



# श्री पंचांग

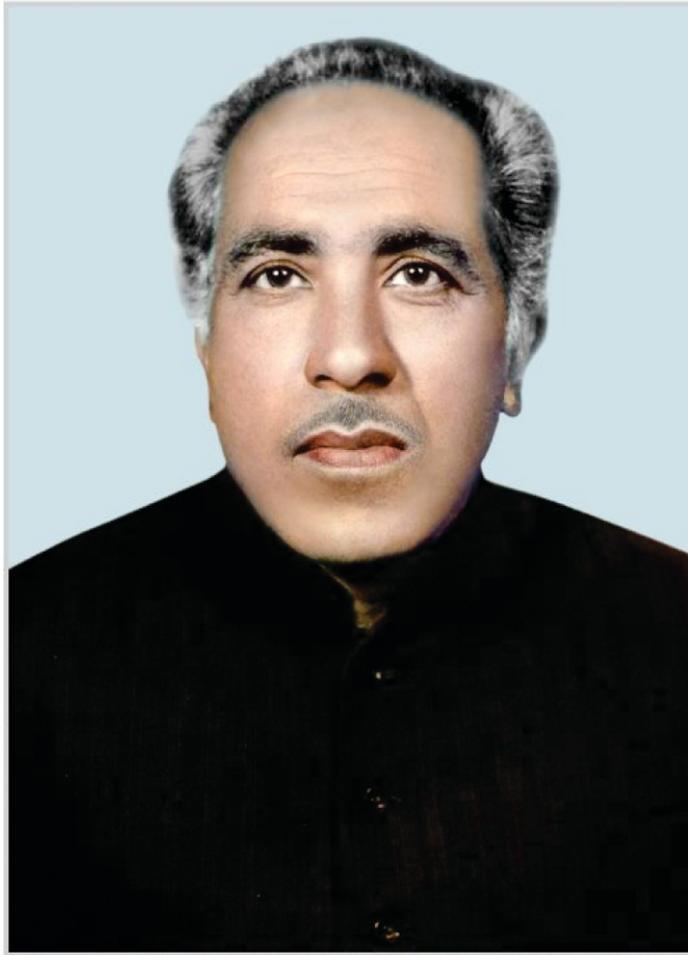
2021-2022

**SANATAN DHARMA COLLEGE**  
**HOSHIARPUR**

Ph.: 01882-249968, 248068 Accredited by NAAC B+

E-mail : [sdcollegehsp@gmail.com](mailto:sdcollegehsp@gmail.com) Website : [www.sdcollegehsp.net](http://www.sdcollegehsp.net)

 *Our Inspiring Spirit*



**Late Pt. Amrit Anand Ji**

(Bhriku Shastri)

Founder Secretary,  
New S.D. College Managing Committee, Hoshiarpur.

 *Our Beacon Light*



**Maa Sneh Amrit Anand Ji**

Former President,  
New S.D. College Managing Committee, Hoshiarpur.

## Message

*"Arise, awake and stop not  
till the goal is achieved"*

*- Swami Vivekananda*



A higher education institute does not only provide quality education to its students to enhance their employability, but also enthuses them to unleash their hidden talents and equip them to acquire a wholesome growth. The college magazine Shree Panchanan offers the students an opportunity to exploit their talent. The true aim of education lies in recognizing, manifesting and improving your potential. According to English Poet Milton, it is almost sin to conceal the talent given to us by God. So let it consider our duty to give right direction and expression to our talents. I congratulate the contributors of various section of this college magazine for their flair of writing and urge all the students to write on issues of social and national interest which will bolster their confidence during the challenging times of COVID.

**Mrs. Hema Sharma**

**President  
New S.D. College Managing Committee,  
Hoshiarpur.**

## Message



It is, indeed, a matter of pride to note that even during the most challenging conditions of life brought by COVID, our prestigious institute has continued to witness a strong blend of committed human resources to provide education with thrust on creativity and innovation and state of the art infrastructure. In this 21st century, the education scenario is undergoing a dramatic change, as we move into a boundaryless and inter-connected world, the common phrase 'sky is the limit' seems a bit of a cliché since the quantum of success has grown manifold. The syllabus must be enriched by incorporating a good pedagogy and integrated programs to create learning experiences and right interpretation of facts, the special emphasis is on Outcome Based Education and Experimental Learning. The academic activities concentrate on helping the students to gain an excellent theoretical knowledge base and in the development skills to implement them. We are constantly reviewing our set up to update and improve while making sure that students gain thinking skills, analytical framework, entrepreneurial skills, interpersonal and intrapersonal communication skills. Each and everyone of you will one day have to ascribe a meaning to your life. As Swami Vivekananda said, "Truth can be stated in a thousand different ways, yet each one can be true." Your education here, in this college and outside it, during your time here and long after your graduation and post graduation, will help you find that truth. The true hallmark of the education would be one "by which character is formed, strength of mind is increased, the intellect is expanded and by which one can stand on one's own feet." So, seek out that education, discover that truth and remember to use it well.

**Dr. Nand Kishor**  
Principal,  
Sanatan Dharma College,  
Hoshiarpur.



*Our Patron*



**Late Sh. Tulsi Bhimjyani Ji**



# SHREE PANCHANAN

## 2021-2022

### COMMERCE SECTION



Teacher Editor:  
**Mrs. Manjit Kaur**

Student Editor:  
**Ms. Ramandeep Kaur**

Sr. No	Title	Authored by
1.	Emotional Intelligence in Youth	Manjit Kaur HOD, PG Department of Commerce.
2.	Corruption In Education Sector In India	Isha Tiwari Assistant Professor in Commerce
3.	Mutual Fund-Financial Instrument	Ms. Mehak Assistant Professor
4.	Goodwill	Neha B.Com 4th Sem.
5.	The Foreign Exchange Market	Neha B.Com 4th Sem.
6.	Careers Related To Commerce	Ramandeep Kaur M.Com. 4th Sem
7.	Qualities of a Good Student	Ramandeep Kaur M.Com 2nd Year
8.	E-Commerce	Simranjit Kaur B.Com III 6th Sem
9.	Social Media & Mobile For Measurable Result In E-Commerce	Riya Saini
10.	Developing accountants for the Future New Technology skills, and the role of stakeholders.	Sofia B.Com II Year 4th Sem
11.	Economic Development Goals	Monika B.Com 2nd Sem
12.	Global E-Commerce Statistics & Trends to Launch Your Business Beyond Borders.	Mukta B.Com 3rd Sem
13.	Economic Development.	Mamta Bhalla B.Com 2nd Sem
14.	Impact of Covid-19 On Employment In Urban Areas.	Shruti B.Com 3rd Sem
15.	The Significance of E-Commerce in Emerging Markets.	Nancy
16.	Constitution of India.	Amrita B.Com 2nd Sem
17.	The Challenges Facing Global E-Commerce.	Muskan Saini
18.	Importance of Health.	Saurabh B.Com 2nd Year
19.	Reducing Unemployment Through a Co-Operative Movement.	Harleen Kaur
20.	GST	Muskan B.Com 6th Sem
21.	Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic On Education.	Shruti B.Com 3rd Sem
22.	Marketing.	Ashutosh Verma
23.	Economic & Non Economic Activites.	Mohit B.Com 2nd Sem
24.	Stock Market	Navdeep Sindhu B.Com 2nd Sem
25.	Golden Rules of Accounts The Problem with Debit Credit Rules.	Tarandeep Kaur B.Com 3rd Sem
26.	Entity Concept in Financial Accounting.	Sofia B.Com 2nd Year 4th Sem
27.	Consumer Protection Act, 1986.	Ramneet Kaur B.Com 5th Sem
28.	Accounting.	Navpreet B.Com 4th Sem
29.	Some Quotes.	Mohit Bansal B.Com 2nd Year
30.	Accounting Standard.	Keshav Sood B.Com 2nd Year
31.	Job Order Costing.	Abhinav Ohri B.Com 4th Sem

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Authored by</b>
32.	<b>Women Participation in Jobs in India.</b>	<b>Ankita Sharma M.Com 4th Sem</b>
33.	<b>Importance of Education.</b>	<b>Mukul Puri B.Com 2nd Year</b>
34.	<b>Book Keeping.</b>	<b>Vaishali B.Com 2nd Sem</b>
35.	<b>Management Accounting.</b>	<b>Partiksha B.Com 2nd Year 4th Sem</b>
36.	<b>Share Market.</b>	<b>Chetna B.Com 2nd Year 4th Sem</b>
37.	<b>Uses of Accounting Ratio in Business Decision.</b>	<b>Harpreet kaur B.Com 2nd Year</b>
38.	<b>Cost Management.</b>	<b>Priti Kumari B.Com 4th Sem</b>
39.	<b>Account.</b>	<b>Neha B.Com IV Sem</b>
40.	<b>The Commerce Highlights the Following Aspects in Today's World.</b>	<b>Kritika Abhuja</b>
41.	<b>Economic Analysis.</b>	<b>Priyanka B.Com 2nd 4th Sem</b>

## Emotional Intelligence in Youth

**“When our emotional health is in a bad state, so is our level of self-esteem. We have to slow down and deal with what is troubling us, so that we can enjoy the simple joy of being happy and at peace with ourselves.” -Jess C. Scott**

Emotional intelligence is the ability to understand, use and manage our emotions. Emotional intelligence is sometimes called EQ (or EI) for short. Just as a high IQ can predict top test scores, a high EI can predict success in social and emotional situations. It is about being able to understand oneself better being self-aware of our passion, emotions, strengths, weaknesses and to have the ability to manage them, regulate them for positive mindset and outcomes. Developing emotional intelligence enables us to manage emotions effectively and avoid being derailed, for example, by a flash of anger. Children with higher emotional intelligence are better able to pay attention, are more engaged in educational institutions, have more positive relationships, and are more empathic. There are some tips for helping students develop emotional intelligence like encourage eye contact: There's a mind-body connection associated with empathy, make a face, notice posture, name that emotion. ..., recognize tone of voice, listen for understanding and respond with empathy. Emotional Intelligence can be learned, developed, and enhanced. The final personal skills aspect of it (EI) is Motivation. Self-motivation includes our personal drive to improve and achieve, commitment to our goals, initiative, or readiness to act on opportunities, and optimism and resilience. Emotional Self-Awareness enables us to understand our own emotions and their effects on our performance. We must know what we are feeling and why—and how it helps or hurts what we

are trying to do. You must sense how others see you and so align your self-image with a larger reality. EI is a vital skill for interpersonal communication and has become an area of interest across multiple disciplines, including the workplace. We should learn to be happier by following simple ways in life:

1. Manage your stress levels. If you have a lot of stress in your life, find ways to reduce it, such as learning a few time-management techniques.

2. Enjoy yourself.

3. Boost your self-esteem.

4. Have a healthy lifestyle.

5. Talk and share.

6. Build your resilience.

Our mental health has a direct impact on our ability to take in new information, understand new concepts and master new skills. So, take care of yourself.

**Manjit Kaur**  
**HOD, PG Department**  
**of Commerce**

## Corruption In Education Sector In India

According to a recent international study, India's education system is plagued by corruption, with a high percentage of teacher absenteeism in the nation playing a significant role. According to a recent research on corruption in education by the UNESCO International Institute of Educational Planning, India has one of the highest rates of teacher absenteeism worldwide, coming in second only to Uganda, which has a higher percentage, at 25%. About 20% of teachers are absent on a global basis. According to a study, teacher absenteeism has a negative impact on student achievement as well as a significant drain on resources, wasting 22.5% of India's education budget. According to a researcher at National

Education Planning and Administration, political interference in teacher hiring and transfer decisions is a significant factor in teacher absenteeism. Some of the primary causes of teacher absenteeism include a lack of well-defined criteria for hiring teachers and a uniform policy on promotions, pay, and deployment. However, the study discovered that married instructors were more consistent at work than single teachers. One-third of the instructors in UP and two out of every five teachers in Bihar were said to have missed class. The analysis, which was based on a number of minor studies, found that the figure was less than 15% in states like Gujarat and Kerala. While corruption in general has drawn a lot of public and academic attention in recent years, corruption in education has garnered less study. However, with more studies concentrating on this area, this is starting to change (see e.g. Huss and Keudel, 2020). Executives in the education industry may have shied away from inspection because of concern that a damaged reputation would reduce the sector's financial resources (Poisson, 2010, p. 1). However, given the negative consequences of corruption, it is crucial to identify and deal with corruption in education.

**ISHA TIWARI**  
Assistant Professor  
in Commerce  
S.D.College, Hsp.

## **Mutual Fund- Financial Instrument**

A mutual fund is a financial instrument that collects money from several small investors and invests it in various investment options like shares, bonds, etc. This fund is managed by experts. A Mutual Fund is a trust that pools the savings of a number of investors who share a common financial goal. Anybody with an investible surplus of as little as a few hundred rupees can invest in Mutual Funds. A Mutual Fund is an investment vehicle that is made up of a pool of funds collected from many investors for the purpose of investing in securities such as stocks, bonds, money market instruments and similar assets. One of the main advantages of mutual funds is that they give small investors access to professionally managed, diversified portfolios of equities, bonds and other securities, which would be quite difficult (if not impossible) to create with a small amount of capital. Organisation Structure Organizational Structure of Mutual Fund Consist following members: 1) Investors, 2) Sponsors, 3) Asset Management Company, 4) Registrar, 5) Custodian and Depository, 6) Trustee.

### **Regulator of Mutual Fund**

In India, Mutual Funds are regulated by SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996. Since running a mutual fund involves managing investors' money, SEBI prescribes a comprehensive set of guidelines in the functioning of a mutual fund through the SEBI MF regulations 1996.

### **FUNCTIONS OF MUTUAL FUND**

- Portfolio Management Services.
- Management of offshore funds, Providing advice to offshore funds.
- Management of pension or provide funds.
- Management of venture capital funds.

- Management of real estate funds.

## ORGANISATION OF A MUTUAL FUND

There are many entities involved in the organisational set up of a mutual fund:

1. Unit Holders: It is a person or institution which invests their funds in the mutual fund.
2. Sponsors: The sponsor initiates the idea to set-up a mutual fund. It could be a registered company, scheduled bank or financial institution. The sponsor appoints the trustees, AMC and the custodian. Once the AMC is formed, the sponsor is just a stakeholder. However, sponsors could play a key role in bailing out an AMC during a crisis.
3. Trustees: Trustees protect the interests of unit holders. Sometime trustees and sponsors are the same. Trustees float and market schemes, and secure necessary approvals. They check if the AMC's investments are within defined limits, whether fund's assets are protected, and also ensure that unit holders get their due returns. For major decisions concerning the fund, they have to take unit holders' consent. They submit reports every six months to SEBI (Securities Exchange Board of India).
4. AMC: The AMC manages your money. It takes investment decisions, compensates investors through dividends, maintains proper accounting and information for pricing of units, calculates the NAV, and provides information on listed schemes and secondary market transactions.
5. Transfer Agent: A transfer agent is employed by a mutual fund to conduct recordkeeping and related functions. Transfer agents maintain records of shareholder accounts, calculate and disburse dividends, and prepare and mail shareholder account statements, federal income tax information and other shareholder notices. Some transfer agents prepare and mail statements confirming shareholder transactions and account balances and maintain customer

service departments to respond to shareholder inquiries.

6. Custodian: Mutual funds are required by law to protect their securities by placing them with a custodian.

**Ms Mehak**

Assistant Professor

PG Department of Commerce

S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

## Goodwill

Goodwill is an intangible asset that is associated with the purchase of one company by another. Specifically, goodwill is the portion of the purchase price that is higher than the sum of the net fair value of all the assets purchased in the acquisition and the Liabilities assumed in the process. The value of a company's brand name, solid customers base, good customer relations, good employee relations, and proprietary technology represent some reasons why goodwill exists.

Goodwill is calculated by taking the purchase price of a Company and subtracting the difference between the Fair market value of the assets and liabilities

Companies are required to review the value of goodwill on their financial statements at least once a years and record any impairments.

Goodwill is different from most other intangible assets, having an indefinite life, while most others intangible assets have a finite useful life. The process for calculating goodwill is fairly straight forward in principle, what can be quite complex in practice to determine goodwill in a simplistic formula, take the purchase price of a company and subtract the net fair market value of identifiable assests and liabilities.

$$\text{Goodwill} = P - (A - L)$$

where P= Purchase price of the target company.

A= Fair market value of a assets.

L= Fair market value of liabilities.

**Neha**

B. Com 4th Sem

## The Foreign Exchange Market

The foreign exchange market forex market is the market currencies are traded. the forex market is the world's largest financial market, where trillions are traded daily. It is the most liquid among all the markets in the financial word moreover, there is no central market place for the change in the forex market, It is an OTC market. The currency market is open 24 hour a day , five days a week with all major financial centers in forex. The major currency pairs that are traded. The EUR/USD,USD/JPY, GBP/ USD and USD/CHF<sup>6</sup>. The most popular Forex market is the Euro to US dollars exchange rate (Euro to USD) Which trades the value of euro's in US dealers. The forex market consists of Three major segments Australia, Europe and North America. Australia includes the major trading centers of Bahrain, Sydney, Tokyo Hong Kong and Singapore.Exchange rate questions. The two basic questions are direct and indirect quotes in direct quotes, the cost of one unit of foreign currency is given in unit of local or home currency indirect quotations the cost of one unit of local or home currency is given in unit of foreign currency. For example, EUR as the local currency, then

Direct quote: 1 USD = 0.773407 EUR

Indirect quote: 1 EUR = 1.29303.USD

**Neha**

B.Com 4th Sem.

## CAREERS RELATED TO COMMERCE

With the positive changing scenario around the world in the realm of economic activity, Commerce as a career option is one of the best to grab. Commerce students are familiar with

concepts of business, trade, market fluctuations, basics of economics, fiscal policies, industrial policies, stock markets, etc. It is way more than just a subject. It's so dynamic that it encompasses a whole field of knowledge in itself.

A person who is in this field for a number of years knows how to predict an event, decide upon its outcome how it may affect the decisions made by him in present and in future. Here are some of the best career options that one may pursue after graduating from high school.

The first and the most popular course that attracts maximum number of students is Bachelor of Commerce (B.Com). It is a degree course that continues for a period of 3 years. It covers subjects like Marketing, Law, Corporate Accounting, Business Environment, etc.

The other important course is Bachelor of Economics that has subjects like Micro and Macro Economics, Indian Economy, International Trade, etc.

**Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA)** is another course where students gain expertise of how to manage business and its administration. It is best recommended for people for have interest for managing business and the subject matters related to doing managerial tasks.

**Chartered Accountancy (CA)** is a professional course which is administered by The Institute of Chartered Accountants (ICAI). The level of difficulty is higher in this as compared to bachelor courses. It involves subjects like Taxation, Law, Auditing, Costing, etc **Company Secretary (CS)** is apt for students who have interest in Law and theoretical subjects. It is also a professional course and involves different levels like that of CA. By undergoing this course, students understand the functioning and legal compliance related to companies. It is administered by the

Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI).

**Cost and Management Accountant (CMA)** is another professional course that includes knowledge relating to Costing, Planning Controlling and different aspects of Management Accounting. It is governed by The Institute of Cost Accountants of India.

**Certified Financial Planner (CFP)** is meant for students who have interest in areas like personal finance, wealth management, insurance planning and mutual fund investing. It is governed by Financial Planning Standards Board India (FPSB).

Last but not the least **Diploma in Digital Marketing** is one of the best career options available today. Digital marketing is different from traditional marketing where one can promote brand, services or products sitting on a chair through digital mediums. Statistics shows that digital marketing managers are getting 16% higher incentives in comparison to others and many of market

researchers have claimed that by the end of 2020, it will generate more than 2 million job opportunities. At last what I can say is that commerce as a career is still a developing and in the near future it will provide the maximum number of employment to the people all around the globe and with time, it will only expand. And that gives the conclusion that

**FUTURE IS COMMERCE.**

**Ramandeep Kaur**

M.Com. Semester - 4th

## QUALITIES OF A GOOD STUDENT

Historically the term student refers to anyone who learns something. However, the recent definition of a student is that anyone who attends a School, college or university. Based on personal experience and research, I list down the qualities of a good student.

**1. Attitude:** Basically, a good student should possess the ability and willingness to learn new subjects even the subjects are not interesting.

**2. Academic skills :**Acquiring academic skills is the most important quality of a good student. Ability to read comprehensively, to write effectively, to speak fluently, and to communicate clearly are the key areas in which a good student must be proficient.

**3. Ability :**A good student should have the ability to apply the results of his or her learning to achieve the desired goals in a creative way.

**4. Perceptiveness:** How well a student can interpret and perceive meanings from a conversation greatly determine the quality of a good student. A good student always perceives right meaning from conversations, but an average student often misunderstands the original thoughts of a speaker or writer and derives a wrong conclusion.

**5. Self discipline :**Discipline in managing the time is an important factor that every good student must possess. Often, delaying the tasks, such as writing assignments, reading text books, etc. may negatively impact the ability of a student to deliver the goods.

**6. Understanding rather than memorizing concepts** A lot of surveys suggest that students must understand the concepts rather than just memorise them. The memorised facts and theories will stay in students memory until they leave the school, college or university. Once out of school, the student will totally forget the core concepts that they have learned. A good student always understands instead of memorizing the concepts.

**7. Behaviour :** A student should have to know how to behave with his or her mates, teachers, parents and elders.

**8. Asking doubts :** A good student doesn't hesitate ask questions in order to clarify his/her

order to clarify his/her doubts.

**Ramandeep Kaur**

M.com 2nd year

### **E-Commerce**

E-commerce is experiencing monumental growth. It went from being a \$ 1.3 trillion industry in 2014 to a \$ 3.5 trillion industry in 2019. And experts predict that by 2023, it will reach \$ 6.5 trillion. This means there's tremendous opportunity for ecommerce brands, and the sky is truly the limit. But to be competitive and continually build your brand, you need to stay on top of trends, which aspects of e-commerce are changing what customers are most receptive to with marketing and so on.

For this I've compiled a list of the best e-commerce articles that cover these topics & more.

- 1.The ultimate guide to e-commerce (hubspot)
- 2.Global e-commerce statistics and trans to launch your business beyond borders/ shopify
- 3.Shopify stores to inspire new E-trailers (Sleeknote)

**Simranjit Kaur**

B.com III 6<sup>th</sup> sem

### **SOCIAL MEDIA AND MOBILE FOR MEASURABLE RESULT IN COMMERCE**

Social media and mobile commerce changes the way organization do business. Social networking has become popular and raised controversial questions on profit ability and future influences. This paper is to provide a general snapshot of social networking and mobile, summarize and benefits and limitations of social commerce and describe mobile social commerce. It also focus on understanding the relationship between m-commerce and ecommerce discuss the current advantage and disadvantage of e-commerce and m-commerce identify different m-commerce application study of security issues in Online

marketing and their effect on security and privacy issues. This paper is targeted towards business and IT leaders considering social media and mobile applications in some of all of their business application.

**Riya Saini**

### **Developing accountants for the future: New technology skills, and the role of stakeholders**

#### **Abstract**

New technologies in accounting are widely regarded as crucial to buildings organizational success. They have and continue, to impact on the requisite skills for graduate and early career accounting professionals. This research focuses on how well universities, employing organizations and professional associations are preparing early career accountants for new technology and the future pathway to built technology related skills. Drawing on mixed method study of 315 early careers accountants and 175 managers/ recruiters in Australia, we find different perceptions exist between these groups. Early career accountants were generally how well organizations training systems prepared them for new technology while managers/ recruiters expressed greater confidence in universities, ability to develop accountants to meet emergent skills and demands.

We argue there is an important, complementary and yet slightly different role played by stockholders, (universities/ employing organizations/ professional associations) in building technology-related skills to help collectively nurture early career accountant talent.

**Sofia**

B.com II year 4 sem

### **Economic Development Goals**

The development of a country has been associated with different concepts but generally encompasses economic growth through higher Productivity, political systems that represent as accurately as possible. The preferences of citizens, the extension of right to all social groups and the opportunities to get them and the proper functionality of institutions and organizations. That are able to attend more technically and logistically complex task These processes describe the states capabilities to manage its economy polity society and public administration with this in mind, economic development is typically associated with improvements in a variety of areas or indicators.

**Monika**

B.com IInd

### **Global E-commerce Statistics & Trends To Launch Your Business Beyond Borders**

#### **Shopify**

Shopify is one of the favourite e-commerce platforms. It's incredibly easy and intuitive to use and allows anyone to create a Professional store that's fully mobile responsive. And apparently, many other people love shopify as well as, considering that it powered over.800,000 digital stores in 2019.

I am also huge fan of their content. They have some captivating case studies and industry reports that are super insightful, along with a fantastic blog that's brimming with great insights.

One of my favorite articles for 2019 is that this one about global e-commerce statistics & trends. The entire article is compelling, but one of the more interesting points is that e-commerce is becoming highly globalized.

According to the article, "Online shoppers are increasingly looking outside their country's

border for purchases. In fact, during one six-month evolution, overseas purchases were in the majority on all but one continent: North America."

It also like this graphic shopify offers to visualize the 10th largest e-commerce markets in 2019.

**Mukta**

B.Com -IIIrd, SEM 6.

### **Economic Development**

Economic development originated in the post war period of reconstruction initiated by the United States. In 1949, during his development of undeveloped areas as a priority for the West.

More than half the people of the world are living in conditions approaching misery. Their food is inadequate, they are victims of disease. Their economic life primitive and stagnant. Their poverty is a handicap and a threat both to them and to more prosperous areas. For the first time in history humanity possesses the knowledge and the skill to relieve the suffering from these people. I believe that we should make available to peace-loving peoples. The benefits of our store of technical knowledge in order to help them realize their aspirations for a better life. What we envisage is a program of development based on the concepts of democratic fair delivery....Greater production is the key to greater production is a wider and more various applications of modern scientific and technical knowledge.

**Mamta Bhalla**

B.com IInd Sem

### **Impact Of Covid-19 On Employment In Urban Areas**

In April 2020, the international labour organization estimated that nearly 2.5 crore jobs could be lost world wide due to covid-19 Pandemic in 2020. Further it is observed that more than 40 crore informal workers in

India may be pushed into deeper poverty due to pandemic.

To contain the spread of Covid-19, a nationwide lockdown was imposed from late March, till May 2020. During the lockdown, severe restrictions were placed on the movement of individuals and economic activities were significantly halted, barring the activities related to essential goods and services.

Unemployment rate in urban areas rose 20.9% during April-June quarter of 2020, more than double the unemployment rate in the same quarter the previous years (8.9%). Unemployment rate refers to the percentage of unemployed persons in the labour force. Labour force includes persons who are either employed or unemployed but seeking work. The lockdown restrictions were gradually relaxed during the subsequent months.

Unemployment rate also saw a decrease as compared to the levels seen in April-June quarter of 2020.

During the October-December quarter of 2020, unemployment rate had reduced to 10.3%.

However, it was not as high as the unemployment rate in the same quarter last year (7.0.9%)

Pre-covid-19 trends suggest that the female unemployment rate has generally been higher than the male unemployment rate in the country, since the onset of covid-19 pandemic, this gap seems to have been widened.

The Standing Committee on Labour also noted that the pandemic led to large scale unemployment for female workers in both organized and unorganized sections.

**Shruti**

B. Com 3rd. Sem

## The Significance Of E-Commerce In Emerging Markets

**Objective :** To explore the benefits of e-commerce, upcoming trends and provide solutions to existing challenges.

Needless to mention, the significance of the Internet and its usage in today's world is sky rocking. The increasing usage of mobile devices has enabled customers to purchase anything from anywhere, evidently the future of commerce is headed online. As e-commerce is replacing other traditional commerce models to provide seamless services and consumer experience, there has been a significant reduction in operational costs.

If customers are willing to bear the shipping and other costs, even cross border shopping is possible through e-commerce. This platform allows users to conduct a comparative analysis and purchase an item at the best available price. This doesn't just indicate awareness and transparency, but also inculcates a sense of achievement among the consumer when they save a penny.

**Nancy**

## Constitution Of India

The Constitution of India (IAST:- Bharatiya Samvidhana) is the supreme law of India. The document lays down the framework that democrats fundamental political code, structure, procedures, powers and duties of government institutions and sets out Fundamental Rights, directive principles and the duties of citizens. It is the longest written national constitution in the world.

**Features Of Indian Constitution:-** Every written constitution in the world has its own unique characteristic and exceptions in the Indian Constitution. But the Indian Constitution has many prominent features that distinguish it from the other constitutions.

This article clearly explain the Indian Constitutions key features

### **1. World's Longest Constitution**

The Indian constitution contains 470 articles and 12 schedules making it the world's longest written constitution. Just compare it with Other countries constitutions. For example UK has no written constitution, while USA Constitution contains only seven articles. Not only this but since 1951, about 90 articles and more than 100 amendments have been added.

### **2. Taken From Various Sources**

The Indian constitution was framed from multiple sources, including the 1935 Government of India Act and other countries constitution. In addition to these the Germany the U.S.S.R., and France also adopted various precisions.

### **3. Federal System With Unitary Features**

Federal system with unitary features the Indian constitution includes all the federal characteristics of Governance such as dual Governance such as dual system decision of powers, between the three states organ (Executive, Judiciary and legislature) Constitutional supreme achy independent judiciary and bicameralism. Indeed article clearly states that India is a Union of states rather than a federations of states. In India, the center like in the case of the USA which is the peirst from a federations. Articles 3 of the Indian Constitution makes Parliament, the sole authority to create new states, clearly indicating that the Indian constitutions is a Unitary nature with certain federal.

### **4. Parliamentary Form Of Government:-**

On the pattern of the British parliamentary system of government, the Indian Constitution has opted for the parliamentary form of government. The key characteristics of the parliamentary form of government.

1. Executive are members of the legislature.
2. Collective responsibility to the legislatures of the council of Ministers
3. Rule of the majority party.

**Amrita**

B.com second Sem

## **The Challenges Facing Global E-Commerce**

The power of the web enablement with that geographical boundaries disappear for an enterprise. Thus an E-commerce initiative can easily become a global e-commerce initiative. Nevertheless, before conducting E-business globally, web enabled enter-prices must consider an array of international economic, technology, social and legal issues, which it examines. Currently, several hundred million individuals and organizations worldwide have internet access. With its platform independent technology reach the Internet allowing company to open up new distributions challenges.

**Muskan Saini**

## **Importance Of Health**

The World Health refers to a state of complete emotional and physical well being. Health care exists to help people maintain this optimal State of health.

According to the centers for Disease Control and prevention, health costs in the United States were \$ 3.5 trillion in 2017.

However, despite this expenditure, people in the USA have a lower life expectancy then people in other developed countries. This is due to a variety of factors, including access to health care and lifestyle choices. Good health is a control handling stress and living a longer, more active life. In this article we explain the meaning of good health, the type of healthy a person need to consider, and how to

preserve good health.

**Saurabh.**

B.Com IInd year

### **Reducing Unemployment Through A Co-Operative Movement**

**Objective-** To establish a co-operative movement in a working society and analyze its benefits on society members. It also evaluative movement that provide sports team members.

This project helps us gain an understanding of the benefits of a co-operative movements support employees and their well-being in teams of education and growth, thus every organization must adopt one.

It is recommended that since a co-operative movement encourages and supports existing employees to study further and take up training to skill sets, It must be made compulsory for every establishment. To facilitate the set up of the co-operative, the project recommends aiding organizations financially in the form of loans from the co-operative banks.

**Harleen Kaur**

### **GST**

The goods and Services tan, India in a uniform tan lived on goods and services, which considers the whole of India as a market. The tan came into effect from 1st July 2017 and replaced the existing multilevel central and state tanes.

GST replaces many in indirect tenes, which were lived by both the central and state at various stages.

### **Advantage of GST**

Removing the cascading effect of tan higher threshold for GST regulations, composition, scheme for small businesses, simple online facility for GST compliance. Relatively

lesser compliance under GST defined treatment for e-commerce activities.

Increased efficiency in logistics Regulating the unorganized sections

**Muskan**

B.com. 6(Sem)

### **Impact Of Covid-19 Pandemic On Education**

The covid-19 pandemic has affected educational systems worldwide, leading to the near total closures your of schools, early childhood education and care services, universities and colleges.

Most government decided to temporarily close educational institutions in an attempt to reduce the spread of covid-19. Approximately 8.25 million learners are currently affected due to school closures wear in response to the pandemic.

In general, having fewer education options has glow globally, inpacted people with less money, while people with more money, have found education. New online programs have shifted the labour of education from schools to families and individuals and consequently, people everywhere who relied on schools rather than computers and home life have had more difficulty accessing their education.

In response to school closures, UNESW, recommended the use of distance learning programmers and open educational applications and platforms that schools and teachers can use to reach learner remotely.

**Shruti**

B.Com. 3rd.

### **Marketing**

Marketing leads of list by the enourmous efforts in brings on the revenue generation of the business. What does market look like in 2021? I see this trend containing in 2021 as we look for

more creative ways to engage customers and prospects through hyper-personalized outreach, high impact, direct mail, intimate interactive virtual experiences, and relevant educational extended importance of marketing strategy, In 2021, social media con fined new audiences for complaints and engage with customer from earlier times. The important of digital marketing for business become evidence because, digital marketing, extractives can figure out the latest social media trends and knew how to utilize than.

**Ashutosh Verma**

### **Economic and Non Economic Activities**

**Economic Activities:-** An economic activity is an activity of providing making, buying or selling of commodities or services by people to satisfy their day-to-day needs of life. Economic activities include any activities that deals with the manufacturing, distributing or utilizing of products or services

Activities that involve money or the exchange of products or services, are economic activities. The three types of economic activities are as follows :

**Business:-** This economic activity provides goods and services to satisfy human needs on a daily basis with the aim of earning profits.

**Profession:-** It can also be defined as an occupation or a professional job that offers specialized services in return for professional charges.

**Mohit**

B.Com.-II

### **STOCK MARKET**

A stock market, equity market or share market is the aggregation of buyer and sellers of stocks, which represent ownership claims on business. These may include securities listed on a public

Stock exchange as well as stock that is only traded privately such as a share of private companies which are sold to investors through equity crowd funding platforms. Investment is usually made with an investment strategy in mind.

Stock can be categorized where the company is domiciled in Switzerland and traded on the six Swiss exchange is so they may be considered as part of the Swiss stock market. For example as American depositary receipt (ADR) on U.S. stock market

**Navdeep.Sindhu.**

B.com IInd

### **Golden Rules Of Accounts**

#### **The Problem with Debit Credit Rules**

The system of debit and credit is right at the foundation of double entry system of book keeping. It is very useful, however at the same time it is very difficult to use in reality. Understanding the system of debit and credit may require a sophisticated employee. However, no company can afford such ruinous waste of cash for record keeping. It is generally done by clerical staff and people who work at the store.

Therefore, golden rules of accounting were devised. Golden rules convert complex book keeping rules into a set of principles which can be easily studied and applied. Here is how the system is applied.

There are many types of accounts like real, normal and personal. Each account type has its rule that needs to be applied to account for the transactions. The golden rules have been listed below.

### **THE GOLDEN RULES OF ACCOUNTING**

#### **1. Debit the Receiver, Credit the Giver**

This principle is used in the case of personal accounts, when a person gives something to organization, it becomes an inflow and therefore the person must be credit in the books of accounts. The converse of this is also true, which is why the receiver needs to be debited.

**2. Debit What Comes In, Credit What Goes Out** This principle is applied in case of real accounts.

**3. Debit All expenses And losses, Credit All Incomes And Gains** This rule is applied when the account in question is a nominal account.

**Tarandeep Kaur**

B .com 3rd year

### **Entity Concept in Financial Accounting**

The entity concept is one of the central tenets of accounting. An understanding of the same is therefore of paramount importance to students.

However, the entity concept came as a solution to a problem faced by earlier accounts. To understand the benefits of the solution provided, we must look at the problem first.

#### **Confusion in measurement:**

In reality a business is just another aspect of a person's life. When many people got together and start a business, it is their collective effort.

#### **Separation of concerns :**

To solve this problem, accountants created the entity concept. This was the separation of personal and professional concerns of the entrepreneur.

#### **Legal status Irrelevant :**

The separation of concerns in accounting is irrespective of the legal status of the organization. In real life, some forms of organizations like Private, limited and public limited companies are considered to be separate entities where as other forms like partnerships

and sole proprietorships are considered to be part of the owner's entity. Accounting does not make this distraction.

**Sofia**

B. Com Second year 4<sup>th</sup> sem

### **Consumer Protection Act, 1986**

**Meaning:-** Consumer Protection Act, 1986 is a social welfare legislation which was enacted as a result of widespread consumer protection movement.

#### **Right Of Consumer:**

1. Right to safety.
2. Right to be informed.
3. Right to consumer education.
4. Right to be heard.
5. Right to Redressal.

#### **Redressal Agency:**

The aims and objectives of the Act are achieved by :

- District forum
- State Commission,
- National Commission.

#### **Councils :**

- Central council.
- State Council.
- District Council.

#### **Case Studies :**

##### **Case I :**

Chetanprakash Vs MET Institute of Computer science.

##### **Case 2:**

Krishnan Kumar Bajaj Vs Pepsi co.

##### **Case 3:**

Dharandas Pritiani Vs HDFC, Ergo General Insurance company Ltd.

**Ramneet Kaur**

B. com.VI Sem

## Accounting

Accounting, also known as accountancy, is the measurement, processing and communication of financial and non financial information about economic entities such as business and corporations. Accounting, which has been called the “language of business” measures the result of an organization, economic activities and conveys this information to a variety of Stakeholders, including investors, creditors, management and regulators. Practitioners of accounting are known as accountants, The terms “accounting and financial reporting are often used as synonymous.

Accounting can be divided into several fields including financial accounting, management, accounting, tax, accounting and cost accounting.

**Navpreet**  
B.Com 4<sup>th</sup>

### SOME QUOTES

1. According to Robert Kiyosaki, “The world accounting comes from the world accountability. If you are going to be rich, you need to be accountable for your own money.
2. Accounting Dee Hock, “Making good judgements when one has complete data, facts and knowledge is not leadership. It is bookkeeping.”
3. Accounting: is possibility the most boring subject in the world. And also it could be the most confusing.  
But if you want to be rich, long term, It could be the most important subject.
4. According to warren Buffett “Accounting is the language of business.

According to Bill Russell “Concentration and mental toughness are the margins of victory.

**Mohit Bansal**  
B.com II year

## Accounting Standard

An accounting standard is a common set of principle, standards and procedures that defines the basis of financial accounting policies and practices.

Accounting standards improve the transparency of financial reporting in all Countries. In the United States the generally accepted accounting principles. (GAAP) form the act of accounting standards widely accepted for preparing financial statements. International companies follows the “International Financial reporting standards”.(IFRS) which are set by the international accounting Standards Board and as the guidelines for none U.S. GAAP companies For reporting financial statements.

**Keshav Sood**  
B.Com II year

## Job Order Costing

Job order costing is a costing method which is used to determine the cost of manufacturing each product. This costing method is usually adopted when the manufacturers produce a variety of products which are different from one another and need to calculate the cost for doing an individual job. It includes direct labour, direct materials and manufacturing overhead for the particular job.

### Importance of Job Order Costing:-

- 1.To determine the profitability of the job.
- 2.To make data-driven decisions.
- 3.To monitor machine usage and to determine the amount of overhead allocated to each asset and distribute

it fairly between the company job.

**Abhinav Ohri**  
B.COM 4<sup>th</sup> Sem

## **Women Participation In Jobs In India**

Nowadays, many companies like Amazon, Flipkart, Myntra etc are making efforts to increase its women workforce in India, through structural on boarding, Flexible work options, on the job training and other efforts. Government of India allowed women to enter national defense academy which Signifies great efforts by our government. Recent data about female labour participation tells another story. India's female labour participation has fallen rapidly, especially in Covid times. India's 21% female participation in labour is not even half of the global coverage (47%). Economic results are always better when men and women worked in gender balanced way weather at work or at home. There is a greater need on the part of government as well as our family system to make women participate in all kinds of jobs so that our country also social and economic systems have an enclave and progressive.

**Ankita Sharma**  
M. com 4<sup>th</sup> sem

## **Importance Of Education**

Education is a constitutional right of every citizen that prepares an individual to play their role as sophisticated members of society. The importance of education can be implied by habituating the lack of its existence .

The importance of education and its significance can be understood through the life of ignorant. and illiterate person, who has never had the chance to visit school and it experiencing the bame of illiteracy could value the answer to the question why is education essential factors in our life? He/ She knows the prominence and

importance of education and its changes in an individual's life.

The enormous hardship of illiteracy is its contents dependency issues. An illiterate individual depends on other for his survival. Education builds individuals build better societies and better societies build great nation.

**Mukul Puri**  
B.com II year

## **Book Keeping**

Bookkeeping is the recording of financial transactions and is the part of the process of accounting in business and other organizations. It involves preparing source documents for all transactions, operations and other events of a business. There are several standard methods of bookkeeping, including the single entry and double entry bookkeeping systems.

### **Importance of Bookkeeping:-**

Proper bookkeeping gives companies a reliable measure of their performance. It also provides information to make general strategic decisions and a benchmark for its revenue and income goals.

Many small companies don't actually hire full time accountants to work for them because of the cost. Instead, small companies generally hire book keeper outsource the job to professional firm. One important thing to note here is that many people who intend to start a new business sometimes overlook the importance of matter such as keeping records of every penny spent.

**Vaishali**  
B.com II Sem

## **Management Accounting**

Management Accounting is when a business's managers identify, analyze and interpret key information about the company's

financial circumstances, forecast and trends.

•Management Accounting is extremely important for business, because it allows them to translate hard data about their finance into reports that can be analyzed and used for strategic business decision. There are some of the important business decisions that involve management Accounting :-

- Budgeting expenses
- Forecasting sales and variable expenses
- Setting goals for the business, individual teams and departments and even specific employees
- Tracking key performance indicators to measure progress.
- Determine value for buying or selling a business or specific assets.

**Partiksha**

B.Com II year 4<sup>th</sup> sem

## SHARE MARKET

Share market is where shares are either issued or traded in. The key difference is that stock market helps you trade financial instruments like bonds, mutual funds derivatives as well as share of companies. A share market only allow trading of shares.

**Type Of Share Market:-**

**There Are Two Kinds Of Financial Market :-**

**1. Primary Market**

**2. Secondary Market**

**1.Primary Markets:-** This is the market where companies issue their shares for first time only new shares are issued in this market.

**2. Secondary Market:-** Once new securities have been sold in the primary market these shares are traded in the secondary market. This is to offer chance for investors to exit an investment and sell all shares.

**How to invest in share market**

First you need to open a trading account and a demat account to invest in share market. This trading and demat account will be linked to your saving account to facilitate smooth transfer of money and shares.

**Chetna**

B. Com II year, 4<sup>th</sup> Sem

## Uses Of Accounting Ratio In Business Decision

Ratio analysis is a good way to evaluate the financial result of your business in order to Gauge the performance. Two primary objective of every business, are profitability and solvency. Profitability is the ability of a business to make profit, while solvency is ability of a business to pay debt as they come due. There is always need to determine the financial performance of the firm for making informed decisions concerning the further deployment of resources and investment decision. This can be only come through ratio analysis. Accordingly to Ross 2009 accounting ratio are calculated on the basis of given data in Profit & loss & balance sheet. For example if closing stock is overvalued, not only the Profits will be overstated but also the financial position will appear to better Financial performance of any firm or bank can be calculated with the help of financial ratio. Ratio can provide the actual Picture of the firm financial position.

**Harpreet Kaur**

B. Com II year.

## Cost Management

Cost is defined as the monetary valuation of effort natural resources, time consumed, risk and opportunity forgone in production delivery of a good or service. It is simply put as the amount that has to be paid on given up for something to be acquired.

**Cost Can Be Managed by** 1. Cost estimation

2. Cost budgeting and

3. Cost control

### Factors Affecting Cost Management

1. Growth in information technology

2. Global and overall domestic competition

3. Growth of service and manufacturing sectors.

### Capitalise On Technology.

This is one of the methods that help in streamlining the business. The latest of technology helps in getting quality of higher productivity and keeps the employee count within the desirable range. All of this very strongly reflects in the overall cost of the business

**Time Management:** - The one who owns the business definitely knows the value of time for his/her business. However it is important to pass down, the relevance across the hierarchy of business to view the desired result.

**Inventory Management:-** one of the major cost as well as ways of generating resources is through inventories. First and foremost one needs to chalk out the inventory requirement, the quantity check that needs to be stored, vendor costs etc. as all of this helps in knowing the requirement of the business and helps avoid stocking excess inventory.

**Out Sourcing :-** Out sourcing is one way that helps take employees on third party roles especially when it is for one project.

This saves the employer taking the cost into his books.

**Priti Kumari**

B.com 4<sup>th</sup> sem

## Account

Account is the accounting process of recording transaction in a accounting system, every transaction will affect two or more accounts. The difference between the debit & credit side of an account & easy to track modify financial activity of liabilities, assets, income and expenses, etc.

### TYPE OF ACCOUNTS

According to the double entry system of bookkeeping, there are three types of accounts:-

- 1. PERSONAL ACCOUNT:** - Ledger accounts that contain transactions related to individual or other business organization with whom your business has direct transactions are known as personal accounts. Some examples of personal accounts are customer's, vendors, salary account of employees, drawings and capital accounts of owners etc.

The **Golden Rule** for personal account is debit the receiver and credits the giver

- 2. Nominal Accounts:** - Transactions related to income, expenses profit and loss is recorded under this category.

The **Golden Rule** for nominal account is debit all expenses and losses and credit all income and gains.

- 3. Real Account:-** The ledger account, which contain transactions related to the assets or liability of the business are called real account.

The **Golden Rule**, for real account is

debit what comes in and credit what goes out.

**Neha**

B.Com IV Sem

### **THE COMMERCE HIGHLIGHTS THE FOLLOWING ASPECTS IN TODAY'S WORLD.**

1. Helps accomplish human wants
2. Enhances the standard of living.
3. Empowering consumers and producers
4. Providing employment opportunities.
5. Enabling income generation for a country on the whole.
6. Driving growth in auxiliary sectors.
7. Driving industrial development.
8. Driving international trade.
9. Benefitting under-developed countries.
10. Supporting exigencies.
11. Tries to satisfy increasing human wants.
12. Increase our standard of living.
13. Links consumers and producers.
14. Expansion of aids to trade.

Kritika Ahuja

### **Economic Analysis**

In actual practice, you must have noticed that investment decisions of individuals and the institutions made in the economy set-up of a particular country. It becomes essential therefore, to understand that economy of that country at the macro level. The analysis of the state of the economy at the macro level incorporates the performance of the economy in the past, how is performing in the expected to perform in future. In other words, the performance of the company depends on the performance of the economy. If the economy is booming, income rise, demand for good increases and hence the trend to be prosperous.

trend to be prosperous. On the other hand, if the economy is in recession, the performance of the economy will be generally bad. Investors are concerned with these variables in the economy which affect the performance of the company in which they tend to invest. Study of these economic variables would give an idea about future corporate earnings and payment of dividends and interest to investors.

**Priyanka**

B.Com.IInd (4th sem)



# SHREE PANCHANAN

## 2021-2022

### PUNJABI SECTION



Teacher Editor:  
**Prof Surinderpal Singh Kang**

Student Editor:  
**Divanshi Gupta  
BAII**

Sr.No.	Title	Authored by
1.	ਸੰਪਾਦਕੀ	ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਸੁਰਿੰਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਕੰਗ
2.	ਵਿਸ਼ਾ-ਸਾਂਝੀ ਵਿਦਿਆ	ਸ਼ਰੂਤੀ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਕਰ, ਬੀ.ਸੀ.ਏ, ਸਮੈਸਟਰ-4
3.	‘ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਨੌਜਵਾਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ ਜਾਣ ਦੀ ਲਲਕ	ਕੋਮਲ, ਬੀ.ਸੀ.ਏ, ਸਮੈਸਟਰ-4
4.	ਬਾਲ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰੀ	ਮਨਵੀਰ ਕੌਰ, ਬੀ.ਸੀ.ਏ, ਸਮੈਸਟਰ-4
5.	ਤੁਰਨਾ ਹੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਹੈ	ਗੁਰਲੀਨ, ਬੀ.ਸੀ.ਏ-4
6.	ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਮਹੱਤਤਾ	ਤਰਨਦੀਪ ਕੌਰ, ਬੀ.ਕਾਮ., ਸਮੈਸਟਰ-3
7.	ਅੱਤਿਆਚਾਰ ਕਦੋਂ ਤੱਕ ?	ਬਿਊਟੀ, ਬੀ.ਸੀ.ਏ, ਸਮੈਸਟਰ--4
8.	ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨ ਸਿਰਫ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਯਾਦਦਾਸ਼ਤ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਪਦਾ ਹੈ ਨਾ ਕਿ ਸਿੱਖਣ ਨੂੰ ਉਤਸ਼ਾਹਿਤ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ	ਜਸ਼ਨ ਸਿੰਘ, ਬੀ.ਸੀ.ਏ, ਸਮੈਸਟਰ--4
9.	ਨਸ਼ਾ	ਸਿਮਰਨ ਜੀਤ ਕੌਰ, ਬੀ.ਬੀ.ਏ., ਸਮੈਸਟਰ-2
10.	ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਤਿਉਹਾਰ	ਸ਼ਰੂਤੀ, ਬੀ.ਬੀ.ਏ, ਸਮੈਸਟਰ-2
11.	ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ	ਪ੍ਰਭਜੋਤ ਸਿੰਘ, ਬੀ.ਬੀ.ਏ, ਸਮੈਸਟਰ-1
12.	ਅਰੋਗਤਾ	ਨਵਨੀਤ ਕੌਰ ਬੀ.ਸੀ.ਏ, ਸਮੈਸਟਰ--4
13.	ਮਿਲਵਰਤਨ	ਰਾਧਿਕਾ, ਬੀ.ਸੀ.ਏ, ਸਮੈਸਟਰ--4
14.	ਤਕਨੀਕੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ	ਆਰੀਅਨ ਵਰਮਾ, ਬੀ.ਬੀ.ਏ, ਸਮੈਸਟਰ-2
15.	ਸਾਡੀ ਪ੍ਰੀਖਿਆ-ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ	ਜਸਮੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ, ਬੀ.ਬੀ.ਏ, ਸਮੈਸਟਰ--2
16.	ਸਮੇਂ ਦੀ ਕਦਰ	ਰਿਚਾ, ਬੀ.ਬੀ.ਏ, ਸਮੈਸਟਰ-2
17.	ਮੇਰਾ ਰੰਗਲਾ ਪੰਜਾਬ	ਆਂਚਲ, ਬੀ.ਬੀ.ਏ, ਸਮੈਸਟਰ-2
18.	ਭਾਈ ਵੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ	ਸੁਖਵਿੰਦਰ ਕੌਰ, ਬੀ.ਬੀ.ਏ, ਸਮੈਸਟਰ-2
19.	ਨਾਰੀ ਦੀ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ	ਗੀਤਾਂਜਲੀ, ਬੀ.ਬੀ.ਏ, ਸਮੈਸਟਰ-2

## ਸੰਪਾਦਕੀ

ਇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੋਈ ਸ਼ੱਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਜੀਵਨ ਦਾ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਕੀਮਤੀ ਸਮਾਂ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਜੀਵਨ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਸੂਝ-ਬੂਝ ਨਾਲ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ। ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਇਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੀ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਦੀ ਨੀਂਹ ਰੱਖੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਜੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਸਹੀ ਤਰੀਕੇ ਨਾਲ ਕਰੇ ਤਾਂ ਹੀ ਉਸ ਦਾ ਜੀਵਨ ਸਹੀ ਮਾਰਗ ਤੇ ਚੱਲ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਰੇ, ਤੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਲਿਖਣ, ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਤੇ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਕੰਮਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਲਗਾਏ, ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਖਸ਼ੀਅਤ ਦੀ ਉਸਾਰੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਐਮ.ਡੀ. ਕਾਲਜ ਹੁਸ਼ਿਆਰਪੁਰ ਵਲੋਂ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਲਈ ਹਰੇਕ ਸਾਲ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਪੰਚਾਨਨ ਮੈਗਜ਼ੀਨ ਕੱਢਣਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੀ ਸ਼ਲਾਘਾਯੋਗ ਓਪਰਾਲਾ ਹੈ, ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਇਸ ਮੈਗਜ਼ੀਨ ਦੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਅਲੱਗ-ਅਲੱਗ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੀ ਸੂਝ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਲਿਖਤੀ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਆਪਣੇ ਮਨੋਭਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਜਾਗਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਭਵਿੱਖ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਧੀਆ ਲੇਖਕ ਬਣਨ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਮੌਕਾ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੈ, ਉਹ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੇ ਹਾਣੀ ਬਣ ਕੇ ਕਈ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਮੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਕੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹੱਲ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਸੁਝਾਅ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਇਹ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਨਿਰੋਲ ਮੌਲਿਕ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ, ਇਹਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕੁਝ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਮੌਲਿਕਤਾ ਦੀ ਘਾਟ ਕਰਕੇ ਤੇ ਵਿਆਕਰਣਕ ਉਣਚਾਈਆਂ ਕਰਕੇ ਕਾਲਜ ਮੈਗਜ਼ੀਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਛਪਣ ਤੋਂ ਰਹਿ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਹੌਅਸਲਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹਾਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਸਗੋਂ ਲਗਾਤਾਰ ਮਿਹਨਤ ਕਰਕੇ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਕਮੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੂਰ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਸੁਰਿੰਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਕੰਗ  
(ਮੁੱਖੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ)

ਵਿਸ਼ਾ-ਸਾਂਝੀ ਵਿਦਿਆ

ਵਿੱਦਿਆ ਇਕ ਚਾਨਣ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਜੇਹਾਲ ਹਨੇਰਾ।

ਹਨੇਰੇ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਉੱਨਤੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਉਹ ਇਸਤਰੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਮਰਦ। ਸਾਡੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਵਿੱਦਿਆ ਤੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ੋਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਇਸਤਰੀ ਵਿੱਦਿਆ ਵਲ ਕੋਈ ਉਚੇਚੇ ਯਤਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ। ਇਹੋ ਕਾਰਨ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਡਾ ਦੇਸ਼ ਉੱਨਤੀ ਦੀ ਦੌੜ ਵਿਚ ਕਾਫ਼ੀ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਰਹਿ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਨਾਰੀ ਜਾਤੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਦਾ ਅੱਧਾ ਭਾਗ ਹੈ। ਜੇ ਅੱਧੀ ਵਸੋਂ ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹ ਹੀ ਰਹਿ ਗਈ ਤਾਂ ਦੇਸ਼ ਉੱਨਤੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਿੱਖਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਛੂਹ, ਕਿਵੇਂ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ? ਜੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਕ ਪੁਰਸ਼ ਨੂੰ ਸਿੱਖਿਅਤ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਇਕ ਪੁਰਸ਼ ਹੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਅਤ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਜੇ ਇਕ ਨਾਰੀ ਨੂੰ, ਮਾਂ ਬਣ ਕੇ ਧੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਪੁੱਤਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਚੰਗੇ ਜਾਂ ਮੰਦੇ ਰਾਹ 'ਤੇ ਪਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ:-

“ਮੈਂ ਔਰਤ ਦੀ ਕੀ ਸਿਫਤ ਕਰਾਂ” :-

ਔਰਤ ਕੋਮਲ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਕਜ਼ਜੋਰ ਨਹੀਂ,  
ਜਨਨੀ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਸੰਭੋਗ ਦੀ ਵਸਤੂ ਨਹੀਂ,  
ਤਿਆਗ ਦੀ ਦੇਵੀ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਲਾਚਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ,  
ਘਰ ਦੀ ਸੋਭਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਪੈਰ ਦੀ ਜੁੱਤੀ ਨਹੀਂ,  
ਸਹਿਨਸ਼ੀਲਤਾ ਦੀ ਮੂਰਤ ਹੈ,  
ਘਰ ਦੀ ਧੁਰੀ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਗੁਲਾਮ ਨਹੀਂ,  
ਔਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਗੁਣਾਂ ਕਰਕੇ ਹੀ  
ਰੱਬ ਵਰਗਾ ਦਰਜਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ !

(ਨਰਿੰਦਰ ਬਾਸੀ)

ਸੁਹਜ, ਪਿਆਰ, ਮਿਲਾਪ ਕੋਮਲਤਾਸ  
ਸਹਿਨਸ਼ੀਲਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਮਿੱਠੇ ਬੋਲ ਆਦਿ ਦੇਵੀ ਗੁਣਾਂ ਦੀ  
ਦਾਤ ਕੁਦਰਤ ਨੇ ਮਰਦਾਂ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਇਸਤਰੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਧੇਰੇ  
ਬਖਸ਼ੀ ਹੈ। ਆਪਣੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਗੁਣਾਂ ਕਾਰਨ ਕਈ ਕੰਮ  
ਅਜਿਹੇ ਹਨ ਜੋ ਇਸਤਰੀ ਮਰਦ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਸੋਹਣੇ

ਨਿਭਾ ਲੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਵੇਂ-ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਏਅਰ-ਹੋਸਟੈਸ, ਸੇਲਜ਼ ਗਰਲ, ਨਰਸ ਆਦਿ ਕਾ ਕੰਮ ਜੇ ਮਰਦ ਪੜ੍ਹਿਆ ਹੋਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਔਰਤ ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਕਦੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲਦੇ। ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਘਰ ਵਿਚ ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਹਿੰਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਦੋ ਪਹੀਆਂ ਵਾਲੀ ਗੱਡੀ ਡਗਮਗਾਉਣ ਲੱਗਦੀ ਹੈ। ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹ ਹੋਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਉਹ ਪਤੀ ਦੀ ਕਮਾਈ ਨੂੰ ਸੁਚੱਜੇ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਖਰਚ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੀ। ਬਜਟ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਘਰ ਨੂੰ ਚਲਾ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਕਦੀ। ਪਤੀ ਘਰ ਦਾ ਮੁਖੀਆ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਪਤਨੀ ਸਲਾਹਕਾਰ। ਜਿਵੇਂ ਰਾਜੇ ਦਾ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ। ਇਕ ਸਿੱਖਿਅਤ ਨਾਰੀ ਹੀ ਪਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਸਮੇਂ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਯੋਗ ਸਲਾਹ ਦੇ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ। ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਵੱਡੇ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਸਿੱਧ ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਬਹੁਤਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਉੱਨਤੀ ਦਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਸੁਘੜ ਮਾਵਾਂ ਹੀ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਕ ਸਿਆਣੀ ਮਾਂ ਬੱਚੇ ਵਿਚ ਮੁੱਢ ਤੋਂ ਹੀ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਨੈਤਿਕ ਗੁਣਾਂ ਦੀ ਨੀਂਹ ਧਰਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਮਹਾਨ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਸਮਾਜ ਦੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਆਵੇ। ਕਈ ਲੋਕ ਔਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਚਾਰ ਦੀਵਾਰੀ ਵਿਚ ਬੰਦ ਰੱਖ ਕੇ ਘਰੇਲੂ ਕੰਮਾਂ ਤੱਕ ਸੀਮਿਤ ਰੱਖਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਉਹ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਵਿਰੋਧ ਵਿਚ ਕੁੱਝ ਦਲੀਲਾਂ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਇੰਦਰਾ ਗਾਂਧੀ, ਸਰੋਜਨੀ ਨਾਇਡੂ, ਰਾਣੀ ਝਾਂਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਮੈਡਮ ਕਿਉਰੋ ਜਿਹੀਆਂ ਨਾਰੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਉਦਾਹਰਣਾਂ ਸਾਡੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਯੋਗ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਤੇ ਮਰਦਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਪਛਾੜ ਕੇ ਰੱਖ ਦਿਤਾ। ਪੀ.ਵੀ ਸਿੰਧੂ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੀ ਬੈਡਮਿੰਟਨ ਖਿਡਾਰਨ ਹੈ, ਸਾਨੀਆ ਮਿਰਜ਼ਾ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੀ ਟੈਨਿਸ ਖਿਡਾਰਨ ਹੈ, ਪੀ.ਟੀ. ਉਸ਼ਾ ਇੱਕ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਐਥਲੈਟਿਕ ਦੀ ਸਰਵ ਸਰੇਸ਼ਟ ਖਿਡਾਰਨ ਹੋਣ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਉਡਣ ਪਰੀ ਦੇ ਨਾਮ ਨਾਲ ਜਾਣੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ, ਅਜਿਹੀਆਂ ਨਾਰੀਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਉਦਾਹਰਣਾਂ ਸਾਡੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ

ਹਨ ਕਿ ਨਾਰੀ ਦੇ ਗੁਣਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਸਤਰੀ ਵਿੱਦਿਆ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਨਿਖਾਰਿਆ ਜ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਸ਼ਰੁਤੀ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਕਰ

ਬੀ.ਸੀ.ਏ-4 ਸਮੈਸਟਰ

### “ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਨੌਜਵਾਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ ਜਾਣ ਦੀ ਲਲਕ”

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ, ਖਾਸ ਕਰ ਨੌਜਵਾਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਦਿਲਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨ ਤੇ ਵਸਣ ਦੀ ਲਲਕ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਉੱਸਲਵੱਟੇ ਲੈਂਦੀ ਰਹਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਇਸ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਪੂਰਤੀ ਲਈ ਉਹ ਆਪਣਾ ਸਭ ਕੁੱਝ ਦਾਅ ਤੇ ਲਾ ਕੇ ਹਰ ਢੰਗ-ਤਰੀਕਾ ਅਪਣਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਤਿਆਰ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਭਾਵੇਂ ਉਹ ਜਾਇਜ਼ ਹੋਵੇ ਜਾਂ ਅਨੈਤਿਕ, ਸੁਰਖਿਅਤ ਹੋਵੇ ਜਾਂ ਜੋਖਮ ਭਰਿਆ। ਥਾਂ-ਥਾਂ ਆਮ ਲੋਕਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਨੌਜਵਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਭੇਜਣ ਵਿਚ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਦਾਅਵਾ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਏਜੰਟਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਦੁਕਾਨਾਂ ਖੋਲ੍ਹੀਆਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕੁੱਝ ਏਜੰਟ ਜਾਂ ਏਜੰਸੀਆਂ ਤਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਹੱਦ ਤਕ ਇਮਾਨਦਾਰੀ ਨਾਲ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਤੇ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਤੋਂ ਲਾਈਸੈਂਸ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਬਹੁਤ ਠੱਗੀ ਦੇ ਅੱਡੇ ਹਨ। ਇੱਥੇ ਸਾਡੇ ਲਈ ਇਹ ਜਾਣਨਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਆਖਰ ਉਹ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਹਨ, ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰਕੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਮਲ ਵੀ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਤਨਖਾਹ ਇੰਨੀ ਘੱਟ ਮਿਲਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਦਿਨੋ-ਦਿਨ ਵਧ ਰਹੀ ਮਹਿੰਗਾਈ ਕਾਰਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਖਰਚ ਪੂਰੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੇ, ਜਿਹੜੇ ਕਿ ਵਧਦੀਆਂ ਵਿਗਿਆਨਿਕ ਸੁੱਖ-ਸਹੂਲਤਾਂ ਤੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਖਰਚੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ-ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਮਾਲ ਦੇ ਵੱਧ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਗਾਹਕ ਬਿਣਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਹੋੜ ਵਿਚ ਲੱਗੀਆਂ ਲਾਲਚੀ

ਕੰਪਨੀਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਨੀਤੀਆਂ ਕਰਕੇ ਲਗਾਤਾਰ ਵਧਦੇ ਜਾਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਦੂਜੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਖੇਤੀ ਕੋਈ ਲਾਭਦਾਇਕ ਕਿੱਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਿਹਾ ਤੇ ਕਰਜ਼ਿਆਂ ਹੇਠ ਦੱਬੇ ਕਿਸਾਨ ਖੁਦਕੁਸ਼ੀਆਂ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਮਾਇਕ ਸੰਕਟ ਭਰੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਨਿਕਲਣ ਦਾ ਇੱਕੋ ਹੱਲ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨ ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਜਦੋਂ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਕਮਾਈ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਦੇ ਘਰ ਵਧ ਰਹੀ ਖੁਸ਼ਹਾਲੀ ਵੱਲ ਦੇਖਦੇ ਹਨ, ਤਾਂ ਮਾਪੇ ਵੀ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਪੁੱਤਰ-ਧੀ ਵੀ ਕਿਸੇ ਨਾ ਕਿਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਚਲਾ ਜਾਵੇ। ਇਸਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਉਹ ਆਲੇ-ਦੁਆਲੇ ਵਿਚ ਨੌਜਵਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਦੇਖ ਕੇ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਇਸ ਵਾਤਾਵਰਨ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਹੀ ਨਿਕਲ ਜਾਵੇ।

ਕੌਮਲ

ਬੀ.ਸੀ.ਏ, ਸਮੈਸਟਰ-4

### ਬਾਲ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰੀ

ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਤੋਂ, ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਰੱਬ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ ਮੰਨਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਪਰ ਅੱਜ ਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿੱਚ, ਗਰੀਬ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਚੰਗੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ, ਜਿਥੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੂਸਰੇ ਦਾ ਰੱਬ ਮੰਨਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਹਿੱਤਾਂ ਲਈ ਆਪਣੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਵਜੋਂ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਾਉਣ ਤੋਂ ਝਿਜਕਦੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਹਨ, ਬਾਲ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਦੀ ਇਕ ਗੰਭੀਰ ਬੁਰਾਈ ਹੈ। ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦਾ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਖੂਬਸੂਰਤ ਪਲ ਬਚਪਨ ਵਿਚ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਜਿਥੇ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦਾ ਮਤਲਬ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਖੇਡਣਾ ਅਤੇ ਮਜ਼ੇ ਲੈਣਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਪਰ ਕੁਝ ਬੱਚੇ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਬਚਪਨ ਕੰਮ ਤੋਂ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਕੁਝ ਘਰ ਦੇ ਬਾਹਰ

ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ, ਮਾੜੇ ਹਾਲਾਤਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਲਈ ਤਸੀਹੇ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ, ਉਹ ਬਾਲ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰੀ ਕਾਰਨ ਸਦਾ ਲਈ ਆਪਣਾ ਬਚਪਨ ਗਵਾ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਬਾਲ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰੀ ਤੇ ਕੁਝ ਲਾਈਨਾਂ ਪੇਸ਼ ਹਨ:

“ਭੁੱਖ-ਗਰੀਬੀ ਦੁੱਖ ਦੇ ਮਾਰੇ ਕਦੇ ਨਾ ਰੋਣ ਨਿਆਣੇ,।

ਰੱਬਾ ਤੇਰੀ ਹੋਂਦ ਜੇ ਹੈਗੀ ਸਭ ਨੂੰ ਦੇ ਦੇਹ

ਭੁੱਖਾਂ-ਦੁੱਖਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਸਭ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਰੱਬਾ ਦੂਰ,

ਕਦੇ ਉਦਾਸੀ ਆਵੇ ਨਾ, ਮਨ ‘ਤੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਕਰਦੇ ਦੂਰ।

ਗੋਦੀ ਦੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਆ ਕੇ ਬੈਠਣ ਸਭ ਗਮ ਚਕਨਾ -ਚੂਰ।” ਜਿਹੜੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਆਪਣੇ ‘ਤੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦਾ ਭਵਿੱਖ ਰੱਖਦੇ ਹਨ, ਉਹੀ ਬੱਚੇ ਇਕ ਗੁੰਮਨਾਮ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਲਈ ਮਜ਼ਬੂਰ ਹਨ ਉਹ ਸਕੂਲ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਤੋਂ ਵਾਂਝੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਬਾਲ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰੀ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਮਜ਼ਬੂਰ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਬੱਚੇ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਕਤੀਸ਼ਾਲੀ ਖੁਸ਼ਬੂ ਵਰਗੇ ਹਨ, ਨਵਾਂ ਫੁੱਲ ਜਦੋਂ ਕਿ ਕੁਝ ਲੋਕ ਥੋੜ੍ਹੇ ਜਿਹੇ ਪੈਸੇ ਲਈ ਗੈਰ ਕਾਨੂੰਨੀ ਕੰਮ ਨਾਲ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਅਧਿਕਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਉਲੰਘਣਾ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਉਸੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦਾ ਭਵਿੱਖ ਖਰਾਬ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਇਹ ਲੋਕ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਨਿਰਦੋਸ਼ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਨੈਤਿਕਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਖੇਡਦੇ ਹਨ, ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਾਲ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਚਾਉਣਾ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੇ ਹਰ ਨਾਗਰਿਕ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਇਸ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸਮੱਸਿਆ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਲੰਬੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਤੋਂ ਚੱਲ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਜੜੋਂ ਉਖਾੜ ਸੁੱਟਣ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਹੈ, ਨਾਬਾਲਗ ਬੱਚੇ ਘਰੇਲੂ ਨੌਕਰਾਂ ਵਜੋਂ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਉਹ ਹੋਟਲ, ਫੈਕਟਰੀਆਂ, ਦੁਕਾਨਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਨਿਰਮਾਣ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਥਾਵਾਂ ‘ਤੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦੇ ਦਿਖਾਈ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਬਾਲ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਖਤਮ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ, ਗਰੀਬੀ ਨੂੰ ਖਤਮ ਕਰਨਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ

ਹੈ, ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਭੋਜਨ ਮੁਹੱਈਆ ਕਰਵਾਉਣਾ, ਇਸ ਦੇ ਲਈ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਕੁਝ ਠੋਸ ਕਦਮ ਚੁੱਕਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਮਨਵੀਰ ਕੌਰ

ਕਲਾਸ ਬੀ.ਸੀ.ਏ 4 ਸੈਮ

ਤੁਰਨਾ ਹੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਹੈ

ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੁਦਰਤ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਜੋ ਤਾਜ਼ ਦੇ ਪੱਤੇ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਮਿਲਦੇ ਹਨ, ਉਹਨਾਂ ਪੱਤਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਹਰ ਇੱਕ ਨੂੰ ਸਵੀਕਾਰ ਕਰਨਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਜਦੋਂ ਉਹ ਪੱਤੇ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਹੱਥ ਵਿੱਚ ਆ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਖਿਡਾਰੀ ਖੁਦ ਤਹਿ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਪੱਤਿਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਖੇਡਣਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਬਾਜ਼ੀ ਜਿੱਤ ਸਕੇ ?

ਇਕ ਵਾਰ ਲਖਨਊ ਤੋਂ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਰੇਲ ਗੱਡੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੁਝ ਬਦਮਾਸ਼ ਵੀ ਚੜ੍ਹੇ ਸਨ। ਬਦਮਾਸ਼ਾਂ ਨੇ ਗੱਡੀ ਲੁੱਟਣ ਦਾ ਮਨ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਅਤੇ ਮੁਸਾਫਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਲੁੱਟਣਾ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਲੋਕ ਡਰਦੇ ਮਾਰੇ ਜੋ ਕੁਝ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਕੋਲ ਸੀ, ਬਦਮਾਸ਼ਾਂ ਦੇ ਹਵਾਲੇ ਕਰਨ ਲੱਗੇ। ਪਰ ਬਦਮਾਸ਼ਾਂ ਨੇ ਵੇਖਿਆ ਕਿ ਡੱਬੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਕ 23 ਕੁ ਵਰ੍ਹਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਲੜਕੀ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਗਲੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਹਿਨੀ ਹੋਈ ਜੰਜੀਰ ਦੇਣ ਤੋਂ ਇਨਕਾਰ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਗੁੰਡੇ ਬਦਮਾਸ਼ਾਂ ਲਈ ਬੜੀ ਨਮੋਸ਼ੀ ਵਾਲੀ ਗੱਲ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਨਿਹੱਥੀ ਲੜਕੀ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੰਗਾਰੇ। ਬਦਮਾਸ਼ਾਂ ਨੇ ਲੜਕੀ ਨੂੰ ਗੱਡੀ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਚੁੱਕ ਕੇ ਥੱਲੇ ਸੁੱਟ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਉਧਰੋਂ ਦੂਜੇ ਪਾਸਿਉਂ ਵੀ ਇਕ ਟਰੇਨ ਆ ਰਹੀ ਸੀ ਜੋ ਉਸ ਲੜਕੀ ਦੇ ਪੈਰ ਉੱਤੇ ਨਿਕਲ ਗਈ, ਭਾਵੇਂ ਉਸ ਲੜਕੀ ਦੀ ਜਾਨ ਬਚ ਗਈ ਪਰ ਇਸ ਘਟਨਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਸਦਾ ਪੈਰ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਇਹ ਲੜਕੀ ਕੌਣ ਸੀ ?

ਇਹ ਲੜਕੀ ਕੋਈ ਹੋਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਬਲਕਿ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਪੱਧਰ ਦੀ ਵਾਲੀਵਾਲ ਖਿਡਾਰਨ ਅਰੁਣਿਮਾ ਸਿਨਹਾ ਸੀ। ਇਹ ਘਟਨਾ 11 ਅਪ੍ਰੈਲ 2011 ਨੂੰ ਵਾਪਰੀ, ਜਿਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਇਸ ਖਿਡਾਰਨ ਦੀ ਉਮਰ ਸਿਰਫ਼ 23 ਵਰ੍ਹਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਸੀ।

ਸਾਢੇ ਚਾਰ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਦੇ ਏਮਜ਼ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਰੁਣਿਮਾ ਦਾ ਇਲਾਜ ਚੱਲਿਆ, ਉਸਨੂੰ ਅਹਿਸਾਸ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਜੇਕਰ ਮਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੁਝ ਕਰ ਗੁਜ਼ਾਰਨ ਦੀ ਚਾਹਤ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਕੋਈ ਅੜਿੱਕਾ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਚਿਰ ਰਸਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਰੋਕ ਸਕਦਾ। ਇਲਾਜ ਕਰਵਾਉਣ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਜਦੋਂ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਹਸਪਤਾਲ ਤੋਂ ਛੁੱਟੀ ਮਿਲੀ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਸਿੱਧੀ ਮਾਊਂਟ ਐਵਰੈਸਟ ਵਿਜੇਤਾ ਬੇਚੰਦਰੀਪਾਲ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲੀ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਨਾਲ ਆਪਣੇ ਦਿਲ ਦੀਗੱਲ ਸਾਂਝੀ ਕੀਤੀ। “ਮੈਂ ਇੱਕ ਲੱਤ ਨਾਲ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਿੱਤਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ ਹਾਂ” ਕਮਾਲ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਬੇਚੰਦਰੀਪਾਲ ਨੂੰ ਨਿੱਜੀ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਜਾਣਦੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ, ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਉਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਅਖ਼ਬਾਰਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਿਆ ਸੀ। ਬੇਚੰਦਰੀਪਾਲ ਵੀ ਆਖਿਰ ਉਸਦੇ ਦ੍ਰਿੜ੍ਹ ਇਰਾਦੇ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝ ਗਈ, ਅਰੁਣਿਮਾ ਨੇ ਪਹਾੜ ਤੇ ਚੜ੍ਹਨ ਦੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਨਹਿਰੂ ਇੰਸਟੀਚਿਊਟ ਆਫ਼ ਮਾਊਂਟੇਨੀਮਾਰਿੰਗ ਉਤਰਕਾਸ਼ੀ ਤੋਂ ਲਈ ਸੀ। ਬੇਚੰਦਰੀਪਾਲ ਦੀ ਅਗਵਾਈ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਸਨੇ ਇਕ ਵਰ੍ਹਾ ਕਰੜੀ ਟਰੇਨਿੰਗ ਲਈ ਅਤੇ ਫਿਰ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਉਚੀ ਚੋਟੀ ਸਰ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਤੁਰ ਪਈ 52 ਦਿਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਖ਼ਤਰਨਾਕ ਯਾਤਰਾ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਆਖਿਰ ਅਰੁਣਿਮਾ ਸਿਨਹਾ 21 ਮਈ 2013 ਦੇ ਸਵੇਰ 10:55 ਵਜੇ ਮਾਊਂਟ ਐਵਰੈਸਟ ਤੇ ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਦਾ ਤਿਰੰਗਾ ਲਹਿਰਾਉਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਾਮਯਾਬ ਹੋ ਗਈ। ਇਸ ਇਕ ਪੈਰ ਵਾਲੀ ਲੜਕੀ ਦਾ ਜਨੂੰਨ ਅਤੇ ਜ਼ੋਸ ਦੇਖੇ ਜਦੋਂ ਇਹ ਮੰਜ਼ਿਲ 'ਤੇ ਪਹੁੰਚਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਸੀ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਸਮੇਂ ਇਸਦਾ ਆਕਸੀਜਨ ਵਾਲਾ ਸਿਲੰਡਰ

ਲਗਭਗ ਖਤਮ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ, ਜਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਖ਼ਤਰਾ ਵੱਧ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ, ਵਾਪਸ ਆਉਣ ਦੀ ਸਲਾਹ ਨਾ ਮੰਨ ਕੇ ਇਸ ਜਨੂੰਨੀ ਕੁੜੀ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਮੰਜਲ 'ਤੇ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਕੇ ਦਮ ਲਿਆ।

ਇੱਕ ਪੈਰ ਨਾਲ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਉੱਚੀ ਸਰ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੀ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੀ ਇਸ ਕੁੜੀ ਨੂੰ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇ ਸਾਬਕਾ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰਪਤੀ ਡਾ.ਏ. ਪੀ. ਜੇ ਅਬਦੁਲ ਕਲਾਮ ਨੇ 10 ਅਗਸਤ 2013 ਨੂੰ ਸਨਮਾਨਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ। ਅਰੁਣਿਮਾ ਸਿਨਹਾ ਨੂੰ ਤੇਨਜਿੰਗ ਨਾਰਗੇ, ਸਲਾਮ ਇੰਜੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਉਚ ਕੋਟੀ ਦੇ ਐਵਾਰਡ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਜਾ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਹਨ, ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਮਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਪਬਲਿਸ਼ਰ ਕੰਪਨੀ 'ਪੈਂਗੁਇਨ' ਇਸਦੀ ਜੀਵਨੀ ਬਾਰੇ ਕਿਤਾਬ ਛਾਪ ਚੁੱਕੀ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਕਿਤਾਬ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ "Born again on the Mountain" (ਅਰੁਣਿਮਾ ਸਿਨਹਾ) ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਕਿਤਾਬ ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਲਈ ਬਹਾਦਰੀ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਾਲ ਹੈ, ਤੇ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਣਾਯੋਗ ਹੈ। ਅਰੁਣਿਮਾ ਸਿਨਹਾ ਦੀ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਬੁਲੰਦ ਹੌਂਸਲੇ ਅਤੇ ਦ੍ਰਿੜ ਇਰਾਦੇ ਅਤੇ ਆਤਮ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ ਦੀ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਹੀ। ਅਰੁਣਿਮਾ ਦੀ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਤੋਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਕਵੀ ਜਗਤਾਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਲਿਖੀਆਂ ਸਤਰਾਂ ਚੇਤੇ ਆਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ:-

ਜੇ ਘਰਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਤੁਰ ਪਏ ਹੋ ਦੋਸਤੋ,

ਮੁਸ਼ਕਿਲਾਂ ਤੇ ਔਕੜਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਨਾ ਡਰੋ।

ਜਦ ਰੁਕੋਂ ਤਾਂ ਲਕਸ਼ ਬਣ ਕੇ ਹੀ ਰੁਕੋ,

ਜਦ ਤੁਰੋ ਤਾਂ ਰੋਸ਼ਨੀ ਵਾਂਗੂੰ ਤੁਰੋ।

ਸੋ ਅੰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਆਪਣਾ

ਮਿਹਨਤ, ਦ੍ਰਿੜਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਆਪਣੀ ਮੰਜ਼ਿਲ ਵੱਲ ਵੱਧਦਾ ਹੈ, ਉਹ ਆਪਣਾ ਨਾਮ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ 'ਚ ਚਮਕਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਮੁਸੀਬਤਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਬੜੀ

ਦਲੇਰੀ ਨਾਲ ਲੜਦਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਦੂਜਿਆਂ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਨਾ ਬਣ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਅਰੁਣਿਮਾ ਸਿਨਹਾ ਅੱਜ ਮੋਟੀਵੇਸ਼ਨਲ ਸਪੀਕਰ, ਮਾਊਂਟਐਵਰਸਟ ਸਰ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੀ, ਪਦਮ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਅਵਾਰਡ ਵਾਲੀਵਾਲ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਖਿਡਾਰਣ, ਰਾਣੀ ਲਕਸ਼ਮੀ ਬਾਈ ਅਵਾਰਡੀ ਅੱਜ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਲਈ ਇੱਕ ਮਿਸਾਲ ਹੈ।

ਗੁਰਲੀਨ

ਬੀ.ਸੀ. ਏ, ਸਮੈਸਟਰ-4

### ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਮਹੱਤਤਾ

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਆਰੀਆ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਆਰੰਭ ਸੌਰਸ਼ੈਨੀ ਅਪਭ੍ਰੰਸ਼ ਤੋਂ ਹੋਇਆ ਮੰਨਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਇਸਦੀ ਧੁਨੀ-ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਅਤੇ ਰੂਪ-ਵਿਧਾਨ ਦੋਹਾਂ ਉੱਤੇ ਮੁੱਢਲੀਆਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ, ਖਾਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਪਾਲੀ ਅਤੇ ਆਦਿ-ਆਰੀਆ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਪੁਰਾਤਨ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਅਤੇ ਦਾਰਸ਼ਨਿਕ ਆਧਾਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਇੱਕ ਨਿਰੰਤਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਕਲਾਸੀਕਲ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀਆਂ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਤਾਵਾਂ :-

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਭਾਰਤ ਅਤੇ ਪਾਕਿਸਤਾਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਬੋਲੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇ ਕਰੀਬ ਢਾਈ ਕਰੋੜ ਨਾਗਰਿਕਾਂ ਦੀ 'ਮਾਤਾ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ' ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਰਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ, ਕਾਲਜਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਇੱਕ ਮਾਧਿਅਮ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਜੋਂ ਵੀ ਵਰਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦੀ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਮੁੱਖ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਤਾ ਇਸਦੀ ਤਿੰਨ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਸਵਰ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਉੱਚ, ਮੱਧਮ ਅਤੇ ਨੀਵਾਂ ਸਵਰ ਹਨ। ਧੁਨੀ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਤੋਂ, ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉੱਚ-ਉਤਰਾਅ, ਮੱਧ-ਉਤਰਾਅ ਅਤੇ

ਬਹੁਤ ਘੱਟ-ਆਉਟਲਾਈਨ ਰੂਪ-ਰੇਖਾ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਰਣਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ, ਜੋ ਦੋ ਨਿਰੰਤਰ ਅੱਖਰਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਅਨੁਭਵ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਦੂਸਰੀ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਡੀ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਤਾ ਇਸ ਵਿਚਲੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਵੱਡੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਹੈ, ਖਾਸ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਪੁਰਾਤਨ ਸਥਾਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਉਤਪੰਨ ਹੋਏ ਨਾਂਵਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣਾਂ, ਅਤੇ ਸਵਰ (ਜੀਭ ਦੇ ਸਿਖਰ ਤੋਂ ਤਾਲੂ ਤੱਕ ਉਚਾਰੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਆਵਾਜ਼) ਅਜਿਹੇ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾਤਰ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਪੱਛਮੀ ਪੁਰਾ-ਆਰੀਅਨ ਸਭਿਅਤਾਵਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਿਲਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਪੁਰਾਣੀਆਂ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਨਾਥ ਯੋਗੀ ਕਾਲ ਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਜੋ ਕਿ ਨੌਵੀਂ ਤੋਂ ਚੌਦਵੀਂ ਸਦੀ ਦੀ ਹੈ, ਜਦੋਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ, ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਲਹਿਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਖ ਕੇਂਦਰ ਸੀ। ਬਣਤਰ ਦੇ ਪੱਖੋਂ, ਇਹਨਾਂ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਸੌਰਸ਼ੈਨੀ ਅਪਭ੍ਰੰਸ਼ ਦੇ ਨੇੜੇ ਹੈ, ਹਾਲਾਂਕਿ ਬੋਲਚਾਲ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਅਤੇ ਲਿੰਗੂਆਂ ਫ੍ਰੈਂਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਵਲੀ ਅਤੇ ਲੈਅ ਉੱਤੇ ਡੂੰਘਾ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਹੈ।

ਸੂਫੀ ਸੰਤਾਂ ਨੇ 11 ਵੀਂ ਅਤੇ 14 ਵੀਂ ਸਦੀ ਦੇ ਵਿਚਕਾਰ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਈ ਅਤੇ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਅੰਦੋਲਨ ਦੀ ਅਗਵਾਈ ਕੀਤੀ। ਉਹ ਮੁੱਖ ਧਾਰਾ ਦੇ ਕੱਟੜਵਾਦ ਦੇ ਵਿਰੁੱਧ ਹੋਂਦ ਦੀ ਵਿਚਾਰਧਾਰਾ 'ਤੇ ਜ਼ੋਰ ਦੇਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਇੱਕ ਯੋਗੀ ਵਾਂਗ ਸੀ। ਕਲਾਸੀਕਲ ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣਵਾਦ ਵਿੱਚ ਇੱਕ ਯੋਗੀ ਅਤੇ ਰੂੜੀਵਾਦੀ ਇਸਲਾਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੂਫੀ ਸੀ। ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਤਬਦੀਲੀ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਵਿਆਪਕ ਸੀ। ਯੋਗੀ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਪਰੰਪਰਾ ਦੇ ਅੰਦਰ ਹੀ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦੇ ਸਨ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ

ਗੈਰ-ਦੋਸਤਾਨਾਂ ਰੂਪ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਵਿਧਾਨ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਅਮੀਰ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਰਹੀ। ਸੂਫੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਵਲੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਅਧਿਆਤਮਿਕ ਸੁਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਛੱਡ ਕੇ, ਹਰ ਚੀਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਇੱਕ ਨਵੇਂ ਤਰੀਕੇ ਨਾਲ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕਰਨਾ ਪਿਆ, ਸੂਫੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਸਿੱਧ ਲੋਕ ਪੱਧਰ 'ਤੇ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਈ ਸਿੱਖਿਆਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਥਾਪਨਾ ਕੀਤੀ। ਕਈ ਤਰੀਕਿਆਂ ਨਾਲ, ਉਹ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਾ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਕਵੀ ਸੀ, ਜਿਸ ਦੇ ਸਹਿਤ ਦੀ ਯੋਗੀ ਪਰੰਪਰਾ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਰੀ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਮਾਨਸਿਕ ਅਧਿਆਤਮਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਜੀਵਨ ਦੇ ਹਰ ਪਹਿਲੂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪ੍ਰਵੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ।

ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ (1469-1539) ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ, ਸਾਹਿਤ ਅਤੇ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਦੇ ਪਿਤਾਮਾ ਹਨ। ਹਰ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ, ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਪੁਰਾਣੀ, ਸ਼ਬਦਾਵਲੀ ਬਣਤਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਲੰਕਾਰਿਕ ਮਾਨਸਿਕ ਚਿੱਤਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਦਲ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਉਸਨੇ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਈ-ਪਾਠ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਸਾਲੀ ਅਲੰਕਾਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਦਮ ਦਰ ਕਦਮ ਸਮਝਾਇਆ। ਬੋਲਚਾਲ ਦੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਬਲ 'ਤੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ ਦਾ ਇੱਕ ਉੱਚ ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਅਧਿਆਤਮਿਕ ਉਪਦੇਸ਼ ਰਚਿਆ।

ਭਾਸ਼ਾ : ਸ਼ਾਸਤਰੀ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀਕੋਣ ਤੋਂ, ਪੰਜਾਬ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਧਰਮ-ਨਿਰਪੱਖ ਅਤੇ ਸੁਹਜਵਾਦੀ ਜੀਵਨ ਢੰਗ ਵਿੱਚ ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਸਿੱਖਿਆਵਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਰ ਚਲੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। 20 ਵੀਂ ਸਦੀ ਦੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਤੋਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਰਾਜਨੀਤਿਕ ਲਹਿਰਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਹਨ, ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਤਿਹਾਸਿਕ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਿਆ ਕਾਰਨ ਖੰਡਿਤ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ, ਸਾਹਿਤ ਅਤੇ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ

ਹੁਣ ਤੱਕ ਸਾਰੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਵਿਰਾਸਤ ਸੀ।

ਤਰਨਦੀਪ ਕੌਰ

ਬੀ.ਕਾਮ., ਸਮੈਸਟਰ-3

ਅੱਤਿਆਚਾਰ ਕਦੋਂ ਤੱਕ?

ਅੱਜ ਕੱਲ੍ਹ ਔਰਤਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਅੱਤਿਆਚਾਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਘਟਨਾਵਾਂ ਆਮ ਹੋ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ। ਅਜਿਹਾ ਕੋਈ ਦਿਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਬੀਤਿਆ ਜਦ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਕੋਣੇ 'ਤੇ ਔਰਤਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਅੱਤਿਆਚਾਰ ਦੀ ਘਟਨਾ ਦੀ ਖ਼ਬਰ ਨਾ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਹੋਵੇ। ਅੱਤਿਆਚਾਰ ਵੀ ਇੱਕ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਕੇ ਇੱਕ ਇਨਸਾਨੀਅਤ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਰਮ-ਸਾਰ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ, ਬਲਾਤਕਾਰ (ਰੇਪ) ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਗੈਂਗ ਰੇਪ ਦੀ ਘਟਨਾਵਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਹੁਣ ਆਮ ਹੋ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਹੈਰਾਨ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੀ ਗੱਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਛੇ ਸਾਲ, ਅੱਠ ਸਾਲ ਜਾਂ ਗਿਆਰਾਂ ਸਾਲ ਦੀਆਂ ਮਾਸੂਮ ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹੀ ਹੈਵਾਨੀਅਤ ਦੀ ਘਟਨਾ ਵਾਪਰ ਦੀ ਹੈ। ਭਲਾ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਮਾਸੂਮ ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਰਾਖਸ਼ਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੀ ਦਿਸਦਾ ਹੈ? ਇਹ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਡੀ ਸਮਝ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਹੈ। ਜਵਾਨ ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਇਹ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੀ ਪੁਸ਼ਾਕ ਅਤੇ ਚਰਿੱਤਰ ਤੋਂ ਉਕਸਾਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਇਹ ਤਰਕ ਤਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਮਾਸੂਮਾਂ ਤੇ ਲਾਗੂ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ। ਜੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਜੜ੍ਹ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਾਈਏ ਤਾਂ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਵਾਰਦਾਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਕਈ ਕਾਰਨ ਹਨ। ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਸ਼ਰੇਆਮ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਡਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਨਸ਼ਾ ਹੈ। ਜੋ ਕੀ ਬਜ਼ਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼ਰੇਆਮ ਬੇਪਰਵਾਹ ਵਿਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਤੇ ਦੂਜਾ ਵੱਡਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਟੀ.ਵੀ ਤੇ ਸ਼ੋਸ਼ਲ ਮੀਡੀਆ 'ਤੇ ਫੈਲੀ ਹੋਈ ਲਚਰਤਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੈਂਸਰ ਬੋਰਡ ਵੀ ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀ ਸੋਚ ਕੇ ਪਾਸ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਤੀਜੀ ਗੱਲ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕੀ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਸਾਡੇ

ਪਵੇਗਾ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨੈਤਿਕ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਆਪ ਆਪਣੇ ਘਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਦੇਣੀ ਪਵੇਗੀ। ਤਦ ਹੀ ਅਜਿਹੀਆਂ ਘਟਨਾਵਾਂ ਰੁਕਣਗੀਆਂ, ਘਟਨਾ ਹੋਣ ਤੇ ਬਾਅਦ ਕੈਡਲ ਮਾਰਚ ਕੱਢਣ ਨਾਲ ਕੁਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣ ਵਾਲਾ।

ਬਿਊਟੀ

ਬੀ.ਸੀ.ਏ, ਸਮੈਸਟਰ-4

“ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨ ਸਿਰਫ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਯਾਦਦਾਸ਼ਤ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਪਦਾ ਹੈ ਨਾ ਕਿ ਸਿੱਖਣ ਨੂੰ ਉਤਸ਼ਾਹਿਤ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ

ਹਰੇਕ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਸਕੂਲੀ ਜੀਵਨ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਅਤੇ ਉੱਚ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਲਈ ਵੀ ਕਈ ਤਿਮਾਹੀ ਟੈਸਟਾਂ, ਅਰਧ ਸਾਲਾਨਾ ਪ੍ਰੀਖਿਆਵਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਅੰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਾਲਾਨਾ ਪ੍ਰੀਖਿਆਵਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਲੰਘਣਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਪ੍ਰੀਖਿਆਵਾਂ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਨਤੀਜਾ ਦਿੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਜੇਕਰ ਕੋਈ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਸਿੱਖਣ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਿਆ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਗਲੇ ਪੱਧਰ ਤੱਕ ਜਾਣ ਲਈ ਤਿਆਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਪਰ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ, ਅਜਿਹੀਆਂ ਉਦਾਹਰਣਾਂ ਹਨ ਜਦੋਂ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਟੈਸਟ ਪਾਸ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਪਿਛਲੀ ਜਮਾਤ ਤੋਂ ਕੁਝ ਵੀ ਹਾਸਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ। ਇਸ ਲਈ, ਇਹ ਇੱਕ ਬਹਿਸ ਵਾਲਾ ਵਿਸ਼ਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕੀ ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨ ਸਿਰਫ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਯਾਦਦਾਸ਼ਤ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਪਦਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਗਿਆਨ ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ।

ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨਾਂ ਲਈ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਿਰਫ, ਕਲਾਸ ਦੇ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਹੀ ਵਿਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਜੋ ਕੁਝ ਵੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਿਆ ਹੈ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਲਿਖਣ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇੱਕ ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨ ਇਹ ਜਾਇਜ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਠਹਿਰਾ ਸਕਦਾ

ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇੱਕ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਅਸਲ ਜੀਵਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਗਿਆਨ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਲਾਗੂ ਕਰੇਗਾ। ਨਾਲ ਹੀ, ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਸੀਮਤ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਢਾਂਚਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਟੈਸਟ ਪੇਪਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੁੱਛੇ ਗਏ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਂ ਸੀਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਅੰਦਰ ਲਿਖਣ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ, ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨਾਂ ਲਈ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਿੰਨੀ ਜਲਦੀ ਹੋ ਸਕੇ ਇਸ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਜੋ ਕੁਝ ਵੀ ਯਾਦ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਲਿਖਣ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ, ਇਹ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਗਿਆਨ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਪਦਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ।

ਟੈਸਟ ਪੇਪਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੁੱਛੇ ਗਏ ਸਾਰੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਕਿਤਾਬ ਵਿੱਚ ਧਾਰਨਾਵਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਅਧਾਰਤ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਇਸਦਾ ਅਸਲ ਜੀਵਨ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਥਿਤੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਕੋਈ ਸਿੱਧਾ ਸਬੰਧ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਰੋਜ਼ਾਨਾ ਜੀਵਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਾਹਮਣਾ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਥੋੜ੍ਹੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਲਈ ਹੀ ਯਾਦ ਰੱਖਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨ ਖ਼ਤਮ ਹੋਣ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ, ਉਹ ਅਗਲੀ ਪ੍ਰੀਖਿਆ ਲਈ ਨਵੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਸਿੱਖਣਾ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕਰ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਇਸ ਲਈ ਉਹ ਜੋ ਪੜ੍ਹਿਆ ਹੈ, ਉਸ ਤੋਂ ਸਿੱਖਣ ਦੇ ਯੋਗ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੇ। ਦੂਜੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਪ੍ਰੀਖਿਆਵਾਂ ਹੀ ਇਹ ਵਿਸ਼ਲੇਸ਼ਣ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਇੱਕ ਮਾਪਦੰਡ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਕੀ ਇੱਕ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੇ ਅਗਲੇ ਪੱਧਰ ਲਈ ਤਿਆਰ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਕੁਝ ਲੋਕ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਜੇਕਰ ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨ ਕਿਤਾਬ ਦੇ ਸੰਕਲਪਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਆਧਾਰਿਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਹਨ, ਤਾਂ ਹੁਨਰ ਅਤੇ ਗਿਆਨ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਣਾ ਅਸਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਿਲ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ। ਇੱਕ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਹਾਸਲ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।

ਇਸ ਲਈ, ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਜੋ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ

ਉਸ ਤੋਂ ਸਮੁੱਚੇ ਸਿੱਖਣ ਦਾ ਵਿਸ਼ਲੇਸ਼ਣ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰੀਖਿਆ ਕਰਤਾ ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਪੁੱਛਣ ਲਈ ਬਦਲਾਅ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਨਵਾਂ ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨ ਪੈਟਰਨ ਅਪਣਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਜਸ਼ਨ ਸਿੰਘ

ਬੀ.ਸੀ.ਏ-4 ਸਮੈਸਟਰ 2

ਨਸ਼ਾ

ਨਸ਼ਾ ਰੰਗਲਾ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਾਰਾ ਫਿੱਕਾ ਪੈ ਗਿਆ  
ਬਸ ਮੱਥੇ ਤੇ ਕਲੰਕ ਵਾਲਾ ਟਿੱਕਾ ਪਹਿ ਗਿਆ,  
ਰੁਲ ਗਈ ਜਵਾਨੀ ਦੁੱਧ ਮੱਖਣ ਨਾਲ ਪਾਲੀ,  
ਰੰਗ ਚਿਹਰੇ ਵਾਲਾ ਚੋਖਾ ਮਾਰਾ ਚਿੱਟਾ ਲੈ ਗਿਆ..  
ਹਨੇਰੀ ਨਸ਼ਿਆ ਦੀ ਕਰਕੇ ਅਟੈਕ ਬੈਠ ਗਈ,  
ਜੇਬਾਂ ਸਭਨਾਂ ਦੀ 'ਚ ਨਾਗਣੀ ਬਲੈਕ ਬੈਠ ਗਈ,  
ਦੱਸੋ ਕਿੱਥੋਂ ਵਧੂ ਫੁੱਲੂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦਾ ਇਹ ਬੂਟਾ ?  
ਜਿਹਦੀ ਜੜ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਸਦਾ ਲਈ ਸਮੈਕ ਬੈਠ ਗਈ....

ਸਿਗਰਟ, ਬੀੜੀ, ਜਰਦਾ, ਦਾਰੂ,

ਬਣੇ ਨਸ਼ੇੜੀ ਸਾਰੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਾਰੂ,

ਭੁੱਕੀ, ਡੋਡੇ, ਖਾਣ, ਅਫੀਮਾਂ,

ਮੈਡੀਕਲ ਨਸ਼ਾ ਸਿਹਤ ਤੇ ਮਾਰੂ...

ਜਨਤਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਸ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਰੇਆਮ ਵਿਕਦਾ,  
ਬਿਨਾਂ ਨਸ਼ੇ ਤੋਂ ਗੱਭਰੂ ਵੀ ਕੋਈ ਕੋਈ ਟਿਕਦਾ,  
ਲੱਗੀ ਰਹਿੰਦੀ ਭੀੜ ਨਿੱਤ ਠੇਕਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਉਤੇ,  
ਕੋਈ ਖੇਡ ਦੇ ਮੈਦਾਨ 'ਚ ਵਿਰਲਾ ਹੀ ਦਿੱਸਦਾ!

ਕਿਉ ਵਧੀਕੀ ਨਸ਼ਿਆ ਦੀ ਚੁੱਪਚਾਪ ਅਸੀਂ ਸਹੀਏ ?  
 ਕਿਉ ਵਿਰਾਸਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਲ ਨਿੱਤ ਬਲੀਆਂ 'ਚ ਦੇਈਏ ?  
 ਨਵਾਂ ਕਰਕੇ ਆਗਾਜ਼, ਅਸੀਂ ਚੁਕਾਂਗੇ ਆਵਾਜ਼,  
 ਨਸ਼ਾ ਮੁਕਤ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਾਲਾ ਬੀੜਾ ਅਸੀਂ ਲਈਏ.....

ਸਿਮਰਨ ਜੀਤ ਕੌਰ  
 ਬੀ ਬੀ ਏ.-2 ਸੈਮ

### ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਤਿਉਹਾਰ

ਭਾਰਤ ਤਿਉਹਾਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਦੇਸ਼ ਹੈ ਕੁਝ ਤਿਉਹਾਰ ਸਾਡੇ  
 ਇਤਿਹਾਸਕ ਵਿਰਸੇ ਨਾਲ ਸਬੰਧਿਤ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਕੁਝ  
 ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਵਿਰਸੇ ਨਾਲ ਦੀਵਾਲੀ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਰ ਸਾਲ  
 ਮਨਾਇਆ ਜਾਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਇੱਕ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਤਿਉਹਾਰ  
 ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦਾ ਸਬੰਧ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇ ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਵਿਰਸੇ ਨਾਲ ਵੀ ਹੈ  
 ਅਤੇ ਇਤਿਹਾਸਕ ਵਿਰਸੇ ਨਾਲ ਵੀ।

ਘਰ ਦੀ ਸਫ਼ਾਈ- ਇਸ ਸਾਲ ਅਸੀਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਘਰ  
 ਵਿੱਚ ਦੀਵਾਲੀ ਬੜੀ ਧੂਮ-ਧਾਮ ਨਾਲ ਮਨਾਈ ਦੀਵਾਲੀ  
 ਤੋਂ ਕੁਝ ਦਿਨ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਹੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਘਰ ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਕਮਰਿਆਂ  
 ਨੂੰ ਅੰਦਰੋਂ-ਬਾਹਰੋਂ ਸਾਫ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਤੇ ਰੰਗ ਰੋਗਨ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ  
 ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਸਾਰੇ ਘਰ ਨੂੰ ਇੱਕ ਨਵਾਂ ਰੂਪ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ।

ਇਤਿਹਾਸਕ ਪਿਛੋਕੜ- ਕਿ ਇਸ ਦਿਨ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰਾਮ  
 ਚੰਦਰ ਜੀ ਚੌਦਾਂ ਸਾਲਾਂ ਦਾ ਬਨਵਾਸ ਕੱਟ ਕੇ ਰਾਵਣ ਨੇ  
 ਮਾਰ ਵਾਪਸ ਅਯੋਧਿਆ ਪਹੁੰਚੇ ਸਨ ਉਸ ਦਿਨ ਦੀ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ  
 ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਦੀਪਮਾਲਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਸੀ ਤੇ ਉਸ ਦਿਨ ਯਾਦ ਵਿੱਚ  
 ਅੱਜ ਵੀ ਇਹ ਤਿਉਹਾਰ ਮਨਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦਿਨ  
 ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਦੇ ਛੇਵੇਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਹਰਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਜੀ ਜਹਾਂਗੀਰ ਦੀ  
 ਨਜ਼ਰਬੰਦੀ ਤੋਂ ਰਿਹਾਅ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਆਏ ਸਨ।

ਉਸ ਦਿਨ ਦੀ ਯਾਦ ਵਿੱਚ ਤਿਉਹਾਰ ਮਨਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ  
 ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿੱਚ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਦੀ ਦੀਵਾਲੀ  
 ਦੇਖਣ ਯੋਗ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ :

“ਦਾਲ ਰੋਟੀ ਘਰ ਦੀ ਦੀਵਾਲੀ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਦੀ।”

ਸੋ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿੱਚ ਦੀਵਾਲੀ ਦੇ ਤਿਉਹਾਰ ਦੀ ਬਹੁਤ  
 ਮਹੱਤਤਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਲੋਕ ਇਸਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੀ ਚਾਅ ਨਾਲ  
 ਮਨਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਸ਼ਰੁਤੀ

ਬੀ.ਬੀ. ਏ, ਸਮੈਸਟਰ-2

### ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਦੇ ਮੂਲ ਸੋਮਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਵੰਡ  
 ਹਰ ਇੱਕ ਵਿਦਵਾਨ ਨੇ ਆਪੋ-ਆਪਣੇ ਅੰਦਾਜ਼ ਵਿੱਚ  
 ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਦੇ ਮੂਲ ਸੋਮੇ ਤੇ ਭਾਵ ਉਹ  
 ਤੱਥ ਜਾ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ ਹਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਦਦ ਨਾਲ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ  
 ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਦੇ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਦੀ ਘਾੜਤ ਨੂੰ ਖੋਜਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ  
 ਹੈ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਮੂਲ ਸੋਮਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਮੁੱਖ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਦੋ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿਚ  
 ਵੰਡਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਵਰਗੀਕਰਨ

ਡਾ. ਗੁਰਬਖਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ ਫਰੈਂਕ ਅਤੇ ਭੁਪਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ  
 ਖਹਿਰਾ, ਦੋਹਾਂ ਵਿਦਵਾਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸੋਮਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੱਖੋ-  
 ਵੱਖਰੇ ਅੰਦਾਜ਼ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਿਆਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਫਰੈਂਕ ਨੇ ਇਹਨਾਂ  
 ਸੋਮਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਤਿੰਨ ਵਰਗਾਂ ਵਿਚ, ਸਥਾਨਕ ਸੋਮੇ, ਭਾਰਤੀ  
 ਸੋਮੇ ਤੇ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਸੋਮੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਤੇ ਭੁਪਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਖਹਿਰਾ ਨੇ  
 ਵੀ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਸੋਮਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਮੁੱਖ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਤਿੰਨ ਵਰਗਾਂ ਸਥੂਲ  
 ਸੋਮੇ, ਕਾਲ-ਕ੍ਰਮਿਕ ਸੋਮੇ ਅਤੇ ਲੋਕਧਾਰਾਈ ਸੋਮਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ  
 ਵੰਡਿਆ ਹੈ, ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਖਹਿਰੇ ਨੇ ਅਗੇ ਕਈ ਉਪ-

ਭਾਗਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੰਡ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ।

ਪਰੰਤੂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਦੇ ਮੂਲ ਸੋਮਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਮੁੱਖ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਦੋ ਹਿੱਸਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੰਡਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ:-

1. ਅਧਿਐਨ ਸੋਮੇ
2. ਨਿਰਮਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਸੋਮੇ।

ਅਧਿਐਨ ਸੋਮੇ :- ਉਹ ਸੋਮੇ ਜਾਂ ਤੱਥ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਦੇ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਦਾ ਅਨੁਮਾਨ ਲਗਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਅਧਿਐਨ ਸੋਮਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਬਣਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਸੋਮੇ ਦਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਸਾਹਿਤ, ਇਮਾਰਤਾਂ- ਖੰਡਰ ਅਰਥਾਤ ਪੁਰਾਣੀ ਸੱਮਗਰੀ, ਰੀਤੀ ਰਿਵਾਜ ਅਤੇ ਪਹਿਰਾਵੇ ਬਣਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਪ੍ਰਭਜੋਤ ਸਿੰਘ

ਬੀ.ਬੀ.ਏ ਸਮੈਸਟਰ-1

ਅਰੋਗਤਾ

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਅਖਾਣ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ 'ਜਾਨ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਜਹਾਨ ਹੈ'। ਜੇ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦੀ ਸਿਹਤ ਠੀਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਲਈ ਸਾਰੀ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਸੁੱਖ ਬੇਕਾਰ ਹਨ। ਅਰੋਗਤਾ ਇੱਕ ਬਹੁਮੁੱਲਾ ਧਨ ਹੈ। ਰੋਗੀ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦਾ ਜੀਵਨ ਸਧਾਰਨ ਚਾਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਚਲ ਸਕਦਾ। ਰੋਗੀ ਹੋਣ ਦੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਹ ਸਰੀਰਕ ਤੇ ਮਾਨਸਿਕ ਦੋਨੋਂ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਪ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਾਨ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਨਿੱਜੀ ਪਰਿਵਾਰਕ ਤੇ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰੀਆਂ ਨਿਭਾਉਣ ਦੇ ਯੋਗ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ। ਅਰੋਗ ਰਹਿਣ ਲਈ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਸੰਤੁਲਿਤ ਖੁਰਾਕ ਖਾਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ। ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਸੇਵਨ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਰ ਰਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਖੁਰਾਕ ਨੂੰ ਹਜ਼ਮ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਨਿਯਮਿਤ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੈਰ ਕੇ ਕਸਰਤ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਮਨ ਵੀ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਨ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਕਤੀ ਵੱਧਦੀ ਹੈ। ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੀ ਭਾਗ ਲੈਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਖੇਡਾਂ ਮਨ-ਪ੍ਰਚਾਵਾ ਵੀ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਅਰੋਗ ਰਹਿਣ ਲਈ ਆਪਣੇ ਘਰ ਤੇ ਆਲੇ-ਦੁਆਲੇ ਦੀ ਸਫ਼ਾਈ ਦਾ ਪੂਰਾ ਧਿਆਨ ਰੱਖਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਆਪਣੇ ਮਨ ਨੂੰ ਅਰੋਗ ਰੱਖਣ ਲਈ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਆਸ਼ਾਵਾਦੀ ਰਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕਾਮ, ਕ੍ਰੋਧ, ਲੋਭ, ਮੋਹ ਤੇ ਹੰਕਾਰ ਤੋਂ ਬਚਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਅਮਲ ਕਰਕੇ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਸਰੀਰਕ ਤੇ ਮਾਨਸਿਕ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਅਰੋਗ ਰਹਿ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦਾ ਆਨੰਦ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਨਵਨੀਤ ਕੌਰ

ਬੀ.ਸੀ.ਏ, ਸਮੈਸਟਰ-4

ਮਿਲਵਰਤਨ

ਸਮਾਜ ਦੀ ਹੋਂਦ ਮਨੁੱਖਾਂ ਦੇ ਆਪਸੀ ਮਿਲਵਰਤਨ ਦੀ ਉਪਜ ਹੈ। ਮਨੁੱਖ ਇੱਕ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਾਣੀ ਹੈ। ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਿਲਵਰਤਨ ਦਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਮਹੱਤਵ ਹੈ। ਮਿਲਵਰਤਨ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਥਾਂ-ਥਾਂ ਤੇ ਪੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਵੇਂ- ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ, ਰਿਸ਼ਤੇਦਾਰੀ ਵਿੱਚ, ਮਿੱਤਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਹਿਪਾਠੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ, ਗੁਆਂਢੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ, ਕਾਰੋਬਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਾਂ ਉਸ ਸੰਸਥਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਜੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਮਿਲਵਰਤਨ ਜਾਂ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਹੀਂ ਰੱਖਾਂਗੇ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਡੀ ਯੋਗਤਾ ਕਿਸੇ ਕੰਮ ਦੀ ਨਹੀਂ। ਜੇਕਰ ਅਸੀਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਲੇ-ਦੁਆਲੇ ਵਸਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਮਿਲਵਰਤਨ ਨਾ ਦੇਈਏ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਡੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਅਧੂਰੀ ਹੈ। ਇੱਕ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਕਿੰਨਾ ਹੀ ਪ੍ਰਤਿਭਾਵਾਨ ਹੋਵੇ ਪਰ ਉਹ ਇੱਕਲਾ ਕੁਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ, ਉਹ ਮਿਲਵਰਤਨ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਮਿਲਵਰਤਨ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਹੀ ਗੱਡੀ ਚਲਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜੇ ਅਸੀਂ

ਖਾਹ-ਮਖਾਹ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੇ ਕੰਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਰੁਕਾਵਟ ਪਾਈਏ ਤੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਮਨ ਮਰਜ਼ੀ ਕਰੀਏ ਤਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਦੂਸਰੇ ਲਈ ਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਲਈ ਮੁਸੀਬਤਾਂ ਖੜ੍ਹੀਆਂ ਕਰਾਂਗੇ। ਅਸੀਂ ਮਿਲਵਰਤਨ ਨਾਲ ਆਪਣੇ ਸੁੱਖਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਤੇ ਕਮਾਈ ਦੇ ਸਾਧਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਾਧਾ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਮਿਲਵਰਤਨ ਨਾਲ ਕੀਤਾ ਕੰਮ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਖੁਸ਼ੀਆਂ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਸਾਡੀਆਂ ਆਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਾਧਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਹਰ ਸਮੇਂ ਇੱਕ ਦੂਜੇ ਨੂੰ ਵੱਧ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਮਿਲਵਰਤਨ ਦੇਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਰਾਧਿਕਾ

ਬੀ.ਸੀ.ਏ, ਸਮੈਸਟਰ-4

### ਤਕਨੀਕੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ

ਵਰਤਮਾਨ ਵਿਦਿਆ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ ਵਿਚ ਸਿਲੇਬਸ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਸੀਮਤ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੋ ਜਾਂ ਤਿੰਨ। ਗਰੁੱਪਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੰਡਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਹਿਊਮੈਨੇਟੀਜ਼ ਅਤੇ ਵੋਕੇਸ਼ਨਲ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਆਰਟਸ, ਕਾਮਰਸ, ਸਾਇੰਸ ਤੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਕੁਝ ਸੀਮਤ ਜਿਹੇ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਕੋਰਸਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਏ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਹੋਮ ਸਾਇੰਸ, ਕਟਿੰਗ ਐਂਡ ਟੇਲਰਿੰਗ, ਕੰਪਿਊਟਰ ਦੇ ਕੋਰਸ ਆਦਿ ਪਰ ਬਹੁਤੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਰੁਝਾਨ ਆਰਟਸ ਵਿਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਤੱਕ ਹੀ ਸੀਮਤ ਹੈ। ਬਹੁਤ ਘੱਟ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਹਨ, ਜਿਹੜੇ ਸਾਇੰਸ ਤੇ ਕਾਮਰਸ ਵਾਲੀ ਲਾਈਨ ਵਿਚ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਕੰਪਿਊਟਰ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੇ ਆਉਣ ਨਾਲ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਰੁਝਾਨ ਇਸ ਵੱਲ ਵਧ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਇਸ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿਚ ਅਸੀਮ ਸੰਭਾਵਨਾਵਾਂ ਹਨ। ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਵਰਗ ਹੁਣ ਸੁਚੇਤ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ, ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਜਾਗ੍ਰੂਤੀ ਆ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਉਹ ਬਾਰੂਵੀਂ ਜਮਾਤ ਤੋਂ ਹੀ ਭਵਿੱਖ ਵਿਚ ਸਿੱਖਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਕੋਰਸਾਂ

ਬਾਰੇ ਉਤਸ਼ਾਹਿਤ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕਿੱਤਾ ਮੁੱਖੀ ਸਿਖਲਾਈ ਦਾ ਆਰੰਭ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਨੂੰ ਮੁੱਖ ਰੱਖ ਕੇ ਕਿੱਤਾ ਮੁੱਖੀ ਕੋਰਸਾਂ ਦੀ ਸ਼ੁਰੂਆਤ ਕਰਨ ਬਾਰੇ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਸ਼ਲਾਘਾਯੋਗ ਹੈ। ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਨੂੰ ਕਿੱਤਾ ਮੁੱਖੀ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਮਹਾਤਮਾ ਗਾਂਧੀ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਸੀ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪ੍ਰਮੁੱਖ ਕੋਰਸ ਇਹ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ- ਇਲੈਕਟ੍ਰੀਸ਼ੀਅਨ, ਰਿਪੇਅਰਿੰਗ, ਮਕੈਨਿਕ, ਖਰਾਦ, ਟਾਈਪਿੰਗ, ਸ਼ਾਰਟ ਹੈਂਡ, ਬਿਊਟਸ਼ੀਅਨ ਆਦਿ। ਕਿੱਤਾ ਮੁੱਖੀ ਕੋਰਸਾਂ ਦਾ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਨੂੰ ਹੱਥੀ ਕਿਰਤ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਲੋੜੀਂਦੀ ਸੋਧ ਅਤੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦੇਣਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਸਵੈ-ਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਚਲਾ ਸਕੇ ਜਾਂ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਕਾਬਲ ਹੋ ਸਕੇ। ਸਮੇਂ ਦੇ ਪਰਿਵਰਤਨ ਨਾਲ ਕਿੱਤਾ ਮੁੱਖੀ ਕੋਰਸਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਢੇਰ ਸਾਰਾ ਪਰਿਵਰਤਨ ਆਇਆ ਹੈ। ਅੱਜ-ਕੱਲ ਬਹੁਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਕੰਪਨੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਬੋਲਬਾਲਾ ਹੈ। ਵਿਸ਼ਵੀਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਦੌਰ ਹੈ, ਮੁਕਾਬਲੇ ਦਾ ਯੁੱਗ ਹੈ। ਅੰਤ ਵਿਚ ਅਸੀਂ ਕਹਿ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਵਰਤਮਾਨ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ-ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਸਿਰਫ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ-ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ ਨਾ ਬਣਾ ਕੇ ਕਿੱਤਾ ਮੁੱਖੀ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਜਾਣਾ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੀ ਮੁੱਖ ਮੰਗ ਅਤੇ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਸਿਰਫ ਸਾਖਰਤਾ ਦੀਆਂ ਡਿਗਰੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਅਰਥ ਨਹੀਂ।

ਆਰੀਅਨ ਵਰਮਾ

ਬੀ.ਬੀ.ਏ, ਸਮੈਸਟਰ-2

### ਸਾਡੀ ਪ੍ਰੀਖਿਆ-ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ

ਪ੍ਰੀਖਿਆ ਇੱਕ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਸੁਣਕੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਦੇ ਚਿਹਰੇ ਉੱਪਰੋਂ ਰੰਗ ਉੱਡ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਪ੍ਰੀਖਿਆ ਇੱਕ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਕਿਸੇ

ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਦੇ ਗਿਆਨ ਤੇ ਯੋਗਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਨਿਸ਼ਚਿਤ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਟੈਸਟ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਸਾਲ ਭਰ ਦੀ ਮਿਹਨਤ ਦੀ ਜਾਂਚ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਜਾਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਇਕ ਜਮਾਤ ਵਚੋਂ ਦੂਜੀ ਜਮਾਤ ਵਿਚ ਚੜ੍ਹਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਇਹੋ ਇਕ ਤਰੀਕਾ ਹੈ। ਅੱਜ-ਕਲ੍ਹ ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਚੰਗਾ ਨਾ ਸਮਝਣ ਦਾ ਰਿਵਾਜ ਜਿਹਾ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਇਕ ਬੁਰਾਈ ਸਮਝਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਝ ਸਾਰੀ ਪ੍ਰੀਖਿਆ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਦੋਸ਼ਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਭਰੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ। ਪ੍ਰੀਖਿਆ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ ਦਾ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਦੋਸ਼ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ। ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਦੀ ਵਿਅਕਤੀਗਤ ਯੋਗਤਾਵਾਂ ਵਲ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਹੀ ਧਿਆਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ। ਸਿਰਫ ਜੋ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਰੱਟ ਕੇ ਚੱਲ ਜਾਵੇ ਉਹ ਹੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਕੂ ਮੰਨਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਨਾ ਕਿ ਆਪਣਾ ਦਿਮਾਗ ਲਾਉਣ ਵਾਲਾ। ਇੱਕ ਹੋਰ ਦੋਸ਼ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਕੇਵਲ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਦੀ ਯਾਦਾਸ਼ਤ ਦੀ ਪਰਖ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਨਾ ਕੀ ਉਸਦੇ ਗਿਆਨ ਦੀ। “ਵਰਤਮਾਨ ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਹੋਰੇ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਸਫਲਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਪਾਸ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ”। ਘੋਟੇ ਲਾਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਨੰਬਰ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਦਕਿ ਖੁਦ ਗਿਆਨ ਅਤੇ ਦਿਮਾਗ ਲਾਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਐਨੇ ਅੰਕ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਪਾਂਦੇ। ਭਾਵੇਂ ਘੋਟੇ ਲਾਉਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਅਗਲੇ ਦਿਨ ਸਭ ਕੁੱਝ ਫਜ਼ੂਲ ਤੇ ਬੇ-ਅਰਥ ਸਮਝ ਕੇ ਭੁੱਲ ਜਾਵੇ। ਫਿਰ ਜਦੋਂ ਤੱਕ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਨੰਬਰਾਂ ਲਈ ਡਰਦੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਹ ਫਿਰ ਨੰਬਰ ਲਿਆਉਣ ਦੇ ਗਲਤ ਢੰਗ ਯਾਨੀ ਨਕਲ ਮਾਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਜੋ ਕੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਨੁਕਸਾਨਦਾਈ ਹੈ।

ਸਾਡੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਪ੍ਰੀਖਿਆ ਦੀ ਜੋ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ ਹੈ, ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਸੁਧਾਰ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਹੈ। ਉੱਪਰ ਲਿਖੀਆਂ ਬੁਰਾਈਆਂ ਸਾਡੇ ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਦਿਨੋ-ਦਿਨ ਜ਼ੋਰ ਫੜ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਸੁਧਾਰ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜੇਕਰ ਅਸੀਂ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਮੇਂ-ਸਮੇਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਪ੍ਰੀਖਿਆਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਨੰਬਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਧਿਆਨ ਵਿਚ ਰੱਖਾਂਗੇ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਅਸਲੀ ਗਿਆਨ ਬਾਰੇ ਪਤਾ ਲੱਗੇਗਾ, ਹੋਰ ਤਾਂ ਹੋਰ ਜੇਕਰ ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੁਸਤਕਾਂ ਵੇਖਣ ਦੀ ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨ ਢੰਗ ਕਾਫੀ ਠੀਕ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਕੇਵਲ ਉਹ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਹੀ ਪੁਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਉਤਰ ਦੇ ਸਕਣਗੇ, ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਪੁਸਤਕਾਂ ਧਿਆਨ ਨਾਲ ਪੜ੍ਹੀਆਂ ਹੋਣਗੀਆਂ। ਅਸੀਂ ਕਹਿ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਸਾਡੀ ਪ੍ਰੀਖਿਆ-ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ ਵਿਚ ਜੋ ਵੀ ਬੁਰਾਈਆਂ ਹਨ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਸੁਧਾਰ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੀ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਰੁਚੀ ਲਾ ਕੇ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਕਰ ਸਕੇ ਅਤੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਦਾ ਪੂਰਾ ਗਿਆਨ ਪਤਾ ਲੱਗ ਸਕੇ।

ਜਸਮੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ

ਬੀ.ਬੀ.ਏ, ਸਮੈਸਟਰ-2

ਸਮੇਂ ਦੀ ਕਦਰ

ਸਮਾਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਕੀਮਤੀ ਹੈ ਇਹ ਨਿਰੰਤਰ ਚੱਲਦਾ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਗਤੀਸ਼ੀਲ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਕਿਸੇ ਦਾ ਇੰਤਜ਼ਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦਾ। ਜਿਹੜਾ ਸਮਾਂ ਇੱਕ ਵਾਰ ਬੀਤ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਉਹ ਮੁੜ ਕੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਉਂਦਾ। ਭਾਈ ਵੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੀ ਰਫਤਾਰ ਤੇ ਮਹਾਨਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਚੰਗੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਗਟ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਭਾਰਤੀ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਇਹ ਆਦਤ ਬਣ ਗਈ ਹੀ ਕਿ ਉਹ

ਸਮੇਂ ਦੀ ਕਦਰ ਕਰਨੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਣਦੇ। ਅਸੀਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਕੰਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਬੋਝਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਸਮਾਂ ਲੱਗ ਜਾਣ ਨੂੰ ਇੱਕ ਮਾਮੂਲੀ ਗੱਲ ਸਮਝਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਫਿਰ ਸਾਡੀਆਂ ਆਦਤਾਂ ਅਜਿਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਕੋਈ ਕੰਮ ਅਸੀਂ ਵਕਤ ਸਿਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੇ। ਅਸੀਂ ਵਕਤ ਨੂੰ ਬਰਬਾਦ ਕਰਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪਣੀ ਸ਼ਾਨ ਸਮਝਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਸਾਡੇ ਖਾਣ-ਪੀਣ ਸੌਣ ਜਾਗਣ ਆਉਣ ਜਾਣ, ਖੇਡਣ ਆਦਿ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਸਮਾਂ ਨਿਸ਼ਚਿਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਅਸੀਂ ਬੇਲੋੜੇ ਕੰਮਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਕਤ ਬਰਬਾਦ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਕਈ ਵਾਰ ਅਸੀਂ ਵਿਹਲੇ ਰਹਿ ਕੇ ਵੀ ਵਕਤ ਬਰਬਾਦ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਟੈਲੀਵਿਜ਼ਨ ਵੇਖਣਾ ਜਾਂ ਗੱਪਾਂ ਮਾਰਨੀਆਂ, ਸਾਰਾ-ਸਾਰਾ ਦਿਨ ਘਰੇਲੂ ਕੰਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਿਪਟਾਰਾ ਨਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਆਦਿ ਅੰਤ। ਅਸੀਂ ਇਹ ਕਹਿ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਸਮਾਂ ਬੇਰੋਕ ਹੈ। ਨਿਰੰਤਰ ਗਤੀਸ਼ੀਲ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੀ ਉਡੀਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦਾ ਅਤੇ ਬੀਤਿਆਂ ਸਮਾਂ ਵੀ ਵਾਪਿਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਉਂਦਾ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਵਕਤ ਦੀ ਕਦਰ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਜਾਂਚ ਸਿੱਖਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਰਿਚਾ

ਬੀ.ਬੀ.ਏ, ਸਮੈਸਟਰ-2

ਮੇਰਾ ਰੰਗਲਾ ਪੰਜਾਬ

ਪੰਜ+ਆਬ ਭਾਵ ਪੰਜ ਦਰਿਆਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਧਰਤੀ ਤੋਂ ਹੈ। ਮੇਰੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਹੀ ਨਿਰਾਲੀ ਸ਼ਾਨ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਮੇਰੀ ਜਨਮ-ਭੂਮੀ ਹੈ। ਇੱਥੇ ਦੀਆਂ ਮੁਟਿਆਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਾਨ ਕਾਇਮ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਤਿਆਰ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਕਵੀ ਪੂਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਅਣਖੀਲੇ ਸੁਭਾਅ ਬਾਰੇ ਇਉਂ ਲਿਖਦੇ ਹਨ :-

“ਇਹ ਬੇਪਰਵਾਹ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ,  
ਮੌਤ ਨੂੰ ਮਖੌਲਾਂ ਕਰਨ, ਮਰਨ ਥੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਡਰਦੇ।  
ਪਿਆਰ ਨਾਲ ਇਹ ਕਰਨ ਗੁਲਾਮੀ,  
ਪਰ ਟੈਅ ਨਾ ਮੰਨਣ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੀ!

ਮੇਰੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਜਿੰਨੀ ਵੀ ਗੱਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ ਉੱਨੀ ਹੀ ਘੱਟ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਗੁਰੂਆਂ ਦੀ ਧਰਤੀ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਹਰ ਗੱਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪਣੀ ਸ਼ਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਹੋਰ ਵਧਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਮਿਹਨਤ ਨਾਲ ਦੇਸ਼-ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪਣਾ ਨਾਂ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਲੋਕ-ਨਾਚ ਗਿੱਧਾ ਭੰਗੜਾ, ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਹਰ ਹਾਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਸਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਮੁਕਾਬਲਾ ਨਹੀਂ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਪਿਆਰ ਭਰੀ ਬੋਲੀ ਨਾਲ ਸਭ ਦਾ ਮਨ ਭਾਅ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਸਭ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣਾ ਹੀ ਬਣਾ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦਾ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਬੜਾ ਗੌਰਵਮਈ ਹੈ। ਇੱਥੇ ਵੇਦ ਰਚੇ ਗਏ ਤੇ ਇਹ ਗੁਰੂਆਂ ਪੀਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਰਿਸ਼ੀਆਂ-ਮੁਨੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਪਵਿੱਤਰ ਧਰਤੀ ਹੈ। ਖੇਤੀ ਦੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਕਿਸਾਨ ਹਰ ਸਮੇਂ ਅੱਗੇ ਹਨ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਧਰਤੀ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਲਈ ਮਾਂ ਹੈ। ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਦਿਨ-ਰਾਤ ਮਿਹਨਤ ਕਰਕੇ ਅੰਨ ਭੰਡਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਾਧਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਅੰਨ-ਦਾਤਾ ਵੀ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਅਨਾਜ ਭੰਡਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਕਾਫ਼ੀ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਜਿੰਨੀ ਸਿਫਤ ਕਰਾਂ ਓਨੀ ਬੋਝੀ ਹੈ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਇਸ 'ਤੇ ਬੜਾ ਮਾਨ ਹੈ। ਇਸਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ੰਸਾ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਦੀਨ ਸ਼ਰਫ ਆਪਣੇ ਗੀਤ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਸਿਫਤ ਕਰਦੇ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਿਖਦੇ ਹਨ :-

“ਸੋਹਣੇ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਦੇਸ਼ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਨੀ ਸਈਓ  
ਜਿਵੇਂ ਫੁੱਲਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਫੁੱਲ ਗੁਲਾਬ ਨੀ ਸਈਓ।”

ਆਂਚਲ

ਬੀ.ਬੀ.ਏ, ਸਮੈਸਟਰ-2

## ਭਾਈ ਵੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ

ਭਾਈ ਵੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੂੰ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੇ ਪਿਤਾਮਾ ਹੋਣ ਦਾ ਮਾਣ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੈ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਜਨਮ 5 ਦਸੰਬਰ, 1872 ਈ. ਵਿੱਚ ਡਾ. ਚਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਘਰ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਵਿਖੇ ਹੋਇਆ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਡੇਰਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਮੀਰਮਨੂੰ ਦੇ ਦੀਵਾਨ ਕੌੜਾ ਮੱਲ ਚੁੱਘ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਜਾ ਜੁੜਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਦਸਵੀਂ ਦਾ ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨ 1891 ਈ. ਵਿੱਚ ਜਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਦਰਜੇ 'ਤੇ ਰਹਿ ਕੇ ਪਾਸ ਕੀਤਾ। ਭਾਈ ਵੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੇ ਬਾਬਾ ਭਾਈ ਕਾਨ੍ਹ ਸਿੰਘ, ਨਾਨਾ ਗਿਆਨੀ ਹਜ਼ਾਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਡਾ. ਚਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਪੂਰਨ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਿੱਖ ਹੋਣ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਅਤੇ ਬ੍ਰਿਜ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਵਿਦਵਾਨ ਸਨ। ਭਾਈ ਵੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ, ਬ੍ਰਿਜ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ, ਉਰਦੂ, ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਦਾ ਲੋੜੀਂਦਾ ਗਿਆਨ ਸੀ। ਭਾਈ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰਕ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਤੇ ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਲਗਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਤ ਸਨ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਸਭਾ, ਖਾਲਸਾ ਦੀਵਾਨ, ਚੀਫ਼ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਦੀਵਾਨ ਅਤੇ ਸਿੱਖ ਐਜੂਕੇਸ਼ਨਲ ਕਾਨਫਰੰਸਾਂ ਵਰਗੀਆਂ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਤੇ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਭਾਈ ਵੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਸਿਰਜਣਾ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ। ਨਵੰਬਰ 1891 ਈ. ਵਿੱਚ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਹਿੰਦ ਪ੍ਰੈਸ ਲਾਉਣ ਉਪਰੰਤ, 1894 ਈ. ਵਿੱਚ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਟ੍ਰੈਕਟ ਸੁਸਾਇਟੀ ਬਣਾ ਕੇ 'ਨਿਰਗੁਣਿਆ' ਅਤੇ 1899 ਈ. ਵਿੱਚ 'ਖਾਲਸਾ' ਪੱਤਰ ਜਾਰੀ ਕੀਤੇ। 10 ਜੂਨ 1957 ਈ. ਵਿੱਚ ਭਾਈ ਵੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਅਕਾਲ ਚਲਾਣਾ ਕਰ ਗਏ। ਭਾਈ ਵੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਹੁਪੱਖੀ ਸਾਹਿਤਕਾਰ ਹਨ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਈ ਕਾਵਿ ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿ,

ਇਕ ਮਹਾਂ-ਕਾਵਿ, ਇਕ ਨਾਟਕ, ਚਾਰ ਨਾਵਲ, ਕੁਝ ਵਾਰਤਕ ਪੁਸਤਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ ਕੀਤੀ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਪੁਸਤਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਵੇਰਵਾ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ :- ਹੈ। ਦਿਲ ਤਰੰਗ, ਤਰੇਲ ਤੁਪਕਾ, ਲਹਿਰਾ ਦੇ ਹਾਰ, ਬਿਜਲੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਹਾਰ, ਮਟਕ ਹੁਲਾਰੇ, ਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਵੀਣਾ, ਕੰਬਦੀ ਕਲਾਈ, ਲਹਿਰ ਹੁਲਾਰੇ, ਕੰਤ ਸਹੇਲੀ, ਮੇਰੇ ਸਾਈਆਂ ਜੀਓ। ਭਾਈ ਵੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਰੁਬਾਈ ਤੇ ਨਿੱਕੀ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਵਰਗੇ ਸਰੋਦੀ ਕਾਵਿ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਮਹਾਂ-ਕਾਵਿ ਵਰਗੇ ਮੌਲਿਕ ਕਾਵਿ-ਰੂਪ ਅਤੇ ਤੁਰਿਆਈ-ਛੰਦ ਵਰਗੇ ਨੂੰ ਨਵੀਨ ਛੰਦ, ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕੀਤੇ। ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਨਾਵਲ ਅਤੇ ਨਾਟਕ ਵਰਗੇ ਨਿਰੋਲ ਮੌਲਿਕ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਰੂਪਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੀ ਆਪਣਾ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਪਾਇਆ। ਭਾਈ ਵੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੀ ਉਸਾਰੀ ਵਜੋਂ ਮਹਾਨ ਕਾਰਜ ਕੀਤੇ। ਅਖੀਰ 5 ਜਨਵਰੀ 1956 ਨੂੰ ਭਾਰਤ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਦਮ ਭੂਸ਼ਣ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਸਤਿਕਾਰ ਕੀਤਾ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਭਾਈ ਵੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੇ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਸਦਕਾ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਯਾਦ ਰਖਿਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।

ਸੁਖਵਿੰਦਰ ਕੌਰ

ਬੀ.ਬੀ.ਏ, ਸਮੈਸਟਰ-2

## ਨਾਰੀ ਦੀ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ

ਨਰ ਤੇ ਨਾਰੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਦੇ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਅੰਗ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਦੋਵੇਂ ਰੱਬ ਦੇ ਪਹੀਏ ਹਨ। ਇੱਕ ਦੀ ਘਾਟ ਕਰਕੇ ਦੂਸਰਾ ਪਹੀਆ ਵੀ ਬੇਕਾਰ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਰਹਿ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਚਲਾਉਣ ਦੇ ਲਈ ਨਰ ਅਤੇ ਨਾਰੀ ਦੋਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੀ ਮਹੱਤਵ ਪੂਰਨ ਹੈ। ਅੱਜ ਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਦੋਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਮੰਨਿਆ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।

ਅੱਜ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਕੋਈ ਖੇਤਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਨਾਰੀ ਨੇ ਪ੍ਰਵੇਸ਼ ਨਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੋਵੇ। ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਡੇ ਅਹੁਦੇ ਤੱਕ ਵੀ ਨਾਰੀ ਪੁੱਜ ਚੁੱਕੀ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਜ਼ਮਾਨਾ ਜਾ ਚੁੱਕਾ ਹੈ ਜਦੋਂ ਨਾਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਕਮਜ਼ੋਰ ਸਮਝਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸੀ। ਰਿਸ਼ੀਆਂ ਮੁਨੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਨਾਰੀ ਦਾ ਆਦਰ ਸਨਮਾਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਉੱਥੇ ਦੇਵੀ ਨਿਵਾਸ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਨਾਰੀ ਬਾਰੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਸੀ, “ਸੋ ਕਿਉ ਮੰਦਾ ਆਖੀਐ ਜਿਤੁ ਜੰਮਹਿ ਰਾਜਾਨ ॥” ਜਿਸ ਥਾਂ ਨਾਰੀ ਦਾ ਆਦਰ ਨਹੀਂ, ਉੱਥੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਕੰਮ ਸਫਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੇ।

ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਾਰੀ ਦਾ ਰੋਲ ਨਰ ਤੋਂ ਵੀ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਹੈ। ਇੱਕ ਨਾਰੀ ਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੰਤਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਪਾਲਦੀ ਹੈ, ਪਤਨੀ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਤੀ ਦੀ ਸਾਰੀ ਉਮਰ ਸੇਵਾ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਪੁੱਤਰੀ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਘਰ ਦੇ ਹਰ ਇੱਕ ਕੰਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੱਥ ਵਟਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇੱਕ ਨਾਰੀ ਉਹ ਸਾਰੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਇੱਕ ਨਰ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਲਿਖ ਕੇ ਨੌਕਰੀ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ, ਸਾਰਾ ਘਰ ਸੰਭਾਲ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ। ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦੇ ਹਰ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਦੀ ਸਿਹਤ ਦਾ ਧਿਆਨ ਰੱਖ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ। ਪਤੀ ਦੇ ਆਦੇਸ਼ ਦਾ ਪਾਲਨ ਕਰਨਾ ਸੰਤਾਨ ਦੀ ਇੱਛਾ ਪੂਰੀ ਕਰਨਾ, ਵੱਡੇ ਅਤੇ ਬਜ਼ੁਰਗ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਆਦਰ ਅਤੇ ਸੇਵਾ ਕਰਨਾ, ਇਸਨੂੰ ਆਪਣਾ ਕਰਤੱਵ ਸਮਝਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਅਜੋਕੀ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਨਾਰੀ ਤੇ ਪੱਛਮੀ ਸਭਿਅਤਾ ਦਾ ਬੜੀ ਤੇਜ਼ੀ ਨਾਲ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਪੈ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਫੈਸ਼ਨ, ਸਿਨੇਮਾ, ਹੋਟਲ ਨਾਚ ਦੀ ਤਰਫ ਆਕਰਸ਼ਿਤ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਅੱਜ ਦੀ ਨਾਰੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਿਨੇਮਾ ਦਾ ਸ਼ੌਕ ਬਹੁਤ ਵੱਧ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਨਵੀਂ ਸਦੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਾਰੀ ਨੇ ਨਵੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਗ੍ਰਹਿਣ

ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਆਪਣੀ ਸੀਮਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਹਿਣਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ। ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਨਾਰੀ ਦਾ ਸੀਮਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਜਾਣਾ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ ਦੇ ਵਿਰੁੱਧ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਸਾਡੀ ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ ਦਾ ਦੂਜਾ ਰੂਪ ਹੀ ਨਾਰੀ ਹੈ। ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਨਾਰੀ ਤੇ ਨਰ ਦਾ ਇੱਕ ਦੂਸਰੇ ਤੋਂ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਕੋਈ ਵਜ਼ੂਦ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ।

ਗੀਤਾਂਜਲੀ

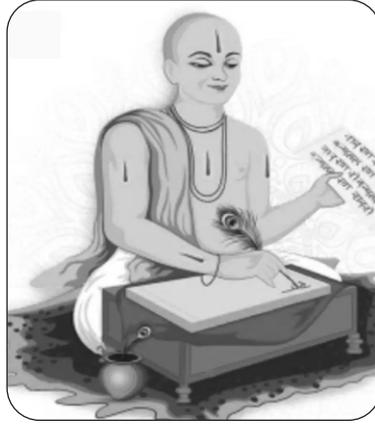
ਬੀ.ਬੀ.ਏ, ਸਮੈਸਟਰ-2



# SHREE PANCHANAN

2021-2022

HINDI SECTION



Teacher Editor:  
सहायक प्रो. करिश्मा  
हिन्दी विभागाध्यक्षा

Student Editor:  
मुस्कान शर्मा

Sr.No.	Title	Authored by
1.	बढ़े चलो	करिश्मा, हिन्दी विभागाध्यक्षा
2.	कितना सुंदर लिखा है किसी ने	करिश्मा, हिन्दी विभागाध्यक्षा
3.	हिन्दी भाषा	करिश्मा, हिन्दी विभागाध्यक्षा
4.	जिन्दगी	करिश्मा, हिन्दी विभागाध्यक्षा
5.	विद्या-धन सबसे बड़ा धन है	करिश्मा, हिन्दी विभागाध्यक्षा
6.	सैलाब	मुस्कान शर्मा, बी.ए.(द्वितीय वर्ष)
7.	ये बिछा लो आँचल में	मुस्कान शर्मा, बी.ए.(द्वितीय वर्ष)
8.	हिन्दी में उर्दू शब्दों का इस्तेमाल	मुस्कान शर्मा, बी.ए.(द्वितीय वर्ष)
9.	हमारी हिन्दी	खुशबू, बी.ए.(द्वितीय वर्ष)
10.	अहंकार दुःख का कारण	अमृता, बी.ए.(तृतीय वर्ष)
11.	संवेदनशीलता	अंकिता, बी.ए.(तृतीय वर्ष)
12.	आँखें	इशा शर्मा, बी.एस.सी (नॉन मेडिकल) तृतीय वर्ष
13.	एक सवाल	हरजस कौर, बी.एस.सी. (नॉन मैडिकल) तृतीय वर्ष
14.	जीवन का आदर्श	हरजस कौर, बी.एस.सी (तृतीय वर्ष)
15.	आसमान/ आकाश	हरजस कौर, बी.एस.सी (तृतीय वर्ष)
16.	कोई अर्थ नहीं	शरनजीत कौर, (बी.एस. सी)नॉन मैडिकल
17.	विद्यार्थी जीवन में अनुशासन	शरनजीत कौर, बी.एस.सी
18.	अंग्रेजी का भूत	शारूख, बी.सी ए(प्रथम वर्ष)
19.	लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति	रजनी, बी.ए.(प्रथम वर्ष)
20.	अनमोल वचन	विमल कुमारी, बी.ए.(प्रथम वर्ष)

## बढ़े चलो

फूल बिछे हों या कांटे हो,  
 राह न अपनी छोड़ो तुम।  
 चाहे जो विपदायें आये,  
 मुख को ज़रा न मोड़ो तुम।  
 साथ रहें या रहें न साथी,  
 हिम्मत मगर न छोड़ो तुम।  
 नहीं कृपा की भिक्षा मांगो।  
 कर न दीन बन जोड़ो तुम।  
 बस ईश्वर पर रखो भरोसा,  
 पाठ प्रेम का पढ़े चलो।  
 जब तक जान बनी हो तन में,  
 तब तक आगे बढ़े चलो।

करिश्मा

हिन्दी विभागाध्यक्षा

## कितना सुंदर लिखा है किसी ने

प्यास लगी थी गजब की ...मगर पानी में  
 जहर था.... पीते तो मर जाते और न पीते  
 तो भी मर जाते....बस यही दो मसले,  
 जिन्दगी भर ना हल हुए!!  
 ना नींद पूरी हुई, ना ख्वाब मुकम्मल हुए!!!  
 वक्रत ने कहा...काश, थोड़ा और सब्र होता!!!  
 सब्र ने कहा... काश थोड़ा और वक्रत होता!!!  
 शिकायते तो बहुत है तुझसे ऐ जिन्दगी, पर चुप,

इसलिये हु कि , जो दिया तूने, वो भी बहुतों को नसीब नहीं  
 होता....

करिश्मा

हिन्दी विभागाध्यक्षा

## हिन्दी भाषा

जन-जन की भाषा है हिंदी,  
 भारत की आशा है हिंदी,  
 जिसने पूरे देश को जोड़े रखा है,  
 वो मज़बूत धागा है हिंद,  
 हिन्दुस्तान की गौरवगाथा है हिंदी  
 एकता की अनुपम परम्परा है हिंदी,  
 जिसके बिना हिन्द थम जाए,  
 ऐसी जीवन रेखा है हिंदी,  
 जिसने काल को जीत लिया है,  
 ऐसी कालजयी भाषा है हिंदी,  
 सरल शब्दों में कहा जाए तो,  
 जीवन की परिभाषा है हिंदी।

करिश्मा

हिन्दी विभागाध्यक्षा

## ज़िन्दगी

चलो हंसने की कोई, हम वजह ढूंढते हैं  
 जिधर न हो कोई गम, वो जगह ढूंढते हैं!  
 बहुत उड़ लिए ऊंचे आसमानों में यारों,  
 चलो जमीं पे ही कहीं, हम सतह ढूंढते हैं!

छूटा संग कितनों का ज़िन्दगी की जंग में,  
चलो उनके दिलों की, हम गिरह ढूँढते हैं!  
बहुत वक्रत गुजरा भटकते हुए अंधेरो में,  
चलो अंधेरी रात की, हम सुबह ढूँढते हैं!!!

करिश्मा

हिन्दी विभागाध्यक्षा

### विद्या-धन सबसे बड़ा धन है!

“विद्या के सम धन नहीं जगत में कहत सुजान।

विद्या से अनुज लघु, होते भूप समान।”

मनुष्य एक सामाजिक प्रणाली है। खान-पान और रहन-सहन के अतिरिक्त उसकी कुछ अन्य आवश्यकताएं भी हैं। इन आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए उसे साधन ढूँढने पड़ते हैं। साधनों का मूल है-धन, ज्ञान, चातुर्य और इनका आधार 'विद्या' है। इसलिए यह विद्या एक अनोखा धन है, जो दान करने से तो बढ़ता है, परंतु गाड़कर रखने से नष्ट हो जाता है। विद्या अमूल्य और अनश्वर धन है। इसका नाश कभी नहीं होता। लेकिन अन्य सभी धन नष्ट हो जाते हैं। स्वर्णमयी लंका को रावण भस्म होने से न बचा सका। बल का धन भी समाप्त हो गया। श्रीराम से पराजित हुआ। उसका सब कुछ छिन गया, परंतु उसका विद्या ज्ञान श्री राम छीन न सके। कहा जाता है कि युद्धभूमि में पड़े रावण से लक्ष्मण ने राजनीति का ज्ञान प्राप्त किया था। विद्या कामधेनु गाय के समान है। जिसके पास विद्या है, उसके लिए संसार की कोई भी वस्तु अप्राप्य नहीं। विद्या मनुष्य का बृहत् रूप है। वह मनुष्य के अंदर छिपा हुआ गुप्त धन है। विद्या से सब प्रकार का सुख और यश प्राप्त होता है। विद्या विदेश में भाई के समान सहायक होती है। विद्या के कारण ही राजदरबार में सम्मान मिलता है, बल और धन के कारण नहीं। इसलिए विद्या को सबसे श्रेष्ठ धन कहा जाता है।

करिश्मा

हिन्दी विभागाध्यक्षा

### सैलाब

पिता की मृत्यु के बाद के सारे कार्य संपन्न हो चुके थे। अब तेरवहीं होनी थी और अगले दिन मुझे नौकरी पर वापस ग्वालियर रवाना हो जाना था। बस एक ही डर बार-बार मुझे बुरी तरह परेशान कर रहा था और उस दृश्य की कल्पना मात्र से सहम उठता था मैं....और ये दृश्य था मेरी इस बार की विदाई का...जब दुःख का पहाड़ टूट पड़ा हो। हर बार ग्वालियर रवाना होने के वक्त माँ फूटफूटकर रोने लगती थी। और मैं दो तीन दिन अवसाद में रहता था। मोबाइल भी नहीं थे उन दिनों। यूँ भी कोई भी रिश्तेदार आता तो बातचीत के दौरान माँ के आँसू ज़रूर निकलते।

दरअसल मेरे एक भाई की अचानक मौत ने उन्हें हमेशा के लिए बेहद आहत कर दिया था और भाई भी ऐसा जो ध्रुव या प्रहलाद का अवसाद था जिसे पूरी गीता और लगभग पूरा रामचरित मानस कंठस्थ था और अंताक्षरी विजेता के रूप में पूरे ज़िले में जिसकी प्रतिष्ठा थी। माँ यूँ भी बहुत भावुक थी। और आँसू उनके जीवन का हिस्सा बन गए थे।

तेरहवीं संपन्न हो गई थी। कल मेरी ट्रेन थी और मेरे मन मस्तिष्क में वहीं विदाई और माँ के आँसूओं का सैलाब उमड़ रहा था।

आखिरी विदाई के कठिन पल आ गए थे....बड़े भाई साहब रिक्शा ले आए थे। मैं आटची लेकर सीढ़ियाँ उतरने लगा... माँ साथ-साथ थी, भाभी जी और बहन पीछे-पीछे थी। सीढ़ियाँ उतारते ही गलियारे में अचानक माँ ने कंधे पर हाथ रखा था....'होनी को जो मंजूर था, हो गया। जानती हो तुम भी बहुत भावुक हो, जरा भी दुःख न करना। मन लगा कर काम करना। किसी बात की भी चिंता मत करना।

न चाहते हुए भी मैं रुआंसा हो गया था, मैंने कतार दृष्टि से माँ को देखा था।

माँ की आँखों में एक भी आँसू नहीं था।

मुस्कान शर्मा  
बी.ए.(द्वितीय वर्ष)

### ये बिछा लो आँचल में

भर कर लाया फूल हथेली, प्रिय बिछा लो आँचल में  
कुछ गुथने को तत्पर है, कुछ उगने को आँगन में।

लाल रंग के फूल है, चार गुलाबी वाले  
एक बैंगनी चूड़ी जैसा, दो पीली डाली वाले  
कुछ में बूँदे बसी हुई है, पाई थी जो सावन में

भर कर लाया फूल हथेली, प्रिय बिछा लो आँचल में।

गिनने में थोड़े है लेकिन, भरी अंजलि लाया हूँ।

प्रिये गुलाबी हँसी के लिए, एक कली भी लाया हूँ,

और पंखुडी बोल रही है-है जो भी मेरे मन में

भर कर लाया फूल हथेली प्रिये बिछा लो आँचल में।

ऊपर वाला है गुलाब, उसके नीचे एक गेंदा है  
अंदर एक चाँद छुपा, क्या वे भी तुमने देखा है?  
तुलसी की पाती है इसमें, पायी थी जो वृदावन में।

भर कर लाया फूल हथेली प्रिये बिछा लो आँचल में।

मुस्कान शर्मा  
बी.ए.(द्वितीय वर्ष)

### “हिन्दी में उर्दू शब्दों का इस्तेमाल”

हम कभी-कभी शुद्धतावादी लोगों से सुनते हैं कि हिंदी में उर्दू शब्दों का इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहिए। अपने इस तरह की सूची भी देखी होगी, जिसमें लोग उर्दू शब्दों के हिन्दी पर्याय देते हैं और सुझाव देते हैं कि उनके स्थान पर हिंदी शब्दों का ही उपयोग करना ज्यादा उचित होगा।

इसे कभी-कभी देशभक्ति, राष्ट्रप्रेम, अस्मिता, आदि के साथ भी जोड़कर देखने की कोशिश होने लगती है।

ये लोग आम तौर से नहीं जानते की ‘उर्दू शब्द’ जैसी कोई संकल्पना नहीं है। ‘उर्दू’ शब्द का अर्थ होता है खोमा, और उर्दू भाषा का आविष्कार वस्तुतः खेमे में रहने वाले लोगों की सुविधा के लिए हुआ था, जिसमें सभी लोग अरबी, फ़ारसी, संस्कृत आदि भाषाओं का उपयोग नहीं कर पाते थे। हिंदी और उर्दू भाषा का व्याकरण वास्तव में एक ही है, और इसमें अंतर केवल शब्दों के चयन के कारण आता है। इसलिए उर्दू भाषा में जिस तरह अरबी, फ़ारसी, तुर्की आदि भाषाओं के शब्द आए हैं, ठीक उसी तरह से हिंदी में भी इन भाषाओं के शब्द आए हैं।

दरअसल भाषा को परिवेश, व्यक्तियों और जीवन-शैली से अलग करने नहीं देखा जा सकता। जब मुगल भारत में आए, तो वे यहाँ आक्रमणकारी के रूप में तो जरूर आए, लेकिन वे भारत के लोगों और परिवेश में रच-बस गए, इसलिए उनकी भाषा का प्रभाव भी हिंदी में रच-बस गया। यही बात हम अंग्रेजी भाषा के लिए नहीं कही जा सकती, क्योंकि अंग्रेज भी हाँलाकि हमलावर के रूप में ही आए थे, लेकिन उन्होंने अपनी अलग पहचान, अपनी श्रेष्ठता अपनी विशिष्टता को बनाए रखा और क्योंकि वे भारत और भारतीय परिवेश तथा लोगों के साथ पूरी तरह से सम्मिलित नहीं हुए, इसलिए अंग्रेजी भाषा का भी हिंदी भाषा पर बहुत ज्यादा असर नहीं पड़ा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो लोग शुद्ध हिंदी की वकालत करते हैं, वे यह पहचान नहीं सकते कि कौन से शब्द हिंदी के नहीं

है, क्योंकि वे शब्द हिंदी में इतने घुल-मिल गए हैं कि उन्हें हिंदी से अलग करना मुश्किल है। उदाहरण के लिए ये शब्द देखें :- अक्सर, अगर, अजनवी, अंदर, अमानत, असली, असर, आखिर, आग, आँच, आदमी, आँधी, आम, आराम, गुलाब, गवाह, गुस्सा, चाकू, चंद, चादर, चमक, चाल, चुस्त, चेहरा, जुदाई, जारी, टाँग डाका आदि ऐसे बहुत सारे शब्द हैं।

तीसरी बात यह है कि हम पहले कह चुके हैं कि पर्याय शब्दों जैसी कोई संकल्पना नहीं होती, और हर शब्द दूसरे से अलग होता है, चाहे उसमें अर्थ की थोड़ी-सी छटा का ही अंदर क्यों न हो! जैसे क्या हम 'ताजा' के लिए 'नया' का उपयोग कर सकते हैं, या 'जादू' के लिए 'तिलिस्म' का।

और चौथी बात यह है कि, खास तौर से कविता लिखते समय काव्य की लय और छंद को बनाए रखने के लिए हमें बहुत सारे शब्दों की जरूरत होती है। उदाहरण के लिए 'आँचल' के लिए लोग कहते हैं कि हमें 'दुपट्टा' लिखना चाहिए, या परिदे पर तौलते हैं को हमें लिखना होगा-पक्षी पंख तौलते हैं।

दरअसल हमें इस बात को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए कि कोई भी भाषा अपने शब्द-भंडार की वजह से बड़ी होती है और अनावश्यक रूप से शब्दों को कम करके हम उसकी अभिस्वत करने की क्षमता पर कुठारघात करते हैं।

एक और बात यह है कि जह तक भाषा में संकल्पना नहीं होती, तब तक उसमें उसके लिए शब्द भी नहीं होता। जैसे भारत में 'तलाक' जैसी संकल्पना नहीं है, इसलिए यहाँ उसके लिए विवाह-विच्छेद जैसे अनुवाद के शब्द तो मिल जाँएंगे, लेकिन वास्तविक शब्द नहीं मिलेगा। इससे भी आगे बढ़कर आप भले ही कंप्यूटर, वायरस, वेबिनार, माउस आदि के लिए शब्द गढ़ते रहे, लेकिन लोग तो उन्हीं शब्दों का इस्तेमाल करेंगे, जो उनकी ज़बान पर चढ़ जाते हैं?

कुल मिलाकर, हमें अर्थ की शुद्धतावादी में नहीं पड़ना चाहिए और भाषा का इस्तेमाल उसकी पूरी शक्ति के साथ करने

की ओर चलना चाहिए।

मुस्कान शर्मा

बी.ए (द्वितीय वर्ष)

## हमारी हिन्दी

कुछ प्यारी कुछ न्यारी सरल सुबोध है,

हमारी यह हिन्दी दुनिया भर में मशहूर है।

जाना है, इसे ऊँचाईयों तक,

रास्ता है लम्बा, मंजिल अभी दूर है।

लगता है ऐसे जैसे बन्धनों में बन्धी है,

किसी दायरे में सिमट जाने को मजबूर है।

यही तो वो प्रतिष्ठत भाषा,

जिस पर हम सबको गरूर है,

वहां से जहां तक किया है इसने लम्बा सफर।

हर भारतवासी पर इसका सरूर है।

सुलझानी है हर वो उलझन,

जो इसकी सफलता के लिए नासूर है,

लौटाकर लाना होगा इसकी श्रेष्ठता के सिंहासन को

जिसे दुश्मनों ने किया चूर-चूर है,

खड़ी होगी एक दिन उस मुकाम पर,

देखना तुम भी, आना वो पल जरूर है।

खुशबू

बी.ए (द्वितीय वर्ष)

## अहंकार दुःख का कारण

आज जो हमारे पारिवारिक व सामाजिक जीवन में संघर्ष, ढोंग और मनमुटाव दिख रहा है, उसका मूल कारण हमारा अहंकार है। अहंकार शिखर को छू रहे व्यक्ति को भी जमीन पर गिरा देता

है। आज समाज में हमें ऐसे व्यक्ति मिल जाते हैं, जो दूसरों को हमेशा अपने से छोटा समझते हैं। यह उनका अहंकार ही है पर अहंकार व्यक्ति को यह नहीं पता कि मन्दिर के शिखरों पर कौओं के बैठे जाने से कौए ईश्वर से बड़ा नहीं हो जाते।

एक बार एक घड़े पर ढकी प्याली ने घड़े से कहा- “भैया! आप सभी पात्रों को जल से भर देते हो, लेकिन आपने कभी मुझे तो पानी से तृप्त नहीं किया।” तो घड़े ने उत्तर दिया- “बहिन! जो भी पात्र विनम्रता से झुक कर मेरे अन्दर आता है उसे मैं जल से भर देता हूँ, लेकिन तुम तो सदैव मेरे सिर पर अहंकारी बनकर बैठी रहती हो इसलिए मैं तुम्हें कैसे जल से भर सकता हूँ।” सच ही अहंकार व्यक्ति को शून्य की ओर ले जाता है और विनम्रता से सभी सदगुण अर्जित किए जा सकते हैं। जहां अहंकार वहाँ आनन्द नहीं रह सकता, क्योंकि अहंकार तो स्वयं दुःख है। दुनिया के सभी धर्मों में भी ईसा मसीह का प्रतीक क्रॉस में, अंग्रेजी के आई अक्षर को क्रॉस किया गया है जिसका अर्थ है- अहंकार का निषेध। अतः जो सुख समर्पण में हैं, वह अकड़ने में नहीं। इस प्रकार मनुष्य को अहंकार व्यक्ति को बर्बाद कर देता है अहंकार का नाश व्यक्ति के जीवन में प्रकाश लेकर आता है।

अमृता

बी.ए. (तृतीय वर्ष)

## संवेदनशीलता

धर्म का आधार होता है-दया, करुणा और अनुकम्या। इसके लिए मानव में मानवीयता का गुण होना आवश्यक है। हमारे भीतर ऐसी संवेदनशीलता होनी चाहिए कि अगर कोई ओर व्यक्ति तकलीफ में हो तो उसकी पीड़ा का अहसास हमें भी हो। हमें अहसास होता तो है पर सिर्फ वहां जहां हमारे अनुराग होता है।

जहां सच में संवेदनाशीलता होती है अनुकम्या होती है, वहां तेरे-मेरे की दीवार नहीं होती। वहां अपनों के लिए वात्सल्य, ऐसा नहीं होता लेकिन आज हमने अपनी नैतिकता और

संवेदनशीलता को सिर्फ अपनों तक सीमित कर रखा है जिसकी सीमा हमारे स्वार्थ के अनुसार बदलती रहती है। आज जितनी भी आपराधिक घटनाएं होती हैं, उसका मूल कारण संवेदनशीलता का अभाव है जिसकी वजह से मनुष्य दूसरों के दुःख, दर्द और पीड़ा का अनुभव नहीं कर पाता।

इसलिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि बचपन से ही नैतिकता, मानवीयता और संवेदनशीलता के संस्कार प्रस्फुटित किये जाएं।

अंकिता

बी.ए (तृतीय वर्ष)

## आँखें

आँखे अक्सर धोखा दे जाती हैं  
कभी मेरे झूठ, कभी मेरी बात से  
मुकर के, मुझे एक मौका दे जाती हैं  
कि मैं अडिग रहूँ अपने सच पर,  
वो साथ देंगी, भले फिर शर्म लिये,  
झुक के, नम होकर भी दृढ़ता लिये।  
उठ कर, गिर कर, ये आँखे एक अदा  
एक भाव अनोखा दे जाती हैं।

कुछ आँखे ऐसी होती हैं  
जिनमें विश्वास झलकता है।  
मेरे हर सही-गलत को मानो  
कोई है, जो परखता है।  
इस अनजान, अजब दुनिया में  
रोज़ नया कोई मिल जाता है  
पर उन कुछ आँखों को देख  
मेरा हर दोष बिलख उठता है

क्रोध, घृणा और द्वेष से लेकर  
प्यार, चिंता, पागलपन तक  
सब कुछ कह जाती हैं ये दोनों

यह सब ईश्वर की माया हैं,  
इसको कौन जान पाया है?

हरजस कौर

बी.एस.सी. (नॉन मैडिकल), तृतीय वर्ष

फिर भी ख्वाब संजा के रह जाती है

कभी ये मुझसे छल करके

अंतरा का झरोखा दे जाती है

ये आँखें, अक्सर ही धोखा दे जाती हैं.....

इशा शर्मा

बी.एस.सी. (नॉन मेडिकल), तृतीय वर्ष

### एक सवाल

आओं, पूछें एक सवाल!  
मेरे सर में कितने बाल?  
कितने आसमान में तारे।  
बताओ या कह दो हारे!  
नदियाँ क्यों बहती दिन-रात?  
चिड़ियाँ क्या करती हैं बात?  
क्यों कुत्ता बिल्ली पर धाएँ?  
बिल्ली क्यों चूहे को खाए?  
फूल कहाँ से पाते रंग?  
रहते क्यों न जीव सब संग?  
बादल क्यों बरसाते पानी?  
लड़के क्यों करते शैतानी?  
नानी की क्यों सिकुड़ी खाल?  
अजी, न ऐसा करो सवाल!

### जीवन का आदर्श

संत कबीर के पास लोग अपनी जिज्ञासा लेकर अकसर आया करते थे। एक बार एक व्यक्ति ने कबीर से पूछा, “कृपया बताएं कि मैं गृहस्थी बनूँ या सन्यासी? ‘कबीर ने उत्तर दिया, ‘जो भी बनो, आदर्श बनो, उसमें पूर्णता प्राप्त करने का प्रयास करो।’ कबीर ने अपनी पत्नी को बुलाया। दोपहर का समय था, फिर भी उन्होंने अपनी पत्नी से कहा कि वह एक दीपक जला कर लाए। पत्नी दीपक जला कर ले आई और बिना कुछ कहे चली गई। कबीर ने उस व्यक्ति से कहा, ‘अगर गृहस्थी बनना है तो एक दूसरे पर विश्वास रखना होगा ताकि दूसरे की इच्छा भी अपनी इच्छा बन जाए। उसके बाद कबीर उसे एक टीले पर ले गये, जहाँ एक वृद्ध महात्मा जी, रहते थे। कबीर ने महात्मा से पूछा, आपकी आयु कितनी है? महात्मा बोले, ‘अस्सी वर्ष।’ थोड़ी देर तक कबीर उनसे बातचीत करते रहे। फिर कहा, ‘महात्मा जी, आप अपनी आयु क्यों नहीं बता रहे?’ महात्मा बोले, ‘बेटा अभी आपको बताया था, अस्सी वर्ष। शायद आप भूल गए हो।’ कबीर उस जिज्ञासु व्यक्ति के साथ टीले से नीचे उतर आए। उन्होंने महात्मा को पुकारा और उनसे नीचे आने के लिए कहा। वृद्ध महात्मा हाँफते-हाँफते नीचे आ गए। महात्मा ने नीचे बुलाने का कारण पूछा तो कबीर बोले, ‘आपकी आयु कितनी है? महात्मा के चेहरे पर कोई भाव नहीं आया। उन्होंने बड़े सहज भाव से कहा, ‘अस्सी वर्ष।’ कबीर ने उस जिज्ञासु से कहा, ‘सन्यासी बनना हो तो ऐसा ही बनना। तुम्हें कभी क्रोध न आए।’

हरजस कौर

बी.एस.सी. (तृतीय वर्ष)

## आसमान/ आकाश

जब भी हम ऊपर की ओर देखते हैं तो हमें आकाश दिखाई देता है। आकाश का रंग दिन में नीला होता है और रात होते ही यह काला हो जाता है। वह हम सबसे सिर पर बड़े तंबू जैसे फैला हुआ है। जबकि आकाश कुछ भी नहीं है यह बिल्कुल नग्न है, अर्थात् यहाँ न हवा-पानी है और न ही रोशनी। आकाश में सूरज और चांद चमकते हैं। रात में आकाश में तारे टिमटिमाते हैं। आकाश में बादल बनते हैं। आकाश में बिजली चमकती है। इंद्रधनुष भी आकाश में ही बनता है। जो बच्चों को बहुत पसंद आता है। वहीं बरसात के दिनों में हमें आसमान में बादल भी देखने को मिलते हैं। और ये बादल कभी सफेद, तो कभी काले-नीले और कभी लाल-पीले रंग के दिखाई देते हैं। आकाश का हमारे जीवन में बड़ा महत्व है। हमारे शरीर के पाँच तत्वों में से एक आकाश है। हमारे शरीर आकाश, जल, वायु, मिट्टी और अग्नि इन पाँच तत्व से मिलकर बना है। इसलिए आकाश के बिना हमारे या किसी के जीवन की कल्पना भी नहीं की जा सकती है।

हरजस कौर

बी.एस.सी (तृतीय वर्ष)

यदि दुःख में साथ न दें अपना,

फिर सुख में उन सम्बन्धों का

रह जाता कोई अर्थ नहीं।

छोटी-छोटी खुशियों के क्षण

निकले जाते हैं रोज जहाँ

फिर सुख की नित्य प्रतीक्षा का

रह जाता कोई अर्थ नहीं।

मन कटुवाणी से आहत हो

भीतर तक छलनी हो जाये,

फिर बाद कहे प्रिय वचनों का

रह जाता कोई अर्थ नहीं।

सुख-साधन चाहे जितने हो

पर काया रोगों का घर हो

फिर उन अगणित सुविधाओं का

रह जाता कोई अर्थ नहीं।

शरनजीत कौर

(बी.एस. सी) नॉन मैडिकल

## कोई अर्थ नहीं

नित जीवन के संघर्षों से

जब टूट चुका हो अन्तर्मन,

तब सुख के मिले समन्दर का

रह जाता कोई अर्थ नहीं।

जब फसल सूख कर जल के बिना

तिनका-तिनका बन गए जाये,

फिर होने वाली वर्षा का

रह जाता कोई अर्थ नहीं।

सम्बन्ध कोई भी हो लेकिन

## विद्यार्थी जीवन में अनुशासन

किसी भी व्यक्ति के लिए विद्यार्थी जीवन अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। छात्र जीवन में ही सीखी गई बातें आगे के जीवन में काम आती हैं। अगर छात्र विद्यार्थी जीवन में अपने समय का सदुपयोग करते हैं और ज्यादा से ज्यादा शिक्षा ग्रहण करते हैं तो आगे के भविष्य में उन्हें बहुत फायदा पहुँचता है। छात्र जीवन में अनुशासन का अत्यंत महत्व है क्योंकि अगर छात्रों में अनुशासन का अभाव होगा तो वह उपयोगी शिक्षा ग्रहण करने की जगह गलत चीजों में अपना समय नष्ट करेंगे। ज्यादातर छात्र कम उम्र के होते हैं उन्हें सही या गलत की बहुत अच्छे से परख नहीं होती है, अगर उनमें अनुशासन की कमी होगी तो वह आसानी से गलत

रास्ते पर जा सकते हैं और एक बार गलत रास्ते पर जाने के बाद फिर से वापस सही रास्ते पर जाने के बाद फिर से वापस सही रास्ते पर आने में काफी मुश्किलों का सामना करना पड़ता है।

माता-पिता और शिक्षकों को यह सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि विद्यार्थी अनुशासित जीवन जी रहा है और अगर विद्यार्थी अनुशासन बनाए रखने में कष्ट महसूस कर रहा है तो इसका कारण समझना चाहिए और जिस भी कारणों से बच्चों को अनुशासन का पालन करने में कठिनाइयां आ रही हो तो उस कारण को दूर करने का प्रयास करना चाहिए, क्योंकि छात्र जीवन ही आदमी के आगे के जीवन का आधार है। जब तक छात्र कुछ सीख रहा है उसे सीखने का पूरा मौका दिया जाना चाहिए। ऐसा देखा गया है कि बहुत सारे विद्यार्थी सिर्फ परीक्षा के समय ही अच्छी तरह पढ़ाई करते हैं और बाकी समय खेलने-कूदने रहते हैं उन्हें यह नहीं पता होता है कि विद्यार्थी जीवन का समय कितनी जल्दी बीत जाता है और उनका यह कीमती समय नष्ट हो जाता है इसलिए विद्यार्थी को अनुशासन में रहना चाहिए।

शरनजीत कौर  
बी.एस.सी

### अंग्रेजी का भूत

अब सब पर अंग्रेजी का भूत चढ़ा है  
घर घर उसका राज्य बढ़ा है।  
'हैलो' 'हाय' का प्रचार बढ़ा है,  
नमस्कार बेचारा हताश पड़ा है।  
कभी कृष्ण और बलराम हुए  
अब तो डिस्को भगवान हुए।  
भूल गए सब शब्द 'शुक्रिया' 'माफी'  
अब सीखते हैं 'थैंक्यू' व 'सौरी'।

अंधेरे में खो गई है सलवार कमीज  
उनके साथ गई हाय तमीज।  
अब दाल भात से बचते हैं सब,  
केक पेस्ट्री खाते हैं सब।  
गीत भजन समझ न आते,  
दूध दही संग है नहीं नाता,  
काफी, केक से ही दिल लग जाता।  
सब ओर अंग्रेजी की बहार,  
संस्कृति पर हो रहा प्रहार,  
क्योंकि अब सब पर अंग्रेजी का भूत चढ़ा है  
घर पर इसका राज्य बढ़ा है।

शांरूख

बी.सी ए(प्रथम वर्ष)

### लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति

दोस्तों मंजिल उन्ही को मिलती है,  
जिनके सपनों में जान होती है,  
पंखों से कुछ नहीं होता है,  
हौसलों से उड़ान होती है।  
सामने ही मंजिल तो कदमे मत मोड़ना  
जो दिल में हो चाहत उसे कभी मत छोड़ना,  
पर मिलेगी कामयाबी प्रत्येक मोड़ पर आपको,  
पर सितारों को छूने के लिए ज़मीन मत छोड़ना

रजनी

बी.ए. (प्रथम वर्ष)

### अनमोल वचन

- प्यार सबको करो पर विश्वास और भरोसा उस परमात्मा पर

- करो।
- किस्मत उनका साथ देती है जो हर काम मेहनत से करते हैं।
- मुसीबतों का सामना करने के लिए साहस रूपी हथियार की जरूरत होती है।
- गरीबी में रहकर इन्सान परमात्मा से मिल सकता है।
- अगर हमें फूल प्राप्त करने हैं तो कांटों की सेज पर से गुजरना पड़ेगा।
- प्यार सिर्फ उसी से करना चाहिए जिसे प्यार की कदर हो।
- अगर हमें किसी की मदद करनी है तो हमें भी झुकना पड़ेगा।
- अगर आप देश और समाज को बदलना चाहते हैं तो पहले खुद को बदलें।
- हमें कभी ऐसी बात नहीं करनी चाहिए, जिससे किसी के मन को दुःख हो।
- सच्चा सुख तब मिलता है जब दूसरों को सुख दें।

विमल कुमारी  
बी.ए. (प्रथम वर्ष)

# Republic Day



# INITIATIVES, CELEBRATIONS AND OBSERVANCE



**Teej Celebration in College  
on 13th August, 2021**



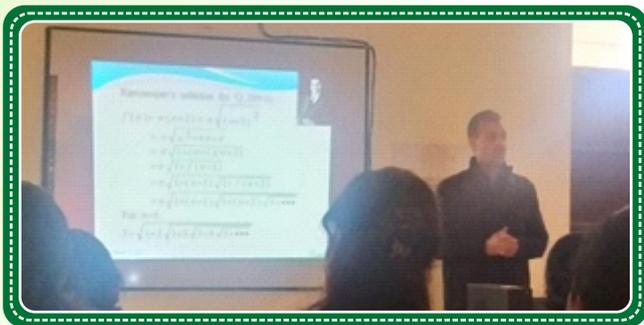
**Teachers' day Celebration  
on 05th September, 2021**



**Ganesh Chaturthi Celebration  
On 14th September, 2021**



**Hindi Diwas Celebration  
on 14th September, 2021**



**National Mathematics Day Seminar  
By Prof. Dr. Ashish Arora on  
29th December, 2021**



**Lohri Celebration in College  
On 13th January, 2022**





## TEACHING STAFF

**Sitting Left to Right:** Prof. Baljinder Kaur, Prof. Dimple, Prof. Isha, Prof. Megha Dua, Dr. Palwinder, Dr. Radhika Rattan,

Ms. Balwinder Kumari, Prof. Prabhkiran Kaur, Prof. Money, Dr. Gurcharan Singh, Prof. Prashant Sethi, Dr. Nand Kishor (Principal),

Prof. SPS Kang, Prof. Jyoti Bala, Prof. Manjit Kaur, Dr. Monika, Prof. Nisha Arora, Prof. Anu, Prof. Neha Gill, Prof. Krishna,

Prof. Pooja, Prof. Monika Kanwar, Prof. Harjyot.

**Standing Left to Right:** Prof. Saurabh, Prof. Jagtar Singh, Dr. Kanwardeep Singh, Dr. Sachin, Prof. Vipran Kumar, Prof. Mithilesh,

Prof. Paramveer Singh, Prof. Amandeep Kaur, Prof. Neha, Prof. Shivani, Prof. Radhika, Prof. Deepti, Prof. Priyanka, Dr. Kamaljit Kaur,

Ms. Cheesta, Prof. Mehak, Prof. Renuka, Prof. Sakshi Jaswal, Prof. Alisha, Prof. Rimmy.

## NON- TEACHING STAFF



**Sitting Left to Right:** Mrs. Ritu Goyal, Ms. Pooja, Ms. Gurnoor Kaur, Prof. Prashant Sethi, Dr. Nand Kirshor (Principal), Prof. Manjit Kaur, Mr. Ravinder Kumar, Mr. Mohit Bhushan Mr. Kartik Kapil.

## SUPPORT STAFF



**Sitting Left to Right:** Mr. Ramesh Lal, Mr. Raghubir, Mr. Balwinder, Mr. Ram Prakash, Prof. Prashant Sethi, Dr. Nand Kishor (Principal), Prof. Manjit Kaur, Ms. Anju Bala, Mr. Rajaram, Mr. Amar

**Standing Left to Right:** Mr. Jaswinder Singh, Ms. Ashwini, Ms. Poonam, Ms. Simmi, Ms. Priya, Mr. Manjinder Singh.

Planning Forum Section

Shree Panchanan 2021-2022



# SHREE PANCHANAN

## 2021-2022

### PLANNING FORUM SECTION



Teacher Editor:  
**Dr. Monika**

Student Editor:  
**Ms. Ankita Sharma**

Sr.No.	Title	Authored by
1.	Price and Income Support to Indian Farmers	Dr. Monika, Staff Editor
2.	Challenges faced by the MSMEs in India	Asst. Prof. Megha Dua
3.	What Corporatization Did to Agrarian Societies of the World?	Dr. Palwinder Kaur
4.	Market Economy	Asst. Prof. Rimmy
5.	Stock Exchange	Asst. Prof. Rimmy
6.	What Professional Services firms must do to thrive	Ms. Ritika Kapoor B. Com VI
7.	The Sugar Industry in India	Mr. Taranveer Singh B. Com III
8.	Woman Empowerment	Ms. Muskan B. Com IV
9.	Current position of Indian Economy in the World	Ms. Yogita B. Com III
10.	Consumer Protection Act-1986	Ms. Shruti B. Com III
11.	Industrial development during planning period	Ms. Mukta B. Com VI Sem.
12.	Consumer Education	Ms. Ramneet Kaur B. Com VI
13.	Management strategies for small companies	Mr. Shruti Kaul BBA II
14.	Impact of Covid-19 on the Indian Agriculture system	Ms. Samiti Saini B. Com IV Sem
15.	Survival of Indian Industries after Pandemic	Ms. Neha B. Com IV
16.	Impact of Covid-19 on Indian Economy	Ms. Sofia B. Com IV
17.	Sustainability impact in Economy	Ms. Neha B. Com IV
18.	Agricultural marketing, defects and measures	Ms. Manpreet Kaur B. Com VI
19.	Environment pollution and sustainable development	Ms. Priyanka B. Com IV
20.	SEBI and its role in capital market	Ms. Chetna B. Com IV
21.	The Impact of Covid-19 on India, Economy	Mr. Keshav Sood B. Com IV
22.	World war and its impact of India Economy	Ms. Partiksha B. Com IV
23.	Bitcoin and Crypto currency	Ms. Indu B. Com IV
24.	Importance of Rural Industries for employment	Harpreet Kaur B. Com IV
25.	Main problems faced by Indian Economy	Ms. Neha B. Com IV
26.	Important authors of Economics	Ms. Preeti Kumari B. Com IV
27.	New Economic trends and paradigms in digital era	Ms. Nikita Bhatia B. Com VI

## Price and Income Support to Indian Farmers

Agriculture is an important part of Indian economy and at present it is among the top two farm producers in the world. This sector is a major contributor to the jobs and GDP in India. Agriculture is the only means of living for almost two-third of the employed class in India. Farmers who are heroes in agriculture sector are simply the 'Backbone of India'. They are the most useful people as they provide food to the entire country. They never stop their work even during heavy rains and sunny days. Farmers work hard the whole day. Indian Farmer has the ability to survive with the various seasons, climate change, soil conditions and often harsh destruction of wildfires, droughts and floods.

Most of the farmers in India have less than two hectares of land. Farmers are able to earn very small amount of income indicating how alarmingly low their income is. Crop failure due to inadequate weather conditions and pest attacks further pose risk to their income. Moreover, the possibility of fall in crop prices at the time of harvest season causes additional worry to the farmers. In order to earn more money, a farmer needs to grow more crops while spending less. During the mid-1960s, self-sufficiency in food production was the overarching policy concern in Indian agriculture and was instrumental in promoting the green revolution. Thereafter, policy concerns have been changing every decade or so. The focus of the green revolution on well-endowed regions like Punjab, Haryana, and West Uttar Pradesh led to the rising interregional inequalities. By the 1980s, balanced agricultural growth became the focus of policy. However, the large quantum of input subsidies and output price support led to increasing resource degradation and deceleration in capital formation in agriculture.

There was a severe stagnation in agricultural growth from 1995-96 to 2004-05, mainly as a result of the deceleration in public investment and capital formation that began in the early 1980s and continued into the mid-1990s. Some important initiatives were taken from the mid-2000s in order to address the growth stagnation. Focused initiatives such as the National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and National Security Act (NFSA) were also launched to increase food production and provide economic access to food, respectively, which helped in improving the growth scenario and increasing the food production. However, viability of farming continued to remain a major concern.

There are several pathways to increase farmers' income. Important among these are increasing productivity, reducing cost of production, ensuring higher price, making direct income transfers, etc. These pathways are not mutually exclusive and can be used in conjunction with one another. Many of the initiatives taken in the past belonged to the first two categories, that is, increasing the productivity and/or reducing the cost of production. Even some of the programmes since 2014 aimed to increase irrigation, improve soil fertility, and reduce farmers' risk. However, since 2018, the focus has shifted to the third and fourth components, that is, providing higher prices to farmers and direct income transfers. First, efforts were made in the direction of helping farmers achieve a better discovery of market prices through a network of agricultural markets. In the 2019 Interim Budget of the union government, a direct income transfer programme, called the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) was announced. These last two initiatives, PM-AASHA and PM-KISAN, are major departures from the past in terms of scope and coverage.

Hence, farming activity is unique and risky. Agriculture is perhaps the only activity where the producer has little or no control over either 'price' or 'quantity'. The output risk and the price risk constitute the twin risks that afflict agriculture in a major way. Because of these twin risks, farm incomes tend to be highly uncertain. It is this inherent risk in farming, rather than the 'inefficiency' of farmers, which makes a compelling case for support to agriculture. The agrarian economy is too dependent on government support. Historically, the government has supported agricultural practices. Food can't be grown without the support from the government. developed countries did not have any subsidy, they would no longer be competitive in international agriculture market. Agriculture is difficult without government Support. Farmers need Government support because there can be market failures even when the output is good. Market failure is more prominent in agriculture compared to other sectors as the depends on variables such as weather conditions, lack of irrigation cycle, etc.

**Dr.Monika**

Staff Editor

Planning Forum Section

### **Challenges faced by the MSMEs in India**

The contribution made by the MSME to the Indian economy is quite substantial. There is no denial of the fact that the growth of the nation depends considerably on the micro,small and medium enterprises which make a significant contribution to the GDP by the generation of mass employment in different parts of India. Taking into consideration the increasing significance of this sector the government is expected to provide adequate support

to the MSMEs especially at this time when the pandemic has hit almost every sector or the economy significantly hard and brought the major economies of the economy to a stand still. Among all the sectors the sector of MSME has been very badly hit as the current economic situation is not conducive to small industries as there is restricted liquidity in the system. Although the government has imposed several measures in terms of financing and certain gaps have remained which have prevented this sector from functioning which mainly include the following:

- Problems of start ups: Start ups in India face a major problem in the initial stages because of a large number of regulations and approvals. Apart from the fact that Indian managed to jumped places in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business
- Index a number of loopholes are found in the system.
- Lack of financial expertise: The entrepreneurs keep on devising new strategies and plans for the expansion of the existing businesses but there are still a large number of entrepreneurs who donot have financial knowledge to take their business in the right direction. The entrepreneurs without sound financial knowledge may not be in a position to make the crucial business decisions which are related to MSME loans.
- Lack of access to financing solutions: Most of the businesses face many problems in the accessing of finance or in the availing of MSME loans despite of the fact that the government has implemented many measures to make the credit readily available for the fostering of entrepenurship. Another major problem which has been highlighted is the economic slowdown that has led to liquidity crunch.

- Lack of proper access to technology: Most of the businesses fail to reap the benefit of the latest developments in terms of technology due to the lack of proper expertise, skill and awareness. However, there has been considerable efforts on the part of government to remove this problem.
- Labour problems: Most of the SMES are facing the major problems related to the issues of labour and especially in the new normal. Apart from the problem of labour businesses also need to emphasize the skill development, training and ensuring
- the market linkages to facilitate both urban and rural micro-entrepreneurs.
- Lack of trust: It is seen that the banks refrain from the extension of MSME loan since the amount of loan is small and also the banks believe that MSMEs lack the required repayment capacity. In such a situation they end up in the implementation or stricter regulations on these start ups.
- Absence of collateral in loan- Some businesses may find it difficult to avail Mloan as a result of a strict collateral protocol, Since small companies may not have the property to substantiate the criteria to avail a loan, business owners may opt the unsecured business loans from lenders and not fret over offering collateral or assets to get the MSME loan approval.
- Despite these challenges, the success in business is not elusive if you are determined and these problems can be easily addressed if you get the right support from the lender.
- 

**Mrs. Megha Dua**  
Asst Prof Economics  
SD college, Hoshiarpur

## **What Corporatization Did to Agrarian Societies of the World?**

Most recently three farm laws have been repealed by the government of India. These laws were imposed by the government despite the widespread protests and turmoil in the country. The idea behind these three laws was to expedite investment of infrastructure and technology in the agrarian sector and liberalise farm market by facilitating involvement of the corporate sector.

However, the farming societies especially in Punjab and Haryana and those at the opposing end of spectrum reiterate that the government attempted to supersede the Minimum Support Price (MSP) mechanism and Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) that provided farmers a fair share in collective bargaining on price and non-price issues (weighing, grading, measurement etc.). The protestors also called for regulation of APMCs to resolve evils of cartelization within mandis.

Corporatization of agriculture includes corporate structures controlling input cost factors like seeds, irrigation, fertilisers, electricity cost. Since the Green Revolution of 1960s, the United States has greatly influenced Indian Agriculture Policy more covertly by coercing tariffs and imports at WTO. Furthermore, corporatization includes allowing corporate to control the means of production and chains of distribution. By 2013, three American corporate companies namely Cargill, Archer Daniels Midland Company (ADM) and Bunge, controlled more than 50% of the agrarian market of the world through vertical integration and contract farming.

Farmers are pressurised by corporations; they are paid low prices for their products such as soya, wheat and maize, and they pay high prices for seeds, pesticides, energy, fertilisers and animal feed. The record food prices of 2008 resulted in higher profits for corporations,

and not for farmers who have to bear all the risks. Corporate lobbyists often also work in government institutions. They often successfully lobby for corporate interests on food standards, approval of pesticides, UM seeds, trade agreements, or the public research agenda.' (Goldring, 2013).

Globally, the largest purchasers of agricultural produce have been responsible for hunger and starvation among the peasant community and small farmers. Small farmers are evicted out the agrarian market by the pricing policy of corporations. Many Brazilian farmers are indebted to the American corporate giant Bunge: which now has a claim on their harvest and land. As liberalisation creates avenues of free and global market available to farmers, rising agricultural prices soars the interest of investors and normalizes land grabbing within the agrarian economy. Land grabbing has particularly affected Africa and South America where small-scale farming families are brutally evicted from their lands and the area is sold or leased to foreign (private) investors. The land is taken over for agro-fuel plantations just as palm oil plantations displace small scale farmers in Indonesia.

The commercialisation of agriculture in colonial India reflected ruthless exploitation by East India Company and resulted in oppressive Zamindari system, arbitrary expulsion and unpaid labour whenever the peasant community rose in revolt. It also witnessed displacement of farming societies of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh to labour for tea plantations of East. The sink in production of enrichment cultivation (with variety of seeds) to monoculture plantation of commercially valuable crops has continued even in post-independent India. In the Philippines, over 3,000 rice varieties were grown before the 1960s and reduced to two rice varieties over 98% of cultivated area by the 80s. Similarly,

global seed firms like Nuziveedu, Monsanto (now taken over by Bayer), BASF, DuPont Pioneer made inroads to India and ramped up the seed replacement rate for genetically-modified maize and cotton. Simultaneously, higher yield through high replacement rate has helped farmers increase their income in some parts of the country. Concentration to a handful of suppliers has led to development of only few varieties of seeds. Unchecked corporate power and increasing political influence has left farmers to operate under the push 'get big or get out' and often driven abuse of farmers' rights. In 2010, price fluctuations caused by China's enormous soya and maize purchases and droughts in Argentina and Russia, massively profited trade giants. In the second half of 2010, the value of Bunge (world's largest soya producer; the only soya producer in many countries of world) shares increased by 30 %. Further, agro-fuel targets capitalized upon it to expand trading opportunities specifically in EU and US.

Belgian scholar and UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food; Olivier de Schutter (2008-2014), criticized the pricing pressure and said low producer prices led to deteriorating social conditions. He called upon states to prevent unfair practices of trade with removal of imbalances caused by market forces. Agricultural policy analyst Devinder Sharma in conversation with Dhruv Rathee pointed out how corporatization of American agrarian society since 1960s continually led to decline in farmers incomes over the years. He also remarked that government's focus should be to improvise the APMCs specifying about prevailing defects within the mandi system. Something that was also retained in the 2006 Swaminathan report by the National Commission on Farmers that suggested a law should be made for MSP to be at

least 50% more than the weighted average cost of production.

**Dr. Palwinder Kaur,**

Assistant Professor,  
Department Of Economics

### **Market Economy**

Capitalism is the name of our game. An economy made by individuals and business our claim to fame.

We oppose an economy. Based around a centrally directed command. We promote the buying and selling of goods and services on the other hand. We dislike government involvement and the hateful look on the communist face. Therefore, we choose to sell our goods and services in democratic market place.

Buyers select sellers who

satisfy their wants and needs.

Through the profits they earn

Sellers keep their business deeds.

Need a blender or a broom

Or a few windows and some doors?

You will be sure to find them

In any market economics stores.

Because our communist neighbors

Know their economics are so dumb.

They rush to Americaa

To see how our economy is run,

Free marketing is the solution to all economic questions.

As it comes close to fulfilling buyers and sellers unlimited want of possessions.

**Asstt. Prof. Rimmy**

Deptt. of Economics

### **Stock Exchange**

Securities traded on a stock exchange includes stock issued by listed companies, unit trust, derivatives, pooled investment product and bonds. Stock exchanges often function as

“continuous auction markets with buyers and sellers consummating transactions at a central location such as floor of exchange.”

According to Husband and Dockerary, “Stock exchange are privately organized market which are used to facilitate trading in securities.”

Features of stock exchange:-

1. Market for securities.
2. Deals in second hand securities.
3. Regular trade in securities.
4. Allowed dealing only in listed securities.
5. Transaction effected only through members.
6. Association of person.
7. Recognition from central government.
8. Working as per rules.
9. Specific location.

**Asstt. Prof. Rimmy**

Deptt. of Economics

### **What professional services firms must do to thrive**

During economics slowdowns, consulting, law and accounting firms often start offering services and taking on clients they really shouldn't just to keep the lights on. This path is perilous. If a firms practices have a diffuse mix of clients and nuclear strategic positioning, it will weaken the firms market profile and lead to internal conflicts, especially about the organization's future direction.

This article presents two tools that professional service firms can use to manage their client mix and optimize their strategic position:

1. Practice spectrum
  2. Client portfolio matrix/management.
1. The Practice Spectrum:

According to Jack Gabarro, professional service firms (PSFs) practices fall on a spectrum of sophistication that ranges from 'commodity' to

‘procedure’ to ‘gray hair’ to ‘rocket science’.

Successful practices are clear about their position on this spectrum.

Although a practice’s profile can extend across more than one type, we have found that the best-performing practices have a sharp focus. Clients know what services such practices offer, practice leaders which performance levers to pull, and recruits what type of work they’ll do. A diffuse profile dilutes a practice’s identity and renders it a jack of all trades and a master of none.

A relevant organizational capabilities, professional skills, and impact of profitability levers vary across categories practice leaders must ensure that all those elements are aligned with the practice’s position on the spectrum.

## 2. Client portfolio management:-

To achieve superior performance, a practice has to manage both its capabilities and its clients portfolio systematically.

A useful way to examine portfolios is to determine where clients fall in the four quadrants formed by comparing the cost to service client (CTS) with clients willing to pay (WTP). CTS doesn’t include direct service costs. Rather, it comprises all the indirect costs incurred, including client acquisition and client relationship management and retention efforts.

Different types of clients:

- Unwaveringly loyal clients
- Demanding clients
- Sophisticated clients
- Marquee clients

Most practices discover that their clients are spread across all four quadrants. That indicates that they have no clear strategy and are trying to be everything to everyone.

Few practices gather all the data needed to get a complete picture of their clients relationships. And although each partner tries to

optimize his/her own client portfolio’s profitability, that doesn’t necessary lead to maximized profits for the practice, which might require jettisoning some clients of individual partners.

**Ritika Kapoor**

B.Com.VI

## The Sugar Industry in India

India is the largest producer of sugar in the world. Sugar industry is the second largest agro based industry in the country next only to textile. Sugar industry is one of the important organised industries in India. It has a total capital investment of our Rs. 1350 crores and it provide employment to about 3.25 lakh people. In addition to this, it indirectly employs 25 million people in producing sugarcane various agencies of distributive trade etc. It has also become a big source of excise duty of the government of India. In India, the first modern factory of Sugar was set up in 1903, and by 1932, there were about 30 factories producing sugar. At that time, sugar was being imported. In 1931-32 sugar industry was granted protection and as a result of it, sugar industry developed rapidly.

In 1950-51, there were 138 sugar factories producing 11.2 lakh tonnes of sugar. But in 2011-12, no of factories were increased to 677 i.e. producing 274.3 lakh tonnes. Problems of sugar industry sugar industry is facing many problems and some of these are of serious nature.

Low yield of sugarcane:- The main difficulty is of low yield of sugarcane. It is four times less than that of Jawa.

Wrong distribution of sugar supply:- There is very tough competition among sugar factories in VP and Bihar as the factories are situated very near to each other. The prices of sugar differ in different areas and the distributive system is also defective.

Short crushing season:- In India, the crushing season is quite short. It is just 100 to 110 days in a year and sugar mills work for a very short period and lost generally increases.

Low milling efficiency of sugar factories:- Due to low milling capacity of sugar factories in India, less amount of sugar could be produced from sugarcane. Low milling capacity has been due to many factories. Many factories are uneconomic, the machine and implements used in these industries are outdated and out modeled.

Suggestions to remove the problem of sugar Industry.

More production of sugarcane:- We must make efforts to increase per hectare productively and there is a need to produce more sugarcane.

Proper use of by-products:- It is suggested that by-product should be fully used. It will help in reducing the cost of sugarcane and consequently the price of the sugar.

Proper use of sugarcane:- The price of sugarcane should be neither low so that farmer don't produce adequate quantity of sugarcane, nor it should be very high that the price of sugar is high.

Modernization: The main problem in the development of sugar industry has been use of outdated machinery. To increase productivity, the use of modern machinery and tools is very essential.

**Taranveer Singh**

B.Com. III

## **Women Empowerment**

Gender equality is, first and foremost, a human right. A women is entitled to live in dignity and freedom. Empowering women is also an indispensable tool for advancing development and reducing poverty. Empowered women contribute to the health and productivity of whole families and communities and improved

prospects for the next generation.

The importance of gender equality is under scored by its inclusion as one of the eight millennium development goals. Gender equality is acknowledge as being a key to achieving the other seven goals. Yet discrimination against women including gender based violence, economic discrimination, retroactive health inequities and harmful traditional practices-remains the most pervasive and persistent form of inequality.

Nowadays, governments of various nations are tirelessly trying to promote education to womenfolk. These are clear indication that all the forces that conform to a society have been collectively supporting empowering women.

Moreover, today there are different denotations of the term "Women Empowerment" which have lead to different sects of belief. Empowerment holds different meanings sects of belief. Education is one of the most important means of empowering women with knowledge, skills and self confidence necessary to participate fully in the development process. More than 40 years ago, the universal declaration of Human Right asserted that "everyone has the right to education." But despite.

Around the world, peace corps volunteer are working with communities to address gender equality and empower women and girls, In 1974, congress signed the percy amendment requiring peace corps volunteers to actively integrate women into economic, political and social development to their countries. Women in the united state have a very high ranking of educational attainment, though, the high level of literacy and enrollment in primary and secondary and university education. At present there are more U.S. women attending college than men.

Women's empowerment and promoting women's right have emerged as a part of a major

global movement and its continuing to break new ground in recent years.

Day like international women's empowerment day are gaining momentum day by day.

**Muskan**

B.Com.- VI

## **Current Position of Indian Economy in the World**

The economy of India is a middle income developing mixed economy. It is the world's sixth largest economy by nominal GDP and third largest by purchasing power parity.

According to the International Monetary Fund, on a per capita income basis, India ranked 145th by GDP and 122th by GDP. From independence in 1947 until 1991, successive governments promoted protectionist economic policies, with extensive state intervention and economic growth regulation. This is characterised as dirigism, in the form of the license. The end of cold war and an acute balance of payments crises in 1991 led to the adoption of broad economic liberalisation in India.

Since the start of 21st century, annual average GDP growth has been 6% to 7% and from 2013 to 2018 and in 2021, India is the world's fastest growing major economy, surpassing China. Historically, India was the largest economy in the world for most of the two millennia from the 1st until the 19th century.

The long term growth prospective of Indian economy remains positive due to its young population of corresponding low dependency ratio, healthy savings and investment rates, increasing globalization in India & integration into the global economy. The economy slowed in 2017 and due to shocks of "demonetisation" in 2016 and the introduction of Goods and Services Tax in 2017. Nearly 60% of India's GDP is driven

by domestic private consumption.

The country remains the world's sixth largest consumer market. Apart from private consumption. India's GDP is also fueled by government spending investment and exports.

In 2019, India was the world's ninth largest importer and the twelfth largest exporter. India has been the member of world trade organisation India has been the one of the world's highest number of billionaires and extreme income inequality. Because of several exemptions, barely 2% of Indians pay income taxes.

India must focus on public sector reform, infrastructure, agricultural and rural development, removal of land & labour regulation, financial inclusion, private investment and exports, education and public health.

**Yogita**

B.Com.III

## **Consumer Protection Act-1986**

The consumer protection act, 1986, was enacted to provide a simpler and quicker redressal to consumer grievances. The act seeks to promote and protect the interest in goods or services. It also seeks to secure the rights of a consumer against unfair trade practices, which may be practiced by manufacturers and traders.

The agenda of consumer forum is to provide relief to both parties and discourage long litigation.

The act applies to all goods and services unless specifically exempted by the union government and covers all sectors, whether private, public, or cooperative.

The act has provided a machinery whereby consumers can file their complaints. These complaints will then be heard by consumer forums with special powers so that action can be taken against trading suppliers and possible compensation is awarded to the consumer for

the hardships he/she has undergone.

The consumer, under this law, is not required to deposit huge court fees, which earlier used to deter consumers from approaching the courts.

The rigors of court procedures have been replaced with simple procedures as compared to the normal courts, which helps in quicker redressal of grievances. The provisions of the act are compensatory in nature.

It is to be remembered that consumer courts provide redress only on cases of products or services for personal use; defects in products used for commercial purposes are not entertained.

Basic rights of consumers include: Right to be protected against marketing of goods and services that are hazardous to life and property, right to be informed about the quality, quantity, standard, and price of goods or services so as to protect the consumer against unfair trade practice, Right to receive assured access, wherever possible, to a variety of goods and services at competitive prices. Right to be heard and to be assured that consumers interests will receive due consideration at appropriate forums. Right to seek redressal against unfair trade practices. Right to consumer education.

Consumer redressal forum under the consumer protection act, every district has at least one consumer redressal forum, also known as consumer court. Here, consumer can get their grievances heard.

A written complaint to the company is taken as proof that it has been informed. The complaint must be backed by copies of bills prescriptions and other relevant documents, and should have a deadline. Consumers can also complain through a consumer organization.

Claims of less than Rs. 5 lakh should be filed with a district forum, claims of Rs. 5-20 lakh with the state commission, and claims of more than Rs. 20

lakh directly with the National Commission.

To file the complaint:-

The complaint should be filed within two years of buying the product or using the service. It needs to be in writing letters should be sent by registered post, hand-delivered, email, or fax. Do not forget to take an acknowledgment. The complaint should mention the name and address of the complaint and the person/entity against whom the complaint is being filed. The consumer must mention details of the problem and the demand on the company for redressal. This could be replacement of product, removal of defects, refund, or compensation for expenses incurred, and for physical / mental torture. The claims, however, need to be reasonable.

Penalties:

The consumer courts (district court, state, commission, and national commission) are given vast powers to enforce their orders. If a defaulter does not appear in court despite notices and reminders, the court may decide the matter in his absence. The forum can sentence the defaulter to a maximum of three years imprisonment and impose a fine of Rs. 10,000.

However, inspite of consumer protection act, dispute settlement machinery and other such measures, consumers in India still continue to be cheated, misinformed, misguided and exploited on large scale. The main reason is lack of awareness on the part of consumers because of illiteracy, ignorance and very little head way made by consumer education. This is why it is very essential to educate the consumers adequately through media and different formal methods only then consumer protection becomes relevant and a meaningful reality.

**Shruti**  
B.Com.III

## Industrial Development During Planning Period

### Introduction:-

Industries play an important role in the rapid economic development of India economy. Industry means where goods are produced with four factors of production, viz, land, labour, capital and organisation. It is through industrialization that the available resources of a country can be utilised properly. Not only natural resources but human resources can also be put to most efficient and optimum use through industrialization.

Industries have more productivity than agriculture. Emphasizing the significance of industrialization "Jawaharlal Nehru" observed, "The God which all the countries worship is the God of industrialization, the God of machine, the God of high production and utilization of natural resources for greater advantage."

In the words of Bawer & Yamey, "Industrialization in its widest sense is the key to economic progress and a higher living standards."

Government Measures for Industrial Development:- After independence, in 1948 government announcement a progressive industrial policy to promote industrial development. In the interest of planned industrial development. Industries development and regulation act was enforced in 1951. Industrial policy was amended many a time, viz, 1956, 1977, 1980 and 1991. Industrial development got a fresh fillip in 1991 with the announcement of a liberalized industrial policy in 1991. National Manufacturing policy, 2011 and make in India programme, 2014 have given further boost to industrial development of India. Establishment of Basic & Heavy Industry and of new industries, financial institution and the facility of liberal foreign capital and

technological agreements:-

On the eve of independence, basic and heavy industries were almost non-existent in India. Establishment of these industries requires huge capital investment. Because of long-gestation period, private sector is reluctant to make investment in them. Because of long-gestation period, private sector is reluctant to make investment in them. In pursuance of its industrial policy 1956, government established many basic and heavy industries in public sector. For instance, large-scale iron and steel plants were set-up foreign collaboration at Bhilai (MP), Durgapur (West Bengal), Rourkela (Odisha) and Bokaro (Jharkhand) in public sector.

Several new industries were established by the government in public and joint sectors e.g. pharmaceuticals, telephone, railway engines, cars, TVs, etc. Establishment of raw industries in the private sector was also encouraged.

With a view to providing financial facilities to industries, government has establishment many financial institutions. These are: Industrial finance corporation of India, export import Bank of India etc. Industrial these financial institutions make available to industries short-term, medium-term and long-term loans at low rate of interest. In 2015-16, all India financial institutions provided financial facilities amounting to Rs. 1,14,836 crore to the industries. The amount of outstanding credit by banks to various industrial units as on 17th February 2017 was Rs. 25,86,600 crore.

Government of India has adopted liberal economic policy to facilitate foreign capital investment. Iron and steel factories at Bhilai, Durgapur & Bokaro in the public sector have been established in collaboration with foreign capital. From April 2000 to December 2016, the total amount of foreign direct investment inflow in India amounted to Rs. 17,35,711 crore.

Setting up of many hi-tech industries has become possible with the foreign capital investment. Government of India allows them to make payment in foreign currency under technological agreement.

#### Problems of Industrial Development In India:-

- Despite several success- stories in the direction of industrial development, rate of industrial development in India has been very low as compared to many other countries.
- There are problems of shortage of power resources, insufficient capital, problems of raw material and industrial sickness:-
- Availability of power resource in ample measure and at fair prices in an essential pre-condition of industrial development. Three main sources of power on India are electricity is far less than demand in India. Supply of both hydroelectricity and thermal-electricity is far less than demand in India.

Capital is badly needed for industrial development volume of capital depends upon saving and its investment. Saving is a function of income. In India large majority of people have low income their saving capacity is almost zero & so also their investment. Those who have the capacity to save, they keep it in the form of real estate, jewellery, government bonds or invest it in industries as they consider such an investment to be full of risk. Good quality of raw material at fair prices is not available to several industries in India. Many industries import their raw material. Industries like chemical fertilizers, engineering, car and computer etc. demand depend on foreign countries for their raw material. Foreign exchange is needed for the import of raw material. Due to shortage of foreign exchange, adequate quantity of good quality of raw material cannot be imported.

Industrial sickness has been on the rise in India. Several units of large medium and small scale industries have been declared sick. Such

units as fail to repay the loans and interest thereon are called sick units. In 2005, as many as 1.38 lakh micro and small units. In 2016, the number of sick micro and small enterprises has increased to 480,280 units with outstanding bank credit of Rs. 32,674 crore.

**Mukta**

B.Com.-VI Sem.

### **Consumer Education**

**Consumer:** Refers to any individuals or households that use goods and services created within the economy.

**Consumerism:** Consumerism is a social force designed to protect consumer interest in market place by organizing consumer pressure on business houses.

#### **Consumer Groups in India:**

- CGSI - Consumer Group Society of India
- MGP- Mumbai Grahak Panchayat
- CUTS- Consumer Unity and Trust Society
- CGSI- Consumer Guidance Society on India
- VOICE- Voluntary organization in the Interest of Consumer Education

#### **Consumer Rights:**

1. Right to Safety.
2. Right to Information.
3. Right to Consumer Education
4. Right to Choice
5. Right to Basic Needs.
6. Right to Representation
7. Right to Healthy Environment
8. Right to Redress.

**Consumer Education:** Consumer education means educating the consumer regarding quality of products, reasonable price of the product and real use of product.

It can protect consumer from aware about market conditions, quality, price etc.

**Need of Consumer Education:** Consumer

•education involves providing adequate and necessary information to consumers, in order to them from fraudulent trade practices, and explorative market operation. Below are the reasons for the need for consumer education:

1. To protect them from sale of harmful food and drugs.
2. Protect them from low-quality products.
3. To help them to enjoy fair price and value for their money.
4. To safeguard them from incorrect measures.
5. To protect them from misleading and false advertisement.
6. They need to update their knowledge and skills.
7. To help them safeguards against hoarding of goods.
8. They need help for improvement of their decision making.

### **Steps by Government for Consumer Education:**

Government of India has provided various laws and legislators to protect the interest of consumers and some of these regulations are:-

1. The Consumer protection act, 1986
2. The contract act, 1982
3. The sale of Goods act, 1930
4. The essential commodities act, 1955
5. The Agricultural produce (grading and marking) act, 1937
6. The prevention of food adulteration act, 1954
7. The standard of weights and measures act, 1976
8. The trade mark act, 1999
9. The competition act, 2002
10. The bureau of Indian standard act, 1986

**Ramneet Kaur**  
B.Com.VI

## **Management Strategies For Small Companies**

After looking at hundreds of small businesses and working on a numbers of them, I have been seen certain patterns of conduct recur again and again that lead to eventual failure. If a company is in difficulty, it is almost always a management problem, scarcely ever bad luck.

When a company survives for many years but finally comes upon hard times, it usually means  
a) that there is valuable core of talent and expertise somewhere in the corporate structure yet.

b) there are three principle of management strategy which helps in making the business.

- Growth of sale is commonly seen as the solution to all problems.

- Inadequate product cost analysis

- Gearing operation to income statement

I) Some important steps that helps in improving strategies.

a) Growth for growth's sake

b) Marginal income accounting

c) Break even point

d) Variation of break even point

These some points are important which should be followed for business.

**Shruti Kaul**  
BBA-II

## **Impact of Covid-19 on the Indian Agriculture System**

### **Abstract:**

Covid-19 pandemic has disputed the Indian agriculture system extensively. Nevertheless, the recent quarterly GDP estimates post-covid scenario showcase robustness and resilience in Indian agriculture, the only sector to register a positive growth of 3.4% during the financial year

2020-21. At the sometime the immediate post quarter growth was estimated at 5.9% witnessing a decline by 2.5% point. In this context, we aim to synthesize the early evidence of the covid-19 impact on the Indian agriculture system viz, production, marketing and consumption followed by a set of potential strategies to recover and prosper post pandemic. Survey findings indicates that the pandemic has affected production and marketing through labour and logistical constraints, while the negative Income shock restricted access to markets and increased price of food commodities affecting the consumption pattern. The pandemic wreaked a substantial physical, social, economic and emotional havoc on all the stakeholder of Indian agricultural system seizing the crisis as an opportunity, the state announced a raft of measures and long pending reforms. We propose a 10 pont strategy ranging from social safety nets, family, farming, monetizing buffer stock, staggered procurement to secondary agriculture to revive and prosper post pandemic.

**Introduction:** Covid-19, originating from Wuhan, China, the epicentre-has eventually spread through the whole world and emerged into pandemic. India has already become the hotspot for the virus, next to the USA, infecting 9.6 million as of December 6th 2021 which has resulted in decline of 23.9% gross domestic product in quarter 1, FY 2020-21. A pandemic shock can have a greater significance on economies due to lost human lives compared to a weather shock such as drought or flood or a trade embargo undoubtedly all these shocks affect all the sectors of an economy. The pandemic disrupts demand and supply of food impacting the global supply chain; while droughts tend to be localized affecting only the associated sector or stakeholder. Similarly shocks due to a trade embargo affect a particular sector and

corrected in the short term with suitable policy measures.

As a protective and preventative measures, the Indian government ordered a nationwide lockdown, the severity of which is rated 780 in the global stringency index, from 25th March, 2020 affecting the economy including agriculture. The agriculture sector registered positive growth post pandemic but these is less than its immediate past quarter growth witnessing a decline by 2.5% point due to the impart of Covid-19. Quarter 1 positive growth in agriculture although attributed to a bumper crop harvest coupled with relaxating in agriculture related activities during the lockdown, has not witnessed a significant increase in the farm income but registered an inflation of 2.3%. The reverse labour migration led to scarcity of labour which affected the harvesting of the winter crops like wheat and pluses adversely in the intensively cultivated north western plains of India. Secondly the restrictions on movements disrupts the supply chain, hampering the uninterrupted flow of inputs for and outputs of agriculture activities. Supply of perishable commodities were affected more, challenging the food and nutritional security of the vulnerable sections of the society.

When India has hot by the first wave the Covid-19 from January to June 2010 agriculture turned out to be a bright spot. The economic survey estimated that India's GVA for the entire economy will contract by 7.2 percent in 2020-21 primarily due to a steep decline in the first half of the financial year.

### **Issues Faced by Agricultural & Supply Chain:**

Covid-19 is disrupting activities in agriculture and supply chains and the non availability of migrant labour is interrupting some harvesting activities particularly on northwest India where wheat and pulses are being harvested. There are

disruptions in supply chain because of transportation problems and other issues prices have declined for wheat, vegetables and other crops yet consumers are often paying more.

### **Conclusion:**

The pandemic led crisis has wreaked havoc on both the Indian and global agriculture system, A global good security crisis is in potentially looming that cannot be countered without understanding the impact of Covid-19 on the agriculture system, especially of the developing countries. A host of food exporting nations viz Kazakhstan, Myanmar, Russia, and Vietnam have imposed cereal trade securities restrictions like bans and licensing which are distorting the global food supply. Disruptions in supply and or value chain lead to food wastage unleashing volatility in prices have implications to food and nutritional security.

**Samiti Saini**  
B.Com.IV Sem

## **Survival of Indian Industries After Pandemic**

Almost two years, after the world health organization declared Covid-19 a pandemic, the world is coming to terms with the disruptions caused by the virus. The most profound and consequential impact has been the pandemic toll on health care system and then there has been the more per sistent and reverberating economic toll.

Government action to counter infection and spread virus the led to global supply shocks, especially in manufacturing and lockdown and the other containment measures caused wide spread business disruption, it is now clear that the pandemic has brought the world to the second great economic and financial crisis of the 21st century and is likely to have a long term structure repercussions.

The Churn in the international order, however

had begun even before the pandemic power equations had already started to change because of geopolitical shifts. There was an indisputable trend towards a more multipower world and the power centre of the global economy began to shift to Asia.

The current world order has been substantially altered and this is bound to give rise to a new post-covid dispensation. In this state of flux space has been created for aspiring and emerging powers to take centre stage and help shape a new world with a better future for all.

Many tech leaders have noted that the advancement in digital information that were achieved within a couple of month would have normally taken two to three years these are hopeful signs, but there is still much work to be done.

**Neha**  
B.Com.-IV

## **Impact of Covid-19 on Indian Economy**

The impact of corona virus pandemic in India has been largely disruptive in terms of economic activity as well as a loss of human lives. Almost all the sectors have been adversely affected as domestic demand and exports sharply plummeted with some notable exceptions where high growth was observed.

**Food & Agriculture:** Since agriculture is the backbone of the country and a part of the government announced essential category, the impact is likely to be low on both primary agricultural production and usage of agro inputs, several stage government have already allowed free movement of fruits, vegetables, milk etc. online food grocery platforms are heavily impacted due to unclear restrictions on movements due to unclear restrictions on stoppage of logistics vehicles.

RBI and Finance Minister announced measures will help the industry and the employees in the short term. Insulating the rural food production areas in the coming weeks will hold a great answer to the micro impact of covid-19 on Indian Food sector as well as larger economy.

### **Beyond Covid- The New Normal:**

In view of the scale of disruption caused by the pandemic, it is evident that the current downturn is fundamentally different from recessions. The sudden shrinkage in demand & increased unemployment is going to alter the business landscape. Adopting new principles like 'shift towards localization, cash conservation, supply chain resilience and innovation will help businesses in treading a new path in this uncertain environment.

**Sofia**

B.Com.-IV

### **Sustainability impact in Economy**

Sustainability is defined interms of four overlapping positions, ranging from very weak to very strong sustainability. The core idea is of a non-declining capital stock (including natural capital) over generational time. Weak sustainability positions emphasis capital substitution possibilities and the power of technical process to mitigate resource depletion and pollution problems. Strong sustainability positions recognise constraints on substitution process and incorporate ethical concerns such as intergenerational equity as a moral duty.

**Economic sustainability:-** Economic sustainability refer to practices that sypport the long term economic development of a company or nation while also protecting environmental, social and cultural elements. Today, economic sustainability is a goal that very few organizations achieve, despite a fairly universal understanding of what types of business practices (e.g., burning of fossil fuels, creating

food waste, leveraging harmful manufacturing methods) contribute to climate change.

### **Impact / Barriers to Economics sustainability :**

When it comes to environmental harm, the global business community is one of the worst offenders. By not prioritizing economic sustainability, businesses around the world continue to have an enormous negative impact on the environment. In most cases, the products that are the cheapest to manufacture and purchase have the wrost economic impact. Another barreiras to economic sustainability is the expectation, from both businesses and nations, that economic growth will flow naturally from population growth.

**Neha**

B.Com- IV

### **Agricultural Marketing, Defects and Measures**

#### **Introduction to Agricultural Marketing:**

It covers the services involved in the moving an agricultural product from the farm to the consumer. There services involved the planning, organizing directing and handling of agricultural produce in such a way as to satisfy farmers, intermediaries and consumer.

Agriculture fulfils the basic need of human kind by producing food. Agricultural marketing brings producers and consumers together through a series of activities and thus becomes an essential elements of the economy.

The agricultural marketing system is understood and developed as s link between the farm and non-farm sector. It comprises all the activities involved in supply of farm inputs to the farmers and movement of agricultural products from farm to the consumers.

#### **Defects of Agricultural Marketing:**

Agricultural marketing system in India

suffered from various defects so, farmers are often deprived of fair price for their produce.

There are various kinds of defects such as unorganized farmers. Lack of grading, lack of market intelligence, lack of proper transportation facilities.

Indian farmers are not organized million of small farmers brought small quantity of material to the markets. Grading is also a defect if good and bad crops are not separated qualitatively Farmers usually lack knowledge of providing market conditions. Finance is an essential part to trade in the market. But small farmers cannot get loan from banks.

There is a very slow means of transport and it is dependent on wealth conditions but there is a lack of finance and fast means of transportation.

#### **Government measures for Improvement:**

After Independence, government has initiated various measures to improve agricultural marketing like setting up marketing information network, storage facilities, price support, standardization of measures and weights, development of means of transport, establish regulated market.

During 2005-06 a scheme for agriculture marketing information network AGMARK- NET was implemented. So improve storage facilities for the farmers the government has accorded high priority to the construction of godowns, warehouses capacity of food grains increased to 812 lack tonnes. Price support policy is adopted to protect the farmers against fluctuations in agricultural prices. Means of transport have been developed by the government. In 1941 regulated marketed have been established in Punjab and have established state agricultural marketing boards.

**Manpreet Kaur**  
B.Com-VI

## **Environment Pollution and Sustainable Development**

Between the primitive age and the modern age, man has covered a long distance. In the primitive age 'hunting the food' was this principal activity. Now it is not. Today man has discovered thousands of varieties of food, which are mechanically produced on the farms and hygienically processed in the industries. In the primitive age, man was scared of travelling long distances, fearing the might fall somewhere at the dead end of the earth. Today, man has conquered circularity of the earth. He has dived deep into the seas, crossed the oceans, flown into the air and breaking the barriers of gravity, is all set to venture into space tourism.

#### **Concept of Environment:**

According to the 'Environment (Protection) Act 1986, Environment includes water, air and land and the interrelationship which exists among and between water, air, land and human beings and other creatures, plants, microorganism and property.

#### **Basic problems related to environment:**

**Problem of pollution: Pollution:** Pollution refers to those activities of production and consumption which challenge purity of air and water serenity of the environment. Pollution has three forms: i. Air pollution

ii. Water pollution, and

iii. Noise pollution

**Air Pollution:-** Air carries oxygen which life. Pollution of air implies pollution of an essential elements of life.

#### **What causes pollution of Air?**

Air pollution occurs owing to the presence of pollutants in the air.

Following factors contribute to air pollution:-  
1. Smoke emitted by the industries, particularly those using coal as an energy.

2. Poisonous gases emitted (particularly by the plastic and leather industries) in the process of chemical treatment of the materials.

**Water Pollution:** Water is an equally important element of life (as air) and its pollution is equally serious. Many states in India are on the brink of water famine.

Following are the principal factors contributing to water pollution in India-

1. Domestic sewerage that flows into streams and rivers.
2. Industrial waste (particularly of those using chemical as inputs) streaming into the rivers.

**Noise Pollution:**

Mechanization has raised it has equally raised efficiency, but it has equally raised the levels of noise pollution. Because, millions of vehicles fitted with loud horns and noise generating engines have invaded the environment. Excessive noise causes irritation and unnecessarily fatigues the body and the mind. You may note the following sources of noise pollution:

1. Sound produced by vehicle engines
2. Sound produced by the industries machines.

**Concept of Sustainable Development:**

Sustainable development is that process of economic development which aims at raising the quality of life of both present and future generations, without threatening of nature endowment and environment. **Strategies for sustainable development:**

The concept of sustainable development does not suggest delimiting the process of growth and development. Following observations may be noted in this context:

**1. Input Efficient Technology :** We are to devise such production technologies which are input efficient.

**2. Use of Environment Friendly Sources of**

**Energy:** LPG and CNG are cleaner fuels and environment friendly. People in rural areas should be discouraged from using wood as a fuel.

**Priyanka**

B.Com.IV

**SEBI and its role in Capital Market**

The securities and exchange board of India (SEBI) - Regulator of the financial markets in India that was established on 12th April 1988. It was initially established as a non-statutory body it had no control over anything but later in 1992 it was declared an autonomous body with statutory powers.

This regulatory authority plays an important role in regulating the securities market in India. Thereby it is important to know the purpose and objects of the same.

**Role of SEBI in Capital Market:**

This regulatory authority acts as a watchdog for all the capital market participants and its main purpose is to provide such an environment for the financial market enthusiasts that facilitate the efficient and smooth working of the securities market. SEBI also plays an important role in the economy.

**1. Power to make rules for controlling stock exchange:**

SEBI has power to make new rules for controlling stock exchange in India. For example, SEBI fixed the time of trading 9.00 am and 5.00 pm in stock market.

**2. To provide license to dealers and brokers:**

SEBI has power to provide license to dealers and brokers of capital market. If SEBI seek that any financial product is capital nature then SEBI can also control that product and its dealers.

**3. To stop fraud in capital market:**

SEBI has many powers for stopping fraud in

capital market. It can base on the trading of those brokers who are involved in fraudulent and unfair trade practice relating to stock market. It can impose the penalties on capital market intemedimise if they involve in insider trading.

#### 4. **Issuers of Securities:**

These are entities in the corporate field that raise funds from various sources in the market. This organization makes sure that they get a healthy and transparent environment for their needs.

#### 5. **Investors:**

Investors are the ones who keep the markets active. This regulatory authority is responsible maintaining an environment that is free from malpractice to restore the confidence of the general public who invest their hard earned money in the markets.

#### 6. **Financial Intermediaries:**

These are the people who act as middleman between the issuers and investors. They make the financial transactions smooth and safe.

**Chetna**  
B.Com.IV

### **The Impact of Covid-19 on Indian Economy**

As per the official data released by the ministry of statistics and program implementation, the Indian economy contracted by 7.3% in the April-June quarter of this fiscal year. This is the worst decline quarter of this fiscal year. This is the worst decline ever observed since the ministry has started compiling GDP stats quarterly in 1996. In 2020, an estimated 10 million migrant workers returned to their native places after the imposition of the lockdown. But what was surprising was the fact that neither the state

government nor the central government had any data regarding the migrant work. The government extended their help to migrant workers who returned to their native places during the second wave of the corona, apart from just setting up a digital-centralized database system. The second wave of Covid-19 has brutally exposed and worsened existing vulnerabilities in the Indian economy. Indian economy. India's \$2.9 trillion economy remains shuttered during the lockdown period, except for some essential services and activities. As shops, eateries, factories, transport services, business establishments were shuttered, the lockdown had a devastating impact on slowing down the economy. The informal sectors of the economy have been worst hit by the global epidemic. India's GDP contraction during April-June could well be above 8% if the informal sectors are considered. Private consumption and investments are the two biggest engines of India's economic growth. All the major sectors of the economy were badly hit except agriculture. The Indian economy was facing headwinds much before the arrival of the second wave. Coupled with he humanitarian crisis and silent treatment of the government, the covid-19 has exposed and worsened existing inequalities two biggest engines of India's economic growth. All the major sectors of the economy were badly hit except agriculture. The Indian economy was facing headwinds much before the arrival of the second twave. Coupled with the humanitarian crisis and silent treatment of the government, the covid-10 has exposed and worsened existing inequalities two biggest engines of India's economic growth. All the major sectors of the economy were badly hit except agriculture. The Indian economy was facing headwinds much before the arrival of the second wave.

**Keshav Sood**  
B.Com.IV

## World War and Its Impact on Indian Economy

In 2021 and early 2022, there was a major Russian military build-up around Ukraine's borders. NATO accused Russia of planning an invasion, which it denied. Russian President Vladimir Putin criticized the enlargement of NATO as a threat to his country and demanded Ukraine be barred from ever joining the military alliance. On 21 February, 2022, Russia officially recognised the two self-proclaimed separatist states in the Donbas, and openly sent troops into the territories. Much of the international community has condemned Russia for its actions in post-revolutionary Ukraine, accusing it of breaking International law and violating Ukrainian sovereignty.

This ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine may impact certain high-frequency indicators like financial markets, Exchange Rate and crude prices in short term.

- India runs trade deficit with Russia, with exports declining while imports are increasing. Oil forms a major part of our import basket from Russia.
- Banking sector has remained resilient to the Russia - Ukraine conflict so far.
- With the limitations on Trade, Banking and corporate sector, SBI report expects negligible impact of the Russia-Ukraine conflict on Indian economy.
- The ongoing geopolitical risks arising from the Russia-Ukraine war would push India's import bills higher for items such as minerals, oils and gas, gems and jewellery, edible oil and fertilisers.
- The ramifications of the Russia-Ukraine war on the domestic economy will be felt via higher global commodity prices.
- "The war between Russia and Ukraine is expected to hit badly the Indian economy and the

trade to a significant extent," It added that a hike in crude oil will lead to further inflation in petrol and diesel prices, which will lead to overall inflation as the manufacturing and transportation cost of the goods will become more costly.

**Partiksha**  
B.Com.IV

## Bitcoins and Cryptocurrency

Bitcoin is digital currency that utilizes cryptocurrency and it is controlled by decentralized authority which is not like government-issued currencies whereas the cryptocurrency refers to technology that acts as a medium for facilitating the conduct of different financial transactions which are safe and secure. Today, we have reached the dawn of a new era where we are now having global currency that is helping businesses around the world to make the transaction safe and secure very quickly with little transaction costs and too at limited amount of time.

Surely Bitcoin as cryptocurrency would have remained a dream if we were just considering coming up with traditional currency that will make above things in global economy.

Bitcoin is the first ever cryptocurrency founded by Satoshi Nakamoto in 2008. It was started as open source software to transfer money. It is digital currency that can also be called a cryptocurrency which was mainly created in order to speed up cross-border transactions, reduce the government's control over transaction and simplify the whole process without having a whole process without having any third party or any intermediaries. It has brought down transaction costs significantly.

Bitcoin is not formally accepted as a medium of payment in all countries but people around the world use it for various kinds of transaction. Since it is not physically present, it should be very safe and

secure and one of best ways to do that is by using blockchain. Blockchain being a distributed ledger provides low cost, safe environment for peer-to-peer transaction to take place and it should provide information to public so that anyone can access and see financial transaction that has taken place.

In the nutshell, Bitcoin is not the money of future and certainly not future world money. If it survives, which it may it will probably be as high risk asset class. As such, it may strongly increase in value in future. It could just as easily go other way and end up valueless.

Thus, such type of money is completely virtual. Its like an online version of cash. You can use it to buy products and services, but not many shops accept Bitcoin yet and some countries have banned it although.

**Indu**

B.Com.IV

### **Importance of Rural Industries for Employment**

In rural areas, the business operate toward different industries which are agriculture, forest, handloom industries. The people lived in different areas of rural India master in unique skill. Such as the rural people living in Kerala, they have professional skill in carving wood, the other rural people proficient in weaving carpet live in Kashmir, there are various skill from place to place is because of the factor of resources and tradition. Besides in India, the agriculture is vital for the economy because it accounts for 44.5% of GDP from 1970 to 1971 and offer 68% of rural employment. However the agriculture sector shrunk to 16.1% of GDP in 2009 while the proportion of non-agriculture industry achieved 86% of the GDP.

The rural enterprise refers to a company registered in a rural area was under the

responsibility of the department for environment, food & rural affair. The reason for business operating in the rural area are favourable factor such as the appealing dwelling, fresh air, bigger extent headroom, cheaper rental fees, and harmonious relationship with labor. In India there are still many people living in rural areas. There are approximately 90% of the employees are resident who work in an assigned area in the countryside and aim to increase in rural economy. The purpose of increasing in rural economy is to make fewer people living under the poverty line. The joint family structure is predominant as the strong kinship relationship in India. Therefore to assure that there are lucrative employment opportunity in rural India, the intervention of the plan is needed for example the Mahatma Gandhi National rural employment guarantee act has been promulgated to increase the opportunity for wage employment.

**Harpreet Kaur**

B.Com.IV

### **Main Problems faced by Indian Economy Indian Economy**

Indian Economy is the combination of two words: "Indian" refer to those concerning India. "Economy" refer to all those activity & arrangements which the citizens of a country, either individually or collectively, undertake to satisfy their want of food, clothing, shelter, etc.

#### **Following are the problem faced by Indian Economy: a.Unemployment:**

Despite economic growth unemployment is still an issue in both rural & urban areas. The fast rate of economic growth has left unskilled workers behind, & they have struggled to find work in growing industries. Unemployment is the main issue in the Indian Economy. If any government welfare support for the unemployed, it leads to dire poverty

**b. Poor Educational Standards:**

Although India has benefitted from a high percentage of English speakers, there is still high level of illiteracy amongst the population. Over 50% of Indian women are illiterate. This limits economic development & a more skilled workforce.

**c. Poor Infrastructure:**

Many Indian lack basic amenities lack access to running water. Indian public services are creaking under the strain of bureaucracy & inefficiency. Poor infrastructure is the main problem faced by the Indian Economy.

**d. Low Level of Technology:**

Due to illiteracy use of advanced or sophisticated technology is rather an exception in India. Because of the limited growth of technological institution, we are forced to use primitive methods of technology whose productivity is low.

**e. Poor tax collection rates:**

According to the economist, India has one of the poorest tax to GDP rates in the whole world. India's tax revenue as a % of GDP is just 12%. This poor tax collection rate reflects widespread corruption, tax avoidance and complicated tax rates. In 2017 Narendra Modi has sought to improve tax collection rates and reduce complications through the introduction of a general sales tax which involves a single tax rate rather than tax rates applied multiple times at different stages of production.

**f. Inefficient Agriculture:**

Agriculture produces 17.4% of economic output but over 51% of the work force are employed in agriculture. This is the most inefficient sector of the economy & reform has proved slow.

**g. Rigid labour laws:**

As an example firms employing more than

100 people cannot fire workers without government permission. The effect of this is to discourage firms from expanding to over 100 people. It also discourages foreign investment.

**h. Business Difficulties:**

According to the world bank, the ease of doing business in India is poor. Big issues for companies include:

- Ease of enforcing contracts
- Dealing with construction contracts
- Paying taxes
- Trading across border

**Neha**

B.Com.IV

**Important Authors of Economic**

*“Economic runs the world”*

*- Machine Gun Kelly*

**John Maynard Keynes:** 1st Baron Keynes CB FBA (5 June 1883-21 April 1946) was an English economist whose ideas fundamentally changed the theory and practice of macroeconomics and the economic policies of governments. Originally trained in mathematics, he built on and greatly refined earlier work on the cause of business cycles. One of the most influential economists of the 20th century, his ideas are the basis for the school of thought known as Keynesian economics.

**Adam Smith:** (16 June 1723-17 July 1790) was a Scottish Economist and Philosopher who a pioneer of political economy and key figure during the Scottish enlightenment. Also known as “The Father Economics or the father of capitalism he wrote two classic works. The of moral sentiments and an enquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations.

**Karl Heinrich Marx:** Germany 5 May 1818-14 March 1883) was a German philosopher, economist, political economist, historian, socialist revolutionary. His best-known titles are the

1848 pamphlet. The communist manifesto and thru volume Das Kapital 1867-1883) Mar's political and philosophical thought had enormous influence on subsequent intellectual, economic and political history. His name has been used as an adjective a noun, and a school of social theory.

**Milton Friedman:** (July 31, 1912 November 16, 2006) was an American economist and statistician who received the 1976 Nobel memorial prize in Economic Science for his research on consumption analysis, monthly history and theory and his complexity of stabilization policy with George Stigler and other friendman was among the intellectual leader of the Clicago school of economic a neoclassical school of economic thought associated with the work of the faculty at the university of Clicago.

**Friedrich Hayck:** F.A. Hayk was an Austrian-British Economist and philosopher who is best known for his defence of classical liberalism. Hayck Shared the 1947 Nobel memorial prize in Economic Science with Gunnar Myrdal for their work on money and economic fluctuation and the interdependence of economic social and institutional phenomena. His account of how changing prices communicate information that helps regards coordinate their plans is widely regarded as an important a achievement in economic leading to his prize.

**Alfred Marshall:** (2B July 1842-13 July 1924) was an English economist who was one of the most influential economists of her time. His book, 'Principal of Economics (1890) was the dominant Economic textbook in English for many year. It brought the ideas of supply and demand, marginal utility, and cost of production into a coherent whole. He is known as one of the founder of neoclassical Economic.

**Preeti Kumari**

B.Com.IV

## New Economic Trends and Paradigms in Digital Era

For several years, concepts such as the information and knowledge society have been developing and it has been suggested that information and communications technology (ICT) plays a key role in the process of transforming our society's economic and social models. That is why there should be over political agendas like:- on which sector should we focus? What roadmap of technologies will enable us to transform these sectors?

Today, our prosperity decreasingly depends upon natural resources and increasingly depends on education system and the evolution of drivers of our economy, alongside megastores and their innovators.

Most successful counters are those with developed human capital, export services and products, etc. We have already begun a process of radical transformation in which out of nearly 8 billion people in the world and more than 40 percent are active internet users.

Inflation is recorded in the price of everything except of technology, mobile devices are replacing all the rest, an increasing number of devices are connected to the internet. Money is becoming completely digital.

Today, we see how the concept of shared economy is beginning to shift the paradigm. We see how through technology, productivity becomes more efficient. We see the impact of ICT on agriculture, livestock, democrati-zation of education through high range of courses and online content.

The evolution of internet has made a huge impact im almost every sector such as medical, transport, loane provision and financing, sale and exchange without physical sites etc.

We must take into account the use of megadata for identifying patterns of behavior and segments across the economy and impact of artificial intelligence on different segments. The entire technological revolution and the impact of megatrends on our economics are accompanied by great challenges because although the statistics for many of our countries show great development in access to telecom services, there are certain limitations evidenced by a digital divide with diverse symptoms. I have heard from several successful people, and I agree with them, that the secret of successful people lies in its people. So if the secret lies in human talent rather than in resources of financial institutions, our countries, in which niches of creativity are flourishing, have an interesting opportunity to be among the leaders of innovation in the world of the future if we foster educated and cultured generation and nurture creative & brilliant minds to build innovative & inclusive minds.

**Nikita Bhatia**

B.Com.VI



# SHREE PANCHANAN

2021-2022

SOCIAL SCIENCES SECTION



*Teacher Editor:*  
**Dr. Deepika Thalia**

*Student Editor:*  
**Agrima**

Sr.No.	Title	Authored by
1.	Election reform in India	Dr. Deepika Thalia, HOD Political Science, Public Administration dep.
2.	Gender Equality In The Bani of Guru Nanak Dev Ji	Prabhkiran Kaur HOD, Deptt. of History
3.	Sangam Literature	Agrima, B.A.-1
4.	The Connection Between Politics & Religion	Agrima, B.A.-1
5.	ਸਾਡੀਆਂ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਕੁਰੀਤੀਆਂ	Rajni, B.A.Ist
6.	International Peace & Conflict	Minakshi, B.A.-1
7.	Voting	Ishan Sharma, B.A.-1
8.	The Supreme Court	Ishan Sharma, B.A.-1
9.	High Court	Vansh Sood, B.A.-1
10.	Popularity of Regional parties in Indian Politics	Muskan Sharma, BA.-II
11.	History Of Sikhism	Muskan Sharma, B.A.II
12.	Impact of Social Media on Elections	Nisha, B.A.II
13.	Happiness	Rupali Sharma, B.A.II
14.	Education History in India	Simranjit Kaur, B.A.II
15.	Indian Administrative System	Prishvi Gupta, B.A.I
16.	Introduction to Budgeting	Divanshi Gupta, B.A.II
17.	Financial Administration	Rupali Sharma, B.A.II
18.	World War IInd	Simran, B.A.II

## **Election reform in India**

Elections in India are massive, festive events. But frequent elections also disrupt governance, deplete the exchequer and promote competitive populism. Politicians' preoccupation with elections leads to a permanent campaign mode at the cost of decision-making. The model code of conduct implemented in each election puts all governance on pause made. With more and more staggered polls and prolonged election schedules, most bureaucracy is preoccupied with conduct of elections, neglecting the basic services and functions of government for months each time. Given our poverty and desperation of parties to win elections at any cost, there is always a tendency to play to the galleries and squander resources on short-term, unproductive freebies at the cost of infrastructure, quality education and healthcare, and job-creating, income-enhancing, poverty-reduction policies. For all these reasons, a regular, predictable nation-wide schedule for elections, and a nation-wide poll for all tiers of governments – national, state and local – at the same time would be helpful in improving governance. One nation – one election should also create a mechanism to fill vacant seats that arise from time to time without bye elections, which disrupt governance as much as general elections. But we should note that while simultaneous polls are desirable, they themselves do not radically alter the nature of our politics and governance. AP, Telangana and Odisha have simultaneous polls for Lok Sabha and Assemblies. Earlier Karnataka and other states too had such experience. In none of these states is there significant improvement of governance because of simultaneous polls alone. Clearly, one nation-one election is desirable; but it is a minor change and does not in itself improve our de

Elections and political process have four practical purposes in a democracy. First, they should encourage the best and brightest into public life. Second, the most honest, competent and public spirited candidates suited to promote public good must be electable by ethical means. Third, parties should offer clear alternatives to people in terms of policies and priorities. Fourth, once elected, those in office should be able to govern effectively and deliver on the mandate obtained. In our democratic process, none of these four purposes are fulfilled satisfactorily. The best and brightest are generally repelled by electoral politics; massive votebuying, short term freebies and deliberate polarization and fomenting of social divisions have become the assured means of electoral success; most of the time elections are about power without purpose, rarely offering clear policy choices; and the systemic constraints make governance difficult, ineffective and unsatisfactory. As a general rule, the qualities and methods needed to somehow win elections in India are diametrically opposed to the skills and attributes required to govern well and promote public good.

**Dr. Deepika Thalia**

Hod political Science,  
Public, Administration dep.

## **Gender Equality in the Bani of Guru Nanak Dev Ji**

A drastic distinction between the roles of the male and female exists in all of history's modern human societies. Women have grown to accept, not without resentment thought, the male-dominated atmosphere of the world. Because people use religious doctrines to define lifestyles, religious scriptures in both the East and the

West seem to condone, even encourage, the unequal treatment of women. In the dominant Western reli

created man, and then women out of man's rib. Eve, the first woman persuades Adam to eat the forbidden apple thus committing the world's first sin, a landmark recognized as the fall of mankind. The implied inferiority and corrupting influence of women in the Bible appear to justify their second rate treatment in Western society.

In Eastern Society, the Muslim religion also demeans women. The holy Koran contains explicit details concerning the inferior treatment of women. This includes the right of a man to divorce his wife, never vice versa, and the wearing of veil to cover a women's face, called burka, in public. The Koran reminds men, "Your women are a lit for you (to cultivate).... And they (women) have rights similar to those (of men) over them in kindness, and men are a degree above them."

But if we see in the Ancient time Hindu women had equal status with men in many ways in the Vedic period, (from about 1500 BCE) when Upanayana, the rite of initiation was open to them. We stand in solidarity alongside the women whose voices have long gone unheard and whose pleas remain unheeded to this day. It was our first guru, Guru Nanak Dev Ji, who challenged cultural norms in fifteenth-century South Asia by fore-fronting the importance of women in our.

The principles of Sikhism state that women have the same soul as men and thus possess an equal right to cultivate their spirituality with equal chances of achieving salvation. While technically women can participate in all religious, cultural, social, and secular activities including lead religious congregations, take part in the Akhand path (the continuous recitation of the Holy Scriptures), perform kirtan (congregational singing of hymns), and work as a Granthi, although equality for women has always been a major attribute of Sikhism and a great number

of women have made significant contributions, it is important to note that it is still a work in progress.

### 1. Guru Nanak and Sutak:

Sutak is a belief associated with impurity of the house an account of birth of a child. It is also believed that women are most prone to such impurity. Guru Nanak condemned such notions of pollution/impurity in no uncertain terms.

"Should Sutak be believed in, then that such impurity occurs everywhere, Worms are found in cow dung and the wood. No single grain of corn is without life in it. Water is the first source of life, and everyone is dependent on it for remaining alive. How can impurity of Sutak be warded off? It is to be found in every kitchen. Nanak says, pollution is not removed in this way (through rituals). It is washed away by knowledge of God (enlightenment)." — Guru Nanak, Guru Granth Sahib 472

### 2. Women is the basis of all creation:

At the time of Guru Nanak's birth Indian society was very much deteriorated. Women were ill treated and the birth of a female child was the matter of disgrace. Child marriage, *pardha*, *sati* and dowry like social evils became the position of women miserable. At that time of social unrest Guru Nanak was the first social reformer who raised the voice against the unjust behaviour of society against women. He speaks fearlessly in his *Bani*:

*Bhand Jammai bhand nimmiai,  
bhand mangan viah,  
Bandhu hovie dosti bhandu chalaie rah.  
Bhand mua bhand bhaliaie  
bhand hovai bhandan  
so kia manda akhiaji jit jammeih rajan.  
Bhandahu hi bandh  
upjai bhandai bakh na koi,  
Nanak bhandai bahara ako sach a soi*

In a vessel man is conceived, from a vessel he is born, with a vessel he is betrothed and married. With a vessel he contracteth friendship; with a vessel he goeth through the world. When one vessel dieth, another is sought for; to a vessel he is bound. Why call her bad from whom are born kings? From a vessel is born; none may exist without a vessel. Nanak, only one True God in independent of a vessel.

### 3. Asceticism and response of Nanak:

The concept of Sannyasa had influenced attitude towards women in India. The inherent attraction of female was considered a temptation something that a Sannyasi must avoid. The Gurus, however, did not regard women as hurdles for attaining salvation. They rejected the idea of renunciation and regarded family life, if led in a righteous manner, better than the life of an ascetic. Instead of celibacy and renunciation, Guru Nanak recommends grhastha- the life of a householder.

The Gurus, however, did not consider women as hurdles or obstruction on the path to salvation. They rejected the idea of taking sanyas (asceticism or renunciation) and regarded family life, if it was led in a righteous manner, as superior to that of ascetic. Guru Nanak did not believe in renunciation. The Sikh religious upholds the dignity of the householder. Guru Nanak denounced the escapist yogis siddhas (who had taken shelter in the hills away from the worldly affairs in order to attain salvation) as parasites and runaways from responsibilities. In the (gosthi) interaction took place with the jogis earlier at Achal Batala, then at summer mountain, Guru Nanak decried their act of renouncing the world. The Guru rejected the idea of celibacy as being necessary for religious progress and promoted householder's way of life.

The foundation of householder's life is women. Guru Nanak viewed that as spiritual

elevation could be achieved in family life there was no need to renounce the world. In the Guru Granth Sahib it has been mentioned:

*Ghar ki nar tiage andha,  
par nari sio ghale dhandha*

In order to emphasize the superiority of the house-holder's life, the Sikh Gurus placed great emphasis on marriage two equal partners.

### Conclusion:

Guru Nanak wanted men and women to be treated equally and his message was "so kyun manda aakhiye jit janmain rajjan". Today in our own country atrocities against women and children are on the increase. It is, therefore, necessary to take Guru Nanak's message to all books and corners of the country to emphasize the need for paying adequate attention to the wellbeing of our women and children.

**Mrs. Prabhkiran Kaur**

HOD, Deptt. of History

### Sangam Literature

The sangam literature historically known as 'the poetry of the noble one's' connotes the ancient Tamil literature and is the earliest known literature of South India. The Tamil tradition and legends link it to three literary gatherings around Madurai & Kapatapuram : the first over 4440 years, the second over 3700 years, and the third over 1850 years before the start of common era. These gathering were established by the Pandyan kings. The term 'Sangam' in the sense of 'academy of poets' is a late currency Scholars consider this Tamil tradition-based chronology as historical and mythical most scholars suggest the historical Sangam literature era spanned from 300 BCE to 300 ECE, while others variously place this early classical Tamil literature period a bit later and more narrowly but all before 300 CE. The Sangam literature had fallen into oblivion for much of the second millennium of

the common era, but were preserved by and rediscovered in the monasteries of Hinduism, particularly those related to shivaism near Kumbakonam, by the colonial era scholars in the late nineteenth Century. The rediscovered Sangam classical collection is largely a bardic corpus. It comprises on ..... of oldest surviving Tamil grammar (Tolkappiyam), the Ettuttokai anthology (the 'Eight collections'), the Pattuppathu anthology (the 'Ten songs'). This collection contains 2381 poems in Tamil composed by 473 poets, some 102 anonymous of these, 16 poets account for about 50% of the known Sangam literature, with Kapilar - the most prolific poet-alone contributing a little less than 10% of the entire corpus. These poems vary between 3 & 782 lines long. The bardic poetry of the Sangam era is largely about love (akam) & war (puram), with the exception of the shorter poems such as in pauipactal which is more religious & praise Vishnu, Shiva, Durga & Murugan. Many of the poems, especially on heroism, display great freshness & vigour and are singularly free from the literary conceits of much of the early & medieval literatures of India. Sangam literature provides us a lot of information about the past and has proved to be a helpful literary source.

**Agrima**

B.A.-1

### **The Connection Between Politics & Religion**

Indian politics has an important relationship with religion. In the Indian way of life religion plays an important role and the basis of our day-to-day life is religion. Religion and politics are both combustible subjects, and throwing them into each other's arms is sure to cause a fire. Political leaders right from the beginning felt that if there is any possibility of retaining unity

in India, it should be by remaining secular. That is why Gandhi Ji had been purchasing brotherhood among the different religious groups. Our first Prime minister Pt. Jawarhar Lal Nehru also strongly supported it but there efforts could not divorce religion from politics. Rather in politics, the bested interests started exploiting costs and religion for gaining political advantage. As a result India was divided into Pakistan & India on the basis of religion, only because two nations theory was accepted by the britishers. It has been 75 years since both the countries got their independence but still, there is a religious forever among the people from both sides which could not be finished. Recently in Punjab, religion and politics are so closely interwoven that it has become difficult to separate them. Religious places are used for political propaganda and the religious sentiments of the people are excited in order to gain political control of the state. This emergence of religion - political party has threatened the secular character of India. There is a big possibility that many new political parties will come up with religion as its basis. The mixture of religion with politics is a dangerous trends because religions attitude is diametrically opposed to democratic feelings. Democracy demands open mindedness, universal brotherhood and thinking based upon reason and capable to taking its own decision. In such cases, there is no herd tendency and the person is liberal in outlook. If religious forces are allowed to become powerful there will be disintegration of the native and sovereignty of the state will be in danger because there are a large number of religious, caste & sub-caste in India, and unfortunately some of them are opposed to one another as for as their practices is no possibility of keeping them together if once there is fragmentation. It is wrong to think that with the

help of laws it is possible to divorce religion from politics. Till the attitude of the people is changed, and till they rise above the petty consideration it is not possible to keep religion and politics apart. By keeping them independent of each other, we can retain democratic set-up.

**Agrima**

B.A.-1

### ਸਾਡੀਆਂ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਕੁਰੀਤੀਆਂ

ਮਨੁੱਖ ਇੱਕ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਾਣੀ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਸਮਾਜ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਖਰਾ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਵੀ ਜਿਉਂਦਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਹਿ ਸਕਦਾ। ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਚਰਦਿਆ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਲੋੜ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਕਈ ਗੀਤਾ-ਰਸਮਾਂ ਬਣਾਈਆਂ ਹਨ। ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਰਸਮਾਂ ਅਜਿਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਰੇ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਿਭਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸਮੇਂ ਦੇ ਪਰਿਵਰਤਨ ਨਾਲ ਕਈ ਨਵੀਆਂ ਬਣ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਜਦੋਂ ਕੁਝ ਰਸਮਾਂ ਸਮੇਂ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਦਲੀਆਂ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਸਮਾਜ ਦੇ ਮੱਥੇ ਤੇ ਕਲੰਕ ਬਣ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਹੋ ਹੀ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਬੁਰਾਈਆਂ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਕੁਝ ਗੀਤਾ-ਰਸਮਾਂ ਅਜਿਹੀਆਂ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਖਾਮੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਭਰੀਆਂ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਅਤੇ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਲਾਭ ਹੋਣ ਦੀ ਬਜਾਏ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਬੁਰੀਆਂ ਗੀਤਾ ਵੀ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਕੁਰੀਤੀਆਂ/ ਬੁਰਾਈਆਂ ਹੀ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ।

ਦਾਜ਼ ਦੀ ਕੁਰੀਤੀ - ਅੱਜ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਮੁੱਖ ਕੁਰੀਤੀ ਜੋ ਸਾਡੇ ਸਮਾਜ ਨੂੰ ਘੁਣ ਵਾਂਗ ਖਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਹੈ ਦਾਜ਼ ਦਾ ਬੈਤ। ਲੱਖਾਂ ਹੀ ਕੀਮਤੀ ਜਾਨਾਂ ਇਸ ਭੇਟ ਚੜ੍ਹ ਚੁੱਕੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਪ੍ਰਾਚੀਨ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਹ ਇੱਕ ਗੀਤੀ ਸੀ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਅੱਜ ਕੁਰੀਤੀ ਬਣ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਲੜਕੇ ਵਾਲੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਲੜਕੇ ਦਾ ਵਿਆਹ ਲੜਕੀ ਨਾਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਲਕਿ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਪੇਂਕਿਆਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਗਏ ਦਾਜ਼ ਨਾਲ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਵਿਆਹ ਸੋਦੇਬਾਜ਼ੀ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਲੜਕੇ ਵਾਲੇ ਮੂੰਹ ਮੰਗਕੇ ਦਾਜ਼ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਜੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਮੰਗ ਪੂਰੀ ਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੀ ਨੂੰ ਨੂੰ ਤੰਗ ਕਰਨਾ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕਰ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਜਾਂ ਉਸਦਾ ਕਤਲ ਕਰ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਜਾਂ ਕਈ ਵਾਲੀ ਸਹੁਰਿਆਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਸਤਾਈ ਅਬਲਾਂ ਆਪ ਹੀ ਦਾਜ਼ ਦੀ ਬਲੀ ਚੜ੍ਹ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਕਿੰਨੀਆਂ ਹੀ ਅਬਲਾਵਾਂ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਦਾਜ਼ ਦੀ ਬਲੀ ਚੜ੍ਹ ਚੁੱਕੀਆਂ ਹਨ।

ਵਿਆਹ ਸਮੇਂ ਫਜ਼ੂਲ-ਖਰਚੀ ਤੇ ਲੋਕ-ਵਿਖਾਵਾ - ਵਿਆਹ ਸਮੇਂ ਫਜ਼ੂਲ ਖਰਚੀ ਏਨੀ ਕੁ ਵਧ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਲੜਕੇ-ਲੜਕੀ ਵਾਲੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਫੋਕੀ

ਸ਼ਾਨੋ-ਸ਼ੋਕਤ ਖਾਤਰ ਬੇਲੋੜਾਂ ਪੈਸਾ ਖਰਚ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਲੋਕ-ਵਿਖਾਵੇ ਦੀ ਖਾਤਰ ਵਿਆਹ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਆਹ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਮੰਗਣੀ ਸ਼ਰਨ ਤੇ ਵੀ ਖੁੱਲ ਕੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਵਾਗੂ ਪੈਸਾ ਰੋੜਦੇ ਹਨ। ਮਹਿੰਗੇ ਤੇ ਮਹਿੰਗੇ ਪੈਲੇਸ ਬੁੱਕ ਕਰਨੇ, ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ-ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਖਾਣੇ ਬਣਾਉਣੇ, ਬੇਲੋੜੀਆਂ ਰਸਮਾਂ, ਇਹ ਸਾਰੇ ਫਜ਼ੂਲ ਖਰਚੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਤਾਂ ਹੋਰ ਕੀ ਹੈ ?

ਪਕਵਾਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਬੇਅਦਬੀ - ਵਿਆਹਾਂ ਆਦਿ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੀ ਖਾਣੇ ਦੀ ਬੇਅਦਬੀ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਜ਼ਰਾ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਖਿਆਲ ਕਰੋ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਢਿੱਡ-ਭਰਵੀ ਰੱਜਵੀ ਰੋਟੀ ਨਸੀਬ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੀ।

ਮੰਗਣ ਦੀ ਬੁਰਾਈ - ਸਾਡੇ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚ ਭੀਖ ਮੰਗਣਾ ਇੱਕ ਕਿੱਤਾ ਬਣ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਕਈ ਮੰਗਤੇ ਤਾਂ ਸਰੀਰਕ ਪੱਖੋਂ ਉਣੇ, ਲੰਗੜੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਾਂ ਅੰਨੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਪਰ ਕਈ ਹੱਟੇ-ਕੱਟੇ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਵੀ ਮੰਗਣੇ ਤੇ ਗੁਰੇਜ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੇ। ਕਈ ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਂ ਤੇ ਜਬਰੀ ਉਗਰਾਹੀ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਕਈ ਮੰਗਤੇ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਲਾਗੀ ਵੀ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਵੀ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੀ ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਦੇ ਮੌਕੇ ਤੇ ਆ ਕੇ ਵੱਧ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਪੈਸੇ ਬੋਟਰੋਨ ਆਪਣਾ ਹੱਕ ਸਮਝਦੇ ਹਨ। ਹਰ ਰੋਜ਼ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਤਿਉਹਾਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਅਤੇ ਢੀਠ ਬਣ ਕੇ ਬੈਠੇ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਭਰੂਣ ਹੱਤਿਆ-ਦਾਜ਼ ਦੇ ਦੈਤ ਦੇ ਕਹਿਰ ਨੇ ਭਰੂਣ ਹੱਤਿਆ ਵਿੱਚ ਲਗਾਤਾਰ ਵਾਧਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਹੁਣ ਰੁਕਣ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਲੈ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਮਾਜ ਨੇ ਪੱਕਾ ਨਿਸਚਾ ਕਰ ਲਿਆ ਹੈ। ਕਿ ਲੜਕੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਮੌਤ ਕੁਦਰਤੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣ ਦੇਣੀ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਆਪ ਮੋਹਰ ਲਾਉਣ ਲੱਗ ਪਏ ਜਾਂ ਦਾਜ਼ ਦੀ ਬਲੀ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਜਾਂ ਭਰੂਣ ਹੱਤਿਆ ਕਰਕੇ। ਭਾਰਤੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਮਾਨਸਿਕਤਾ ਵਿਚ ਜੀਵਹੱਤਿਆ ਪਾਪ ਹੈ ਸ਼ਾਇਦ ਭਰੂਣ ਹੱਤਿਆ ਨਹੀਂ। ਅੱਜ ਭਰੂਣ ਹੱਤਿਆ ਦੇ ਕਹਿਰ ਨੇ ਲੜਕੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਘਟਾ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਚਿੰਤਾ ਦਾ ਵਿਸ਼ਾ ਹੈ।

ਵਹਿਮਾ-ਭਰਮਾ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ - ਸਾਡਾ ਸਮਾਜ ਅਜੇ ਵੀ ਵਹਿਮਾ-ਭਰਮਾਂ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ ਹੋਇਆ ਪਿਆ ਹੈ। ਕੋਈ ਨਿੱਛ ਮਾਰ ਦੇਵੇ, ਬਿੱਲੀ ਰਸਤਾ ਕੱਟ ਜਾਵੇ, ਕੋਈ ਪਿਛੋਂ ਵਾਜ਼ ਮਾਰ ਦੇਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਅਸੁੱਭ ਮੰਨਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਵਾਰ ਦਿਨ ਆਦਿ ਵੀ ਸੁੱਭ-ਅਸੁੱਭ ਸਮਝੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਾਨਸਿਕਤਾ ਦਾ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਉਠਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ, ਪੰਡਿਤ, ਜੋਤਸ਼ੀ, ਤਾਂਤਰਿਕ, ਮੁੱਲਾ ਮੋਲਵੀ, ਵਾਸਤੂ-ਸ਼ਾਸਤਰਵਾਲ ਆਦਿ। ਅੱਜ ਟੀ.ਵੀ ਹਰ ਚੈਨਲ ਤੇ ਜੋਤਸ਼ੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਬੋਲਬਾਲਾ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਹੀ ਚਾਲ, ਦਿਸ਼ਾਵਾ, ਰਾਸ਼ੀਫਲ, ਨਗ ਤੇ ਕਈ ਹੋਰ ਬੇਲੋੜੇ ਉਪਾਅ ਦੱਸਕੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਗੁਮਰਾਹ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਲੋਕ ਠੱਗੇ ਜਾਂ

ਰਹੇ ਹਨ, ਜੋਤਸ਼ੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਵਪਾਰ ਚਮਕ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।

**Rajni**

B.A.Ist

### **International Peace & Conflict**

Peace and conflict studies often involve an exploration of the interconnections among such issue as poverty, violence, security, hunger, war, freedom and the human community.

Today multidimensional peacekeeping operation are upon not only to maintain peace and security, but also to facilitate political processes, protect civilians. Support constitutional processes and the organization of elections.

The current critical phase of the crisis in Ukraine has been manufactured by Russia President Vladimir Putin and the Kremlin. Russia troops artillery armored vehicles, tanks and other equipment encircle. In this context forcing Kyin and its leadership back into Russia orbit it unfinished business for Moscow and Vladimir Putin. Build a thought for world war III if it happen a lot of area or nation will lost their power, every thing become unbalanced. (Environment get infected by the chemical gases)

The International peace is important for the development. For balancing every thing is society.

**Minakshi**

B.A.-1

### **VOTING**

Voting is a method for a group, such as a meeting or an electorate, in order to make a collective decision or express an opinion usually following discussions, debated or election campaigned. Democracies elect holders of high office by voting. Residents of a place represented by an elected officials are called “constituents”,

and those constituents who can cast a ballot for their chosen candidate are called “voters”. There are different systems for collecting votes, but while many of the systems used in decision making can also be used as electoral systems, any which cater for proportional representation can only be used in elections. In smaller organizations, voting can occur in different ways. Formally via ballot to elect others for example within a workplace to elect members of political associations or to choose roles for others. Informally voting could occur as a spoken agreement or as a verbal gesture like a raised hand or electronically. There are various voting methods which are followed while voting:

#### **1. Paper based methods:**

The most common voting method used paper ballots on which voters mark their preferences. This may involve marking their support for a party listed on the ballot or a write in where they write out the name of their preferred candidate if it is not listed.

#### **2. Machine voting:**

Machine voting uses voting machines which may be manual (e.g. lever machined) for electronic.

#### **3. Online voting:**

In some countries, people are allowed to vote online. Estonia was one of the first countries to use online voting. It was first used in the 2005 local electors.

#### **4. Postal voting:**

Many countries allow postal voting where voters are sent a ballot and return it by post.

**Ishan Sharma**

B.A.-1

### **The Supreme Court**

During the British rule a federal court was constituted under the Government Act, 1935. It

was considered to be the apex court of India. After Independence the federal court was substituted by the supreme court. The supreme court was established under Article 124 (I) of the Indian constitution which stated that there shall be a supreme court of India. It was inaugurated on the 28th of January 1950, after two days when India became a republic on 26th January, 1950. It commenced its sittings in a part of the Parliament House till the court moved into the present building in 1958 located on Tilak Marg, New Delhi. In 1979, two new wings - the East wing and the West wing were added to the complex. In all there are 15 court rooms in the various wings of the building. The Chief Justice's court is the largest of the courts located in the central wings.

The supreme court of India is the highest court and occupies the highest position in the judicial hierarchy. It enjoys the ultimate authority to uphold the constitution of India. It is the highest court to protect the fundamental rights and liberties of citizens of our country. The great responsibility of interpreting the constitution and control of the entire judicial system of India rests on the supreme court of India. The question of law is decided by the supreme court is binding on all other courts within the territory of India.

**Ishan Sharma**

B.A.-1

## HIGH COURT

The Judiciary occupies an important place in a Democratic Country. It plays a very important role in protecting citizens' rights against the arbitrary exercise of power by Administration.

The constitution of India visualizes Judiciary as Independent. Another feature in the Indian judicial system is a single unified judicial system i.e. like a pyramid the Supreme occupies the highest position.

Judicial hierarchy in India. High Court at second level. Article 214 to 231 of the Indian constitution tells about High Courts their organization and powers.

Every High Court consists of a Chief Justice and other Judges whose number is not fixed by the constitution but is under the power of the President:

- a. Addition Judge : For temporary period, not exceed 2 years.
- b. An Acting Judge: When permanent Judge is absent or unable to perform duties.

He/she must fulfill eligibility criteria to be a Judge.

- He should be a citizen of India
- He should be a Judge for 10 years at subordinate court.
- An advocate for 10 years in High Court in India.

Under article 9 of the act each High Court has "all such powers and authority for and in relation to the administration of Justice" including original and appellate Jurisdiction over civil, criminal, admiralty, vice admiralty, rest admiralty, interstate and matrimonial matters. Divide in 1 parts

- Judicial Powers: Consist of original and Appellate Jurisdiction.
- Administration power: Performs in territorial Jurisdiction.

**Vansh Sood**

B.A.-1

## Popularity of Regional parties in Indian Politics

In India, regional parties have been coming up at regular intervals playing different roles in the country's parliamentary democracy. Some parties like the "Shiromani Akali Dal (SAD)" and the Jammu & Kashmir National Conference were even founded before the country gained independence in 1947. But most of other parties

come into existence after country attained freedom.

The growth of state parties, which fall broadly under the rubric of regional parties, picked up partially after 1967. When the hold of the Indian National Congress, which had spearheaded the freedom struggle over the country's electorate began to weaken.

There are four dozen recognised state parties and about two dozen more which are not yet recognised by the election commission of India. At present, some of them are ruling in their respective. State and other are waiting for their turn to come to power.

Regional parties have challenged the national parties, gathering popular electoral support exploiting the national parties neglect of the political and economic interests of the region or even the state. One of the oldest regional parties, the Shiromani Akali Dal was established in 1920 by the religious organisation Shiromani Gurudwara Parabandhak Committee (SGPC) to the principal representative of Sikhs in the undivided Punjab during the British rule.

At present, regional parties are ruling, either on their own or in alliance with a national party or with other parties, in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

A major trait of all these parties is that they are controlled and driven by one leader whose writ runs large in party affairs and whose command cannot be changed. In short, they are controlled by single leader and his or her confidants. Immediate family members and relatives invariably wield considerable clout in these parties.

While all these regional parties are personality driven and are one individual or family controlled political outfits, their future depends

upon how smoothly power has been transferred to successors.

**Muskan Sharma**

BA.-II

## History of Sikhism

Sikhism was born in Punjab area of South Asia, which now fall into the present day states of India and Pakistan. The main religion of the area at the time were Hinduism and Islam.

The Sikh faith began around 1500 CE, when Guru Nanak (1469-1539) began teaching a faith that was quite distinct from Hinduism and Islam.

Nine Gurus followed Nanak and developed the Sikh faith and community over the next centuries.

### Militarization of the Sikhs:

Sikhism was well established by the time of Guru Arjan, the fifth Guru.

Guru Arjan completed the establishment of Amritsar as the capital of the Sikh world and compiled the first authorised book of Sikh scripture, the Adi Granth.

The Sixth Guru, Hargobind, started to militarise the community so that they would be able to resist any oppression. The Sikh fought a number of battles to preserve their faith. Aurangzeb had the ninth Guru, Tegh Bahadur, arrested and executed in 1675.

**The KHALSA** The tenth, Guru, Gobind Singh recreated the Sikh as a military group of men and women called the Khanda in 1699, with the intention that Sikh should for ever be able to defend their faith.

### After the Gurus:

- The military leader of the Sikh its follow the Guru was Banda Singh Bahadur.

- He led a successful campaign against the Mughals until he was captured and executed in

In the middle of the century the Sikhs rose up again, and over the next 56 years took over more territory.

Although a devout Sukh, he took part in religious acts with Muslims and Hindus as well.

**Muskan Sharma**

B.A.II

## **Impact of Social Media on Elections**

Social media has changed the political same, allowing incumbents and new comes alike to speak directly to voters on everything from their own vs opponents parties policies. Almost all Indian political leaders have taken up social media, predominantly Facebook and Twitter, to express themselves without the filtering by conventional media.

Current age new political aspirants get extended support from using social media platform, which cost less than one percent of the main media cost and are easily tapped by anyone with just a smart phone having an internet connection.

Political campaigns are not just confined to posters and banners social media campaign are full of info-commericals advertisement, blog posts, and lakhs of tweets, Instagram posts and Facebook posts. Politicians are now able to convey their message through endless info-commercial and gauge their communication by viewing direct responses to their actions on social platforms.

Political fake news stories or hoaxes are created on social media to deliberately misinform or disinformation and deceive the voter. Usually, these stories are created to influence the voter's views, push a political agenda, or cause confusion or manipulate perceptions what would happen to our communities our business or our government if we can't trust what we read, hear

and see.

As political campaigns are expensive and the need to reach out to constituencies is becoming more imperative, social media will undoubtedly play a more important role in influencing electoral results.

Social media platforms, political parties, civil society and election authorities should put more efforts into how social media platforms are used by politicians during elections and frame a comprehensive guideline that benefits the voter.

**Nisha**

B.A.II

## **Happiness**

Happiness is often an elusive experience-people will go great lengths for a fleeting moments of happiness. Happiness is a mystery like religion, and should never be rationalized. We are referring to a person's enjoyment or satisfaction which may last few moments or extend over the period of lifetime. Happiness does not have to be exposed in order to be enjoyed - it is an internalized experience, varying in degrees from mild satisfaction to wild euphoria. Psychologists often refer to happiness as a positive effect - a mood or emotional state which is brought about by generally positive thoughts and feelings. Positive affect contrasts with low moods and negativity a state of mind described as negative affect in which people take a pessimistic view of their achievements like situation and future prospects with positive affect being subjective and relative to the individual. The United Nations seems to believe that it can and releases the WORLD HAPPINESS REPORT.

Which ranks countries by the self-reported happiness of its citizens. The World HappinessReport measured happiness levels using the cantril. Ladder a scale devised by U.S. psychologist Hadley cantril 1906-1969).

Participants are asked to imagine a ladder with 10 runs, with rung number 1 representing the worst life imaginable working upto the optimal life represented by the ladder's highest rung. They are then asked to identify the step number that they feel reflects their life situation either at present in the past. How they envisage to be in the future. Happiness signifies an increased enjoyment of life. Which is of course beneficial in itself. One steady looked at wide- ranging research into happiness to better understand the link between happiness in successful people.

Example: - Familial relationships and friendship affect happiness and can also be impacted by a person's level of positive affect. Our ability to make friends often affects our self esteem unsurprisingly. People with extrovert personalities have been found to enjoy higher level of happiness than introverts.

Pretending to be happy thought outward expressions of happiness. It appears may be led the individuals to internalise this joy.

**Rupali Sharma**

B.A., Semester-4

## **Education History In India**

Annexation of North India, especially the state of Punjab (which include the area of a modern day Indian cities like Delhi, Shimla, Amritsar, Hissar, Gurgaon and Pakistani towns of Lahore, Multan and textile) Took place on March 29,1849 after the end of the second Anglo Sikh(Talbot, 2007). At that time the task of setting up a peaceful administration in Punjab lay before Lord Dalhousie, the then Governor, General of India. Until this stage, the education system in North India in general and Punjab in particular was highly fragmentary in prevalent and popular in this area and mostly restricted of religious places.

The subsequent sections of this paper will

be devoted to analysis of the change brought in the pattern of education in Punjab after its Annexation. For this changes and developments, here after will be studied in term of primary, secondary and higher education in stead of following the existing trend of studying the changes in relation to various commissions and programmes introduced under the British Raj.

### **Primary education.**

With the annexation of Punjab, which particularly include almost half of the modern day, north, the British administrative setup was established in Punjab. However, since the need of the hour was too. reorganise the province which extended upto. 1,00,000Sq. miles with a population of 10,000,000 people, education was not given any special concentrations. Yet, it was not completely ignored either, for even before the British troops occupied Punjab, the Christian Missionaries had undertaken the task of establishing schools in this area and the first missionary institution, Gorton missionary schools, for boys was set up in Kotgarh, in Shmila hills in 1893. Why the Church missionary society. (wace 1884.)

### **Secondary education**

The effective organizations of secondary education in North India Day to 1860 (white had 2005) as education spread, it became easier to find teachers for middle and higher schools and increase the numbers of higher schools at a small cost. A middle school usually had a primary department and a middle department. A high school had a primary, a middle and a high school department. The middle school courses extended over 3 classes and terminated in case of vernacular schools, in Middle School's administration. The high school course extended over 2 years terminations with Matriculations and school leaving certificate. The

government increases encouraged secondary education in vernacular languages at district level as a result of which secondary education made rapid progress and the number of high schools increased from 25 in 1883-84 to 161 in 1920. (Sundaram 1946).

### **Higher education.**

The wood's dispatch of 1854 sanctioned the establishment of colleges and universities in various provinces, (Raina and Habis 1993). However, in which this was postponed and college education did not start in North India until 1864, when the first College of Punjab's were opened in Lahore and Delhi. The students from this area, as a result begin to appear for the entrance exam of the Calcutta University. Only then the colleges were established in Lahore and Delhi. At the same time, the authorities at St. Shepherd School, Delhi, started two college classes. However, there was still no provision for studies in science and the colleges were not well attended because the students could not afford to pay the cost of books and maintenance.

**Simranjit Kaur**

BBA Ist.

### **Indian Administrative System**

India is one of the great civilizations, has a history of more than 5000 years. It is a democratic country with various diversities rather than unity in every aspect of human life. It is generally accepted that Indian political system started from more and then passed through different dynasties and the rulers. It remained unclear the British rule for more than 200 years and ultimately became independent in August 1947. Today India is a democratic country and is governed in terms of the constitution, which came in force on 26th January 1950. The constitution declares India as sovereign socialist secular democratic republic. In accordance with

the constitution it is supposed to make untidily efforts to secure to all its citizens - justice liberty, equality & fraternity. Also the constitution contains the ideal of welfare, socialist state and it is supposed to provide a number of basic services to people.

### **Politico-Administrative Setup :**

To govern the nation and to accelerate the process of development, the constitution provides for parliamentary form of government. There is a council of ministers with the Prime Minister as the head to aid and advise the President who is constitutional head of the country similarly in the states there is a council of ministers with Chief Minister as its head which advises the Governor. Also the constitution of India provides a ..... structure with unitary features.

The Indian administration works in accordance with the provision of the constitution of India. It is a non-political, democratic, responsive and accountable administration. Broadly speaking Indian has adopted the British model described as 'steel frame' of administration. Some of the important features of our administration are:-

1. Political Executive : - The constitution has established parliamentary democracy in the country. In a parliamentary system of government the executive is responsible to the parliament and not the President. In India, the political executive consists of the Prime Minister and the council of ministers.
2. Based on law:- An important feature of the Indian Administration after Independence has been that the Public Administration is based on law. Today the constitution is the supreme law of the land, supreme ..... and supreme guidance. It means that everything political as well as administrative is supposed to be in accordance with the constitution. Accordingly

our administrative system is based on constitutional law and also acts according to it.

3. Local Administration:- This is also known as democratic decentralization which means creating more democratic governance institutions at the local level. It is significant to point out here that the concept of local government is very old in India and has been present since ancient times. Today we have a system of village panchyats, panchyat samities and zila parishads for rural areas and municipalities for urban areas.

4. Independent Constitutional Agencies:- An important feature of Indian Administration system is the provision of setting up of some administrative agencies directly under the constitution of India. It means the source of their existence is not the executive orders but the constitution. These agencies are these not directly controlled by the ministers.

**Prishvi Gupta**

B.A. I

### **Introduction To Budgeting**

The budget in its elementary form had been part of almost all monarchies of the history. There have been written documents regarding the existence of the state treasury, accountants and auditors who were employed by the monarchs to protect the royal treasury. The modern democracies have the legislatures playing an important role in the managing of public finances. The taxes that are collected and the revenues that are generated by the government through several means are to be used for the development and welfare of the society. The emergence of the welfare State made it important that the government money is being judiciously used to better the living conditions of society in general and the marginalized sections in particular. In almost all forms of government

budget or budgeting falls within the jurisdiction of bureaucracy. The dictionary meaning of the term budget means an estimate of income and expenditure for a particular set or period of time. Budgeting means the preparation of income and expenditure. The preparation of budget falls within the jurisdiction of public administration which is run and manned by civil servants.

Hence budgeting is an important function of bureaucracy. But it alone cannot do everything about budgeting. In a parliamentary system of government every department is headed by a minister and at the head of finance department there is a minister who is called finance minister. The preparation of estimated expenditure and income is done under the guidance of the finance minister. The process of budgets fulfills important functions in the economy of the nation. They act as a means to carry out several objectives of the public organization. Some of the important roles of budget in the national economy are:

**Prioritization of the allocation of the public resources** : Achieving policy goals through prudent financial planning. Establishing accountability regarding the usage of the tax payers money. Financial controls also ensure compliance to rules and increase in efficiency. In some countries, the executive part of the government also plays an important part regarding the revenues and expenditures of the government and the legislative is reduced to just an approving and reviewing authority, e.g. in UK where the budget process is primarily dominated by the executive (the house of Commons). A more balanced approach of distributing power is practiced in the USA where the legislature can review and make changes to the budget presented by the President and the President finally approves it after satisfactory checks and balances are concluded.

The dominance of executive or legislature in the budgeting process is a matter of debate as many consider the legislative to be an obstacle in the fast paced globalized economy where foreign direct investment and monetary funding from organizations like IMF and World Bank is of crucial importance to several democracies. There are several measures suggested to expedite the decision making process from fixing the term of the legislatures, introducing citizen panels, attaching funding power at local levels to bringing in two year budgetary cycle and special legislation regarding expenditure management.

The government expenditure is funded by a common pool of tax payer's money and the policies that are formed with this money are further used to fund projects. The catch here lies in the fact that the people who actually are paying for these policies are the larger group while the people who benefit from these policies might be a much smaller group, which translates that one might not be enjoying the benefits for which one is paying money. Such scenario leads to an excessive spending of public money on policies which are not beneficial to the Society as a whole. Such situations are prevalent in democracies which are multi-lingual, multi-ethnic and divided on the basis of regions, religions and other factors.

We shall now discuss some theories associated with the concept of budgeting. There is a collective approach to budgeting as well as an individual approach. For example, in a parliamentary form of government the preparation of budget rests with the cabinet. Though budgeting falls within the jurisdiction of the finance minister the general idea or guideline is decided by the Cabinet. The details of budgeting are decided by the finance minister. But he takes decision or makes policy in consultation with the finance Secretary. In

America the President is the chief executive and in all financial matters his word is final. So, policy-making about budgeting the words of the President are final.

Budgeting is not an easy task. It is never done by a single person. It has been found that a major part of public administration is involved in the preparation of budget. Naturally it is Comprehensive and at the same time polycentric. Almost all the major departments of public administration are directly or indirectly associated with the preparation of budget. Again, while making budget attention is also focused on the loss and benefit aspect of the expenditure. How much money is spent and in return what benefit is expected.

Although this cannot be correctly calculated, an estimate is done and in this respect rationality plays a very important role. That is, the persons involved in preparing the budget must always be guided by rationality. Herbert Simon's theory of rationality plays an important role here.

#### **ADVERTISEMENTS:**

Budgeting is primarily a political activity. Presently there are party governments everywhere and the party leaders make commitment to the voters before elections. After coming to power they, try to keep their promises and for that purpose budget estimates are made. Here the concept of rationality hardly operates. Politics comes to play an important part and chiefly for that reason it is called a special type of political budget. The cost benefit concept is neglected and politics plays the vital role.

Aaron Wildavsky in his *The Politics of Budgeting Process* has analyzed the budgeting of various countries along with problems and complexities. He says that the final structure of a budget is decided by various bargains. In liberal democratic states there are many groups and associations who put pressures upon the

government or civil servants to meet their demands. This is the nature of polycentric character of liberal democracies.

The bureaucrats or other persons in charge of preparing budget are forced to show favour. This nature of budgeting very often creates problems but it is unavoidable. Peter self concludes : "All participants in the budgeting process perform a useful function, while each adjusts his role from experience of those of other participants." The spending departments submit their estimates and this is done on the basis of priorities.

**Divanshi Gupta**

B.A.- Semester-4

### **Financial Administration**

The last one is our concern. In general terms, financial administration implies administration relating to the management of collecting revenues and expenditure for running the public administration. There are various ways of collecting revenues such as levying taxes, borrowing money from public and financial institutions, collection of money for development works etc. Collection of money in any form is not all. Since the government is a public organisation it is legally bound to give explanation to the public for the money it collects from which source and in what way and for what purposes it spends the money it collects. Here ties the planning for collecting money and spending it for various people. Both the income and expenditure are guided by plans or certain definite rules and regulations. The financial activities of a state can reasonably be compared with the management of a household. The term financial administration refers to certain rules and methods relating to revenue and expenditure. The financial administration is the crucial aspects of public administration because the running or management of administration of is impossible without money of finance and for that reason the

financial administration occupies the centre of public administration. The task of public administration or government is to levy taxes and this job is performed by the legislature. But the needed. Again, the executive will have to give explanation to the legislature for the money it has collected and spent. Thus financial administration includes both the earning or collection of money and expenditure of the collected money. Financial administration has a different content in the present day situation of India. During the British raj the government collected revenues from the public and spent a major part of it for the private uses of foreign rulers. The foreign ruler had no concern for the development of India. Financial administration is a dynamic process which falls into .....well defined divisions namely : Preparation of the budget i.e. of the estimates of the revenue and expenditure for the ensuing financial year. Getting these estimates passed by the legislature called legislation of the Budget.

**Rupali Sharma**

B.A.- Semester-4

### **World War-II<sup>nd</sup>**

World War-II also known as second World War was a devastating global conflict that began in 1939 and ended in 1945. It involved 100 million people from over 30 countries.

World War-II was the deadliest conflict in human history, marked by 70 to 85 million fatalities, with 39 million deaths in Europe alone. Large amount of physical capital was destroyed through 6 years of ground battles and bombing. Many individuals were forced to abandon or give up their property without compensation and to move on to new lands. Periods of hunger became more common even in relatively prosperous Western Europe. Families were separated for long periods of time and many children lost their father. Many, including young

children, would personally witness the horror of war as battles and bombing took place in the very areas where they lived. Horrendous crimes against humanity were committed. US involvement in the second World War was quickly followed by a massive mobilization effort. The causes of World War II are many and varied but in the end, it all boils down to the aggressive and expansionist policies of Adolf Hitler and his Nazi Party. Plus, the harsh Treaty of Versailles years before only laid the foundation of future conflicts. Other events such as the Spanish Civil War and the Japanese invasion of China only served to highlight the ineffectiveness of the League of Nations that has been created following the signing of the Treaty of Versailles. World War II began on September 3, 1939, 2 days after Hitler's armies invaded Poland. Poland's sovereignty was guaranteed by Britain & France. When the protest by 2 fell on Hitler's deaf ears, they declared war. The war would be fought between the Axis Powers consisting of Germany, Italy & Japan and the Allies - Britain, France & the Commonwealth Countries, the United States and the Soviet Union. On December 7, 1941 following the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor, the United States declared war on Japan. 3 days later, after Germany & Italy declared war on it, US became fully engaged in the 2nd World War. With millions of men and women serving overseas in the nation's armed forces most of those who remained at home dedicated themselves to supporting the War effort in whatever means was available to them. Women, who had worked as homemakers or had held jobs outside military-related industries, took jobs in aircraft manufacturing plants, munitions plants, military uniform production factories, and so on. Americans also supported the war effort with their hard-earned dollars by purchasing Liberty Bonds. Sold by US government, the bonds raised

money for the war and help the bond purchasers feel they were doing their part for the war effort. By the end of 1941, Allied fortunes were about to change as US followed the unprovoked attack on its navy at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii, by the Japanese Air Force. The Japanese took control of many islands in the Pacific, but later US Navy had defeated Japanese at battles of Coral Sea and Midway Island & stopped them from invading any more territory. The Allied invasion of Europe started on June 6, 1944 & by July 2, one million troops had landed in France and started to advance towards Germany. In March 1945, Allied troops had crossed the Rhine & reached the Ruhr Valley, the heartland of Germany's manufacturing production. At the same time, the Soviet army pushed in from the East. Realising that the war was lost, Hitler committed suicide in his bunker on April 30, 1945. An Allied invasion of Japan was planned resistance led to Allied commanders looking for alternatives. The alternative came in the form of an atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945. It was followed by the bombing of Nagasaki on August 9, 1945. The casualties that resulted from these 2 events prompted the Japanese government to surrender on August 14. The war was over. Germany surrendered, after the atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima & Nagasaki. Japan surrendered on September 2, 1945. The war cost the lives of more than 330,000 American soldiers. Many more were permanently injured or maimed. The wide scale destruction had caused massive military and civilian casualties on both sides, but none suffered more than the Jewish population of Europe. After the war, Allied troops occupied the Western half of Europe while the Soviets occupied eastern Germany. The fragile alliance between the two would evolve into the Cold War.

**Simran,**  
B.A.-IIInd Year

# Independence Day



## ACTIVITIES UNDER NATIONAL CADET CORPS



College NCC Cadets participation in Annual Training Camp (07 Days) by 12PBBNCC.



College NCC Cadets Participated in 73rd Anniversary of NCC day at Lyallpur Khalsa College, Jalandhar on 5/12/2021



NCC Team Honouring Mrs. Hema Sharma (President, S.D. College, Hsp) and all female staff members on the occasion of International Women's Day



Piloting By NCC Cadets during Republic Day Celebration and Independence Day Celebration



# Activities Under NSS



Tree Plantation in adopted Village Fadma on 25 September 2021



Carmelite social Services society Hoshiarpur in collaboration with NSS unit of SD College, Hoshiarpur organised a Nukkad Natak On Beti Bachao Beti Padhao dated 11 Oct 2021



Covid-19 Vaccination Camp on 12 October 2021 in College, Campus



A group photograph of NSS Volunteers along with Principal Sir and Our Resource person during the NSS Seven days Camp



NSS unit in collaboration with Red Ribbon club Organized a seminar On Drug Abuse and AIDS awareness dated 11 May 2022



8th International Yoga day on 21 June 2022

## INITIATIVES, CELEBRATIONS AND OBSERVANCE



**International Women's day Celebration  
Seminar By Dr. Vibha Gupta  
on 8th March, 2022**



**Poster Making Competition on  
World Health Day, 07th April, 2022**



**World Earth Day Celebration  
Creative Garden Competition  
On 22nd April, 2022**



**World Environment Day Celebration  
Group Discussion By Sh. Ram Gopal Ji  
On 09th May, 2022**

