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## Multilingual Biannual

## Social Sciences Peer Reviewed Journal



## 



भीरी Fषणग्टे fिट्रेव मटर:
 मी अर्तंस्रन मगिष, थैक्ताष्व

## Multilingual Biannual social Sciences Peer Reviewed Journal

 टिॅटिभा मग्वाठ थॅड्डूराभूॅ मंथान्टर:
उा. मेठटीय मेंगा
भवड्डघठ-टमंघठ 2020
ISBN: 978-93-52050-22-2

## यूवग्मर: <br> मंती छघ्वग्टे दिद्टेर मटत:




हथव:
मगीट-टे-भान्तभ थूम भिंड Јमथीटेलिटी,
यू. लिन. यटिभాल्ल-98146-32807

# Multilingual Biannual Social Sciences Peer Reviewed Journal 



भवड्रषठ-टर्मषठ 2020

भैّ मीयाटर<br>उा. मेतटीय भंगा

मंटी Єघ्वग्प्टे दिद्देर मरत:<br>भेउद्रांम टिंमटीचिछिट भान मैम्नल मगटिमक्त मू मरंटप्रु मर्गिघ, थंत्नाष्व

## मगघॅउ टा बला चैठीटेघल टठॅमट (चनि.)

## मीटेम्न



मिध टिडिग्म लग्माती मधमीभीभां टी मगिउर उँठ के









భू. (उా.) भैम.यी fिंひ छघ्वग्टे
मैरेत्निता टठॅमटी



 हिछागडभरडा टा दिवग्म ने मवे।मेयाउनव यूटिगडीभां सा Вिसगान गेदे टिड मा्े यूजउत मभात्तिरडा टी थैइ घट टे गत। टिम
 गी यूजउत चै। तिम लटी भै टिम फंश टिँच टिछाठ टिभवउ वठत



मूपमडी टिंटग्तीउ वँठ वॉल उगटिगैबटठ मिॅৈिभा मगप्रॅड टा कला छैठीटेपष्ट टटॅमट (गति.)

## मिज़री














 यठिथेध टिँच मग्वसर विभाएत टी गभी घटेगा।

उт. मेठटीय मेंगा<br> मंती छघघवप्टे दिदेव मरत: भैउटांम टिमिटीचिछिट भाढ मेम्नल नगटिमत़ मू: भरंतथुठ मगिप्र

## मवハूসउ

## उт．भิम．थी．मिंस् छघृग्टे

भेरेनिंग टठॅमटी，मठषॅउ सा इला चैगीटेपल टठॅमट।

## मलাवरण ұ̀する

## उा．गात्त घग्ट्रु

 ढगीसरंट

उT．घी．भिम．ưभट्ट
माप्वरा दाम्टीम चंमलन，थंनाप्वी ज़रीदटमिटी，ひटिमालका，थंजाप्ष।

## थटस मूनी मूठन्तीउ थाउठ



## उా．तैंग fिंय

चांमलन，टेम क्राउ ज़्रतीदठमिटी，थंजाष्व।

## उт．तरिंटन fिँ घूल



## उ＇．घल

मू．भटी मागउबगण，थंताम्दी ज़ुरीदठमिटी थटिभाल्ग।
उ．मगघ्रीिटर fिंय

थंत्ताप्वी ज़रीद्रवमिटी，यटिभाक्रा।
उT．खुधधिंटन नैंगल


# भुष मृँ्टव 

## उт. मेतटीय मेंगा

रूंढैमत $भ$ भु भुधी
मंटी छघ्वणग्टे दिद्टेर मटर:
भิइदांम टिमटटचिछिट भान मेम़ल मर्टिमऩत्ञ


## भागठ मभीधिभा यैठल

| उా. यूउलीठ fिuथ यूघंपत भडे टिंतरिभरिंत दिकाठा यूघंपरी भ.ढमठ थंत्ताप्वी ज्ञठीदठमिटी यटिभाक्णा, यटिभाल्欠ा, थंत्ताप्व। | उ'. मूत्र'डा मृग्र उगपिवैबटठ उयत विगैपिकीटेम़त मममाष्टिटी ठीलंपेइी, वठठाल , Јठिभाल्ट। |
| :---: | :---: |
| उт. भठिड्ड़ंने मठभा मंगीउ दिकाठा <br>  मभगठित्ल मि.भल विभा्बत्र यूटेग्न, बानउ। | उा. सभीठ्यल्ल वँठ मंप्ड यूँहैमत भडे भुभी थंत्वाप्वी दिकाठा <br> मैंटतल ज़्रठीदटमिटी भाढ थंत्ताप्व। |
| भू้. टिरेम्न भा्ठ. नवंटे <br> भुधी, मठटिविभभात दिकाठा <br>  भग्गम्मूटन, कागड। | उ'. В्रिभ म्नठभा माप्वरा इएटिवैरटठ, ले मंथगर दिवाठा चंठी वान्, थंत्षाप्व। |


| उా．समघ्रीठ वँठ <br> ひूँढैमठ भडे इीत कग्ना ढैरलटी थंत्ताप्वी ज़तीदठमिटी यटिभा्का। | उт．समथाल वँठ वंग乡ूँढैमत भडे भुधी <br>  थंज्ञाप्व ज़ुतीटनमिटी छंडीगा亏ु，భंज्ञाप्व। |
| :---: | :---: |
| उт．उग्लेम्न म्नठभ भमिमटैंट थूँढैमठ मंगीउ दिवागा गुण्ठ ठठर टेद ज्ञारीदठमिटी <br>  | ษू．भగनीउ पागीट्ट्ल भैमममिटेट थूँढैमठ，थंताप्वी दिठाठा भेगठ 甘ंस वाल्कत भान भैत्बेरेम्र कत्रयகी，रंगाल，थंत्ताप्व। |
| उ＇．भीठावमी भट्र लव थूम्नग्मठ दिवागा थंत्ताप्व ज़्रठीदनमिटी तंठीवा亏ु थंत्ञाप्व। | उा．गठत्तम वँठ भैमैमिटेट ひूँढैमठ सुधी，मिगीउ दिबाठा मगरग्गी वा्क्तु नथइ। |
|  भुधी，वभनम दिकावा <br>  मी भर्欠सथु मगिप्य，थंत्ञाप्व। | उा．भम्नहली ब్－भग थमिमटैंट そूँढैमठ <br>  सेभ్，ङागउ। |
| उा．थ्रम्नथन ठग्ठमिट्ट <br>  रम्भेम्नदठ तठाठ，टवबंगा घिग्न। | उా．मగमीउ वँठ <br> भैममिटेट थूँढैमठ <br> भुधी，थँलीटीवल मर्गिम दिबाठा <br> घवेली वग्लूत <br> घठेली ज़．थी |
| उT．तगाटेद्द ब्रभग्ठ मंगीउ दिवागा <br>  | उా．ग्राट्यूँउ वँठ थंताम्वी दिकाग मू गाण्ड उेवा पग्तन धाल्कमा राल्लत्न मी भर्ठसयुठ मगणिय। |

## उउवण

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# पठभी हाटिव घएप्या घंटा मिभि घगा्टठ <br>  

## उт. मॅठटीय भैंगा

यूँढैमत भ⿸厂 भुची
मंती छघवग्टे दिदेव मटत:
भैउदांस टििमटीचिछिट भाढ नैम्नल नार्टिमत्त






































 भािहिभरडी थेत्न वठटे लिधसे गठ:

## उप्व छिठ वगजे में घंटा उँच


यिद्बली घंड मान गु रीजै
भम्व गुटि ढिठ 亏ँ नी भाजे रीनै
भघ में उजे उुभग टाम
में भैं वठ ग्रस Јटि धाम

राम तात उार्ध हित याम। ${ }^{4}$







 टिम हिँु ठी छिम टी मढलुडा सा केस लूविभा यिभा चै। ${ }^{5}$




 वघत चै:

> नछि उछि थ्रेन पेल
> मिठ पठि उली वाली भेठी भाण
> टिउ भागता थैठ पठीसै
> मिठ टीजै राटि रा रीज्ञै। ${ }^{6}$


 सा मुखांवट रीडा। मव ऊं यठिले छिम रे मभा्टे सी यठिक्टी हॅठी तिॅउ यूथउ रीडी। ढिठ






















 यविल्टी हिमातटेगी वीडी।







 तिम्नग्तरेगी वठटा नै।






 टिलगविभां 亏ं छिवाठग्वे भाभले मउ टिप्षे टिवठे रीउा। ${ }^{12}$





 मिंध टी, fिगठं रीडीभां मॅठे वॅघ टेर हे नी। ${ }^{13}$
































तात यिभानी मब डे साते ठत्ल तग्र
भॅगो घंटा तन टिमै, पिद्बे भा्ठे माग्ण सारि। ${ }^{17}$







 भडे मूगीरां टी मॅं भठत लटी टिद्वाहात सिमटे मत। ${ }^{18}$












 म्नीटर रीडा विभा।








 घगग्रत ही मिँध टिडिग्म टिँच पठभी ठासिर दतें 'मिठ नाप्टे उां नाप्टे मेठा मिॅधी मिटर ठा ताप्टे’



 गठ:

> मागिये टीभां ग्भां घ्वम्म्र ग्यां
> 幺 ठ घ पम्मर वादिल भात्त है जर तभां।

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ने टिव पल टिव दित दी, क्रूले ठा बठाहाह। }{ }^{23}
\end{aligned}
$$



 ठदीं ग्रठ ढ़बरा नै।

## गटाल्ले डे टिॅटीभां

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 ज़्रीदटमिटी यटिभाल्गा， 2000 （टम्मषठ），यंता 10


#  

गाठ्यू़ड मिंय

मगट्टि
मतरा्ठी रण्लत, नुइ






 ही भैंतिभा सांट्रा चै।


 पठभ, मिमव्रूडी भडे मंगीउ सी हद्रें मिणिछं रएष्टिभा वल्य वठ सिडी। ${ }^{1}$



 すटिभा।


 यू वाहम़ाल्की भडे भमतराठ घट सांचा चै।


 प्रा्ठे ढठभण्७िंटे गठ:

ने ने र甘ै मूरे Јठि रीठउत्र
उारी ट्ठठभేि ठाभ ।।
मवाल भरंगष याद्टै ठाठर
यूठत Јैंद भाम । $12119119211^{2}$

डिम रहि थैंगि त मवै त्रभवי्ल $11^{3}$
गठि रीठउत्र मूटे गठि रीठउत्र गान्दे ।


## उष्वप्वी छाप्टी मउटात्र:












 गुठटाम्म टिम घागे लिधटे गत :











घाट्टी मठि रठी भादटी, भवरातिभा वघ्वप्व हत्नामि।" 9


"कठा बप्वप्व द्ताहिंटा, भत्तलम भगटाठा भीवग्मी। ${ }^{10}$ "










 ‘काम्टी’ मृष्ट मडिराठ दनें दठठिभा तांटा गै। ${ }^{12}$


 वठटिभा विग मी





 वणि गठे गठ :-

 मलेख् भठराठा व।।





गुठठुधि या्टीभै ठातरा धायै नागि घिराठ । $1911^{18}$
भगटाठा १।।


टिड़ भटि थीउै ठाठरा घणुडे पटीभfo घिवगण ।।



मउमंवाडि मिछि मेलฑ్ गृटि किद वटेगी


 गठ:
"गुगवप्वाट्टी किधि थेमीभा उग्ल निस्टंग उप्राप्व हताह्टे। ${ }^{20}$ "






 टिउा मी। ${ }^{22}$ भठ्राठा मेद्र मी, मिॅॅध मी, छेला मी, उग्गी मी, उप्वप्पी मी यठ ते बुश ही मी छिठ टिम गॉलू सा भाल्ट त्ञत्ठ उधसा मी।

## गट्र्ले -



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#  ट्डठ ठणिट टा मंटेम्न 

उग. गाठ्यूपड रैठ<br>भमिमटैंट सू.ढैमत थंताप्वी दिकागा<br><br>मी भरंतथुठ माविष।

ढెठ గீ- 9502099002










 ฮै।







तिम् विशि घंगी मु दिठै ब्रमंडा॥



 मभाक्त सा दिठेय वठरी चै:

भैडी उ भंटठ छुमठठठ
उउटी उ đँचि तइंछि॥
रमड्ַति ब्रंग भवाठि چंटति
लीधि भान्टे चठ्छि॥
मड्ड सेधि ब्रळा दीमठै




 यूठाहिउ ग्रीटे उठ।





 लवठीउ हैँच ही टेध मरसे गं:

## काम्टीभां घ्वा्ञ रा मेंग्टीभां कैटां।

बंडा घाश ठा मेंग्टीभां हाठं।


 थैंटा मी।


 ताट्टे:

केइि भंवाटि दीभाण ॥
बंइगे Јदे Єैमठी

बंड स्भा बंड बा'्लीभे
कृ亏 चैदै घैपण
मे विछि भैसा भानीभि
तित्र सीभfo ठात्ताठ्ता ${ }^{4}$








 भडे रिभान यूआ्यक ने मवरा है।








तिड्र थैपे उत्र थीइीभ भठ भfि उरुि दिरान॥
उउा थैठट्ट मठ్ ठउा मृथेटी मड़ रात्॥॥

ठीली मिभागी वटा रठटी पगिठट् चैठ पिभाग्त॥












 ชิ।




यठ वी ठावि डिभाठो भंपा॥
थठ ठाठी मिछि யाले पंपा॥
यथी वा यव़ भवाते भगगि॥
नलड वडै fिटहै रप रणवा॥ ${ }^{6}$





 छँतठ हरटा भारि मुञापे गापे गठ।



灵:

डीवष घठउ रेभ रीटे उे मकै उमन्उति सांगि॥ ${ }^{7}$





भाल्टम वठिभा भाटिभा॥
भाट्टमु कठिभा भाष्टि॥
तिड् थीजै भठि స్=ठि Jटि॥
घठत्र यदै हिष्ठि भाषि॥
भாटत यठग्टभा त यहाट्टी॥
धमभण परे पाप्गः॥
तिड्र यीडे पमभ్ प्रिमठै॥
टठगाण fिले मताष्टि॥ ${ }^{8}$











 छग्गीटा नै:

उीनप ठन्डा विभा वठे॥





याथी वठभ खमाद्टे बगटे गट्टि गரि ॥
ठातर निषिं भम्रति भग्पांट्वीभां किछि भषे पूभवग्टि॥ ${ }^{11}$








भठौ दमड़ मिग्टीभि चिउती चैठ वठेटि॥
दहीभिव गष सलाल्ल वे भमढी टेठ वटेपि॥ $\|^{13}$



यालि धामि विढ्ब ग्मण टेटि॥
ठातर चण्ण पढार्टरि मेटि॥ ॥ ${ }^{14}$






ひुंठी याथी भाँघट्ड ठागि॥
वठि रठि वठटा लिधि लै साग् ॥

भापे घीत भाये गी धाग़॥






घड्री घूग्ग्णट मुर दैम़
छिथटेम्न चठ दृता रहि माञा॥ ${ }^{16}$





गाठब द्म भfि बूल रठी ताउी॥
घूग्म घिंट के मक छिउपडी॥

ते ड़्र घूग्गमट घूग्ग्नटी नाटिभा॥
उछि भाएत घाट वग्ठे रठी भाष्टिभा॥ ${ }^{17}$
 यठभन्डभा टी नैं ऋं गटी चै:

ब्टटडि वे मक्र घंटे ॥

वहित कले वे भُसे॥ ${ }^{18}$




घिमति गाट्टी मब उांड थठम्टी॥
सघ्व के मग्प मंगाडि भॅंगि याप्टी॥

ठा ₹ घेठी रीीं घिवाएग॥
मवाल मिंगि ग्म रहि घति भाम्टी॥ ${ }^{19}$


 गठ

бँटी घृले ठभ ठग
बॅटी धुटापि ॥
₹टी मेंदै गुमटीभा ¡टी भलगण॥
वठट राउट वठीभ॥
विब्या पाரि ठगीभ $\|^{20}$













मषि मिभवीभै Јॅहै थगवाम्तु॥
उा डे घिधिभा भवि नठै हैटाम्स्॥
मउिग्वाठ री भैमी दठिभाप्टी॥
थुड् बलड्ड् दिठे गाडि थाम्टी॥ ${ }^{22}$





 यठभाउभा भडे मॅछ हिँछ भवेसडा मघर्णथि वरसिभां विड चै:

यागप्रूपन निति मछ्ठ रठि ताउा॥
ठाठर में तर् मषि मभ'डा॥ ${ }^{23}$

 मडिरा्ठ टा याउठ घट्छिंटी नै।











 मविभर हिभवडी गी मविभर मभात्त टी मिठत्तट वठ मरता चै।

## गह्ल्ले डे टिथटीभां

1. मू गुण्र गूंघ माडिष्व ती, थे. 1019
2. छुगी, थै. 14

3. मू गाठु ठां甘 मणिष्व ती, భै. 473
4. छुगी, थै. 16
5. छิगी, นึ. 1165
6. छिटी, นึ. 1377
7. छิगी, นิ. 554
8. छิगी, นิ. 1380
9. छิगी, นิ. 61
10. छिगी, थै. 1425
11. छिगी, นิ. 540
12. छิगी, थ̛. 472
13. छुगी, थ̂. 1245
14. छिวी, భ̂. 4
15. छิठी, थै. 747
16. छิગी, थิ. 324
17. छिगी, นึ. 1349
18. छुगी, थ̂. 1299
19. छิगी, భै. 885
20. छुगी, భै. 1382
21. छिगी, थै. 661
22. छิगी, थิ. 1

# वठठा भगभग्ठी से लैं हिछ गाठपा्टी गा्ठीं मगत टी टेव 

## मूरील ख्रभग

 थी．ज़ चंठीवाउु
 मगिभ，निंडा टा राठत उादें वठठता घिभागी चै थठ टिम घिभागी ठाल्ल महूँध टी भमल उमदीठ












मगत्त मगत्त मब えट्टी वरे，
मगत्र ठ もींें えटी। ${ }^{1}$










उठि पइ चिउ दिम्नाभ वठ मववे वचै छिदेम्न। ${ }^{3}$













'घूठ्न विभाग्ती मटा तिनलेय॥
जैमे नल भवि समल भलेय॥ ${ }^{5}$


 नी टिम मंटवळ दिच ढठभाछैंटे गठ:-
"भाष नुनि गत्रु भय్
मगत म्रुापि मेठ मठृ भातिभा॥" "




















 Јठ：－

भैमे भेठ भర్ घ्विसिभा घिभॅठिभा，
व巨्य भाग याठ ठ मुः॥ ${ }^{8}$




 गठ।万ठड ती ढठभणछिंटे गठ

భீछ そैध भमाप ता भठि，उा री केउर भाम ॥ 1 ॥
भग्य भघिसिभा गिड बीत ॥
घिप्षेव टीय मகीठ｜｜ 1 ｜｜ठग्णि｜｜＂ 9
वंठा घिभान्ठी से डेज़ी ठत्ल हैलट पॅॅहे ही भविभाठडा गी वागत घट्टी सिधाप्टी सिंसी






 पिभात सी भंव वठरे Јत:












## गट्ले भडे टियट्टीभां

1. उT. गत्ञाठी थ्ममप्ट fिदेटी, वष्वीव, थंता-87
2. उाप्टी वग्गत fिंय ताबा, भग्ठ えनस, थंटा-137


3. गुण्व गुप मर्गिघ, थंटा-272
4. गुण्व गुष म मर्गिघ, थंठT-327
5. गुण्र गांघ मर्मिष्ष, थंटा-345
6. गुण्व गांघ मर्गिष, थंटा-346

7. गाढ़ गां甘 मर्मिष्य, थंटा-487

#  यूजना टा घटलटा मत्रु उे छ्रिमटे यूडा्ट:उवरीवी दिवग्म से दिमेन मंटठब हिध 

उग्तघीठ वँठ


टी-भेल -rajbirkaurkainth1@gmail.com












 जउत रीडा विभा चै।











 भठ्रमण्ठ टेचिभा ता मवरा है :
(1) माक्ञां टी घटउठ टा घटलता मतुप
(2) टिलैबट्रिव के छीतीटल उवरल्कुती सा यूजना

## (1) मग्त्तां टी घटउठ टा घटलटा मत्रॉ





 ड़्रंघी, घंमठी, मार्गंगी भासि से घसकटे मठुप पा्ठे मंधेय छठचा गेठां रीडी गाट्टी चै :

## (В) लेव मग्त्त हल डे टिमटा घटलटा मत्र

















## 










 भामएत ने वाप्टी चै।

## (घ) लव मएक्त मग्रंगी ऊे टिमटा घटलटा मत्र












## (म) लव मएन्त घंमठी डे टिमटा घटलटा मत्र




 सांट्टा चै।

## 








## 








## (2) टिलॅवट्रिव के छीतीटल उवरיल़त्ती टा यूजग




光।






 यूजठा గ్ㅇ उां तिदें वूंडीवग्ठी गाडी गी यूटार वठ टैडी चै।
 (electroacoustic music) हिध fिलटा चै। टिलैवट्रैभैरमटटर मंगीड टिर भैमी हिया चै तिम






 लिधीभां दिमेम़्न हठटतरेठा गठ :

- टठठटेपळ्ठ (Turntables),
- टेर चिराठइठत्ञ (Tape Recorder),
- ल్రॉट चैइक्पत्त (Looper Pedals),
- इЈॅन भमीठां (Drum Machines),
- मिंघेमाप्टीक्षगत्त (Synthesizers),
- इीतीटल मैंचलतक्त (Digital samplers) भारि ।








 वठत छियर्ठं मेप वे मुटिभा डे यूजठा रीउा ता मरहा है।






 ही छिथतूप्रप गत।














इीतीटल नैंयकठ (Digital Samplers) भैमी टिलॅवट्रित इिदाटिम बै तिम टिस भमकी




 टिडीभां मेलेटीभां टिछ टंठिभा ता मवरा है :
 भाट्टान्तां (Sample) वठत टी नगुर (Memory/space) है।

- चैठल (Channel): टिर्वित मक्तां लट्टी कित-कित विंते ब किळी चैतल छियलॉप्रप रण्पे ता गठे गठ।
 वि टिर क्टु उिभाठ रीडा ता मवे तां Chords or harmony ठिभात रीडी ता मवे ।




























| कही रं <br> (1) | मांडटदेभठ रा तां हैमम्टीट लिक |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | भै.ढ. फॅल. मट्डाइि <br> (FL Studio) | https://www.image-line.com/ |  |
| (2) | ठटिंच (Noendo) | https://new.steinberg.net/nuendo/ |  |
| (3) |  <br> (PreSonus Studio One) | https://www.presonus.com/products/Studio-One |  |
| (4) | हानिर पठं (Logic Pro) | http://www.freedomsoundworks.org/ |  |
| (5) | นू้นैलठगैउ गीज्नत <br> (Propellerhead Reason) | $\underline{\text { https://www.reasonstudios.com/shop/product/reason-11/ }}$ |  |
| (6) | मटेतपवठा रीछ्छ घेम (SteinbergCubase) | https://new.steinberg.net/cubase/ |  |
| (7) | भघघलेटत लाग्टीद (Ableton Live) | https://www.ableton.com/en/ |  |
| (8) |  Reaper) | https://www.reaper.fm/ |  |
| (9) |  | https://motu.com/en-us/products/software/dp/ |  |
| (10) | भैमिइ पठं (Acid Pro) | https://www.magix.com/in/music/acid/acid-pro/ |  |
| (11) | भेदिउ Чठँ | https://www.avid.com/pro-tools |  |










 भैयलीरेमतरां से गुथ दिध दी छिथलॅप्रप गठ।




 औैयलीवेम्रतां गेठ लिधे भठ्रमाठ गठ:
(1) निहीन्तिर मथीइ चेंसठ (Music Speed Changer)
(2) निह्ठित्ञिर भाइीटत थिॅच भैंंड मथीइ छेंतठ (Music Editor Pitch and Speed Changer)
(3) भाठीमिटी (Audacity)
 Music Editor \& Mp3 Song Maker)

(6) उप्মष्ता हैलू क्रूथम (Tabla Dholak Loops)

(8) টँलब-ट टिंडीभर इॅॅॅ (Dholak-The Indian Drum)
(9) টंल इट̆भत्ता (Dhol Drums) भानि।






 चै टिम घाठे मंगीउबाठ टिर भॅउ रणीं गठ।

## 


 लिषे यूठा्ट डे छुटॅडीभां मग्मटे भाछ्ठिंटीभां गत :
























 सांट्रा चै।




















 टिच्च सिल्कुमथी विछिं ठगीं सिधाप्टवी?













 टाटर टिच ममझंडे रीडे सांट्टे गत।







 विभा चै।


























 ฮै।

## えेट डे गद्टाले

1 Douglas Keislar, A Historical view of computer music technology in The Oxford Handbook of Computer

Music ed. Roger T. Dean, oxford university press., p. 15
'Automatic musical instruments of all sorts appeared with increasing frequency in Europe during the $18^{\text {th }}$ and $19^{\text {th }}$ centuries. Analog electronic instruments have a rich history in the $20^{\text {th }}$ century. Two particularly noteworthy electrical devices were Thaddeus Cahill's colossal telharmonium and Lev Termen's theremin, first demonstrated publicly in the 1906 and 1920 , respectively.'

 यटिभाי्रा।

5 Erik Hawkins, The Complete Guide to Remixing: Produce Professional Dance-Floor Hits on Your Home Computer, Boston: Berklee Press. ISBN 0-87639-044-0. p. 10
"A loop is a sample of a performance that has been edited to repeat seamlessly when the audio file is played end to end."

6 Dr Suresh Kumar and Dr Ramanath Sahai, Oxford English-English-Hindi Dictionary, Oxford University Press, New Delhi-2011. p. 1211

Synthesize means 'to produce sounds, music or speech using electronic quipement'.
 मंतज़, นंभिउमठ।

 नर्लयव।
 हंठीवाडु |
 मघाठ छंठीवानु।


14 ब్ल्टीय भा्टर, थंत्ताप्व सीभां ले गाग्पाद्दां, https://www.discogs.com/Kuldip-Manak-Punjab-Diyan-Lok-Gathawan/release/3579642 retrived 24 august 2020

 यटिभाल्ला-1991, थंटा-82.


19 Ehle, Robert C., Electronic Music and Aesthetics, âAmerican Music Teacher, vol. 35, no. 4, 1986, pp.

#  

थर्णभिटठ ॠँठ

मिगीउ दिकाग
थंत्ताप्वी ज़्रठीटठमिटी, यटिभाल्ता
Email_Id:- paramsangeet786@gmail.com














 टिम हगउग्ठे टिँछ हिरम्म भॅस हिरग्न मिप च निगा है।



 गॅटे मडिंसठ वँठ ठपाट्टा लिधसे गठ :








 ही गुक्तर विग है।








 पठणिट्व नै।


 गडीटियी, तिॅड टीभां हैटीभां-छटीभां यूडीव्भ्भाट्टां, गणन-मिंगाण, बंभ-रण टा उठीरा, यठिट्ठा




 Јठ :


 यग्मग्ठ न विग चै।"


































 ताषप्टीठ मिंथ लिषसे गठ :









 रीडा ता विग चै। भॅत ठहीभां धा्टां, ठदें घीत, तहीभां रहाप्टीभां हठडीभां ता गठीभां गठ ते






 भमीतां ठाल भमींत गी घट्रा ता विग चै।


 हिधठ विग जै।


 जघान्म राल टिॅती भायटे मुष्वरां दिध लिषसे गठ :
"मंगीउ हैँ केस గ్ㅇ भकेस,

గ్ర ठेइडा टिँच उप्टीत

वठठ टी मभवॅघा चै ने
वि टिमटी भुल दिसेम्नउत्रा नै।"






 वठटे गैंे उT. ठागठ मिंथ लिधरे Јठ:





 उरठत्लेनी घावे लिधटे गठ वि



 चैंधटे दिँ ढिॅट रुणं घेठटे।"
 हिटेमगीट मेंगीड गी छुउर्थंत वर वगी जै।













 टिम भूरण्ठ नै :

सिंते दिध घूलीटे ड़्र माठी मत्ती

तां
भr्ठिट ढिट डेठी भ్टिभाने

नां
लॅव टहंटी पेट बर्री टा
 तां
डेठ माठ गِॉमा









 घँल टिम यू वण गठ :

घंसा घ्वृंटा भग्ठतां उां टॅम
तां
डेठे घट्=पे గ్ర ऐे४ां वसे ધसलु वे
टिت ठावाटी लुर्प्टी गुंटी भा












 सिधाम्टी सिंटा नै।"












 हॅल क्तिता गठे गठ।


















 रणीं चै।








## थ्रमउर मूची $\boldsymbol{\text { मि }}$ उटाले

 2013








 थंताम्वी ज़्रठीदटमिटी, यटिभाल्ता, 2013

# हैडिव भुलू : मिपांडर यकियेय 

## 

 मू आरंटख्यु मरिप्व।






















 घटिभा नै', तिम से भठष गठ : ले ताल्ट सां भवादाप्टी वठठी।" ${ }^{4}$
"घटितमाम्टीवल्ली


































甘ेइे గ్ㅇ वस्टी भाट ठा मवे।" 8




(मू गुण्व गूस मर्गिष्व ती, भंगा 62)
-मछ्ठ उा यठु साट्टीभ जा विसै मछा चटि ॥
बूइ री भल् छुउठै उत्र वठे गठा पॅपि ॥
(मू गुण्र गूस मगडिप्त ती, भंग 468)



 ढठीट ती ही टिमे हिण्ठ टे भठ्रमग्नी गठ:

(मू गुण्र गूप्म मगिप्र ती, भंग 1383)





(टा्गं का्टी ग्रठ्राम नी, ट्ग 1,यछिइी 33)







 गठ:

निति किलि भागे थंच मूवप्वीत
भैस रहित् घही ने ॥
निति थैच भावि घिसाठि गुटाठे
मै थूठ टिठ बही ठे ॥
(मूी गुग्र गीप मरगिघ्व नी, भिवा 404)

 ठाठव सेद नी सा थादटत हुठमाठ चै:

छटि ति भाद्टठि भाम रठि नागि तिठग्मै विड्ड ॥
ढल ढिवे ढ्रल घ पषवे रंशि ठ मान्दीव थउ ॥
fिठड्ड ठीदी ठातरा गुट चैंिभाम्टीभा उड्ड ॥











(टमभ गीष त, गभवली थाडिमाग्डी 10, भिवा 709)




 टितमाठ ठा गठि रे, चैदाठ पट तांता नै।








(दाठं काप्टी गुठराम नी, दान 1, पहिदी 29)

 ऊैभ वठत दिध चै।


















 टी गठ टिॅर मठठाठभी सा भrयहा टिॅर पठभ चै।"।








 रगमम्टे गापे गठ, हिठुं हा कान्द टिम यूराठ चै:

हैठ ठा वड्ण मिठा वठे, भिड्न काप्टी वठ्टा ने ।


गठध बूप そँछि उत्से, मै भुञ न गठ लेटि ।
चाठ ठा वग्ग्री वी वटे, गठे थ्तीउ हिटाम ।....
छिमउनि तिटा टेव मी, गाटे भैठ मैऊँध ।
wठ रा वठे, घिठ मडि ठठे, लोे उठाउ मूँध ।" ${ }^{12}$


 भासि ग्राह पाठत रठत टी मिॅैिभा टिॅडी चै।












 तीटर-भुबड भहमघा ก़्र मणिते गी यूथ्य वठ लैंटे गठ:

(मू गुण्व गूप मगणिप ती, भंगा 522)

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# VEDAS AS GREAT LITERATURE BASED ON PHILOSOPHIC THOUGHT 

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#### Abstract

India is rich for the contribution of literature from the ancient period. Various types of literature flourish from the then period for the all round development of the civilization. The Vedas are one of them. The whole topic centers round the Vedas as a valuable treasure in the history of Indian literature. From the literary point of view Vedas has immense popularity. Veda is derived from the root word of Sanskrit word 'VID', meaning knowledge. The Vedas are a large body of religious texts originating in ancient India. The Vedas believed in the concept of one God and one world. The Vedas consists of Rigveda (consisting of 1028 hymns), Yajurveda ( lays down the procedure of sacrifices), Samveda (history of Indian music), Atharvaveda (deals with musical sciences)

The purpose of the study is to investigate the Vedas as great literature from philosophic point of view. Vedas are representative of the Indian society and culture and point to a unique socio - economic civilization where all are equal irrespective of status and gender. Worshipped one God whom the wise described as many. It was a religion of nature which held man central. Education must aim at self - fulfillment and provide freedom from material desires and attachment. Education must provide knowledge for creativity and pursuit of culture and civilization. According to Vedas, Education should make life worthwhile, purposeful and relevant. The major findings of the study, we can find that the Vedas are the fountain of knowledge which is based on philosophic thought.


KEYWORDS : Vedas, Education, Philosophy, Literature.

## Introduction :

The Vedas, Upanishads, puranas and epics are the sources to know the ancient Indian philosophy and education. With a view to understand the philosophy of Vedas, it is necessary to understand the meaning of the word VEDA . The word Veda is derived from the Sanskrit word 'VID' .

VID means to

- To know (God, soul, nature and mind)
- To be (one with God)
- To obtain (salvation)
- To consider (various relationships)
- To tell (glories of God)
- To dwell (into the mysteries of universe)


## Vedas believe in

- The concept of one God and one world
- God is one and only one (omniscient, omnipotent and ever present)
- There are three entitles in this universe - God, Soul and Matter
- Ultimate aim of life is to obtain salvation (moksha) in union with God
- Actions are followed by their results. The 'Law of Karma is an important teaching of Vedas.
- This universe is formed by God.
- The theory of rebirth and immortality of soul.
- Universe is real, universal fraternity should be promoted.
- Knowledge of truth should be acquired and dissipated.
- Justice should be done to all creatures and we should live in peace and harmony.
Each Vedas was divided into further three broad sections:
Mantras
Brahmans
Aryanakas


## THE VEDIC LITERATURE :

It consists of four Vedas. They are Rig veda,Sama veda, Yajur Veda, Artharva Veda.
a) Rig Veda :

- Rigveda is regarded as the sacred text of Hinduism. It has fascinated the scholars and historians due to its significance. It is a collection of ancient Indian collection of Vedic Sanskrit hymns.
- The Raigveda is further divided into ten parts known as Mandalas.
- Rigveda has a collection of 10600 verses and 1028 hymns.
- It is the oldest text in any Indo - European language.
- Its origin can be dated to 1700 BCE- 1100 BCE.
- Rigveda hymns were collected by Paila under the guidance of Vyasa
- The Rishi family of Angira has composed $35 \%$ of the hymns and a family composed around 25\%
- Many verses of the Rigveda are still being used as a very significant part of Hindu prayers and rituals.
- Asper the Rigvedic hymns, the entire universe has originated from Prajapati, (the initial God can be composed to Zeus in Greek mythology) and this forms the principle basis of creation.
- The hymns are known as Suktas which are generally used in rituals.
- Indra is the chief deity (king of kingdom of heaven) cited in the hymnsa of Rig veda
- There is a lot of emphasis in lord Shiva but Lord Vishnu who is one of the Trimurti of Hindu Pantheon of Gods is cited as a minor deity, according to the Rig veda .
- It contains the famous Purushasukta that explains that the four varnas (castes) (Brahmana, Kshtriya, Vaishya and Shudra) were born the mouth, arms, belly and the legs of the creator .This was the origin of the caste system which is still practiced in modern Hindu society with some modifications.


## Sama Veda :

- It is also called as the book of prayers or "storehouse of knowledge of chants "
- It is a mixture of poetry and verse
- It is divided into two parts : Shukla Yajurveda and Krishna Yajurveda
- The maximum number of commentaries is written on Yajur Veda
- The Sam veda consists of 1549 unique verses, taken from Rig veda, except for 75 verses which are new
- Its Samhita, or metrical portion, consists chiefly of hymns to be chanted by the Udgatar priests at the performance of ay important sacrifices in which the juice of the Soma plant is mixed with milk and other ingredients are offered to various others.
- There is no exact date when the compilation of the Sam Veda Hymns was done, nor as to who has composed it. It was deemed unnecessary in the early times when the Aryans first invaded India, but was required for guidance and use after their expansion and settlement in their new homes.
b. Yajur Veda :
- The Vedic collection of sacrificial prayers used by the Adhvaryu priest. It reflects the Vedic sacrifice in its ritual character and full scope.
- The Yajur Veda prescribes the procedures to be adopted at the time of performing different sacrifices.
- The Yajur Veda has two major divisions: the Black Yajur Veda (Krishna) existing in four versions and the white Veda ( shukla ) existing in two versions. The term "black" implies " the un arranged collection " of verses in contrast to the " white " which implies the well arranged and clear "Yajurveda".
c. Atharva Veda :
- It is the; knowledge storehouse of atharva as, the procedures for everyday life."
- It was a late addition to the Vedas in later Vedic age .
- The Atharva Veda is composed in Vedic Sanskrit and has 730 hymns with about 6000 mantras which have been divided into 320 books.
The Vedangas : Vedangas are sort of help books to pronounce and understand correctly the words contained in the Vedas .
I. Shiksha (science of phonetics)
ii. Chandas or metres
iii. Vyakarna
iv. Nirukta or Etymology
v. Jyotish or astronomy
vi. Kalpa or rituals

The Upvedas : There are four upvedas each deal with four subjects viz
i. Ayurveda (deals with medicine)
ii. Dhanurveda (Military science)
iii. Gandharvavea (Music)
iv. Shilpaveda (Architecture and Arts)

Brahamana Granthas: They provide supplementary matter. Brahamana Granth are written in prose and composed by Rishis and Acharayas. Some of known Brahma granths are Satpath Brahaman, Gopath Brahman, Sam Brahmana, Aitareya Brahmana etc. The Satpath Brahaman is a voluminous prosework and provides valuable information about the Geography, History, Philosophy and Rituals etc of vedic age .
PHILOSOPHICAL IDEAS IN VEDIC LITERATURE: We can focus the vedic literature from the view point of metaphysics, epistemology and a theory of ethics.
METAPHYSICS: Vedic thought is meta - physical to the core .Its important feature is the recognition of one single principle running through the whole of existence, the unity of all and being. The primal source of the universe and the ultimate reality is Brahman. Reality is one and it is spiritual and not matter and it
is Brahman. Brahman is Nirguna and Nirakara, has no attributes and is absolute and eternal. Brahman is ultimate, unconditioned and absolute reality. Brahman is inner self of man and is its inmost essence. Atman and Brahman is one and the same. Brahman is one without a second from the paramarthika or transcendental standpoint. Realization of the spiritual oneness of the Brahman sand the atman is the highest goal of life.

From the question of the relationship between God and the World, there emerged two major traditions within Vedanta namely theistic (Dvaita - dual) and the non - theistic (Advaita - non - dual). The theistic traditions took the cosmic (saprapanca) view of the bnature of the Absolute where as the non - theistic tradition of Advaita took the acosmic (nisprapanaca) view of its nature. The cosmic view implies that God is an Extra- cosmic agent who created the world. The acosmic tradition believes that God is essentially immanent in the world or that the world is not independent creation of God but only a manifestation of the ultimate Absolute reality. Both theist and non - theist traditions consider the realization of this truth in one's own experience as the supreme goal of human existence
EPISTOMOLOGY: Epistomology deals with origin, sources and locus of knowledge. Indian philosophy and its various schools of thought identify the following sources of knowledge. Sources of valid knowledge are called Pramanas. There are six Pramanas of valid knowledge. They are : Pratyaksha (Perceptions), Anumana (inference), Upamana (Comparison), Arthapatti (postulation), Anupalabdhi (Non - appreciation) and Sabda (Testimony)
Pratyaksa (perception) is the first and the prime source of knowledge. Direct knowledge that is caused by the contact of a sense organ (indriya) with its object is Pratyaksa knowledge (perpetual knowledge).
Anumana (inference) is the indirect way of inferring from known premises. This source goes beyond perpetal knowledge
Through reasoning it explores the unseen with the help of perceived facts.
Upamana (comparison) is the indirect way of ascerting the relationship of similarity between objects.lt is the process by which knowledge of Ram's
similarity to Shyam is gained from the perception of Shyam 's similarity to Ram which has been perceived elsewhere.Sabda refers to verbal testimony.

Anupalabdhi (non - appreciation) is the means through which the knowledge of non- existence of a thing is apprended by its non - perception.Postulation is also taken as Pramana.The Vedic tradition recognizes six source of knowledge, it holds that knowledge of ultimate reality is possible only through Sabda, that is, testimony of the Vedas.This spiritual knowledge is absolute, eternal and a priori; no empirical proof is required to establish its truthfulness.It is knowledge acquired through revelation.

AXIOLOGY:The ideal of life according to Indian thought comprises the values of unselfishness, service, insight into the ultimate nature of the universe and abiding enlightment exemplified in the Jivanmukhi ideal.In order to explain what constitutes the right way of living or the good life Indian philosophical systems makes use of the concept of purusharthas.Purushartha is based on the realization that desires constitute the source of human action.Purusharthas literally means 'what men live for. Arranged in a hierarchy there are four purusharthas: artha)(wealth), kama (physical well being), dharma (righteousness) and moksha (spiritual freedom).

## AIMS OF EDUCATION DURING VEDIC PERIOD AGE:

1. Citta - Vtitti i- Nirodh : Education must aim at self - fulfillment and provide freedom from material desires and attachment i.e. salvation,Moksa .
2. Education of Mind: Education must provide knowledge for creativity and pursuit of culture and civilization.
3. Make living worthy : Education should make life worthwhile, purposeful and relevant
4. Tamso - ma - Jyotirgamaya : Knowledge should dispel doubts, dogmas and darkness.
5. Religion centred : Religion dominated every aspect of life all national, personal, social and educative procedures and practices, hence education should be wedded to religion.
6. Individual - centred : Education was for individual which was its chief concern.Education should therefore aim at overall development of an individual.
7. Natured - Oriented: The centres of education were located from the populated and crowded areas, more in natural and sylvan surroundings.Education should make one with nature.

## Education system:

Primary: Education was first provided at home then a ceremony (vidya Arambha Sanskar) before beginning education was performed.Education period was upto age of five years.
Child was made to pronounce vedic mantras, knowledge of sandhis (collective rules), elementary grammar, elementary arithmetic.
After primary education children were sent to Gurukulas and ashramas for higher education.

## Higher education:

Entry age varied between 8 to 12 for different varnas and completed by the 25 the year of age .Upanayan ceremony was performed to enable the child to enter into studentship.
Curriculum: According to Kathoupanishad, the subjects fell into two categories:
Para- vidya or spiritual learniung
Apara - vidya or worldly learning

## Para - vidya :

Into this study fell the essentuial study of 4 vedas.
They are vedangas, Upanishads, purnas, Pitrya (rules for sacrifices for ancestors), vakovakya b (logic), Ekayana (ethics), Devavidya (etymology), Brahmavidya, sense of peace, humanity, universal brotherhood etc.

## Apara- vidya :

This included subjects like History, Ayurveda, Economics, Astrology, Physics, Zoology, Chemistry, Science, Kalpaidya, the Rashi (science of numbers), Bhutvidya (science of Demons).

Vedic literature emphasized on self-sufficiency also.In addition with Intellectual part of education, students got the scope of knowledge of agricultural
science, veteniary science, sericulture and other vocations of life. Gandhiji's concept of Basic education or Craft centred education based on the Life - long education or Continuing education of Vedic Literature.

## METHODS OF TEACHING:

Two methods of teachings were being practiced during vedic period. The first was Maukhik (oral) and Second was based on chintan (thinking or reflection), In oral method students were to memorize the mantras (vedic hymns) and Richayas (verses of Rigveda).
The process of education passed through three stages of comprehension i.e. Shravan (Hearing), Manan (meditation) and Nidhi- dhyasan (realization sand experience).
Methods of teaching were based on apprenticeship and were psychologically sound. Teaching followed some strategies such as simple to complex, activity and skill oriented procedures.Questions - Answer and illustration, self - study (Swandhyaya) was considered more important .

## DISCIPLINE ACCORDING TO VEDIC LITERATURE :

- Rules for conduct of both teachers and pupils were listed down
- Rules for respect due from pupils to teachers were framed.
- Rigid rules were laid for conduct of pupils
- Code of dresses were observed
- Observation of Brahmacharya or celibacy was compulsory for all pupils.


## GURU AND GURUKULAS:

In the Vedic period, education was used to take place at teacher's home. The oral transmission of verses within the homes marks the beginning of ancient Indian education. The home was the centre of education for centuries. The important educational institutions of the period were: Gurukula, Parishad (Academy) and Sammelan (Conference).
Guru (the Vedic teacher) and the Gurukula (home /family of the guru) represent the most important educational ideals of the ancient Indian educational system. The guru was a spiritual receptor ; a deity incarnate without whose grace salvation was out of question.

The Gurukula was an institution where the teacher and the students lived together in common quest for spiritual bliss.It underscored the deeper values underlying teacher - pupil relationship. In fact, the teacher was considered as the spiritual parent of the disciple. To learn the sacred knowledge, the students had to submit themselves completely to the teacher. The disciples were required to fetch fuel, tend the fire, beg and tend cattle alongside their spiritual quest.The Guru or Acharya was respected as a god by the students as well as the society.Even the king did not enjoy so much respect as the teacher enjoyed.

## Conclusion :

Dr. Radhakrishnan has rightly said, "A civilization is not built of bricks, steel and machinery, it is built with men, their quality and character ". So the true aim of education is to develop in the body and in soul all the beauty and all perfection of which they are capable.The Vedic system of education was aimed at molding the young pupils into individuals capable of living a perfect and full life - based on the principles of Dharma. Vedic students were taught to respect their elders, namely father, mother, teachers, guests.
The basic aim of ancient education was installing into the minds, of people a spirit of being pious and religious for glory of God and good for man.
In this study I try to highlight the basic features of Vedic literature based on philosophic view point. There are significant relations between philosophy and literature. I can conclude with the quotation of RIGVEDA :
"When there is harmony between the mind, heart and resolution .Then nothing is impossible" which is the most notable teachings of Vedic Literature and this is the basic philosophy for the all round development of the civilization.

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# RELEVANCE OF BUDDHIST PHILOSOPHY AND ITS IMPACT ON THE MODERN WORLD 

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## INTRODUCTION

Asia is land of saints and Rishis Siddhartha Goutam was also one of them who universally Known as Sākya Muni or Tathagata who discover new way of life based on logic and practical aspects. Fortunately Asia was continent where the Siddhartha Goutam brought a revolution in the society. The Buddha's (the Enlightened or Awakened one) spread message of love, compassion, Peace, Non- Violence, Equality and high Moral to the entire mankind. The Buddha's new way of life left a deep impact on the mind of spiritual unrests and intellectual confusion. The history of Buddhism dates back to the sixth century BCE. Siddhartha Gautama was born in about 563 BCE. Siddharth Gautama was born in ancient India near Lumbini which is now in situated in Nepal. Siddharth meticulous belongs to Sakya- Kshatriya having family lineage 'Gautama'.'
In the $6^{\text {th }}$ century BCE, various Rishis and Munins were practicing the wrong interpretation of the Dharma (religion). During this period of time when the cruelty, degeneration and unrighteousness spreading everywhere like a fire, therefore the Buddha came in the form of a savior of Humanity or as a great social reformer by renouncing his household life and has gone to search for Truth (Truth of Suffering and its Remedy). He came to be called "the Buddha," which means "Awakened One. In the remaining years of his life, the Buddha traveled and delivers different discourses to diverse people of the entire world.

## LIFE OF SIDDHARTH GOUTAM

King Suddhodana was the father of Siddhārth Gautama who belongs to Shākya clan. His mother Queen Mahamāyā, died only after seven days of his birth, the queen told to his sister Mahāprajāpati that loved my little prince very much and brought him up as your own child and her step mother accepted her agreement. When Prince Siddhārth was a few days old, a holy man named Asita predicted "if the Prince decides to stay with you and becomes a king he will be the greatest king in History, but if he decides not to become a king his future even greater". He will become a great saint and show the path of love and compassion to the mankind. Moreover, he also said he will rule over the heart of entire world. King Suddhodana keeps away the prince from all kind of suffered people even though he threw all the diseased, old age and physically handicapped people outside his Palace. ${ }^{\text {ii }}$ At the age of 16 years he was married to his beautiful cousin Yashodra and gave a birth to a son, named Rahula. The first 29 years of prince life were passed with little experience of the world in the midst of pleasures and plenty.

## THE FOUR SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF THE BUDDHA

One day Siddhartha was sitting in the palace and thinking about the reality of outside world So he thought I should go outside the palace to see the beauty of the world. Therefore on the next day Siddhartha Gautama told his charioteer to go outside the palace to know the beauty of the capital. As he gone some steps outside the palace Gautama saw a weak and lean man and shocked and ask to his charioteer why this man body structure is looking different and his charioteer replied he is very week may be he is hungry or thirsty. Few days later he saw a man lying ill on the way side. Later he again went out and saw a large body of a dead man carrying by some men and crying in his surroundings again Goutam ask about this incident from his charioteer and he replied that he has left this world permanently and he cannot came back to his home that is why his family members and his relative are crying loudly. Goutam was completely shocked and ask his charioteer will we also leave this world one day he said yes. He then one more time came out and saw a monk passing by in yellow clothes walking by peaceful, clam and gentle never looking. He loathed the first three sights but took a deep interest in the ascetic. In the meanwhile the charioteer explained the

Gautama that the ascetic was one who had released from fear of suffering, death and renounced the world. These four incidents left deep impression on the mind of Siddhārth and he himself made a strong commitment to search the Truth i.e the cause of suffering and its solution.

## RENUNCIATION OF SIDDHARTHA GOUTAM

So far renunciation is concerned that, in the midnight when darkness had descended upon the world, Siddhārth Goutam thought that the time has come to leave. He ordered his charioteer Channa to saddle the horse Kanthaka. He left his palace very carefully and after crossing river Anomā, he shaved his hair, and beard and handling over his garments, ornaments to Channa with instructions that go back to palace and tell about myself to my parents. Then Gautama wear the simple yellow robe provided by an ascetic and started to led a life of voluntary poverty and then he began his mission for enlightenment. ${ }^{\text {iii }}$

## SEARCH OF SIDDHARTH GAUTAMA

In the beginning Siddhartha Gautama went to a teacher Alāra Kalama and after that he went to another teacher named Udaraka Rāmaputra. Both of these two teachers taught to Siddhārth, whatever they have and he learned all that but, his thirst for enlightenment remains still questionable for him. Therefore he left and reached at Bodh Gayā and there he met five other ascetics named Kondanna, Bhaddiya, Vappa,Mahānāma and Assaji who too request to Siddhārtha to join your company to find release from suffering through physical discipline-enduring pain, holding their breath, fasting nearly to starvation. Yet Siddhartha was still unsatisfied and thought this is not right path to attain enlightenment and he had grasped pleasure's opposite pain and self-mortification. Now Siddhartha chose Middle Way between those two extremes. One morning, a girl named Sujāta offered to Gautama a bowl of rice milk, and said to him: 'May you be successful in obtaining your wishes!" his companions saw this event and considered that Siddhartha has given up the undertaking and discarded him. ${ }^{\text {iv }}$

## ENLIGHTENMENT OF SIDDHARTHA GAUTAMA

Siddhartha Gautama sat under the Bodhi tree and settled into deep meditation. He had adopted all existing religious paths to reach the goal where there is no
suffering; but he had not been successful, disappointed and disgusted, he gave up the path of salvation. He sat seven weeks under the Bodhi tree passed the whole day in thought and meditation. During meditation the attempt of Gautama's mind came to be mythologized as a great quarrel with Mara a demon whose name means "destruction'. At last, Māra declared the hold of enlightenment rightfully belonged to him. Mara's monstrous soldiers cried out together, "I am his witness!" Mara challenged Siddhartha-who will speak for you? At that time Siddhārtha accomplished out his right hand to touch the earth and the earth itself roared, "I bear you witness!" after listening it Māra disappeared. At last as the morning star rose in the sky the light suddenly looms upon him, he found true path to Nirvāna Siddhārtha Gautama realized enlightenment and became a Buddha. ${ }^{\text {v }}$

## FIRST DISCOURSE OF THE BUDDHA

According to Buddhist tradition it seems that in the year 528 BCE, after having obtained final enlightenment under the Bodhi tree in Bodh Gaya, the Buddha proceeded to Vāranāsi (Benares), where Buddha went to the Isipatana, gave his first sermon in Deer Park (Sarnāth) first of all he found five ascetics those who were his former companions in the practice of asceticism. Then Buddha gave his first sermon to these five ascetics, the Buddha set "the wheel of the Dharma" (the Buddhist Doctrine) into motion ${ }^{\text {vi }}$, that includes Four Noble Truths, Doctrine of Dependent origination, Eight fold Path, Doctrine of Kama etc. This sermon has been known as the 'Dhammacakkappavattana Sutta' in others wheel of law. Buddha preferred to prescribe a path of practice through which people can understand enlightenment for themselves, instead of teaching doctrines about enlightenment. ${ }^{\text {vii }}$

## MAHĀPARINIRVĀNA

The Buddha attained "Mahāparinirvāna" in the abandoned jungles of Kushinagar. Just before Buddha died, he told his followers that there after the Dharama (Teachings) would be their leader. Last Words of Buddha vigorously moved and educated until his death at age 80 years. ${ }^{\text {viii }}$. The following were last words of Buddha to his followers: "Now, monks I have nothing more to tell you but that all that is composed is liable to decay! Strive aftersalvation energetically"ix. The

Buddha Passed away like human beings. In his earliest desire to seek the ultimate truth he sought to conquer disease, old age and death. He convinced one and all that he had attained enlightenment and ultimate become a "Tathagata"x. The "Mahāparinirvāna" of the Buddha took place on the full moon day of Vaiśākha (May) as did his birth and enlightenment ${ }^{\text {xi }}$. Stupas were erected over the sacred ashes of Buddha and these in course of time became places of pilgrimage as faith for all.

## UNDERSTAND BASIC TEACHINGS OF BUDDHA:

By understanding and practicing the Buddha's teaching one can make his or her life free from suffering and problems. The Buddha says we suffer due to our own ignorance and incomplete knowledge that is the main reason of our problems. The method for eliminating ignorance is to understand the Four Noble truths that are the base of Buddhism.

## The Four Noble Truths

1. Dukkhām Ariyasaccham (truth of suffering):-The first noble truth, suffering (Pali: dukkha; Sanskrit:duhkha), the Buddha identified suffering in many forms like birth, aging, sickness, death, encountering the unpleasant, separation from the pleasant, and not gaining what one desires are the main reason of sufferings.
2. Dukkhasamudhayo Ariyasaccham (truth of the cause of suffering):- The second noble truth is the origin or cause of suffering, which the Buddha associated with craving or attachment. In other Buddhist texts pointed that the causes of suffering arises due to negative actions (e.g., killing, stealing, and lying) and the negative mental states that motivate negative thoughts e.g., desire, hatred, and ignorance.
3. Dukkhanirodham Ariyasaccham(truth of the end of suffering):- The third noble truth is the cessation of suffering.
4. Dukkhanirodhagāminī patipadā Ariyasacchaṃ (truthof the path that frees us fromsuffering):- The final truth is the path (Pali: magga; Sanskrit: marga) that leads to cessation of suffering. It is the path to end suffering which known as the Noble Eight Fold Path (Middle path). ${ }^{\text {xii }}$

## The Middle Path or Attangiko Maggo

The Buddha gave his first sermon at the Deer Park, 'Turning of the Dhamma Wheel'. He chose the symbol of the wheel with eight spokes to represent the Noble Eight Fold Path "Katamań ca bhikkhava dukkha-nirodhagāmini-patipada ariya-saccaṃ" Ayam eva Ariyo Attangiko Maggo, seyyathīdam,

1. Sammā Ditthi (Right View),
2. Sammā Samkappo (Right Determination)
3. Sammā Vācā (Right Speech)
4. Sammā Kammanto (Right Action)
5. Sammā Ājīvo (Right Livelihood)
6. Sammā Vāyāmo (Right Effort)
7. Sammā Sati (Right Mindfulness),
8. Sammā Samadhi (Right Concentration)"xiii

This path combines in itself the three stages of Buddhist Morality namely
a) Sila (Conduct) Right Speech, Right Action, Right Livelihood.
b) Samādhi (Concentration) Right Effort, Right Mindfulness, Right concentration.
c) Pańńa (wisdom) Right View, Right Determination. ${ }^{\text {xiv }}$

The Eight Fold Path is the best of all paths, the four noble truths are the best of all truths, and the passionless nibbana is the best of Dhammas and the seer the best of men.

## Panchsila' or 'Five Precepts

The Buddha The Buddha propagates the most famous and popular teaching that we find in Buddhist literature namely 'Panchsila' or 'Five Precepts', which help us to overcome these unethical and immoral situation from the entire world. The Buddhist ethics mainly concerned with the principles and practices that help one to act in a ways that help rather than harm. These precepts are not commandants, but 'principles' of training, which are undertaken freely and need to be put into practice with intelligence and sensitivity. These are as under:

1. Pānatipāta veramāni sikkhapādam samādiyami

I undertake the precept to refrain from destroying living creature.

It teaches us to abstinence from destruction of life. We should not kill any living being. This precept corresponds to the Ahimsa or Non- injury of the Hindu Tradition. It is mentioned that sacrifice was a common practice during the days of the Buddha. The sheep, goats, horse and oxen were killed in abundance. Buddha never told in his life to destroy the live of any beings. He taught in his whole life to develop kindness and love towards all the creatures.
2. Adinnādāna veramāni sikkhāpadam் samadiyamii

I undertake the precept to refrain from taking that which is not given. It teaches us to abstinence from taking what is not given there are various kinds of stealing or theft in our normal experience of life in its wide sense stealing will include not only the theft of material objects, but that of immaterial object also. Pick pocketing, burglary, robbery, swindling, blackmail etc. are not the only form of theft. There are hundred number of forms also, for example infringements of other's rights, unasked interference in other' business. We should not take anything which is not given by the owner of the thing. One should respect the rights of ownership to thing that belongs to others.
3. Kāmesu micchācāra veramāni sikkhāpadam samādiyamii

I undertake the precept to refrain from sexual misconduct
It teaches us to abstinence from sexual misconduct. We should keep distant from false conduct with regards to sensual pleasures. A right Buddhist is happy with his own wife and does not cast hunger eyes on the wives of other men. Buddha has told his disciples to look upon women as our own mothers, sister, or daughters according to their respective age. This is the great virtue develop by the disciples of the Buddha after his Mahāparīnibbāna or death and still majority of the monks follows these principle and keeping Buddhism alive.
4. Musāvāda micchacara veramāni sikkhāpadam் samādiyamii

I undertake the precept to refrain from incorrect speech
It teaches us abstinence from speaking falsely. Abstention from telling lie is the key to Buddhist ethics. One should speak the truth and nothing but the truth. No one speak falsely to another. We should also try to avoid all sorts of untruth. This is the Buddha caution against falsehood. Buddhism as religion of truth and has no room for untruth. It demand absolute truth, absolute purity. Truth is the final
end of Buddhism, as a science it is the final standard of Buddhist morality. We sought to be absolutely true in thought, speech and action. Truth speaking is the power and those who always speak the truth remain free from all suffering and problem.
5. Suramerayamaija pamadatthana veramani sikkhāpadam samādiyamii

I undertake the precept to refrain from intoxicating drinks and drugs which lead to carelessness.

It teaches us to abstinence from taking intoxicant liquors. This is usually expressed as the abstinence from drinking alcohol, maddening liquors, which are the roots of torpidity. This means that taking any intoxicant liquor is the cause of torpidity or sluggishness. It causes mental sluggishness and relaxation as well as physical torpidity. Buddhist recommends us to be constantly vigilant; it teaches us to concentrate our mind as a means of culture and to avoid such intoxicants in our live ${ }^{\mathrm{xv}}$.

## NEED OF UNDERSTANDING FOUR BRAHMAVIHARAS

- Metta (Friendliness or Universal Love) - Metta (Pāli) is kindness toward all beings, without discrimination, that is free of selfish attachment.
- Karuna (Compassion) - Karuna refers to active sympathy and gentle affection, a willingness to bear the pain of others, and possibly pity.
- Mudita (joy)
- Upekkha (equanimity)

These all are considered as four immeasurable virtues that every human being has to cultivate in themselves. By followings these four virtues we can imagine peace and harmony in this cosmic we have a solid example that how the Buddha imbued the robber Angulimāa's mind with mettā and the robber was converted into a spiritual wayfarer ${ }^{\mathrm{xij}}$.

## SIGNIFICANT FEATURES OF BUDDHISM:

Buddhism is a Philosophy of truth as much as it is a path of goodness and purity. It teaches us not to commit any evil and to do well. It teaches us not to tell a lie but cling to the truth. Truth is the supreme goal and it is regarded as a highly valuable virtue from the Buddhist point of view. Buddha declares: the true nature
has been revealed to me, which amount to saying that he comes to know thing as they really are:

1. Buddhism is a scientific religion; as the medical science do not state without any strong practical evidence similarly Buddhism too, do not belief in any dogma.
2. The only and only purpose of the Buddha's dhamma is to distribute the fruit of pleasure and happiness to the whole world and make peaceful environment.
3. It talks about equality and justice.
4. The Buddha rejected the caste system which was traditionally based on birth and gave importance to the good character of man and said he /she can become a Brahmin or noble man through their positive karma.
5. Buddha gave equal status to women as the men have.
6. Buddha stopped the animal sacrifices on the name of God. "Once he said to the king that if the sacrifices of lamb help you to go to heaven, sacrificing a man will help you better; so sacrificing me". The king was astonished. Really Buddha eradicate this blind faith which was prevailing in the society, still it is prevailing but If we think deeply that can the sacrifices of an animal can reduce our bad kamma ? We will find the answer of this question is no. On the basis of our action we get the result and this is the universal law. These are the unique features of Buddhism which make it differ from other philosophies.

## CONCLUSION:

In the essence, the Buddha has great contribution to this world and taught the lesson of love compassion and humanity. In the modern days people are mostly engaged in earning power status, wealth and all materialistic things that is impermanent and it is happening due to our lack of knowledge or ignorance and that is the root cause of suffering so, there is need to understand the Four Noble truth deeply and purpose of our life on this planet. The Buddha has shown us a right path to attain enlightenment therefore it is important to establish such types of environment where everybody live like friendliness, compassionately, joyfully etc. Though more than 2500 years have gone since the passing away of the

Buddha, his message of wisdom and love still exists in its purity and awakening the entire world.

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## A REVIEW OF SIKH RELIGION AND SIKHS

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Sikhism is the youngest and the latest religion among world religions.
Sikhism is not a passive spectator. It advocates active participation in the process of human evolution to a super saintly human being. Sikh Dharma is the evolution of simple, saintly life essentials of Ten Sikh Gurus who dedicated their entire life to the well fare of humanity without distinction of colour, cast and creed. The Ten Sikh Gurus are :GURTA GADI PERIOD. LIFE SPAN

1. Guru Nanak Dev Ji 1469-1539 AD 1469-1539 AD
2. Guru Angad Dev Ji 1539-1552 AD 1504-1552 AD
3. Guru Amar Das JI 1552-1574 AD 1479-1574 AD
4. Guru Ram Das Ji 1574-1581 AD 1534-1581 AD
5. Guru Arjan Dev JI 1581-1606 AD 1563-1606 AD
6. Guru Hargobind Ji 1606-1644 AD 1595-1644 AD
7. Guru Har Rai Ji 1644-1661 AD 1630-1661 AD
8. Guru Har Krishan Ji 1661-1664 AD 1656-1664 AD
9. Guru Teg Bahadur Ji 1664-1675 AD 1621-1675 AD
10. Guru Gobind Singh Ji 1675-1707 AD 1666-1708 AD

The term Guru when applied to Guru Nanak and his nine successors means spiritual enlightener. The Sikh Gurus never claimed to be incarnation of God.

The Sikh Gurus were ordinary human beings and did never claimed to posses super powers. They were always treated with great reverence.

People turned to them for guidance because of their wisdom \& moral piety.

Guru Nanak ji preached his new gospel in dharmsals, which were different, as here his followers gathered to listen to his discourses on the New Faith.

Through these institutions of sangat (people assembled for meditation) and pangat (line of devotees seated on floor for free meals from community kitchen) were originally established at these centres.

The Gurdwaras emerged as a new edifice on the Indian religious scene in the seventeenth century. Gurdwara became an indestructible symbol of Sikh

Faith with indefinable feeling in millions of Sikhs everywhere. As well as alongings to hear recitation from Guru Granth Sahib Ji and Shabad recitation (Hymns) soulfully rendered accompanied by musical instruments.

The founders of Sikh Faith from first Guru Nanak Dev Ji to tenth master Guru Gobind Sigh Ji, have taught the entire living society to :"RECITE THE NAME OF ONE GOD AND LOVE THE ENTIRE HUMANITY" and"WORK TO EARN HONESTLY AND SHARE SPARE EARNING WITH NEEDY"
All Sikhs feel pleasure and pride to be part of the world community.
In the entire world, Sikh Faith and its followers are known for their selfless service to the humanity. Whatever may be the reason, whatever may be the cause, whatever may be the circumstances, a Sikh will find time to serve.
Fifth Guru Arjan Dev Ji collected the hymns of his predecessors, hymns of like minded Hindu and Muslim Saints and compiled a Granth - named Pothi Sahib which was installed in Golden temple in the year 1604. BabaBudha Ji was appointed the first high priest and Shri Guru Arjan Dev Jihimself sat on the floor below the seat of Pothi Sahib and recited hymns.The Granth - Pothi Sahib was compiled again by Guru Gobind Singh ji by Including hymns of 9th Guru Teg Bahadur Sahib Ji and this compilation of 1430 pages was renamed as Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji.Shri Guru Gobind Singh Ji ordained to His Sikhs in 1708 "Recognised and adopt Shri Guru Granth Sahib ji as the living guru for all times to come." Consider the Guru Granth as representing the Guru Body. Those who wishto meet Guru can find the way in the hymns of Guru Granth Sahib Ji.

Extreme humility is the dominant tone of all Sikh Guru's Hymns. Through out in comparison to God and even others, they speak of themselves as the lowest of the low, servants of humanity and messengers of God. Those who have unflinching faith in the hymns of Shri Guru Granth Sahib Jiare know as Sikhs (Sikh's literal meaning is a learner throughout his age ). Guru Gobind Singh Ji revealed the concept of Panj Piaray (Five Beloveds)and Khalsa through baptising ceremony (of Khanday Bata Di Pahul) in a congregation of 80000 Sikh faith followers, in Anandpur Sahib in 1699. Guru Gobind Singh Ji Himself got baptised from the Five Beloved Sikhs -Panj Piaray and set an un-imaginable relationship of Teacher and Student."Guru himself is a teacher and Guru himself is a student." All rolled in One.
Tenth master renamed the Sikh men as SINGH and Sikh lady as KAUR.
Thus Guru Gobind Singh Ji innovated a new society named Khalsa Panth. Sikhs are known by their turban which is part of their daily dress codeand persona. In times gone by, only noble men or Kings could wear aturban. Tenth master blessed the Sikhs with turban which means thatevery Turbaned Sikh is a king.
Guru Gobind Singh jl also ordained his Sikhs to carry five essentials,named as Panj Kakars :-

1. Kesh i.e unshorn hair considered as the blessings of the creator. The hair on the entire body should never be separated from theself so as to live with nature. This is why Sikhs respect their hair.
2. Kanga i.e a comb of wood - to enable to twice comb the hair onthe head daily, to keep them clean and tidy. plus also to keep theskin of the scalp healthy.
3. Kara I.e a steel bracelet to wear on the right side of fore arm. This essential is a motivation for a brave and fearless attitude.
4. Kachahara is an under garment tailored in a specific design whichhelps in maintaining personal hygiene and high moral character.
5. Fifth insignia of the Sikhs is Siri Sahib-Kirpan (sword) which is tobe part of daily dress of a baptised Sikh (all the time). This Kirpan (sword) is for self defence against any individual attack of bodilyharm or character assassination or deceit and humiliation.

Guru Gobind Singh Ji instructed that the Kirpan (sword) should be putto use only for self defence but should not leave the sheath for anymalicious purpose or for personal gain.

Kirpan (sword) is also used in touching the Karah Prashad (Sacred Halwa) after final prayer on closing ceremony of a function in the presenceof Shri Guru Granth Sahib ji, before distributing it in the august gathering.'Thus started the doctrine of the Guru Granth ,Guru Panth and Saint Soldierwhich held up to the presence of the Guru in the world of today.Sikhism essentially is a religion of the way, i.e. something which must belived and experienced, rather than something which must be intellectuallygrasped and declared.
Some points of interest (unparalleled) are described here :-
Religion, which recognises One God for human race and it's daily prayer wishes well for all humanity around the world - Sarbat Da Bhalla.

Religion, which gives due importance to the women in human life and advocates equal rights (much before any religion or society could think of)Religion, which started Langar Pratha (Free meal from community kitchen)so that no one remains hungry.
Religion, which is true well wisher and care taker of poor people.
Religion, whose worship place l.e. Gurdwaras are open always to allhumanity without distinction of colour, creed, caste faith and belief -with no strings attached of donation except no shoes and covered head.

Religion, whose master gave such distinct identity to Sikhs that they standout as a unique personality among other human gatherings of any crowd.

Religion, which gives optimistic hope of salvation by divine grace andteaches to remain thankful to God in all circumstances as His Will Prevails.

Religion, where institution of martyrdom is an integral part of the systemenunciated by Guru Nanak. The lead in the matter was given by the FifthGuru - Guru Arjan Dev Ji who was tortured to death ( for compiling andInstalling Granth of Sikh Faith at Golden temple ) by the Mughal rulers.

Religion, from which Ninth Guru sacrifices his life for Kashmiri Pandits whocame in distress for help from Sikh Guru to save their religion, from thetyranny of forced conversion to Islam by Mughal Rulers of that time.

Religion, which has no system of conversion. Call of Guru Nanak to thosewho want to join Sikh Faith" Should you seek to engage in the game of love,step in my street with thy head placed on your palm." Volunteer yourself.

Sikhism offers many points of attraction, many sublime doctrines of universalinterest, many moral and spiritual values, for which Sikhs and their faith isadmired all over the world. The aesthetic beauty, the poetry, the music whichorms the back ground of profound spiritual and mystical experience of SikhGurus, recorded in their own authentic canonised work are remarkable.
Sikhs follow diligently the ordained principals and rituals of their Gurus tobecome a good human being.They work hard with honesty and dedication.

They recite the name of God - Wahe Guru (God is Great) every moment. Sikhs always help the needy and live a life of satisfaction (Chardi Kalla) with thanks, as all happenings are Blessings of God in good or bad times.

## SOME QUOTES BY NATIONAL and INTERNATIONAL PERSONALITIES

## Swami Vivekanand expresses his view on Guru Nanak :-

Guru Nanak was born in the sacred land of India. He gave a message oflove and peace to the whole world and preached the same throughout histeachings. He was full of affections for every one and his arms were alwaysoutstretched as if to embrace the whole world. There was no differencebetween a Hindu and Muslim for him. He was a common Guru to all.
Dr. B. R. Ambedkar - the writer of Indian Constitution said :-
Sikh religion is a spiritual home, for those who desire to attain peace withrespect.
Late S. Radhakrishnan, past President of India expresses :-
Guru Nanak tells us, " keep no feeling of enmity for any one. God is contained in every bosom. Forgiveness is love at its highest power. Wherethere is forgiveness, there is God himself."
William Warbert a High British official praises the Sikh thought :-
The feeling of " No one is my enemy, and no one is a stranger. I get alongwith every one ( Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji Page 1299 ) has been infused inthe heart of Sikhs by their Guru."

## Acharya Rajneesh also known as Osho replies question by a reporter :-

Sikhs are the beautiful people - perhaps in the whole world. The onlycommunity you can rely upon in our country, is community of the Sikhs.
Most trust worthy, reliable, not cunning, simple people, courageous, andunafraid of any thing.

## Historian Falcon in his book (Hand Book) writes :-

Sikh remain the same under all circumstances. He is strong, intelligent, and sober by nature. He is a highly diligent, dauntless and wise humanbeing. He is not bothered of getting beaten. Without getting bound inthe chains of casteism, he has a loving attitude towards all.

## Dorothy Field Writer (The Religion of Sikhs) pays her tribute :-

Pure Sikhism is far above dependence on Hindu rituals and is capableof a distinct position as world religion, so long as Sikhs maintain theirdistinctiveness. If judged from pragmatic standpoint which is a favouritepoint of view in some quarters, IT WOULD RANK ALMOST FIRST IN THEWORLD. No other religion can it be said that it has made a nation in soshort a time.

## Qazi Nur Mohammad, an official reporter of General Abdali reports :-

The valour of Sikh soldiers and their courage are undisputedly outstandingWhat is extremely significant about the Sikhs is their conduct towardsvanquished - for, the Sikh soldiers neither loot, nor fire upon or attack thefleeing soldiers ( enemy ). In fact the self discipline and ethical level of thevictorious Sikh soldiers have not been achieved even in the modern times.

## General Bardwood ( world war ) relates his confidence in Sikh Ethos :-

I will not be worried or reluctant to leave my wife and young daughter underprotection of any Sikh soldier (If the situation demands in peace or in war).

## H.L Bradshaw American Writer and Historian comments :-

This religion (Sikhism ) is in proximity with science, that is why this religion would be the last resort for the future generations.

## Sri Ravi Shankar " Art Of Living Guru " fame recommends :-

The Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji should be taught to children, not only in thecountry ( India ) but also across the world.

## Pandit Madan Mohan Malvia addressing the Hindu community said :-

Each Hindu family should covert at least one child into a Singh, who cantake care of this world which is our family.

## Milton Friedman (Nobel Laureate) extolls various aspects of Sikhs :-

He says that Sikhs not only fill the hunger of India but keep a watch overIndia. They have also played a major role in securing India's freedom.According to him, If India comes solely under the authority of the Sikhs, then the problems of degeneration and poverty will be solved. The fearof any foreign invasion will cease to exist.
Bertrand Russel ( Philosopher \& Mathematician ) explains his vision :-
If some lucky men survive the onslaught of the third world war of atomic and hydrogen bombs, then the Sikh religion will be the only means of guiding them.

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# SURVIVAL AND RESILIENCE: CHAOTIC STATE OF HUMAN BEINGS IN CORMAC MCCARTHY'S THE ROAD 

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#### Abstract

Once considered a foundation of knowledge, man was reconceived as a construct of science and technology, religion and history, cultural structure and political fashioning. Once hailed as the horizon of existence and thought, the human being became a self-doubting, mystery lacking all existential certainty other than its own death. Although humanism is not necessarily an optimistic, progressive doctrine which can take on diverse forms, it does presume that humans have some unique significance and power to affect their environment. In these contexts, The Road by McCarthy gestures towards future patterns of thought and modes of being which go beyond humanism.


Key Words: Post-Humanism, Speciesism, Transcultural, Chaotic State, Survival, Resilience

The post-human discourse is an ongoing process of different standpoints and movements, which has flourished as a result of the contemporary attempt to redefine the human condition. Post-humanism, transhumanism, anti-humanism and the post-humanities offer significant ways to rethink possible existential outcomes.

Transhumanism offers an extremely rich discussion on the effect of innovative and logical advancements in the development of the human species; and still it holds a humanistic and human-driven point of view which debilitates its viewpoint: it is a 'mankind in addition to development whose point is to hoist the human condition. On the contrary, speciesism has become an integral part of the post-humanist approach, formulated on a post-anthropocentric and post-
humanistic episteme, based on decentralized and non-hierarchical modes. Despite the fact that post-humanism researches the domains of science and innovation, it doesn't remember them as its principle pivot of reflection, nor does it restrict itself to their specialized undertakings, however it grows its appearance to the advances of presence.

Post-humanism seems appropriate to investigate the geological time of the anthropocene. As the anthropocene marks the extent of the impact of human activities on a planetary level, the post-human focuses on decentering the human from the primary focus of the discourse. In tune with anti-humanism, posthumanism stresses the urgency for humans to become aware of their actions pertaining to an ecosystem which, when damaged negatively, affects the human condition as well. In spite of the fact that post-humanism examines the domains of science and innovation, it doesn't remember them as its primary pivot of reflection, nor does it restrict itself to their specialized undertakings, however it extends its appearance to the advancements of presence. The manner in which the people occupy this planet, what they eat, how they act, what relations they engage, makes the organization of who and what they are: it's anything but a bodiless organization. In this expanded horizon, it becomes clear that any types of essentialism, reductionism or intrinsic biases are limiting factors in approaching such multidimensional networks that exceed political, social and biological human realms.

Post-humanism keeps a basic and deconstructive viewpoint educated by the affirmation of the past, while setting extensive and generative viewpoint to continue and support options for the present and for the prospects. Inside the current philosophical climate, post-humanism offers a one of a kind harmony between organization, memory and creative mind, intending to accomplish consonant inheritances in the developing environment of interconnected presence. In these contexts, The Road gestures towards future patterns of thought and modes of being which go beyond humanism. Interpretations of the eschatological significance of human beings have always underwritten visions of apocalypse. In the result of two World Wars humanism has become a slandered thought, while progress bears a resemblance to a dictator negligence for
contrast. Once considered a foundation of knowledge, man was reconceived as a construct of science and technology, religion and history, cultural structure and political fashioning. Once hailed as the horizon of existence and thought, the human being became a self-doubting, mystery lacking all existential certainty other than its own death. Although humanism is not necessarily an optimistic, progressive doctrine which can take on diverse forms, it does presume that humans have some unique significance and power to affect their environment.

The Road (2006), Cormac McCarthy's famous novel, describes the bleak journey of a father and son across a post-apocalyptic American landscape. The germ seed of The Road came to his mind in 2003 when he was on a visit to El Paso, Texas. McCarthy imagined how the city would glance in the future. McCarthy devoted this novel to John. The tale has met with extraordinary basic achievement, including a Pulitzer Prize and the James Tait Black Memorial Prize. Numerous critics and researchers consider The Road as probably the best work if not his Masterpiece. Most of his readers agree that The Road is a deeply moving, if also deeply disturbing, work of unparalleled literary genius that transcends any discussion of genre.

McCarthy, both directly (through explicit references) and indirectly (through allusive motifs) invokes the specter of historical events, like the dawn of the nuclear age responsible for overturning the belief in human progress. In The Road, all people groups and animals have been exposed to a holocaust, remains are undeniably more normal than living creatures and the debris of an alldevouring fire debases apparently the sum of the earth. The remnant of whatever reduced the landscape to a wasteland permeates every inch of the novel's setting. ringing to mind the aftermath of an atomic blast and the ashes of bodies consumed in the Nazi concentration camps, this theme suggests verifiable functions that subverted the adequacy of humanism and progress by apparently degrading the poise of human life, devaluing the intensity of human explanation and diminishing the possibilities for what's to come. The father and son flee from sanctuary to sanctuary taking on the characteristics of concentration camp inmates themselves.

McCarthy was seventy years of age when he initially started to conceptualize the dystopian universe of The Road, and the dad of a five-year-old kid, John Francis, to whom the novel is committed. Despite the fact that his wellbeing was (fortunately still is) accounted for to be acceptable, it is irrefutable that the one who composed this novel is one who can see the end before him. There may not be an inauspicious, telling, tubercular hack to illuminate us that the base portion of the hourglass is almost full, however obviously McCarthy's viewpoint while making The Road was profoundly connected to a man with a more exhaustive handle of the limit of life than somebody a large portion of his age.

Since the time the World War II, the dangers of atomic war and industrialized destruction have shaken humanism to its center, drastically changing originations of end times. All that these past and projected calamities reveal is the transience of life, the depth of human cruelty and the apathy of existence. Making a lie of progress, nuclear war indicts science for pushing our species to the brink of suicide and dismisses progressive attempts to social improvement. By turning seemingly every technological, bureaucratic and philosophical development of Western civilization towards one purpose-the annihilation of all lives deemed unworthy of life-disgraces the humanistic philosophy.

In The Road, the entire human world is diminished to soot, apparently past restoration. When the father and son explore a town, they find no people. Nuclear war, genocide and disaster have reduced life to ash, depriving it of individuality and agency. The fact that the novel's narrator does not reveal any of the characters' names draws attention towards the post-apocalyptic loss of human individuality. The adumbration of day light alludes to the dimming of hope that follows humanism's death by atomic fire. All paradigms collapse. The man cannot remember the names of objects; he forgets the appearance of all hues save shades of gray and cannot recall what bygone foods looked and tasted like. Human inventions have become purposeless, valueless; expensive electronic equipment now unfunctional; electrical appliances and tools are scattered by the side of the road. The discarding of tools is particularly significant because for a
long time the use of tools was regarded as what separates humanity from animals. By making apparatuses and human manifestations repetitive, the universe of The Road appears to void all that once made people remarkable.

The man frequently turns to creature illustrations in his discourse and contemplations. Like tamed animals reared to bite the dust, they appear to be unequipped for changing their everyday environments, ready to do minimal more with their lives than kill time before butcher. McCarthy utilizes a creature comparison to outline the inauspicious work of human presence in the dystopian world while, portraying the dreary advancement of the pair upon the road, he writes: "They went on. Treading the dead world under like rats on a wheel" (McCarthy 14).

This fear, that in the absence of any meaning or destiny the human life span will become a mere drudgery, as tedious and directionless as a rodent running in a wheel, runs throughout the text. In a constant state of anxiety, laboring to satisfy basic needs for food, water and shelter and fleeing from perceived threats, the protagonists, in many ways, become like haunted animals. In the father's view all other humans appear similarly inflected by animalistic behavior. He detects reptilian calculations in the eyes of a road agent, the first human being other than the boy that he had spoken to in more than a year. The man regards his interlocutor as a beast whose gaunt, conniving appearance gives the impression of an animal inside a skull looking out the eye holes. Unable to reason in any manner other than reptilian, instinctual drive for self preservation, survivors of the catastrophe have lost something long thought to be distinctly human: the ability to respond ethically to others. Though the animalization of humans is a common trope in McCarthy's fiction, it is the fate of characters who cross the fragile boundary separating the civilized from the uncivilized in The Road that takes on a particular urgency. When there is no boundary to delineate the civilized and uncivilized, no humanistic philosophy to grant homo-sapiens a purpose, can anyone be fully human?

A tension can be observed in McCarthy's fiction - a tension between the world he imagines and the words he uses to represent it. Noting that McCarthy invariably employs a highly stylized, manmade literary practice to illustrate
environments indifferent to human concerns and customs, critics contend that his novels embody a stalemate between humanist discourse and post-humanist idea. One place we can detect this stalemate is in the plethora of adjectives that McCarthy uses to portray the novels' drab, monochromatic setting: "granitic" (McCarthy 3), "gun metal" (McCarthy 6), "charcoal sketches" (McCarthy 8) etc. Public solidarity is missing and the humans are alienated from each other by technology and corporate culture; citizens are politically detached and selfinterested, preferring personal profit over collective benefits.

The Road moves the reader along an appalling excursion to the atomic winter of dystopian America. Following an anonymous dad and child through the fiercest and most hopeless of scenes, the protagonists energetically watch as the two fight incomprehensible chances in their basic mission for endurance. In as reasonable a setting as conceivable McCarthy looks at the physical as well as the mental results of disturbance. His is where the planet breakdowns, yet civic establishments too; discourse, composing, oral stories, recollections and dreams deteriorate and rot as do practically all enunciations and portrayals of language. Incidentally, the lavishness of McCarthy's exposition swells as the words and semantic features of this post-holocaustic earth evaporate Despite the fact that the impetus of the cataclysm is rarely explicitly named, one can gather that it is for sure the result of an atomic war. The text does describe "a long shear of light and then a series of low concussions" (McCarthy 51) which give rise to a "dull rose glow" (McCarthy 52) that lend credence to this idea. In this setting, a residue cloud encompassing the Northern Hemisphere has delivered the cycle of photosynthesis invalid, executing practically all palatable vegetation. As a direct result, almost all animal life is also destroyed and many humans, in their desperate struggle for life, have resorted to enslaving and cannibalizing one another.

McCarthy has used the scientific theory about long tem consequences of nuclear war to create his own dystopic narrative. What is depicted in The Road isn't only the annihilation of an animal types or a planet; he depicts the human arranged insight of the death of civilization. Fragmented sentences that mirror the
process of sensory perception are scattered through the text and evoke the fractured status humankind has found itself in, contributing to the ominous mood:

In the morning they went on. Desolate country. A boar-hide
nailed to a barn door. Ratty. Wisp of a tail. Inside the barn
three bodies hanging from the rafters, dried and dusty
among the wan slats of light. (McCarthy 17)
The lack of names, apostrophes and quotation marks in the text also provokes an eerie sense of displacement. The primary heroes are referred to just as 'the man' and 'the boy'. Even the old photograph of his dead wife is eventually left behind. The boy's flute- a magnificent figure of speech for sound, excellence and language - likewise moves unremorsefully discarded. As father and son abandon all but the most essential - food, water, clothing and gasoline, so does McCarthy do away with punctuation marks.

What is also rather interesting is McCarthy's use of the word 'okay' in their dialogue. The word occurs an impressive one hundred and eight times and ends a total of thirty-two conversations and most of the times it is a pleading call for existential reassurance:

Can we wait a while?
Okay. But it's getting dark.
I know.
Okay...
There's no one here...
Okay.
Are you still scared?
Yes.
We're okay.
Okay. (McCarthy 204)
The two reaffirm their status as the heroes, the ones who don't eat individuals, in this way keeping up their ethical honesty and accordingly their mankind:

We wouldn't ever eat anybody would we?
No. Of course not.

No matter what.
No. No matter what.
Because we're the good guys.
Yes.
Okay. (McCarthy 128-129)
As opposed to the moderate discourse where words like alright flounder in their part as transports of complex implications and feelings, McCarthy makes new words in his clear passages: neologisms and kennings are spotted all through, framed out of the need to show the tremendous, dreary stunning disarray that subsumes the duo. This embodies the new lyricism that emerges from a fallen and forlorn world. Much as the father uses the fragments of old epoch to create new post-humanistic tools for survival, new words and meanings are also carved out of the old. This is all in an ironic service of the portrayal of a world where words die. This is best represented in the child's own relationship with language. At the very onset of the novel, the boy is very enthusiastic for a conversation while the father is taking all pains in order to teach the son English alphabet. The two offer exercises, discussions, recollections and dreams and regardless of the self -destruction of the kid's mom or maybe as a result of it, they build up a nearby and private bond. However, as time progress we see the boy retreat from speech. Whereas previously the child clamored for the father's tales, which persistently and consistently reaffirmed their moral status as the good guys who don't cannibalize, he ultimately rejects his father's stories as untrue:

Do you want me to tell you a story?
No.
Why Not?
Those stories are not true.
They don't have to be true. They're stories.
Yes. But in the stories we are always helping people and we don't help people. (McCarthy 268)
It is clear that their past merry and encouraging talk has continuously fallen into a deadness of solidified quiet. The kid attempts to go inside himself since he is continually keeping himself reserved from stories. In any case, the
profundity of language isn't just made show in the kid's repugnance for words. Associatively, different instances of proficiency and phonetics break separated. Tropes of this phenomenological breakdown abound. Any time the duo discovers a book or a library it is always within a context of destruction. The library, as it appears in its ruin, was essentially a space of expectation. Dying words become the un-mourned victims of the apocalypse. All books in this novel are swollen and shapeless, water-damaged and faded, found, glanced at and without exception tossed away. They are ignored and dismissed as useless artifacts from a bygone era. Words have faltered and language has failed in this post-humanist culture where the self-deceptive centrality of the human is laid bare with the collapse of human culture:

The names of things slowly following those things into oblivion. Colours, the names of birds. Things to eat. Finally, the names of things once believed to be true. More fragile than he would have thought. How much was already gone? The sacred idiom shorn of its referents and so of its reality. (McCarthy 74-75)
Finitude and death are also emphasized as key constituents of posthumanism. The specter of death is present throughout the text; the father, who takes his son across a ravaged landscape, near devoid of animal or plant life, realizes that he is dying. He has one bullet in his gun, which the boy is instructed to take his life with if cannibals attack them. The post-human condition urges us to contemplate who and what we really are currently turning out to be. Contingent upon how we pick, our post-human age will be possibly one that speaks to the humanistic age in an all the more mechanically refreshed way or one where an equal, responsive and mindful connection is in progress among people and the remainder of the world.

The Road adequately derails the long held perception of the human being as occupying a natural and eternal place at the very centre of things. The very machinery that humanity distinguished itself from and the belief in a unique essence are all but blatantly questioned in this post-humanist work. In the humanist record, individuals are outstanding, independent and set over the world
that lies at their feet. As opposed to this, McCarthy presents a humankind without humanism; an animal types without reason, respect and fate. He considers how the impacts of and on the contemporary techno-culture and bio-innovation power through a reconsidering of the upright natures and characters of the human. It is humanism, not the human in the entirety of its typified and prosthetic intricacy that is abandoned in post-humanist idea.

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# HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL INHERITANCE OF THE STRING INSTRUMENTS OF TODAY'S PUNJAB 

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#### Abstract

Both History and Culture are the integral part of our society. Historical analysis of the string instruments means literary and textual studies of the string instruments and cultural inheritance means the storage analysis of our teaching learning process. Here, the researcher will focus on the 'Historical and Cultural inheritance of the String Instruments of today's Punjab'. The area of the musical instruments has been classified into four main categories like String,


 Percussion, Wind and Metallic instruments. But here, the historical and cultural perspectives of the string instruments of the present Punjab will be evaluated. String instruments represent very large group of musical instruments with different shapes, sizes, volumes, tonal quality and such tonal qualities are used by Neuro-Surgeon as a musical therapy, teachers used for musical education, composures and instrumentalists composed various composition for earning money.It is studied that thestring instrumentsused today's hasbeen exceeded the musical necessity in the Punjabi culture and heritage. The popularity of certain string instruments encourages people for learning and to play such instruments individually as a solo performance and with Gurbani Keertan.In the Sikh Guru's period, these string instruments are known as Rabab, Saranda, Taus, Sarangi, Dilruba and Issraaj touched the height of glory and maintain their relevance in Gurmat musical activities. But slowly and gradually, the existence of the above instruments disappeared. During the period of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's, these String instruments becomepopular again.In the beginning of $19^{\text {th }}$ century, the eminent personality lateYamla Jatt had popularizedthe String Instrument 'Tumbi' but after the terrorist events during the late 1980s, they threatened the existence of Punjabi folk music and the string instruments that accompanied this genre. With several notable artists being killed and major festivals being cancelled there was not a space for string instrumental music to exist.The boom of technology also threatened live performance of the instrumentalists but the string instrumental music \& folk music by creating a new genre of music known as Punjabi Pop, which mixed electronic and string instrumental music. The popularity of the following String Instrumental Music is declining in the present period.In this paper such string instruments-EKTARA, RABAB, SARANDA, SARANGI, TAUS, DILRUBA, ISRAAJ AND TUMBI will be examined. We can listen the tonal qualities of above string instruments only in Gurudawars's during Keertan time or the solo performance during youth festival times. But today's the existence of String Instrument like Acoustic Guitar is increasing in the present Punjab. The Deponent would analysis the meanings, definitions, historical perspectives, problems, objectives, hypothesis, findings, suggestions, implications and future perspectives of the present study and the endnotes through the analysis of such keywords.

Keywords- Historical and cultural sources, medieval studies of the String instruments, impact of modernization and Psycho-analysis.

## INTRODUCTION:

## NANAK DUKHIYA SABB SANSAR ${ }^{1}$

According to Guru Nanak Dev Ji, every human being is unhappy, only the one who remember God or Supernatural power at all the time feel happy. Life is a beautiful gift of Nature and the importance of Musical sound is integral. Life is empty and meaningless without the existence of music. Music is a divine source of energy. On behalf of this, it connects individual energy into cosmic energy. With this power of Instrumental Music, we can help the society (the patient of dementia, schizophrenia, Alzheimer and mental disorder patients) and form a connected world. String Instruments of Punjab has the capacity to improve ourselves everyday and its capacity to perceive, to understand and to manage our own emotions as well as others like,

- Self awareness means 'to know what we feel'.
- Self management means 'ability to develop discipline and self control'.
- Social relationship means 'ability to understand the emotional makeup of other people and to treat them according to their emotional reactions'.
- Relationship management means 'ability to create networks and find common grounds.
- String instrumental Music bonds between the peoples and other cultures. In this study, researcher will explore the benefits of the sound quality of the string instruments of present Punjab.


## MEANINGS AND DEFINITIONS\& HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES OF THE PUNJAB'S CULTURE

The importance of meaning and definitions in the literary and textual studies of any historical events and cultural activities are integral. This paper would like to elaborate the implications, meanings, definitions, historical perspectives and tonal qualities of the selected instruments like EKTARA, RABAB, SARANDA, SARANGI, TAUS, DILRUBA, ISRAAJ, TUMBI and ACOUSTIC GUITARS.Cultural Heritage is an expression of the ways of living developed by a community and passed on from generation to generation, including customs, practices, places, objects, artistic expressions and values. Cultural Heritage is often expressed as either Intangible or Tangible Cultural Heritage (ICOMOS, 2002). ${ }^{1}$ As part of human activity Cultural Heritage produces tangible representations of the value systems, beliefs, traditions and lifestyles. As an essential part of culture as a whole, it contains the visible and tangible traces form antiquity to the recent past.

Generally the community describes the "cultural heritage" such as historic, artistic, scientific and traditional. These definitions often coincide with the attribution of "value" and "identity". Many answers about what could "cultural heritage" are explained as a set together with their specific value, such as landscape and architecture of high artistic value and historic materials of scientific value. In contrast, it is not possible to rely on this generality of definitions. The reality shows that the definition of value of "cultural heritage" changes in relation to the person, culture, geography, social and economic
conditions. ${ }^{1}$ In relation to the person, the standpoint of value of "cultural heritage" is different according to each category, such as ruins, works of art, historic cities and gardens, and it is shown that one category simultaneously holds many of such values. Here, the researcher would like to focus on the historical analysis of the string instruments of today's Punjab and Punjabi Cultural inheritance.

Punjabi culture is an evident from Punjabi philosophy, poetry, spirituality, education, artistry, music, food, and architecture. Similar migrations by or invasions into the Punjab, in the past many centuries, were by the Aryans, Dravidians, Scythians, Portuguese, Spaniards, Armenians, Alexander the Great which reached as far as the Beas River in the Punjab, Mongols Arabs, Persians, Afghans, Turko-Persians (Mughals) and then during the Sikh Guru's period- Bhai Mardana ji popularized the Rabab, Guru Arjan Dev ji designed the Saranda, Guru Hargobind ji popularized the Sarangi instrument with 'Dhadh Gayan Shallies' and Taus instrument invented by himself but after doing a little bit modification in the Taus instrument Dilruba instrument popularized by tenth Guru Gobind Singh Ji. After Sikh Guru's period Maharaja Ranjit singh also appointed 52 raggies and dhadhi in his Darbar and such lists also published by Khalsa Tract Society in 1892 by SGPC and its documentary work with reference is available in the Bhasha Vibhag Library at Patiala. But on $31^{\text {st }}$ of December 1600 AD as East India Company or the Europeans (British) came to Punjab for various economic reasons of their own and its fertile agricultural lands. These immigrants influenced the people of Punjab and, in turn, were influenced by the prevailing culture of the Punjab.Yamla Jatt (1914-1991) and popularized the "Tumbi" string instrument. But slowly and gradually, this instrument also disappeared but we can see the performance of such instrument during Folk Heritage Programm organized by NZCC (North Zone Culture Centre), Patiala or even in the youth festival folk instrument performance day. After 1980c Acoustic guitar has become world wise popular not in the whole world but also touching the psyche of the youngster or young generation of today's Punjab.

## PROBLEMS OF THE STUDIES:

1. Historical and Cultural inheritance of string instruments of today's Punjab.
2. Try to examine the importance of the tonal qualities above such mentioned string instruments.
3. Tuning techniques
4. Merits and demerits of the such above string instruments
5. Lists of an artists in the Punjab past and present,

HYPOTHESIS OF THE PRESENT PAPER:

1. The whole data will be critically examined through the historical and cultural manuscripts.
2. Archeological survey of the renowned archives.
3. Personal, direct and indirect interviews of the above string instrumentalists.

## ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS THE STRING INSTRUMENTS:

1) TANPURA/TAMBURA:

The tanpura is a long-necked plucked string instrument of India and it is a unique instrument and it a plays neither for melody nor rhythm but it provides a kind of resonance resulting in a drone (called "jawari") that is absolutely crucial to Indian classical music because it is this harmonic drone which acts as a backdrop and support for the soloist, whether a vocalist or instrumentalist, as well as providing a continuous references. This instrument is played in the Central Asia, Iran, Middle-East, Greece, Turkey and East Africa.

It has four strings that produce a continuous loop of sound, usually the notes called $S A$ and $P A$ (the first and the fifth notes of the scale). Thisinstrument is quite independent from the rhythm being played or sung by the soloist.

Every single tanpura string produces its own unique and cascading range of harmonics while at the same time building up a specific resonance. For this reason, although it is only an accompanying instrument, main soloists or maestros can spend a great deal of time and take a lot of trouble over tuning the tanpura to create the exact, delicately nuanced tonal shade to suit their own requirements according to the raag they are going to be singing or playing.

Tanpuras can be of different sizes and pitches. There are larger ones called "males", smaller ones called "females" (mainly for vocalists), and yet another smaller version which is usually used in the accompaniment of other
string instruments like sitar or sarod.There are three main styles of tanpura with most North Indian musicians preferring the Miraj style, which is usually between three to five feet in length.

The Tanjore style of tanpura is favoured by Karnatik or South Indian musicians. It is roughly the same size as the Miraj variety but has a slightly different shape and style of decoration.

A third variety known as "Tanpuri" is usually used for the accompaniment of smaller scale string instruments. Generally tuned to a higher octave, the Tanpuri style of tanpura is considered ideal for the accompaniment of sitar, sarod and sarangi.

Nowadays it has become fairly common to see "electronic" tanpuras, in the shape of an easily portable "tuning box" in place of the real thing, while the even more portable mobile phone applications but many maestros feel that this kind of digital aping of the rich rainbow of sounds that a manual tanpura has to offer, threatens to diminish the tuning ability of less experienced musicians.
2) EKTARA:

This is a traditional South Asian String instrument and popular in Bangladesh, India and Pakistan. The popularity of this instrument is available in the Boul Music from Bengal. The resemblance of this instrument is with famous Folk Instrument of Punjab's "Tumbi". The tonal quality of this instrument is spiritual and mostly out of Punjab, this instrument is played with keertan and in the temples and sadhus used to play this instrument during Bhajan Bandgi.
3) RABAB:

Rabab is known as the lion of all the string instruments and this instrument came into existence from the seventh century. According to Sikhism, Bhai Mardana ji, the great maestro of Rabab accompanied this instrument with Guru Nanak Dev ji. Later Namdharis carried this tradition during shabad keertan. The tonal quality of the string instrument attached the individual energy into cosmic energy. This instrument has three melodic strings tuned in the fourth, two or three drone string and fifteen sympathetic strings.

## 4) SARANDA:

The saranda is a very famous string instrument during Guru Arjan Dev Ji (1563-1606) period and during keeratan time, this instrument has become as an integral part of Shabad keertan. In North India, the saranda was a staple instrument of the Sikh gurus and their followers, particularly during the 16th and 17th Centuries when it was the main melodic accompaniment for Sikh devotional music.Accroding to Jamila Saddiqi, Saranda string instrument is played by theaccompaniment to the folk songs of numerous North India, Pakistani and Rajasthan. It is also widespread in the folk music of India's north-eastern provinces, especially Assam and Tripura. In Baluchistan, Saranda is known as Saruz and in Sindh, Saranda string instrument also kwon as Surando.) ${ }^{1}$
The left-hand technique for playing the Saranda is identical to the way a sarangi is played, with the strings being fingered and stopped by the nails or cuticles with the right hand using a bow known as "gaz". The bow is made of a bent piece of wood strung with horse tail hair. The tone of the instrument is determined by the tautness of these hair-strings in the bow, tighter ones giving a higher pitch with loosely strung ones resulting in a lower pitch. Some folk musicians also tie a string of ghungroo (small bells, like those used on the ankles by dancers) either to their hand or to end of the bow itself. The number of strings on a saranda can also vary greatly but it is usual to see it with three or four strings which are played with a bow of which one string, referred to as baj tar (playing string) serves as the main string with the others being used to produce a drone. There are often additional sympathetic strings which vibrate to create a fuller sound texture.

## 5) SARANGI:

The Sarangi's fortunes were waning by the start of the $20^{\text {th }}$ Century, with the ending of royal patronage for classical music necessitating more longdistance travel for musicians with the more portable harmonium becoming the preferred choice for vocal accompaniment. The relative lack of portability was not the only drawback. Unlike the harmonium, the sarangi is also an extremely fragile instrument inclined to go out of tune at the slightest disturbance in surrounding noise or lighting levels. It is quite normal for a performer to have to re-tune the instrument a few times, even in the middle of a performance.

The sarangi's strong association with kathak (a North Indian classical dance style) also took its toll when that dance itself fell into disrepute, notably during the period of British rule with its exponents being referred to as "nautch girls". This was further compounded by the fact that the sarangi was by far the most ideal melodic accompaniment for the light-classical song-styles (such as thumri and dadra) which formed the bulk of the courtesans' repertoire. But, by the later part of the century, the sarangi began to emerge as a fully- fledged and highly regarded solo instrument, due mainly to two of its most outstanding exponents. In this solo phase, after having accompanied the greatest vocalists for several generations, the sarangi repertoire was almost entirely modelled on the khayal repertoire (a highly ornamented classical vocal style) of which sarangi players - more than any other instrumental accompanists usually have a great in-depth knowledge. The following lists are showing the present existence of the renowned maestro of Sarangi Vadan are as under:Bundu Khan (1880-1955), Sabir Khan (Sarangi) (b. 1978), Sabri Khan (19272015), Suhail Yusuf Khan (b. 1988), Sultan Khan (1940-2011), Ramesh Mishra (1948-2017), Harsh Narayan (b. 1985), Ram Narayan (b. 1927), Manonmani (b. 0000), Mamman Khan (d. 1940), Ustad Gulab Khan, Ustad Mehboob Khan, Ramchandra Mishra (d. 2019), Bapu Lal Shishodiya (1934-), Nicolas Magriel, Kamal Sabri, Vidya Sahai Mishra (d. 2019), Prabhu Sahai Mishra (d. 2006), Bhagwan Das Mishra (d. 2011), Pandit Santosh Mishra (Sarangi) (1956-2019) ${ }^{[1]}$, Baccha Lal Mishra (1933-2004), Ustad Liaqat Ali Khan (Sarangi)

## 6) TAUS:

The Taus is a bowed string instrument from the north Indian region of Punjab. The taus was invented by Guru Hargobind, the sixth Guru of the Sikhs. ${ }^{1}$ The Taus was later modified into the lighter Dilruba by Guru Gobind Singh. It has a peacock body and neck with 20 heavy metal frets. The neck consists of a long wooden rack with 28-30 strings and is played with a bow. The Dilruba originates from the taus and is the creation of the 10th Sikh Guru, Guru Gobind Singh. ${ }^{1}$ The Dilruba was designed to be a compact
version of the Taus, making it more convenient for the Sikh army to carry on horseback. The Esraj is a modern variant of the Dilruba.

## 7) DILRUBA:

The Dilruba is a bowed musical instrument from India. It is slightly larger than an Esraj and has a larger and square resonance box.It was popularised in the west in the 1960s. The structure of the Dilruba has a medium sized Sitar-like neck with 20 heavy metal frets. This neck holds on a long wooden rack of 12-15 sympathetic strings. The Dilruba has four main strings which are bowed. All strings are metal. The soundboard is a stretched piece of goatskin similar to what is found on a Sarangi. The instrument can be rested between the knees while the player kneels, or more commonly rested on the knee of the player while sitting. with the neck leaning on the left shoulder. It is played with a bow with the other hand moving along the strings above the frets. The player may slide the note up or down to achieve the portamento (slide from one fret to another fret, or meend, characteristic of Indian music.

## 8) ISRAAJ:

Esraj is an Indian stringed instrument found in two forms throughout the Indian subcontinent. It is a relatively recent instrument, being only about 300 years old. It is found in North India, primarily Punjab, where it is used in Sikh music and Hindustani classical compositions and in West Bengal. The esraj is a modern variant of the dilruba, differing slightly in structure.
By the 1980s, the instrument was nearly extinct. However, with the rising influence of the "Gurmat Sangeet" movement, the instrument has been once again attracting attention. Rabindranath Tagore made this instrument mandatory for all the students of sangeet bhavana of Shantiniketan ${ }^{1}$. Esraj is the main accompanying instrument for rabindra sangeet in Shantiniketan.Esraj is the modern variant of Dilruba.

According to the folklore, Esraj was created by Ishwari Raj, a musician who lived in Gayadam. The dilruba and its variant, the esraj, have a similar yet distinct construction style, with each having a medium-sized sitar-like neck with 20 heavy metal frets. This neck carries a long wooden rack of $12-15$ sympathetic strings, known as the taraf strings, and 2-3 jawari strings. The dilruba has more
sympathetic strings and a differently shaped body than the esraj, Esraj has four main strings while Dilruba has 6 both which are bowed. All strings are metal. The soundboard is a stretched piece of goatskin similar to what is found on a sarangi. Occasionally, the instrument has a gourd affixed to the top for balance or for tone enhancement.There are two variants of esrajs played in shantiniketan; the traditional on, and the modern model developed by Pt. Ranadhir Roy. This version is longer, with a wider fingerboard, and with an additional, diminutive "jawari" bridge near the peghead for the three drone strings.. The newer model has a larger body, which is perforated in back, plus it has an open-backed, removable "tumba" behind the peghead. An instrument maker of Kolkata, named Dulal Patra worked to develop the newer model of Esraj as per Ranadhir Roy's instructions. The instrument can be rested between the knees while the player kneels, or more commonly rested on the knee of the player while sitting, or also on the floor just in front of the player, with the neck leaning on the left shoulder.Only the esraj players of Shantiniketan, keep the esraj erect by resting it on their lap.lt is played with a bow (known as a "gaz"), with the other hand moving along the strings over the frets. The player may slide the note up or down to achieve the portamento, or meend.The Esraj can imitate the " gamak" of vocal music and by using the middle finger one can create "krintan". Pt.Ranadhir Roy used sitarbaz,sarodbaz and esrajbaz in his compositions.

## 9) TUMBI:

The tumbi or toombi also called a tumba or toomba, is a traditional musical instrument from the Punjab region of the northern Indian subcontinent. The high pitched, single string plucking instrument is associated with folk music of Punjab and presently very popular in Western Bhangra music.The tumbi was popularized in the modern era by the Punjabi folksinger Lal Chand Yamla Jatt (1914-1991). In the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s most of the Punjabi singers used the tumbi, such as Kuldeep Manak, Mohammed Sadiq, Didar Sandhu, Amar Singh Chamkila and Kartar Ramla. The instrument is made of a wooden stick mounted with a gourd shell resonator. A single metallic string is passed on a resonator over a bridge and tied to the key at the end of the stick.

The string is struck with the continuous flick and retraction of the first finger.It is in the string family. And it is very easy to learn how to play it. It has one string and it is kind of like a guitar. It is just a lot smaller and it has one string. Plus it is played differently.

## 10) ACOUSTIC GUITAR:

An acoustic guitar is a musical instrument in the guitar family. Its strings vibrate a sound board on a resonant body to project a sound wave through the air. The original, general term for this stringed instrument is guitar, and the retronym 'acoustic guitar' distinguishes it from an electric guitar, which relies on electronic amplification. Typically, a guitar's body is a sound box, of which the top side serves as a sound board that enhances the vibration sounds of the strings. In standard tuning the guitar's six strings are tuned (low to high) $E_{2} A_{2} D_{3} G_{3} B_{3} E_{4}$. (from descending order, the first alphabet of each word used for tuning the Acoustic Guitar for eg: Every Beautiful Girl Deserve An Eye) Guitar strings may be plucked individually with a pick or fingertip, or strummed to play chords. Plucking a string causes it to vibrate at a fundamental pitch determined by the string's length, mass, and tension. The string causes the soundboard and the air enclosed by the sound box to vibrate. As these have their own resonances, they amplify some overtones more strongly than others, affecting the timbre of the resulting sound.A guitar has several sound coupling modes: string to soundboard, soundboard to cavity air, and both soundboard and cavity air to outside air. The guitar-as an acoustic systemcolors the sound by the way it generates and emphasizes harmonics, and how it couples this energy to the surrounding air

## SUGGESTIONS:

i) Universities and colleges must have to adopt the above list of such instruments in their curriculum.
ii) Most of the religious places must have to use such string instruments for Kirtan, Bhajan and even other singing or playing activities.
iii) Government must have to take care of such instruments in their Archives, Musical Galleries, and in the religious associations.
iv) Ragies, Rababies, Dhadhies and other folk lore instruments must respect such string instruments and used in their daily practices and during accompaniment.

## IMPLICATIONS

Central and State Government should have to take such initiatives for the take care of such string instruments. If our historical and cultural in heritance are respecting such instruments from medieval to modern era than it's our duty to protect such above mentioned string instrumental lists in today's Punjab. Both history and culture are the integral part of our society. Historical and cultural analysis are traditionally revolving around the whole environment of the living being. Practical implications of string instruments are covering the whole area of universal musical boundaries but the tonal quality of the string instruments like Rabab, Saranda, Taus, Sarangi, Dilruba and Issraajare touching the neurological system of the dementia and mental disorder patient in the neurological laboratories in the PGMIER, Chandigarh and AIIMS, New Delhi and DUKE Institute of Brain Science in California, USA. The present performance of string instruments lists are providing mental peace, happiness and healthy environment for meditation. In short without the importance of string instruments our culture and historical perspectives are seems to me empty and meaningless. FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

The future of string instruments in today's Punjab is touching the height of glory. Today's the whole range of societyare influenced by the musicians, composures and instrumentalists. Most of musical studios are recommending the beautiful composition of such melodious Raga's like: Aahir Bhairav, Deepak, Malkouns, Jounpuri, Hindol, Puriya Dhanashri, Sohni \& Bhairvi. The string instrumentalists are composing such mentioned Raga's composition for take care of mental disordered patient. String instruments represent very large group of musical instruments with different shapes, sizes, volumes, tonal quality and such tonal qualities are used by Neuro-Surgeon as a musical therapy, teachers used for musical education, composures and instrumentalists composed various composition for earning money.It is studied that thestring
instrumentsused today's hasbeen exceeded the musical necessity in the Punjabi culture and heritage.

## CONCLUSION

After analyzing the above points, The researcher can conclude that the historical and cultural inheritance of the string instruments of today's Punjab is very important. The popularity of certain string instruments encourages people for learning and to play such instruments individually as a solo performance and with Gurbani Keertan.In the Sikh Guru's period, these string instruments are known as Rabab, Saranda, Taus, Sarangi, Dilruba and Issraaj touched the height of glory and maintain their relevance in Gurmat musical activities. The boom of technology also threatened live performance of the instrumentalists but the string instrumental music \&folk music by creating a new genre of music known as Punjabi Pop, which mixed electronic and string instrumental music. The popularity of the following String Instrumental Music is declining in the present period.In this paper such string instruments-EKTARA, RABAB, SARANDA, SARANGI, TAUS, DILRUBA, ISRAAJ AND TUMBI will be examined.We can listen the tonal qualities of above string instruments only in Gurudawars's during Keertan time or the solo performance during youth festival times. But today's the existence of String Instrument like Acoustic Guitar is increasing in the present Punjab.

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# Punjabi Culture History- Traditions and Cultural Diversity of Punjab 

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Punjabi Culture is one of the oldest in world history, dating from ancient antiquity to the modern era. The scope, history, complexity and density of the culture are vast. Some of the main areas of the Punjabi culture include: Punjabi cuisine, philosophy, poetry, artistry, music, architecture, traditions and values and history. Some cities of Punjab have more importance for Sikh community from India. The founder of Sikh religion was born in Nankana Sahib, a district of Punjab so Sikh from different parts of world come and visits PunjabUnique, colourful and extravagant, these are the attributes of the heartland of India, Punjab. Popular and distinguished across the globe, the culture of Punjab is indeed overwhelming. The delicious Punjabi food appeases your taste buds like never before. Colourful fancy clothes and Bhangra attract you like nothing else. When you visit Punjab, you can experience hospitable and heartwarming vibes. Punjabis are known to be very helpful, welcoming and proud people. They welcome everyone with open hearts (and of course a glass of Lassi and typical Punjabi food). They celebrate their festivals with great zeal and zest, with great food, music, dances and revelry. The beauty of Punjab is as magical as it becomes.

## People

Punjabi people are very warm hearted and fun loving. Punjabis are heterogeneous group comprising of different tribes, clans, communities and are known to celebrate each and every tradition of their culture. People of Punjab have strong beliefs on pir-faqeers, jogi, taweez, manat-ka-dhaga, saint of repute, black magic, and other superstitions, however recently due to increase of
literacy, people have become somewhat rational. Punjabis also believe in cast system but as now people are getting educated, the differences are getting blurred. Some popular casts of Punjabi's are; Jats, Maliks, Mughals, Arains, Gujjars, Awans, Rajputs, Gakhars, Khokhars, Sheikhs, Aheers, Kambohs, Niazis, Legharis, Khosas, Dogars, Thaheem, Mirani, Qureshis, and Syeds.

In villages' people usually live in small communities (biradaris), however they live in peace and harmony with each other. They take active part in the happiness/grieve of each other and give a great deal of respect to their culture, norms and run their lives according to their set traditions. Punjabi people are famous for their hospitable and loving nature.

## People of Punjab and Punjabi Sabhyachar

Punjabis are mainly divided into two communities: Khatris and Jats. They've been involved in agriculture for a long time now. But now, trade and commerce have also opened up in the state.

A large population still follows the joint family system which has now turned out to be unique. The feeling of togetherness can be easily felt here as they promise to be with each other in moments of sadness and happiness.

Punjabis are very particular about their traditions and relations. Every festival or ceremony have predefined rituals which are strictly followed. May it be birth or wedding, hair cutting or a funeral, the adherence to rituals is a must which according to them strengthens a relation and displays a proper social cordiality.

## Food in Punjabi Culture

One of the favourite cuisines of Indians and other communities outside, Punjabi food is rich in flavours and spices. With overflowing ghee on the chapattis, the food here is considered for the strong-hearted! Lassi is the
refreshing drink here and is also known as the welcome drink. It's a very heavy dose of milk, especially for those are not from Northern India.

Makke di Roti (maize bread) and Sarson da Saag (mustard leaf curry) is another traditional dish of Punjab. There are many other foods like CholeBhathure, RajmaChawal and PaneerNaan, but one of the humongous favourites is Tandoori Chicken!

## Dresses in Punjabi Culture

The traditional dresses of Punjab are very colourful, unique and vibrant. Women wear Salwarkameez (Salwar is the bottom wear and kameez upper). These clothes are intricately designed and beautifully embroidered at homes in multi colours. Men wear a Turban with great pride. Initially, Hindus and Muslims also used to wear turbans, but now Sikhs can be only seen wearing them. Kurta is worn on the upper body, and Tehmat which are the baggy and balloonishPyjamas are worn on the lower portion. Footwear preferred is Jooti which has been the traditional footwear worn by men and women for many years.

## Folk Dances of Punjab

There are many folk music and dances which are hugely popular in Punjab and the rest of the country. One of them is Bhangra which has also become immensely popular in the west. This dance form began many years ago when Punjabi farmers used to perform to welcome the harvest season. Giddha and Sammi, Luddhi and Dhamal are some other popular dances in the region. Punjabi music has become popular in Bollywood too. Punjabis are known for their revelry and music forms an essential part of it

These dance forms are mainly performed in Baisakhi Festival. The performances, especially involving men, are given on the beats of drum and music. People wear Kurta and Tehmat (garments made of silk and cotton) with Turban on their head and a handkerchief in hand during the performances.

## Language and Religions

The official language of the state is Punjabi, which is also the local language used for communication. Although there is only one local language, there are many dialects used diverse region to region. Some of the local dialects are Doabi, Ghebi, Malwai, Pahari, Shahpuri, Rachnavi, Hindko, etc. Interestingly the script for Punjabi language is Gurmukhi in India and Shahmukhi in Pakistan.

There are many religions which exist in Punjab. But the major population comprises in the Indian state of Punjab are of Hindus and Sikhs. In Hindus, Khatris are the most prominent, while Brahmin, Rajput and Baniya may also be found. The Sikh population is particularly high in the state owing to the origin of Sikhism. There are many Sikh religious centres in Punjab, not to forget the most famous Golden Temple in Amritsar which witnesses huge footfall from around the world. Some of the people in Indian Punjab are Muslims, Christians, and Jains.

## Wedding Customs in Punjab

The prewedding rituals start with the Roka, which is an unofficial engagement signifying the acceptance of the relationship by the two families. Then comes ChunniChadhai followed by Mangni/Sagai which is the official engagement with the couple exchanging the engagement rings. A couple of days before the wedding, Mehendi artists are called in on the occasion of Mehendi to create intricate designs on the hands of the bride joined by all the female friends and family members. Usually on the same evening is the musical night known as Sangeet which is pretty much the same as a bachelorette party. After the merry and joyful evening of Sangeet, some traditional rituals are set in motion starting with KangnaBandhna, Followed by ChoodhaChadhana and Kalide which take place in the Bride's house. Haldi and GharaGhardoli are two rituals that take place for both, Bride and Groom when they are covered with a thick paste of turmeric and sandalwood mixed with rosewater and mustard oil. Bride and groom
visit their nearest temple and are bathed with holy water and start getting ready for the main part of the wedding. Sehrabandi and GhodiChadna conclude the pre-wedding rituals.

The main wedding function starts with the Agwani and Milni which is a ritual to welcome the groom and his party to the venue of the wedding. Followed by the welcome is the Varmala or the exchange of the garlands between the bride and the groom. The Groom is then offered a bowl of water and a bowl of a sweet drink called Madhuperk. The ritual of Kanyadaan is fulfilled by the father of the Bride and asks the Groom to take good care of her. After the Heart touching ritual of Kanyadaan is MangalPhere where the couple circle the sacred fire four times and the couple is declared Married. The wedding day concludes with a sacrificial ritual offering rice flakes to the sacred fire thrice called Lajhom followed by SindhoorDaan which is the ritual of the groom to anoint the bride's forehead and the hair partition with Sindhoor.

Post-wedding games are the fun part of every wedding where the families and friend from both sides take part actively. After the celebrations and games are the most heart touching moments for the festivities when the bride has to say bye to her parents and tears rolling down the cheeks is a normal scenario in these moments. The bride is welcomed to the groom's house and a final ritual called the MuhDikhai marks an end to the ceremonies and the start of a happy life together.

## Literature and Philosophy

Punjabi Literature mostly comprises the writings from Sikh Gurus and some poetry too. The writings of Guru Nanak also known as The Janamsakhis are one of the oldest literature books found. Some spiritual philosophies of yogis like Gorakshanath and Charpatnah are also available. But the major literature began with the initiation of poetry and Sufi music and ghazals. Some famous stories include HeerRanjha by Waris Shah, MirzaSahiba by Hafiz Barkhudar and

SohniMahiwal by Fazal Shah. Modern Punjabi writers include BhaiVir Singh, Puran Singh, Dhani Ram Chatrik, Amrita Pritam, Baba Balwanta, Mohan Singh, and Shiv Kumar Batalvi.

Punjabis are high spirited and liberal people. Residing in the heart of India, they are soft natured people who celebrate every event and festival with utmost zest. They are lively and vibrant with a vibrant history and culture. They enjoy liquor and revelry as much as they enjoy Lassi and folk music. Punjabis can now be found in many parts of the world especially the USA and Canada. But suffice it to say, they have shifted the land, but their culture is imbibed in them even today. They celebrate their festivals across the globe and welcome others to be a part of their culture. And to less surprise, Punjabis are loved all over the world.

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# GENERATORS OF VALUES, VIOLENCE AND STEREOTYPES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GRIMM'S FAIRY TALES 

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## INTRODUCTION

This Research Paper, 'Generators of Values, violence and stereotypes in the fairy tales of the Grimm's Brother' attempts to explore a hidden area of retold fairy tales. This paper seeks to present the Generative, Violent and stereotypical representation of gender, class, race, Generators of Value, Medieval Studies of German Literature and Historical Linguistic in the fairy tales of Grimm's collection like 'Once Upon a Time', famous book "Nursery and Household Tales" first published in two volumes, in 1812 and 1815, (deals with a mysterious wonder world of enchantment, fantasy, magic and entertainment. The beautiful angles and fairies that fulfill all desires and wishes and children come in contact with candy houses.), 'Cinderella' in 1812 (Elaborates the pious and innocent little Cinderella is not oppressed by a patriarchal man, but by women- her stepmother and stepsisters.), 'Rapunzel' in 1812 (the women are imprisoned in tall towers because the patriarchal society that fears 'women power' ties to seclude them from the normal social living into the isolated "Walled" buildings.). It ends with the justification of the rationale behind retelling the classical tales in a new light. Fairy tales transport children out of the everyday surroundings in which they read, away from the bedroom, or the living-room floor, into an intensely realised other place where what is read becomes somehow more real than reality itself. In fairy tales, internal processes are translated into visual images. In short, those who have heard such fairy tales, the image and feeling of being lost in a deep, dark forest are unforgettable.

The analysis of classic fairy tales brings one to an awareness that the apparently fascinating fantastic world of fairy tales actually bulges with class, race and gender stereotypes and a well rooted patriarchal value system and gives a realization of manipulation of this world of entertainment and enlightenment by the adult world. The fact that children are exposed to fairy tales at an early age indeed is important since it is the formative period in life and as such implicit message of the manipulated tales condition the process of socialisation and acculturation.

The present Research paper argues in favour of such manipulation by Grimm's fairy tales genre in order to replace the discriminating, stereotypical worldview in it with an egalitarian one wherein human being are viewed and assessed sans the labels of gender, class, race, medieval studies of German Literature, historical linguistic, Once Upon a Time, Cinderella, Rapunzel, The Second Sex by Simone de Beauvoir and so on.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. Generators of Values, violence and stereotypes
2. Fairy tales
3. Grimm's Brother
4. Medieval studies of German Literature
5. Historical Linguistic
6. Once Upon a Time
7. Cinderella
8. Rapunzel
9. The Second Sex by Simone de Beauvoir

## GENERATORS OF VALUES, VIOLENCE AND STEREOTYPES

The present paper argues in favour of such manipulation by the fairy tale retellings, of the liberating potential of the fairy tale genre in order to replace the discriminating, stereotypical worldview in it with an egalitarian one wherein human beings are viewed and assessed sans the labels of gender, class, race and so on. For this purpose it aims and attempts to study selected retold fairy tales and justify the rationale with which retellings are attempted. This aim is achieved in the conclusion derived at the end that underlines the need to retell
classical fairy tales to suit the standards and contexts of the contemporary times and the democratic, humanitarian values of all times. Dealing with children and with the literature transmitted to them are our important routine concerns. Hence the argument of the thesis regarding the adult awareness about alert transmission of fairy tales to children and for this purpose, positive and conscious acceptance of retold fairy tales, which uncover the prejudiced parochial patriarchal value system and make us visualise an egalitarian democratic social set up bears considerable relevance to modern society and times. If this study creates slight ripples about this awareness and alertness in transmission of fairy tales to children, I think, the purpose of the research would be served.

## FAIRY TALES

According to Bruno Bettelheim, "Fairy tales, which speak in a language well understood in the modern world, remain relevant because they allude to deep hopes for material improvement, because they present illusions of happiness to come, and because they provide social paradigms that overlap nearly perfectly with daydreams of a better life.."1

According to C. S. Lewis, "Many children do not like fairy tales whereas many adults love to read them. Children are increasingly fascinated by fairy tales from their early childhood till about the age of ten years. Particularly the age between six and eight years shows remarkable attraction towards the genre." ${ }^{1}$ However, as the child outgrows or sheds its animalism and egocentrism - Freud is significant in this respect - and gets engaged with the process of conscious independent social interaction and socialisation, especially by the age of 10, its interest in the genre starts declining. This decline continues well till the child reaches adulthood when once again there erupts a nostalgic attachment to and attraction for fairy tales. These shifts in the love for, refusal of and a revised interest in fairy tales at different stages of human life are well recorded by Andre Favat in his Child and Tale using Piaget's cognitive theory and approach as the base for explanation. Jack Zipes in his article "The Potential of Liberating Fairy Tales for Children"1 documents Favat's exploration of this idea.

Children between 6 and 8 years of age perceive the world around them in
a peculiar way, according to Piaget. During this phase of their development "children believe in the magical relationship between thought and things, regard inanimate objects as animate, respect authority in the form of retributive justice and expiatory punishment, see causality as paratactic, do not distinguish the self from the external world, and believe that the objects can be moved in continual response to their desires." ${ }^{11}$ Favat shows a corresponding relation between such perception of the world on part of children and the form and content the classical fairy tales of Grimm, Perrault and Andersen present. The universe of even those fairy tales which were not necessarily intended initially for children meet the children's emotional and psychological needs and worldview in this phase of development. Children seem to desire for an ordered world different from the real one which they actually experience. The pattern in most fairy tales involves the reconstitution of home as a new plane, and this accounts for the power of its appeal to both children and adults.

## GRIMM'S BROTHER

The Brothers Grimm Jacob Ludwig Karl (1785-1863) and Wilhelm Carl (1786-1859), were German academics, philologists, cultural researchers, lexicographers and authors who together collected and published folklore during the 19th century. They were among the first and best-known collectors of German and European folk tales, and popularized traditional oral tale types such as "Cinderella" ("Aschenputtel"), "The Frog Prince" ("Der Froschkönig"), "The Goose-Girl" ("Die Gänsemagd"), "Hansel and Gretel" ("Hänsel und Gretel"), "Rapunzel", "Rumpelstiltskin" ("Rumpelstilzchen"), "Sleeping Beauty" ("Dornröschen"), and "Snow White" ("Schneewittchen"). Their classic collection, Children's and Household Tales (Kinder- und Hausmärchen), was published in two volumes - the first in 1812 and the second in $1815 .{ }^{1}$ The tales this paper undertakes to consider confine to the Grimms' collection, the Nursery and Household Tales. This collection went through as many as seven editions during the Grimms' lifetime. The movement and growth of the tales from manuscript to print in these editions gave the tales a special character. The Grimms were greatly concerned about the values of their time and responded to these values. They seemed to be considering the enlightening function of the tales as well.

Using different editorial practices, odd at times, they are said to have transformed adult folk materials into a hybrid form of folk lore and literature for children.

## MEDIEVAL STUDIES OF GERMAN LITERATURE

Some people do not know is that some of the fanciful stories we tell our children have origins, or at least mirrored stories, in real, medieval European history. These origins could be just as dark as the Grimm brothers' imagination. The majority of folktales that are to be found in large compilations are exemplary in character and were often used in sermons to illustrate a particular point of Christian doctrine or morals. Much of the material is monkish and may appear artificial to modern ears, but it does contain a fair number of genuine folktales of a popular kind. Important collections were made by Jacques de Vitry (c.ll80c.I240) and Etienne de Bourbon (died c.1261), although probably the most extensive compilation was the Summa praedicantium of the English Dominican, John of Bromyard (died 1418), of which the 1614 folio edition runs to 971 pages. 5 There are, of course, many other similar collections. As they were written in Latin their circulation was not confined to any one country. New compilations naturally drew on the work of their predecessors. ${ }^{1}$

## HISTORICAL LINGUISTIC

As a scholar of mythology professor Levi - Strauss explains: "In present times myths and folktales exist side by side. One genre cannot then be held to be a survival of the other, unless it is postulated that tales preserve the memory of ancient myths, themselves fallen into oblivion."1 Again he says: "Language and metalanguage, which, united, constitute folktales and myths, can have certain levels in common, though these levels are shifted in them. While remaining elements of the narrative, the words of myth function as bundles of distinctive features. In his book The Semiotic Challenge, Roland Barthes writes that the world's fairy tales are innumerable. The presence of which is found in legend, myth, fable, epic, comedy, tragedy, pantomime, news item, conversation and many others. It is known to everyone that "Linguistics stops at the sentence" ${ }^{1}$ from the linguistic point of view, there is nothing in discourse which is not be found in the sentence.

## ONCE UPON A TIME

Max Luthi in his book "Once Upon A Time: On the Nature of Fairy Tales" concentrates on some inner aspects of the fairy tales. Fairy tale impulses have been adopted by noble literature of every age and it frequently shows the fanciful characteristics of the fairy tales. The fairy tales appeal to us not only for its judgment but the method by which it is presented before us. It may vary from one person to another and in different story tellers, but it still allures us. The marvelous phrase "One upon a time" is not only found in German fairy tales, it is known and loved by all European people. "Once there was", "One day there will be"- this is the starting point of every fairy tale. In the extensive sense, the fairy tale exposes a congruous world.

## CINDERELLA

Man's earliest beliefs and fears are also projected in the fairy tales of the modern writers. Present versions of this popular fairy tale was gathered and also published by a Frenchman named Charles Perrault in the seventeenth century. Grimm's Fairy Tales was a collection of hundreds of folk tales by the Brothers Grimm of Germany and published in the nineteenth century.

Folklore concentrates on the entire range of folk life, its customs, conventions, tales and traditions, transmitted without being written down. In other words, it provides us with an intimate knowledge of various sociological factors governing primitive life of man.

Cinderella, cannot be imagined without their lyrical pattern. However the poems which are an integral part of these stories are presented in terms of a repetitive formula. It seems that these brief lyrical pieces are admirable not merely for their splendour of lyricism. Certain brief lines and expressions have been repetitively hammered in order to create a formulaic effect.

In this fairy tale, the pious and innocent little Cinderella is not oppressed by a patriarchal man, but by women-her stepmother and stepsisters. The loss of her real parents denotes a kind of loss that is prevalent in gothic tales. With Aschenputtel's mother dead and her father off busy somewhere else, it allows the evil stepmother to abuse and ostracized her stepdaughter. Aschenputtel is forced, to become a servant in her own home. After having to endure the death
of her mother, she then has to endure the behaviour of her stepmother and stepsisters, even when they call her "stupid" and say things like, "Out with the kitchen maid!" The stepmother of Cinderella never wanted her to join the royal feast of the King's palace, and therefore asked her to perform even more menial tasks than before: I have emptied a dish of lentils into the ashes for thee, if thou hast picked them out again in two hours, thou shalt go with us." Cinderella, however, was able to complete the appointed task within the time allotted to her. But even then she was not permitted to attend the royal palace as her stepmother tells her: "All this will not help thee; thou goest not with us, for thou hast no clothes and canst not dance; we should be ashamed of thee". Living with shame often breeds violent children, and if Aschenputtel had not been in the proximity of magic and good fortune, she might have grown to be a vengeful and evil person.
RAPUNZEL
Rapunsel's abandonment was fixed long before her birth. Her mother's desire for the rampion, led her father to clamber down the wall of the enchantress' garden and steel the fruit for her. But when the enchantress discovered this, she with angry looks said, "Thou shalt suffer for it!" the father of Rapunsel begged for mercy and said, "My wife saw your rampion from the window, and felt such a longing for it that she would have died if she had not got some to eat." But the clever enchantress allowed the man to take rampion only on the condition, "...thou must give me the child which thy wife will bring into the world". Surprisingly, "the man in his terror concented to everything, and when the woman was brought to bed, the enchantress appeared at once, gave the child the name of Rapunzel, and took it away with her".

## CONCLUSION

Most children are delighted to act out "Cinderella" in dramatic form, but only after fairy tale has become part of their imaginary world, including especially its happy ending to the situation of intense sibling rivalry. Many of girl is so convinced at moments that her bad stepmother is the source of all her troubles that, on her own, she is not likely to imagine it could all suddenly change. But when the idea is presented to her through "Cinderella", she can believe that at
any moment a good fairy mother may come to the rescue, since the fairy tale tells her in a convincing fashion that this will be the case.

Fairy tales indicate that, somewhere hidden, the good fairy mother watches over the child's fate, ready to assert her power when critically needed. The fairy tale tells the children that although there are witches, don't ever forget there are also the good fairies, who are much more powerful. The same tales assure that the ferocious giant can always be outwitted by the clever little mansomebody seemingly as powerless as the child feels herself or himself to be. While the fantasy of the evil stepmother preserves the image of the good mother, the fairy tale also helps the child not to be devastated by experiencing the mother as evil. In the fairy tale rescuer, the good qualities of mother are as exaggerated as the bad ones were in the witch. But this is how the young child experiences the world: wither as entirely blissful or as an unmitigated hell.

In most of the fairy tales of Brothers Grimm, the hero has a body which can perform miraculous deeds. The child can fantasize that he too, like the hero can climb into the sky, defeat giants, change his appearance become the most powerful or most beautiful person- in short, have his body be and do all the child could possibly wish for.

Fairy tales are the psychodramas of childhood.; Beneath the surface of these fanciful excursions into fantasy are real-life dramas that mirror real-life struggles", says Sheldon Cashdan in his book The Witch Must Die: The Hidden Meaning of Fairy Tales. The rivalry between Cinderella and her sisters is not that far removed from the real life sibling rivalry. This is why fairy tales are so captivating. Not only do these tales entertain, but tap into powerful feelings that might otherwise remain hidden.

Carl Jung posited the existence of an impersonal and ahistorical collective unconscious that was a reservoir of images and forms universally shared by all humans. According to Carl Jung, the symbolic language of myths, dreams and fairly tales was composed of these timeless symbolic forms, which he called archetypes. From the Jungain perspective, archetypes were universal symbols showing the way to transformations and development.

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# OPREATING SYSTEM 

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## Introduction of Operating System -

An operating system acts as an intermediary between the user of a computer and computer hardware. The purpose of an operating system is to provide an environment in which a user can execute programs in a convenient and efficient manner.
An operating system is a software that manages the computer hardware. The hardware must provide appropriate mechanisms to ensure the correct operation of the computer system and to prevent user programs from interfering with the proper operation of the system.
Operating System - Definition:

- An operating system is a program that controls the execution of application programs and acts as an interface between the user of a computer and the computer hardware.
- A more common definition is that the operating system is the one program running at all times on the computer (usually called the kernel), with all else being application programs.
- An operating system is concerned with the allocation of resources and services, such as memory, processors, devices, and information. The operating system correspondingly includes programs to manage these resources, such as a traffic controller, a scheduler, memory management module, I/O programs, and a file system.
Functions of Operating system - Operating system performs three functions:
Convenience: An OS makes a computer more convenient to use.
I. Efficiency: An OS allows the computer system resources to be used in an efficient manner.
II. Ability to Evolve: An OS should be constructed in such a way as to permit the effective development, testing and introduction of new system functions at the same time without interfering with service.
Operating system as User Interface -
I. User
II. System and application programs
III. Operating system
IV. Hardware

Every general-purpose computer consists of the hardware, operating system, system programs, and application programs. The hardware consists of memory, CPU, ALU, and I/O devices, peripheral device, and storage device. System program consists of compilers, loaders, editors, OS, etc. The application program consists of business programs, database programs.


Every computer must have an operating system to run other programs. The operating system coordinates the use of the hardware among the various system programs and application programs for various users. It simply provides an environment within which other programs can do useful work.

The operating system is a set of special programs that run on a computer system that allows it to work properly. It performs basic tasks such as recognizing input from the keyboard, keeping track of files and directories on the disk, sending output to the display screen and controlling peripheral devices. OS is designed to serve two basic purposes:
I. It controls the allocation and use of the computing System's resources among the various user and tasks.
I. It provides an interface between the computer hardware and the programmer that simplifies and makes feasible for coding, creation, debugging of application programs.
The Operating system must support the following tasks. The task are:
I. Provides the facilities to create, modification of programs and data files using an editor.
II. Access to the compiler for translating the user program from high level language to machine language.
III. Provide a loader program to move the compiled program code to the computer's memory for execution.
IV. Provide routines that handle the details of I/O programming.

## I/O System Management

The module that keeps track of the status of devices is called the I/O traffic controller. Each I/O device has a device handler that resides in a separate process associated with that device.
The I/O subsystem consists of

- A memory Management component that includes buffering caching and spooling.
- A general device driver interface.Drivers for specific hardware devices.


## Assembler-

The input to an assembler is an assembly language program. The output is an object program plus information that enables the loader to prepare the object program for execution. At one time, the computer programmer had at his disposal a basic machine that interpreted, through hardware, certain fundamental
instructions. He would program this computer by writing a series of ones and Zeros (Machine language), place them into the memory of the machine.

## Compiler

The High-level languages- examples are FORTRAN, COBOL, ALGOL and PL/I are processed by compilers and interpreters. A compiler is a program that accepts a source program in a "high-level language "and produces a corresponding object program. An interpreter is a program that appears to execute a source program as if it was machine language. The same name (FORTRAN, COBOL, etc.) is often used to designate both a compiler and its associated language.
Loader
A Loader is a routine that loads an object program and prepares it for execution. There are various loading schemes: absolute, relocating and direct-linking. In general, the loader must load, relocate and link the object program. The loader is a program that places programs into memory and prepares them for execution. In a simple loading scheme, the assembler outputs the machine language translation of a program on a secondary device and a loader places it in the core. The loader places into memory the machine language version of the user's program and transfers control to it. Since the loader program is much smaller than the assembler, those make more core available to the user's program
History of operating system - Operating system has been evolving through the years. Following Table shows the history of OS.

| First | $1945-55$ | Vaccum Tubes | Plug Boards |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Second | $1955-65$ | Transistors | Batch Systems |
| Third | $1965-80$ | Integrated Circuits(IC) | Multiprogramming |
| Fourth | Since 1980 | Large Scale Integration | PC |

## Types of Operating System -

- Batch Operating System- Sequence of jobs in a program on a computer without manual interventions.
- Time sharing operating System- allows many users to share the computer resources.(Max utilization of the resources).
- Distributed operating System- Manages a group of different computers and make appear to be a single computer.
- Network operating system- computers running in different operating system can participate in common network (It is used for security purpose).
- Real time operating system - meant applications to fix the deadlines.

Examples of Operating System are -

- Windows (GUI based, PC)
- GNU/Linux (Personal, Workstations, ISP, File and print server, Three-tier client/Server)
- macOS (Macintosh), used for Apple's personal computers and work stations (MacBook, iMac).


## Process Schedulers in Operating System

There are three types of process scheduler.
I. Long Term or job scheduler It brings the new process to the 'Ready State'. It controls Degree of Multi-programming, i.e., number of process present in ready state at any point of time.It is important that the long-term scheduler make a careful selection of both IO and CPU bound process.
I. Short term or CPU scheduler: It is responsible for selecting one process from ready state for scheduling it on the running state. Note: Short-term scheduler only selects the process to schedule it doesn't load the process on running.

Dispatcher is responsible for loading the process selected by Shortterm scheduler on the CPU (Ready to Running State) Context switching is done by dispatcher only. A dispatcher does the following:
I. Switching context.
II. Switching to user mode.
III. Jumping to the proper location in the newly loaded program.

3 Medium-term scheduler It is responsible for suspending and resuming the process. It mainly does swapping (moving processes from main memory to disk and vice versa). Swapping may be necessary to improve the process mix or because a change in memory requirements has overcommitted available memory, requiring memory to be freed up.
Process Scheduler : Job and Process Status
When the jobs moves through the system and makes progress, it changes it's states from HOLD to FINISH. When the job is being processed by the job manager and the process manager, it is always in one of these 5 states:
II. HOLD:

When a user submits a job and it accepts the job, the job is put on HOLD and placed in a queue.
III. READY:

A job is in READY state when it's ready to run and waiting for the CPU.
IV. RUNNING:

When a job is in RUNNING state, it is being executed.
V. WAITING:

When a job is in WAITING state, it means that the job can't continue until a specified I/O operation is done or a resource is allocated.
VI. FINISHED: When a job is in FINISHED state, it means that the job is done and the output will be returned to the user.

## Conclusion:

The dominant force in the OS market is the indirect network effect, as the related markets of the systems hardware, peripherals, and applications software are all factors in the success of any particular OS. Another crucial force is the pathdependence of the personal computer industry as well as user lock-in.

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## SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

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Software is a program or set of programs containing instructions which provide desired functionality. And Engineering is the processes of designing and building something that serves a particular purpose and find a cost effective solution to problems.

Software Engineering is a systematic approach to the design, development, operation, and maintenance of a software system.

## Dual Role of Software:

I. As a product -

- It delivers the computing potential across network of Hardware.
- It enables the Hardware to deliver the expected functionality.
- It acts as information transformer because it produces, manages, acquires, modifies, displays, or transmits information.


## ii. As a vehicle for delivering a product -

- It provides system functionality (e.g., payroll system)
- It controls other software (e.g., an operating system)
- It helps build other software (e.g., software tools)


## Objectives of Software Engineering:

I. Maintainability

It should be feasible for the software to evolve to meet changing requirements.
II. Correctness

A software product is correct, if the different requirements as specified in the SRS document have been correctly implemented.

## III. Reusability

A software product has good reusability, if the different modules of the product can easily be reused to develop new products.

## IV. Testability

Here software facilitates both the establishment of test criteria and the evaluation of the software with respect to those criteria.

## V. Reliability

It is an attribute of software quality. The extent to which a program can be expected to perform its desired function, over an arbitrary time period.
VI. Portability

In this case, software can be transferred from one computer system or environment to another.

## VII. Adaptability

In this case, software allows differing system constraints and user needs to be satisfied by making changes to the software.

## Program vs Software Product:

I. A program is a set of instructions which is given to a computer in order to achieve a specific task whereas a software is when a program is made available for commercial business and is properly documented along with its licensing. Software=Program+documentation+licensing.
II. A program is one of the stages involved in the development of the software, whereas a software development usually follows a life cycle, which involves the feasibility study of the project, requirement gathering, development of a prototype, system design, coding and testing.
According to IEEE standard 729, a requirement is defined as follows:

- A condition or capability needed by a user to solve a problem or achieve an objective
- A condition or capability that must be met or possessed by a system or system component to satisfy a contract, standard, specification or other formally imposed documents
- A documented representation of a condition or capability as in 1 and 2.
- Software Engineering | Classification of Software Requirements


## A software requirement can be of 3 types:

- Functional requirements
- Non-functional requirements
- Domain requirements


Functional Requirements: These are the requirements that the end user specifically demands as basic facilities that the system should offer. All these functionalities need to be necessarily incorporated into the system as a part of the contract. These are represented or stated in the form of input to be given to the system, the operation performed and the output expected. They are basically the requirements stated by the user which one can see directly in the final product, unlike the non-functional requirements.
For example, in a hospital management system, a doctor should be able to retrieve the information of his patients. Each high-level functional requirement may involve several interactions or dialogues between the system and the outside world. In order to accurately describe the functional requirements, all scenarios must be enumerated.
There are many ways of expressing functional requirements e.g., natural language, a structured or formatted language with no rigorous syntax and formal specification language with proper syntax.
Non-functional requirements: These are basically the quality constraints that the system must satisfy according to the project contract. The priority or extent to which these factors are implemented varies from one project to other. They are also called non-behavioral requirements.

They basically deal with issues like:

- Portability
- Security
- Maintainability
- Reliability
- Scalability
- Performance
- Reusability
- Flexibility


## NFR's are classified into following types:

- Interface constraints
- Performance constraints: response time, security, storage space, etc.
- Operating constraints
- Life cycle constraints: mantainability, portability, etc.
- Economic constraints

The process of specifying non-functional requirements requires the knowledge of the functionality of the system, as well as the knowledge of the context within which the system will operate.
Domain requirements: Domain requirements are the requirements which are characteristic of a particular category or domain of projects. The basic functions that a system of a specific domain must necessarily exhibit come under this category. For instance, in an academic software that maintains records of a school or college, the functionality of being able to access the list of faculty and list of students of each grade is a domain requirement.

These requirements are therefore identified from that domain model and are not user specific.

## Software Engineering | Requirements Elicitation

Requirements elicitation is perhaps the most difficult, most error-prone and most communication intensive software development. It can be successful only through an effective customer-developer partnership. It is needed to know what the users really need.
There are a number of requirements elicitation methods. Few of them are listed below -
I. Interviews
II. Brainstorming Sessions
III. Facilitated Application Specification Technique (FAST)

## IV. Quality Function Deployment (QFD)

V. Use Case Approach

The success of an elicitation technique used depends on the maturity of the analyst, developers, users and the customer involved.

## i. Interviews:

Objective of conducting an interview is to understand the customer's expectations from the software.
It is impossible to interview every stakeholder hence representatives from groups are selected based on their expertise and credibility.

## Interviews maybe be open ended or structured.

I. In open ended interviews there is no pre-set agenda. Context free questions may be asked to understand the problem.
II. In structured interview, agenda of fairly open questions is prepared. Sometimes a proper questionnaire is designed for the interview.

## ii. Brainstorming Sessions:

- It is a group technique
- It is intended to generate lots of new ideas hence providing a platform to share views
- A highly trained facilitator is required to handle group bias and group conflicts.
- Every idea is documented so that everyone can see it.
- Finally a document is prepared which consists of the list of requirements and their priority if possible.


## iii. Facilitated Application Specification Technique:

It's objective is to bridge the expectation gap - difference between what the developers think they are supposed to build and what customers think they are going to get.
A team oriented approach is developed for requirements gathering. Each attendee is asked to make a list of objects that are-
II. Part of the environment that surrounds the system
I. Produced by the system
II. Used by the system

Each participant prepares his/her list, different lists are then combined, redundant entries are eliminated, team is divided into smaller sub-teams to develop minispecifications and finally a draft of specifications is written down using all the inputs from the meeting.

## iv Quality Function Deployment:

In this technique customer satisfaction is of prime concern, hence it emphasizes on the requirements which are valuable to the customer.
3 types of requirements are identified -

- Normal requirements - In this the objective and goals of the proposed software are discussed with the customer. Example - normal requirements for a result management system may be entry of marks, calculation of results etc
- Expected requirements - These requirements are so obvious that the customer need not explicitly state them. Example - protection from unauthorised access.
- Exciting requirements - It includes features that are beyond customer's expectations and prove to be very satisfying when present. Example when an unauthorised access is detected, it should backup and shutdown all processes.
The major steps involved in this procedure are -
I. Identify all the stakeholders, eg. Users, developers, customers etc
II. List out all requirements from customer.
III. A value indicating degree of importance is assigned to each requirement.
IV. In the end the final list of requirements is categorised as -
- It is possible to achieve
- It should be deferred and the reason for it
- It is impossible to achieve and should be dropped off


## v. Use Case Approach:

This technique combines text and pictures to provide a better understanding of the requirements.
The use cases describe the 'what', of a system and not 'how'. Hence they only give a functional view of the system.
The components of the use case deign includes three major things - Actor, Use cases, use case diagram.

- Actor - It is the external agent that lies outside the system but interacts with it in some way. An actor maybe a person, machine etc. It is represented as a stick figure. Actors can be primary actors or secondary actors.
- Primary actors - It requires assistance from the system to achieve a goal.
- Secondary actor - It is an actor from which the system needs assistance.
- Use cases - They describe the sequence of interactions between actors and the system. They capture who(actors) do what(interaction) with the system. A complete set of use cases specifies all possible ways to use the system.
- Use case diagram - A use case diiagram graphically represents what happens when an actor interacts with a system. It captures the functional aspect of the system.
- A stick figure is used to represent an actor.
- An oval is used to represent a use case.
- A line is used to represent a relationship between an actor and a use case.


## Conclusion:

The challenge is to build these huge systems in a cost-effective manner. The panel expects this challenge to concern the field of software engineering for the rest of the decade. Hence, any set of methodologies that can help in meeting this challenge will be invaluable. More importantly, the use of such methodologies will likely determine the competitive positions of organizations and nations involved in software production.

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## E-COMMERCE

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#### Abstract

Information Technology has been playing a vital role in the future development of financial sectors and the way of doing business in an emerging economy. Increased use of smart mobile services and internet as a new distribution channel for business transactions and international trading requires more attention towards e-commerce security for reducing the fraud activities. The advancement of Information and Communication technology has brought a lot of changes in all daily life of human being. E-commerce has a lot of benefits which add value to customer's satisfaction in terms of customer convenience in any place and enables the company to gain more competitive advantage over the other competitors.


## INTRODUCTION

E-commerce is a popular term for electronic commerce or even internet commerce. The name is self-explanatory, it is the meeting of buyers and sellers on the internet. This involves the transaction of goods and services, the transfer of funds and the exchange of data. Ecommerce refers to both online retail and online shopping as well as electronic transactions. Ecommerce has hugely increased in popularity over the last decades. Ecommerce enables you to buy and sell products, twenty-four hours a day. Ecommerce, also known as Electronic Commerce or Internet Commerce. E-commerce, which can be conducted over computers, tablets, or smartphones may be thought of like a digital version of mail-order catalog shopping.

## Definition of E-commerce

" E-commerce is just the process of buying and selling produce by electronic means such as by mobile applications and the Internet."

## Examples of E-Commerce Types of Ecommerce Models Amazon <br> - Flipkart <br> - eBay <br> - Fiverr <br> - Upwork <br> - Olx

: There are four main types of ecommerce models that can describe almost every transaction that takes place between consumers and businesses.

Business to Consumer (B2C):The most traditional transaction type from a consumer's point of view is the B2C model. B2C is the traditional retail model .B2C e-commerce deals with electronic business relationships between businesses and consumers. Many people enjoy this avenue of e-commerce because it allows them to shop around for the best prices, read customer reviews and often find different products that they wouldn't otherwise be exposed to in the retail world. In Other Words We Can Say That Businesses Sell Goods Straight To Consumers Through Their Website. The B2C transaction is not limited to products, but services are quite often distributed in this fashion as well. Businesses may offer services like financial advising, tutoring, subscription memberships, and others to grow their presence online. Business to Business (B2B): B2B e-commerce refers to all electronic transactions of goods and sales that are conducted between two companies. This type of e-commerce typically explains the relationship between the producers of a product and the wholesalers who advertise the product for purchase to consumers. B2B transactions can include bulk pricing, larger quantity orders, or specialty products that an average consumer would never need on a day to day basis.

B2B transactions create powerful and long-lasting relationships between each side. Typical products that are involved in B2B transactions include office supplies, gasoline and oil, medical equipment, airplanes, ships, and military equipment. B2B transactions occur in many forms and take place globally.

Consumer to Consumer (C2C): In the C2C model, the platform itself does not own or sell any products. rather, it serves as the bridge between the consumer selling and consumer buying.. Selling an item on these sites can be as simple as opening the app or site, creating an account, listing the item, and waiting for another consumer to purchase. C2C opportunities increase consumer buying power by eliminating many steps of the buying process. This level of ecommerce encompasses all electronic transactions that take place between consumers. Generally, these transactions are provided by online platforms (such as PayPal), but often are conducted through the use of social media networks (Facebook marketplace) and websites .

Consumer to Business (C2B) : This consists of electronic transactions of products and services between two customers. These are mainly conducted through a third party that provides an online platform for these transactions. Sites, where old items are bought and sold, are examples of C2C ecommerce. Not the most traditional form of e-commerce, C2B e-commerce is when a consumer makes their services or products available for companies to purchase. An example of this would be a graphic designer customizing a company logo or a photographer taking photos for an e-commerce website. This online commerce business is when the consumer sells goods or services to businesses, and is roughly equivalent to a sole proprietorship serving a larger business.

## Advantages of Ecommerce :

A Larger Market :- E-Commerce allows you to reach customers all over the country and around the world. Your customers can make a purchase anywhere and anytime, especially more people are getting used to shopping on their mobile devices. It provides $24 \times 7$ support.
Customers can enquire about a product or service and place orders anytime, anywhere from any location. E-commerce application provides users with more options and quicker delivery of products. E-commerce application provides users with more options to compare and select the cheaper and better options.

Fast Response To Consumer Trends And Market Demand:-E-commerce application provides users with more options to compare and select the cheaper and better options. A customer can put review comments about a product and can see what others are buying, or see the review comments of other customers before making a final purchase. E-commerce provides options of virtual auctions. It provides readily available information. A customer can see the relevant detailed information within seconds, rather than waiting for days or weeks. E-Commerce increases the competition among organizations and as a result, organizations provides substantial discounts to customers.

Lower Cost:- With the advance in ECommerce platform technologies, it has become very easy and affordable to set up and maintain an eCommerce store with a low overhead. Merchants no longer have to spend a large budget on TV ads or billboard, nor worry about the expense for personnel and real estate.

More Opportunities To "Sell": Customers need not travel to shop a product, thus less traffic on road and low air pollution. E-commerce helps in reducing the cost of products, so less affluent people can also afford the products. Merchants can only provide a limited amount of information on a product in a physical store. On the other hand, eCommerce websites allow the space to include more information such as demo videos, reviews, and customer testimonials to help increase conversion..

Easily retarget your customers: There are many ways to retarget the customer and sell the product nicely. Share a coupon when customers leave the checkout page. Even by sending emails which are pitching upsell and cross-sell. Can be done through Google paid and organic search results. It can be done through the customer's number of visits to a specific page with a certain period of time.

Reduce Resource hiring and training cost: In e commerce you will not have to hire many employees as compared to the store, it is because when you open an online store your half of the work is been done through approaching customers directly by providing detailed information and visibility of the products.

Disadvantages of E-Commerce: Lack of personal touch: Some consumers value the personal touch they get from visiting a physical store and interacting with sales associates. Such personal touch is particularly important for businesses selling high-end products as customers not only want to buy the merchandise but also have a great experience during the process.

Price And Product Comparison: With online shopping, consumers can compare many products and find the lowest price. This forces many merchants to compete on price and reduce their profit margin.

Need For Internet Access :This is pretty obvious, but don't forget that your customers do need Internet access before they can purchase from you! Since many eCommerce platforms have features and functionalities that require highspeed Internet access for an optimal customer experience, there's a chance you're excluding visitors who have slow connections.

Credit Card Fraud : Credit card fraud is a real and growing problem for online businesses. It can lead to chargebacks that result in the loss of revenue, penalties, and bad reputation.

IT Security Issues: More and more businesses and organizations have fallen prey to malicious hackers who have stolen customer information from their database. Not only could this have legal and financial implications but also lessen the trust customers have in the company.

Complexity In Taxation, Regulations, and Compliance: If an online business sells to customers in different territories, they'll have to adhere to regulations not only in their own states/countries but also in their customers' place of residence. This could create a lot of complexities in accounting, compliance, and taxation.

## Applications of E-Commerce

E-Commerce development and its applications are an unavoidable sector in the present day to day life. ecommerce improves its sales performance. Given below are the most common eCommerce applications.

Retail \& wholesale: There are numerous applications for retail as well as wholesale in the case of e-commerce. Here comes e-retailing or may be called as online retailing. This refers to the selling of goods and other services through electronic stores from business to consumers. These are designed and equipped using a shopping cart model and electronic catalog.

Marketing: Using web and e-commerce, data collection about the preferences, behavior, needs, buying patterns are possible. The marketing activities like price fixing, product feature, and its enhancement, negotiation, and the relationship with the customer can be made using these.

Finance: E-Commerce is being used by the financial companies to a large extent. By the name finance, we know that there will be customers and transactions. The customers can check the balance in their savings account, as well as their loan account. There are features like transferring of money from and to their own accounts, paying off bills online and also e-banking. Online stock trading is also another feature of e-commerce.

Manufacturing: E-Commerce is included and used in the chain operations (supply) of a company. There are companies that form the electronic exchange. This is by providing buying and selling items together, trading market information and the information of runback office like inventory control. This is a way that speeds up the flow of finished goods and the raw materials among the business community members.

Auctions: E-Commerce customer to customer is direct selling of goods among customers. It includes electronic auctions that involve bidding system. Bidding allows prospective buyers to bid an item. In Airline Company they give bidding opportunity for customers to quote the price for a seat on a specific route, date and time.

Education : E-
commerce sector have the keen future in the field of educations and learning. In educational training also e-commerce has a major role in interactive education, video conferencing, online class and for connecting different educational training centers.

Due to the success growth in the e-commerce business sector, many educational institution have decided to create a new learning with new trends and challenges.

## EPS in E-Commerce:

E-commerce sites use electronic payment, where electronic payment refers to paperless monetary transactions. It is user friendly and less timeconsuming than manual processing, it helps business organization to expand its market expansion. Listed below are some of the modes of electronic payments

- Credit Card
- Debit Card
- Smart Card
- E-Money
- Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT)


## Credit Card

Payment using credit card is one of most common mode of electronic payment. Credit card is small plastic card with a unique number attached with an account. It has also a magnetic strip embedded in it which is used to read credit card via card readers. When a customer purchases a product via credit card, credit card issuer bank pays on behalf of the customer and customer has a certain time period after which he/she can pay the credit card bill. It is usually credit card monthly payment cycle. Following are the actors in the credit card system.

- The card holder - Customer
- The merchant - seller of product who can accept credit card payments.
- The card issuer bank - card holder's bank
- The acquirer bank - the merchant's bank
- The card brand - for example , visa or Mastercard.


## Debit Card

Debit card, like credit card, is a small plastic card with a unique number mapped with the bank account number. It is required to have a bank account before getting a debit card from the bank. The major difference between a debit card and a credit card is that in case of payment through debit card, the amount gets deducted from the card's bank account immediately and there should be sufficient balance in the bank account for the transaction to get completed; whereas in case of a credit card transaction, there is no such compulsion.

Debit cards free the customer to carry cash and cheques. Even merchants accept a debit card readily. Having a restriction on the amount that can be withdrawn in a day using a debit card helps the customer to keep a check on his/her spending.

## Smart Card

Smart card is again similar to a credit card or a debit card in appearance, but it has a small microprocessor chip embedded in it. It has the capacity to store a customer's work-related and/or personal information. Smart cards are also used to store money and the amount gets deducted after every transaction.

Smart cards can only be accessed using a PIN that every customer is assigned with. Smart cards are secure, as they store information in encrypted format and are less expensive/provides faster processing. Mondex and Visa Cash cards are examples of smart cards.

## E-Money

E-Money transactions refer to situation where payment is done over the network and the amount gets transferred from one financial body to another financial body without any involvement of a middleman. E-money transactions are faster, convenient, and saves a lot of time. Online payments done via credit cards, debit cards, or smart cards are examples of emoney transactions. Another popular example is e-cash. In case of e-cash, both customer and merchant have to sign up with the bank or company issuing e-cash.

Online auction: E-Auction processes the real-time visibility of the bids happening on any product. Sellers will have the flexibility to offer products with different prices and at the same time, buyers will have a transparent bidding process to show their instant response. Selling Products online with an auction setup helps the merchants to know the competitive environment of ecommerce as well auction industry. Online auctions allow auctioneers to connect sellers with buyers from potentially anywhere in the world.

## Auction Types:

English Auction: The English auction is what Ram first thinks of when he imagines an auction. The opening price is low, but with each new bid the price goes up. The advantage of this system is that it helps Ram get the highest possible price. He can also set a reserve price which ensure that the car will not be sold for anything below an amount that he decides on in advance.

Dutch Auction: A Dutch auction operates with the auctioneer opening at a high price and then continuing to drop the price until a buyer bids on it. The first person to bid wins the auction. A Dutch Auction can alternately be used to refer to auctions where multiple items are offered at once, such as investment securities. In this case, bidders state the quantity and price they would like to purchase. Once the bids are in the winning bidders are determined by who offered to pay the most per item. However, every winning bidder pays only what the lowest winning bidder offered.

Double Auctions: The double auction system is what Ram would see in the stock market. Buyers place bids and sellers place offers throughout the trading day. This can be done electronically, where each party calls out prices they are willing to buy or sell at and make a transaction if the prices match up. In this way a negotiation of sorts occurs where buyer and seller work together to arrive at a fair market price.

Reverse Auction: The roles of seller \& buyer are reversed in this type of auction. In this process, the buyer puts up a request for his/her required item and thus, Sellers bid for the prices at which they are willing to sell the buyer's requested products. Lastly, the seller with the lowest bit will be the winner of the auction.

Regular Auction: It is normally the Forward Auction. It includes the process in which usually a seller puts up his/her products for auction and the buyers compete to offer different prices to the seller by bidding on the product. The buyer with the highest bid will be the auction winner.

| BASIS FOR COMPARISON | TRADITIONAL COMMERCE | E-COMMERCE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Meaning | Traditional commerce is a <br> branch of business which <br> focuses on the exchange of <br> products and services, and <br> includes all those activities <br> which encourages exchange, <br> in some way or the other. | E-Commerce means carryng <br> out exchangercial transactions information, <br> electronically on the internet. |
| Processing of Transactions | Manual | Automatic |
| Accessibility | Limited Time | $24 \times 7 \times 365$ |
| Physical inspection | Goods can be inspected <br> physically before purchase. | Goods cannot be inspected <br> physically before purchase. |
| Physical inspection | Goods can be inspected <br> physically before purchase. | Goods cannot be inspected <br> physically before purchase. |
| Customer interaction | Face-to-face | Screen-to-face |
| Scope of business | Limited to particular area. | Worldwide reach |
| Information exchange | No uniform platform for <br> exchange of information. | Provides a uniform platform <br> for information exchange. |
| Resource focus | Supply side | Demand side |
| Business Relationship | Linear | End-to-end |
| Marketing | One way marketing | One-to-one marketing |
| Payment | Cash, cheque, credit card, etc. | Credit card, fund transfer etc. |
| Delivery of goods | Instantly | Takes time |

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