





## የኢትዮጵያ የጊዜ ስም አገልግሎት

ପ୍ରତିକାଳୀନ ମହାକାଵ୍ୟାମରେ ଏହାର ଅଧିକାର ହେଲା ଏହାର ପରିପାଦାନାମାତ୍ରରେ ଏହାର ଅଧିକାର ହେଲା ଏହାର ପରିପାଦାନାମାତ୍ରରେ

‘ଓଡ଼ିଆ ରୂପ ଦିନ କାହିଁରେ, କଥିତ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

3. କି କି

ପାତାରେ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

ওয়ে দুর্দিন হলো কোনো কথা। আমি প্রতিবেদন করব যে আমার জন্ম স্থান কোথায় হয়েছে এবং আমার পিতৃর নাম কি।

କାହାରେ ଦେଖିଲୁ ନାହିଁ । ଏହାରେ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

। ମହାର ପ ରଧି ଦ୍ୱା ରାଜ୍ୟ

ମୁଣ୍ଡ କାହିଁ ପାଇଁ ଦେଖିଲୁ ଏହି କାହିଁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ

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କାନ୍ତିର ପଦମୁଖ ହେଉଥିଲା ।

የዚህ የዕለታዊ ስራውን በዚህ የዕለታዊ ስራውን እንደሆነ ይችላል

କେବଳ ଏହାର ପାଇଁ ଏହାର ପାଇଁ ଏହାର ପାଇଁ ଏହାର ପାଇଁ

1. **한국의 민족학자들**은 그들이 어떤 학제적 분야에서 활동하는지에 따라 그들의 연구 주제와 방법론이 다양하게 다를 수 있다.

한국의 문화재로 등록된 고려시대의 유적지로, 고려시대에 활동한 문인들이 모여서 글을 썼던 학당이다.

‘오늘 러브 레스토랑은 드디어 레스토랑이 되었구나.’



रसु सुइना रसु रूपा कामणि रसु परमल की वासु  
रसु घोड़े रसु सेजा मंदर रसु मीठा रस मासु  
एते रस सरीर के कै घटि नाम निवासु  
चंदनु मोलू अणाइया कुंग नांग चिंदूर  
चोआ चंदनु बहुबणा पाना नालि कपूर  
जे घनु कंति न भावई त सम अहमवरि कूड़  
जे लख स्त्रियां भोग करहि नवरंड राज कमाहि  
बिन सतगुर सुख न पावही पिरि फिरि जोनी पाहि।

इसी प्रकार अनेक स्थानों पर महल, किले, घोड़े, हाथी, लश्कर, राज्य, जागीर, छवधारी साधाज्यता और सोना, रूप, बन-दौलत आदि का खंडन करते हुए प्रभु मार्ग का जीवन जीने की प्रेरणा दी गई है। इस राग की वाणी में प्रमुख रूप से माया की अपिन से बचकर शब्द के निर्मल ज्ञान में विचरने का आदेश दिया गया है। इसी प्रकार इस वाणी में त्याग का भाव छाया रहता है। त्याग के इन भावों को प्रदर्शित करने के लिए श्री राग अत्यन्त उपयुक्त राग है। इसकी सुरवडता का अध्ययन किया जाये तो यह तथ्य और भी स्पष्ट हो जाता है। इस राग में ऋषभ और घैबत कोमल रूप में प्रयुक्त किये जाते हैं। संगीत शास्त्रों में बताया जाता है कि जिन रागों में ये सुर प्रयुक्त हों वे शांत और करुण भावों को प्रकट करने के लिए बहुत ही उपयुक्त राग होते हैं। अनेक विद्वानों के मतानुसार श्री राग को ज्येष्ठ-आषाढ़ और साध-फागुन के मासों में तपस्वी जन वर्षों में गाते हैं।

इस राग की वाणी में कहीं कहीं शृंगारिक भावों की झलक भी दिखाई देती है, परन्तु इसमें भी वियोग प्रवान है, जैसे :-

निस अंधिवारि सूतीये क्यों पिर विनु रेणि विहाइ  
अंक जलउ तन जालीअउ मनु तनु जलि बलि जाइ  
जा वन कंत न शविया ता बंवरथा जोबन जाइ

यह भाव सी श्री राग में प्रदर्शित किए जा सकते हैं, क्योंकि इस राग में तात्र मध्यम शृंगारिक भावों का सूचक है। सम्पूर्ण रूप में क्योंकि कोमल ऋषभ और कोमल घैबत का प्रभाव अधिक है इसलिए इसकी प्रकृति शांत और करुण वर्तों रहती है।

सामान्य कीतनकार इस राग का गायन कम करते हैं। आकाशवाणी जालन्धर से रविवार रात को 10 बजे शास्त्री कीतन के कार्यक्रम में एक दो शब्द सुनने को मिल जाते हैं।

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24

thoughts on

## Gurbani Kirtan

Ample information has been provided by Bhai Gurdas Ji on the traditions of worship at the Gurdwaras, established by Guru Nanak Sahib, and the style in which Gur-Bani Kirtan was initiated by him as told by the Bhai ji :

"Sadh Sangat mil gaavde,  
Sat-Gur (Nanak) Sabad anaahad waayaa."

Serial No. 87, Page - 38

"Holy Assembly was initiated by,  
Guru Nanak in performing Kirtan."

After Bhai Mardana ji, the tradition was continued by his son, named Shehzada, by Guru Nanak Sahib, whose performances, Bhai Gurdas ji might have heard. Mardana Gharana of Rababies had by then been well established. Asa-di-Var was generally performed at "Amrit Vela" (dewy morning) by the Rababies or other selected devotees who had been trained by the Rababies. The Rababies were a liberal Muslim denomination and had full faith in the teachings of the Gurus. Singing Shabads was generally performed by the holy congregation in unison, in Plain-Song style.

The Fifth Guru, Arjan Sahib, formally, established the class of Ragies. He himself used to play the Sarinda. It was either his own invention, or a modification of a similar instrument of Persia. It is similar to a Violin, except that its back is rounded, while the violin has flat back. Recent research has proved that Amir Khusro did not invent the Tabla. According to Dr. R. Stewar of U.S.A. who travelled over India, to write a thesis on the Drums of India, during 1970, the two-sided Drum was first split in two pieces in the Darbar of Guru Arjan Sahib. Hence the Guru Sahib named the ensemble so evolved, a "Jodi," literally, a pair. Later, the secular Muslim gurus began to call it "Tabla," which is an Arabic word, meaning a Drum. It is noteworthy that the traditional Sikh Ragies frowned hearing it called "Tabla."

The Shabads or hymns composed by Guru Nanak Sahib and four preceding Gurus, cover a period of one century (1500-1600) These

are incorporated in the holy Book of the Sikhs known as Guru Granth Sahib. In all, thirty-one Ragas have been used. Besides, there are some Shabads in folk tunes based on the same Ragas. We find ample guidance given by the Gurus in their Shabads, to ensure that singing of the holy text should be conducive to creating an atmosphere of spiritual serenity. The following few quotations from Guru Granth Sahib, would suffice :

"Sabhnaa Raagaan vich so bhalaa bhaai,  
jit vasyaa man aaey."

"Of all the ragas, brother, that one is the best.  
through which the mind gets attuned to God."

Guru Ram Das Sahib (Page 1423)

But the holy Word and not the music, as such, should predominate :

"As the deer is enraptured by the strains of music,  
so is the devotee enchanted by the sound of the Name."

Guru Arjan Sahib (Page 914)

As to the style of performance of Shabad Kirtan :

"Japiay sahaj dhuni haan."

"O yes, repeat His praises in reposeful tunes."

Guru Arjan Sahib, (Page 409)

The class of traditional Ragies, (initiated by Guru Arjan Sahib) who sing Shabads according to the Ragas of Guru Granth Sahib, meticulously adhere to these instructions which has given wide currency to the saying in the Punjab :

"Tikwaan te badi khich waalaa Shabad Kirtan hai."

"The singing of Shabads is reposeful,  
and exercises great mental pull, (towards God)."

We find repeated advice in Guru Granth Sahib to the effect that the Shabads should be sung with "natural ease," and "natural grace," thus implying that decorative devices should be sparingly used. Khushwant Singh in his work, "A History of the Sikhs" Clarendon Press, Oxford states :

"The instructions to the singers were to avoid the exposition of the intricacies of Ragas, but to sing the Shabads in such a way, that

the meaning of the Words was easily and gently conveyed to the listeners."

Dr Arthur Macaliffe has stated in his monumental work, "The Religion," that Guru Amar Dass Sahib selected Ram Das Sahib next in the line of the Gurus, primarily because of his excellence in musical singing. His style of singing is defined by Guru Arjan in the following verse taken from his string of letters in Raga Asa in Guru Granth Sahib, Page 96 :

Teraa mukh suhaawaa jio, Sahaj dhun bani."  
Your appearance is immaculate, and  
you sing Shabads in tranquil tones."

A religion is liable to lose its bearings if its traditions are not maintained. We have to be wary of modern trends, also of misconceptions of the earliest times. For example, medicine and music were as miracles. Guru Nanak Sahib went further and said :

"All the Ragas are alike to us."

As stated in Gyan Ratnawali, by Bhai Mani Singh ji. It is the treatment imparted by a musician to his singing, that can go well with the words, which counts. If he sings a Shabad at a fast speed, it quickens heart-beats, causing excitement. It follows as a corollary, that if he sings at a slow speed it imparts a feeling of repose. Hence any Raga can be manipulated to produce any sound effect. It is, therefore, of vital importance that the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee (S.G. for short) insist upon the Ragies employed by them to adhere to tranquil tones, in their performances. "Whoever pays the piper calls the tune!"

Another problem created by modernism is in the use of supporting instruments. As we cannot get rid of the Harmonium, the next best thing we can do is to use only one Harmonium, one Sarinda, adding a single string and cover the top completely, and using only one Jodi. Since all wind blown instruments compete with the voice, the Harmonium should be softly (gently) played and the Violin type Sarinda should be played a little more loudly. Flute type instruments, though excellent when played in solo or as a part of an orchestra, do not merge with the voice. The Media should be advised to use only Sikh traditional instruments. They should employ only such other singers who

have received sufficient training from traditional Ragies, and are approved by the S. G. P. C. No singer of Gur-Bani should be permitted to do his own experiments with the distinct Style set by the Gurus, which has been passed on to us, by generations of Ragies.

(To be Concluded)

#### Objects of the Amrit Kirtan Trust :

1. To provide financial aid to one or more educational, social, welfare institutions, health centres, homes for the poor and the destitute in any part of the Indian Republic or abroad.
2. To help the poor and deserving, regardless of their religion, caste and creed.
3. To award stipends, scholarships or any other form of financial assistance to the needy & deserving, preference being given to the destitute children and orphans.
4. To help young men & women in imbibing their rich religious and cultural heritage by prompting and organising Shabad Gayan competitions, essay-writing competitions, Debates, Elocution competitions, etc.
5. To start and maintain institutions of general welfare or educational in nature and to eradicate social evils through publicity, Lectures, display of relevant films and publication of pamphlets.
6. To publish books, magazines and other literature, for children in particular and the public in general, to inculcate in them the finest values of good citizenship and to build up their highmoral character.
7. To establish libraries for the benefit of the public.
8. That the benefits accruing from the objects of the Trust shall not be restricted or confined to members of any particular community, caste, creed, religion or faith.
9. To utilise the Trust for advancement of any other object of general public utility.
10. That surplus generated by any activity of the Trust shall be used wholly for one of the objects of the trust as specified above, whether in the year of generation or be accumulated, to be used for charitable purposes in any subsequent year.

ਗੁਰਮੁਖ ਸੁਖਸੀਅਤ

## ਭਾਈ ਸੰਤਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਰਾਗੀ

ਜਮਨਾ ਨਗਰ ਵਾਲੇ



ਭਾਈ ਸੰਤਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਕੀਰਤਨ ਕਰਦੇ ਸਨ ਉੱਥੇ ਕਲਾਕਾਰ ਹੋਏ ਹੋਏ ਸਨ। ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਉਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਉੱਤੇ ਕੀਤੇ ਮੌਨਕਾਰੀ ਦੀ ਪਹੁੰਚੀ ਸਥਾਨੀਅਤ ਦੀ ਸਾਖੀ ਭਰਦੀ

ਪਿਛੇ ਦਿਨ ਮਿਤੀ 17 ਅਪ੍ਰੈਲ ਨੂੰ ਉਹ ਕੀਰਤਨ ਕਰ ਗਏ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਘਰ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਹੋ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਹਾਸਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਤਾਂ ਜਿਥੇ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਹੋਰ ਵੀ ਪਿਆਰ ਸਤਿਕਾਰ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ।

ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਦਾ ਮਿੱਠਾ ਕੀਰਤਨ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਭਾਈ ਸੰਤਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਜਨਮ ਪਿੰਡ ਤੇ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਮੁੰਡੂ ਤਰਨਤਾਰਨ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਵਿਖੇ ਹੋਇਆ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਕੀਰਤਨ ਦਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਸੋਕ ਪੀ। ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਸਪੁੱਤਰ ਨੂੰ ਕੀਰਤਨ ਸਿੱਖਣ ਦੀ ਪਿੱਛੀ। ਭਾਈ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਆਵਾਜ਼ ਤਾਂ ਸੁਗਰੀਲੀ ਹੈ ਰੀ ਸੀ ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਸਾਡੇ ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਪਿਆਰ ਨਾਲ ਕੀਰਤਨ ਸਿੱਖਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਦਦ ਕੀਤੀ।

ਆਪ ਨੇ ਭਾਈ ਬੁੱਧ ਸਿੰਘ ਤਾਨ, ਗਿਆਨੀ ਗਿਆਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਅਲਮਸਤ, ਭਾਈ ਗੁਰਮੁਖ ਤੇ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਕੀਰਤਨ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਹਾਸਲ ਕੀਤੀ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਨਾਲ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਉਸਤਾਦ ਨਵਾਬ ਦੀ 5 ਸੁੱਧਾ, ਪੰਡਤ ਨਥੂ ਰਾਮ ਤਰਨ ਤਾਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ, ਖਾਂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਤੇ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਜਾਡਲੇ ਵਾਲੇ, ਮਸਕੀਨ ਅਲੀ ਆਦਿ ਪਾਸੋਂ ਤਾਲੀਮ ਹਾਸਲ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਮਿਲਿਆ।

ਉਹ ਸਾਰੇ ਆਪ ਨੇ ਸੰਤ ਸੁਜਾਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਨਾਲ ਕੀਰਤਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੰਗਤ ਕੀਤੀ। ਆਪ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਨ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਭਾਈ ਚਾਦ ਭਾਈ ਸੱਦੂਖਾਂ, ਭਾਈ ਲਾਲ, ਭਾਈ ਤਾਬਾ, ਭਾਈ ਮਨਾ ਪਥਾ, ਭਾਈ ਸੰਤੂ ਖਾਂ ਆਦਿ ਰਥਾਬੀ ਕੀਰਤਨੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਕੀਰਤਨ ਸੁਣਨ ਦਾ ਸੋਕ। ਆਪ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਕੀਰਤਨ ਤੋਂ ਇਤਨੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਸਨ ਆਪਣੇ-2 ਕੀਰਤਨ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ



