## || Jaap ||

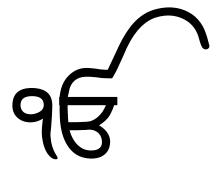
By the way, who is Jaap's ... Object of veneration?

## And

Whose | Jaap | the Sikhs do?



Or



Lord Shiva + goddess Durga? Or



## And Is Jaap authored by; . . . Guru Gobind Singh Sahib? Read, . . . and you decide.

## **Analysis:**

On Page1 of the (so-called Dasam Granth), the composition titled "Jaap" starts as . . . "੧ਓ ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਸਾਦਿ ॥ ਸੀ੍ ਵਾਹਿਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਕੀ ਫਤਹ ॥ ਜਾਪੁ ॥ ਸੀ੍ ਮੁਖਵਾਕ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ ੧੦ ॥ ਛਪੈ ਛੰਦ ॥ ਤਵੈ ਪ੍ਸਾਦਿ ॥ ਚੱਕ੍ ਚਿਹਨ ਅਰੁ . . . " ਆਦਿਕ । Next, the words "**੧ਓ and ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ ੧੦**", in its Title, are also written like any other composition in this Granth.

Furthermore, knowing about the popularity and belovedness of this composition amongst some Sikhs, one feels that there is no need to investigate it any further. However, as per the Punjabi saying, that "ਗਰਮ ਦੁਧ ਦਾ ਜਲਿਆ, ਲੱਸੀ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਫੂਕਾਂ ਮਾਰ ਮਾਰ ਪੀਦਾ ਹੈ।" and, in the light of the very trailblazing mischiefs and deceptions played by Kavi Ram and Kavi Syam in the compositions of "Sikh Ardas, Benti and Maryada" etc. it forces one to question; shouldn't there be an investigation in the case of "Jaap" too?

Thus, it seems in perfect order to see, if in here as well, Kavi Ram and Kavi Syam, have played any unusual tricks. Which, may be similar to their other acts of fooling the Sikhs, through their deceptive interjections of the words like "੧ਓ" ਅਤੇ "ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ ੧੦" in the titles of their composition groups like "Chaubees Avtar" and "Chritro-Pakhyan" etc.

Also, what we have seen so far, is that the so-called Dasam Granth in fact is an amalgamation of the two granths (Bachittar-Natak and Chritar Pakhyan Granths). Wherein, inspite of the deceitful presence of words like "96 मिडिगुन प्रान्ति" and "पाउमारी 90" in the titles of their many compositions to divert one's attention away; their real authors are Kavi Ram and Kavi Syam. For the simple reason, because, in the SC-Dasam Granth, Kavi Ram and Kavi Syam's names, as authors are mentioned numerous times, at numerous places. Where as Guru Sahib's name as "Gobind or Nanak" is not mentioned even once, as an author of any of the compositions, anywhere in the entire Granth. . . And, the situation of the composition "Jaap" is no different.

As per the general style of the entire SC-Dasam Granth; the words of "੧ਓ ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਸਾਦਿ ॥ ਸੀ ਵਾਹਿਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਕੀ ਫਤਹ ॥ ਜਾਪੁ ॥ ਸੀ ਮੁਖਵਾਕ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ ੧០ ॥" are definitely written in the title of the composition "Jaap". However in the entire "Jaap", one **does not find** any Guru Sahib's name, written as (**Gobind or Nan**ak) as its author, **even once**. Therefore to investigate and see, if like many other compositions; could it possible that the authors of this composition "Jaap" are Kavi Ram, and Kavi Syam, too? Let us look at the surrounding compositions for any possible cues, if any.

Just looking around a tiny bit in this Granth, one finds that Kavi Ram and Kavi Syam are very dedicated devotees of (goddess Kalka/Durga + demi-god named Kaal). And it is in their praise, as their objects of veneration, Kavi Ram and Kavi Syam have written the entire "Bachittar Natak Granth". Which in turn has been popularized by their supporters amongst the not very alert, but gullible Sikhs, as "Dasam Ganth". Them knowing fully well that the moment, the dupable Sikhs see the word "Dasam" in the name of the granth, they will immediately start claiming, and justifying it with full gusto to be the writing of none other than their Tenth master. While both Kavi Ram, Kavi Syam and their supporters will enjoy the (उभाग्ना) show from a distance.

In fact, the internal reality of the situation is; that, Kavi Ram and Kavi Syam are the real authors of this entire SC-Dasam granth; including its compositions, named "ਜਾਪੂ-Jaap" and "ਦੇਬੀ ਜੂ ਕੀ ਉਸਤੀਂਤ - Devi Joo Kee Ustat". Kavis Ram and Syam's inner state of mind, of being very rock-solid and dedicated devotees (ਭਗਤ) of "(Kalka + Kaal)" becomes very clear; when, in their compositions named "ਜਾਪੂ -Jaap" and "ਦੇਬੀ ਜੂ ਕੀ ਉਸਤੀਂਤ - Devi Joo Kee Ustat" we see a very deep and interesting commonalities between the use of the same words (masculine gender for Kaal in the "Jaap" and feminine gender for Kalka in the "Debee Joo Kee Ustat"). For example;

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ਨਮੋ ਸਰਬ ਸੋਖੰ, ਨਮੋ ਸਰਬ ਪੋਖੰ ∥ ੨੭∥- ∥ਜਾਪ∥
       ਨਮੋਂ ਪੋਖਣੀ ਸੋਖਣੀ ਸਰਬ ਭਰਣੀ | . . . | | 9\xi || - (SC-DG Pg 116 - ਦੇਬੀ ਜੂ ਕੀ ਉਸਤਤ)
ਨਮੋ ਜੋਗ ਜੋਗੇ, ਨਮੋ ਭੋਗ ਭੋਗੇ ॥a੮॥- ॥ਜਾਪੁ॥
       ਨਮੋ ਜੋਗਣੀ ਭੋਗਣੀ ਪਰਮ ਪ੍ਰਗਯਾ ∥ . . ∥੨੧∥ (SC-DG Pg 117 - ਦੇਬੀ ਜੂ ਕੀ ਉਸਤਤ)
ਨਮੋ ਸਸਤ ਪਾਣੇ, ਨਮੋ ਅਸਤ ਮਾਣੇ . . .∥ ua ∥ - ∥ਜਾਪ∥
       ਤੁਹੀ ਸਸਤੁਣੀ ਅਸਤੁਣੀ ਆਪ ਰੂਪਾ
                                      ॥੪੨੧॥ - (SC-DG Pg 309 - ਦੇਬੀ ਜੂ ਕੀ ਉਸਤਤ)
ਅਛੇਦੀ ਅਭੇਦੀ ਅਨਾਮੰ ਆਕਾਮੰ ∥ . . . ∥੬੧)- ∥ਜਾਪ∥
       ਆਛੇਦੰ ਅਭੇਦੰ ਅਕਰਮੰ ਸੁ ਧਰਮੰ ∥੩੨∥ . . . - (SC-DG Pg 118 - ਦੇਬੀ ਜੁ ਕੀ ਉਸਤਤ)
ਨਮੋ ਰਾਜਸੰ ਤਾਮਸੰ ਸ਼ਾਂਤਿ ਰੂਪੇ . . . ∥੧੮੬∥ - ∥ਜਾਪੁ∥
       ਤੁਹੀ ਰਾਜਸੀ ਮਾਤਸੀ ਤਾਮਸੀ ਹੈਂ . . . ॥੪੨੮॥- (SC-DG Pg 309 - ਦੇਬੀ ਦੇਵੀ ਜੁ ਕੀ ਉਸਤਤ)
ਅਰੂਪ ਹੈਂ ॥ਅਨੂਪ ਹੈਂ ॥ ਅਜੂ ਹੈਂ ॥ ਅਭੂ ਹੈਂ ॥ ੨੯॥
ਅਲੇਖ ਹੈਂ || ਅਭੇਖ ਹੈਂ || ਅਨਾਮ ਹੈ || ਅਕਾਮ ਹੈਂ || ੩੦ || - ||ਜਾਪੁ||
       ਪਭੀ ਪੂਰਣੀ ਪਾਰਬਹਮੀ ਅਜੇਯੰ ॥ ਅਰੂਪੰ ਅਨੂਪੰ ਅਨਾਮੰ ਅਠਾਮੰ ॥
       ਅਭੀਤੰ ਅਜੀਤੰ ਮਹਾਂ ਧਰਮ ਧਾਮੰ ॥੩੨॥ . . . - (SC-DG Pg11 - ਦੇਬੀ ਜੁ ਕੀ ਉਸਤਤ)
ਏਕ ਮੂਰਤਿ ਅਨੇਕ ਦਰਸਨ ਕੀਨ ਰੂਪ ਅਨੇਕ ∥ ੮੧ ∥ - ∥ ਜਾਪੂ ∥
       ਜਿਹ ਏਕ ਰੂਪ ਕਿੱਨੇ ਅਨੇਕ ∥ ਅੰਤਹਿ ਸਮੇਯ ਫੂਨ ਭਏ ਏਕ ∥ ੮੭ ∥ - ( SC-DG - ਰੂਦ੍ ਅਵਤਾਰ)
ਤਾਤ ਮਾਤ ਨ ਜਾਤ ਜਾਕਰ ਜਨਮ ਮਰਨ ਬਿਹੀਨ ∥ ੮੨ ∥ - ∥ ਜਾਪੁ ∥
       ਜਿਹ ਨਾਹਿ ਪਿਤਾ ਭਿ੍ਤ ਤਾਤ ਮਾਤ ॥ ੯੭ ॥ - ( SC-DG - ਰੁਦ੍ ਅਵਤਾਰ)
ਅੰਗ ਰਾਗ ਨ ਰੰਗ ਜਾਕਹ || ਜਾਤਿ ਪਾਤਿ ਨ ਨਾਮ || ੮੪ || - || ਜਾਪੁ ||
       ਜਾਨੀ ਨ ਜਾਤ ਜਿਹ ਰੰਗ ਰੂਪ ∥ ੯੮ ∥ - ( SC-DG - ਰੂਦ੍ ਅਵਤਾਰ)
ਗਨ ਗਾਨ ੳਦਾਰ ∥ ਮਹਿਮਾ ਅਪਾਰ ∥ ੮੭ ∥ - ∥ ਜਾਪ ∥
       ਆਭਾ ਅਨੰਤ ਮਹਿਮਾ ਅਪਾਰ ∥ ੮੯ ∥
                                             - ( SC-DG - ਰੂਦ੍ ਅਵਤਾਰ)
ਸ਼ਾਹਾਨ ਸ਼ਾਹ
               || ੮੮ || - || ਜਾਪ ||
ਰਾਜਾਨ ਰਾਜ || ਭਾਨਾਨ ਭਾਨ || ੮੯ || - || ਜਾਪ ||
       ਸ਼ਾਹਾਨ ਸ਼ਾਹਿ ਭੁਪਾਨ ਭੂਪ ∥ ੯੮ ∥
                                              - ( SC-DG - ਰੂਦ੍ ਅਵਤਾਰ)
ਦੇਵਾਨ ਦੇਵ || ੳਪਮਾ ਮਹਾਨ || ੮੯ || - || ਜਾਪੁ ||
       ਦੇਵਾਨ ਦੇਵ ਮਹਿਮਾ ਅਨੁਪ ∥ ੯੯ ∥
                                              - ( SC-DG - ਰੂਦ੍ ਅਵਤਾਰ)
ਆਜਾਨ ਬਾਹੁ || ਸ਼ਾਹਾਨ ਸ਼ਾਹੁ || ੮੯ || - || ਜਾਪੁ ||
       ਆਜਾਨ ਬਾਹ ਅਨਭੳ ਅਜੀਤ ∥ ੬੮ ∥
                                              - ( SC-DG - ਰੂਦ੍ ਅਵਤਾਰ)
ਰਾਜਾਨ ਰਾਜ ਭਾਨਾਨ ਭਾਨ ∥ ੮੯ ∥ - ∥ ਜਾਪੂ ∥
       ਰਾਜਾਨ ਰਾਜ ਭੋਗੀ ਮਹਾਣ ∥ ੬੮ ∥
                                              - ( SCDG - ਰੂਦ੍ ਅਵਤਾਰ)
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Thus: . . . based upon the internal information of the SC-Dasam Granth, composition Jaap's authors (like the compositions of Kabio Baach Benti Chaupai, Swayyai, Dohraa, Devi Joo Kee Ustat, and Rudr Avatar) are also, Kavi Ram and Kavi Syam. And under no circumstances, it is Guru Gobind Singh Sahib.

(Lots of thanks are due to S. Iqbal Singh Karwal, of Adampur, Distt Jallandhar. Who, based upon his deep knowledge and research about 'Jaap', Rudr Avtar' and 'Devi joo kee ustat" brought the fact of their very deep and interesting commonalities to the attention of this sewadar of the Panth.)