector is new and the number of competitors is limited. The key one are Amazon and Facebook and they have been growing over the past few years. The companies fulfill people's need for various products, including food, clothes, books and furniture. The possibility of the future expansion of the market scope is also considered. The majority of the customers are likely to be bargain shoppers who are willing to make a purchase of the desired product for the best price. They are motivated by the necessity to have a particular item and for the price offered by a company. Clients are mainly people of both genders with middle class income. They are the students, office workers and service providers etc., of any marital status. The majority of them are at least High School graduates, due to the location of shops, clients are mainly European, American and Latin American. Stronger sales are accepted in big cities of the USA, and in person interaction is required. Such companies like Amazon hire about 5 lakh employees and measure success, focusing on sales revenue. Being a cyclical industry, it depends on the economic environment. Recently, the youngest and the oldest population of clients have increased as more people look for the product online and preferred to check its quality.

Navneet Kaur

Uses of Computer in Commerce field

In earlier times, traditional accounting is a kind of accounting that calculates your profits based on when you send invoices or when you receive them regardless of whether you actually received or spent money. In modern times, just about every business you can think of uses a computer in one way or another to carry out its functions. From generating reports to communicating with clients, computers do a lot for the efficiency with which a business is run. The computer has replaced all the stationary material like pen, pencil and so on. It is useful for communication through the EMAIL, IM, SKYPE, Collaboration software are the solutions for various problems. It becomes easier for clients to make inquiries and get more information about the services and products of business. Modern concept focuses on customers' needs and aims at maximum customer satisfaction. The promotion of brands to connect with potential customers using the internet and other forms of digital communication. Accounting software enables a business to quickly and accurately obtain a large and small scale picture of a company's financial situations. Computers are also critical for tasks such as invoicing clients, maintaining data about debtors and creditors, although paper files containing hard copy documents are still used, organisations also store and manage their data using their software and the cloud.

Robin
Class +2 commerce

E-COMMERCE - Growth and Challenges

E-commerce has experienced unprecedented growth in recent years, reshaping the retail landscape and altering how consumers shop. Consumers increasingly favour the convenience of shopping from home. The ability to purchase products anytime and anywhere has made online shopping a preferred option.

E-commerce platforms offer a wider range of products than traditional brick and mortar stores, making it easier for consumers to find exactly what they want. Social media platforms have become an integral part of e-commerce, with businesses leveraging them for marketing and direct sales. Advances in data analytics allow businesses to personalize the shopping experience. Tailored recommendations, targeted advertising, enhance customer engagement, leading to higher conversion rates.

Despite its growth, e-commerce presents several challenges that businesses must navigate. The rise in online transactions has made e-commerce platforms an attractive target for cyber crime. Businesses must implement robust cyber security measures to protect customer data and build trust. The low barrier to entry in e-commerce has led to intense competition. Business must continuously innovate and differentiate themselves to capture consumer attention. As demand increases, managing logistics efficiently becomes crucial. Business face challenges in warehousing, inventory management and distribution.

The growth of e-commerce has transformed the retail landscape, offering significant opportunities for business and convenience for consumers. However, companies must remain vigilant in addressing the challenges that accompany the growth. By investing in logistics, cyber security and customer experience, business can position themselves for success in the competitive e-commerce environment.

Nisha
B.Com 5th

Commerce and Law- A Successful Relationship

Law follows certain practices and customs in order to deal with crime/business/social relationships etc. As the law is helpful to solve companies corruption matters according to Companies Act 2013. With the help of this we have a solution of every matter regarding the company's misconduct.

Commerce refers to the sale and purchase of the goods between the nations and business entities. It includes management of all such business activities associated with the exchange of goods. The diversified nature of the field extends to include accountancy, economics, financial and strategic management, business laws and general studies.

The business entities, corporate houses and firms forming a stepping stone to commerce, require efficient governance too. The matters related to setting up and closure of an entity, protection of consumers' interests, property issues, foreign direct investments, taxation and many more and the disputes arising out of them need to be addressed. This is where the need for law creeps in.

Law provides a comprehensive set of policies, principles, methods and procedures defining the obligations and the duties to be complied with while practicing these businesses. This ensures the prevalence of a transparent and economically balanced system, wherein the interests of stakeholders, proprietors, owners and customers are guarded. However, such governance is inevitable without prior background knowledge in these areas.

An understanding of the commercial and business concepts is essential for the formulation, implementation and interpretation of laws. For instance, in order to introduce GST back in 2016, the broader aspects of the taxation laws, international and national economy and trade policies were taken into account to analyze the drawbacks in the old taxation regime. It was through a series of diligent research and comparative studies that the solutions to amend those defaults were reached. The acute understanding and in-depth knowledge in areas like taxation, public relations and accountancy led the policymakers to formulate a unified taxation scheme for the country.

Background knowledge of commerce subjects smoothens the practical application of law. The professions like Chartered Accountants, Company Secretaries and legal practitioners need to have a command over the aspects of company law, security law, accountancy and rules and laws related to taxation to serve their clients regarding the same. Thus, law and commerce are closely connected and go hand in hand.

Prof. Harsimran Kaur
Dept. of commerce

Importance of Commerce Education

The field of education that cultivates the necessary information, abilities, and mindset for managing trade, business, and industry is known as commerce education. Independent professions such as chartered accountant, cost and work accountant, company secretary, and business administrator (MBA) have developed in response to the demands of business and society. Students' daily lives are directly impacted by commerce education. In order to train individuals needed by the community for trade, commerce, and industry, B.COM colleges in Jaipur give students in-depth understanding of several functional areas of business.

By creating skilled people with the know-how to thrive in the business world, the commerce education plays a critical part in determining the direction of India's economy. It encourages entrepreneurship, gets students ready for international trade and helps in expansion of a number of industries. The commercial education fulfills the rising need for Qualified workers in banking, accounting, management and finance. Commerce Education provides knowledge and skills required to understand the complexities of business and finance. With the rapid growth of globalisation and technology, the commerce professionals are crucial for the growth of business and economy. The rise of e-commerce, digital payments and data-driven decision making has enhanced the demand for experts in this field. After having Commerce Education students have more career opportunities as compared to other professional education. This is the reason that the trend of receiving commerce education is increasing day by day throughout the world.

Dilpreet Kaur
B.Com 5th

LIFE MANAGEMENT

We have all heard the word management so many times in our life. We know management means to plan, to organise and to control whatever activity we do. We use this term "management" in our work, in our professional life but, do we really apply this term in our life? Do we ever try to manage our life? We listen from so many people that we should manage or try to manage everything. But, do we ever try to know what this "everything" is all about? So, now we will try to get answer of all these questions one by one and I would like to include all this wide range of questions in one head known as "Life Management", Because we face all these questions in our daily life.

I would like to start with the most common advice given by all to us that we should manage our time. No doubt, time is precious and whatever the age we are in, if we manage our time property we will feel the extension in our age and it would become the major factor to make our life so much better. So to manage our time we will choose the current year and we know we have 365 days in one year and a bonus day in the leap year. To manage our time effectively we can create planner by using diary etc, and we will divide the year into 12 months and broadly we will divide the whole year into 4 quarters of 3 months each and also divide the planner hall yearly. We can make this segregation using by different ways (For example-colour cards, highlighters etc.). Then we will just plan the current month and we know that we have 30 days on an average in a single month and that 30 days we will divide into 4-5 weeks of 6 days and one day of the week we will review e.g. Sunday, similarly the one day in the month of 31 days we the previous

months. Now we have 6 days in a single week and in a single day we have 24 hours. We can use 8-9 hours for work, 8-9 hours for rest/sleep, still we have 6-8 hours which we can use effectively. If we manage our time this way our 50% life will manage effectively.

So to manage our life more better the second pillar is managing finance and the most effective rule to manage our finance is 33-33-34. Under this rule, we will make the division of our total finance and 33% of it will be invested, 33% of it will be saved and the remaining 34% of this finance will be spent on our daily life. This rule is also known as Invest-Save-Spend Rute and if we master this trick in our life it will make our life so smooth.

To take the smoothness of our life to the next level, we will move to the next pillar of our life that is our energy. If we are energized we can do all the activities of our life that the human body requires to get energy for work and we can take that energy from two major factors. First factor is our diet and the second is exercise. If we talk about diet we have to take all the nutrients in proper proportion and having big protein will play a major role to maintain the energy in human body. Secondly, doing exercise will manage energy in our body we took from our diet and also will make us mentally effective.

Last but not least pillar of our life is our personality. If we manage our personality well, our life will move effectively and our outer look plays a major role in our personality and for this personality management, we can use the 333 rule. Under which we will use 33 items (including our outfits, footwears, accessory, everything) for 3 months and the colour of all we are wearing plays an important role. So we must choose these 33 items very consciously considering our body shape, skin colour and everything.

So all these four are the major pillars to manage our life better. If we focus on these pillars sequentially, we can manage our life better. Because there is nothing that we cannot do. Every hurdle in our life becomes our excuse and if we know how to manage our whole life that hurdle will remove automatically.

Prof. Monika
Department of Commerce

India's Industrial and Logistics Sector

India's industrial and logistics sector is seeing strong growth in 2025,mainly due to rising demand from e-commerce companies.A report by CBRE highlights that more warehouses are being built across major cities like Delhi NCR,Mumbai,Bengaluru and Chennai to meet this growing need

Third party logistics providers,along with companies in manufacturing,e-commerce and fast-moving consumer goods,are the biggest users of warehouse space.Investors,especially from abroad are funding the construction of modern, Eco friendly warehouses to keep up with demand

Between 2019 and 2024,the sector grew by about 20% each year with foreign investors making up nearly 70% of total investment.In2025,this trend is expected to continue,as businesses and investors remain confident in the market.

With strong demand and continued investment,Indian's industrial and logistic sector is set for a successful year.

Manmohanjitkaur
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3243

COMMUNICATION

Whether information is shared between people, other species, or inanimate objects like computers is a typical method to categorize communication. One of the most important distinctions in human communication is between verbal and nonverbal communication. The interchange of linguistic messages, such as written and spoken words as well as sign language, is referred to as verbal communication. Nonverbal communication, such as body language, touch, and facial emotions, occurs without the need of a linguistic system. Another difference is between intrapersonal communication, which is communication with oneself, and interpersonal communication, which occurs between other people. When it comes to creating and comprehending communications, the capacity to communicate effectively is known as communicative competence.

The way that people transmit information has evolved over the long history of human communication. New communication technologies were typically the catalyst for these shifts. The emergence of widespread printing, the usage of radio and television, the creation of writing systems, and the internet are a few examples. New forms of communication, such data sharing between computers, were also made possible by technological advancements.

The different types of communication are Verbal, Non-verbal, Written, and Visual. Each helps us share thoughts, feelings, and ideas in different ways. While they are similar in some ways, each type also has differences that make it useful in certain situations. Plus, these types can be used on their own, combined with others, or all together, depending on what you need.Knowing how to use these four communication types will make it easier for you to participate in purposeful discussions and contribute your own ideas to keep the discussion going.

Dilpreet Singh

Dilpreet Singh
+2 Commerce

The Business Woman

Everywhere she meets lovers
Each one swears that he suffers
With lovely laugh,comes at the end
Tell me the story, I am her best friend.

As a business woman, she is so hard
Looks like gazelle, act like leopard
Her brain is sharp, her heart is cold
She is a samoray with the sharpest sword

As birds, she loves to be free
She likes all flowers like a bee
When they say, you should marry
With a smile she replies, not in hurry.

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3209

Union Budget 2025-26

Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman's Union Budget 2025 provides a financial road plan for India's economic expansion and advancement. The prime minister hailed it as the "People's Budget" because it prioritizes inclusive growth while fortifying important sectors. This article examines how the budget promotes economic development and establishes a solid basis for Viksit Bharat.

Industrial development- Medium-sized businesses are now permitted to invest up to INR 125 crore and generate up to INR 500 crore as revenue, as a result of the categorization of MSMEs. Up to INR 10 crore for micro and small businesses and INR 20 crore for startups are currently covered by the Credit Guarantee Scheme. Additionally, credit cards with a ceiling of INR 5 lakh are available to microenterprises registered with Udyam. Customs duty rationalization benefits industries like battery recycling and textiles, while handicrafts exporters gain extended export timelines and duty-free inputs

Higher education and skill development - The budget includes ground-breaking programs for higher education and skill development. Creation of five National Centers of Excellence for Skilling in line with the "Make for India, Make for the World" campaign, in partnership with international experts. A Center of Excellence in Artificial Intelligence for Education has been allocated INR 500 crore. In order to accommodate 6,500 additional students, five IITs are expanding their infrastructure and adding 10,000 more medical seats. These programs seek to improve access to higher education, encourage research and innovation, and raise the standard of education.

Tourism- 50 tourist attractions will be developed through state collaborations using a "challenge mode." waivers of visas for specific international tourist groups. To attract tourists from abroad, special efforts were made to promote Buddhist Circuit Tourism. To encourage local tourism entrepreneurship, MUDRA loans are available for homestay enterprises.

Real estate and urban growth are greatly aided by: the creation of a National Urban Infrastructure Fund with INR 20,000 crore set aside for urban infrastructure and smart city initiatives. To meet the demands of lower-income populations, metropolitan cities should establish affordable housing zones. Real estate investment trusts (REITs) are being strengthened to enable investors to combine their money for commercial real estate. These policies seek to raise living conditions in cities, promote sustainable growth, and boost the economy.

Healthcare- Investments in healthcare have increased by 9.8%, totaling INR 99,859 crore. Among the significant reforms are: exemptions from customs duties to lower the price of drugs, diagnostic tools, and medical devices. Increased Section 80D tax deduction limits for health insurance premiums. Life-saving medications are completely excluded from customs duties, which lowers the cost and increases access to necessary therapies.

Consumer Market- The budget stimulates consumer spending and the expansion of the retail industry through reductions in personal taxes which increases the disposable income and promotes consumer expenditure. Under the new tax regime scheme, persons earning up to INR 12 lakh are exempt from income tax, which increases their disposable income by INR 30,000 to INR 1.1 lakh per year. The tax structure is being made simpler by a new income tax bill. A rise in the interest exemption limit for home loans, which would lower the cost of home ownership.

Infrastructure -With a record allocation of INR 11.21 lakh crore to promote connectivity and long-term growth, infrastructure continues to be a top priority. Important projects consist of: UDAN scheme expansion to 120 new locations with a 10-year objective of 4 crore commuters. The Jal Jeevan Mission will continue until 2028, guaranteeing that every rural home has access to clean drinking water. increased involvement of the private sector in the construction of infrastructure.

Financial Sector- Important changes are made to the financial sector to improve efficiency and growth: Limits on foreign direct investment (FDI) in insurance have been raised from 74% to 100%, as long as the full premium is paid in India. The Central KYC Registry has been redesigned to streamline the Know Your Customer (KYC) procedure. Taxation of Unit Linked Insurance Plans (ULIPs) should be rationalized by treating non-exempt ULIPs as capital assets subject to capital gains tax.

Growth prospects across industries are further enhanced by proactive programs for startups, MSMEs, and tourism. Furthermore, it is anticipated that tax reductions and immediate advantages for people will stimulate consumer spending and economic growth. All things considered, this budget lays the groundwork for Viksit Bharat, guiding India toward sustained prosperity and international competitiveness. The comprehensive measures indicate a hopeful trajectory for enterprises, individuals, and the economy, even though their effects will be felt over time.

Prof. Baljeet Kaur
Department of Commerce

Story: Open for Business

Ramesh really wanted to open his own business.He loved watching shows on TV about people who invented great things and helped other people love their inventions too. He tried to learn about how people started their own businesses and how they got their great ideas but a lot of it was too hard for him to understand yet.one day his mom suggested that he look around the community for a business leader who might be able to help him to understand so that he could start his own business one day

One day, he and his mom were out getting ice cream and the shop owner Mr.Rajveer was the one serving them.Ramesh's mom asked if he had a few minutes to talk and Mr.Rajveer sat down with them

“Mr.Rajveer,Ramesh my son really wants to open his own business .Do you think you could help him to understand how to run a business?”Ramesh's mom asked.

“I can try.”repliedMr.Rajveer,”but a lot of it is hard to understand .There is a lot of math ,and plenty of thing you just have to learn through trial and error.”

“A lot of math,”asked Ramesh. Why do you need to know math to run a business.” Mr.Rajveersaid,”you need it to do a lot of calculations in the business. To know how much you spent and earn profit.”

Manpreet Kaur
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India's Consumer Market Shrinks as Wealth Inequality Deepens

India, home to 1.4 billion people, has a consumer class much smaller than expected, with only about 130-140 million individuals actively spending on discretionary goods and services, a new report from Blume Ventures reveals. While another 300 million people fall into the “emerging” consumer category, their spending habits remain cautious, driven mainly by digital payment ease rather than substantial disposable income. The study highlights that India's consumer market is deepening rather than widening- wealth is concentrating among the already affluent rather than expanding to new segments. This trend is fueling “premiumisation”, where businesses prioritize high-end products for the wealthy over mass- market offerings. Luxury real estate and premium smartphones are booming, while budget-friendly options struggle. The “experience economy” is also thriving, with concerts and high- end events seeing record ticket sales. However, India's broader economic landscape faces challenges. Income inequality has widened significantly since 1990, with the top 10% now controlling nearly 58% of national income, while the bottom half's share has fallen to 15%. Middle-class earnings have stagnated, financial savings are at a 50-year low, and debt is rising. Structural headwinds, including job displacement due to AI and limited wage growth, could further weaken consumer spending. While short-term boosts like rural demand recovery and tax cuts may offer some relief, long-term economic growth faces significant risks.

India's shrinking consumer market, fueled by deepening wealth inequality, poses a significant challenge to economic growth, with businesses increasingly focusing on premium products for the wealthy while the middle class struggles, potentially leading to a "K-shaped" recovery.Here's a more detailed breakdown of the situation:

A Shrinking Consumer Base:

While India has a large population, a significant portion lacks the disposable income for discretionary spending, meaning the actual consumer market is smaller than it appears.

The "K-Shaped" Recovery:

The economic recovery after the pandemic has been uneven, with the wealthy continuing to prosper while the poor and middle class struggle with declining purchasing power.

The Rise of Premiumization:

Businesses are increasingly focusing on high-end products for the wealthy, rather than mass-market goods, as the demand for luxury items like smartphones and housing booms.

Stagnant Wages and Rising Costs:

The middle class, traditionally a key driver of consumer demand, is being squeezed by stagnant wages and rising costs, further exacerbating the consumption divide.

Economic Impact:

As income inequality widens, overall consumption is affected, potentially leading to slower economic growth and hindering the development of a truly inclusive economy.

Need for Systemic Reform:

Addressing the root causes of this pervasive inequality requires a nuanced understanding of these interconnected issues and a firm commitment to systemic reform.

Policy Recommendations:

Progressive Taxation: Implementing progressive taxation can help reduce income inequality by ensuring that those who earn more contribute a higher proportion of their income to taxes.

Promoting Inclusive Growth: Policies that promote inclusive growth, such as job creation, wage increases, and social safety nets, can help to reduce inequality and support a more sustainable and equitable economy.

Prof.Rinku
Department of Economics

Commerce Quotations

1. “Customers don't expect you to be perfect. They do expect you to fix things when they go wrong.” – Donald Porter, VP at British Airways
2. Amazing things will happen when you listen to the consumer.” – Jonathan Midenhall, CMO at Airbnb
3. “Know what your customers want most and what your company does best. Focus on where those two meet.” — Kevin Stirtz
4. “Customer service should not be a department. It should be the entire company.” — Tony Hsieh, CEO at Zappos.com
5. “Good customer service begins at the top. If your senior people don't get it, even the strongest links further down the line can become compromised.” — Richard Branson, CEO at Virgin Group
6. “The easiest and most powerful way to increase customer loyalty is really very simple. Make your customers happy.” — Kevin Stirtz
7. “Your most unhappy customers are your most important source of learning.” – Bill Gates, Microsoft Founder
8. “You should learn from your competitor, but never copy. Copy and you die.” – Jack Ma, executive chairman of Alibaba Group.
9. After each customer interaction, notice if you gave them a “happy to see you” kind of experience.” – Marilyn Suttle, CEO of Suttle Enterprises and keynote speaker about customer service
10. “Wonder what your customer really wants? Ask. Don't tell.” – Lisa Stone, CEO and co-founder of BlogHer
11. “We see our customers as invited guests to a party, and we are the hosts. It's our job every day to make every important aspect of the customer experience a little bit better.” – Jeff Bezos, found of Amazon
12. “When you say it, it's marketing. When your customer says it, it's social proof.” – Andy Crestodina, Co-Founder and strategic director of Orbit Media Studios
13. “You can't just open a website and expect people to flood in. If you really want to succeed you have to create traffic.” – Joel Anderson, CEO of Five Below, Ex-CEO of Walmart.
14. “Communication is at the heart of ecommerce and community.” – Meg Whitman, former CEO of Hewlett-Packard
15. “Be undeniably good. No marketing effort or social media buzzword can be a substitute for

that." – Anthony Volodkin, founder of HypeMachine

16. "Move towards the data instead of other ways around, senders will need more data-points to personalize communication that will drive user engagement." –Willem Stam, E-mail Systems
17. "You can't wait for customers to come to you. You have to figure out where they are, go there and bring them back to your store." – Paul Graham, co-founder of startup accelerator Y Combinator
18. "Create content that teaches. You can't give up. You need to be consistently awesome." – Neil Patel, founder of NeilPatel.com, Ubersuggest, and Kissmetrics.
19. "Overall the web is pretty sloppy, but an online store can't afford to be." – Paul Graham, co-founder of startup accelerator Y Combinator.
20. "Always deliver more than expected." – Larry Page, Google co-founder
21. "I don't create companies for the sake of creating companies, but to get things done." – Elon Musk, CEO & CTO of SpaceX
22. "If you're competitor-focused, you have to wait until there is a competitor doing something. Being customer-focused allows you to be more pioneering." – Jeff Bezos, CEO of Amazon
23. "E-commerce is not an industry; e-commerce is a tactic." – Tobias Lütke, CEO and founder of Shopify.
24. "In a world where consumers had limited choice, you needed to compete for locations. But in a world where consumers have unlimited choice, you need to compete for attention. And this requires something more than selling other people's products." –Michael Ross, founder of OrderDynamics Corp, formerly eCommera Ltd.
25. Surround yourself with assets not liabilities.
26. "Your most unhappy customers are your greatest source of learning." – Bill Gates, co-founder of Microsoft
27. "Don't forget about those people who have spent their hard-earned money with you. They could be responsible for substantial online sales later down the line. Treat them like your family and take them with you on your journey." – Matt Thorpe, founder and senior director of M.Thorpe& Associates Inc.
28. "For you to achieve your goals, visitors must first achieve theirs." – Bryan Eisenberg, marketing expert, author and speaker
29. "Ecommerce isn't the cherry on the cake, it's the new cake" – Jean Paul Ago, CEO L'Oreal
30. "Timing, perseverance, and ten years of trying will eventually make you look like an overnight success." – Biz Stone, co-founder of Twitter

Prof. Baljeet Kaur
Department of Commerce

Commerce Quotations

1. The economy is the art of making the most of life.The love of the economy is the root of all virtue.
2. The word accounting comes from the word accountability. If you are going to be rich , you need to be accountable for your money.
3. Business opportunities are like buses , there's always another one coming.
4. Welcome to the wonderful world of economics. Everything precious in life has a cost.
5. Commerce is a game of skill which everyone cannot play and few can play well.
6. Economics is like gravity:Ignore it and you will be in for some rude surprises.
7. Economics is important, but if it becomes the fundamental driving force in our lives,we naturally become suspicious of everything around us.
8. Insurance is the embodiment of preparedness, offering a safety net when life takes an unexpected turn.
9. Insurance is like a safety net that helps you bounce back when life throws you a curveball.
10. Art keep us connected with the past.Science takes us to the future. Commerce takes care of our present needs.
11. Your education is a dress rehearsal for a life that is yours to lead.
12. Everyday is a Bank Account ,and Time is our Currency. No one is Reach ,No one is Poor,We have got 24 hours each.
13. Bottom line,having a customer-centric culture is more than just a good thing- it's become a matter of survival.
14. E-commerce is a powerful means to connect the unconnected to global trade.
15. Conventions are like coins,an easy way of dealing with the commerce of relations.
16. If you do build a great experience, customers tell each other about that.Word of mouth is very powerful.
17. Behind every high achiever is a story of hard work and countless study sessions.Be the author of your success.

Prof. Rinku
Department of Economics

COMPUTER SCIENCE



EDITOR



Prof. Karamjit Singh
(Technical Editor)

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EDITORIAL

Humanity has entered the age of Artificial Intelligence (AI), marking the beginning of a new and trans formative chapter in human history. This remarkable technological advancement has the potential to reshape the way we live, work, think, and interact with the world. AI is undoubtedly a double-edged sword, offering immense opportunities while also presenting serious challenges. Almost every sphere of human life is set to experience the impact of AI. The medical field, in particular, is expected to witness revolutionary changes. AI-powered technologies are making it increasingly possible to detect diseases at an early stage, improve diagnostic accuracy, predict health risks, and assist doctors in making better treatment decisions. What once seemed unimaginable is gradually becoming a reality. Another major area undergoing transformation is military warfare. Artificial Intelligence is changing the nature of modern defence systems and battlefield strategies. From autonomous drones and intelligent surveillance systems to AI-assisted decision-making, warfare is entering a new technological era. The ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict has demonstrated how advanced technologies, including AI-powered systems, are influencing modern military operations. However, the rapid growth of AI is not without its darker side. The increasing misuse of AI-generated content, commonly referred to as AI slop, deepfakes, and fabricated videos, has emerged as a serious concern. Such content can spread misinformation, damage reputations, create social unrest, and even threaten national security. Governments across the world are beginning to recognise the gravity of these challenges and are exploring ways to regulate the responsible use of AI. The real challenge before humanity is not whether AI will change our lives, but whether we will be able to control and guide this powerful technology responsibly. Artificial Intelligence can become a great blessing if used wisely, but its misuse may create consequences that are difficult to reverse. The AI revolution is already underway, and there is no turning back. As we move forward into this new era, the need of the hour is to strike a balance between technological innovation, human values, ethics, and responsibility. Ultimately, AI should remain a tool to empower humanity, not a force that controls it.

Prof. Karamjit Singh

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Latest Technologies in Computer Science: What You Need to Know

Computer science is a dynamic and ever-changing field that constantly produces new and exciting innovations. From artificial intelligence to virtual reality, computer science is transforming the world we live in and creating new possibilities for the future. In this article, we will explore some of the latest technologies in computer science that are trending in 2023 and beyond.

Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning

Artificial intelligence (AI) is the ability of computers to perform tasks that normally require human intelligence, such as learning, reasoning, and decision making. Machine learning (ML) is a subset of AI that involves the use of algorithms and statistical models to enable computers to learn from data and improve their performance without explicit programming.

AI and ML are being used in various industries to enhance efficiency and decision making. For example, in healthcare, AI and ML can help analyze medical records, predict patient outcomes, and assist with diagnosis and treatment planning. In finance, AI and ML can help analyze financial data, identify trends and patterns, and make investment recommendations. In retail, AI and ML can help personalize customer experiences, optimize pricing and inventory management, and improve supply chain efficiency. In manufacturing, AI and ML can help improve production processes, reduce defects and downtime, and increase overall quality.

AI and ML are also creating new opportunities for innovation and research. For instance, AI and ML can help generate new forms of art, music, and literature by using data and algorithms to create original and creative content. AI and ML can also help discover new scientific knowledge by analyzing large amounts of data and finding hidden patterns and insights.

AI and ML are expected to continue to grow and evolve as more data becomes available and more powerful computing resources become accessible. According to a report by GeeksforGeeks[1], AI and ML are among the top 15 new technology trends for 2023.

Internet of Things

The Internet of Things (IoT) is a network of interconnected devices that can communicate and exchange data with each other and with the internet. These devices can range from smartphones and smartwatches to sensors and actuators that can monitor and control various aspects of the physical world.

IoT is transforming how we interact with our environment and enabling the creation of new products and services that rely on this connectivity. For example, IoT can help improve energy efficiency by allowing devices to adjust their power consumption based on demand and availability. IoT can also help improve health and wellness by allowing devices to track vital signs, activity levels, and environmental factors. IoT can also help improve safety and security by allowing devices to detect anomalies, alert authorities, and take preventive actions.

IoT is expected to expand rapidly as more devices become connected and more applications become possible. According to a report by DataFlair[3], IoT is one of the five latest technologies in computer science that are storming the industry.

5G

5G is the fifth generation of wireless technology that promises to deliver faster speeds, lower latency, higher capacity, and more reliability than previous generations. 5G is expected to enable new applications that require high bandwidth, low latency, or massive connectivity, such as cloud gaming, autonomous vehicles, remote surgery, smart cities, and augmented reality.

5G is also expected to accelerate the development of other technologies that depend on wireless communication, such as AI, IoT, edge computing, cyber security, and virtual reality. For example, 5G can help AI and ML by providing faster data transmission and processing. 5G can also help IoT by providing more connections per area and more efficient power consumption. 5G can also help edge computing by reducing the need for centralized servers and increasing the computing power at the edge of the network. 5G can also help cyber security by providing more encryption and authentication options. 5G can also help virtual reality by providing more immersive experiences with higher resolution and lower latency.

5G is expected to roll out more fully in the coming years as more infrastructure is built and more devices are compatible. According to a report by GeeksforGeeks[1], 5G is among the top 15 new technology trends for 2023.

Cyber Security

Cyber security is the practice of protecting information systems from cyber attacks that aim to compromise their confidentiality, integrity, or availability. Cyber security involves various techniques such as encryption, authentication, firewalls, antivirus software, intrusion detection systems, etc.

Cyber security is becoming more important as more data is stored online and more devices are connected to the internet. Cyber attacks can cause serious damage to individuals, organizations, or nations by stealing personal information, disrupting business operations, or sabotaging critical infrastructure.

Cyber security is also becoming more challenging as cyber attackers become more sophisticated and use new methods such as ransomware, phishing, denial-of-service attacks, etc.

Cyber security is expected to remain a high priority for computer science as more technologies emerge that require protection from cyber threats. For example, cyber security can help protect AI and ML from malicious manipulation or exploitation. Cyber security can also help protect IoT from unauthorized access or interference. Cyber security can also help protect 5G from eavesdropping or jamming. Cyber security can also help protect virtual reality from hacking or spoofing.

Cyber security is expected to evolve as new technologies develop and new threats emerge. According to a report by DataFlair[3], cyber security is one of the five latest technologies in computer science that are

storming the industry.

Virtual Reality

Virtual reality (VR) is a technology that creates a simulated environment that immerses the user in a realistic or imaginary scenario. VR uses devices such as headsets, controllers, gloves, etc. to provide sensory feedback such as vision, sound, touch, etc.

VR is being used for various purposes such as entertainment, education, training, therapy, etc. For example, VR can help provide fun and engaging experiences such as games, movies, or concerts. VR can also help provide effective and interactive learning opportunities such as simulations, demonstrations, or experiments. VR can also help provide realistic and safe training scenarios such as military, medical, or sports. VR can also help provide therapeutic and healing benefits such as relaxation, meditation, or exposure therapy.

VR is expected to improve and expand as more technologies become available and more applications become feasible. For example, VR can benefit from 5G by providing faster and smoother streaming and rendering. VR can also benefit from AI and ML by providing more intelligent and adaptive environments and characters. VR can also benefit from IoT by providing more connected and interactive devices and sensors. VR can also benefit from cyber security by providing more privacy and protection from cyber attacks.

VR is expected to become more accessible and affordable as more devices become compatible and more content becomes available. According to a report by ATZ Technology[2], VR is one of the 17 best list of latest technologies in computer science.

Conclusion

Computer science is a fascinating and exciting field that constantly produces new and amazing innovations. In this article, we have explored some of the latest technologies in computer science that are trending in 2023 and beyond. These technologies are not only changing the way we live and work but also creating new possibilities for the future. As computer science students, we should keep ourselves updated and informed about these technologies and how they can impact our lives and careers.

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AI: Making Humans inefficient

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has rapidly evolved from a futuristic concept to an integralpart of our everyday lives. Al has proven to be a powerful tool with the potential to revolutionize industries and improve human life in countless ways. While Al has undoubtedly brought advancements, its impact on human efficiency has sparked concerns. Rather than making humans more effective, some argue that Al is fostering inefficiency and a reduction in critical skills.

The Dependency Dilemma-

Al often makes humans reliant on technology, reducing the need for basic skills like memory retention and multitasking. Tasks that once required human effort, like data analysis or simple administration, are now automated, leading to a loss of problem-solving abilities.

The Skillset Erosion-

Al's automation of tasks erodes human skill development. As machines handle complex tasks, people lose the chance to practice essential skills, like math or writing, which can diminish their expertise and critical thinking abilities.

Human Creativity vs Algorithmic solutions –

While Al can generate results based on pre-existing data and patterns, it lacks true creativity. Overuse of Al tools can effect human innovation, as people may depend too much on algorithms , suppressing original thinking and outside the box ideas.

Al and Job Displacement -

If Al systems replace too many human tasks, society may face unemployment, a widening skills gap, and inequality. The shift towards automation could lead to a future where humans no longer engage in meaningful work, not because they lack the capability but because they have been pushed out of certain roles by Al. If Al continues to dominate, the divide between those who control the technology and those who rely on it for their livelihoods could widen significantly.

Al has brought with it profound changes to the way humans work and interact with the world. While it offers incredible efficiencies and capabilities, its role in potentially making humans inefficient is an important issue to consider. Dependency, skillset erosion and a decline in creativity are some of the challenges we must address.

As Al continues to advance, we must strike a balance between embracing its capabilities and retaining our own abilities, ensuring that it enhances rather than diminishes human potential.

Now after reading this, do you think I've crafted this article with my own human brilliance…or did I just ask an Al to do all the heavy lifting? Guess who's feeling inefficient now!”

Mehak
BCA 3rd year

AI: Leapfrog into Future?

What is AI? How can it impact humans? Is it a blessing or a curse? These are key questions which need to be addressed. AI is a byproduct of computer and IT technology, which has to potential to 'transform' human lives. AI is a very different kind of technology. It can create and process information' quickly'. Besides, it can independently take decisions on the basis of the information it processes. So far, no invention of science can independently take decisions. But, AI shall do it. When the typewriter was invented, it did not start writing lyrics for films. But here the case is different. AI will enable a computer to write a lyric or a love letter! Sounds strange! But it is a fact.The physicians across the globe shall use AI in future to predict the diagnosis of diseases. Furthermore, AI technology will help scientists predict as to when climate crisis starts impacting the planet earth. In other words, AI technology shall be implied in all the departments to improve their efficiency. No doubt, this miraculous technology will improve the efficiency of various departments. But this will come at a heavy price. AI may assume the shape of a Frankenstein monster and devour its inventor i.e humans. AI will assume the shape of a dictator. It will take decisions on the basis of a vast array of data or algorithm. Already, algorithm is taking weird decisions.Thereare examples wherein a few people have to bear the brunt
of strange decisions taken by algorithm. In the years to come, AI will govern all the departments, ranging from banking sector to judiciary. Whether a person is eligible for loan or not shall be decided by AI. AI will evaluate the 'social credit score' of a person before lending him loan. Social credit score is a complex term. In simple words, it is a study of human behaviour. If a person scores low on the SCC scale, he will be denied loan. In the same way, admission can be denied to a student at a university if the student fails to cross the stipulated social credit score.

AI has the power to think and create. It works independently. With help of huge networks of algorithm, it can create an altogether new idea.This will render humans useless. AI will perform all those tasks which are within the remit of humans. Rather, it can go beyond it. Recently, an AI technology driven teacher engages the students in the class in India. However, on the flip side, AI is fraught with dangers. It can assume the role of a dictator and wreak havoc. AI can pose a big threat to democracy. How? It is an interesting question. AI can shape the opinion of the voters and can strongly influence their voting behaviour. It can convince voters to vote for a particular political party or outfit.This may sound unbelievable but this may happen in future. Already, America accuses Russia of influencing voters in its presidential elections. Though Russia has rejected the allegation, it is clear that AI is being exploited to influence voters.

'AI not a tool but an agent,' says Harari. This agent will side with the powerful. But even it is a myth. AI will itself become a crude dictator.

The world is all set to enter into a 'strange age': the age of AI driven technology. This technology shall introduce a seismic shift in the lives of humans. It will offer new opportunities. However, if left unregulated, AI monster may devour humans. Thus, embrace AI but do not give it a 'bear hug'.

Prof Rajan Kapoor
Nakodar
(Published in Punjab Times)

Blockchain Technology: Building a Secure Digital Future

Introduction

Blockchain is one of the most revolutionary technologies in modern Computer Science. Initially developed as the foundation of Bitcoin, it has now become an important technology in banking, healthcare, education, business and government services.

Blockchain is a decentralized digital ledger that stores information in blocks connected through cryptographic techniques. Unlike traditional databases, blockchain distributes records across multiple computers, making unauthorized modification extremely difficult.



How Does Blockchain Work?

Blockchain works through a simple process:
A user initiates a digital transaction.
Network participants verify the transaction.
Verified transactions are grouped into blocks.
Each block is connected to the previous block using cryptographic hashes.
The updated record is shared across the network.

Applications of Blockchain

Banking: Enables secure digital payments and faster international transactions.
Healthcare: Supports secure medical record management.
Education: Helps verify academic certificates and degrees.
Supply Chain: Tracks products from manufacturers to customers.
Government: Supports digital identity and land record management.

Blockchain and Artificial Intelligence

The combination of Blockchain and Artificial Intelligence (AI) is an emerging area of technological development. Blockchain can help maintain trustworthy data records, while AI can analyse information and support intelligent decision-making. Together, these technologies can contribute to more transparent and secure digital systems.

Challenges and Future Scope

Despite its advantages, blockchain faces challenges such as scalability, high implementation costs, privacy concerns and regulatory issues. However, its integration with AI, Internet of Things (IoT) and cloud computing offers exciting opportunities for future innovation.

Conclusion

Blockchain is more than just a technology behind cryptocurrencies. It represents a new approach to building trust, transparency and security in the digital world. As technology continues to advance, blockchain is expected to play an important role in creating a safer and smarter digital society.

“Blockchain is not just changing how we store information; it is changing how we build trust in the digital world."

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Special Section

(75 years of India's Freedom)

EDITOR



Prof. Davinder Deep Singh

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EDITORIAL

Since achieving independence in 1947, India has witnessed extraordinary advancements in social, political, economic, and sporting spheres.

On the social front, India has blossomed into a dynamic and diverse democracy, fostering unity amidits linguistic, religious, and cultural variety. Significant reforms, such as eliminating un touchability, advancing women's rights, and enacting affirmative action (reservations) for historically disadvantaged groups, have bolstered social equity. Programs like the Right to Education Act and Swachh Bharat Abh iyan have focused on enhancing literacy, sanitation, and overall public well-being.

Politically, India has sustained a robust democratic system, holding regular elections and ensuring smooth transitions of power. It declared itself a republic in 1950 with the adoption of a detailed Constitution. Key political developments include the Green Revolution, the Emergency period (1975-77), the 1991 economic liberalization, and the growing influence of regional parties, which have made India & #39;s democracy more representative.

Economically, India has shifted from an agriculture-based economy to one of the globe's leading economic powerhouses. The liberalization of 1991 integrated the country into global markets, spurring growth in IT, services, and manufacturing sectors. Notable milestones include the creation of a strong banking network, the roll out of GST, Aadhaar, and UPI for digital financial access, andunprecedented foreign direct investment inflows.

In the realm of sports, India has expanded beyond its cricket-centric identity to shine in various disciplines. It secured its first Olympic hockey gold in 1948 and has since earned medals in boxing, wrestling, badminton, and track and field. The Cricket World Cup triumphs in 1983 , 2007, 2011,2024, were defining moments for the nation. More recently, accomplishments like Neeraj Chopra's javelin gold at the Olympics and India's emergence in chess, wrestling, and Paralympic event shighlight its growing athletic excellence.

India's trajectory since independence showcases its resilience, diversity, and determination to progress across all domains while staying true to its democratic principles.

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THE SAGA OF FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN PUNJAB

- Dr Satish K. Kapoor

Anti-colonial protests and movements in Punjab, as in any other part of India, were stimulated by a number of factors - political subjugation, impoverishment of peasantry, drainage of wealth, repressive land revenue settlement, destruction of indigenous industries, racial discrimination, cultural subordination, spread of western education and the influx of democratic, liberal and rational ideas, new means of transport and communication, rise of new social classes, socio-religious reform movements, and emergence of new political leadership.

Although Punjab was the last major state to be conquered by the British in 1849, it did not lag behind Presidency towns in eliciting resistance movements against the Raj, as and when an occasion arose. But it took some time before anti-British feelings could crystallize into a mass movement.

The heroic plan of Maharaj Singh (a saintly preacher) to raise a banner of revolt against the British in Punjab on January 3, 1850, by making Bist Jalandhar Doab as the epicenter, and Maharaja Dalip Singh(1838-93) as the leader, proved abortive. He was deported to Singapore where he remained incarcerated till his death on June 5, 1856.

Revolt of 1857

The common belief that Punjab was indifferent to the Revolt of 1857, or that it remained loyal to the British Empire, is not wholly true, as borne out by the researches of Dolores Domin, and others. Anti- British risings in the Punjab Hills (Nalagarh, Kasauli and Kangra, for example), on the North-west frontier (Naushehra and Mardan) and at Lahore, Sialkot, Ferozepur, Ludhiana, Jalandhar and other places prove this point. The Nawabs of Jhajjar and Dadri, the Rao of Rewari, the King of Ballabhgarh, leaders of the Meo tribe, Jats, Ranghars, sadhus and faqirs, and the Muslim peasantry, in general, defied the British authority by supporting the revolutionaries.

The Revolt of 1857 was suppressed but the embers of discontentment continued to burn. Sir John Lawrence sensed the gravity of the situation and informed the Home Government : “Yes, India is quiet - as quiet as gun powder.”The Kuka (Namadhari) movement upheld his prognostication.

Kuka movement

Baba Ram Singh(1826-85), leader of Kukas, was a disciple of Baba Balak Singh, founder of theNamdhari sect at Hazro (Pakistan). His attempt at religious reform and revival culminated in a dynamic protest against the Raj. He was the first Indian to use swadeshi (lit.of one's own country) and boycott as political weapons, to think of seeking foreign help for making India free, and to openly disparage the vices of the west. He discarded the use of the British postal system, British courts and other official Institutions and even tap-water. The number of his disciples grew rapidly and he became a suspect in the eyes of the government.

Irked by the lifting of ban on cow-slaughter, a group of Kukas attacked the butchers of Amritsar and of Raikot (district Ludhiana), killing and injuring some of them in the process. At Malerkotla(district Sangrur), the crusaders, after attacking the butchers at a locality known as chirhimar, came into an armed clash with the authorities as well as with a group of Pathans led by Samund Khan. The Malerkotla official who had ordered the slaughter of an ox before Gurmukh Singh, a Kuka, was killed. Many more casualties followed the conflict.

The Naib Nizam of Patiala incarcerated 68 Kukas in the Amargarh fort before handing them over to Mr Cowen, the Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiana who flouted the prescribed legal norms and ordered that forty-nine hard core Kukas be blown away by guns. Subsequently sixteen more Kukas were shot in the same manner. The British wanted to exonerate Waryam Singh, a short statured Kuka prisoner, as he could not reach up to the mouth of the cannon. But tradition has it that he mounted a pile of bricks and expressed his desire to be shot.

After this heinous act, Kuka headquarters at village Bhaini(districtLudhiana)were raided. Baba Ram Singh was deported to Burma where he died in 1885. Meanwhile, Gurcharan Singh Virk and Bishen Singh Arora - two Kuka leaders - relying on *Sau Sakhi's* prediction about the British withdrawal from India in the eighties of the 19th century, tried to get Russian support and even involve Maharaja Duleep Singh (1838-1893), youngest son of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who had been exiled to Britain in 1854. But they failed in their mission.

Social Reformation

The socio-religious reform movements of the 19th century were oriented towards reforming and rejuvenating the Indian society so that it could cope with the new challenges of the colonial rule. The Arya Samaj, founded by Swami Dayananda (Bombay,1875; Lahore,1877) restored the confidence of people in their cultural heritage which is rooted in the Vedas, and generated a form of combative nationalism. In the *Satyartha Prakasha*, Swami Dayananda pleaded for national unity, laid stress on *swadeshi* and *swaraj* (self-rule), and delineated the causes of the country's downfall as illiteracy, ignorance, sloth, slavery and indolence. His much propagated view that self government, even in its worst form, was better than the best foreign government, provided impetus to the growing national consciousness among the people.

The Arya Samaj produced many leaders of national eminence like Lala Lajpat Rai(1865-1928), Swami Shraddhananda(1856-1926), Mahatma Hansraj (1864- 1938)), and Sripad Damodar Satavalekar (1867-1968) among others. Among the prominent Arya Samajis who waged a relentless struggle against British imperialism from foreign lands were Shyamji Krishan Verma (1857-1930), Lala Hardayal(1884-1939)and Bhai Parmanand (1874-1947).

Punjab and Indian National Congress

Punjab's association with Indian National congress dates back to the year of its foundation in 1885 when two delegates from Ambala and Lahore participated in its proceedings. Lala Lajpat Rai (1865-1928) attended the fourth session of the Congress at Allahabad (officially known as Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh) and impressed everyone with his oratorical skill and political sagacity. He was given the honour of vindicating the resolution which favoured the expansion of Central and Provincial Councils. In the following year again at the Bombay session, he supported the resolution for an increased representation to Indians in the legislative councils. He actively took part in the Lahore sessions of the Congress in 1893 and 1900, but felt appalled at the political mendicancy of "holiday patriots" who went "where tea and Tiffin were ready "; who indulged in "plausibly worded platitudes, and finally ended up by muttering "three times, three cheers for Her Majesty the Queen ". Henceforth, he was counted among the top extremist leaders of his time along with Bal Gangadhar Tilak (1856-1920) and Bipin Chander Pal(1858-1932). He was called upon to preside over the special session of the Congress held at Calcutta after the Jallianwala Bagh massacre in 1919. While leading a demonstration against the all-white Simon Commission he was brutally lathi-charged which proved fatal.

Women Participation

The first lady delegate from Punjab to attend the annual session of the Congress was Miss Jessie Royce, a medical specialist of Ambala, who made her presence felt in Bombay in 1890. Another Punjabi lady of consequence was Rajkumari Amrit Kaur(1889-1964) who entered national politics under the guidance of Gopal Krishan Gokhale,(1866-1915),and later served as Secretary to Mahatma Gandhi(1869-1948)for sixteen years. Although a galaxy of Punjabi women are known for their participation in freedom struggle one rarely finds their name in the list of Congress delegates in the pre-Gandhian period.

Agrarian Unrest

The beginning of the 20th century witnessed agrarian unrest in Punjab which was fuelled by inflationary trends, rising prices, famine, and plague, oppression of peasantry, exploitation of rural resources by administration, the colonization Act, increase land revenue and water rates in the canal Irrigated areas, and the Land Alienation Act (1900) Amendment bill (1907) which restricted agriculturists to sell land without government permission.

S. Denzil Ibbetson (1847-1908), who became Lt. Governor of Punjab in 1905 saw in these developments the forebodings of another revolt. Such was the tempo of agitation that its two main leaders - Lala Lajpat Rai (1865-1928) and S. Ajit singh were deported to Mandalay on June 2, 1907 under regulation 3 of 1883. Amidst strong protests they were released after about six months. The Colonisation Bill (passed in 1906) was finally repealed at the intervention of Lord Kitchener (1850-1916).

When the Swadeshi and Boycott movement in Bengal was losing its verve towards the second half of 1907, the Punjab disturbances provided much needed moral support to its leaders. Two years later (July 1901) a young Punjabi student, Madan lal Dhingra (1887-1909) who was a member of Abhinav Bharat (a revolutionary society founded by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar and Ganesh Damodar Savarkar in 1904) shot dead Sir William Hutt Curzon Wylie, Political aid-de camp to the Secretary of State for India, at the India House, while he was leaving the annual "At Home" function hosted by the Indian Nationalist Association at the Imperial Institute, London, After a summary trial he was put to the gallows on August 17,1909.

Ghadar Party

The establishment of the Ghadar Party marked the convergence of revolutionary activities aimed at overthrowing the British rule by way of force. Founded on April 21, 1913 at Astoria (Oregon) through the efforts of Lala Hardayal (1884-1939), Baba Sohan Singh Bhakna(1870-1968), Bhai Harnam Singh Tundilat (1884-1962),Baba Jawala Singh(d.1938), Bhai Parmanand (1874-1947), Barkatullah (d.1928) and others, the party made Yugantar Ashram (San Francisco, California), its headquarters, started a revolutionary weekly journal, *Ghadar*, and established branches all along the U.S. coast and the Far East. The outbreak of World war I (July 28, 1914), and the Komagata Maru incident (May 23, 1914) provided the much neededphillip to the Party to proclaim war on the British, on February 21, 1915. The date was advanced to February 19th, but the plan leaked out, and most of the leaders and prime suspects were nabbed. They were summarily tried in Lahore - 42 ghadarites were sentenced to death (these included among others, Kartar singh Sarabha, whose sacrifice inspired Bhagat Singh); 114 awarded life-imprisonment and 93 long-term imprisonment.

The Ghadar movement failed due to lack of proper organization, amd apathy of people towards revolutionary activities. It nevertheless succeeded in adding to anti-British consciousness which subsequently led to the formation of Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (also called Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (established by Chandrasekhar Azad at Kanpur in 1923) and Naujawan Bharat Sabha, Lahore (established by Bhagat Singh in 1926). Some of the surviving ghadarites, later became active in Kirti Kisan Party, Communist Party, trade unions and peasant movements.

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

The Anti-Rowlatt Act agitationin Punjab was marked by *hartals*, demonstrations and other public protests, the arrest of Dr Saifuddin Kitchlew (1888-1963) and Dr Satyapal (1885-1954) in Amritsar, as also that of Mahatma Gandhi, near Palwal (Haryana), when he was on his way to Punjab. All this culminated in the Jallianwala Bagh massacre at Amritsar on April 13, 1919. An unarmed crowd of innocent civilians was fired upon by General Reginald Harry Edward Dyer, till all 1650 rounds of ammunition were expended. This left 379 persons dead and 1200 wounded, according to an official report. The Congress Enquiry Committee, concluded that even the figure of a thousand persons killed would not be an exaggerated calculation. This was followed by the imposition of Martial Law, public flogging in Lahore, Gujranwala, Kasur and other places, and many other stringent measures. The Jallianwala Bagh incident exposed Great Britain's true intention – "to rule India not only by force but also by bloodshed."

Henceforth, Indian national movement acquired a mass character under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. He introduced Satyagraha- a new technique of political action based on the principle of truth and nonviolence - to shake the edifice of the British Empire. Later, S. Udham Singh (1899-1940) avenged the Amritsar carnage by shooting down Sir Michael Francis O' Dwyer (who was Lieutenant Governor of Punjab at the time of incident), in the Caxton Hall, London, on March 13, 1940. He was convicted of murder and sentenced to death.

Akali Morchas

The Akali Morchas form an inspiring saga of the freedom struggle in Punjab. Fired by the spirit of "do or die", the Akalis stuck to their noble cause and sacrificed their lives without a groan on their lips. The Toshakhana Key's affair coincided with the Non- Cooperation movement (1920-22) of Mahatma Gandhi, and received Congress support. When the British government surrendered the keys of the Treasury of the Golden Temple, Amritsar, on January 5, 1922, Mahatma Gandhi sent a telegram to Baba Kharak singh, President of S.G.P.C. which read: "First battle for India's freedom won. Congratulations." During the Akali agitation in Nabha which was launched for the restoration of the illegally deposed Maharaja, Ripudaman Singh (1883-1942), the Congress sent Jawaharlal Nehru (1889-1964), A.T.Gidwani and K. Santhanam, as observers. But they were arrested for violating prohibitory orders, before they could reach their destination.

Although the Akalis did not succeed in their mission, they were able to goad the people of Princely states of Nabha, Jind, Kapurthala, Faridkot, Malerkotla, Kalsia and Malagarh to carry on struggle against social and political oppression, economic exploitation and the undemocratic rule of princes. With the formation of RiyastiPraja Mandal in 1928, the movement got an institutional base. The dynamic leadership of Sewa singhThikriwala (1882-1935), and the support of Congress provided it with the much needed vigour to work for the curtailment of privy purses, grant of civil liberties, democratisation of administration, freedom

of press and abolition of inhuman laws. The Praja Mandal, gave an ample proof of its nationalistic leanings in 1935 when there was a proposal for an All india Federation, and again in 1942 when it supported the Quit India movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi on August 9, 1942.

Babbar (Babar) Akalis

With the passing of the Gurdwara Act on July 9, 1925 which entrusted the legal control of all historic Sikh shrines with Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee (S.G.P.C.) the Akali movement came to an end. However, a parallel movement of Sikh "desperadoes" known as Babbar Akalis continued to feed the flame of liberty with their blood till they were extinguished themselves. Although the movement was short-lived and remained confined to Jalandhar and Hoshiarpur, the dare-devil acts of Babbars are still remembered.

Bhagat Singh

Sardar Bhagat Singh(1907-31), along with his associates, avenged the death of Lala Lajpat Rai, by killing J.P. Saunders, a police officer, in Lahore on December 17, 1928. Lala Lajpat Rai had been badly injured during Anti-Simon Commission agitation. In association with Batukeshwar Dutt (1910-1965), he threw non-lethal bombs in the Central Legislative Assembly, and voluntarily offered himself for arrest to highlight the nationalist cause.

Bhagat Singh, Shivram Hari Rajguru(1903-31) and Sukhdev(1907-31) were tried in the Lahore Conspiracy case, and hanged surreptitiously on the night of March 23, 1931. Their mortal remains were burnt on the banks of Sutlej river to ward off any public disturbance. The trial of Bhagat Singh and of Ram Prasad Bismil (in Kakori case,1925), inspired Hari Kishan (1904-31), a 19-year old Punjabi boy, to attempt to kill, Sir Geoffrey De Montmorency, the then Governor of Punjab, when he was to preside over the Panjab University Convocation at Lahore on December 23, 1930. The attempt proved abortive and Hari Kishan was sentenced to death after a flimsy trial. His father, Lala Gurdas Mal Talwar, was involved in more than fourteen legal cases. He breathed his last less than a month after the execution of his son, in Col. Hey's Court on July 6, 1931.

Gandhian Movements

Punjab's participation in the three major Gandhian movements of 1920, 1930 and 1942 was no less significant. The Non Co -operation Movement started on a low note but gained momentum with the visit of Mahatma Gandhi to Punjab. As the movement coalesced with Khilafat movement (1919-24) and Gurdwara Reform movement (early 1920s), it received support from both Muslims and Sikhs. The Central Sikh League which came into being on March 30, 1919, helped to sustain the movement under the leadership of Baba Kharak Singh (1867-1963).The withdrawal of Non co-operation movement after the violent incident at Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur district of U.P., disappointed many in the Punjab including Lala Lajpat Rai who, for some time, joined the Swaraj Party of C.R. Das(1870-1925).

Subsequent Developments

Political developments like the failure of Dyarchy in the provinces (established after Montague Chelmsford reforms), non-representation of Indians in the Simon Commission, the vagueness of Lord Irwin's declaration of October 1929, the Complete independence Resolution of the Indian National

Congress at Lahore, and the unfurling of tricolor national flag on the banks of Ravi at the midnight of December 31, 1929, formed the backdrop to the Civil Disobediences Movement of 1930, which began with the Salt march led by Mahatma Gandhi from his Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi.

The Working Committee of the Congress for 1930 had two leaders from Punjab - Dr Satya Pal and Sardul Singh Caveesher (1886 -1963) who worked hard to make the movement successful. The call for Independence Day Celebrations on January 26, 1930 was well received in Punjab.

During World War II, when the British declared India as a belligerent country without consulting the representatives of people, the Congress resigned from ministries in the provinces (formed after the election of 1937). Inadequacy of Lord Linlithgow's August offer of August 7, 1940, led the Congress to start Individual Satyagraha (Oct 18). It started on a low note in the Punjab but gained momentum soon after. The failure of Cripps Mission led the Congress to start Quit India Movement, also known as August Revolt. But before the movement could take off, Congress leaders including Mahatma Gandhi were arrested. This led to protests, demonstrations and sporadic acts of violence in Punjab as in other parts of India.

Final phase

The final phase of freedom struggle saw the failure of Gandhi -Jinnah talks (September 9-27, 1944), of Wavell Plan(1945) and of Cabinet Mission plan(1946). Gandhi's call for "Quit India" was vociferously countered by Jinnah's "Divide and quit". The communal issue which had persisted for long reached the point of no return after the Direct Action of the Muslim League on July 29, 1946.

The British had to quit India in 1947 due to their weak position after World War II, growing international sympathy for the Indian cause, Naval Mutiny in Bombay (February 18-23 1946), strike in Royal Indian Air force (1946), and disaffection in the army, the police and the bureaucracy.

The Indian National Army of Subhas Chandra Bose which had been created from the Indian prisoners of war captured by the Japanese in Malaya, Singapore and Burma, was the brainchild of Captain Mohan Singh. Likewise, the heroes of I.N.A. trials - Major General Shah Nawaz, Colonel Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon and Major Prem Kumar Sehgal - were from Punjab.

The advent of Labour government in Britain, the acceptance of Mount batten's plan both by the Congress and the Muslim League, and the setting up of a Boundary Commission under the Chairmanship of Sir Cyril Radcliffe, set the stage for Indian Independence Act, 1947. But Punjab (which had been in the forefront of the freedom struggle) had to suffer due to its vivisection and the communal frenzy that followed.

Dr Satish K Kapoor
a former British Council Scholar in History
at SOAS (University of London), was Principal,
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and Registrar, DAV University, Jalandhar.

Revisiting Gandhi!

Gandhi, with firsthand experience of non-violent Satyagraha, came to India from South Africa inJanuary 1915. He was warmly welcomed by the people of colonised India. By the time, he descended on the soil of India, his work in South Africa was well known. However, Gopal Krishan Gokhley's advice and in keeping with his own style of never intervening in a situation without first studying it with great care, Gandhi decided that he would not take a public stand on any public issue in a hurry. He, therefore, toured India, interacted with the masses and delved deep into their aspirations and dreams. As his way of thinking was different from his colleagues, he chose his own way.He was not in agreement with the supporters ofHome Rule that 'the best time to agitate for Home Rule was when the British were in difficulty'(The British were entangled in World war -1).' Rather, he was for a 'movement that adopted Satyagraha as its method of struggle.'

Gandhi whole heartedly helped and supported the British war efforts during World War I, hopingto get for India what was, perhaps, not possible to get following other means. In his letter, dated the 29th April,1918, to Viceroy, Lord Cholmford, who took over the assignment on April 5, 1916, Gandhiji wrote, inter alia,,"I recognize that, in the hour of danger, we must give as we have decided to give ungrudging and unequivocal support to the Empire, of which weaspire, in the near future, to be partners in the same sense as the Dominion overseas. But it issimple truth that our response is due to the expectation that our goal will be reached all the more.speedily on that account - even as the performance of a duty automatically confers a correspondence right" He further added," the people are entitled to believe that the imminent reforms alluded to in your speech which embody the main, general principles, ofthe Congress-league scheme, and I am sureth at it is this faith which has enabled many members of the conference to tender their whole hearted Cooperation"

Extent of help to the British and its Allies are available to prove the sincerity of the colonised India. India contributed $ 5oo, oo, oo to the Allied War Machine, war loans to the value of $700,000, 000. Besides, finished products to the value of $1,250, 000,000 were sent to the allies. World war ended when Germany signed Armistice on November 13, 1948. But India's contribution was not rewarded. It was denied war booty. Not was India admitted to the League of Nations. However, the most saddest part was the denial of Dominion status to India. In brief,India was misled! It was handed over a post-dated cheque!

From here starts the main role of Mahatma Gandhi! Montford Reforms Anarchical and Revolution Crimes Act, 1919 was the first gift given to India , Rowlett act was the second gift to the people of India by the so-called Benign British Government. It upset Gandhi but he was undeterred by such cunning moves of the British. He was an experienced politician who was aware of the failure of the uprising of 1857 and the Ghadar Movement of 1913-1915
against the mighty and superior British Empire. Against this background, he he termined his own strategy and theory to confront the might of the British Empire. His concluded that non-violence, non co-operation could be effective to nonplus the strongarms of the British Government.

Henry David Thoreau in his book Civil Disobedience (1844) protested against the institution of slavery and of war. He argued that If only enough men would offer non-violent and non-coperation,the institute of slavery would crumble. Men are too attached to the state and too little concerned about their rights. They are afraid to go to jail for a cause. Yet until they are willingto do so in considerable. number, the state will continue to have

its willing institutions for war and slavery? The Civil Disobedience and non-violent resistance had enormous influence among those seeking to work out theories of non-violence. Gandhi read the set heories with great interest and passion. William Godwin (1756-1836), 18th century political philosopher, presented almost the same sentiments," If men are subject to tyranny, it is because the great mass agrees to be tyrannically ruled". He further added that the best way to effect a revolution in any political system- whether it was imposed by the foreigners or native origin, was persuasion. Gandhi culled ideas from books or writings of these philosophers. He did not like the expression, Passive Resistance, but no substitute was readily available. The occasion was the movement against the Registration Ordinance(called Black Act) passed by the South African Government (August 22, 1906). Unsuccess fulfinding the proper expression himself, a small prize was announced in the 'Indian Opinion'. One of the competitors suggested the word 'Sadagraha' meaning firmness in good cause. Gandhiji liked the word, but it did not fully represent the whole idea," I wished to but I cannot. I, therefore, corrected it to Satyagraha".Truth (satya) implies love and firmness (agraha). Gandhiji was aware of the outcome of the uprising of 1857 as also of the Ghadar Movement of 1913-1915. Both of them failed because of lack of proper organisation and effective leadership. Before confrontation, it was essential to work out astrategy to be applied against the adversary and Gandhi did not fail himself in that respect. Krishan Lal Shri dharam in his essay 'Applied Satyagraha in India' read the inner mind of Gandhi when the former averred that the practice of Satyagraha could result in a new form of war- a non-violent, non-retaliatory war. But before that state reached, Gandhi maintained all avenues for peaceful resolution of the conflict had to be explored.

Gandhi estimated five stages to carry out non-violent campaigns. These are as follows:

1 Utilization of all the regular constitutional machinery available.
2 Agitating by way of speeches and distribution of pamphlets.
3. Giving an ultimatum to the colonisers. The ultimatum must be drawn up by the leaders of the movement, that too in a democratic manner
4. Direct Action (Gandhi called this stage self- purification and its purpose is to develop Ahimsa)
5. Economic Boycott, sit down strikes, non-payment of taxes; mass resignation from public offices, deliberate and organised disobedience etc are the fifth stage of "Satyagraha". Gandhi experimented with the weapon to bring the British to its knees. He launched a series of non-violent movements to force the British to quit India. Finally, his efforts bore fruit and India broke the fetters of slavery and sent to British back to England lock, stock and barrel.

It is really sad to state that our beloved country has not been able to produce a leader of Gandhi's calibre in the post- Independence India. The leaders that the country produced during these years were visionary but they lacked the charisma of Gandhi.

From J. C Joshi

Bitter memories of Partition

Old memories, sweet or bitter, become integral part of one's life. Some bitter and pungent memories engulf our mind in such a way as if they have been embossed on our mental screen for ever. So, is the case with me about the partition of my country on 15th August 1947. Though hardly 9 years old, I vividly remember the huge exodus of refugees. Dividing one large country into two---- India and Pakistan----- without pre-notification of demarcation,shifting Hindu population from western borders. The most heinous and shameful aspect of this division was preceded loot, arson, rapes etc. My father died at the age of 37 at Karachi in 1939 when I was just 5 months old. My young widow mother with her three small children was compelled to leave the small peaceful native town Miana, District Sargodha.

My widow granny lived with us. Ironically, she also became widow at a quite young age. Being the only male member in the family, I was brought up under an extremely loving and caring shelter of my 'Dadi' and mother. My two elder sisters were sent to girls middle school. I was admitted to Boys High School which was near to a canal originated from river Jhelum. River Jhelum was not far off from Miani. Another interesting information about my native town was that it was near to natural salt rock mines(now called Pakistani Namak). It is said that when Alexendra invaded india and attacked Raja Poras in 326 BC his army took rest near khiura salt mines. Horses of his soldiers started licking salt rocks which established that there is salt all around. This is one of the biggest natural salt mines in the world. From the roof of third floor of my ancestral house, we could watch lights of this mine although there was no electricity in Miani and adjoining towns at that time. We had some agricultural land in the nearby village Hazurpur and two shops at Sargodha. Rent collected by a munshi was given to my Dadi Ma and some wheat bags and other seasonal food stuff regularly, which enabled us to make our both ends meet smoothly. I remember I was eight- and- half years old young boy at that time studying in class four(medium of instructions was urdu)when the news of unrest, arson, fires etc started spreading in big cities like Lahore, Rawalpindi (now Islamabad) etc, yet there were no visible signs of differences between Muslims and Hindus of Miani. I could understand the concern of my Dadi who insisted my mother to go to Ambala with my elder sister.

My other elder sister, the eldest of the two, had already come to Ambala cantt in 1945 to live with my maternal grandparents to study English so that she could pursue her matriculation. I vividly remember when we left Miani in july 1947, some Muslim families came to meet us. Three Muslim ladies hugged me affectionately, telling my mother that we would be back home soon after summer vacation. They gave me some coins, putting their hands on my head lovingly, urging me to spend that money to eat something in the train. Now I am an old man of 85, still feel warmth of their love and affections, finding my eyes soaked with a tear -drop.

It was far off from our mohalla, no transport was prevalent in those days, no roads and the luggage was carried by some labourers. Platform of Miani was ridimentary. It was last but one station, the last terminating station was Bhera, a prosperous small town to the west.Branch Trains were not much crowded till then. For coming to Ambala, one had to change two trains, one at Lala- Mussa and the other at Lahore, covering a distance of about 450 kms(about 280 miles). I remember there was a stampede like situation at Lahor`e station because of unprovoked firing. Fortunately mother's Mamaji had come to station to receive us. He took us to his home in Krishna Nagar and after three-four days saw us off at the station, After a week or so all communication channels were snapped. Trains stopped coming. So did letters.

Distance from my native town Miani to Bhera town was 10 miles (about 16 kms). Film star Balraj Sahni and some other prominent persons of olden times belonged to this small town. Similarly father of actress Meena kumari belonged to Miani. He was a tabla player, came to Bombay to try his fortune, where he finally settled down. Meena kumari was born on August 1, 1932, her actual name was Mehjabin Bano. Balraj Sahni used to call her as "Watni" because both of them belonged to the same nearby towns near Jhelum river. Both these towns were loading points of natural khura mines salt. It was said Gunny bags of salt were arranged to cross river Jhelum by boats and then to Rly stations of Bhera and Miani for final disposal.

There lived a Sardar ji Bawa family in front of our house across the narrow brick laid street. They were four adult male members, head of the family was an old lady who was very close to my Dadi. The windows of the first floors of both the houses were exactly in front of one another, where both the ladies sat and talked frequently. One of the gentlemen of Bawa family was an engineer in khura salt mines. He had a bicycle which I used to see with much curiosity. Mrs Bawa, that old Lady, used to tell my Dadi that we should not worry at all because they had kirpans and swords and her young sons and grandsons could face every eventuality. Some miscreants would pass through the streets in a procession with sharp edged weapons shouting slogans. This triggered fear and forced us to leave our town. Finally, we moved to Ambala.After partition of the country most difficult challenge for the newly formed Indian govt. was to accommodate lakhs of refugees coming from Pakistan. A ministry of Rehabilitation and Health was formed for this purpose. Tents were erected at different cities nearer to pakistan entry points. Migrants were issued refugee cards to avail themselves of certain facilities. I still retained that card in which my mother is shown as head of the family with two children. Refugees were guided by the military personnels at the border to move to a particular place. I remember when we went to Ferozepur border to receive my Dadi . I could see many military men commanded by their officers to follow their instructions. Amongst them was Gen. KM Cariappa, the first indian elevated to the rank of Major general on 30th July 1947. He shook hand with some small children. I was the one of the luckiest children to have the honour to shake hand with him. That memory / image is still etched on my mind.Rehabilitation Ministry gave compensation to those migrant refugees who had lost their properties in Pakistan. Claims were to be filed for that. Widows and persons of 60 and above were given special concession to get perhaps one-forth in cash of the value assessed, if so desired, by the commissioner appointed for this job. Refugees who desired to get property in lieu of their property left in Pakistan could get evacuee property, (properties left by muslimsmigrants) in auctions. My widow mother desired to get evacuee property in auction but my Nana didn't permit her to do so. So, my widow mother opted to get cash. I remember mother got Rs 4600/= by draft in 1954 when I had passed my matric, and then perhaps Rs 1400/-in 1956, when I was waiting for the result of my F.sc.exam. This amount gave tremendous financial relief to the family.

Partition was a nightmare. It destroyed social harmony and social bond. It uprooted families from their roots. It was really traumatic.

SC Anand
Chief loco inspector, Dieselelec locomotives (Retd),
152 Housing board colony, AmbalaCantt : --133001

During World war -11 , Japan was a small power but had captured British colonies like Malaya Singapore and East Indies. Rangoon (now Yangan) where we used to live cameunder heavy bombardment. This forced us to move out of Rangoon. The evacuation began in February 1942. Leaflets to this effect were airdropped, which we children would pick up if we could. All sea routes from Rangoon were closed except the land route. We set off for our mulk. We reached Amritsar after 65 days of arduous journey in April 1942. A few days after later, I was admitted to a Municipal Board Primary School.

When I was in Burma, I would sing a song with my classmates. The song was "God save the King," Here, we were made to sing a song in Urdu. It was: "Shehanshahsalaamatrahenya Ilahi", in the morning assembly in my school. Still, I had a vague idea about my mulk. I was told that Gandhi, Nehru and Patel worked hard to make us break the chains of slavery. Patel was a real her, who deafly brought more than five hundred provinces together. It was a herculean task. But, he successfully accomplished it. Then, I was told that the British cut India in twain for its own vested interest. The newly carved country was Pakistan. I often intrigued me how could a big nation be divided into two.

Then, I witnessed the trajectory of growth of free India. Five years plans were executed under which a slew of projects were announced and executed to put the country on the path of growth. A huge dam called ' Bhakra Dam' was constructed with a view to providing water to fields of Punjab. It was a stupendous achievement, which later on helped the country achieve self-reliance in food. Besides, huge steel plants were constructed at Durgapura, Bhilar and elsewhere. Education reforms were introduced. School, colleges and universities were opened. Hospitals were also constructed. Socialist model of economy was chosen and democracy was strengthened. India fought a war with China and it suffered the ignominy of defeat The counting road to growth but it had in its schools and went quite monthly in the ignominy of defeat. However, it learnt a lesson from it and strengthened the defence of the country. It taught its neighbour a lesson in all the wars that it imposed on India. In 1974, India became a nuclear state.

India's economy grew at a faster pace when Dr Manmohan Singh headed the nation. He put the country in the neo-liberal mode of economy ,which , in turn, ushered reforms in different sectors. Fast computerisation further added to the economic strength.

The incumbent premier Sh. Narinder Modi whois the 14th prime minister of the country is also making all out efforts to make India a global power.

Hope my sweet mulk touchesnew heights in days to come.

I love my mulk.

Mohan Singh
Formerly Lecturer in English Khalsa College
Amritsar.



Glimpses

Moments that Matter...



Hawan Yajna





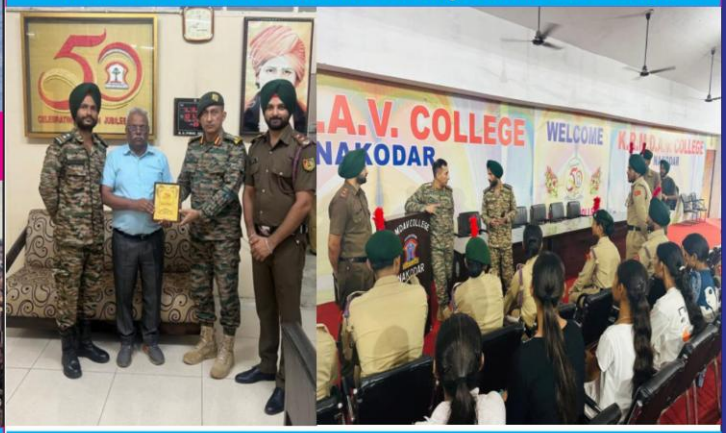
International Yoga Day 2026



Football Match played in the college



Visit of ADM Officer, Col. Surinder Pal Singh for Annual NCC Audit



Pledge-taking Ceremony under Nasha Mukt Bharat Abhiyan



Har Ghar Tiranga Abhiaan



Teej Celebrations







Say No to Drugs Nukkad Natak





Teacher's Day Celebrations





Cleanliness Drive





Visit of Dr Jose, Assistant Director of Don Bosco Tech Society





Student Council Badge Pinning and Oath Taking Ceremony





Honouring our champions! Who won medals at the 'Khedan Watan Punjab Diyan'.





E-Waste Recycling Awareness Programme





Awareness Seminar on Prevention of Financial Fraud





Cadet Samardeep participated in RDC 2026 parade











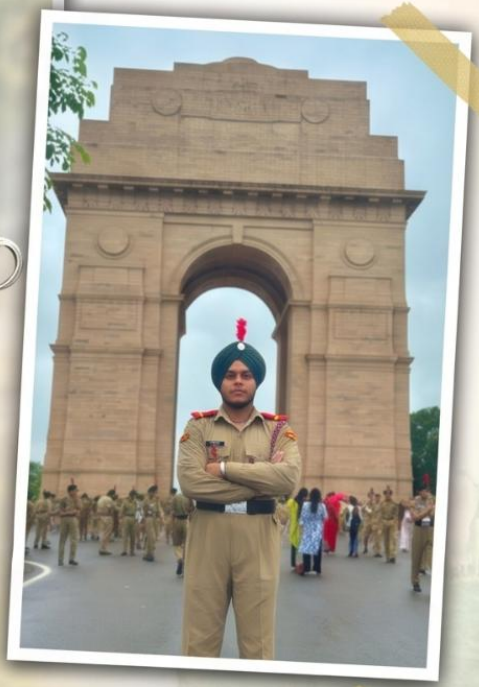




Cadet Deepak Singh participated in the Thal Sainik Camp (TSC) 2026 held in New Delhi and secured 4th position in Shooting.









असतो मा सद्गमय

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