



ESTD. 1875

Govt. Mohindra College,
Patiala (Punjab)



IAARHIES
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IAARHIES

(Governed by: The Society for Academic Research[®])

The International Academic
Association of Researchers in Humanities, IT, Engineering & Science

ISBN - 978-93-5346-144-7



**PROCEEDINGS OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
WAR LITERATURE: REVISIONING ACROSS GENRES-ICWLRG-2018**

16-17 November, 2018 | Govt. Mohindra College, Patiala (Punjab)

Media Partner:



In Association with:



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Proceedings of

**Govt. Mohindra College, Patiala, Punjab, India & The Society for Academic Research's Joint
International Conference on War Literature: Revisioning Across Genres – ICWLRG – 2018**

Venue: Government Mohindra College, Patiala, Punjab, India

ISBN – 978-93-5346-144-7

Organized by:



Date of Event:

16-17 November, 2018

Online Event Promotion Partner:



Government Mohindra College

Address: Near NIS, Lower Mall Rd, Lower Mall,
Patiala, Punjab 147001, India

The Society for Academic Research (Regd.)

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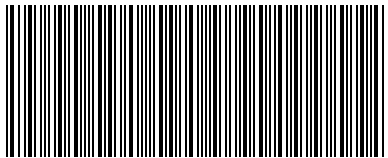
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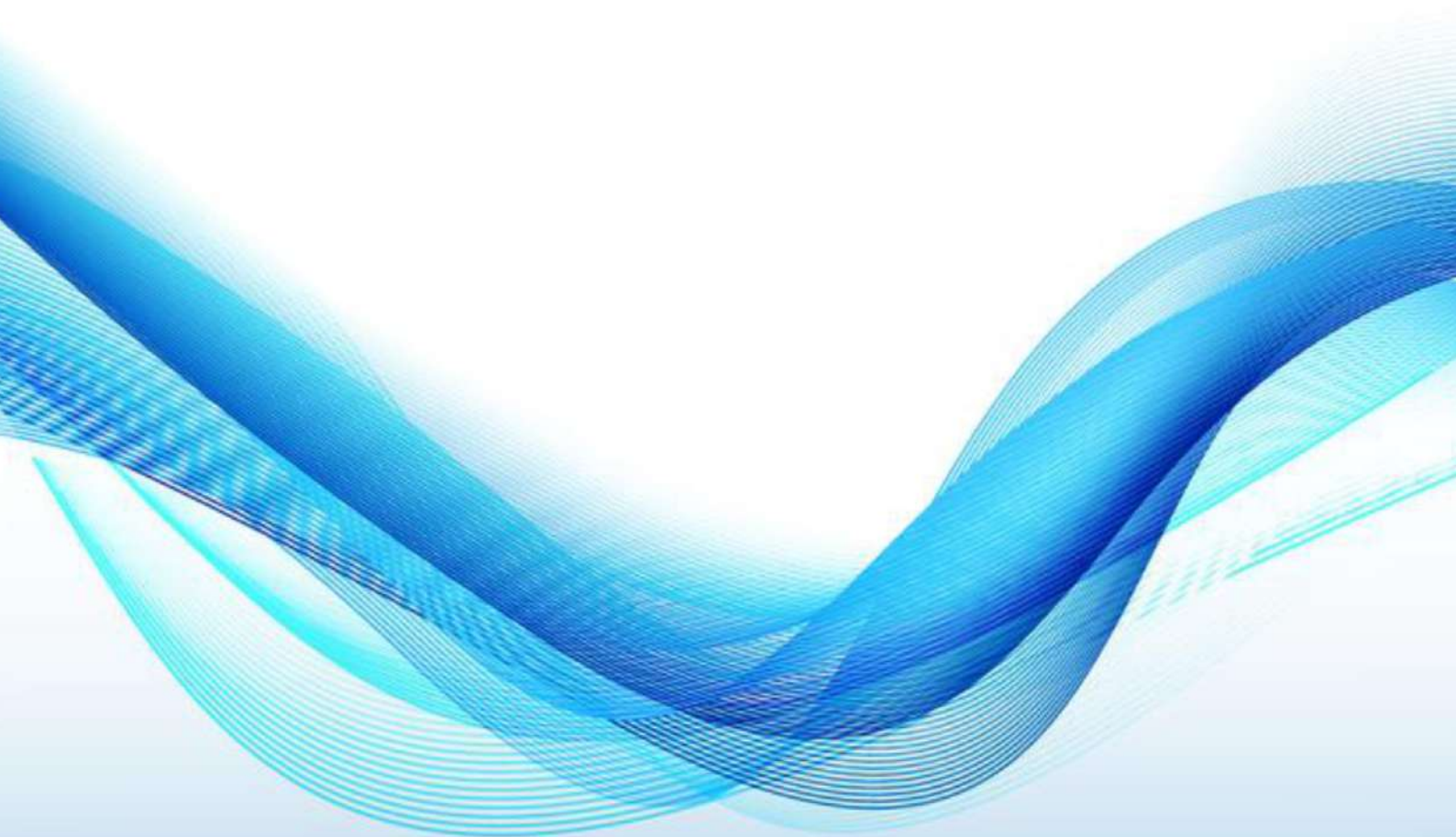
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India**

Editorial





The Society for Academic Research (Regd.)

Prof. (Dr) Neelam Raisinghani

Chief Executive Officer, IAARHIES Mumbai-400072, Maharashtra, India.

E-mail: ceo@iaarhies.org Website: www.iaarhies.org



From the CEO's Desk

Dear Friends,

Greetings to all! It is a proud moment for me to talk about our achievements and accomplishments since 2015.

We provide

- A strong platform to the researchers/academicians to impart their valuable research/theories
- Bridge the gap between pupil and teacher
- Share innovative global research pedagogies/theories
- Organize Seminars & Workshops at International & National levels
- Publish Papers in our online journals

Since 2015, we had a terrific expansion into the industry and organized seminars across the Globe---- Europe, USA, England, Australia, Russia, Canada, Singapore, Malaysia, UAE, China & Thailand.

Nationally, we have organized academic events in Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Bangaluru, Chandigarh, Jaipur, Alwar & Bikaner.

We have proved that we are a fair ascendant into our working domains. During 2015-2018, we were able to spread our alliance with multiple large enterprises by organizing 4 Conferences in 2015; 24 in 2016; 29 in 2017 and 25 in 2018. This is our 26th Conference of the current year!

This could be possible only due to a dedicated team of hard-working staff and erudite peer group of more than 70 International & National researchers who have made me proud by making **IAARHIES** a world class research platform. To strive for brilliance, we have gone to outreach and fetch scholars with excellent postdoctoral and teaching experiences from all over the world to enrich the research quality. I am extremely privileged to lead **IAARHIES**, which is an undisputed association in providing a platform to the best research-oriented minds; not only in the country but also in the global arena. We at **IAARHIES** continuously upgrade the benchmark through latest IT tools, world class research standards, exploration of new research avenues to cope with ever changing social, cultural, economic, corporate and education scenario.

With this year coming to an end, I am very much delighted to announce that **IAARHIES** completed its **4 Years** of a successful journey. I would also like to thank everyone here in Govt. Mohindra College, Patiala, who stood with us, entrusting us during this whole time. With this, I would like to take leave and Thank you for giving us the privilege of being allied with your prestigious institution and I hope that we will have similar opportunities in future. I am certain that with the dynamic teamwork of all our faculty, staff, employees, collaborators, stakeholders, students, constitutional organizations, funding agencies and public at large, we will be able to achieve the maxims of **IAARHIES**.

I wholeheartedly welcome any constructive feedback at my mail id: ceo@iaarhies.org

Neelam Raisinghani
CEO



The Society for Academic Research

Dr. Hardev Sharma
Director, **IAARHIES** Jaipur, Rajasthan, India.
E-mail: info@iaarhies.org Website: www.iaarhies.org



From the Director's Desk

Greetings from **International Academic Association of Researchers in Humanities, IT, Engineering and Science (IAARHIES)**.

It is my great pleasure to welcome you to the **International Conference on War Literature: Revisioning Across Genres (ICWLRG-2018)**, which takes place at Govt. Mohindra College, Patiala during 16-17 November 2018.

The conference is a joint collaboration with the prestigious Govt. Mohindra College, Patiala. It has been a real honour and privilege to serve as the convener of the conference.

This conference was held to bring together academicians, researchers and students, from various international and national universities and colleges to present, discuss and exchange their innovative research ideas, research challenges, solutions and practical experiences in all genres of war literature.

The proceedings of this conference include an exciting collection of abstracts resulting from a successful call for papers. In spite of very short notice given for submission of paper, we received an overwhelming response from all over the country. I am grateful to all the contributors, who responded to our call for papers and trusted the conference with their work.

The selected papers have been divided into eight broad categories--- Hindi, Punjabi and English Literatures, History, Political Science, Psychology & Defence Studies, which highlight the current focus of research activities on war literature.

The conference would not have been possible without the enthusiastic and hard work of a number of colleagues. I would like to express my gratitude to the Directors of the Conference, members of the advisory committee, technical program committee and organizing committee for their valuable opinion and expertise to ensure a very high-quality conference program. A conference of this size relies on the contributions of many volunteers, and I would like to acknowledge the efforts of our joint teams and their invaluable help in making this event a grand success.

I am grateful to the Principal and the entire staff and students of Govt. Mohindra College, Patiala for their wholehearted support to the IAARHIES team.

I hope that the proceedings will serve as a useful reference for future research work.

Dr. Hardev Sharma
Director



GOVERNMENT MOHINDRA COLLEGE PATIALA

(NAAC Reaccredited with 'A' Grade: A Top ranked College in India with CGPA 3.86)

Website: www.govtmohindracollege.in

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Professor (Dr.) Sangeeta Handa

Principal

M.: 98146-84979

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Ref. No.....

Dated.....

Principal's Desk

Govt. Mohindra College needs no introduction. It stands tall in all the spheres, whether it is about the faculty, architecture, antiquity or its rich tradition. I cannot help quoting a few lines from the poem that I wrote twenty years back-

A Temporary Rendezvous

*On the dull grey canvas
of scorching, sweating June afternoon
Yellow and white
Minarets of my College
Look back
Silent and majestic
Like one-time aristocrats
Their shabby plaster
And discoloured bricks
Reverberating old elegance
A shorn beauty
Ancient and antique
A hub of activities
A temporary rendezvous
For many
A stepping stone
For few
A soft ground
Drenched in many failures
A hard crust
Where success has scored
Tall and deep
It has many secrets to keep
And I, its permanent fixture now,
Bask and grow
In its dignity*

NEAR NIS PATIALA-147001 PUNJAB (INDIA) Ph. 0175-2321695

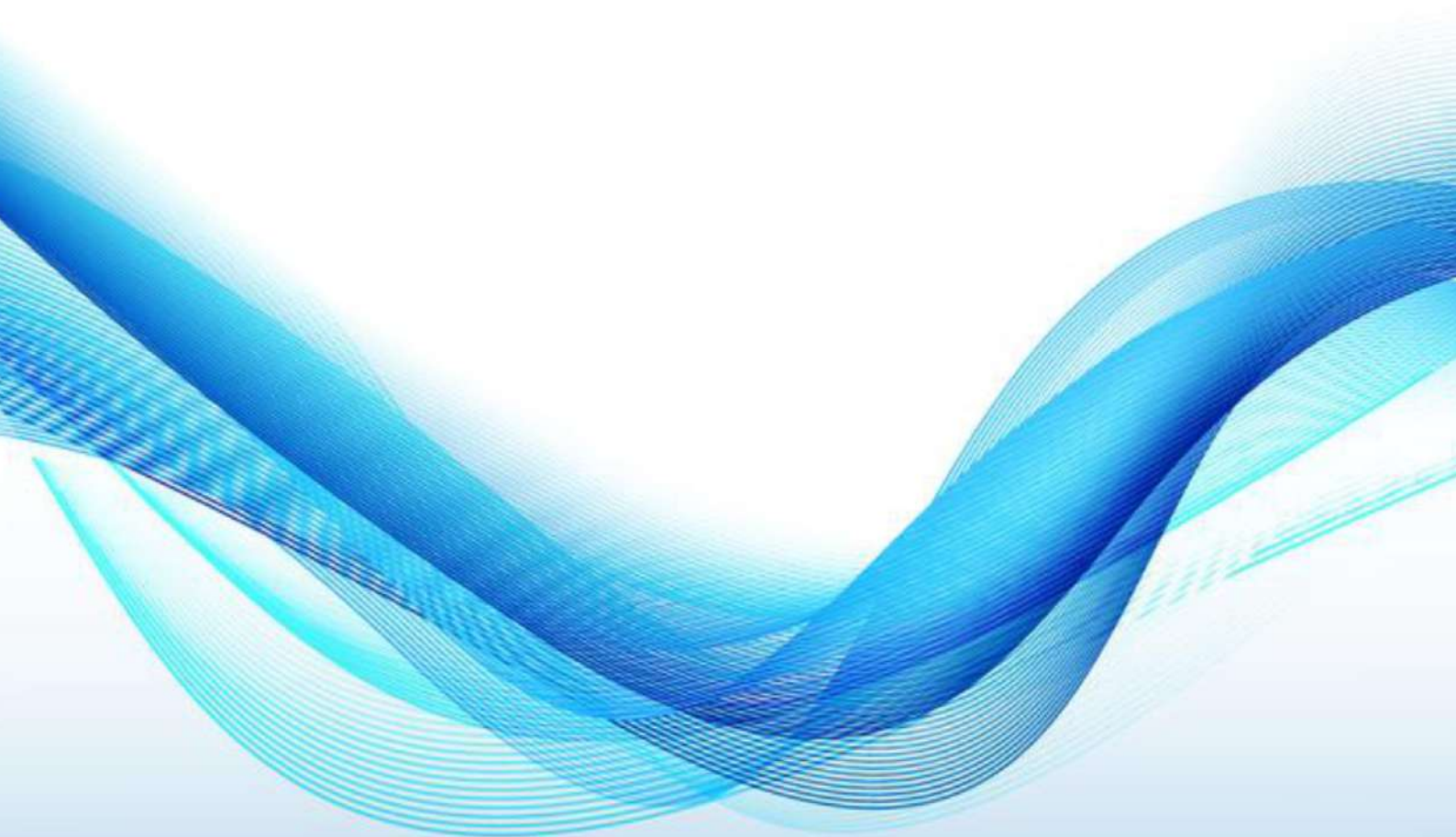
The rich alumni of this college bespeak a lot of its academic excellence as they are spread world over in all walks of life. This college has the privilege of being one of the most ancient government colleges of the Northern region of India. It also has a heritage status, as the foundation stone of this grand institution of learning was laid in 1875 by H.E. Lord Northbrooke, the Viceroy of British India at that point of time. The amazing virtue of this college is that its glory, stature and grandeur have never diminished since its inception and now it has become a brand name among government colleges of India with the highest CGPA-3.86. Presently, Govt. Mohindra College is running 17 postgraduate courses, 15 undergraduate courses along with 5 year integrated B.A. LL.B. and B.Sc. Agriculture.

To choose to have *War Literature* as the theme of the conference is not to celebrate or eulogise war. War has been an evil reality since times immemorial. Inferentially, to talk about war is to talk about peace. Twenty first century may not be witnessing the 'wars' that were being fought in the battlegrounds, but we are witnessing a virtual war for power, hegemony, war of ideologies, war between sexes, racist wars, political wars, wars for supremacy-the conflict is endless.

Captain Amarinder Singh's latest book "*Saragarhi And The Defence Of The Samana Forts*" published in 2017 culminated in conjuring the idea of organizing the conference on war theme. The book unfolds the saga of unsurpassable sacrifice of 21 soldiers for the protection of Samana Forts, an incident that had hardly any mention in the history of Punjab. The pain and the trauma associated with the real war has received very less critical attention despite the fact that there is a lot of literature on war. Hence the focus of the present conference is going to be on the devastating effects of war on mind, world economy, psyche and also behaviour. It is an effort to sensitize the people, the readers and also the audience about the sacrifice of the unsung heroes, the unnamed soldiers who faced the battleground with the unflinching sense of duty, honour and fidelity. The topic is challenging and I am sure it would generate a body of innovative research and I feel honoured that I am going to be a part of this unique event.

Sangeeta Handa
(Sangeeta Handa)

Messages



ਕੈ. ਅਮਰਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ
Capt. Amarinder Singh



ਮੁੱਖ ਮੰਤਰੀ, ਪੰਜਾਬ
Chief Minister, Punjab



Message

It is heartening to note that Government Mohindra College, Patiala in collaboration with the International Academic Association of Researchers in Humanities, IT, Engineering & Science (IAARHIES) is organizing an International Conference on 'War Literature: Revisioning across Genres' (ICWLRG-2018) from 16th to 17th November, 2018.

The upcoming international conference will not only keep the buzz of created war experiences by the first Military Literary Festival alive but also take it forward and allow the research enthusiasts to delve deeper into the mental recesses of the brave soldiers posted at war frontlines and that of their family members and others back home in the form of their research papers.

I am confident this conference will prove to be a confluence of intellectuals, academicians, scholars and even students providing them a healthy platform to deliberate and discuss complex issues, to revisit, review and reconstruct some historical facts in the light of emerging testimonies and prepare the further ground for the future scholarly endeavours in this field.

It is also a matter of great pride and honour for Government Mohindra College - a prestigious educational institution in the region, which has set an example by organizing such an international conference on War and War literature for other educational institutions in Punjab to follow and be a college in its own league.

I convey my best wishes to the organizers and participants for the success of international conference.

(Amarinder Singh)

Chandigarh,
20th October, 2018

Preneet Kaur
*Former Minister of State, Department of External Affairs,
Government of India*

Message



Government Mohindra College, Patiala is a nursery of great scholars, sportspersons, jurists, bureaucrats and lots of other disciplines since its foundation in 1875. I have a strong bond and special regard for this prestigious institution of learning. I am indeed very elated to know that the college is going to hold a joint International Conference on War Literature: Revisioning Across Genres (ICWLRG - 2018) in collaboration with another prestigious organisation - The International Academic Association of Researches in Humanities, IT, Engineering & Science (IAARHIES). The theme of the conference happens to be of my personal choice and taste because of my own association with the family of the great war veterans and scholars.

I convey my best wishes to the organisers and all the people and scholars associated with the event.

Preneet Kaur
(Preneet Kaur)

Sanjeev Sharma (Bittu)
MAYOR
Municipal Corporation, Patiala



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Fax: 0175-2213246
Mob.: 98159-13100
E-mail: mcmayorpatiala@gmail.com

Date...29-10-2018...

D.O. No. May/PA/2018/18...

Message

The great news of a Joint international Conference on War Literature: Revisioning Across Genres to be jointly organized by Government Mohindra College, Patiala and IAARHIES on 16-17 November, 2018 in college campus is a personal honour for city Patiala and the state Punjab.

I being an alumnus of this great institution feel a kind of personal happiness and joy to know about the holding of this conference.

I on the behalf of Municipal Corporation, Patiala extend my best wishes and fullest support for this event and its grand success.


Mayor,
Municipal Corporation,
Patiala.

S.K. SANDHU, IAS
Additional Chief Secretary

Phone : +91-172-2741237
Fax : +91-172-2746489



Department of Higher Education
& Languages Punjab.
Chandigarh - 160001

ਉਚੇਰੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ

D.O. No. SECY/ACSHE/2018/149

Dated :16/10/2018.....

Message

It is indeed a matter of immense pleasure and pride that Government Mohindra College, Patiala in collaboration with IAARHIES (Governed by the Society for Academic Research) is organising an International Conference on War Literature: Revisioning across Genres (ICWLRG - 2018) on 16-17th November, 2018.

Punjab being a border state has faced a number of wars since very old times. So it becomes a matter of pertinent importance to hold such a conference in the state of Punjab. I am sure of its great success and feel pleasure to convey my best wishes to Principal, Government Mohindra College, Patiala, staff of the college and the joint organisers IAARHIES.


S K Sandhu

**Office: The Director Public Instructions (Colleges), Government of Punjab,
Chandigarh**

Message



Govt. Mohindra College, the largest and oldest college of Punjab, Patiala is organizing an International Conference on War Literature: A Revisioning across the Genres on 16-17 November, 2018 in collaboration with IAARHIES. I am personally of the view that this venture gives a special honour to the Department of Higher Education, Punjab and provides a platform to the whole academic fraternity to discuss and deliberate on the above mentioned topic.

I am equally grateful to the joint organizers IAARHIES for joining hands with the college to organise an International Conference on a theme of utmost importance for society.

I convey my best wishes to the joint organisers and wish great luck to all the participants and scholars.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a stylized 'G' and 'S' with an arrow pointing upwards and to the right.

Gurlovleen Singh Sidhu (IAS)
Director Public Instructions (Colleges),
Government of Punjab,
Chandigarh

ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਬੀ. ਐਸ. ਘੁਮਣ
ਵਾਈਸ ਚਾਂਸਲਰ
Prof. B. S. GHUMAN
Vice Chancellor



ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਪਟਿਆਲਾ
Punjabi University, Patiala

Message

It is a matter of great honour to know that Government Mohindra College, Patiala the oldest and a premier college of Punjabi University is organising an International Conference on the **War Literature: Revisioning Across Genres (ICWLRG-2018)** in collaboration with The International Academic Association of Researches in Humanities, IT, Engineering & Science on 16-17 November, 2018. This academic endeavour on the part of the organisers is indeed a highly commendable initiative. I am confident that the scholars and participants from all over the world would reap the benefits of the International Conference and the outcome of the Conference shall open the new frontiers of knowledge in the field of War Literature.

I extend my best wishes for a grand success of the International Conference.

B.S. Ghuman
(B.S. Ghuman)



(Off.) 0175-2286418, 3046001 (Resi.) 2282478, 3046005 ☎ 0175-2286682 ✉ vc@pbi.ac.in



SRI GURU GRANTH SAHIB WORLD UNIVERSITY

FATEHGARH SAHIB-140406 (PUNJAB), INDIA

ESTABLISHED BY PUNJAB STATE ACT 20/2008 & APPROVED UNDER SECTION 2(F) OF U.G.C. ACT, 1956

Prof (Dr.) Sukhdarshan Singh Khehra
Vice-Chancellor

October 31, 2018



Message

It is a matter of great pleasure for me to know that Govt. Mohindra College Patiala, which is one of the oldest and premier institutions of higher learning in the entire country, is organizing an **International Conference on War Literature: Revisioning Across Genres** in collaboration with International Academic Association of Researchers in Humanities on 16-17 November, 2018.

Wars impact us in many ways. From a legal point of view, the conduct of wars throws up issue of relevance and compliance of International Covenants, Treaties and Human Rights. With war clouds looming on the horizon in many parts of the world, debating war writing assumes great importance. I hope that the deliberations at the genre blurring, interdisciplinary Conference by scholars of eminence drawn from different fields of study will lead to some serious revisioning and rethinking of several aspects of war and war writings.

I extend my best wishes to the organizer for the success of the Conference.

(Sukhdarshan Singh Khehra)



OHIO
UNIVERSITY



Amritjit Singh
Langston Hughes Professor of English
& African American Studies

Message

I greet and congratulate my colleagues at the Government Mahendra College on organizing a major War Literature Conference ranging over all of world literature, on November 16-17, 2018. War Literature in multiple genres understandably examines issues of political conflict, power struggle, destruction of human life, and alienation. But books such as Leo Tolstoy's *War and Peace* (1869); Stephen Crane's *The Red Badge of Courage* (1895); Bertolt Brecht's *Mother Courage* (1939); Norman Mailer's *The Naked and the Dead* (1958) & *The Armies of the Night* (1968); Joseph Heller's *Catch-22* (1961); and John Oliver Killens's *And Then We Heard the Thunder* (1963) also shed light on identity, manhood, nature, gender, caste and class, nationalism, love and hate, corruption, bureaucratic absurdity, realism and idealism, and much more—subjects that concern us at all times in our daily human lives. As South Asians, we must also wonder why we still do not have adequate representation in fiction and film of the huge sacrifices made by Indians in World War I and World War II.

I wish the Conference great success.

Sd/-
Amritjit Singh



SRI GURU GRANTH SAHIB WORLD UNIVERSITY

FATEHGARH SAHIB-140406 (PUNJAB), INDIA

ESTABLISHED BY PUNJAB STATE ACT 20/2008 & APPROVED UNDER SECTION 2(f) OF U.G.C. ACT, 1956

Dr. Swaraj Raj
Prof. and Head, Department of English
Dean, Faculty of Languages.



It gives me immense pleasure to know that my alma mater, Govt. Mohindra College, Patiala is organizing a two day International Conference on **War Literature: Revisioning Across Genres** on 16th and 17th November, 2018 in collaboration with IAARHIES.

Govt. Mohindra College, Patiala, one of the oldest institutions of higher learning in the country, has always played a stellar role in dissemination and creation of knowledge. I am fortunate to have been a part of this great institution for thirty years, first as a student and then as a teacher. An architectural marvel, Mohindra College tends to dwarf, physically and educationally most other institutions of higher learning in this part of our country. Getting the highest grade in the country – 3.86 – from the NAAC in 2015 is a testimony to the tall stature of the College. It is also a just reward for the efforts put in by the College faculty over long years and also a result of the incredible achievements by the College students in all walks of life: It would not be an exaggeration to say that the list of the College alumni reads like the who's who of academic, sports, political, administrative, and corporate world of our country.

Seminars and conferences are programmes which strengthen the academic base of an institution of learning. I am sure Mohindra College will benefit greatly from the present Conference, especially because of its transdisciplinary nature. As it is, the world is passing through difficult times with ethnic, religious and racial strife in several parts of the world exposing the fragility of the peace we have achieved after multiple negotiations, talks and treaties. I am hopeful that the deliberations by accomplished academicians drawn from several disciplines will focus on various aspects of war literature which will help in clarifying many issues related to the conduct of wars and their representation in literary texts and historical documents. These deliberations will benefit young scholars and students in how to read texts and write about them.

While congratulating the College Principal Dr. Sangeeta Handa and the organizers for holding this Conference, I extend my best wishes for the success of this endeavour.

Swaraj Raj
(Swaraj Raj)



© 2222189

Principal, Govt. College for Girls, Patiala

No. SPL-1/2018

Dated 06-11-18

Dr. Chirnjive Kaur
Principal,
Govt. College for Girls,
Patiala.



MESSAGE

War has been a part of our lives down the ages. Looking at the annals of history, we see that war has had an all permeating influence on our societies and cultures. Devastation and turmoil wrought by war is suitably reflected in literature. And literatures of the world are replete with allusions to the war and its consequences. I congratulate Mohindra College and the organizers of this International conference for initiating this deliberation on the issues of war which is all the more relevant today. The present day societies caught up in the throes of war, beckon our attention towards the need for world peace. I especially appreciate this suggestion to also highlight and honour the valour and the contribution of the hitherto unsung Indian soldiers.

My best wishes for the success of the conference.

CKaur
6/10/18



ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਬਿਕਰਮ (ਪੋਸਟ ਗਰੈਜੂਏਟ) ਕਾਲਜ ਆਫ ਕਾਮਰਸ, ਪਟਿਆਲਾ
Govt. Bikram (P.G.) College of Commerce, Patiala-147001

ਨੈਕ ਅਕੈਡਿਟਡ 'ਬੀ++'

ਨੰ: Sfl./2018

ਮਿਤੀ: 10-11-2018



Dear Sangeeta Handa

I sincerely appreciate the initiative taken by IAARHIES & Government Mohindra College, Patiala, Punjab for holding a Joint International Conference on War Literature: Revisioning across Genres – ICWLRG – 2018. I, on behalf of my Institution, extend my warm wishes for the success of this great event.

Regards

H.Kaur
(Harminder Kaur)

ਫੋਨ : 0175-2220493 ਫੈਕਸ : 0175-2307797

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gbcpatiala@gmail.com



ਗੋ. ਕਾਲਜ ਆਫ਼ ਐਜੂਕੇਸ਼ਨ, ਪਟਿਆਲਾ-147001
GOVT. COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, PATIALA-147001

(NAAC Re-Accredited Under Cycle II-B Grade)

Phone : 0175-2217587

Fax : 0175-2302002

No..... 2382

Dated..... 15/11/18



I extend my best wishes for the International Conference on War Literature : Revisioning Across Genres(ICWLRG-2018) that is being held at your College on 16-17 November 2018.

Yours is one of the oldest and pioneering institutes in the field of education in the state. Initiatives such as these will go a long way in providing a wholesome and an unbiased outlook to our coming generations. It will help to shape our future society and move towards a peaceful tomorrow.

We need to build tolerance and a sense of stability amongst our students. They need to have an understanding of the history, the bygone era and help build a sense of belongingness and link with their culture.

Wishing you the very best for a successful event,

Warm regards

Mrs Rajkumari

Principal
Govt. College of Education
Patiala



Phone : 0175-2228303

Fax : 0175-2228304

Grams : Physical

Prof. Gursewak Singh Govt. College of Physical Education

PATIALA - 147001

Ref. No.....

Dated.....



MESSAGE

I am happy to know that Government Mohindra College, Patiala is holding an International Conference on War Literature : Revisioning Across Genres (ICWLRG – 2018) in collaboration with IAARHIES (Governed by the Society for Academic Research) on 16-17 November, 2018 in the college campus. This college being the oldest and largest college of Punjab has done an excellent work in promoting higher education in the region. Being the top ranked college in India by NAAC – Cycle II this college has justified its position by holding such a mega event.

I extend my heartiest wishes to the Principal, staff and the joint organizers IAARHIES for a grand success.

Simrat Kaur

Principal

P.G.S. Govt. College of

Physical Education, Patiala



MULTANI MAL
MODI
COLLEGE
PATIALA

Phone : 0175-2214108, 2212049
Fax : 0175-2305853
www.modicollege.com
E-mail : principal@modicollege.com

Re-accredited by NAAC with Grade 'A' and CGPA of 3.26

College with Potential for Excellence - status conferred by the UGC

Ref No.....

Dated...30/10/18.....



I came to know about the **International Conference on War Literature: Revisioning Across the Genres** scheduled for 16-17 Nov., 2018 by The International Academic Association of Researchers in Humanities, IT, Engineering & Science at Govt. Mohindra College, Patiala. I appreciate the choice of theme of the conference. I congratulate the organizers for this invitation and wish the success of the conference. I hope the recommendations / publications emerged out of the conference will help to make the society more civic and sensitive to the war issues and aftermath.

Regards,

Dr. Khushvinder Kumar
Principal

From the Desk of Bharat Parmar

B. Tech. IIT Varanasi
MBA, IIM Lucknow
Director, Eduvisors
Director, Indus World School
K 2/1, DLF Phase 2
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MESSAGE

It is a matter of great pleasure to learn about the “**Joint International Conference on War Literature: Revisioning Across Genres (ICWLRG - 2018)**” organised jointly by the Government Mohindra College, Patiala, Punjab, India and IAARHIES (The International Academic Association of Researchers in Humanities, IT, Engineering & Science) at Patiala on 16 - 17 Nov 2018.

It is a matter of pride that such a meaningful and relevant conference is being organised and various intellectuals, academicians, and subject matter experts will come under one roof to deliberate upon issues pertinent to development of not just the academia but also our society.

I am hopeful that the discussions, debates and deliberations over the period of two days will result in enriched and useful outcomes for several sections of our society.

I would like to compliment the organizers of the conference to have chosen the topic of **War Literature: Revisioning Across Genres**, which aligns with the vision of IAARHIES - “*To bring in attitudinal changes towards researches taking place in various fields of higher education through multi-disciplinary approach*” and is a relevant topic from the perspective of evolution of higher education in the current times.

I am confident that each participant of the conference will be fully immersed in the knowledge and insights shared during the two days of the conference and will leave the conference as an enriched individual.

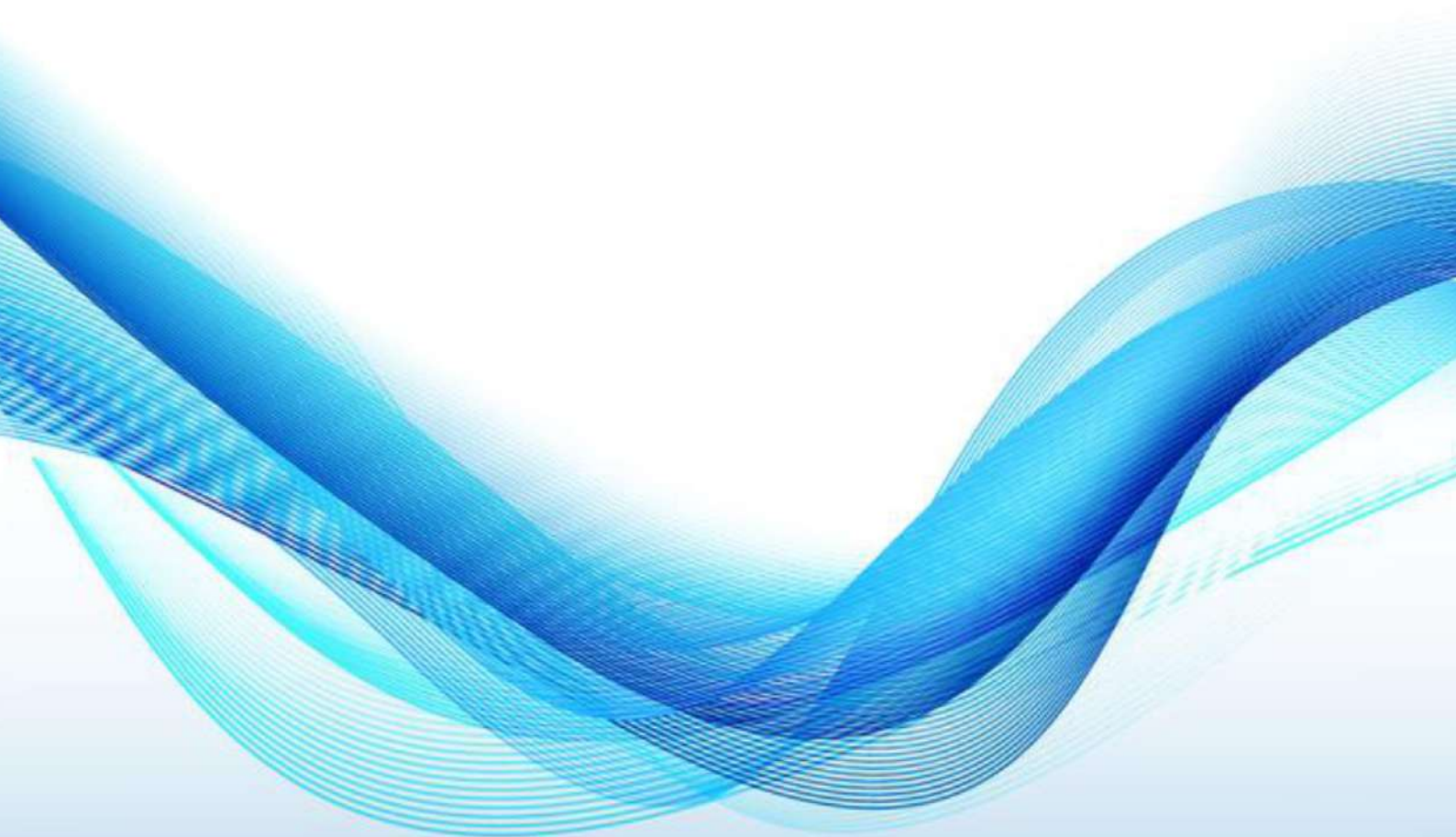
I wish the organizers best wishes for making the conference a grand success.



Bharat Parmar

Member – Governing Council, Indus World Schools

Conference Agenda & Committees



CONFERENCE AGENDA

International Conference on War Literature: Revisioning Across Genres (ICWLRG-2018)

Dates: 16-17 November, 2018 Time: 9.:30 AM

Venue: Govt. Mohindra College, Patiala

Day - I, Friday, 16 November, 2018

TOPIC	TIME	SPEAKERS/ CHAIRS
Registration of Participants	9.30-11.00	By IAARHIES Team
Welcome Address	11.00-11.05	Prof. Sangeeta Handa
About IAARHIES & Objectives of the Seminar	11.05-11.10	Prof. Neelam Raisinghani
Key Note Address	11.10-11.30	Prof. Usha Bande
Address by the Chief Guest	11.30-11.45	Mr. Gurloveen Singh, IAS
Presidential Address	11.45-12.00	Prof. Bandit Aroman
Vote of Thanks	12.00-12.05	Prof. Rajinder Kaur Aneja
Tea Break 12.05-12.25		
Panel Discussion: Hall	12.30-2.00	Chair: Prof. Manjit Inder Singh Moderator: Prof. Neelam Raisinghani Panelists: Prof. Jaspreet Mander Prof. Anju Suri Prof. S M Verma Prof. Swaraj Raj Prof. Sangeeta Handa
Lunch Break 2.00-2.30		
Technical Session-I (Room -1)	2.30-4.30	Prof. Tejinder Kaur
Technical Session-II(Room-2)	2.30-4.30	Mr. Jagmohan Singh
Technical Session-III (Room-3)	2.30-4.30	Dr. Sonu Shiva
Technical Session-IV(Room-4)	2.30-4.30	Dr. Harpreet Kaur
Technical Session-V(Room-5)	2.30-4.30	Prof. Arvind Khanna
Technical Session-VI (Room-6)	2.30-4.30	Prof. Jagroop Kaur
Tea 4.30-5.00		

Day-II, Saturday, 17 November, 2018

TOPIC	TIME	CHAIR
Technical Session -I (Room-1)	10.00-12.00	Prof. Swaraj Raj
Technical Session -II (Room-1)	12.00-2.00	Prof. Rupinder Kaur
Technical Session-III (Room-2)	10.00-11.30	Dr. Mamta Sharma
Technical Session IV (Room-2)	12.00-2.00	Prof. Rajinder Kaur Aneja
Technical Session V (Room-3)	10.00-11.30	Dr. Gitanjali Chatterjee
Technical Session VI (Room-3)	12.00-2.00	Dr. Jaspal Kaur
Technical Session VII (Room-4)	10.00-11.30	Prof. Mandeep Singh Bajwa
Technical Session VIII (Room-4)	12.00-2.00	Prof. Kamal Kinger
Technical Session IX (Room-5)	10.00-11.30	Prof. Manju Verma
Lunch Break 2.00-3.00		
Valedictory Session 3.00-4.00		
Welcome Address	3.00-3.10	Prof. Sangeeta Handa
About the Seminar	3.10-3.20	Prof. Neelam Raisinghani IAARHIES
Brief Report Presentation	3.20-3.30	Dr. Hardev Sharma, IAARHIES
Address by the Chief Guest	3.30-3.55	Prof. B S Ghuman, Hon'ble Vice Chancellor, Punjabi University, Patiala
Vote of Thanks	3.55-4.00	Prof. Inderjit Singh Cheema
Tea 4.00		

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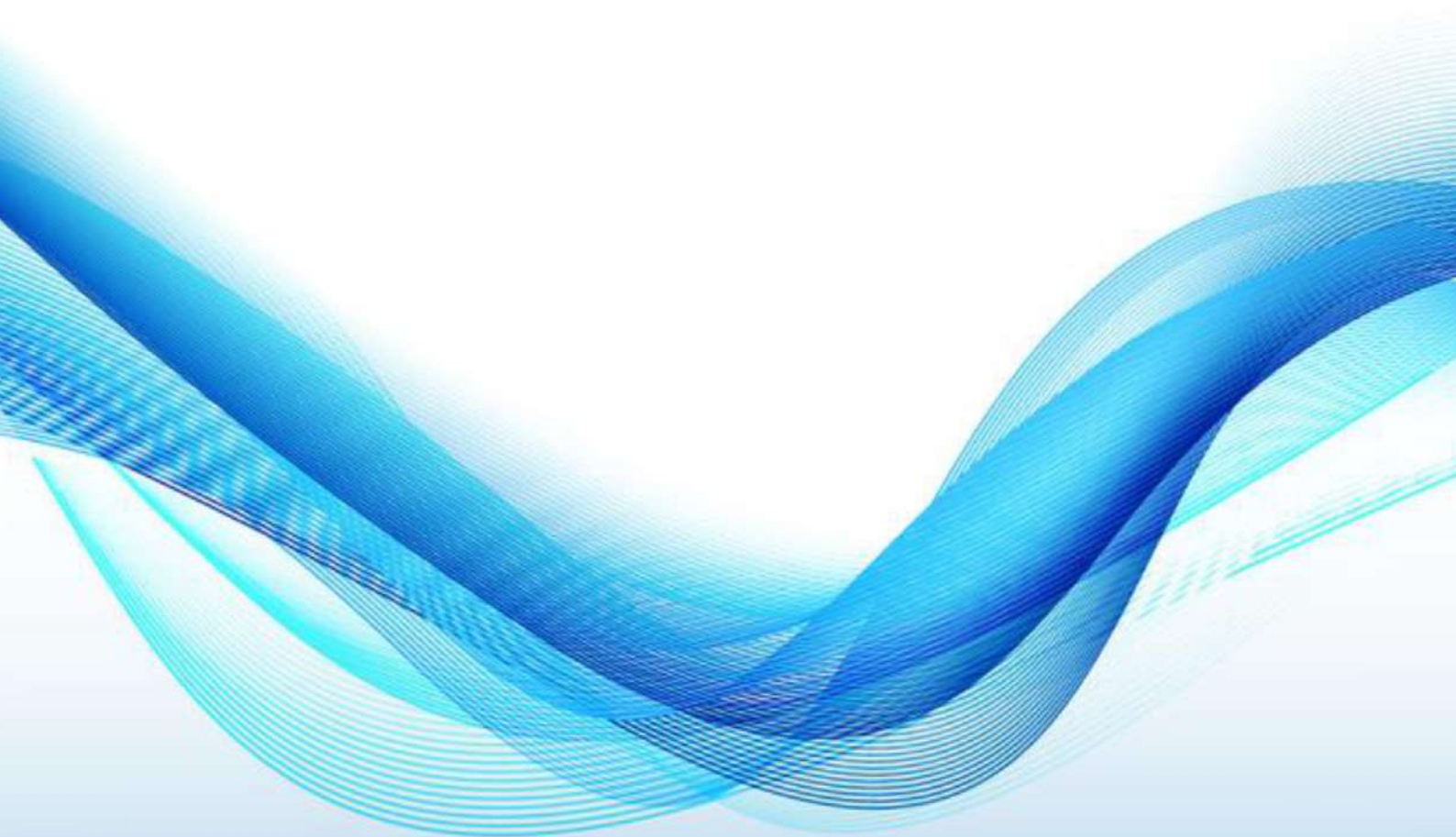
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Key Note & Abstracts



Key Note War Literature: A Re-visioning Across Cultures

Prof. (Dr.) Usha Bande

War and literature have always had close connections. A war is fought on the ground and literature tells the story of that war and its heroes orally or in writing to reiterate community's ideas of manhood and boost their patriotic spirit. All martial races have a plethora of oral literature – stories and tales, songs, ballads, and theatre glorifying great military deeds to keep the collective memory alive as part of the history of a people and set the standard of military conduct of the community. Illiad, Odyssey, the Mahabharata and the Ramayana are the written expressions of that martial code.

The two most popular themes in literature are love and war and as research shows, the theme of war has more literature than the theme of love. Agreed that war record is kept by history and military chronicles but it is the aesthetic form that holds the fancy of the readers as it alters the raw material into poetry, drama, fiction which give aesthetic satisfaction.

Remarkable pieces of war literature were created in the 19th and 20th century: Tolstoy's War and Peace (1869) which considers war as brutal; Margaret Mitchell's Gone with the Wind set against the background of the American Civil War and a vast body of writings from England and other countries. Indian English literature has authors like Manohar Malgonkar, Bhabani Bhattacharya and others writing on our freedom struggle (including the First War of Independence 1857). In recent times resistance literature coming from war-torn zones is attracting attention for the relentless sufferings of the non-combatant population and the tattered childhood of their children.

Women do not go to wars still they have produced powerful war literature. Remember Razia Hussain of Bangladesh, Subhadra Kumari Chauhan of “Khoob Ladi mardani”-fame; and more recently Easterine Kire's Bitter Wormwood, depicting violence and politics in Nagaland?

War is violence -- collective, direct, sanctioned, and sometimes regulated. It never comes alone. Its siblings are terrorism, deceit, revenge and such negative forces that bring destruction, bloodshed, death. But still wars are fought, glorified and written on. Why? The answer is: for quest of power!

Writing War and Trauma: Svetlana Alexievich's *The Unwomanly Face of War*

Prof. (Dr.) Swaraj Raj

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Wars are man-made. They are about killing mindlessly. They lead to psychic numbing of both the perpetrator of the atrocity and the victim of violence. Ripping the veneer of civilization and rationality, they make us confront what Julia Kristeva calls 'the abject'. Whatever be the justification for wars – moral, ethical, economic or military – they lead to massive suffering which horrifies us and silences us. During wars, language is censored and euphemized. War rhetoric is often an exercise in prevarication, dissembling and camouflage. There is a curious paradox here; if violence debases language and causes cessation of verbal communication, then its obverse is also true: "the expansion of discourse through witnessing and storytelling, by this argument, directly corresponds to the cessation and prevention of violence" (James Dawes: *Language of War*).

This paper will explore this paradox through a close reading of Svetlana Alexievich's text *The Unwomanly Face of War*. It is a polyphonic text based on the interviews of women, who had fought in the Second World War. This text differs from the official versions or journalistic reportage of the War which tend to quantify violence in terms of statistics. Svetlana narrates small stories punctuated with significant silences of women whose sufferings do not find any mention in official war narratives. This paper will also look at the very peculiar narrative style of the text, how the existential issues are highlighted and also how recounting and memorializing violence and trauma foregrounds the utter futility and unjustifiability of war.

Recapturing War and Soldier: Captain Amarinder Singh's writings on 'Wars and Military History'

Prof. (Dr.) Sangeeta Handa
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Abstract : Captain Amarinder Singh, the Chief Minister of Punjab, apart from being a descendent of the royal family of Patiala, Punjab, has also had the privilege of serving the Indian army. In addition to this he is also serving The State of Punjab as its Chief Minister for the second time. It indeed is remarkable that in spite of shouldering such huge responsibilities, he has the talent and passion to write and eulogise the role of soldiers in battlefield. My paper intends to deconstruct the language of war and its deep imprints on the mind of its writer, who despite having left army almost 57 years back, has the ability to recapture experience of war in his books on military history and war experiences. The works undertaken for this paper are **Lest We Forget, Honour and Fidelity, A Ridge too Far, The Last Sunset, Saragarhi And The Defence Of The Samana Forts.**

Almost all his works deal with the experiences of war and my paper intends to read them as a literary piece not merely as works on military history.

The Role of Destiny and Karma in Mahabharata

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What is more important: destiny or karma is a perennial problem. All ethical and moral injunctions postulate the existence of free will. But how and to what extent human will is free is a debatable issue. How far our actions and their outcome depend upon our will and on other extraneous factors beyond our control is a question dealt differently by different traditions and philosophies. Here, an attempt will be made to see this problem in the light of Mahabharata. Mahabharata is a vast text, where different viewpoints are taken at different places.

It is said that though war was taking place between the two armies of Kaurvas and Pandavas, it was Lord Krishna who was the real agent of all the events. In chapter 11 of Bhagwad Gita, Arjuna sees within Krishna Vishwa-rupa the warriors assembled at Kurukshetra being destroyed by the Lord himself and so Arjuna is not the true slayer of his foes, their pre-ordained times has come and he is but an instrument in the action of time.

Taking a deterministic position, Lord Krishna in verse 33 of chapter III of Bhagwad Gita says, "even a wise man acts according to his disposition, beings follow (their) nature; what can restraint do?"

He emphasized this point further in verse 59 and 60 of chapter XVIII. He says, "That, indulging in self-conceit you think, 'I will not fight'-vain is this resolve of yours. Your nature will compel you (to fight). Son of Kunti, what you out of delusion do not wish to do, you shall do in spite of yourself, fettered by your own duty born of your nature."

But in Mahabharata itself, we have examples where people have overcome their natural dispositions like Drona, Kripa, Ashwastama and many more overcome their Bharamana Dharma and took up Kshatriya dharma of fighting. The story of Gautami told in the opening chapter of Anushasana Parva is a reassertion of the doctrine of karma, revealing that present is the result of sins performed in the previous life. So destiny is not blind force but is shaped by the previous acts of an individual.

In Udyoga Parva, Sanjaya refutes his master's claim that disaster has happened due to destiny, stating that one whose misconduct brings disaster can blame neither destiny nor time for his plight

In chapter 6 of Anushashana Parva, Yudhishtra asks bhishma, which is more significant, destiny or human endeavor. In reply, Bhishma tells of a conversation between Brahma and Vashista on the same subject. Destiny and endeavor are like field and seeds planted in it; a field may be ploughed but without seed no crop can grow and similarly without exertion there can be no success through destiny alone. In the next verse, the metaphor is reversed and it is stated that efforts are the field and destiny is seeds, working interactively to produce results.

The Voices of Silence: A Reminiscence of the 'Private Memories' Through Partition Fiction

Prof. (Dr.) Arvind Khanna
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*And prayer is more
Than an order of words, the conscious occupation
of the praying mind, or the sound of the voice praying (T. S. Eliot, Little Gidding)*

The prayer loses its real denotation when the politics of religious identity plays havoc with the lives of the ordinary people. Within a short span of the Indian subcontinent's violent vivisection, the summer of 1947 witnessed the dilemma, anguish and pain of the people who were forced to leave their 'homes of centuries' for 'new homes' in an alien, hostile, and an unwelcoming land. Ambiguities manifested within the natives thus created problematic identities of the uprooted and more so in the case of the 'Second Sex'. The collective and brutal crimes against women justifying the Foucauldian notion of use of power to "objectives subjects", evolved from a patriarchal social setting where the rape of women became a war tactic to perforate into the antagonist's group's defence hence humiliating and consequently dominating it. The defilement of a woman's purity led to the dishonouring of the 'other' community and hence the 'other' nation. The Recovery and Restoration Act of 1949 further aggravated the weaker sex's hellish existence through segregation and ultimately 'social death'. The question arises: Is this freedom? Almost seven decades have passed, but the memories of the lost homes, the disfigured and dishonoured identities still persist silently in the hearts and minds of the people. The trauma (a recurrent term used in the context of partition) still dwells in the lives of the people who had witnessed the despoliation or had heard about it through the mutilated voices of their elders. The ambers of this trauma can be seen in the genre of 'Partition Literature' where the creative writers, since 1950's, have been trying to recover these mutilated and subdued voices which in Bakhtinian sense are encoded in a manner to highlight both the complexity of the 'historical' as well as the 'ideological'. The present paper makes an attempt to analyze the multiple voices emerging from the original as well as translated works of both Indian and Diasporic writers viz. Khushwant Singh, Chaman Nahal, Bhisham Sahani, S. H. Manto, Amitav Ghosh, Bapsi Sidhwa, Amrita Pritam, Krishna Sobti, Shauna Singh Baldwin and others.

Martial Code in Cactus Country

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Abstract: *Cactus Country* is a sixth novel written by Manohar Malgonkar. The author has served Indian Army during World War – II, hence like *Distant Drums*, this novel too deals with army background depicting the campaign undertaken by Pakistan in Bangladesh (then East Pakistan). The work is deeply rooted by the martial code which is the honour, duty, responsibility and service of an army officer towards his country. The protagonist, Aslam Chisti, is a twenty- four years young army officer. He is a man of moral values who never prefers to indulge in any wrong deed. His father holds a higher rank in Pakistan so he is somewhat overprotected. Moreover even he considers it to be his prime duty to not to let down his father. Though the military operations deeply affects him but he never became brutal. Even when his men were rejoicing on capturing a sleeping man he never ever wanted to narrate the incident to anyone. In such adverse conditions to he never loses the meaning of life. He is always standing upright to protect his military honour, but towards the end he gets influenced by Brigadier Pirzada and instead of being a war prisoner he flees to take refuge in India at his maternal uncle Ganga Singh's house. He escapes for his security but he felt unsafe in that safe atmosphere too. The novel shows many incidents of violence and bloodshed with war terminology.

From the Qualia of Pain to Obscured Aggressive Silence: Women in Selected Texts of War Literature

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Freedom of India was accompanied by loads of traumatic loss. Studies of Partition often focus on the regional – urban or national displacements. Here I intend to explore Partition literature, due to one major reason, i.e., Partition was a beginning of a mental warfare between India and Pakistan. We are carrying in our hearts the footprints of animosity against Pakistan. The war that started just after Independence is still continuing in our hearts and minds. Needless to say that many lives were also lost during last few years on the borders. One of its own kind of war which is unending and in fact, we feel proud of sustenance of this war when it comes to cricket! We enjoy the animosity and have a sense of victory if India wins. Isn't it a war that is under the current? We celebrate their defeat with crackers. We do not celebrate our victory over any country as we do when our Indian cricket team wins over Pakistan. Yes, still the war is on! In the second direction, this study explores the feminist and diasporic identities of women and the ethnic minorities in India.

The Politics of War and, Disintegration in Kashmir: A Survey of Short Stories of Akhtar Mohiuddin

Sunil Kamal

Abstract: Kashmir is the most militarised zone in the world. Kashmiris have been living in 'everyday war-like situation', although this is an undeclared war. In recent decade there has been a flux in writings on Kashmir in myriad of attitudes and genres. My current paper is based on Short Stories of Akhtar Mohiuddin (2015) translated by Syed Taffazull Hussain. Akhtar Mohiuddin is a celebrated Kashmiri writer awarded with Padmashree and, Sahitya academy Award. He is known for expressing the voices of common folks through his writings. In Hussain's own words, “the stories in the book record the events in Kashmir at crucial points in the checkered history in their state...” These stories map the trajectory of violence; nature of war and its shifts; and, its repercussions and yields.

The paper will focus on how the wide spectrum of violence in Kashmir is delineated in the stories. It will explore political as well as military realms of the war and violence that has led to a breach of human life and trust. It further goes on to explain how war is fought at the cost of dignity of the individuals which yields nothing but counter violence and hatred. The paper is a historical survey of war in Kashmir through the stories and its impact on human life.

Note: The paper is entirely based on the analysis of the text and does not mean to provoke any controversy by commentary that can be seen in isolation from the text.

South Asia: War and Violence

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Abstract: The study of South Asia: War and Violence focuses on the factors of war and violence after the incidents of 9/11. In the modern day, many proxy wars are increasing and there are potential to begin the third world war. In order to understand the facts of war and violence and its development, is needed to understand the circumstances of regional problem that facing a major threat specially the war on terror, where the groups of radical play a vital role to achieve its political and religious agenda. The involvement by the U.S. plays serious of anti – terrorism and targeted mostly in South Asia. The study also attempted to explain the factors of war and violence in South Asia, including the agenda of war, the cause of religion and extremism, the territory disputes and nationalism. Therefore, the study would be determining the factors of war and violence in order to propose the paper recommendation for reducing the violence in the region and promote peace in South Asia.

Key Words: War, Violence, South Asia, dispute, region etc.

Post-war alienation and estrangement in Kazuo Ishiguro's *A Pale View of Hills*

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The world wars have brought a lot of physical destruction along with crisis in all spheres of human life. But what it left is far more horrifying and devastating—the crisis it created in the minds of people and the subsequent alienation of individuals from the society. The World War II is the worst nightmare come true. The crisis after the World War II was psychological as much as economic.

Kazuo Ishiguro's novel *A Pale View of Hills* begins with a Japanese woman living in England and brooding over the recent suicide of her elder daughter, Keiko recalls her past which takes the narration back to the backdrop of World War II devastated Nagasaki. The narrator, Etsuko leads a peaceful life with her husband, Jiro who works in a firm in a newly erected apartment in Nagasaki. She stays back at home awaiting the birth of their first child, Keiko and while leading a solitary time she befriends a widowed and impoverished woman, Sachiko and her neglected daughter, Mariko. Sachiko seems to be in love with an American soldier whom she persuades to take her and Mariko to America in search of a better future there. The book focuses on the lives of the different characters in a post-war devastated backdrop. The old adhere to their principles of loyalty to the old standards shown through the character of Ogata San, Etsuko's father-in-law. While the younger generation with people like Jiro and Shigeo Matsuda prefer to move on and embrace the globalisation imparted by nations like America and do not hesitate to criticise the shortcomings of the old standards that they consider are responsible for the present fate of Japan in the World War II. Sachiko also belongs to the latter lot who dreams of settling in America. Through the narrator's description of Sachiko and Mariko and herself and her confession regarding the blotting of memory we understand that her narration of the memories is not reliable enough. Towards the closure of the book it becomes clear that Etsuko has deliberately deluded us in believing that Sachiko and Mariko were others, altogether different real people since they are actually the characters created by the narrator herself and bear resemblances to herself and her daughter, Keiko.

The paper aims to show that it was in the aftermath of war that Etsuko lost her husband and all other prospects that led to her socio-economic crisis and estrangement of both herself and her daughter from each other and from themselves. She turned to the American soldier/British journalist, the devastator of Japan. The hallucination of Sachiko and Mariko refer to the horrifying images of war and its effects. Etsuko's self-deception in creating the images of Sachiko and Mariko are enough to assume the alienation of self that war has brought. The macabre yet pathetic tale of parent-child relationship shows that far more than physical destruction war brings is the psychological impression it leaves—which either leads to leaving of one's own country and the past by deceiving the self as represented by Etsuko or may result in killing oneself literally (Keiko being an example) in order to escape the devastating past.

Key-words: War, estrangement, alienation, self-deception, self-other.

Bapis Sidhwa's *Ice-Candy Man*: War against women during partition

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Ice-Candy Man is a realistic narrative set in Lahore. The story throws light on the violence which occurred during the time of partition. The sub-continent turned into a diabolical region in August, 1947, when British announced the division into India and Pakistan. This resulted in massive and violent migration of the people across border. In any upheaval when sectarian passions are aroused or violence reigns supreme whether it is caste or communal violence, women often become the worst victims of rival groups. *Ice-Candy Man* features women's shared experiences of victimization. The novel foregrounds women's consciousness as they are affected by political battles. Sidhwa represents a series of female characters who survived in a chaotic time of 1947 in India which can be registered as a period of worst religious riots in the history of human kind. The present paper highlights emotional turmoil, individual weakness, and barbarities of communal riots inflicted on women.

Materialist Dialectics vis-a-vis the Estrangement Effect in Bertolt Brecht's Mother Courage and her Children

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Brecht championed the art of distancing the reader/ spectator/ audience from the lives of his characters and happenings in his plays. His point of view stemmed from a philosophical system that defies Aristotelian logic of “imitation”. An unnatural representation of characters and a disunity in the narrative were the means to produce this so called “alienation effect”. A major example of Brechtian Epic Theatre is his play, *Mother Courage and Her Children*. His mission was to not present the play as cathartic. Depiction of little people trying to make big profits during war time projects the effect of the play far from being tragic. Indeed, *Mother Courage* is successful in creating an anti-tragic response. The episodic scenes, prioritisation of commodities over her son's life by *Mother Courage*, a set of summaries presented before each scene, songs interrupting play's action to focus on theme, comment making, are some of the devices that produce the estrangement effect as conceptualised by Brecht. This effect, otherwise, largely rests on the acting capabilities of actors performing roles delineated by Brecht for his epic theatre.

The anti-naturalistic performances by actors on stage make *Mother Courage's* scenes look as alien as a photograph printed in a newspaper, of a far-off incident. Thus, in keeping with Brechtian rules, *Mother Courage* appeals more to the spectators' reason than to their feelings. This is how it topples over the rules of mimesis and catharsis of Aristotelian drama.

Key words: Dialectic materialism, Estrangement effect, Epic Theatre

War Propaganda: Rituals and Symbols in 'Texts'

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No one can miss the drama at the Wagah border . It is a grand theatrical spectacle that reminds the audience of the sustained conflict between two regimes of power. For the ceremony suggests that performance may well be a continuation of war and conflict by other means. This spectacle is just one of the many texts in which one can see the varied rituals and symbols used to agitate the masses and build up conflict, which in its extreme state is war.

Another familiar text in which one can perceive such propagandist rituals and symbols is the display of military strength on occasions such as the Republic Day Parade which is an indicator to the world about the readiness of the country to face war. Or the observance of Remembrance days as for example Martyrs Day or more recently, the Surgical Strike Day. Such commemoration days lend legitimacy to an organization and also build loyalties.

The identification of war with ritual is perhaps nowhere more graphic than in the case of Nazism. Hitler himself became an icon: the embodiment of two primary symbols of the Nazi movement, the Swastika armband and the Nazi salute. Howard Brenton, the British playwright shows us how effectively Hitler used rituals and symbols to propagate his ideology and instigate war, in his play *Hitler Dances*.

This paper will seek to explore some of these meta and literary texts to show how a climate of war is induced through the strategic use of rituals and symbols which aim to build solidarity in a community.

War We Fight Everyday: A Critical Study of India's War Within

Rajneesh Chauhan

War and its foster child violence have always thrived upon the deliberate strategy of camouflaged barbarity, destruction, devastation, cynicism and the deep delving inhumanity. Central India, the headquarters of Maoist guerrillas which government of India describes as 'the biggest internal security threat to the country,' also considered as one of the war zones of India, has seen the massive slaughtering not only of its people but also of the cultural and social fabrics. Indeed, the anti-insurgent actions taken by our governments are needed and should be appreciated. Yet, digging deep into the sinister designs brings to light the most brutal incidents of inhumanity, which had been withheld from the public display. This paper is going to analyze Nandini Sundar's non-fictional work, *The Burning Forest: India's War in Bastar* through the prism of new historicism and subalternity in order to bring to notice the destruction, devastation and war like crisis within the nation. This paper shall also explore forgotten, suppressed and unvoiced histories of those whose voices are not only muffled but also annihilated and entirely stamped out. Raiding and burning down village after village, killings of innocent civilians, mass rapes, violent 'grouping' of the natives and the still ongoing conflicts between insurgents and counter-insurgent are the horrific realities of the region. History is replete with the examples that peace shall not be restored through war like policies. In this paper, I propose to explore the theme of violence, moral crisis, powerlessness, consternation, breaking down of the societal textures, troubles of faith and loss in the wake of the horrific warlike situations more than forty percent of our population everyday faces.

Key Words: Anti-insurgent, Subalternity, New Historicism, Marginality, Salwa Judum, Grouping etc.

Effects and Affects: Visual Representation of War

Dr Inderjit Kaur

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Literature, films and media have an extraordinary range of expression. They make us perceive reality through different ways. *Regarding the pain of Others* a book long essay by Susan Sontag examines perception of war by us. Susan Sontag, the American Writer, Anti-War activist and Political thinker not only visited the war-torn Sarajevo during the regional conflict but also staged Samuel Beckett's *Waiting for Godot* in 1993. The present research paper is an effort to analyze and investigate Susan Sontag's claim that Photographs depicting war scenes seem real to the spectators whereas they are 'unreal'. The study aims to investigate the ways photography is influenced by art to incite the viewers. Human being is fascinated with images of suffering and pain. Moreover, the perception of these images differs with culture, sex and nationality. Sontag in her work, *Regarding the Pain of Others* has contended that war imagery is subject to manipulation and interpretation. With the advent of mass media, war images and photos have entered homes, but it is not granted that the complexities of war and horror are being conveyed to the readers and viewers earnestly. The role of photograph is tied to how the work is interpreted. "Images are expected to arrest attention, startle and surprise" as Sontag illustrates it. Supporting her argument with a discussion of Virginia Woolf's *Three Guineas*, where she has examined the reactions to war by men and women differently and concluded with the remark that no "we" should be taken for granted when looking at other people's pain. Why do we read about murder stories or dreadful calamities or shocking sexual abuses? Is it because of our love of mischief or cruelty? The research paper aims to examine the impact and reality of visual representation of war.

A Shroud of Silence: Women in the Partition of 1947

Hina Nandrajog

The partition of India in 1947 saw unprecedented violence unleashed on the people of the 'other' community in what was almost a civil war. Women became collateral damage in this feud where the violation of the women of the other was regarded as a victory. They were abducted, raped, mutilated, killed, or forced to live with their rapists. Their own families preferred to disown them and even kill them to escape the stigma of the violation by the 'enemy'. In recent years a deluge of memoirs, diaries, fictional narratives about the event have been published. Fiction has revealed the ghastly price that women often paid. In memoirs, the tale has usually been told by men, where they have confessed to killing members of the other community and even to killing their own women. The confessional mode of writing has been regarded as not just a cathartic but an empowering tool for women to articulate their suppressed sorrow and rage at the patriarchal code imposed on their un-consenting minds and bodies. However, a strange shroud of silence envelops women narratives in the case of partition violence. Their narratives have largely been tales of reconciliation and adjustment. The paper explores partition violence on women through a reading of writing in English by women writers like Bapsi Sidhwa, Attia Hosain and Shauna Singh Baldwin, with brief glimpses from short fiction in Punjabi as well to see if the Lajwanti of Rajinder Singh Bedi's story will ever find a voice.

Trapped Humans and Disabled language in frenzy of war: A Study in search of home and meaning

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Trapped in the frenzy of war the whole humanity, transfixed at the bewildering catastrophic situation in the wake of wars, is not only unable to join dots and find the foothold on the ever shaky grounds but the overpowering war situations make it distrust the power of long established traditions and other means of existence in their incapacity to hold it safe and secure. The present paper drives home a point that historical reality of immeasurable suffering of soldiers at the war frontlines and that of civilians under the grip of fear for being bombarded and rendered homeless gets further accentuated when the language finds itself helpless and fails to sustain the enormity of this calamity in the literally representations through its alphabets of pain and grief. In order to represent a reality that shatters existing frames of reference, one has to strain against the boundaries of the sayable. The paper shows some of the powerful testimonies of the concentration camps as literary artifices challenging the conventional limits of language, form and genre. This research paper shows civilians on one hand and the language as the creative faculty on the other hand in a stranded state, both in search of home and meaning respectively. Eventually cinema and the responsibility of the readers as a witness to survivors testimony are brought to the rescue of language to redeem it of its incapacity to sustain portray reality in its entirety, just as the nuanced philosophical renderings promise some success to humans in their pursuit to connect the dots of past, present and future on the canvas of life.

Key-words- Catastrophe, frenzy of war, literary representation, implied meanings, language.

Transforming Inner Conflict into Collective Consciousness: Vishal Bharadwaj's Trilogy

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Films and literature belong to different mediums of representing history but have equal ability to present the 'real'. Both the mediums can be used to represent socio cultural dimensions with an insight into historical circumstances. Vishal Bharadwaj converts soliloquies of Hamlet into Kashmir history and culture precisely because of peoples interest in political controversies related to this place. Maqbool in terms of character is a re imagined form of Macbeth. A story of ambition and guilt in a royal family is transformed into Mumbai underworld ; an issue of national concern. It is important to note that the reality, power, ambitions and beliefs in a historical context in another time and other culture can reflect a different view and manifestation in the changed times and changed medium.

This paper attempts to explore how inner conflict of Hamlet is converted to collective consciousness and memory of a place Kashmir where film Haider is located and How the story of ambition, conflict, guilt and choice Macbeth is recreated into Maqbool; dealing with the larger issue of life Mumbai underworld as a maze with no way out. Violence in both the texts and films strikes human psyche and shapes the mindset of the reader or audience.

Understanding the Personality traits of War Veterans' by Narrative analysis of their Personal Experience War stories

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Abstract: The purpose of this study is to describe the war experiences of war veterans and understand their personality traits. The war stories of war veterans of Indo Pakistan wars (1971, 1965) and Kargil war(1999) were investigated with narrative analysis methodology .The personal experience war narratives of the war veterans were described with Mishler (1995) and Labov's (1972) structural model of narrative analysis with emphasis on thematic content and meanings of the personal experiences . The themes that emerged from the inductive analysis were resilience, hardiness and ethos of a soldier. The construct of resilient personality and psychological hardiness were discussed and illustrated in context of military values and ethos of war veterans. The findings revealed that the war veterans are “men of steel” who fought the wars for their country with extraordinary courage and passion larger than life. Their war stories are incredibly motivational and inspirational.

Psychological Impact of War on the Different Individuals in Modern Indian Literature in Translation

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Generally speaking post war effects are widely spread, soldiers as well as civilians suffer in explicable in times of War; women & children also suffer great atrocities and those atrocities cause wide spread trauma; that creates huge emotional and psychological stress. War has been the perennial subject in the human history: be it the Greek war or War of Mahabharata. The survivors of war have a very tough and hard time, as they have to bear the burden of it throughout their lives whether waking or sleeping their lives become virtual night mare for them. It is an undeniable fact that after world war first and second many people suffered immensely, they were mentally disturbed and sought psychiatric treatment; and those who couldn't reconcile committed suicide.

We are well aware of the drastic consequences of war and its impact on the psyche of the concerned person; be it Dharamvir Bharti's "Andha Yug"; Mahesh Dattani's "Final Solutions"; Intezar Hussains, " Basti" and Amrita Pritam's " Pinjar". All these plays & novels depict the sad plight of those individuals whose psyche has been disturbed due to the wars of their times. Even after the war is over, we find to our utter dismay that the time doesn't change for these unfortunate traumatized individuals.

With this perspective an attempt has been made in this paper to analyze the various war stricken from these plays & novels under consideration, how their psyche gets affected by the war and how it causes great upheaval in their personal lives.

Rewriting the narrative of war: a study of Toni Morrison's *Home*

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Black soldiers and war veterans play a key role in a number of Morrison's novels. The violence these character experiences comprises a significant element of Morrison's critique of narrative of national and racial identity in the United States. *Home* is concerned with war, injustice and homecoming. *Home* is a story of 24 years Frank Money, a troubled army vet. He returned from Korea a year earlier with a head full of atrocities. Frank is haunted by memories of brutal warfare in Korea and he is struggling with post-traumatic stress disorder, as a result he faces difficulties in forming an adequate manhood. The novel's most effecting passage involves his mission to rescue his sister Cee. Concept of home in the novel is not so much related to a particular place, but rather to the psychic space where the memory of the self dwells. It would be difficult to understand the torturous road that Frank and Cee have had to travel in the novel without taking into account the kind of prejudice and injustice that they have suffered as children in Lotus, first, and in exile, later. One year after being discharged from the army, Frank is leading a disoriented and mostly empty existence in Seattle, tortured by horrifying flashbacks and gruesome hallucination of his experience in Korea. These characters are representative of new generation, coming of age in the 1950s, who were aware of the traumatic past of most African Americans and will carry on the civil right movement in the 1960s. *Home* is about the possibility of surviving in a shadow of peace. The book closes with the short poem which, again, makes evident the profound transformation that the two main characters have undergone and that, at least momentarily, they have found a place where they can belong together. Through their willingness to confront their past, they find their true home within them in the memories they share.

War and warriors: a review of Saragarhi and the defence of the samana forts a book by captain Amrinder Singh

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This research paper will explore the causes and effects of saragarhi war in reference to extracts from Lt Col John Haughton. It also explores the bravery and how fortress manned by twenty two men of the 36th sikhs, under the command of Havaldar Ishtar singh. Basically war and warriors are corelated to each other. War is a state of armed conflict between states, government, societies and informal paramilitary groups, such as mercenaries, insurgents and militias. It is generally characterized by extreme violence, aggression, destruction and mortality, using regular or irregular military forces. And logically warriors linked with someone engaged in war, a warrior is a fighter or soldier, especially one in former times who was very brave and experienced in fighting as our 22 sikhs who fought saragarhi war bravely, and all twenty two men at saragarhi continued to fight and died rather than surrender. The battle of saragarhi was fought before the *Tirah Campaign* on 12 September 1897 between Sikh soldiers of the British Indian Army and Pashtun Orakzai tribesmen. It occurred in the Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. This research paper will be in reference particularly related to the book 'Saragarhi and the Defence of the samana forts' by Captain Amrinder singh.

Pain of Partition: Communal Violence in Chaman Nahal's Azadi

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Abstract: The term Partition can be associated with terms like hatred, violence, disharmony and a lifelong of traumatic experience. It is one of the most gruesome chapters in the history of India. Before the great divide of 1947, the Hindus and the Muslims lived together cordially. There was no religious tension between the two groups. However, the declaration of Partition flared off barbaric violence across the country. It filled people with enormous hatred so much that they became bloodthirsty for each other. People were forced to leave their indigenous lands and many were rendered homeless.

Chaman Nahal in his novel *Azadi*, holds responsible the English government as well as the greedy politicians for this disastrous cataclysm. The present paper supports Gandhian Ideology views religion as one's personal belief. An attempt has been made in the current paper to disregard religious distinction between people to be responsible for communal riots. Religion is not an underlying cause of communal violence. But, violence lies in the politics driven by vested interests of some political groups.

Keywords: Partition, Religion, Communal Violence, Politician, Partition, Communal Harmony.

Dalit War Against Untouchability in Select Dalit Autobiographies

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Abstract: Untouchability is a complex problem in Indian society. Untouchability is due to Indian caste system's concept of purity and impurity. From many centuries till now in this era of globalization, practice of untouchability is a big problem in Indian society. To fight against this savage practice, there is war like situation in India. This purposed research aims to study Dalits' war against untouchability in Indian society. This dalit war is not literally means to fight with sword, but to fight with pen. Dalit writers begin a war against this inhuman practice of untouchability in India through their writings. These writings are known as Dalit literature. Dalit writers express their anger through genres like novels, poetry, drama, critical essays and autobiographies. But majority of Dalit writers express their feeling of alienation from the society with autobiographies. The present research paper will study about Dalits' background and present situation in casteist Indian society through selected dalit autobiographies like Balbir Madhopuri's *Changiya Rukh: Against the Night*, Om Prakash Valmiki's *Joothan*, and Sharankumar Limbale's *The Outcaste*. The researcher will study these autobiographies as a war against untouchability and how these writers work as soldiers in this war field for their freedom from untouchability.

Impact of war on individuals and communities

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Abstract: War is one of the social problems that the global society is facing today. This paper is committed to explore the ramifications of impact of war on individuals and communities. I have chosen this topic because when I came to know about the impact of war on individuals from my grandparents, I felt very bad. So, I want to tell everyone about the problems faced by the people at large level. The effects of war usually include destruction of land and property, displacement of citizens and even post-traumatic stress disorder of the people involved, especially soldiers. Due to war, people lose their own lives and loved ones too. No matter what is the purpose of war it is a wrong means and hence no right end could be achieved. Wars are often started to fight for national freedom or self-determination. Main objective of my study is to analyze the comparative effects on war-related literary texts and their perspective. The text which I took into consideration for this study is 'The impact of war on children's by Graca Machel. In this children present a uniquely compelling motivation for mobilization and an opportunity to confront the problems that cause their suffering.

War of Minds Among Young Adults: A Psychological Perspective

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The intra-psychic conflicts in the minds of youth are determinately affecting their physical & psychological health. The existential anxiety of what life is, what to do after getting a degree, what's the meaning of life, etc is shattering their equilibrium. The gap between the knowledge they are receiving from schools & colleges and their virtual life is expanding day by day. Our present education and training systems do not provide young people with the basic skills needed to have a fulfilling and satisfied life, and they are continuously receiving formal education.

Conflicts and wars do not only represent the physical aggression but it also includes the conflicts running in psyche of individual which at first place give birth to any kind of violence or war. It all starts with unbridled emotions, distorted cognitions, the maladaptive thinking patterns, the differences between the proficiency they are receiving and the actual problems they are facing, highlights the need of better educational system in life. The existential vacuum of their life makes them troublesome rather than troubled leading to psychopathology, anti-social and futile behavior.

Thus, change of mind is the need of hour and non-formal education should not be seen as an alternative to formal education, but rather recognized for its complementariness in providing a more holistic and skills based approach, equipping youth to meet the competing demands of work and personal life. Young adulthood is an important period for the development of preventive interventions which should be designed to prevent the development of more serious psychopathology in adulthood. The present paper explores the conflicts in the psyche of individuals which may give birth to all kinds of violence and also suggest importance of life skills development for eradicating the war of values among youth.

Keywords: conflict, life skills, war of values.

The First World War and the print media

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The Indian print media was started after the 1860s. It was one of the many factors that were responsible for the birth of political consciousness in India. The founding members of the congress were either journalists or lawyers. The newspapers played a very crucial role in educating convincing and mobilizing people in terms of awakening them. The region had its first newspaper started by a philanthropist Sardar Dyal Singh Majithia on Feb 2, 1881. It was during the times when 90% of the masses were illiterates and the influence was not far reaching. During 1914 was very important as the clouds of war were hovering over the continent and the Indian Empire found itself on the side of allies. The First World War was very crucial in India, the Gadar movement, the Home rule league it was gathering momentum. This paper aims to find out how the print media balanced the national unrest and the international crisis.

Socio - Economic Impacts of Wars on Society and Cultures

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Wars are as old as human civilization and taking place since time immemorial. Initial wars in the primitive stages of civilization were fought mainly because of food and hunger based issues. The genesis of wars can be traced back to 'stone age' when there were no set up societal rules and 'Might is right' was the main governing principle. Then came the reasons of shelter followed by a number of basic necessities of life. Later on the creation of the tribes and small societies or clans had some commonly existing problems and the tribal wars were fought with weapons and very simple tools. Even a sharp edged stone was a weapon or a sharply cut log of wood could be listed in weapons and tools of defense as well as offence.

The human civilization gradually evolved itself to some complexities as well as some developments in the form of changed societal patterns and new environment with some major paradigm shifts in thinking and behaving. The birth of culture, value systems and even some dogmas led the society to some development on one hand but some ideological differences on the other hand. New sets of governing rules, guiding principles, newly defined values created some or the other gaps and led to demarcation of society on the basis of being 'righteous' or 'superior' even. The evolution of society and civilization from ancient to medieval, from medieval to modern and from modern to 'neo modern' has witnessed the creation of 'class struggle' or ideological differences which always began with small conflicts and later on leading to battles and wars. Wars, since the very beginning of evolutionary process had a multiplicity of reasons - social, economic, political, ideological, technological and so on. The reason might be beyond any such domains, the impact always had some socio-economic-political impacts. Every war began with some difference or 'ego' and ended with great tragedies in form of physical and human life losses. There has not been any particular yardstick to measure the impact of damages or the degree of ill effects in post war scenarios. The only common factor which could be quantified in some nearest proportions was in terms of socio economic impacts and ill effects.

Banda Bahadur and the Battle of Chappar Chir : Historical analysis of the works of Khafi Khan and Ganda Singh

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Battle of Chappar Chiri was fought between the Mughals and the Sikh forces under the leadership of Banda Bahadur at Chappar Chiri near Sirhind on May 12, 1710. Wazir Khan, the Governor of Sirhind who was leading the Mughal forces was responsible for the killing of younger sons (Shaibzadas) of Guru Gobind Singh. Wazir Khan and the town of Sirhind became eyesore to the Sikhs after the martyrdom of Shaibzadas. Sikhs forces fought the war with religious fervor and defeated the mighty mughal forces. Writer of Futuhat Nama I Samadi reported the plunder of the Sirhind town for three to four days by Sikh forces. Wazir Khan was killed in the battlefield and his body was dismembered and its pieces were hanged on the gateways of Sirhind. Khafi Khan a muslim writer who was present at Sirhind during the war termed Banda Bahadur as blood sucker who unleashed wanton destruction against the Mughals including the Muslims. He dubbed Banda as a wretched and accursed tyrant. Ganda Singh in his work pays rich tributes Banda Bahadur and his force by calling Banda as a great Sikh warrior who carried a political structure for the freedom of the country.

Key words- Banda Bahadur, Chappar Chiri, Wazir Khan, Shaibzadas, Ganda Singh and Khafi Khan

War for Recognition in Queer Indian Literature

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Abstract: In India, various cultural tropes exist around the notion of gender, sex and sexuality and due to tradition versus modernist predicament coupled with religious tensions an identity remains problematic. From past two decades India has witnessed growing activism towards mainstreaming alternative sexualities due to which the large section of Indian society believes that mainstreaming queer pose a threat to the social, cultural and moral fabric of India. The presupposed heteronormativity encourages the war like situation between the dominant society and the sexual minorities. The domain of war is employed metaphorically for all types of human struggle and conflict. Despite the judiciary's move to struck down one of the world's oldest laws Section 377, putting to rest a legal battle, the key question remains. Do the queer sexualities get rid of social ostracism or the struggle is just public movement for legal changes and rights? To deliberate upon this idea in this paper I will talk about how people navigate their most intimate geographies: their bodies, their desires, their families and their selves by considering Himanjali Sankar's Young Adult Queer Fiction *Talking of Muskaan* (2014).

War and Gender Issues: A Review Article

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How does gender relate to war? To explore this, we start with reviewing existing definitions and measurements of gender inequality, noting that the concept has several dimensions. We then proceed to outline several clusters of explanations of how gender inequality could be related to war while more equal societies are better able to prevent violent conflict, as described in previous research. Yet contentious debates, and the scattering of scholarship across academic disciplines, have obscured understanding of how gender affects war and vice versa.

Gender inequality is magnified in situations of war, and women are disproportionately disadvantaged in terms of personal safety, access to resources, and human rights. This article summarizes the effects of armed conflict on women and women's greater vulnerability to health and mental health concerns because in war, women's bodies become a battleground. UN Security Council Resolution 1325 is introduced as an international framework to address women's participation in solutions to war, reconstruction, and nation building.

In this authoritative and lively review of our state of knowledge, Joshua Goldstein assesses the possible explanations for the near-total exclusion of women from combat forces, through history and across cultures. Goldstein concludes that killing in war does not come naturally for either gender, and that gender norms often shape men, women, and children to the needs of the war system. The article also indicates ways in which social workers can be part of implementing this resolution to defend the human rights of women.

International Humanitarian Law: Mitigating the Repercussions of War

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The literal meaning of the term war is a dissension executed on by military with the use of arms and ammunition against different states and people. It is a period of equipped antagonism and vigorous martial actions. The negative impact of such armed conflicts is upon all the species irrespective of their jurisdiction. The human beings other than being the perpetrators of such devastation of the environment are also the receivers of this destruction. The effects are not just physical but also psychological. Every such infliction which ruins the life on this earth requires a stringent law. International humanitarian law are such set of rules which seek, for humanitarian reasons, to limit the effects of armed conflict. Basically it guards the individuals who are no more a part of the war. This law is also known as law of war. International humanitarian law is part of international law, which is a wider body and governs relations between States. The paper discusses all the dimensions of the International Humanitarian Law. How this law is originated and what is its' scope. The application and the restrictions of this law are significant in understanding its concept and differentiating it from Public International law. The requirement of an effective implementation is the need of the hour.

Literary Representation of Mahabharata War in Indian Literature

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Abstract: Mahabharata one of the most important Hindu or Historical epic of war that took place between two competing families belongs to kuru clan. A succession struggles between two groups of cousin. Kaurvas and Pandavas .A narative describes individual battles and death of various heroes of both sides, millitary formation , war deplomacy. Mahabharta war which is also known as kurukshetra war. It tooks place in kurukshetra which was also known as "dharamkshetra" or field of righteousness. Mahabharata tells that the site was choosen because a sin committed on this land was forgiven on account of sanctity of this land . In this pandvas is having force of seven division and kaurvas manage larger enemy of eleven division combine number of warriors and soldiers in both armies was approx 3.94million .in this Pandavas is having Krishna unarmed and kaurvas was having Krishna's Narayani sena. This war took place for 18days. about 1.66 billion warriors described in indian epic. At the end of 18th day only 12 major warrior survived . This war still remains subject to scholarly discussion . The essence of Mahabharata spelt by vedavayasa in his famous versus " thousands of mothers and fathers , and hundreds of sun and wives arise in the world and depart from it . Other will (arise and) similarly depart."

Impact of Wars on Individuals, Communities, Culture and Human Values

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Abstract: There have been more than 160 wars and armed conflicts since 1945, almost all in the Third World War, and more than 50 currently. More than 90% of these are internal rather than between sovereign states. Survivors of war suffer physical and psychological effects which could be long lasting in nature. Both civilians and belligerents may suffer physical incapacitation as a result of war. During wars, as a result of the economic decline, people suffer from poverty and malnutrition contributing to intense human suffering, Psychological suffering. Children are exposed to situations of terror and horror during war – experiences that may leave enduring impacts in posttraumatic stress disorder. Severe losses and disruptions in their lives lead to high rates of depression and anxiety in war-affected children. The most common negative impacts of war include loss of human lives, economic losses due to destruction of capital as well as disruption of trade, human suffering, the spread of diseases, displacement of people and destruction of the environment, among others. Understanding a complex and evolving set of causes and effects surrounding war is a considerable challenge to the international humanitarian field, not least the health professions.

Keywords: Physical and Psychological effects, posttraumatic stress disorder, war-affected children, Human values.

Humanizing Terrorism in Literature

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Abstract: War is a state of armed conflict between states, governments, societies and informal paramilitary groups. During the Great War one of the main problems was the spread of disease. Typhoid, cholera and dysentery were among the most common diseases throughout the years of the war. Results underscore the need for international government to prioritize high risk areas for diarrheal and related disease control to include conflict-affected populations with particular attention to young children who are most vulnerable to these diseases. That terrorism and related violence influence diarrheal and related diseases in the longer-term suggests that control strategies should move beyond short-term provisions for safe water and adequate sanitation to seek solutions through health systems infrastructure development. Greater attention should also be given to the prevention and treatment of substance use disorders in conflict-affected populations including brief interventions targeted at high risk substance users, provisions for needles and syringes and management of withdrawal and other acute substance related conditions. Taken together, this research has served to highlight the full health costs of terrorism, civil war and one-sided violence will ultimately contribute to forging a stronger rationale for promoting peace.

Terrorism in literature

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Abstract: Research on terrorism has had a deeply troubled past. Frequently neglected and often overlooked, the science of terror has been conducted in the cracks and crevices of the large academic disciplines. There has been an almost chronic shortage of lasting researchers – a huge proportion of the literature is the work of fleeting visitors: individuals who are often poorly aware of what has already been done and naïve in their methods and conclusions. Thus, while the volume of what has been written is massive and growing, the content leaves much to be desired. So much of this is dross, repetitive and ill-informed. As Brian Jenkins commented sombrely after 9/11, “we are deluged with material but still know too little.” And yet, there can be few topics in the social sciences which cry out the need for clear understanding as terrorism. The very word is charged with emotion and abhorrence. Terrorism is a subject which provokes extreme perceptions, perceptions which spill easily into considerations of the actors behind the violence. Misconceptions and prejudices born in the wake of the amorality of terrorist acts - the wanton destruction of property and the suffering of victims - if pervasive enough will go on to influence the policies used to combat terrorism and can have a powerful influence on official attitudes on how to deal with the terrorists. Providing policy makers and the wider world with the findings of balanced and reliable research on terrorism has long been recognised as essential to producing effective strategies and policies to counter and prevent terrorism.

Existentialism and War: A Critique of Beauvoir's Autobiographies

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Abstract : Simone de Beauvoir is a well-known name closely linked with the evolution of existential feminism. Her work *The Second Sex* is considered to be a seminal existential feminist text. Beauvoir has penned down her life story in her autobiographies which are available in six volumes. Her autobiographies are *Memoirs of a Dutiful Daughter* (1958), *The Prime of Life* (1960), *Force of Circumstance* part one (1963), *Force of Circumstance* part two (1963), *A Very Easy Death* (1964) and *All Said and Done* (1972) to put them chronologically. Since she is closely linked with feminism, her autobiographies too foreground major feminist issues. However, on close reading, one notices that not only do her autobiographies talk about her life, her ideas, her relationship with Sartre and the evolution of her philosophy but Holocaust, cold war and colonial wars in Vietnam and Algeria. This paper seeks to study the backdrop of war in these autobiographies and the manner in which philosophy erupted out of war. Beauvoir's personal battle with depression and her struggle to be an independent woman runs parallel to French people's struggle to gain peace and freedom.

Literature as A Tool for the Revival of Scars of War

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Abstract: Darwin suggested the two principles behind evolution to be cooperation and competition. Humans, however, have certainly paid more heed to the latter for men across centuries and boundaries have found themselves at daggers drawn on innumerable occasions. The battles may have taken place in different continents, the wars may have been fought between different sets of people, nevertheless, what began as a fierce passion to serve one's own always ended in a distress call for pacifism by all. This sentiment has been echoed from time to time in the myriad writings emerging from all corners of the world. When the war is over, men and women return to their normal lives only to realise that their lives will never be normal again. But, for those of us fortunate enough to not have witnessed the horrors of war, literature resurrects the traumatic experiences of it. The present paper aims to delineate how literature serves as a constant reminder of the many wounds inflicted by war, and not just the physiological ones, but also those that scarred the psyche of the people itself.

Relation between war literature and Political Realities

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Abstract : War is the one of the social problem that the global society is facing today. War is a state of armed conflict between states , governments , societies and informal paramilitary groups. It is generally characterised by extreme violence , aggression, destruction and morality using regular or irregular military forces . It can bring immense emotional trauma and suffering to the people left behind by the dead. Main objective of this study is to analyse the comparative perspective on three war related literary texts. This paper attempts to engage with political - reality as they have been conceptualized by the three novelists in question . Also , a large number of three novels explore the nature of war , it's effects upon the human soul in question. Thus this attempt to analyze, compare and contrast above the three war related text. Through this study, it is possible to comprehend the motivation and inspiration that the pioneer researches learn and the devices applied in the perspective with literary texts and make an interesting study.

Warfare Technologies: Historical Perspective

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Abstract: Technology has always been the most fundamental factor to influence the outcome of a war. Technological advancement in the field of warfare, like all other fields, has totally changed the way wars are fought now. The innovations in the field of weaponry and war technology have been tremendous. In ancient times, wars were more personal and direct. From the set of a bow and an arrow to the most sophisticated missiles and from gunpowder to nuclear arsenal, military technology has come a long way. Although innovations and research in the field of weaponry is generally considered as the dark side of research, inventors like Alfred Nobel and Robert Boyle believed that the scourge of war can only be restrained by inventing a perilous weapon which no one would dare use it. The most remarkable event in the history of warfare was the usage of nuclear warfare technology during World War II. The mad race for nuclear arms hoarding began when Einstein cautioned President Roosevelt about the consequences of the Nazis making an atomic bomb. As major countries involved in World War II raced to acquire nuclear capability, the war ended with Americans dropping the first atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Lately, Robotics and artificial intelligence are all-set to put the warfare technology to an entirely different pedestal. Drone or unmanned combat vehicles can make precision strikes without the need for more intrusive military action. Similarly, with the advent of unmanned warships and submarines, the whole concept of battlefield has changed. Nowadays, warfare technology is becoming more precise and noxious. With warfare moving into space and the use of satellite technology, things would become more accurate but at the same time there is always a potential risk of mass destruction. With new weapons being discovered every other day, the battlefield continues to expand, evolve and becoming still more complex.

Purpose of War and Literature

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Abstract: There are probably many reasons for writing war literature as there are pieces written, but we can generalize about some of the important reasons. If we survey the entire Canon of war literature, I think we should conclude that most writers of war literature are former participants in who want to document their experience, in part to help themselves deal with horrific experiences and to tell others what they went through. Many writers of war literature have discovered that the act of writing helps them deal with what we know called Post Traumatic Stress Syndrome. Aside from books on war written from a strategic level, read in order to understand how a war was fought on a grand scale, the war literature that leaves an impression on individual readers is often those stories written in the first person or by a participant who is describing how war affects individuals, both physically and mentally. In the end, war literature has many purposes, but perhaps the most important purpose is to teach us that if we decide to put our troops into war, we ought to have a very good reason for doing so.

League of Nations vs United Nations

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Abstract : The League of Nations emerged out of holocaust of the first World War (1914-1918). Though idea of world organisation or body which can prevent or at least restricts war had been going into the mind of the humanity since ancient times. The League of Nations is the first international body of the world which devoted to settle disputes among countries and to prevent war. Even though the League could not succeed in its primary objective to prevent war, yet its failure did not destroy the faith of the humanity in the international organisation. On the other hand founders of the UN learned from mistakes made in the formation of the League and created new world body i.e. the UN equipped with strong measures to maintain international peace and security in worldly affairs. The League tried its best to prevent war but it could not succeed but the UN which was created in 1945 during second world war has been succeeded in maintaining peace and order in international relations. More importantly it proved its ability successfully in preventing new world war. There are lot of areas which are needed to be reformed in the UN. Even then it tried successfully to maintain peace and security in international relations. If required reforms are made in composition of UN especially in the Security Council then its effectiveness can be more useful to maintain peace, security and cooperation among family of nations in international sphere.

An Analysis of Internal Conflict and Dimensions of Regional Security in Asia Pacific

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Abstract: The paper examines the impact of increasing magnitude of intra-state conflict in the Asia Pacific on domestic regional and international security issue. Its main focus is on self-determined disputes in South East Asia and the South Pacific. It aims at analyzing the reasons behind the increasing magnitude of internal conflicts alongwith the deterioration position of weak, ethically diversified states, the influence of modernisation and democratisation and ever changing inter-national norms and rules related with creation of new states. The paper aims at analysing the impact of these conflicts on international security agenda, cross-border movement of arms and people, increasing threats to maritime transport and competition to be a super power in the region.

World War and its Aftermath; Metaphor of War in Camus' The Plague

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Abstract: Camus' **The Plague**, the Nobel prize winning novel remains a classic and relevant for all times to come. Plague is the metaphor for war and war has been the lifetime concern of Albert Camus. In fact Camus' brand of existentialism emerged out of the pain and trauma associated with world wars. My paper intends capture to Camus' concerns with war in the novel from the postmodern point of view and the culmination of his positive attitude in relation to the reconciliation with the devastating effects of war.

The First Battle of Panipat (1526) A.D.

Sunil Jain

Abstract: Battle of Panipat was fought on 21st April 1526 A.D. between Babur and the last sultan Ibrahim Lodhi. In this battle Ibrahim Lodhi had more than 1 lakh soilders and Babur has mentioned proudly in his memoirs Tuzak-i-Babri that he had small army of 8 thousand soilders. His admirer Rushbrook Williams also agreed with the above view of Babur. This was a battle between two unequals. Keene has compared both the armies in this manner he wrote that ,”on one side were the courarge of despair and something of the resources of scientific warfare ; on the other side men at arms of the medieval type with cowed ranks of spearmen and archers, thronging on in foolhardly disorder." Battle of Panipat was most decisive and significant battle of Medieval Indian history. This battle finished the rule of Delhi sultanate and it brought new era of mighty Mughal rule.

Trauma and Memory in Selected Poems of Brian Turner

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Abstract: The paper seeks to study the representation of multifaceted phenomenon of war in its relationship with memory and trauma in selected poems of Brian Turner. Turner, who is American poet, was an American soldier and fought in the Iraq War in 2003. Wars are about atrocities committed by humans against humans, which reflect the worst possible cruelty in human beings. War is violent, brutal and impartial. The memories of war are difficult to erase because war affects people's psyche so that they carry the scars of their traumas deep within them. There are diverse stimuli which trigger the memories of war and haunt the affected people. It is crucial to understand the nature of war and its relationship with memory and trauma. During the war, millions of young men in uniform took refuge in writing poetry to express extreme emotions. He is widely known for his two anthologies, namely, *Here, Bullet* (2005) and *Phantom Noise* (2010) and a memoir, *My Life as a Foreign Country: A Memoir* (2014). Turner records the war from his own point of view, from his fellow soldiers' perspective and from the viewpoint of Iraqis. The paper explores the theme of death with an emphasis on trauma and memory. The vivid description of violence and trauma gives glimpses of terrors of war even after its official cessation. Turner is haunted by the nightmares which bring to the fore the horrors of the war.

Science of War and Peace

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Abstract : It is intuitive to view peace and war as inherently opposite categories. Peace is routinely defined as the freedom from organized collective violence, or as the 'absence of war'. Conversely, war is generally conceived either in Clausewitzian terms as organized violence to achieve political ends or as a moral or legal condition defining the permissible limits of organized violence. Since the end of the cold war two modes of 'new war' have been distinguished. One, the Revolution in Military Affairs, transforms advanced state militaries through an emphasis on stripped-down, highly specialized forces deploying cutting-edge technology with unprecedented precision i.e. war as surgical, sensitive and scrupulous. The other is waged by non-state militias and guerrilla forces, and relies on light, even improvised weapons, focus its violence on civilians and is implicated in the criminal circuits of a shadow globalization i.e. war as indiscriminate, callous and predatory. The contemporary peace and conflict studies advocate consensual values and the integration of human society i.e. 'peace through peaceful means'. As words represent the multidimensional past experiences of the individual based on the integrated hybrid environmental exposure to different geographic, economic, political governance, cultural and religious conditions resulting into entitlement of divergent views/perspective as per the individual differences. Hence the words war as well as peace are perceived and projected in variant shades of the meaning by citizens of different nations, igniting the need to reach possible consensus about the relevant meaning and application of the terms war and peace through analytical cum scientific approach.

Keywords: War, Trauma, Memory, Poetry.

Functioning of the Indian Military Justice System: Need for Reforms

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Abstract: The human rights principles recognise the inherent dignity and fundamental freedoms of all members of the human family. They form the foundation of all basic freedoms, justice and peace in the World. Under Article 14 of the ICCPR, the right to a fair trial and equality before the court has been regarded as fundamental rules of law. The recognition of these principles has brought about changes in the military justice systems of some countries. But in India there are glaring deficiencies in the safeguards provided to the accused and in the attitude of those administering the military justice system. The system is considered a part of the executive department and is an instrument in the hands of the executive to enforce discipline. This, despite the fact that the Constitution of India, 1950 makes a declaration that justice shall be secured for every citizen.

The Indian military justice system is a hangover from a time when the battlefield was far away and the Armed Force needed to be self-contained. No legal system can or should operate in a vacuum, disregarding the changing norms of society. Military functioning in modern war demands quick decisions that cannot be achieved by a debating society. The military justice system has become outdated and the mere creation of an appellate tribunal will not make it dynamic. It requires the incorporation of fundamental protections based on international legal norms in the light of the experiences of other democracies in the World. Therefore, it is advisable to review the military justice system in totality in the light of the Armed Forces Tribunal (Amendment) Bill, 2012 as recent amendments suggested under the Tribunal, Appellate Tribunal, Tribunal and other Authorities (Qualifications, Experience and other Conditions of Service of Members) Rules, 2017.

An Exploration of Psychotherapies for the Treatment of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder in War Veterans

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Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to explore Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) among war veterans with emphasis on psychological treatments. PTSD is a syndrome that develops after a person sees, is involved in, or hears of an extreme traumatic stressor. The three most prominent symptoms of PTSD are Persistent re-experiencing (intrusive thoughts) of the traumatic event, marked alternations in arousal and reactivity (hyper vigilance, irritability & sleep disturbances) and persistent anhedonic or dysphoric mood states and cognitions. PTSD is the most commonly observed psychiatric condition in war veterans. It is sometimes known as shell shock or combat stress that occurs after war veterans experience severe trauma or a life-threatening event in combat. Because of the debilitating effects of PTSD there is a dire need to tackle this condition. According to Dr Walter Busuttil, Medical Director at Combat Stress, "It's alarmingly high among those veterans who served in combat and it's these veterans who are the most unwell and in urgent need of treatment". There are multiple treatment approaches of PTSD depending upon the severity of the symptoms of the disorder. The management for PTSD involves several stages like coping techniques, psycho-education about PTSD & comorbid problems, trauma-focused therapy, cognitive restructuring (CBT), group therapy, family therapy, contingency management treatment and relapse prevention.

Keywords: Psychotherapies, PTSD, War Veterans.

The Impact of War on Mental Health of Soldiers

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Abstract: War can be very traumatic because it occurs suddenly and unexpectedly, in war mass violence is psychologically extremely disturbing as it has negative long term effect on individual & society. Psychological traumas can linger for a very long time or even a lifetime. According to America Psychiatric Association (2000), traumatic events are those that involve actual or threatened death or serious injuries and responses involving fear, helplessness, horror, anxiety, depression, sadness, guilt or anger. The effects of war may differ from person to person depending upon the variety of factors including extent of damage, brutality of events, coping styles. It is not easy to bear traumatic events but after recovery it can sometimes serve as a motivator for victims. In this paper, we will discuss the effect of war on mental health of soldiers. Although war is a menace still it inculcates many virtues in soldiers, which affects the society in large. The personal disruption includes PTSD, guilt, hopelessness. The post-traumatic disorder is characterized by symptoms like nightmares; feelings of detachment, irritability, sleeplessness and difficulties in concentrating. The violence, the injuries and the heavy destructions result in distress, while on the other hand, it also inculcate certain values such as enhanced disciplines, unity among their in-groups such as having parties and get together, physically healthy, mentally strong then people in general, lowering of existential anxiety and no fear of death. It is the nation's responsibility to take care of its soldiers and the moral responsibility of the inhabitants of the county to realize the value of their service to the nation. Suitable medical and psychological support should be extended to the soldiers to help alleviate their pain.

Keywords: War, Mental Health, Soldiers

War and Literature

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War is one of the social problem that the global society is facing today. War has plagued humanity since time immemorial. Many countries have to go through this experience at some point of the people's lives. It can bring immense emotional trauma and suffering to the people left behind by the dead. This paper is committed to explore the ramifications of both intrastate wars and its political realities which took place in different continental settings. It revolves around central figures that were led sometimes by urge for justice and insurmountable circumstances into war and war zones. The main objective of this study is to analyse the comparative perspective on three war-related literary texts. The first is a story of a child who is a way ahead of his age based on German. It has been described as the Warsaw Ghetto and the fall of Hitler is imminent. Lichtenfeld finds evidence that Ivan is killed by the Germans. This is the story of war that has plagued humanity since time immemorial. War has manifested itself in various forms from Jihad to revolution and crusades to ethnic cleansing.

War and Gender Issue

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Abstract: Gender plays a vital role in war across all human societies. Goldstein has very well explained the relationship of gender with war by saying that culturally constructed identities lead to war. According to him masculinity is a trait of personality that produce good warriors. High masculinity reduces the reluctance to go on war front and help produce a functioning army. Men are not inherently predisposed towards war, on the contrary they, “ need to be dragged kicking and screaming into the [war], constantly brainwashed and disciplined once there, and rewarded and honoured afterwards”. Fear and trauma are common among men in war, but they endure it, in order to claim the status of “manhood”. Goldstein provided examples of men enacting militarized masculinity. They include regular soldiers in the civil war who exhorted themselves to bravery and statesmen such as Kaiser Wilhelm II, whose constant need to parade his power has been interpreted as a defence against his private homosexual desires. War movies also depict the deep psychological structure entailed in making men through war: “boy leaves home, faces death, wins war, returns to claim the bride, and wins acclaim from father-figures.” Women play a vital role in making warriors. Women while performing their different roles reinforce this gender order and facilitate militarized masculinity, as mothers they raise sons to excel as men, as sweethearts they cheer soldiers and heal them when they return, as nurses they put them back and substitute as mothers. Overall we, can conclude both play an equal role at war front.

Partition Violence Unhinges Future: A Study of Khushwant Singh's Train to Pakistan and Mahesh Dattani's Final Solutions

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Abstract: Partition of the British Indian Empire unleashed massacre, murder, mutilation upon the north-west and north-east of India along with a host of crimes against humanity by the guardians of religion. The much sought independence of the country for which innumerable freedom fighters had laid their lives was tarnished by the trauma of violence. The arbitrary lines drawn upon the map of undivided India resulted into unprecedented violence leading to ethnic cleansing. Killings, displacements, rapes, suicides, arsons became the order of the day. The bloodcurdling violence of the transition period of India, which transformed the undivided British India to the partitioned independent states of Pakistan and India created an acrid environment of animosity, antagonism and aggression. While the present of the two countries is a continuation of the past hostilities, the future is held captive by the ghosts of the macabre partition. The paper will investigate the partition violence as depicted in Khushwant Singh's *Train to Pakistan* playing as a prelude to the unceasing violence, intolerance and hatred between the two communities of the Hindus and the Muslims in independent India. Mahesh Dattani's *Final Solutions* will be explored to postulate that the experiences of partition have created fissures of enmity between the two communities. The novel portrays the disturbed state of conditions prevailing within a country which might not ever recover from the ghastly wounds inflicted on it by the partition violence.

War Literature

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Abstract: I organize this review and assessment of the literature on the causes of war around a levels-of-analysis framework and focus primarily on balance of power theories, power transition theories, the relationship between economic interdependence and war, diversionary theories of conflict, domestic coalitional theories, and the nature of decision-making under risk and uncertainty. I analyze several trends in the study of war that cut across different theoretical perspectives. Although the field is characterized by enormous diversity and few lawlike propositions, it has made significant progress in the past decade or two: Its theories are more rigorously formulated and more attentive to the causal mechanisms that drive behavior, its research designs are more carefully constructed to match the tested theories, and its scholars are more methodologically self-conscious in the use of both quantitative and qualitative methods.

Digital War (War of 0's and 1's): The Next Disaster of The Century

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Abstract: The word 'war' brings with it a lot of sad and horrifying feelings. But as the world is moving towards the digital age the meaning of war has also changed. Earlier wars were fought on land face to face but with the advancement in technology the war these days is more virtual, but with actual physical effects. In this digital world the real focus of all the countries is on acquiring confidential information of each other leading to breach of national security. Digital war, a subset of what we call information war, involves non-physical attacks on information, information processes, and information infrastructure that compromise, alter, damage, disrupt, or destroy information and/or delay, confuse, deceive, and disrupt information processing and decision making. Thus, everybody is at war for having access to more data and also for protecting their important data from the others. The increasing number of cyber-attacks, new digital currencies and various challenges like 'the blue whale' challenge all are small digital wars we face every day. In this paper we explore the different sources of digital war, its effects, and emergence of information technology as threat to one's privacy or battle of 0's and 1's.

Keywords: war of 0's and 1's, digital war, cyber-attack.

Response of the Indians to the First World War with Special Reference to the Sikh Rulers

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Abstract: England relied extensively on India for the supply of men, money and material in the First World War. The representatives of the people at Bombay, Calcutta and other Provisional Councils urged people to provide their individual services and national resources to help the British in this War and that the Indians should prove themselves as loyal subjects of the British Crown. The Indian National Congress and Mahatma Gandhi openly supported the British in this War. The people of the Punjab also announced their full fledged support to the cause of the Great Britain. The British Government expected Punjabis to provide large scale recruitments for the army and the Punjabis obliged the Government. The Sikh rulers of Patiala, Nabha, Jind, Kapurthala, Faridkot and Kalisa atonce provided their unconditional support to the British. They rendered financial and military assistance to the British. The services of the Imperial Services Troops of Patiala, Nabha, Jind, Kapurthala and Faridkot were utilized in Egypt, Mesopotamia, East Africa, Gallipoli and Palestine. Kalsia State provided recruits for the Indian Army and also rendered financial support to the British Government. So these Sikh rulers proved themselves to be loyal subjects of the British Crown.

Role of Chemical Science During the World Wars

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Abstract: World war-I was fought from July, 1914 to November, 1918 potholed the industrial might, which was first of its kind and has been named as "The Chemist's War". It is noteworthy to think about the death of millions of armed forces members and civilians during the war. About four year of gnawing away among the opposing armies various lethal chemicals were fired at one another. Interestingly these chemicals were well known long before world war for other welfare purposes but later on the confrontational countries and political influences led to the development of chemicals of war. However chemistry not only was used for destruction purposes but also served as various other essential roles in chemical discouragement and chemical demilitarization. With the huge use of chemical weapons during first world war which include trinitrotoluene (TNT), mustard gas, nitroglycerine and mercury fulminate-Hg(CNO)₂, chemist from various nations observed the post-war effect of lethal chemicals which greatly damaged the soul of mankind. Therefore the chemical defense plays a vital role in the disarmament of chemical weapons. The war literature unknowingly became the part of evolution and as well as containment of chemical warfare.

Chinese Strategy in The Indian Ocean: Implications for India and Indian Response

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Abstract: China's ambitions, plans and developments in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR) have serious security implications for India. The constant Chinese influence into the Indian Ocean region directly affects India. The implications to India of China's actions would be huge and wide-ranging. They would range from military, national, economic, strategic and humanistic. The Chinese influence and its attempts to gain influence with the countries, among which India shares its vital interests, will impact a great deal on India. The threat from China to India's maritime interests has to be carefully evaluated. In maritime terms, China is far distant from India. In order to have a presence in the Indian Ocean, it will need a navy much larger and more capable than it has at present. There is no doubt that China is building up its sea power in all its dimensions, but it will need at least twenty years to do so and as it does, will arise fear and responses in the Western Pacific from Japan, the United States and the ASEAN Nations. Any significant attempt by China to deploy permanently in the IOR through base support of friends like Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri-Lanka and Myanmar or distant logistic support of its own fleet train, will be a signal to the world of its aspirations of a role beyond its natural geographic and historical maritime boundaries and will not go unchallenged.

Journey of Violation and Violence– A Study of Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni's the Palace of Illusion Sarah Joseph's And the Vigil

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Abstract: Literary critics have always acknowledged war as dominant force in history of any society and its impact has been always noteworthy. The present paper seeks to examine novel. The Palace of Illusion by Chitra Bannerjee Divakaruni and The Vigil by Sarah Joseph which takes us back to mythical and magical world of Mahabharata and Ramayana respectively. The unique thing about these works is that they delve deep into effect of war on females. Divakaruni gives voice to Panchaali who is narrator in The Palace of Illusion and tells her experience and aftermaths of war which she has to suffer on her body as well as mind. In novel The Vigil Angadan, son of Vali, the Vanara king narrates story of Ramayana. Rama killed his father Vali on his uncle Sugreev's command, who later on forcefully makes Angadan's mother Tara as his queen. The novel deals with pain of Tara who has to live with murderer of her husband and a potential threat to her womb. This research paper will seek to give voice to silent sufferings of women who are always on receiving end. The weak and disempowered are tormented over and over. A new spin is given to grand old stories bringing in contemporary concerns of war and its after effect.

Boom and Bane of Using Bioweapons During Wars

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Abstract: Bioterrorism is the aforethought manoeuvring of bioweapons during wars. Many genetically engineered microbes in particular, Bacillus anthracis, Clostridium tetani, Yersinia pestis are being used in the terms of aerosol sprays, explosive materials and through contamination of natural resources of food, water and land to inflict biowar. Their implementations during war strengthen over the use of conventional weapons due to their ability of fabricating more diseases or to contaminate much of the population and causes adverse effect on their survival. Noble and accessible technologies make them to proliferate which have implications for regional and global security. To make them disinfected or to be protected from them, there is a need of leadership, and many preventive and protective strategies have been enacted through international consultation and cooperation. The exploitation of these genetically engineered microorganisms leads to the enhancement of pollutants in the environment and natural sources of land, air and water. Most of the pollutants among them are Bacteria, pollens, particulate matter, toxic gases, etc. So, some biosafety measures should be taken into consideration to safeguard the people from the harmful effects of these weapons.

The Trauma of Partition: A Probing into Bhisham Sahni's Tamas

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Abstract: The partition of India which took place in 1947 and the resultant catastrophic events have found depiction in a plethora of literature. Partition literature exists across all major literary genres: novels, short stories, poems and non-fiction. It is a compelling literary theme that continues to inspire the creative writers. The present paper focuses on the depiction of the horrors, violence, bloodshed, agonies and traumatic experiences of the people during partition days by Bhisham Sahni in his world famous and monumental novel Tamas (Darkness, Ignorance 1974). The paper seeks to explore that how effectively the writer has portrayed the havoc caused by partition and the untold sufferings of the victims. The paper seeks to establish that in Tamas , Bhisham Sahni has presented a vivid and realistic description of the atrocious picture of the Indian Sub-Continent throughout the partition days in 1947. The paper is also an attempt to trace out the relevance of the novel as a warning or message to the world in the present scenario, which even after facing two world wars and other minor battles fails to understand that war / violence is no solution. Through examples from the novel, the paper also tries to maintain that common men are mere puppets. Their destiny is determined by the cunning and hypocritical politicians or influential persons, who exploit them for their selfish ends.

Keywords: Catastrophe, Havoc, Traumatic, Partition and Vivid

Helen and the Gender Politics in Trojan War: An Analysis in Literature and Cinema

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Abstract: The proposed paper will attempt to explore the various causes responsible for the Trojan War with special emphasis on Helen's role in the war through Homer's *Iliad* and the film *Troy* (directed by Wolfgang Peterson in 2004). The paper focuses on the issues of Gender Politics and emphasizes how literature and cinema perpetuates gender politics and plays an important role in spreading male dominance. The character of Helen is a construct of patriarchal mythology. On one hand, Homer holds her responsible for the war and on the other he wrote the whole book in praise of the heroes who fought in the war. *Iliad* has 24 books out of which Helen appears only in three books. The film *Troy* which is inspired by Homer's *Iliad* extends the Greek project of disempowering Helen in the guise of defending her. The film celebrates the bravery of the heroes who fought in the war and Helen is shown as a spectator watching soldiers fighting in the battle ground. The paper also seeks to study the plight of Helen as a scapegoat. The Greek Gods and Goddesses exploit Helen and used her as a pawn for their own benefits. Using Helen as a scapegoat, the Greeks and Trojan warriors passed the blame on Helen and thus escaped responsibility for their own actions and objectives in pursuing the war. Helen's story is one that leads us to question why it is that women have so often been made scapegoats in times of warfare, crisis and great political change.

Keywords: War, Gender Politics, Patriarchy, Mythology

Our life--A Battlefield- A study of the Hemingway Hero

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Abstract: “ Love, death and war have always been the great raw materials of literature” is true for all the works of Ernest Hemingway. He is one of those twentieth century American writers whose writings are deeply connected to war and battlefields. But these novels are unique as they open up the vista of the aftermath of war –they deal not with the actual ferocity of the battlefield, its bloodshed and its deafening noises but tackle the visuals of a world and people struggling to lead a life in a society scarred by the after effects of war. This paper makes an effort to understand Hemingway's various protagonists and their efforts to move ahead in life in spite of their painful war wounds—physical or mental—casting a dark shadow in the backdrop.

“ The world breaks everyone, and afterward, many are strong at the broken places.” In light of this famous statement of the American writer, the paper analyses whether war shatters human beings or teaches them to face rough weather in life like brave hearts on a battlefield.

Inter- State and Intra-State Wars

Aditya Kumar

Abstract: War is one of the social problems that the global society is facing today. War has plagued humanity since time immemorial. Many countries have to go through this experience at some point of the people lives. It can bring immense emotional trauma and suffering to the people left behind by the dead. This paper is committed to explore the ramifications of both inter- state and intra-state wars and its political realities which took place in different continental settings. It revolves around central figures that were led sometimes by urge for justice and insurmountable circumstances into war and war zones. Main objective of this study is to analyze the comparative perspective on three war-related literary texts. The First, Ivan by Vladimir Bogomolv, is a story of a child who is way ahead of his age based in German. It has rightly been described as the war ensues and the fall of Hitler is imminent, lieutenant finds evidence that Ivan is killed by the Germans. The second novel If I Die in Combat Zone is set in war-torn Vietnam. The protagonist O'Brien is forced to join the war against his wishes. Specially, this second text shows that how the culture of his hamlet requires him to display courage and prove his mettle by fighting for his country. The third one is Tamil Tigress depicts the life of a teenager who joins the LTTE insurgency in Sri Lanka against the discriminatory policies of the Sinhalese government. She is moved by the injustices committed by the state apparatus on the Tamil minority. This paper attempts to engage with political reality as they have been conceptualized by the three novelists in question. Also, a large number of these three novels explore the nature of war, its stages and its effects upon the human soul in the three part of the world. This study has planned to use analytical and comparative methods. The qualitative methodology of the research will be carried out through texts, journal, and articles. Thus, this attempt to analyze, compare and contrast above the three war- related text. Through this study, it is possible to comprehend the motivation and the inspiration that the pioneer researchers and learn the techniques and devices applied in the comparative perspective with literary texts make an interesting study.

Physical and Physiological Impact of War, Violence and Young Adult

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Abstract: What is the impact of war on children's and young adult? To explore this, We shall start with the reviewing affects of wars on children, noting that concepts have several dimensions. Then we proceed to outlines several thoughts of physiological and physical impact of war, violence and conflicts on children and young adults. Since, 1945-1992, there were more than 149 major wars which affects the major human population, approximately 23 millions people were died. War, violence and conflict, have emotionally and physiological affected generation of children and young people for the rest of their lives. During war, most of the children loss their families and loved ones which affects them emotionally. They are intentionally forced to work as child labour and have to skip the golden period of their childhood. Study shows that during some wars, when there is shortage of soldiers, government confront children to participate in wars. Even, in the wars, violence and conflict, children become automation. Growing up in protective environment is essential for children and young people to develop their full potential. These days, war programmes have been started. These programmes support children and young adult to regain their confidence and build positive relationship with communities.

"Because no child should be part of war"

Gender and War

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Abstract: The issue of gender and war is contentious and the subject of debate, both inside as well as outside the military. some would argue that man bodies and women bodies are inherently different; that men are made for war, whereas women are more "naturally" suited for domestic activities and should restrict their role to the home front role for women have taken center stage recently, as the combat exclusion was set aside to clear the way for women to serve alongside man in combat role. Our course reading engages a critique of gender dynamics as they relate to war by exploring them from a range of different viewpoints. Tara Mackelvey takes up the issue of women invisibility in policy making as it relates to war; Angela Davis and Francine D,Amici look at institutionally dynamics as they impact man and woman in uniform. They also highlight the role of women as torturers in the Abu Ghraib prison-making of mothers who send their children to war. We might also draw from Judith Butler s works on Genders and her idea that gender is constructed as a repetitive performance to help us think about gender as it relates to war.

Violence and Conflicts on Children and Young Adults

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“All wars, whether just or unjust, disastrous or victorious, are waged against the child.”

EGLANTYNE JEBB

Young adults and children play a major role in conflict in most of the countries throughout the world. Many of the young people are victimized by the war and see their livelihoods, families, and educational opportunities stripping away, whereas the others are pulled into violence as members of militias, gangs, armed factions, and ideological or nationalist groups. Still more act as peace-builders, reaching out across political and ethnic lines to protect their peers and to avoid being drawn into violence. After wars, children and youth struggle to transition to more peaceful settings and from childhood to adulthood. To succeed, they need opportunities to take on positive identities and become agents of social change thereby preventing recruitment to or re-enlistment by armed groups.

A number of studies have shown that women, children and youth bear the brunt of the impact of these catastrophes as their families have little or no income to support them, and education and he who are not integrated into community and social structures, or who do not acquire the skills needed for peaceful and constructive adult lives, are at high risk. A group of youth which is deprived, frustrated, or traumatised, if left without help, can continue to incite conflict for decades. The political, military and other adult groups have historically used children and youth to carry out massive destruction and atrocities.

War in the Age of Anthropocene: A Study of Violence in selected Video Games

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The popularity of video games have reached phenomenal heights. The theoretical line of reasoning that hypothesizes a causal relationship between violent video-game play and aggression draws on the very large literature on media violence effects. Additionally, there are theoretical reasons to believe that video game effects should be stronger than movie or television violence effects. This paper outlines the relationship between violent video-game playing and aggression. The preponderance of the evidence from the existing literature suggests that exposure to video-game violence increases aggressive behavior and other aggression-related phenomena.

Personal and Political Trauma: A Study of Amandeep Sandhu's *Roll of Honour* and Jaspreet Singh's *Helium*

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The present study focuses on individuals' personal agony through the political upheavals of 1984 and mass killings of Sikhs in anti-sikh blood-shed. It also analyses the painful effects of violence and terrorism on the lives of individuals and on their set of beliefs which they have developed in the present scenario under the dread of terrorism. One can say that, people were living in an era of political and religious commotions, extreme violence, and trauma. So individuals who were a part of this system actively indulged in barbarous events in one way or the other as presented in Amandeep Sandhu's *Roll of Honour* and Jaspreet Singh's *Helium*. Sandhu attempts to focus on the national minorities which have become an international problem in contemporary world. He also presents the situation of the riots of 1984, in his novel *Roll of Honour*, and writes about the dark phase of Indian history and wants to know why it all happened and describe the pain he felt at one of the most horrible moments in his life. In *Helium*, Singh dwells on the nature of violence and its disastrous effects on the personal lives of people. The novel deals with the sufferings of a lonely survivor Nelly who lost her family during 1984 anti-sikh killings. Thus, this study focuses on the plight of people during and after the massacre of 1984 as depicted by two Indian writers through their works.

Keywords: Violence, Terrorism, Trauma, Blood-shed

Dialectics of War: A Study of *Catch-22*

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War is always at the centre of human contemplation. Life's one end is always addressed to war because it is a mystery concealed by the painted veil which we call life. Life is indeed a mystery, but war has remained a greater threat still. Creative imagination along has trespassed into the vastly unknown fields of war. The highest flowering of drama in the west is Tragedy of the classical and the Renaissance Ages. And from Sophocles to Shakespeare death remains one of the dominant themes of creative art. The works of Shakespeare in general and major Tragedies in particular through their verbal and non-verbal communications, which convey the Shakespeare, can insights into death. Love and Death are the perennial subjects of all great art. This paper will discuss the dialectics of war in the novel *Catch-22* written by Joseph Heller as it presents the disturbing mentality of modern human beings after the second world war. This novel shows that violence and death in the form of war is quite strange. Though the death is unthinkable mental image for Heller but it still has its repercussions amidst extreme fits of anger. Therefore, the fact that men must go about some level reaching conclusion about the impending wars between the manslaughter groups. They both find their actions senseless and having catastrophic effects. The author presents war as inhumane, unjust and quite dangerous for the complete world.

Key Words: War, Dialectics, catastrophic, humanity, tragedy.

An Eye without Witness: Trauma, Transformation and Testimonies in Rania Abouzeid's "No Turning Back"

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"There is no flag large enough to cover the shame of killing innocent people." — Howard Zinn

War Journalism is an important tool in bringing forth the traumatic experiences of people in the 'Conflict Zones'. It bears witness of the painful transformations that individuals and societies undergo in wake of Wars. This paper attempts to trace the psychological journey of the characters that are followed, observed and represented as witnesses to Syrian Conflict between the years 2011 and 2016, by Rania Abouzeid in her book *No Turning Back* (2018). Each individual in the book tells a different testimony and each testimony exhorts a different level of trauma. In this paper, the focus is on to understanding the traumatic conflicts and experiences at different levels and the way those experiences have been projected through the mode of testimony. The critical examination of the mode of witnessing the Trauma in *No Turning Back* proposes to understand the testimonial aspects of literature where one attempts to understand the otherwise untranslatable traumatic event or a conflict and its deep seated repercussions on the minds of the people.

Key Words: War Literature, Witness, Testimony, Trauma, Memory and Psychological Transformation.

Theme of Alienation in War Literature

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Abstract: War literature functions in the psychological, moral, social and aesthetic way. It acts as an harbinger of personal growth and alienation from society. Alienation means the state of being alienated. It characterizes the emotional isolation and estrangement from the values of one's society and family. It deals with the psychological, sociological, literary and philosophical studies. It has become a primary experience and critical concept for many modernists. The alienated protagonist, on the other hand, is a recurrent figure in much of the twentieth century American and European fiction. The present paper is meant to bring forth the nuances of alienation from different angles. It also endeavors to analyze the "Theme of Alienation" in modern literature in general and in "War Fiction" in particular. In addition to style and narratology, character analysis will be the main focus. Moreover, the effects of war, more particularly, the ruin of World War I and World War II with their governing forces on contemporary societies will be analyzed. The characters affected by the trauma, chaos and anxiety of the war will be studied thoroughly. Alienation in war literature in some way or the other found manifestations in writings of renowned authors like Ernest Hemmingway, Norman Mailer, Erich Maria, Rebecca West and Mulk Raj Anand and some other novelists. Their role towards the characterization of the alienated protagonists shall be vividly tested.

Partition, its consequences and feasibility of the final solutions- With special reference to Mahesh Dattani's 'Final Solutions'

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Mahesh Dattani, a Sahitya Academy Winner multi-dimensional play – wright, is well known for his plays dealing with plethora of themes in the present day Society. Each and every play of Dattani points out some prominent issues of the cultural and social life. He is said to be the true observer of contemporary Indian society. His play 'Final Solutions' is considered as a turning point in his literary career. The play is about communal issues and uncompromising prejudices existing between Hindus and Muslims after partition. The division of India as Hindustan and Pakistan was not merely a geographical division. The Hindus and Muslims were forced to leave their native place and shift to their newly formed respective lands: Hindus to Hindustan (India) and Muslims to Pakistan. The play 'Final Solutions' basically deals with the consequences of this 'man made' separation. This 'man made' separation proved to be a curse in disguise for the Indian Sub-Continent for generations to come. A prominent Hindi poet has very rightly expressed his heart felt sorrow for the unexpected partition in these lines-

“Lamho ne khata ki thi,
Sadiyon ne saja paai”

Undoubtedly, the punishment has been for both the communities. Mahesh Dattani, in his play 'Final Solutions' has very prudently depicted the consequences of the partition. The paper presents different shades of the communalist attitude and underlines how Hindus and Muslims suffered in each other's hands. In fact, communal crisis created by the partition is multidimensional.

Key Words- communalist attitude, partition, uncompromising prejudices, communal issues

Innovative drug development during war

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According to current repertoire, development in the field of medicine is mainly associated with military skills. As during world wars, new technologies, drugs and nutrition developed assisted them to ensure proper health facilities for soldiers and won various battles. Napoleon war which occurred during 1803-1815 led to the discovery of 'Ascorbic acid' found in lemon juice used for the treatment of scurvy. During Spanish civil war (1936-39) and World War I vaccines for Tetanus, Diabetes also known as Insulin were developed in the year 1916. Between two world wars, nitrogen mustards aerosols were used as chemical warfare agents and during World War II, mechloroethamine was used to fight against cancer. Here worth, discoveries in medicine during world wars has led to the landmark in prevention of certain diseases in today's era.

Keywords: Drug discoveries, preventive measures, diseases

Cries of Violence in Manto's Selected Works

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Abstract: Writers, since ages, have been trying to transform the debris of war into some reflective narrative with the only intention to create something beneficial. Writers try to comprehend the truest meaning pertaining to war and communicate the same to the readers with an obvious opportunity for the readers to form the opinion. Narrative is probably one of the best ways to penetrate into the depth of agonies of war, both mental and physical. Ours is a war generation and it is very important to understand the complexities of war and the violence that follows it. It is often said that we must focus on present but can the atrocities of war and the mental and physical horror that it spreads be forgotten? The literary texts aid in remembering the sufferings intertwined with war accompanied with an anticipation of a better future. War literature also helps us to perceive the world before and after the conflict. This paper attempts to bring to the fore the fundamental role which the literary works play in screening the horrors of war for us and analyze selected works of Saadat Hasan Manto, examining the apocalyptic horror of war and the violence that follows it. In Manto's works, partition is viewed as a standout amongst the most horrendous encounters of the history, which is in fact a reality and literary writers have successfully captured the dimensions of war as clearly visible from the works crafted by Manto.

War and battle field: A golden era of Experimental medicine

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Abstract: War and experimental medicine had an indelible influence on each other. Hippocrates once rightly quoted that *“war is the only proper school for a surgeon”*. Medical services not only play a pivotal role in reclamation of human health suffered during a war but also get an opportunity to realize its full potential in the field of surgery and medicine to manage the human health hazard. In some cases war moved medical practices and innovation forward and refocuses research into specific conditions. By 15th century guns and cannons replaced swords and spears thereby presenting army surgeons with new types of wounds and their treatments. In the South African war (1899-1901) doctors realized the potency of antisepsis in treatment of the wounds caused by small calibre rifle. In the First World War the casualties were minimised by innovation in vaccination and control of infectious diseases. The First World War has traditionally been viewed as having a positive impact on scientific medicine. Trauma care for civilian population was influenced by medical advances during Korean and Vietnamese war in 1950-53 and 1959-75 respectively. Dr William Beaumont, a surgeon in the US army employed a gunshot wounded human model named St. Martin as laboratory to study the physiology of digestion in stomach and concluded that digestion was not merely an mechanical process but a combination of mechanical and the chemical one.

Keywords: War, Antisepsis, Vaccination, Experimental medicine, Surgery, medicine

Alienation in War Literature

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Alienation is the basic form of rootlessness, which forms the subject of many psychological, sociological, literary and philosophical studies. Alienation is a major theme of human condition in the contemporary epoch. Alienation emerges as a natural consequence of existential issue both in internal and external terms. The theme of alienation has been variously dealt with persistently and steadily in modern as well as war literature. Alienation in its various forms, has been dealt with in the existential literature. Owing to its historical and socio-cultural reasons, the Indo-English literature also could not remain unaffected by it. Alienation is the result of loss of identity of human beings specially in the war times. Edmund Fuller remarks is appropriate that in our age "man suffers not only from war, persecution, famine and ruin but from inner problems... a conviction of isolation, randomness, meaninglessness in his way of existence." The paper will analyze theme of alienation in the war literature and will quote different authors in regard to this topic.

War across Poetry-understanding Wilfred Owen's poetry

Saloni

HAU, Hissar

Wilfred Owen was the best of all the poets of the Great war. He established a norm for the concept of war poetry and permanently coloured the view of the Great war for later generations. We need to understand how Owen fits into the poetic debate about the meaning of the war, a debate started by Brooke, and challenged by Sorley and Sasson. The over-riding aim of my paper is to discuss Owen's poetry and its relevance to humanity. War has always played a vital role in the making of poetry; so did the First World War too. It affected the sensibilities of English poets very profoundly and proved the turning point for many of them who hitherto had been writing contentedly in the old manner. The poet who for posterity has most terribly summed up the tragedy of his generation was Wilfred Owen. He felt the thud of battle and a mysterious urge to unfold its horrid reality. Objective visualization of the war was possible for him because he did not allow his subjective element to intrude too much to obscure a clear perspective of the Great war. Owen deserves to be considered as the exponent of a new kind of poetry that evokes a vast pity and combines all the force of a personal complaint with the objective power of a universal statement.

The theme of war in “A Tale of Two Cities”: analysed and re-analysed

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A tale of two cities is one of the most celebrated works of Charles Dickens. It is set in the backdrop of the French revolution. It takes place over seventeen year form 1775 to 1792 with flashbacks going even further. It shows the injustices leading to the revolution and the consequences. Though there are various themes throughout the novel, the primary among them is redemption, sacrifice and fate.

However, with numerous themes within the novel the themes of warfare remains the least analyzed despite the fact that the novel is a history lesson in the French civil war leading up to the French revolution and the extremely violent course of events. It also explores the complicated relationship between social injustice and civil war.

Therefore, an exclusive study of the layers of warfare, the types of conflicts, the sheer brutality of the violence, the reversal of roles in the sides and the dominant positions in warfare, sacrifice in wars etc. needs to be conducted.

Various other points also will also be dealt with within the paper:

1. What justifies the French citizens' revolt? At what point does it become unjustifiable?
2. Are there forms of violence in the novel that Dickens critiques?
3. Are there moments when the novel seems to think violence is an appropriate course of action?
4. Are the executions at the end of the novel a continuance of warfare?

Critically examining these contentions and moot points will bring forth a new dimension in the traditional study of the novel of A Tale of Two Cities.

War and a Sense of Loss in Khaled Hosseini's Novels

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Khaled Hosseini's novels *The Kite Runner*, *A Thousand Splendid Suns* and *And the Mountains Echoed* adroitly captures war-torn Afghanistan and the plight of Afghans living in the country and in exile. His recently released book *The Sea Prayer* vividly underpins that war can leave permanent scars on the face of a nation. Poverty, grief, sorrow, pain, rejection, gender oppression and injustice haunts us in these heart wrenching novels of harrowing tales of loss of Khaled. A sense of loss of dignity, of love, of innocence, of relationships, of loved ones, of property makes us suffer with Hosseini's characters.

Key words: Refugee crisis, war, exile, gender oppression, alienation

The war for Water: The Political, Legal, and Ethical issues in Indian Subcontinent

Navraj

For the better part of the 20th century, wars have been fought over black gold, however in the 21st century with rampant pollution and alternate sources of power being developed, oil is not as big of a contentious issue as it was in the previous century. It is rightly said that 'Water is Life'. Fresh water is needed for human and livestock consumption, irrigation, industries et al. Though drinking water is essential to human existence, never in the human history it once occurred that someday water will become so contentious and atmosphere for major wars can simmer over it. The thought was earlier oblivious to mankind. Ecologists and far sighted war experts predict that the next great war will fought over water. Though seventy-five percent of earth's surface is covered with water, however, most of it is saltwater in oceans, ice caps and glaciers etc which is not readily available for consumption. Figures state that only 2000 cubic km of fresh water readily available in form of rivers for consumption. Moreover, 80% of this total global run-off lies in northern temperate zone which hosts the minimum world population. Whereas, in the temperate regions where majority countries and population lies, the distribution remains uneven. And these temperate countries are majorly the developing countries of the world where as such all the resources are limited, and majority water gets used in irrigation of agriculture pastures and feeding the population. The scarcity of resources and humungous demand creates an air of tension between water-fed and water-scarce areas.

Evidences of this can be seen around the world. Tensions have emerged over the use and control of water resources. In north America, Africa and Australia, following the trend these issues can also be observed in south Asia where there are so many natural water sources. The situation worsens in the Indian Subcontinent with problematic international neighbours, a great share of diversity in culture and uneven distribution of natural water sources, need for canaling to feed the drought-prone or water-scarce areas. The geographical and topographical issues have been thoroughly dealt with in past . But the other aspects of this crises have not been given their due importance. As the factors leading to wars can never be studied in isolation, the political , legal and ethical aspects of water crises become equally important to study and analyse.

The paper will try to bring forth, first and foremost, the politics behind these issues in Indian Subcontinent. And its influence in policy making of these States. Thereafter, the paper will bring forth the domestic and international legal aspects of water sharing and water usage. Lastly paper will put forth an ethical solution to avoid the issue of water wars.

War literature—Past, Present, Future

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The following abstract highlights the reviews on the evolution of war and the ambiguity among writers in defining and conceptualizing it from the point of view of historical, socio-cultural, psychological, political and legal viewpoints. Since times immemorial, as long as there has been conflict, inter-state or intra-state as well as between nations, there has been a likelihood of war. There have been Cold wars, Hot wars, proxy wars, nuclear war, civil wars and World Wars to name a few. Therefore, historians and literary writers have always tried to understand the concept, the motives behind it and defined the term “war” which has always left an indelible imprint on the minds of strategic leaders and the general public in determining their futuristic objectives.

This paper attempts to open an aperture through which strategic leaders of different nations have viewed the concept of war by reviewing the traditional definitions of war, analyse the environment in which wars are fought today, thereby it tends to offer a new, more expansive, definition of the term which may be applicable in future also.

The Post-war Trauma: A Study of Virginia Woolf's *Mrs. Dalloway*

Gagandeep Dharni

The present paper is an attempt to analyze the impact of the First World War on twentieth century literature. The paper explores the traumatic experiences of people as presented in Virginia Woolf's novel *Mrs. Dalloway*. The severity of the world war made naked the brutality of mankind. The religious and moral values which began to be questioned in the Victorian period due to Darwin's theory of evolution and the newly emerging theories of Psychology took a more serious turn with almost all the literary figures of the times showing their concern towards the crumbling of values around them. Woolf's novel stands a witness to the fact that, man has a tendency to colonize and oppress the ones who are less powerful. Her fiction shows far-reaching effects that war has on the minds of people who have experienced war either directly, like Septimus Warren Smith or indirectly, like other characters in the novel, especially, Lucrezia. The novel, suggests Karen L. Lavenback, takes up various issues central to war studies like survival guilt, inexpressibility of war experience, the illusion of civil immunity, to name a few. The post-traumatic stress reaction became one of the widely used terms after World War I. The depiction of an ordinary soldier is a symbol of mental catastrophe of war. The madness of Septimus exposes the lies of the sane society. Woolf's returned soldier shows various symptoms of trauma: distorted speech, silencing, non-narratability, etc. Her concern is to bridge the gap of alienation that divided characters.

Depiction of War as a Character in films- Reflections through case studies

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War is a break from the normal, deviation from the constant and an indeterminate and unpredictable crisis where chaos, uncertainty, threat perceptions and violence becomes the standard, rather than the aberration.

This unique characteristic of war as a time of 'frozen reality', where social and individual norms, values and perceptions are in a state of suspended animation provides ample scope for anomaly and disruption. People, places, events, incidents and emotions attain an inexplicable but intriguing sense of urgency, irrationality, savagery, intensity, unpredictability, freedom and compulsion.

This mystical but distinctive element of War as being outside the normative context of time, place and social contexts has been utilised in all genres of art down the ages. Right from the epic times of Mahabharata, The Iliad and The Odyssey, to the modern marvels of the cinematic medium, there have been tireless attempts to capture and encapsulate this climate of war that is pregnant with a million possibilities.

This paper attempts to reflect and observe how War and its unique nature have been utilised as a character in films both in India and abroad. Certain films hinge on war, and the storyline is set in wartime to the extent that it would be impossible for it to take place in the time of peace. By observing these films, where War forms the backbone of the story, an attempt will be made to spotlight the various depictions, impact, effects and cinematic techniques which have been used to project war as the focal point and main character in the films.

Keywords- War, Films, Cinema, Chaos, Techniques, character

Forgotten Heroes: Women War Correspondents

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Women correspondents are female journalists. In earlier times, it was not a popular profession among women but they became active in this profession since World War I. But there also they face a lot of partial behaviors. Different studies had been initiated to bring in light, war and its impact on individuals, societies, cultures etc. Gallantry awards had been presented to the war heroes but women war correspondents are somewhere forgotten. This paper focuses on role of women correspondents during war time, their working conditions, their social backgrounds and their literary contributions during war time. Different women war correspondents and their role in different wars is tried to be highlighted.

Straight from the Battlefield: A Critical Analysis of Blog Diaries from Iraq

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War has been a way of life in Iraq for more than three decades. Saddam Hussein's ascension marked the decline of Iraq in the last quarter of the 20th century. Beginning with the eight years' war with Iran in 1980, invasion and occupation of Kuwait in 1990 followed by UN sanctions on Iraq until 2003 and US occupation of Iraq after 9/11, Iraq has been in the eye of storm. The literature that came out of Iraq during this period was either state-sponsored, propagandist or jihadi. The World Wide Web, however, changed everything and cut through the barriers that have been impenetrable earlier. Young Iraqi men and women took to blogging to articulate their experience of living in the shadow of death. Unlike other war narratives, blog diaries record the happenings of war in real time while maintaining personal contact with the readers. This paper undertakes to explore the blog diary as a new form of war narrative in the face of censorship in the war-torn Iraq. It proposes to analyse two blog diaries by Salam Pax and Riverbend (both pseudonyms) respectively in the backdrop of US attack on Iraq. The blogs expose the politics of the "war on terror" and recount the daily battles of Iraqis who fight on the home front and denounce the war-mongering of the US and its representatives in Iraq. The findings of the paper prove that blogging emerges as a dynamic piece of literature in cyberspace that keeps on resonating with the readers. The blog *Who is Raed?* maintained by Salam Pax on blogspot and *riverbendblog.blogspot.in* by Riverbend were later published in the traditional format as books titled *The Baghdad Blog* and *Baghdad Burning: Girl Blog from Iraq* respectively.

Post-Civil War Termination and Foreign Direct Investment, 1989-2017

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We explain a general framework on the determinants of post-civil war foreign direct investment that attempts to produce some prediction about the likelihood of FDI inflows across a population of countries emerging from civil war based primarily on the manner in which the civil ended. We argued that comprehensive peace agreements and their subsequent implementation convey the most relevant information to investors regarding the credibility of the conflict actor' commitment to future peace and stability and should thus attract the most FDI. The post-civil war offers extraordinary potential for both gains and losses, and the high exit costs of FDI make it a unique kind of investment that is undertaken after careful consideration of the internal dynamics of the host country. Global FDI are projected to increase about 5 per in 2017, to almost \$ 1.8 trillion. The moderate rise of FDI flows is expected to continue in 2018 to \$1.85 trillion –still below the 2007 peak. These expectations are based on current forecast for a number of macroeconomics indicators and firm level factors, UNCTAD's survey of MNEs and investment promotion agencies (IPAs) regarding investment prospects.

Key Words: foreign direct investment, credible commitment, civil war, peace agreement implementation

Retrospection of the Perceived Motif of Idealism and Realism in 'A Farewell To Arms' And 'Arms And The Man'

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Abstract: War has been a perpetual subject for literary scholars. For most of them, love and war seem to be attuned together. This paper is an attempt to compare two great literary works: 'A Farewell To Arms' and 'Arms and the Man', which gives us insight into two very different settings and perspectives of war; both of which meet somewhere to consent about the futility of it all. Analyzing the chivalrous vanity of the said protagonists of the works, and their need to achieve social gallantry; the paper retrospect's about their delusional idealisms that lead them to face traumas which affect their overt appearance along with their personal relationships. This aspect is explored through psychological outlook that inclines towards post traumatic stress conditions. Also, the paper tries to touch upon sub topics like – gender roles, forbidden love and moral dilemmas. Exploring the theme of appearing valor and gruesome reality of chaotic wars is a key aspect of this research.

Key-words: war, chivalrous vanity, gender roles, idealism, moral dilemmas, gruesome reality.

The Role of Instrumental Music in War Literature

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The spirit-stirring drum, the ear-piercing fife,
The royal banner, and all quality,
Pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war!
-William Shakespeare, *Othello*

Music has been an integral part of warfare and the soldier's life since the dawn of history. Even the instruments on which it is played have themselves acquired great symbolic power — a regiment's drums are second only to its colours as an emblem of honour and tradition. In the 18th century, the act of enlisting was described as 'following the drum. Even today, those ancient symbols continue to be evoked by titles such as Dave R. Palmer's *Summons of the Trumpet*, a study of strategy in the Vietnam War.

What works for a regiment can be made to work on a national level, to a greater or lesser degree, depending on the skill and persuasiveness of the manipulation. Even the horrors of modern warfare have proved easier to bear when their struggles are identified with and ennobled by great music.

This paper would explore the influence of music across history and geography.

Wars within and without *The Collector's Wife*

Shishu Bala, Solan

Women are among the worst suffers during a war. Their mental and physical scars remain mute witnesses to that war. Forced into silence for crimes like rape and mutilation, the society shames them rather than the perpetrators. Psychological wounds are no less painful or short-lived. This paper looks at one such woman's journey during the turbulent times of insurgency in India. Rukmini in Mitra Phukan's *The Collector's Wife* is both a witness to and a victim of the ongoing terrorism in the Indian state of Assam. Being the wife of the District Collector, and thus living on the periphery of power as well as constantly surrounded by violence, her life cannot remain untouched by that violence. Waiting to welcome life, she gets engulfed by death instead, and the most important event of her life gets marred by that insurgency led violence. By analysing the way her story becomes the means by which the political is highlighted when the war comes calling home, the paper studies the effects of war on women like her.

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Women are among the worst sufferers during a war. Their mental and physical scars remain mute witnesses to that war. Forced into silence for crimes like rape and mutilation, the society shames them rather than the perpetrators. Psychological wounds are no less painful or short-lived. This paper looks at one such woman's journey during the turbulent times of insurgency in India. Rukmini in Mitra Phukan's *The Collector's Wife* is both a witness to and a victim of the ongoing terrorism in the Indian state of Assam. Being the wife of the District Collector, and thus living on the periphery of power as well as constantly surrounded by violence, her life cannot remain untouched by that violence. Waiting to welcome life, she gets engulfed by death instead, and the most important event of her life gets marred by that insurgency led violence. By analysing the way her story becomes the means by which the political is highlighted when the war comes calling home, the paper studies the effects of war on women like her.

Bangladesh Liberation War: from Alienation to Harmoniousness in Islam in Tehmima Anam's *The Good Muslim*

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War cannot be humanized. It can only be abolished

-Albert Einstein.

Abstract: The paper perspicuously aims at re-defining the turbulent impact of war on two siblings and their antipodal reaction towards it subsequently. Maya and Sohail claiming to be a liberal Muslim and a staunch Muslim respectively deal diametrically with the repercussions of Bangladesh Liberation war. The paper lucidly analysis the detrimental fall outs of the war separating the two very close siblings to an extent that one adopts humanistic idea of Islam while other the fundamentalist idea of Islam. *Good Muslim* (2011) accelerates on and off two different time frames; Sohail's homecoming to Dhaka after belligerently participating for nine months in 1971 Liberation War, and Maya's homecoming to Dhaka after treating war victims for seven years post Liberation War in 1984. Thus, the political exclusion, ethnic and linguistic discrimination, and economic neglect by the politically dominant western-wing in East Pakistan, leading to the war of independence in 1971 claimed endless carnage. This paper quintessentially exposes how the victims of war, primarily Maya and Sohail give vent to their exasperated predicament over the loss of lives; thereby decontextualizing their idea of Islam from fanaticism to liberalism.

War, Violence and International Organization

Dr. Simranpreet Kaur

War is a situation or a period of fighting between countries or group of people. A war is a generally involves the use of weapons, a military organization and soldiers. War is a situation in which a national enforces its rights by using forces. Not every armed conflict is a war. A fight between individual, between gangs etc is not considered a war. However, most war are called armed conflicts. International humanitarian law is a set of rules that tries to limit the effect of war.

Violence is the aggressive behavior showcased by an individual. The dictionary defines it as 'The intentional use of power or physical forces, threatened or actual person or against a group or community that either results in or has a high like hood of resulting in injury , death , psychological harm . This is a comprehensive of violence and very well describes all the related aspects of violence.

The one thing common to war and violence in hostility. War and violence in hostility on a large scale, over a long duration of time. It may involve social alienations. It is usually between large, powerful entitles whose difference have so far outweighed their commonalities as to lead to such hostility.

Our world is a product of war that were fought long and hard to bring the peace we experience today . Although war are not the only harbingers of violence in this world that desecrates human right war, crimes, physical abuse , the list goes on . This is what led to the formation of several organizations around the world that decided to fight for the victims of such violations. Apart from the united nations several non-government organizations and such like are working towards redefining what we see as human rights in the world today.

Psychoanalysis of Sounds and Silences in Wars

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Abstract: I want to present the paper generally on war literature and more particularly on "Psychoanalysis of Sounds and Silences in Wars". Much focus of mine should be on character study effected by sounds and silences of the war with special reference to war novels of Joseph Heller, Virginia Woolf, Kurt Vonnegut and some other novelists, including a handful of poets. The main purpose of my paper will be the study of psychology of characters effected by war. In order to help them to come out of the trauma, sounds, silences, nostalgia, emotional distress and quasi -neurological mental states known as shell-shock. The war was dominant force in three earliest cultures: The Greeks, the Romans and Hebrews.

Moreover, the paper will also highlight the effects of war from Anglo - Saxons to contemporary era with a deep insight in other governing forces of society as well.

Portrayal of Partition Violence in Ice Candy Man

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Abstract: Partition of the Indian subcontinent has been a watershed in recent history. Hence, the literary articulation and interrogation of Partition violence through fictional narratives becomes an important mode to study the impact of Partition particularly in terms of violence. When Bapsy Sidhwa was just nine, of an impressionable age, she witnessed the bloody partition of subcontinent in 1947, which left her permanently bruised and aghast with the inhuman violence. The festering wounds of violence, the physical and psychological scars etched on the mindscapes of the people have been depicted in the novel. Ice Candy Man remains a novel that revisits a turbulent period of Partition and points powerfully towards its waste and futility. Sidhwa, through the sensitive impressions of Lenny and others, offers a perspective on Partition violence, its history and aftermath. The novel in this sense is a kaleidoscopic portrayal of historical contexts of Partition violence and the violence is studied from uncharted angles-from the angles of ordinary people and those whose lives go unrecorded in the larger historical flow of time. Fiction is a rendering of history where people's lives are treated more sharply and framing human lives against the wider canvas of historical events and fiction in this sense, has emerged as a more viable medium to dissect history. Sidhwa, due to circumstances of her birth and upbringing has been both an observer and witness, as well as a victim of the forces of the Partition. By presenting textual details, the aim will be to stress on how Sidhwa rewrites Partition and the way the novel portrays the painful wounds of violence-the most dehumanizing aspect of Partition.

Keywords: Partition Violence, Fiction, Novel, History.

Psychological Impact of War on Children

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Wars have had lasting physical, social and psychological impacts upon the masses. While the physical and social impacts are traced via news, media and various organisations, the psychological impact is comparatively less explored. The current investigation, therefore, attempts to analyse the psychological impact of "Iraqi Insurgency" (2017- ongoing) and "Syrian Civil War" (2011- ongoing) upon the local population by a review of literature. As evident from the review, wars have had adverse mental consequences, such as Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, anxiety based problems and toxic stress. It, further, attempts to provide suggestions based on its findings. The study could, thus, be used heuristically for developing interventional strategies to reduce the psychological impact of war upon people.

Keywords: war, psychological impact, intervention

महावीर चक्र विजेता अमर शहीद : कैप्टन इलावत

डॉ. हरिन्द्र कुमार
सहायक प्रोफ़ेसर, स्नोतकोत्तर हिन्दी विभाग,
सरकारी महेन्द्रा कालेज, पटियाला।

विभिन्न बाह्य और आन्तरिक अनुभूतियों, मान्यताओं तथा संवेदनाओं के मिश्रण से निर्मित मनुष्य का व्यक्तित्व विश्लेषण के लिए एक गहन समस्या बन जाता है। जड़ वस्तुओं का विश्लेषण जहाँ विज्ञान का एक सर्वाधिक प्रिय विषय रहा है, वहीं मानव के व्यक्तित्व का विश्लेषण अथवा उसकी विशेषताओं का आकलन एक जटिल प्रश्न के रूप में उभर कर आता है। सामान्य व्यक्ति के व्यक्तित्व को उसकी चरित्रगत विशेषताओं के साथ एक साहित्यकार साहित्य में अभिव्यक्त करने के प्रयास करता है। विवेच्य उपन्यासकार जगदीशचन्द्र माथुर भी अपनी रचना के नायक को उसके सम्पूर्ण व्यक्तित्व की विशेषताओं के साथ प्रस्तुत करने में अत्यन्त सफल रहे हैं।

माथुर जी द्वारा रचित कृति 'आधा पुल' भारत-पाक युद्ध पर आधारित है। उपन्यास में लेखक पाठकों को फौजी रहन-सहन, जीवन-शैली, कार्य-व्यवहार से निरन्तर अवगत करवाते हुए उन्हें युद्ध-स्थल तक ले चलता है और युद्ध के भयंकर परिणाम को भी अपने पात्रों के माध्यम से पाठक के सामने प्रस्तुत करने में सफलता प्राप्त करता है। युद्ध और प्रेम के ताने-बाने में बुनी इस कथा के केन्द्र में है 'कैप्टन इलावत', जिसके चरित्र में शौर्य और प्रेम का मणि-कांचन संयोग है। कैप्टन इलावत न केवल खुद से अपितु अपने साथी भाई सैनिकों तथा उनके परिवारों से भी अपने परिवार की तरह ही लगाव करता है। वह सही को सही और गलत को गलत कहने से भी नहीं चूकता। कैप्टन इलावत का नाम भारत के ऐसे वीर सूपत सैनिकों में लिया जाता है जिनमें सीमित संसाधनों के बावजूद भी विजय प्राप्त करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। भारतीय सैनिकों ने अपनी जान की परवाह न करते हुए अपनी देशभक्ति का अद्भुत परिचय दिया। अपने घर-परिवार से दूर देश की सीमा पर दिन-रात डटे रहना उनके असीम धैर्य का प्रमाण है।

कैप्टन इलावत को इस उपन्यास का नायक माना जा सकता है, उपन्यास के अन्त में इसी के कारण भारत को विजयश्री प्राप्त होती है। वह सचमुच बहादुर है और अपनी कंपनी के दूसरे सैनिकों की जान बचाने के लिए वह खुद अपनी जान दाँव पर लगा देता है। वह शरारती भी है और चालाक भी, हंसमुख भी है और नटखट भी, बहादुर भी है और नीडर तथा जांबाज भी। अच्छा दोस्त भी है, अच्छा दुश्मन भी है और प्रेमी भी।

प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में उपन्यासकार जगदीशचन्द्र माथुर जी के जीवन, व्यक्तित्व और कृतित्व के बारे में चर्चा की गई है। उपन्यास विधा के प्रमुख तत्त्वों एवं प्रकारों की चर्चा करते हुए शौर्य और प्रेम की मूर्त, महावीर चक्र विजेता (मरणोपरान्त), अमर शहीद कैप्टन इलावत के व्यक्तित्व को उसके व्यक्तित्व की विशेषताओं के साथ प्रस्तुत करने का एक भरसक प्रयास किया गया है।

पद्मावत में वर्णित युद्ध की त्रासदी

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प्रत्येक रचनाकार अपने परिवेश से प्रभाव ग्रहण करते हुए ही अपनी रचना करता है। जिस समय की रचना होती है उस समय के सामाजिक, आर्थिक तथा राजनीतिक परिस्थितियों का प्रभाव अवश्य रूप में रचना पर होता है। जायसी 16वीं शताब्दी का प्रसिद्ध रचनाकार हुआ है। उसके द्वारा रचित रचनाओं में उस समय के इतिहास सम्पूर्ण रूप में झलकता है। 'पद्मावत' जिसकी रचना 1540 ई0 के आसपास मानी गई है इस रचना में चित्तौड़गढ़ के राजा रत्नसेन के जीवन तथा अंतिम समय में युद्ध में मारे जाना तथा उसकी पत्नियों के सती होने की ऐतिहासिक घटना के माध्यम से राजा रत्नसेन तथा उसकी पत्नियों नागमती और पद्मावती के जीवन त्रासदी का वर्णन किया गया है।

उस समय दिल्ली का शासक अलाउद्दीन था। वह सम्पूर्ण भारत पर अपना अधिकार करना चाहता था वह कूटनीति के माध्यम से शासन करता था। वह इस समय ज्यादातर युद्ध कूटनीति के माध्यम से होते थे। राजा रत्नसेन से निराश होकर उसके दरबार का एक पंडित राघव चेतन दिल्ली अलाउद्दीन के पास चला जाता है तथा उसे राजा रत्नसेन की सुन्दर पत्नी पद्मावती के बारे में बताता है। अलाउद्दीन राजा रत्नसेन से उसका सम्पूर्ण राज्य तथा पद्मावती को प्राप्त करने की इच्छा से चित्तौड़गढ़ पर हमला कर देता है। यह युद्ध पूरे आठ साल तक चलता है। युद्ध करने के लिए बाण, तीर तथा तोपों इत्यादि का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

आठ साल तक युद्ध चलने पर अलाउद्दीन चित्तौड़गढ़ का दुर्ग नहीं तोड़ पाता वह तोप के माध्यम से गढ़ पर हमला करता है तथा रत्नसेन के सैनिक उसे द्वारा खड़ा कर देते। अंत में अलाउद्दीन रत्नसेन को सन्धि के बुलावा भेजता है परन्तु षडयन्त्र के माध्यम से उसे बंधि बना लेता है तथा उसे दिल्ली ले जाता है। राजा रत्नसेन का सेनापति भी उसी कूटनीति के माध्यम से दिल्ली से रत्नसेन को मुक्त कर लेते हैं परन्तु उनके पीछे से देवपाल एक अन्य राजपूत राजा चित्तौड़गढ़ पर हमला कर देता है जिस के साथ युद्ध करते समय राजा रत्नसेन की मृत्यु हो जाती है। राजा की मृत्यु की खबर सुनते ही रत्नसेन की पत्नियां भी जोहर प्रथा के माध्यम से सती हो जाती है तथा भैभवशाली राज्य का सर्वनाश हो जाता है अलाउद्दीन चित्तौड़गढ़ पर अधिकार कर लेता है। इस युद्ध में त्रासदी दोनों तरफ होती है एक तरफ रत्नसेन सब कुछ हार जाता है तथा दूसरी तरफ अलाउद्दीन के हाथ कुछ नहीं आता है।

“महाभारत ही युद्ध है और युद्ध ही महाभारत है”। युद्ध शब्द युद्ध + क्त प्रत्यय से बना है जिसका अर्थ लड़ाई, संग्राम, समर आदि है। संस्कृत साहित्य में वर्णित युद्ध के विषय में यदि चर्चा हो रही हो तो रामायण और महाभारत के युद्ध की बात यदि उसमें न की जाये तो वह चर्चा कुछ अधूरी सी ही रह जायेगी क्योंकि रामायण और महाभारत के बाद ही लौकिक साहित्य की रचना प्रारम्भ हुई है। रामायण और महाभारत के रचनाकाल को वैदिक और लौकिक साहित्य को जोड़ने वाली कड़ी माना गया है। ‘महाभारत में प्रयुक्त कतिपय अस्त्र-शस्त्र : एक सामान्य परिचय’ मेरे इस शोध पत्र का विषय है। महाभारत में वर्णित युद्ध भारत का सबसे बड़ा युद्ध माना जाता है और शायद ही कोई व्यक्ति ऐसा होगा जो महाभारत के विषय में नहीं जानता हो।

महाभारत का यह युद्ध कौरवों और पाण्डवों के बीच कुरु राज्य की प्राप्ति के लिए हुआ था। यह युद्ध वर्तमान समय में विद्यमान कुरुक्षेत्र नगर में हुआ था। इस युद्ध में वर्णित अस्त्र-शस्त्रों के विषय में जानने से पहले अस्त्र-शस्त्र के विषय में जानना बहुत आवश्यक है। अस्त्र वे हथियार हैं जो जो मन्त्र या यन्त्र द्वारा दूर से फेंक कर शत्रु का विनाश जैसे ब्रह्माण्डास्त्र, नारायणस्त्र, ब्रह्मास्त्र आदि। शस्त्र वे हथियार हैं समीप होकर हाथों द्वारा चलाकर शत्रु पर प्रहार करते हैं जैसे तलवार, भाले, वज्र, परशु, बरछा आदि। महाभारत के इस युद्ध में दिव्यास्त्रों का प्रयोग हुआ था जो कि आज के इन परमाणु बम्ब से भी अधिक शक्तिशाली और विनाशकारी थे। ये दिव्यास्त्र सृष्टि का विनाश करने में भी समर्थ थे। इन दिव्यास्त्रों का ज्ञान कुछ ही महायोद्धाओं जैसे भीष्म, द्रोणाचार्य, अर्जुन, कर्ण, अश्वत्थामा, कृष्णादि को ही था तथा मन्त्रों का जाप करके ही बड़ी सावधानीपूर्वक ही इन अस्त्रों का प्रयोग किया जा सकता था। इन दिव्यास्त्रों में ब्रह्मास्त्र, नारायणास्त्र, ब्रह्मशिरो, पाशुपातस्त्र, नागास्त्र, वरुणास्त्र, सुदर्शनचक्रादि मुख्य हैं जिनका प्रयोग महाभारत में विभिन्न महायोद्धाओं द्वारा किया गया। इनके अतिरिक्त तलवार, भाले, गदा, तीर, वज्र, परशु, बरछा आदि शस्त्रों का भी योद्धाओं द्वारा प्रयोग किया गया।

परन्तु एक बात विचारणीय है कि इन अस्त्र-शस्त्रों के प्रयोग से विनाश और हानि ही होती है जिसका प्रभाव न केवल मानव जीवन पर ही पड़ता है अपितु पृथ्वी के अन्य जीव-जन्तु भी इससे प्रभावित होते हैं। इसलिए “युद्ध का दूसरा नाम विनाश है” यह कहने में कोई अत्युक्ति नहीं होगी। मानव को इनसे दूर ही रहकर समाज का विकास करना चाहिए।

“सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः”

Literature and War Tragedy

Ms. Mukhpal Kaur

साहित्य शब्द का सृजन सहित शब्द से हुआ है। सहित शब्द के दो अर्थ हैं। सह अर्थात् साथ-साथ और हित कल्याण। इसका अर्थ हुआ लोकहित या लोककल्याण के लिए किया गया कार्य। साहित्य मानव जीवन का प्रतिबिम्ब कहा जाता है। साहित्य मानवीय जीवन के साथ समाज का दर्पण भी माना जाता है। साहित्य में साहित्यकार अपनी कलम से शब्दों के द्वारा वास्तविकता को व्यक्त करने का प्रयास करता है। साहित्यकार वास्तव में जो अनुभव करता है वही समाज के साथ सांझा करता है। राजनैतिक साहित्य सामाजिक साहित्य धार्मिक साहित्य या आर्थिक साहित्य प्रत्येक साहित्य में रचनाकार की कलम दिशा निर्देश का एकमात्र विकल्प है। समाज के प्रति साहित्यकार का दायित्व आशा का संचार करना उत्साह और कार्य बोध की दिशा देना है।

साहित्यकार की रचना में यदि मानव जीवन की खुशी उमंग प्रेम अभिलाषा का रंग देखने को मिलता है तो वहीं दूसरी तरफ करुणा वेदना त्रासदी और रुदन की पीड़ा भी देखने को मिलती है। बहुत सारी साहित्यिक रचनाएं त्रासदी पर भी आधारित हैं।

कुरुक्षेत्र महाकाव्य ब्राम्हारी दिनकर जी द्वारा रचित सुप्रसिद्ध महाकाव्य है। जिसमें दिनकर जी ने महाभारत के युद्ध की भूमिका का वर्णन करते हुए कहा है कि यदि युद्ध बुराई के अन्त और सत्य की रक्षा के लिए किया जाए तो नैतिक भी है और आवश्यक भी है। दिनकर ने कहा है कि कलिंग विजय कविता पर अपने शब्दों को समेटते तो लिखते-लिखते द्वारपर युग के आंगन में बिछी लाशों के ढेर पर जा रुकी। जिसमें उन्होंने विजय की पताका को लाशों पर लहराया नज़र आता है। धर्म और अधर्म का अनोखा युद्ध कुरुक्षेत्र का युद्ध जिसने क्या दिया मानवता को किसी ने अपना बेटा खोया किसी ने अपना सुहाग जिनकी मृत्यु हो गई थी जिनके लिए विलाप हो रहा था और जो बच गए थे उनकी पीड़ा उनकी चीखें उनका दर्द कुरुक्षेत्र के मैदान से निकल कर सम्पूर्ण भारतवर्ष में गुंज रही थी। दिनकर जी के महाकाव्य कुरुक्षेत्र में सात सर्ग हैं। प्रत्येक सर्ग में सम्पूर्ण महाभारत के युद्ध का वर्णन किया गया है जिसमें सभी पात्रों की पीड़ा और व्यथा को व्यक्त किया गया है। दिनकर ने अपने कुरुक्षेत्र के सातों सर्गों में युधिष्ठिर-भीष्म के आपसी संवाद युधिष्ठिर का युद्ध विजय के पश्चात् ग्लानि अनुभव करना। कृष्ण और अर्जुन का वार्तालाप दानवीर कर्ण का अन्त अभिमन्यु वध शकुनि अश्वत्थामा की मृत्यु का वर्णन किया गया है। दिनकर के कुरुक्षेत्र का त्रासदी वर्णन स्वयं में बहुत बड़ी पीड़ा लिये हुआ है। शांति और धर्म के लिए लड़ा गया यह कैसा युद्ध था जिसने मानवता को ही झंझोर कर रख दिया। विजय के जश्र में न जाने कितनी क्रांति आत्मायें अपनी वेदना का रुदन करती नज़र आ रही हैं। कुरुक्षेत्र महाकाव्य की त्रासदी स्वयं में बहुत बड़ी विडंबना और पीड़ा व्यक्त करती नज़र आ रही है।

पंजाब के प्राचीन अस्त्र-शास्त्रों का परिचय

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पंजाब के प्राचीन अस्त्र-शास्त्रों का परिचय भारत का उत्तरी सीमा प्रान्त पंजाब भक्ति और शक्ति का अद्भुत सुमेल है। सत्रियों से यहां पर देवी देवताओं, पीरों पैगम्बरों और वीरों की शौर्य गाथाएं लिखी जाती रही हैं जिनमें उन्हें राक्षसों, विदेशी आतंकियों, हमलावरों के साथ युद्धभूमि में बल, बुद्धि और शक्ति के साथ विजयी होते दिखाया गया है। पंजाबी वीरों की शेर-सी दहाड़ और बिजली-सी चमकती तलवार के सामने टिकने का साहस शत्रु अधिक समय तक नहीं रख सकते थे। युद्धभूमि में इन वीर योद्धाओं की ताकत होते थे उनके अस्त्र-शस्त्र जिनके बल पर वे शत्रुओं को पराजित करते थे।

पंजाब के वीरों के समान ही इनके अस्त्र शस्त्र भी वीर गाथाओं में अपना विलक्षण स्थान रखते हैं। वैसे तो पंजाब में रचित सभी धार्मिक सम्प्रदायों के ग्रन्थों में अस्त्र-शस्त्रों का विस्तृत वर्णन मिलता है लेकिन 'दसमग्रन्थ', 'गुरु विलास', 'गुरुप्रताप सूर्य', 'रामावतार', 'कृष्णावतार', 'ससजनाममाला पुराण' आदि ग्रन्थों में अस्त्र-शस्त्र का इतना विस्तृत विवेचन किया गया है कि वे पाठक के सम्मुख सजीव हो उठते हैं। पंजाब में शस्त्र चार प्रकार के पाये जाते हैं— क) मुक्त, जो हाथ से छोड़े जाते हैं, जैसे चक्र आदि। ख) अमुक्त, जो हाथ से न छोड़े जाएं जैसे—तलवार, कटार आदि। ग) मुक्तामुक्त, जो हाथों से छोड़े भी जाएं और हाथ में रख कर प्रयोग किये जाएं। जैसे—सैहथी गदा आदि। घ) यंत्र मुक्त जो किसी उपकरण से छोड़े जाएं जैसे तीर, गोली आदि। 'रामावतार' से एक उदाहरण इस प्रकार है— पंद्रह गलोलं पाश अमोलं परशु मडोलं हथनालं। बिछुआ पहिरायं पटा भ्रमाय जिमि यम धायं विकरालं।

इन अस्त्र-शस्त्रों का आकार, प्रयोग तथा नाम भी बहुत सोच विचार कर, गहन अध्ययन पर रखा जाता था। पंजाब की महरन सभ्यता और संस्कृति की स्वर्णिम गाथाएं समेटे ये अस्त्र-शस्त्र हमारी गौरवशाली परम्परा और इतिहाय के प्रतीक हैं।

नरेश मेहता के काव्य नाटकों में युद्ध-त्रासदी वर्णन

— डॉ. रजिन्दर कौर अनेजा

प्रोफ़ेसर एवं अध्यक्ष, स्नोतकोत्तर हिन्दी विभाग
सरकारी महेन्द्रा कालेज, पटियाला।

विश्व सभ्यता का इतिहास आरम्भिक बिन्दु से ही युद्धों द्वारा अभिशाप रहा है। ये युद्ध कभी बाहरी सीमा पर लड़े गये तो कभी अपने ही भीतर। बीसवीं शती का परिवेश विशेष रूप से मानव-चेतना के लिए अभिशाप की प्रेतछाया सिद्ध हुआ है। महायुद्ध तो समाप्त हो गए, परन्तु मानव को ये विरासत रूप में विकृतियां दे गए। नरेश मेहता भी युद्ध की अनिवार्यता को नहीं स्वीकारते इसीलिए उन्होंने 'संशय की एक रात' तथा 'महाप्रस्थान' में इस अनिवार्यता के प्रति संशय को व्यक्त किया है। युद्ध एक साथ तीन भयंकर स्थितियां लेकर आता है और ये तीनों स्थितियां उसके लिए त्रासद होती हैं।

— युद्ध पूर्व आतंक
— युद्ध कालीन विध्वंस
— युद्धोत्तर संत्रास, विघटन, घुटन
युद्ध काल का नरसंहार लेखक को वितृष्णा से भर देता है। इस विध्वंस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए उन्हें युद्धोपरान्त पाई गई विजय मिथ्या प्रतीत होती है।

ऐसा युद्ध
ऐसी विजय
ऐसी प्राप्ति
सब मिथ्या तत्त्व है।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਹਰੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨਲੂਆ ਦੀ ਸੂਰਮਗਤੀ

ਡਾ. ਬਲਕਰਨ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਭਾਰਗਸਰੀਆ
ਅਸਿਸਟੈਂਟ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ,
ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਮਹਾਂਦਿਰਾ ਕਾਲਜ, ਪਟਿਆਲਾ
ਮੋਬ. ਨੰ. 98789-64100

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਧਰਤੀ 'ਤੇ ਗੁਰੂਆਂ, ਪੀਰਾਂ, ਪੈਰੰਬਰਾਂ, ਯੋਧਿਆਂ, ਸੂਰਮਿਆਂ, ਭਗਤਾਂ ਆਦਿ ਨੇ ਜਨਮ ਲਿਆ। ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ ਰਣਜੀਤ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੇ ਕਾਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਇੱਕ ਮਹਾਨ ਜਰਨੈਲ ਹੋਇਆ ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਹਰੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨਲੂਆ ਹੈ। ਹਰੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨਲੂਆ ਆਪਣੀ ਸੂਰਬੀਰਤਾ ਸਦਕਾ ਪੰਜਾਬੀਅਤ ਦੀ ਹੋਂਦ ਨੂੰ ਨਵੀਂ ਦਿਸ਼ਾ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕਰ ਗਿਆ। ਹਰੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨਲੂਆ ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ ਰਣਜੀਤ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀਆਂ ਫੌਜਾਂ ਦਾ ਜਰਨੈਲ ਸੀ। ਹਰੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨਲੂਆ ਦੀ ਯੁੱਧ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਹਾਦਰੀ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਹੀਦੀ ਨੂੰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਪ੍ਰਸੰਧਿ ਕਵੀ ਸਹਾਈ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਰਚੀ ਵਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਰੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨਲੂਆ ਦੀ ਦੁਸ਼ਮਣਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਹੋਏ ਯੁੱਧ ਦਾ ਵਰਣਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਵਾਰ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਜੰਗਨਾਮਾ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਲੇਖਕਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੀ ਹਰੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨਲੂਆ ਦੀ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਥਾਵਾਂ ਤੇ ਹੋਈ ਲੜਾਈ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਸੂਰਮਗਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਸਰਿਜਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਵਾਰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਦਾ ਹਰਮਨ ਪਿਆਰਾ ਕਾਵਿ ਰੂਪ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਾਰ ਦਾ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਅਤੇ ਗੌਰਵਮਈ ਸਥਾਨ ਹੈ। ਵਾਰਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਮਨ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਵੇਂ ਦਾ ਸਾਧਨ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਗੋਂ ਯੋਧਿਆਂ, ਸੂਰਮਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਉਤਸਵ ਲਈ ਗਾਈਆਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਵਾਰ ਯੁੱਧ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ ਨੂੰ ਬਿਆਨ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਵਾਰਾਂ ਸਰਿਫ ਮਰਦਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਗੋਂ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਵੀ ਗਾਈਆਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਹੱਕਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਜੰਗ ਵਿੱਚ ਜੀਤਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਵਾਰਾਂ ਗਾ ਕੇ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਬਹਾਦਰੀ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਸਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਮਰਦਾਂ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਜੰਗ ਵਿੱਚ ਜੀਤਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਹੀਦੀਆਂ ਪਾਈਆਂ ਹਨ। ਮੇਰਾ ਖੋਜ ਵਿਸ਼ਾ ਸਰਦਾਰ ਹਰੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨਲੂਆ ਦੀ ਸੂਰਮਗਤੀ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਸੌਖੇ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਹੈ। ਹਰੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨਲੂਆ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਥਾਵਾਂ ਤੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੀ ਬਹਾਦਰੀ ਨਾਲ ਦੁਸ਼ਮਣਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਲੜਾਈ ਨੂੰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਜਿਵੇਂ ਪਸ਼ਿਰ ਦੀ ਲੜਾਈ, ਵਟਾਲੇ ਦੀ ਲੜਾਈ, ਕੋਟਲੀ, ਭਾਂਡੇ ਵਾਲ, ਹਾਂਸਲੇਵਾਲ, ਮੁੰਘੇਰ, ਜਮਰੌਦ ਆਦਿ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹਰੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨਲੂਆ ਨੂੰ ਸੌਖੇ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਸਥਾਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੈ। ਹਰੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨਲੂਆ ਜਮਰੌਦ ਦੇ ਕਲੇ ਦੀ ਜੀਤ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਧੌਖੇ ਧੜੀ ਨਾਲ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਨਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਤਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਗੋਂ ਭਾਰਤ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੇ ਕਬਜ਼ੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਰਹਿਣਾ।

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਜੰਗੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਗ਼ਦਰ ਕਾਵਿ ਦੀ ਦੇਣ

ਮਨਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਕੌਰ,
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ਹਾਇਦਰਾਬਾਦੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਕਜੁੱਟ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਇਨਕਲਾਬ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਿਤ ਕਰਨ ਅਤੇ ਹਥਿਆਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਾਕਤ ਨਾਲ ਭਾਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਬਰਤਾਨਵੀ ਹਕੂਮਤ ਤੋਂ ਅਜ਼ਾਦ ਕਰਵਾ ਕੇ ਇਕ ਨਿਆਇਸ਼ੀਲ ਵਿਵਸਥਾ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਇਮ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਨਾਲ ਮੱਥਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਗ਼ਦਰ ਲਹਿਰ ਦਾ ਮੰਤਵ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਤਾਲਮੇਲ ਦੀ ਕਮੀ, ਸਮਕਾਲੀ ਹਾਲਤਾਂ ਕਾਰਨ ਉਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਇਕਦਮ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਇਆ ਪਰ ਇਸ ਲਹਿਰ ਦੇ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਅਰ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਦੇ ਜਜ਼ਬੇ ਨੇ ਭਾਰਤੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਮਨਾਂ ਅੰਦਰ ਹੱਕਾਂ ਲਈ ਲੜ ਮਰਨ ਦੀ ਇਕ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਇਨਕਲਾਬੀ ਚੇਤਨਾ ਪੈਦਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਜੋ ਅੱਗੇ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਕਿਰਿਤੀ ਪਾਰਟੀ, ਮੁਜ਼ਾਰਾ ਲਹਿਰ, ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਭਾਰਤ ਸਭਾ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਭਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਗ਼ਦਰੀ ਸ਼ਹੀਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਕੁਰਬਾਨੀ ਦੀ ਪਰੰਪਰਾ ਨੂੰ ਭਗਤ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਰਾਜਗੁਰੂ, ਸੁਖਦੇਵ, ਉਧਮ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਆਦਿ ਇਨਕਲਾਬੀ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਕੁਰਬਾਨੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਅੱਗੇ ਤੋਰਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਭਾਰਤੀ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਦੇ ਪੰਨਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਹ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਹਕੂਮਤ ਦਾ ਤਖ਼ਤਾ ਪਲਟਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਇਕ ਦਲੇਰਾਨਾ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੜੀ ਇਸ ਇਨਕਲਾਬੀ ਲਹਿਰ ਨੂੰ ਬਰਤਾਨਵੀ ਸਾਮਰਾਜ ਦੀਆਂ ਜੜ੍ਹਾਂ ਹਲਿਉਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਵਿਸ਼ਵ ਵਿਆਪੀ ਬਗ਼ਾਵਤ ਵੀ ਕਹਿ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਗ਼ਦਰ ਲਹਿਰ ਦੇ ਇਨਕਲਾਬੀਆਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਇਨਕਲਾਬੀ ਚੇਤਨਾ ਦੇ ਪਾਸਾਰ ਲਈ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਜ਼ਰੀਆਂ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ। ਭਾਰਤ ਦੀ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਤੇ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਦਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਸ਼ਲੇਸ਼ਿਤ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਕਵਿਤਾਵਾਂ 'ਗ਼ਦਰ ਗੂੰਜ' ਵਿੱਚ ਛਾਪੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਜੋ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਘਰਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਨਿਕਲ ਕੇ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਵਿਰੋਧ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਨਕਲਾਬੀ ਸੁਰ ਵਾਲੀ ਇਹ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਆਪਣੇ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਦਕਾ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਜੰਗੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਕ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਸਥਾਨ ਰੱਖਦੀ ਹੈ। ਉਕਤ ਖੋਜ-ਪੱਤਰ 'ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਜੰਗੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਗ਼ਦਰ ਕਾਵਿ ਦੀ ਦੇਣ' ਅਧੀਨ ਗ਼ਦਰ ਲਹਿਰ ਦੀ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਦੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਸਰੋਕਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਾਚਿਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਜੰਗੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਬਣਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ।

gzikph Bktb ftu :[ZX dk ;zebg
(izr iK nwB, fJu'frZb Bfjo sZe ns/ izrh e?dh d/ ;zdoG 'u)

gq'H i;pho f;zx
;jkfJe gq'c?;o
(gzikph ftGkr)
;oekoh wfjzdok ekbi, gfNnkbk

;kfjs d/ ftfGzB o{gK d/ T[dGt s/ ftr;D dk ;pzX fe;/ th ;wki ftP/P Bkb j[zdk j?. rbg ;kfjs
o{g dh ftXk Bktb ;wki ftP/P dh d/D j?. gzikph Bktb g{zihthkdh fBlkw dh nkwd ;dek j'Ad ftu nkfJnk. fJ;
;kfjs o{g d/ gq;{sheoD d/ phi g{zihthkdh nt;Ek ftu fwbd/ jB. Bktb fJe bzhw fposKse ouBk j?. fJ; ftu
flzdrh d/ nfjw sZEK dk T[b/y j[zdk j?.fJ; eoe/ fJ; ;kfjs o{g B{z flzdrh dk wjKekft fejk iKdk j?. gzikph
;kfjs dk gfjkb w"fbe Bktb ;[zdoh j?, gozs{ gzikph Bktb dh P{o{nks ikB p[BhnB d/ nB[tkfds Bktb
"f:;{j^w;hj dh :ksok" i' fe "fgbrqhw/l gq'ro?;" dk nB[tkd j?. T[; ;w/A s'A ni'e/ ;w/A sZe gzikph Bktb ftu
;wki ftu tkgoB tkbhnk nB/eK xNBktK ns/ wBZ[y d/ dog/P nB/eK ;wZf;nktK dk ;wkt/P ehsk frnk j?. i'
;wZf;nktK ;wkie, okiBhfse, Xkofwe, nkofEe nkfd y/so Bkb ;pzfXs jB. Bktb B/ ;w/A^;w/A s/ ;wki
dhnK pdbdhnK gq;Ehshnk B{z nkgD/ ebkt/ ftu fbnk j?. fiBQK ftu'A dodBke jkbks ;z;ko :[ZX,
Gkos uhB :[ZX, Gkos gkfe dh 1965 ns/ 1971 dh bVkJh d"okB g?dk j'J/.

fJ; ;kfjs o{g B// :[ZXK ftu wodh B?fsesk, e[obkT[Adh wB[Zysk, lywh f;gkjhnK, ngkjl
f;gkjhnK, Pjhd f;gkjhnK ns/ T[BQK d/ gfothoK, fe;kBh ns/ wB[Zysk d/ ftgohs jkbksK dk fleo ns/
fJBQK jkbksK s/ f;nk;h b'eK d[nkok bJ/ rJ/ ckfJd/ ns/ o'NhnK ;/eD dh nkds dk fleo pky{ph ehsk j?.
d{/i/ ;z;ko :[ZX dk ;wK Gkt/A 1939 s'A 1945 sZe ;h, gozs{ fJ; d/ p[o/ gqGkt bzhw/ ;w/ sZe d/yD B{z
fwbd/ jB. fJ; ekoB Gkos ftu g?dk j'Jh nBki dh ewh ekoB g?dk j'Jh G[Zywoh dh ;fEsh, joh eqKsh
B{z bZrh Ykj ns/ wkVh nkofEe ;fEsh Bktb ftu e/Adfos ojh. fJ; wkofwe ;fEsh d/ ;zdoG ftu ;'jD f;zx
Phsb d/ Bktb "izr iK nwB" ns/ "fJu'frZb Bfjo sZe" ns/ e/;o f;zx dk Bktb "izr h e?dh" ftP/P toBD :r jB.
gzikph Bktb ftu :[ZXK dk ftPk fJZe ftP/P nfXn?B dk fjZ;k j?.

ਯੁੱਧ ਵਰਨਣ ਦੀ ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣੀ ਰਚਨਾ : ਚੰਡੀ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ

ਪੰਨਵਾਦ
ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਸਵਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ
ਸਹਾਇਕ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਭਿਗ, ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਮਹਾਂਦਿਦਾ ਕਾਰਲ, ਪਟਿਆਲਾ।
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ਮੇਰੇ ਖੋਜ-ਪੇਪਰ ਦਾ ਵਸ਼ਿਸ਼ਾ 'ਯੁੱਧ ਵਰਨਣ ਦੀ ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣੀ ਰਚਨਾ : ਚੰਡੀ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ' ਹੋਵੇਗਾ; ਜਿਸ ਦੇ ਅੰਤਰਗਤ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਕਰਿਤ ਵੱਚਿ ਯੁੱਧ ਵਰਨਣ ਦੇ ਵਭਿਨਿ ਪਹਲਿਊਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਦਰਸ਼ਿਟੀਗੋਚਰ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਯਤਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ। 'ਚੰਡੀ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ' ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਬੀਰ ਰਸੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੀ ਲਾਸਾਨੀ ਤੇ ਸਰਵੋਤਮ ਰਚਨਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਕਰਿਤ ਦੀ ਇਕ ਵਸ਼ਿਸ਼ਤਾ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਹੈ ਕੀ ਇਸ ਕਰਿਤ ਵੱਚਿ ਦੇਵੇਂ ਹੀ ਧਰਿਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਹਾਂਸ਼ਕਤੀਸ਼ਾਲੀ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਯੋਧਿਆਂ ਵਜੋਂ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਨੇਕੀ ਤੇ ਬਦੀ ਦੀ ਟੱਕਰ ਅਤੇ ਅਖੀਰ ਬਦੀ ਉੱਤੇ ਨੇਕੀ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਾਨਦਾਰ ਜਿੱਤ ਨੂੰ ਏਨੇ ਕਲਾਤਮਕਿ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਰੋਤਿਆਂ ਜਾਂ ਪਾਠਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਮਨਾਂ ਵੱਚਿ ਜੋਸ਼ ਛਲਕਾਂ ਮਾਰਨ ਲੱਗਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਰਣ-ਭੂਮੀ ਵੱਚਿ ਲੜ ਮਰਨ ਦਾ ਚਾਅ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕਰਿਤ ਵੱਚਿ ਹਮਲਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਵੇਰਵੇ ਪਾਠਕ ਨੂੰ ਪੜਾਉਦੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਗੋਂ ਵਖਿਉਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਪਾਠਕ ਦਾ ਜੋਸ਼ ਨਾਲ ਮਨੋਬਲ ਉੱਪਰ ਉੱਠਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਧਰਮ ਯੁੱਧ ਹੇਤ ਆਪਾ ਕੁਰਬਾਨ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਵੀ ਤਿਆਰ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਫੌਜਾਂ ਦੀ ਚੜਾਈ, ਯੋਧਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਹਮਲੇ ਸ਼ਾਸਤਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਚਮਕ ਦਮਕ ਭਿਆਨਕ ਆਵਾਜ਼ਾਂ, ਲਹੂ ਨਾਲ ਲਬਿੜੀ ਧਰਤੀ, ਨਗਾਰਿਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਗੂੰਜਾਂ ਅਦਿਕਾਇਰਾਂ ਵੱਚਿ ਵੀ ਜੋਸ਼ ਭਰਨ ਦੇ ਸਮਰੱਥ ਹੈ। ਹੱਥਲਾ ਅਬਸਟਰੇਕਟ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਖੋਜ-ਪੇਪਰ ਦੇ ਸੰਖੇਪ ਰੂਪ ਵਜੋਂ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਵਸ਼ਿਸ਼ੇ ਦਾ ਵਸਿਥਾਰ ਪੂਰਵਕ ਵਰਨਣ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਖੋਜ-ਪੇਪਰ ਵੱਚਿ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।

ਵਾਰ-ਕਾਵੀ ਦਾ ਢਾਡੀ ਕਲਾ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ
(A contribution of Vaar-Kavi in the field of Dhadhi Kala)

ਮਨਦੀਪ ਕੌਰ
ਗੁਰਮਤੀ ਸੰਗੀਤ ਵਭਾਗ
ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਪਟਿਆਲਾ।

ਸਾਰ-ਅੰਸ਼ (Abstract)

ਭਾਰਤੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਵਾਰ-ਖੁੱਧ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਸਰਾ ਵਾਰ-ਖੁੱਧ ਦੇ ਪਰਿਨਾਮ ਸਦਕਾ ਲੇਖਕਾਂ ਵਿਦਵਾਨਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਕਵੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਅਨੇਕ ਤਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਖੁੱਧਾਂ ਦਰਮਿਆਨ ਵਾਪਰੀਆਂ ਘਟਨਾਵਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਸਟਿਮਾਂ ਦੀ ਬਦਲਤ ਰਚਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਸਾਡੀ ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਾਵੀ ਰਚਨਾ ਰਚਨਾ ਲਈ 9 ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਰਸਾਂ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਯੋਗ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸੀ। ਪ੍ਰੰਤੂ ਵਾਰ-ਖੁੱਧਾਂ ਦੇ ਪਰਿਨਾਮ ਸਦਕਾ ਬੀਰ-ਰਸ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਵਾਰ-ਕਾਵੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਨੂੰ ਵਸ਼ਿਵੀਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਵੀਕਾਰਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਪ੍ਰੰਤੂ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਸਿੱਧ ਰਾਜ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਸ ਵਾਰ ਕਾਵੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਨੂੰ ਅਨੇਕਾਂ ਕਵੀਆਂ ਛੰਦ-ਬੱਧ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਨੂੰ ਢਾਡੀ ਗਾਇਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਗਾਥਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਕਸਿਮਾਂ, ਸੁਰਮ-ਗਤੀ ਨਾਲ, ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਸਾਕਿਆਂ, ਘਟਨਾਵਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਸਥਿਤੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਕਾਵੀ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਬੰਨ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਵਰਿਸੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਲੋਪ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਵਰਤਮਾਨ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਸਿੱਧ ਗਾਇਕੀ 'ਢਾਡੀ ਕਲਾ' (ਢੰਡ ਸਾਰੰਗੀ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਗਾਇਕੀ) ਨੇ ਅਪਣਾਇਆ ਤੇ ਵਰਤਮਾਨ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਾਰ ਕਾਵੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਨੂੰ ਵਸ਼ਿਵੀਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਥਾਪਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਕੁਝ ਇਤਿਹਾਸਕ ਬਿਊਰਾ ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਹੈ:

ਭੂਮਿਕਾ- ਮਹਾਨ ਕੋਸ਼ ਦੇ ਪੰਨਾ 1901 ਉੱਤੇ ਭਾਈ ਕਾਹਨ ਸਾਧੂ ਨੇ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਵਾਰ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦਾ ਮੂਲ 'ਵ' ਧਾਤੁ ਹੈ। ਜੰਗ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਕਾਵੀ ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਹਾਦਰੀ ਅਤੇ ਸੂਰਬੀਰਤਾ ਦਾ ਵਰਣਨ ਹੋਵੇ ਜਿਵੇਂ 'ਵਾਰ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਭਗਉਤੀ ਜੀ ਕੀ' ਪਾ ੧੦ (ਦਸਮ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ) ਵਾਰ ਕਾਹਉਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਛੰਦ ਨੂੰ 'ਪਉੜੀ ਛੰਦ' ਵੀ ਕਹਿ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਜੇਧਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਸੂਰਬੀਰਤਾ ਦਾ ਜਸ ਕਵੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਕਰਕੇ ਏਸੇ ਛੰਦ ਵਿੱਚ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਹੈ।

ਸੰਵਾਦ: ਇੱਕ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਤਮਕ ਜੰਗ

ਪਰਮਦੀਪ ਸਾਧੂ
(ਖੇਜਰਥੀ)
ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਭਾਗ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਪਟਿਆਲਾ

ਸੰਵਾਦ ਦਾ ਮੂਲ ਅਰਥ ਵਾਰਤਾਲਾਪ ਤੋਂ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਡਾ. ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ ਇਸਨੂੰ ਗੱਲ-ਬਾਤ, ਬਾਤ-ਚੀਤ, ਗੁਫਤਗੂ, ਚਰਚਾ, ਖ਼ਬਰ, ਸੂਚਨਾ, ਸੰਦੇਸ਼, ਬਹਿਸ, ਵਾਦ-ਵਿਵਾਦ, ਰਜ਼ਾਮੰਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਹਿਮਤੀ ਦੇ ਅਰਥਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੀ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਹੀੰਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਸੰਵਾਦ ਸ਼ਬਦ "ਸਮ" ਅਤੇ "ਵਾਦ" ਧਾਤੂ ਦਾ ਜੋੜ ਬਣਦਾ ਹੈ। "ਸਮ" ਦੇ ਮਾਅਨੇ "ਨਾਲ ਮਲਿ ਕੇ" ਅਤੇ "ਵਾਦ" ਦਾ ਅਰਥ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ "ਵਿਚਾਰ ਚਰਚਾ ਕਰਨਾ" - ਸੇ ਸੰਵਾਦ ਦੇ ਅਰਥ ਨੂੰ ਕਸਿ ਨਾਲ ਮਲਿ ਬੈਠ ਕੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਚਰਚਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਸਮਝਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਭਾਈ ਕਾਨ੍ਹ ਸਾਧੂ ਨਾਭਾ ਚਰਚਾ ਜਾਂ ਸੰਵਾਦ ਦੇ ਚਾਰ ਭੇਦ ਦਰਸਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ:-

ੳ ਵਾਦ - ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਭਾਵ ਨਾਲ ਪਰਸਪਰ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਉੱਤਰ ਨਾਲ ਤਸੱਲੀ ਕਰਨੀ।

ਅ) ਹਤਿ - ਬਿਨਾਂ ਈਰਖਾ ਤੋਂ ਖੰਡਨ ਮੰਡਨ ਕਰਨਾ।

ੲ) ਜਲਪ - ਆਪਣੇ ਮਤ ਦੀ ਪੁਸ਼ਟੀ ਲਈ ਦੂਜੇ ਦੀ ਦਲੀਲ ਨੂੰ ਰੱਦ ਕਰਨਾ।

ੳ) ਵਤਿੰਡਾ - ਦੂਜੇ ਦਾ ਪੱਖ ਡੇਗਣ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਛਲ ਕਪਟ ਈਰਖਾ ਹਠ ਨਾਲ ਮਲੀ ਚਰਚਾ।

ਧਰਮ ਜਰਨਲ (Journal of Dharma) ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਸੰਵਾਦ ਦਾ ਅਸਲ ਮੰਤਵ ਤੱਤਾਂ ਜਾਂ ਸੱਚਾਈ ਦਾ ਨਰਿਣਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ-

"ਸੰਵਾਦ ਕਸਿ ਖ਼ਾਸ ਮਸਲੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ, ਨਜ਼ਰੀਏ ਦਾ ਆਦਾਨ-ਪਰਦਾਨ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਖ਼ਾਸਕਰ ਸਿਆਸੀ ਜਾਂ ਧਾਰਮਕ ਮਸਲੇ ਬਾਰੇ, ਇਹ ਨਜ਼ਰੀਏ ਨਾਲ ਕਸਿ ਮਤਿਰਤਾਪੂਰਵਕ ਸਮਝੌਤੇ ਜਾਂ ਸੰਧੀ 'ਤੇ ਪਹੁੰਚਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕੇ"

(Dialogue is an exchange of ideas, opinions on a particular issue, especially, a political or religion issue, with a view of reaching an amicable agreement or settlement.)

ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦਾ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਸੰਵਾਦ ਕੁਦਰਤ ਨਾਲ ਸੀ, ਜਦੋਂ ਉਸਨੇ ਕੁਦਰਤੀ ਸਾਧਨਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਘਰਸ਼ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਆਪਣੀ ਲੋੜ ਪੂਰਤੀ ਹੱਤਿ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਜੰਤਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਘਾੜਤ ਘੜੀ। ਸੰਵਾਦ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਣ ਸਮਝਾਉਣ ਅਤੇ ਸੱਚ ਦੀ ਭਾਲ ਤੋਂ ਬਲਿਕੁਲ ਭੀਨ ਜਾਲਪ ਅਤੇ ਵਤਿੰਡੇ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੀ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਆਇਆ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਸੰਵਾਦ ਦਾ ਹੀ ਹੱਸਿ ਤਰੀਕਾ ਪਰ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਵਿਚਲੀ ਮੰਸ਼ਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਭੇਦ ਹੈ।

**ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਨਾਵਲ ਵਿਚ ਹਸਿ, ਸਦਮਾ ਅਤੇ ਮਨੁੱਖਤਾ ਦੀ ਪੇਸ਼ਕਾਰੀ
(ਜਸਬੀਰ ਮੰਡ ਦੇ ਨਾਵਲ 'ਖਾਜ' ਦੇ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗ ਵਿਚ)**

**ਸੋਹਜ ਦੀਪ
ਅਸਿਟੈਟ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ,
ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ, ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਮਹਾਂਦਿਰਾ ਕਾਲਜ,
ਪਟਿਆਲਾ।**

ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦਾ ਜੀਵਨ ਨਰਿੰਤਰ ਚੱਲ ਰਹੇ ਯੁੱਧ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਤਿਕ ਹੈ। ਹਰ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਪੱਧਰ ਉਤੇ ਜੰਗ ਵਿਚ ਸ਼ਾਮਲਿ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਜੰਗ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਇਤਿਹਾਸਕ ਮਹੱਤਤਾ ਦੀ ਧਾਰਣੀ ਹੋਵੇ ਕਉਂਕਿ ਸਾਡਾ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਰਾਜਿਆਂ-ਮਹਾਰਾਜਿਆਂ ਜਾਂ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਆਪਸੀ ਲੜਾਈਆਂ ਦੇ ਰਿਕਾਰਡ ਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਯੁੱਧ ਮੰਨਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜੰਗ ਕੀ ਹੈ? ਕੀ ਹਥਿਆਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਲੜਾਈ ਦੀ ਮਾਰੂ ਪ੍ਰਕ੍ਰਿਆ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਜਿੱਤ ਜਾਂ ਹਾਰ ਸਦੀਵੀ ਸੱਚ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ? ਕੀ ਯੁੱਧ ਮਹਜ਼ ਸਰੀਰਕ ਹਸਿ ਤੱਕ ਹੀ ਸੀਮਤ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ? ਸ਼ਾਂਤੀ ਕੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ? ਜੰਗ ਜਾਂ ਅਮਨ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਕਸਿਦੀ ਚੋਣ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ? ਸਰੀਰਕ ਜ਼ਖਮਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਾਬ ਤਾਂ ਬੰਦਾ ਝੱਲ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਮਾਨਸਿਕ ਤੌਰ ਉਤੇ ਟੁੱਟੇ ਹੋਏ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦਾ ਕੀ ਇਲਾਜ ਹੈ? ਯੁੱਧ ਵਿਚ ਦੋ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਭਾਰੂ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਪਹਲਿ ਕੁਝ ਵਿਅਕਤੀਆਂ ਜਾਂ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਦੇ ਮੁਨਾਫੇ ਲਈ ਸਪਿਹੀ ਸ਼ਹੀਦੀ ਦੇ ਨਾਂ ਉਤੇ ਮੌਤ ਦੇ ਘਾਟ ਉਤਾਰੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਦੂਜਾ ਯੁੱਧ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਜਿਉਂਦੇ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਮਾਨਸਿਕ ਸਦਮਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਕਾਰ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਵਿਸ਼ਵ ਦਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਜੰਗ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਅਤੇ ਜੰਗ ਉਪਰੰਤ ਮਨੁੱਖਤਾ ਉਤੇ ਹੋਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਤਸੱਦ ਨੂੰ ਬਿਆਨ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਮੈਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਇਸ ਖੋਜ-ਪੱਤਰ ਵਿਚ ਸਦਮਾ ਸਧਿੰਤ, ਮਾਨਵਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਯੁੱਧ ਨੂੰ ਕੇਂਦਰ ਵਿਚ ਰੱਖ ਕੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਸਯੋਧ ਨਾਵਲਕਾਰ ਜਸਬੀਰ ਮੰਡ ਦੇ ਨਾਵਲ 'ਖਾਜ' ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਤ ਦਾ ਕੇਂਦਰ ਬਣਾਵਾਂਗੀ। 'ਖਾਜ' ਨਾਵਲ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੀ ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ, 1984 ਵਿਚ ਹੋਏ ਦੰਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਵਾਪਰੀ ਹਸਿ ਉਪਰੰਤ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦੇ ਸੁਭਾਅ ਦੀ ਪੇਸ਼ਕਾਰੀ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਮੰਡ ਦਾ ਨਾਵਲ ਹਸਿ ਅਤੇ ਅਹਸਿ ਦੇ ਦਰਮਿਆਨ ਤ੍ਰਸਿੰਕੁ ਵਾਂਗ ਲਟਕਦੇ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦੀ ਤ੍ਰਾਸਦੀ ਹੈ। ਜੰਗ ਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਅਤੇ ਜੰਗ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦੀ ਤ੍ਰਾਸਦੀ ਦੇ ਬੇਹੱਦ ਸੁਖਮ ਪਲਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਫੜਦਾ ਮੰਡ ਦਾ ਇਹ ਨਾਵਲ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਸਾਡੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਮਝ ਨੂੰ ਨਵੇਕਲੇ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ।

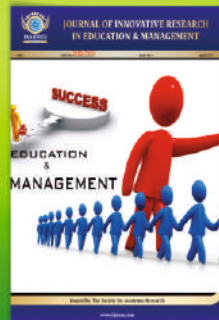
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