

# PRAHLADRAI DALMIA LIONS COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS

MAGAZINE 1977 - 78

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### MAGAZINE

1977-78

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I P. B. Govekar, hereby declare that the Particulars given above are True to the best of my knowledge.

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& Economics,

# PRAHLADRAI DALMIA LIONS COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS

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### EDITORIAL

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We have completed six years and with that "One more year of confidence, contradictions and conflicts" is over. The College, under the able guidance of our principal and with the zealous cooperation of our young students and enthusiastic staff, both of the Senior and the Junior College, has now grown to a greater strength. with the introduction of the F.Y.B.Com. (the first year of the 3 year New Degree Course), the strength of the entire college stands at 3800 students and one hundred members of the staff. The Junior College, with 1800 students, is a complete unit in itself, with the introduction of the F.Y.J.C. from this vear.

Today, every one of us shouts at the top of his or her voice that the standard of higher education has been going down graphically with the passage of every year. Today, the objects of higher education are becoming blurred. There is a big MESS in The **MASS** education. present the paper leakage. examination system, mass-copying and bumper results with liberal grace marks have lowered the standard of higher education. The undue advantage or misuse of democracy and freedom and the unacademic blessings along with the Union activities have given birth to negligence, indifference and indicipline.

Adding fuel to the fire, fully qualified and devoted teachers are not available. The enthusiastic young people prefer to join other professions. Inspite of the revised salary scales (the so-called higher U.G.C. Scales), the enthusiastic people are not attracted towards this profession because there is depression, disappointment, ill-treatment, tension and insecurity of job.

The national and local, political, social and economic unrest, opportunism and uncertainty had their impact on the University and College campuses through out the year. Consequently, though there was some effect of the same on our campus too, we managed to maintain serene and calm atmosphere for a major period and our students and staff passed a memorable year, full of hectic and colourful activities, both curricular, co-curricular and (extra) curricular.

There is a general feeling that there is growing restlessness among teachers and indiscipline among students in the academic world but we are fortunate that there is nothing like "complete frustration" in our teachers or students.

We are happy to record that Prof. S. P. Joshi of Hindi has been awarded the Sahitya Akademi Award for his book "BOL-

BHARMALI" in Rajasthani. He was accorded a felicitation by the staff and the Student Teachers' council. In that meeting, he analysed the character of Bharmali in the frank style which is his individual asset.

With the introduction of the F.Y.B. COM. and the F.Y.J.C., there were many arrivals. While welcoming the new-comers, we bade farewell to Shri Nareshkumar who left this profession and joined a nationalised bank. we also bade good-bye and good-luck to Miss Usha Thomas who got married and has joined her husband abroad. At the fag end of the year, Mrs. R. A. Doctor (Head, Dept. of English) resigned for better prospects.

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We are proud to take not that this year, the well-equipped and new gymkhana was made available to the students. For the first time in six years, the college Annual Day was held on the Campus which was suitably decorated for the occasion. The programme, though without dances and dramas; owing to the generous donation of Rs. 20,000/- to the Andhra Relief Fund, was a grand success.

In short, the year 1977-78 was a year of achievement in some respects owing to the support of our alert and dynamic members of the Governing Council and the ever willing cooperation of our ever ready-to-help staff members.

It is said that the publication of the College magazine ( in time ) is the finale to all the activities of that particular year. Owing to many unfortunate and unavoidable circumstances, we regret that we could not publish this issue in time in March, 1978. However, we thank members of the Governing Council, Principal Goveker, Vice Principal A. N. Rangparia, Prof. (Mrs) Baleri (prof-in-charge day Session). Prof. A. A. Memon (Prof. in-charge Junior College), members of the staff, members of the Editorial Board, Associate Student Editors. those who have contributed and all those who have directly or indirectly helped in bringing out this magazine even at this late stage.

**EDITOR** 

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PRINCIPALS REPORT

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**EDITOR** 

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President Lion Bajranglalji Dalmia, Hon. Chief Guest Shri B. G. Deshmukh, the trustees Shri Mahavırprasad Dalmia, Lion Ratanlal Saraf, Dr. Suchak, Chairman Governing Council Lion Shankarlal Jain, Hon. Secretary Lion S. G. Ruia, Hon. Treasurer, Lion Rajendra Chokshi, Members of Governing Council, invited guests, members of the staff and my friends;

of myself, members of the On behalf staff and students, I warmly welcome you Sir, and the guests to this august gathering of the 6th College Annual Day. Our Chief Guest B. G. Deshmukh was extremely kind to accept our invitation to be the Chief Guest of today's function without any hesitation. Inspite of his very tight schedule, he was kind enough to spend sometime with us I am indeed grateful to you, Sir, and thank you with all the sincerety at my command. I am grateful to Shri Bajranglalji for agreeing to preside over this function even though he was extremely busy. I welcome you, Sir, on behalf of the staff and students of this college. I also accord hearty welcome to all the trustees, Governing Council Members, Lion members, invitees and guests. It is now my proud privilege to place before you a brief report of the activities of the college during the year.

The academic year 1977-78 marks yet another milestone in the short but impressive history of the college. Within just six years, the college has not only grown in strength and stature but has developed a nucleus of staff and students to look to the future with courage and confidence.

The increase in student strength has co-incided with an improvement in the tone and content of education, and the University results for the last year, 67% at the B. Com. Part II and 46% at the B. Com. Part I and 70% at H.S.C. (Std. XII) examinations clearly bear out an academic advance.

The year 1977-78 has been a year crammed with events that have stirred the hearts and minds of the people both in the political and educational sphere. The changes in the educational policy have affected many all over the state. The introduction of the first of the 3 year new degree course has resulted into the discontinuation of the old degree course thereby creating new problems in the academic world and the beginning of full fledged Junior College, with the attachment of F.Y.J.C. Classes to the colleges.

This year, the student strength has reached the "packed to capacity" figure of 3800, including 1800 of Junior College. The increase in the student strength has brought up the staff strength to a hundred including the administrative staff. There has been a change for the better in the tone and content of education with the introduction of the First Year of Junior-college and the First year of the new three year degree course. The Book Bank of the college was well established. This year about 70 needy and deserving students were provided books by the book bank.

This year owing to the late declaration of results of some of the University examinations, election to the Student—Teachers' Council of the College could he held only in the month of December 1977. However, the co-curricular and the extra-curricular activities under the auspices of the various associations commenced right in earnest. The activities were colourful and full of variety. A new association called the Rajasthani Association has started its activities this year.

The activities of the Gujarati Sahitya Mandal were inaugurated by Prof. Yashwant Trivedi. The mandal carried on its literary activities by organising a very successful Kavi Sammelan when the famous poets like Sarva Shree Barkat Veerani, Dignant Parikh,

Kailash Pandit, Saif Palanpuri, Mehul and Shobhit Desai entertained the audience by their lively compositions. The Kavi Sammelan was chaired by the poet Lion Bakul Raval.

The Hindi Parishad became active with the inauguration of its activities by the famous Hindi Poet, Bhawani Prasad Mishra. Then two lively picnics were organised to Kanneri Caves and Lonawala. Members of the Parishad also witnessed and enjoyed a film show "Apradh" at Dhurmal Bajaj Hall, free of charge.

With the interesting "Katha Kathan" by the well known author in Marathi Shri V.P. Kale, the activities of the Marathi Vangmaya Mandal were inaugurated. The mandal arranged a film show and the mixed audience enjoyed "Ajnabi" on the college terrace. This year the mandal organised an inter-class kabaddi competition in which 16 teams participated. A one-act Marathi play "Grave Yard" was staged for the T.V. Yuvdarshan in the inter-collegiate dramatic competition.

The Punjabi Association was brought into gear when Rajkavi Inderjectsingh Tulsi inaugurated its activities. For the benefit of its members, the association organised a film show when the members enjoyed "China Town." The Association also organised a musical evening when the college artistes

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participated and gave the best of their talent.

The Literary & Debating Society was inaugurated by Principal P. J. Joshi of Podar College who gave a lively talk on the art of Public Speaking.

The newly born Rajasthani Association was rightly christened by the famous poet Bharat Vyas, a man from Rajasthan, who maugurated its activities. The association organised a picnic to Arrangle Beach and a film show when the young students danced to the popular tunes of "Albela." The association has promised to institute a Rotating Trophy to the best athlete of the year.

The Planning Forum arranged an Industrial Visit to the Parle Gluco Biscuit Factory and conducted a General Knowledge Contest.

Under the auspices of the Dramatic Society, our young artistes participated in the Gujarati Inter-Collegiate one act play competition organised by the INT and our play "ANE INDRAJEET" reached the finals. They also participated in the Inter-Collegiate One Act Hindi Play competition organised by Jagruti, a Cultural Organisation of repute.

The college N.S.S. Unit continued its social activities. As usual many students

participated in the fund raising activities for the Children's Aid Society and other social projects. Our N.S.S. Unit, in co-op. eration with Lions Club of Malad Borivli organised a Blood donation camp and 70 students donated their blood. To help Cyclone hit victims, we organised a rally in Malad-Kandivli area and collected, clothes, utensils and cash for the cyclone relief fund to which our staff donated one day's pay and the students of Sr. College donated Rs. 2/- each. The Jr. College students have donated Rs. 1900/-. At this stage I will fail in my duty if I do not make a mention of the great contribution of Rs. 11,000/made by the College. The credit of this handsome donation towards the cyclone relief fund goes to the students of the college who have most willingly sacrificed their refreshments and entertainment and unanimously resolved to help their brethren in the time of their need. Therefore, today, we are celebration our Annual Day without Dances and Dramas.

The Junior College completed its second year by participating in various activities. Elocution, Essay and other competitions were organised in the college and the students also took part in the Inter collegiate competitions. After the formation of the Student Teachers' Committee, the activities of the Junior College were formally inaugurated by Principal (Dr.) U.R. Koli of N. M. College.

The Leo Club of Malad Borivli instituted two trophies for F.Y.J.C. and S.Y.J.C. Inter Class Elocution competition which was a keenly fought event and a colourful activity of the year. The trophies and cups were donated by Lion Sitaramji Singhania, Leo Chairman, Dist. 323-A. Trophies were bagged by S.Y.J.C. 'B' and F.Y.J.C. 'C' divisions and the cups were awarded to seven best speakers.

The Jr. College also organised an All Language essay competition. Two students Miss Laila Varghese and Mr. Kenneth Pierrera participated in the Lovji Cama Inter-Junior Collegiate Elocution Competition.

The Junior Coilege also organised the much popular T.V. Programme "Whats is the Good word." The response was so good that three rounds were organised.

The College Annual Sports were as usual conducted at the Govt. College of Physical Education Grounds at Kandivli. Nearly 250 students participated. It was tough time for the Sports Director to decide upon the Championship due to the keen competition and the number of participants. A festival Cricket Match between the Principal's Eleven and the General Secretary's eleven was enthusiatically witnessed by the young cricket lovers. Our students participated at the Inter-Collegiate, zonal and Inter-zonal sports meets. Basil D'Souza won

the third prize in the 5000 metres race organised by the Cadbury Inida Ltd. Shri Hegde and Shri Ghag were the runners-up in the inter-collegiate Chess tournament. The indoor games and tournaments aroused popular enthusiasm.

The staff room was more active than in the past with the members of staff both from the Senior College and Junior College guiding and encouraging students) in the curricular, co-curricular and extra-curricular activities.

Before I conclude, I thank once again the distinguished Chief Guest, Shri Bajranglal Dalmia the Trustees, Members of the Governing Council, the Lions, the Leos, members of the Student Teacher's Council and members of the staff, coaches and my young students for the successful year. It would not have been possible to organise the various curricular and extra-curricular activities without the active co-operation of the members of the staff and the students. I sincerely hope that I will receive better and fuller co-operation in the years to come.

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### Junior -

### College

### (Activities)

The Junior College completed its second year by taking part in various hectic activities, several competitions were organised in the college and the students also took part in inter-collegiate activities.

The students teachers committee was formed on 10th August' 77 with Prof. Ranveria as its Chairman, Sanjay Desai as General Secretary and Pankaj Shah as its Joint Secretary. The Two committees namely Dramatics Society and Literary and Debating society were formed with Prof. J. J. Oza and S. S. Shrivastava, in charge respectively.

The activities of the Junior College were formally inaugurated on 28th August, 1977 by Principal U. R. Koli.

It was the first time for the junior college that the Leo Club of Malad-Borivali presented trophies and prizes for the inter class elocution competition. The trophies were bagged by

SYJC 'B' Division and FYJC 'C' Division and the best speakers were 1

SYJC FYJC

Laila Varghese Madhavi Choughale

Jayesh Barot Himanshu Sampat

Kalpana Rajput Mahalaxmi Trichur

Tanuja Badkar

The Junior College also organised an all language essay competition. The essays were written in English, Hindi, Gujarati and Marathi. The winners were Punita Joshi, Shantaram Ghagra and Suruchi Saxena.

The students made a beginning for the inter collegiate competitions by participating in the Lovji Cama elocution competition. The participants were Miss Laila Varghese and Mr. Kenetta Perreira.

The annual sports were held at T.I.P.E. grounds as usual. But it was a tough time

for Prof. Tekle to decide upon the champions of the junior college due to the keen competition and the great number of contestants that participated. Ultimately Ashok Kundar and Asha Patel both from SYJC were declared to be the champions.

The hike was undertaken on 14th & 15th of January 1978 and the following professors accompanied the students Prof. Mrs. Vyas, Prof. Mrs. Yadav, Prof. Oza, Prof. Vachrajani, and Prof. Shrivastava.

The Literary and Debating Society organised the much popular TV programme "What's the good word." The response from the students was nominal yet three rounds were organised. Kalpana Rajput and Dhanesh Shah were the ultimate winners.

Finally, the year ended with a hike to Matheran which included 30 girls and 65 boys.

The junior college thanks the Principal P. B. Govekar who has always takan a keen interest in the activities of the Junior College. It also thanks Prof. A. A. Momon junior college in charge and Prof. M. B. Ranveriz Chairman of the Students/teachers committee along with the other member of staff who have given their full hearted co-operation for promoting the co-carricular and extra-carricular activities.



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# Literature Of Love Or Obscene Literature

C. K. ANANDAN



nior College. mon junior Literature, attributed to sex, flourished among the people of all ages devoted to mat-B. Ranveriv erialistic and sensual pleasures. It is difficult rs co---nittee to ascertain when it started taking shape in f staff who different forms of art; may be with primitive peration for man's attempt to explain nature. In the past the term obscenity meant ill-omen. That poem xtra-carricuwhich evokes indecency, repulsion and feeling of shame and is bereft of goodness is said to be obscene. Pornography in the past was considered to be a poetic evil. It did not reach dangerous proportions since its use was limited, 'very often' in words suggesting sex organs or sexual activity Unpleasant sentences

its visible form.

This uninhibited promiscuity in sex cannot be treated as 'distillation of centuries of experimentation in sex technique'. In an essay on 'Obscene Literature', Prof. Sukumar Azhikode says: "The spreading of obscenity from words to meaning and ill omen to sex occured even in the past. But it was fun or lack of culture which inspired writers to indulge in pornography." However, even the writers at that time who were after such writings did not conisder that they were doing a noble thing.

projecting uncouth sexual meaning did not find

a place in great Literature. Today, sex in

modern literature is being portrayed in all

This is in sheer contrast to the modern tendency. The writers of pornorgraphy are being multiplied at an alarming speed all over the world, that too under the patronage of publishers whose main motive is profitmaking.

Since straight erotica cannot be sold openly, they camouflage their 'studies' with an air of scholarship, and sell it openly. Mr. Brij Bhusan Sharma, in a recent article 'Erotica In Victorian India' (The Times of India, January 15 1978) speaks about the sudden spurt in pornographic literature due to the Englishmen's coming out to India leaving behind their conscience and religion at the cape of Good. Hope. He points out that in the army, upto the 1840s and upto the 1870s, the incidence of veneral disease was as high as 20 percent. Kipling relates the 'disease' cost the army "nine thousand expensive white men a year," in those days. According to Michael Edwards (Bound to Exile; Victorians in India) obscene photographs were in circulation in India as early as 1860, mostly imported from America. Thus 'the underworld literature prospered under such condusive social climate.'

'India has always been a leader in the

frank discussion of bodily functions of human ideals. The ancient Hindus, searching for the meaning of life on earth, listed four goals of existence-Dharm, Artha, Kama, and Moksa. Kama is the Hindu God of love.' It is to be remembered that KAMASUTRA was written (between 400 and 500. A. D. by the poet Vatsyayana Mallanga.)during an opulent era, when Indian cities were large and magnificieat, and public walls were specially polished to reflect the passing images of beautiful women. Franklin S.Klaf peeps into the origins and content of the Kamasutra in his introduction to Kamasutra. 'The Sutra of Vatsvavana is the world's first definitive manual on the art and science of love. But this book was not intended as an instrument to satisfy the carnal desires common to all men. Buddha, with his emphas is on meditation and heavenly reward, eventually altered the uninhibited society that produced the Kama Sutra. Buddha received instruction in the Hindu ritual of Love which he rejected in his later life preaching against the evils of desire. But Eastern erotica classics along with the learned debauchery of India continued to exist in one way or another. Certain observations made by C. P. M. Namboodiry on Hindu religion and spirituality is quite relevent here. "However' like his western counterpart, the Indian philosopher, too, was beset with difficulties. Inspite of his best efforts the history of Indian tradition refused to be thumbscrewed into such an exclusively spiritual framework. for, after all, Indian history does not consist of Buddhas, and Sankaras alone: there were Kautilyas, Varhamihiras and Vatsyayanas as well. The Machiavellian diplomacy of Krishna, the véry this-worldly wisdom of a Panchatantra, the crass eroticism in much of

Indian Literature and art, the economic and social procedution perpetuated on the majority of its inhabitants in the name of Sanatanadharma (the eternal order)-these were not quite equal to tha "spirituality" of the philosphers." (Is Indian All Religion and Spirituality" by C. P. M. Namboodiry. Illustrated weekly of India dated 7th Feb 1978.)

How does obscenity take its origin in Literature? The failure of developing due to inability, ignorance or deliberately avoiding RATIBHAV relating to love betweeh man and woman the nauseating obscene literature tskes its birth, observes Prof. Azhikkode. Almost all fine arts are being possessed by this evil of obscenity. It corrupts the younger generation, pushes them into a world of sexualism and debauchery, poisoning their cultural nerves. The ardent supporters of this branch of objectionable and filthy literature argue that divine love and supreme delight are non-existent and it is a figment of imagination. They vehemently uphold their theory that even the luminaries of olden literature, Bhas-Kalidas revelled in such writings and the moderner's obscenity does not exceed its limit when compared. Upholding the Freudian psychology they even vow that even the mother's love towards her child does not exceed the limits of the body. Since love is not pure its description will also be obscene.

A person who sings only about the carnal desire of men cannot be treated as a poet. He may be a sexologist, scientist or psychologist. A poet does not not botanize over his mother's grave. The real writer looks beyond the curtains of this king of relationships of love and materialises into words what

ever vision he the skull ben clefines love a human beings When a man is quite diffe: himself, there when two indi stay away. Y and hatred pai nt and joy. W World famous agree that t emanatin\_ne it on spiritual you want. Y that there ex puts it "Mar hidden . . . . W in parts, in 1 is the soul of Ralph Waldo impulse the n visible and fin and inspires Humanity an out of the conveyanc C For its exter All these tear argumen the and obscenity The Channog evolutionary it be a fox, is there it re

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it the carnal d as a poet. or psychootanize over writer looks of relationswords what

ever vision he gets. The real writer looks into the skull beneath the skin. Prof. Azikode defines love as an inner urge which brings ese were not human beings together. What is its secret,? When a man considers another person who is quite different from him, as he considers himself, there is some secret in it. Generally, when two individuals dislike each other, they stay away. Yet they come together. Parting and hatred pains them. Love breeds contentment and joy. What is the secret behind this? World famous philosophers have come to agree that there exists a supreme power emanating energy for this cosmos. Interpret it on spiritualistic, materialistic or any way you want. You cannot escape the concluion that there exists such a force. As Emerson puts it "Man is a stream whose source is hidden.... We live in succession, in division in parts, in particles. Meantime within man is the soul of the whole...." ("The over soul" Ralph Waldo Emerson.), "With each divine impulse the mind rends the thin rinds of the visible and finite, and comes out into eternity, and inspires and expires its air." (Emerson) Humanity anxiously looks forward to come out of the prison of flesh. The body is a conveyance for the preservation of life. But, For its external flow it will be an obstacle. All these teach us the meaninglessness of the argumen that love is not pure and divine and obscenity is unavoidable in it description. The Channogyam Upanishad describes evolutionary character of the Universe: 'Let it be a fox, or insect or cocroach; what ever is there it returns as same.

> The life pertaining to love is only a part of man. A man likes another man because in both of them flows the same power. The

upanishads state: "The self with in you, the resplendent, immortal person is the eternal self of all things and is the Universal Brahman" Two souls through cosmic flow, tries to reach advaita by doing Rati. Those who consider this as the meeting of two sex organs or two bodies deserve sympathy. The exalted field of poetry, extending to the lofty horizon of thought and passion are not meant for such short-sighted people. The poet visualises each embrace of love, as nature's ever silent fluttering of advaita (monism)

Most scientists believe that this world is teleological. Life is a continuous journey. It has an object. If so, there must be an aim for male-female difference. It is only to give more convenience for the progress of life that the evolutionary Nature-power has taken two different routes as male and female, in the animal kingdom. However, they go wide apart they cannot remain separated for all the time to come. They may have to come together. Life is just like a fountain springing from a mountain and finally joins the ocean through various branches. They join one because they are originated in one. The life force which was split as man andwoman tries to unite for ever. Each sexual dimenson achieved through sexual intercourse is an attempt towards it. It is the flesh that manipulates the metaphysical feeling. It is the flesh which described as It cannot be defeats it. 'flesh-intercourse'. Herbert Read in his book 'The Meaning of art' decides the quality of a consumate artist: The person who finds unity in diversity and diversity in unity' The more we plunge deep into life the more we become close to advaita vedanta (Obscene Literature—Sukumar Azhikode) The vision of advaita goes beyond the barriers of the body. Yet we cannot completely dissociate the body and soul. That is the reason why Dr. Radhakrishanan wrote that the reflection of the soul and bodily pleasures are not synonymous. ("Kalki or The Future of Civilation).

The complex feelings, the constant flux manipulated by desire and fear of man's sex-life is within the boundaries of unity and monism. Take for instance Shelley's small poem, "Love's Philosphy." Shelley's faith that love is the universal law is expressed through the lover waiting for a kiss from his beloved. He observes: 'the fountain mingles with the river, the rivers with the ocean, nothing in the world is single, all things by a divine law.

In one another's minglewhy not 1 with thine? See the mountain kiss high heaven

And the moon beams kiss the sea-What are all these kissing worth If thou not kiss me?"

This poem progresses from the ideal to the overwhelmingly physical and back and does not stirr any carnal instinct in us. It elevates us from the world of flesh to the sublimity of delight and from there our soul is exalted to a feeling of 'advaita.' Mahakavi Kumaran Asan, like Shelley, has made it clear that love does not start in flesh and end in flesh. Take for instance the lovers of his poem "Duravastha." The young passionate lovers Chathan and Savitri, challanging the social customs based on caste, refusing to admit social impediments in human relationship

decides to lead a married life. The poet's description of the couple lying together, in a hut, at night, alone, in solitude, does not stirt any earnal desires in us The poet could have described the love scene in all its nakedness. But what we see is the earth streching its hands, at the summit of mountains, for the sky. The clouds goes to kiss the tress at the slopy hill and the river embraces the sea at its meeting place. John Donne's metaphysical poems does not achieve the sublimity of Shelley's poems. Yet his "Good Morrow," can be taken as a good example of his 'amorous' poems though it is a blending of passion and thought

"If ever any beauty I did see ..... 'twas but a dream of thee.

Let us possess one world, each hath one, and is one.

If our two loves be one, or thou and I Love so alike, that none do slacken, none can die."

Donne provides a world of love in which we can find complete satisfaction.

Stepping into the visible subjective flesh, passing through the finite expression of ratibhav from there, rising even to the minute world of rasas including Sringararasa, and from there ascending into a feeling of oneness exalts our soul (Azhikkode. "Obscene Literature") This is the divine love both Shelley and Asan have shown to us. They have made it clear that flesh is a part of the highway of sexual progress.

Another argument in support of sexology vision that even Kalidas and Shakespeare were not free from obscenity. Obscenity is obsce-

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nity whether it is in olden literature. On closer observation we can find that obscenity is more dominant in modern literature.

Kalidasa's "Kumarasambhavam", apart form other things, describes the sexual communion of Shiva and Parvati. Taken as a whole it deals with the story of sublime sacrifice, not mere enjoyment of sex. Let us take another example. "Geetagovind" of Jayadev and "Krishna Karnamritham" of Leelasuk are the standings monuments of Bhaktisahitya in India. To quote a few lines from "Geetagovindam"

श्रित कमला कुचमंडल धृत कुण्डल ए। कलिलतलित बनमाल जय जय देव हरे।।

(The one God, who holds the breasts of Kamala in his hands, may glory to him) The spritual expression overwhelms the sexual instinct, here. The Radha-Krishna communion is not related to the body. Krishna is not depicted as an ordinary human being. He is heavenly. So the very meaning of the sexual-intercourse itself changes. The evolution of this meaning is more explicit in "Krishna-karnamritam" of Leelasukan.

अडाण्नामकाण्नमन्तरे माघवो, माधवम् माघवाग्चन्तरे अडाण्ना । इषं कल्पिते मण्डले मध्यग, संयोगो वेणुना देवकीनन्दनः ।।

Standing at the centre, the son of Devaki the real Madhava, is playing on his flute, surrounded by gopikas and other Madhavas) The poets sings that the real Madhava at the centre is alone. Then how can this Rasakrida become a communion of body. These lines have to be understood on a spritual plane.

The poems of Cherusseri and Venmani stands sheer contrast to this. Even Mahakavi Vallathol Narayana Menon is not free from sexdisplay. Though Vallathol's amorous poems are beautifully attired it does not reach beyond the body. For instance, in Rituvilasm the poet describes the sandal wood coloured 'small hills' of attractive women awakening the slumbering Kama in others. See the fine reception the lover receives from his beloved 'When I reached like an arrow shot by KAMADEVA, for the simple fault of my being a little late, she tied me up violently with her 'golden hands' and started beating my bosom with her soft, well-shaped breasts. (Vilasalatika) Such examples can be sighted from his 'Sahityamanjari' also.

After experiencing many sexual duels with males of a fedual society, Rajasthani poet Joshi's 'Bharmali' ultimately succeeds in gaining her appropriate mate whom she describes as a total man. Bharmali leaves king Maldev because he, as a warrier, is more engaged in killing people, rather than loving them. Of Maldev's sex act she says: And when with my nectar touch, making my speech sweet, I request him th take rest, he unrobes me in the presence of maid servants and like an animal satisfies his hunger as if he is angry. A man eager to die would never understand the heavenly bliss of subtle sex.

For her ultimate lover Bagha, Bharmali has different words to use as far as her sex satisfaction is concerned. Oh Bagha is my husband for all lives. He has converted sev into devotion, he has worshipped body with great concentration and has kindled light at

the temple of my body. ('Bol Bharmali' by prof. S. P. JOSHI)

Other qualification of Bagha are that he did not consider women as a prize, he was not jealous, he never staked a woman and he did not behave as if he had bought an animal wounded in a prey.

Describing her experience during sex act, with Bagha, Bharmali says: The four walls of the room have come down, the cot the pillow and the bed are swimming, the lighted lamp has evaporated, I am no more. Only you are blinking in my consciousness! A Ras of joy and pain is played in the pores of my body. And now where are you? A flame is going up by violating, the rules of gravitation. I hear some divine music. Amidst the play of greatjoy, in which country are we, my love?

The mere sex act cannot be called affection and love. The desire and the unity of two minds cannot be described in the same terms. Sexual desire is an instinct common in all animals. It is this instinct which tempts men to catch hold of the 'provocative' sex organs of women which arouse sexual feelings. Sex is potentially a violent activity, and in its climax it would not even hesitate to tear sex organs. Even the cultured person's sexactivity is a kind of battle which leaves its finger-prints. This activity is momentary since it satisfies only the carnal desires for the moment It cannot satisfy all the moments of the long flife of a married couple. It does play a part. But, apart from that only culturalsafety, society-oriented life and lasting intercourse can lead their life to success till death. All your aim and objective should merge

and mingle. We call this intercourse love and affection. This is the sex that Kalidas and Bhavabhuti visualise. The sringara of Kumarana Asan and Vallothal Narayana Menan are different. The aesthetic sense of Vallathol starts from 'inspiring bosoms' and sexy' 'buttocks' and Asan's and Shelley's poetry reflects the understanding of form and minute changes of heart. If there is any movement in Vallathols Heroines, it is the movement of their breasts. The heroines of Asan move about, act ahd experience happiness, defeat and depression. They show the beating of their hearts. Thus they live like us.

The curiosity to embrace the prominent fortune of "parts" is inherited from the feudal arts. If obscenity exists in the naked representation of art, it only shows the inability of the artist. The half-naked life size statue of Venus, the Greek goddess of beauty, made in 3rd century B.C.-stands the test of time. It is kept in a museum at Paris. It is serene, celestial, natural and innocent. This explodes the theory that obscenity is unavoidable in the representation of sex. Azhikode points out that the attitudes of the Greeks towards nakedness was quite different from ours. It is to be remembered that young men and women in Sparta and Athens used to take part in Sports, naked.... Since they did not attach any lasting importance to clothes, they glorified the naked form,

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### THE BLIND MAN'S REBUFF.

SUDHIR KUMAR MENON B.' Com. Part II

Wednesday 14th December, 1977 dawned into a bright and sunny day with clear skies and a waft of gentle breeze. The very day, I thought to put me into the best of moods, as I looked farward to my appointment for an interview, later in the day. I gulped through my break fast, with occassional glances at the morning newspaper, as was my fashion, and ien minutes later with mark-sheets and certificates in hand and a confident air, I set forth towards Goregaon Station.

The interview was at Nariman Point but having to meet a friend urgently at Linking Road, Bandra, I decided to proceed there en route to Churchgate. So it was the 201 that I boarded.

While I paid for my fare, a couple of cheerful looking kids came and set beside me in the back seat, but I soon dismissed them from my mind as I contemplated on the interview which lay ahead of me. What would be the possible questions that they would ask me? I had equipped myself adequately with general knowledge, had'nt I? Yes my conscience seemed to reasure me.

I must have been lost in my thoughts, for the bus was approaching Andheri, when a loud and clear voice range out, "Andheri Station", somewhere just in front of me. A dutiful conductor, I through, no doubt, as I glanced at the people standing before me in the now packed bus. Andheri station arrived and a number of people tumbled out. It was then that I saw the conductor standing way ahead of me in the front of the bus. But the voice I had heard earlier had come from the rear. There were just a few people now standing before me and it did not seem to me that any of them had been officious enough to assume the role of the conductor. Probably the person had alighted at Andheri station.

The bus was now speeding towards Vile-Parle and my eyes rested on students converging to a nearby College. "Vile Parle Station-Nanavati Hospital" there was that voice again. I started, but there was no mistaking it this time; the voice had invariably been that of a blind man in shabby clothes and with a stick in his hand, whom I now noticed for the first time standing near the rear footboard.

I was awe stuck. I had seen blind people seeking assistance from their more fortunate brethren in moving from place to place, but never I had witnessed a situation, as I was doing now, where a blind man, in all his darkness, was confidently acting as guide! He earned my instant admiration, as one who seemed to have succeeded in developing a precise sense of direction, undeterred by his handicap of sight. Others had also noticed

him. Some were smiling at the very thought of a blind man issuing directions, others tried to direct him to a vacant seat, while a few were cruel enough to pass-caustic remarks like "Andhe ko doosra dhanda nahin" (The blind fellow has no other work).

I pitied him, for none seemed to appreciate what he did and benefit from his directions. "They all know the way," said the conductor, "You needn't help them. Why don't you sit down?" Saying this the conductor gently pulled him by the arm towards a vacant seat. "Leave my hand alone" retorted the blind man, shaking his hand free. "I don't want to sit." He then added, "was I doing anything wrong? I only wanted to render a service. But you have said that nobody needs my help and you may be right, for what does society expect from a poor blind man like me? I am nothing but a nuisance. We blind people are unfortunate because we don't see the light of the day. Yet, when we muster enough courage to forgetour failings and put on a cheery look, society would care to remind us that our world is dark. When we disinterestedly lend our hand in assistance, we are looked upon with scorn and contempt; for how can blindness ever be a torch bearer for sight? You are right, we are indeed a public nuisance." So saying, the man proceeded to wipe a tear which had trickled down his cheek.

His oratory had stunned me. I was deeply moved. What if he wanted to render a service? Should'nt he be allowed to do so, considering his handicap? He wasn't doing any harm any way. I looked round to see the general impact. There wasn't any. People seemed amused and commented 'on his show of sentiment.' One

denim clad. long haired filthy looking yout even ventured an anglicized drawl "Make your self scarced which avoked giggles and laughte from around him. Horror of horror! How he turn and g hard-hearted could people be! How rightly youngster alig even from a dark world, had a blind man been As for the 1 able to throw light on society! way to sarca

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The blind man had been quiet for some time now. He still stood near the rear foot in a lower to board, blankness now writ large on his face. The remnants of a tear fell from his chin onto his chest. Nobody seemed to notice him now.

The bus had now advanced well within Santa Cruz and was approaching the point where it would turn from the main road towards the poiice station. A youngster, presumably wanting to alight at the stop immediately after the turning, brushed past the blind man and stood in the lower most rung of the footboard. The latter unable to contain himself any longer, blurted out "Mind, the bus will take a sharp turn ahead. Do not stand on the footboard; it may cost you your life." The spirit of service had revived itself in him once more and, being in that selfless state, he had proceeded to nudge the person with his stick to prompt him thus to stay away from the footboard. "Keep off, you officious fool," the youngster cried out in fury and he shoved the unfortunate man with the back of his hand and even tried to wrench the stick from his hand, "Officious"? echoed the blind man choked with emotion "Pardon me sir, I had meant to harm."

Nobody had understood him. None seemed to be oblige him. The writing on the wall was, clear—the blind man was invariably an outcast.

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The bus had, in the meantime, negotiated of horror! How he turn and ground to a halt at the stop. The De! How rightly youngster alighted and with him a few others. a blind man been As for the blind man, blankness had given way to sarcasm. A wry smile played upon his chapped lips as he announced, "The next stop Santa Cruz police station", and continuing ear the rear foot in a lower tone as if to himself, "I shall alight there and request a constable to throw me into the prison. I will, I am sure, be still happy for I would even then be doing a service to society—I wouldn't be a nuisance any more." So saying, he alighted at the next stop and, as the bus negotiated another turn, I could see him tapping his way towards the police station.

### DISAPPOINTED

NITIN ARUR B. COM II 'C'

Hotty Hotty Summer, Sweaty Sweaty Day, Crowded and noisy roads in front did lay, Waiting on the Bus stop for the bus to come Watching pretty girls and boys handsome I did not feel sweaty when girls passed by Gave them a pleasant stare and waited to say, hi' Wanted a pretty girl whom I should adore To enjoy the happy moments more and more Watched for girls beautiful and fair Decent in looks with plain golden hair Watched for my choice on roads and in queues No doubts they were pretty but they were very few I at last saw a girl who was prey for my looks Who had a pretty smile and had a few books Forgot about the bus as I stood beside her, and peeped into the open book to look at the inside cover To read her name and approach her But nervous was I with sweat and fear Made up my mind to be a little bold, Adjusted my collar with fingers cold Said 'hi' to her, enquired about her college She was doing Arts and had a sound knowledge She spoke to me freely and was very bold But she sniffed in between for she had a bit of cold Disappointed was I when her name did I ask, Cooly she answered her name was 'Prakash' Beware my boys, that I don't wink At your pretty faces with long hair in link.

### What Moulds Man:

### Circumstances or Blood?

The Life of a human being is usually moulded by either circumstances or blood relationship. Blood relationship refers to the relationship of parents and children, and also the blood relationship of ancestors with their grand-children to some extent. These two concepts are the foundations of human life as they have a profound impact on it. These are really ambiguous and complex terms to deal with because many a time they have created many problems for literates, intellectuals and philosophers as many of them have not been able to bring about a reconciliation between the two.

However, so far as my knowledge goes these two terms or concepts do not go hand in hand in all the situations occuring in human life very often. In the life of a human being both of them do not remain simultaneously active at any point of time, they usually remain active separately at different points of time. Further, there is no time limit during which they remain active in the lives of human beings. This is indeed an invisible process going on in human life and the same time they are responsible for the moulding of human life.

We will now study the examples by which we can have a better and complete idea of these intriguing concepts. In this regard, we have before us an illustration of Mahatma Gandhi, who throughout his life was influenced by circumstances as well as by blood relationship.

The childhood of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was dominated by the powerful though bad, influence of circumstances. At that tender period in his life, he did not observe his his parent's virtues, ideals and principles. Indeed, his behaviour in childhood was often deplorable, and his parents would think in fear as to what this mischievous chap would do in the future. But afterwards, when he grew up he realised the realities of life by observing the grievances and sorrows of the people. His wayward heart then was moved by the atrocities of the British on Indians. After a relentless struggle he was able to free his motherland from the cruel and selfish hands of the Butish, on account of which he suffered a lot, so much so that, he had sacrificed all the material luxuries and enjoyments of Life.

Thus, in the childhood of Mahatma Gandhi there was an impact of circumstances, while in the later stage of his life his bloodrelationship showed up, that is the virtues, ideals and principles, which were the treasures of his parents automatically became the assets of Gandhiji's life.

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Mahatma Gandhi cumstances, while his bloodrelationthe virtues, ideals the treasures of his me the assets of

Apart from this example of Gandhiji's we have with us the current example of the former Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi. There is evidence to show that India Gandhi's childhood itself was not as gloomy as that of Gandhiji's. On account of constant guidance from great men like Jawaharlal Nehru, Motilal Nehru and others, she cultivated virtues and principles in her childhood itself. Those very good thoughts, virtues, ideals and principles helped her to rise in her I fe, and ultimately she was able to succeed her father as Prime Minister. When she came to power she was not immoral and, at the same time, she was doing the best for people's welfare. That is, she had several praiseworthy deeds to her credit in the arst five or six years of her regime, However, after that, a major reversal took place, for, as the shadow of circumstances covered her, she fell in the company of demoralised, defamed and ill-intentioned politicians and sycophants. Since then, she was heedless of the welfare of the people as well as of the nation. Her motive and ideals were throughly changed, for now she wanted to remain powerful and consolidate her position at any cost, "One error leads to many errors". This was the case with her, for, in trying to hide one or two errors, she further involved herself in many other errors and scandals culminating in the declaration of Emergency. and consequent alteration of several enactments and the Constitution, whereby the freedom of the people was vastly curtailed. At last, the frustrated curses and moanings were heard by God, who brought her an enourmous debacle in the Lok Sabha elections. Thus, unlike Gandhij's end or departure, that of Indira Gandhi is ridiculous and deplorable. The question which arises in one's mind is what had

brought about these astonishing changes? Yes, indeed, changes in the lives of both had resulted from the two influencing factors, circum stances and blocd-relationship.

Apart from the illustrations we have before us there is one other interesting illustration of our present Prime Minister Mr. Morarji Desai. As childhood had no significant impact on his career, it is not necessary to analyse it. But his career later on is indeed absorbing and interesting for further analysis of circumstances and blood relationship. In this case, the very fact about him is known to us that he is the disciple of the great Mahatma Gandhi. Right from the dawn of his political career, when he was a pure congressman, he cultivated the principles, the virtues and the ideals of Gandhiji. Besides, it is widely known that he was a short-tempered man, and many people considered him stubborn too.

However, my personal impression regarding his earlier. life is that Mr. Desai had inherited from his parents an angry temperament which was misunderstood by many people as obstinacy. Thus, the short temper was the result of blood relationship, while the Gandhian principles, the virtues, the ideals and other spectacular attributes were the result of circumstances which were prevelent in his life. his short-temper retarded However. continuous progress considerably in the field of politics, as he was unable to reconcile with Mrs. Indira Gandhi on account of differences in understanding of certain vital issues. As a result, he organised another party recognised as "Old Congress". However he could get success according to his expectation for one reason or the other. Though he didn't get anticipated success through his party, he had carried on a relentless struggle against exploitation of the massess by the ruling party with many other leading party members. As they become the obstacles in the way of ruling party, Smt. Indira Gandhi, acting like a dictator took a rigorous and cruel step against her opponent including Mr. Morarji Desai, by clamping them behind bars, on the pretext that they were retarding the country's progress.

I believe, when Morarji Desai was kept in solitary confiement in prison, a miracle took place. The flame of his soul brightened with the determination that hence-forth he would sacrifice his life for the masses. and further the eagerness of the spirit of service in his sensitive heart magnified several times. That is, he tried to control his short temper for the general interest of people. Thus finally, we can say that in the life of Mr. Morarji Desai, the circumstances had trounced the blood relationship which had once gained supremacy over it.

Now lastly, I must say that we have with us a Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, throughly changed, and a man full of experiences of fe and having the ideals of the great Mahatma Gandhi, and with a spirit of service in heart, and further a pure and religious man, who would certainly mak our lives and nation prosperous with increased progress in various fields.

From the above three illustrations of Mahatma Gandhi, Smt. Indira Gandhi and Mr. Morarji Desai, it is evident that circumstances and blood relationship are the two basic pillars of the structure of human being, and man has to succumb to them without internal and mysterious knowledge of their respective efforts on his life.

Patel Chandrakant M.
B. Com part I Div. 'D'
R. No. 22.

illustrations of dira Gandhi and s evident that relationship are tructure of human occumb to them ious knowledge of life.

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### **DEBITS & CREDITS**

C. V. SHASTRY Sr. B. Com 'C'

After Joining the College
We always hear the Song
Debits and Credits
Oh God! Debits and Credits

Whereever we turn and visit In which ever class we sit We hear the same old song Debits and Credits

For every Debit, there is a Credit This is the accounting rule Over us is all the trouble One mistake and the work doubles

We like all deposits—credits
But borrowers like loans—debits
When there is no clearance
Between the two there is a difference
Which will test our intelligence

If there is an error
It becomes a terror
If there is a change
Of debits and credits
Then there is an interchange
Of our moods—to sorrow.

To the Mercy of Debits & Credits Oh god! all our efforts.

### 'Hello God'

'From Second World War'

A Selection by Tarun Kumar Vyas B. Com-I

Look, God I have never spoken to you, But now I wish to say 'How do you do'? You see God, they told me you didn't exist and like a fool, I'd believed all this.

Last night, from a shell hole, your sky
I'd figured right. They'd told me a lie,
Had I taken time to see things you'd made,
I'd known they weren't calling a spade, a spade.

I wonder, God, if you'd shake my hand somehow I feel that you'll understand Funny I had to come to this hellish place Before I had time to see your face!

Well, I guess there is nt much to say;

But I am sure glad. God, I met you today

But I am sure glad, God, I met you today. I guess the zero hour will soon be here; But I'm not afraid since I know you're near.

The Signal! Well, God, I will have to go
I like you lots; this I'd like you to know
Look God, this will be a horrible fight
Who knows, I might come to your house tonight!

Though I wasn't friendly with you before,
I wonder, God, if you'll wait at your door,
Look God, I am crying-me! shedding tears!
I wish I had known you for these many years!
Well, I will have to so. God. Good-hye!

Well, I will have to go, God, Good-bye! Strange, since I met you I am not afraid to die.

— This poem was given to me by sister Kathleen Hunter. She came across this poem while she was on active service in the East during the Second World War.

### TAKE IT FROM THE BIRDS.

RAVI NARAYAN

Sr. B. Com.

I fought with the sparrows one day

I made their nest fly several times

But vigorously the sparrows made their nest again

Yes, Soon I lost to them.

While serving grains to the pigeons on my roof

I felt their joy in sharing food

And shyed over their free love.

I wounded a crow sitting on the wire

Tried to take away their young ones from the nest

They taught me unity and true Love.

I followed the eagles soaring in the infinite sky Experiencing the beautiful horizons of our earth Free from the miseries of mankind.

When I become numb to their virtues

As my token to the birds
I would like to be with the vultures, for teaching me.

### TRADE UNIONS IN INDIA

### DEVDAS NAIR

Ever since the lifting of internal emergency in India in March 1977, there has been widespread industrial unrest in the country, Mnharashtra alone lost about 3.4 million mandays and about Rs. 80 crores worth of production between April and November 1977 with strikes in about 107 industrial units.

A recent study on the industrial unrest in Bombay and the neighbouring Thane-Belapur industrial belt by a prominent industrialist and MP revealed that there were 75 strikes, 29 lockouts and 10 closures resulting in a loss of 25.66 lakhs mandays and production worth 101.87 crores.

Among the causes of these strikes and signs of industrial unrest, inter union rivalry has been cited as being a major one. In fact it was on account of this, there was a lock-out in one of the leading engineering industries in Bombay; and neither of the rival leaders were employees of the firm. One of the leaders leads the agitation of 75 of the 144 affected units.

The facts lead us to two of the major drawbacks of Trade Union in India, firstly that of multiple unions.

Trade Unions can be defined as a voluntary association of workers formed to promote and protect their interest by collective action. The National commission on Labour (1969) puts it as "Unions have now come to symbolise: (1). Workers right to organise; and (2.) their rights to press their demands if their claims are no the riva accepted.

The former president of India, Shri V. V. Gir has stated that the ineffective functioning of As state Trade Unions in India have been marked by three features: (a) Predominance of small-size unions (b) lack of funds as a result of small size and also on account of low subscriptio and (c) absence of whole time paid officers.

Apart from these basic defects, the aforesai recognise two points are re-punsible for the comparativ members weakness of the movement.

In India the majority of the Trade Unior slightest are led by outsiders, specially profession other, ca politicians, lawyers and other social worken rivalry Being professional it is but natural that the political cannot devote full time attention to the unic which u activities. The interests of these leaders are not he move identical to those of the workers as they lat Trade u proper insight into labour problems.

Outside leadership in trade unions might has to soive been justified in the past, but now it is high in a co. essential that the leaders should be person leadershi from the rank of workers themselves, so theffective with their proper knowledge of labour prol Firstly 2 lems, they can guide the union activities in theffective. right direction. Moreover, these profession are from 'Leaders' lead the activities of a large numb The prof of unions and therefore their attention is divunion as This naturally hampers the smoot functioning of the unions.

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The Indian Trade Union movement was born in politics and till today it has been controlled by it. Two leading trade unions, the INTUC and the HMS are led by the Congress Party and the Praja Socialist Party respectively The pollticians use the labourers as pawns in their political game. The different political ideologies on which these unions are formed heighten their claims are not the rivalry between them. This leads to labour welfare being ignored and thus the basic idea of forming a trade union is defeated.

ndia, Shri V. V. Gir In India there is a multipicity of Trade Unions. ecuve functioning o As stated earlier it led to a lock-out in a have narked by leading engineering industry in Bombay. Instead inance of small-size of having seperate unions for electricians, techs as a result of smalnicians and clerks, it is better to have one of low subscriptio single union to represent the grievances of the union/employees. Certain employers do not defects, the aforesai recognise some trade unions due to lack of le for the comparativembership. This leads to certain of artificial memberships. One worker is a member of many unions. This is very harmful, for even on the of the Trade Uniorslightest pretext, one union can be set against the specially profession other, causing inter-union rivalry. Inter Union other social workerrivalry can also be caused by the seepage on but natural that the political ideas into the trade union movements. attention to the unique hich undermines the unity and solidarity of of \* se leaders are nethe movement.

workers as they la Trade unions are essential for the smooth ur problems. functioning of the industrial sector, for it tries ade unions might hato solve the labourers' grievances and problems st, but now it is highin a collective manner. But as long as outside ers should be persoleadership and mulitpicity of unions exist, the ters themselves, so theffective functioning of the union is hampered. wledge of labour progirstly as a step to make trade unions more e union activities in the fective, it should be ensured that the leaders ver, these profession re from the ranks of the workers themselves. rities of a large numb the professionals should be the advisers to the e their attention is dilinion and not its leaders. Unions led by outhampers the smoo

sidersi.e. persons who are not from the industry should not be given due recognition.

The poblem posed by inter. union rivalry has only one solution-that unions be united. The many unions should come together on the basis of a programme covering methods, objectives and procedures. As an alternative, the idea of one industry - one union can be suggest ed Though it has not yet been achieved in India, it is essential to improve the effectiveness of the Trade Union movement.

The trade Union movement is in its infancy in India and it has to go a long way before it can achieve perfection. For this the movement should be guided into the right track and for this the implementation of the above method is essential.

### A POOR FATHER

you mind, control breakfast ear the second s

The chair had always seemed uncomfortable as I used to sit huddled in it waiting for Papa to return home late, after eleven every night. Then the much awaited knock would release a sigh of relieif. The following few minutes-Papa entering, sighing, 'Everyone's asleep?' Anything important? How Sheela's interview go? What about this...and what about that ..? - all this in concerned tones, while undoing his shoe lace or while I served him the twice warmed dinner. Questions, questions and more questions-Why? .. Why was he so concerned about them, I used to think, when they are careless and unscrupulous towards him. I don't know why they never inquired about his health.

Papa often gulped his food and went to bed only to wake again and face another busy day. He would hardly remain at home, save for four to five hours during the night. Sometimes, I would think he did it on purpose. He did know, did'nt he, the respect he received at home?

I don't know if I should blame Mummy for this, of course she isn't there at present. Mummy left us four years ago. She never did teach—or should it be influence—us to respect this calm man. Her sly digs were quite embrassing. What if his past was degrading, why make his present a hell?

No one would ever be worried abou! m not goi Papa's absence from home for he had never been able to create an impression on any of us. While mummy's name brought back embittered memories, papa's name induced pitiable thoughts, to enter our ungrateful minds. He had already crossed his sixtieth birthday, and pursuing a successful business, his hair had begun to grey long before it would normally have done. I know for sure he would never retire. It was better that way, was'nt it?

I remember my brother and sister often telling me, after, I passed my SSC, that colleg life would prevent me from wasting time and energy on Papa's behalf. I should not keep waiting for papa to return, I was told. I ha disagreed then, but I was to learn gradually.

As my exams were approaching, at the en of the First Year at College, I had requeste Papa to come earlier than usual as it he become my habit to study till the wee hou of the morning and I hated being disturbed There was no counting the number of times had requested him.

On the eve of my exams he arrived afte 12.30 a.m. In my sullen mood, I did not notice that, as he entered, he was unusuall quiet. I served him impatiently. I wanted to release my pent up fury, just waiting for his to say something to help me explode. "Woul

breakfast early tomorrow, at about ...."

pere it was. "You seem to want everything at time. Did you ever think of the ANON discomfort caused to us? I wake up earlier than I do in the morning. You'd better wake up early and prepare your own breakfast, be worried abou." m not going to be bothered anymore." So

saying I had angrily dashed off, to my room Guilt and shame prevented me from facing him again. Ha, I had joined his older children. I too had turned disloyal to him.

The clock has struck 11.00. Papa has yet not come home. He will come of course. I'm sure he will come.

If You ....

Prof.: C. K. ANANDAN

sion on any of us, ught back embittered e induced pitiable ngrateful minds. He ixtim birthday, and siness, his hair had e it would normally ure he would neve way, was'nt it?

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len .mood, I did no red, he was unusual patiently. I wanted t y, just waiting for his me explode. "Woul If you are hurt You may bleed Why do you hide your wound and smile? If you may run, You will win Why don't you wake up to run? If you are weak, You are mocked Why don't you stand united in strength? If you can sing, Words stay deathless Why don't you sing to a life beyond life? If you can aim, And hit at the stars Why do you aim the roof so near? If you are talking, And endlessly joking How do you fight your 'proud' - singleness. If you are dead, You may die Why do you want spiritual preservation? Engels died of Cancer, Marx, a painless death. Why do million five hundred proletariat carry their coffin?

### The New Pattern of Commerce Education In Indian Universities that students

Prof. A. M. Bhende

lised courses arketing, be

### INTRODUCTION

In the earlier days, University education, in general, was meant for a selected few. Since there was a contact between the teacher and the taught, universities were concerned with the training of mind. But under modern conditions, the position is quite different. Since an individual cannot be denied right of receiving university education, there is a proliferation of the universities. As a matter of fact, university education has become a precondition in the employment market. An employer is more concerned about the degree and the class obtained by a candidate than the minimum knowledge and expertise which can be utilised in the job

### SERAMBLE FOR COMMERCE **COURSE**

Due to proliferation of the universities, the number of students receiving university education has increased. In other words, the universities have to deal with large numbers and personal attention once thought of is made impossible. It appears we are moving towards mass production methods.

In view of this, the new pattern of education was mooted out. Under the new pattern popularly known as 10+2+3 there will be a three year degree course in commerce.

Of late, there has been a tramendous increase in the admissions for commerce course. In earlier days, a candidate used to opt for either Arts or Science Course. But during the last 25 years i.e. from 1951-1975

commence enrolment in various universities a growin has increased from one lakh to five lak market. Commerce education to be successful show not only be job oriented but also be able explore the possibilities of creating new jol The possible reasons for the expansion commerce education are:-2.

- 1. A revolution in the commercial ar economic activity since 1951.
- A stagnation of job apportunities universities where engineers and oth professionals are required.
- An expansion in the government sectu has given rise to an increased demanfor accounting, marketing and personn management.
- Increasing emphasis on small scale andered to be medium scale industries. ing & Ac Commerce
- Growth of foreign trade.
- Application of scientific principles <sup>1</sup>F. Y. B. Co business houses. While it

If one does a bit of introspection abouwas made to commerce education in the employment markesuch efforts i one comes across a situation which is quitis yet to con peculiar and distressing. On one side, therpolicy. The is an army of unemployed commerce graduthinking of ates and, on the other, there is a dire need destructure. experts in the field of banking, industry should be m marketing etc. It is due to such a situatio poseful. It

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Universities that students opt for more and more speciaflised courses in the field of management. arketing, banking, etc. Such courses have various universities a growing demand in the employment

Book Keeping and Accountancy

Organisation of Commerce

Mathematics & Statistics

Commercial Geography

Secretarial Practice

Cooperation

JUNIOR COLLEGE

**Economics** 

2.

3.

5.

6.

7.

In view of the adoption of 10+2+3formula by the government, the following subjects are introduced at junior college i.e. (F.Y.J.C. & S.Y.J.C.) and first year of degree college level.

lakh to five lakmarket. be successful show l but also be able of creating new jol for the expansion

the commercial ar nce 1951.

ob apportunities engineers and oth juired.

e government sect in increased demarketing and personn

ries.

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rade.

At Junior College level, students are expected to select at last two commercial subjects. The following subjects are consion small scale aldered to be commercial ones I. Book Keeping & Accountancy II. Organisation of Commerce and III. Secretarial In Poona University, Booking and Accountancy is made compulsory for admission at F. Y. B. Com.

While introducing the syllabi an effort introspection abovas made to make it job oriented. But all ie employment markfuch efforts failed miserably. The Government tion which is quis yet to come out with a rational educational On one side, the olicy. The present Government is seriously ed commerce gradihinking of changing the entire educational here is a dire need tructure. Commerce syllabi in particular. banking, industrihould be made more meaningful and purto such a situatio oseful. It should have practial bias and

#### Ist YEAR DEGREE

- **Business Economics** 1.
- 2. Accounting & financial Management
- Mathematics and Statistics 3.
- 4. Commercial Geography
- Business Correspondence

OPTIONAL GROUP (Any one)

Advertising

Marketing Research

Restrictive and trade practices

should be based on sound principles of relevance, flexibility, diversification and modernisation. In short, commerce syllabi should not merely aim at production of more and more commerce graduates.

#### ORIENTATION COURSES

The UGC suggested that teachers teaching subjects in new course should be given sufficient training to refresh themselves in the said course. Accordingly, Bombay University startted such courses since June last. It was also suggested by the UGC that library should be made compulsory to the students. framing syllabi for the optional group, it was suggested that the services of experts from various professions be made available. Teaching should also be blended with research.

The main motive of the above suggestions mooted by UGC was to develop Character, personality, etc. as these traits are essential to a Commerce graduate. In developed countries of the west, there are special vocational schools to evaluate each type of ability and aptitude of a student. Public speaking, general knowledge, knowledge of arithmetic are equally essential for a Commerce graduate.

#### CONCLUSION

To cut a long story short, an effort need to be made to restructure and reorient commerce education. Similarly, the student teacher ratio should be brought down. Af present there are 100 to 129 students in one class. It should be brought down to 20 or 25. The teachers should be provided training in the locations as and when there is revisior in courses.

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short, an effort needs ture and reorient milarly, the student brought down. And 129 students in one 3ht down to 20 or 25, provided training in an there is revisior

# The Lower Standard of Our Higher Education

by Prof. A. A. Memon

There has been a hue and cry about the twering of the standard of our higher education. Every Tom, Dick and Hary; every ducationist, quasi – educationist, non – edutionist; every teacher, taught parent; every rincipal and every member of every management; in short all of us today shout at the top our voice that the standard of our higher ducation has been going down and down day y day. But?? Very few of us have ever tried to enetrate into the causes of this state of affairs. Why has it happened so? Why has the standard our higher education been lowered? Do we have any concrete steps to improve it?

Today, the objects of our higher education he losing honour. Most students now crave or "degrees" which are cheaply (AND EVEN VITHOUT UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS) vailable because the main purpose of higher ducation is "the pursuit of job". Hence, there is a big "MESS" in the "MASS" education.

The present examination system and the nxiety on the part of the School/College loard/University and Government authorities bring (to declare) higher percentage of results the school/college/Board and university examinations (for the most unacademic, financial and political reasons) have lowered the standard

of higher education. The authorities, students, teachers and examiners have all become indifferent. There is MASS COPYING. There is paper leakage on the whole-sale scale. The present system of the liberal assessment, bumper gracing and mass condoning has further deteriorated the standard of our higher education. These unacadamic blessings have given birth to negligence, lethargy, indiscipline and corruption.

The fully qualified teachers are not available. The well qualified and enthusiastic young people to prefer to join other professions. The teachers and professors are "dissatisfied, depressed and disappointed". They have genuine grievances concerning insecurity of job low scale and ill-treatment. There are strikes and agitations. There are tuitions and coaching classes.

Schools and Colleges are over-crowded; the classes are over-loaded and below the lowest standard. There is a "Mad Craze" and a "Massive Rush" for college education. What about the student-teacher ratio? Naturally, teachers cannot pay any individual attention because, firstly, the Syllabi are very heavy and irrelevant to the Socio-economic needs of the present generation and, secondly, owing

to other non curricular, co-curricular, extracurricular, social or anti-social activities/gatherings, there is hardly any time left for curricular or class teaching activities. And? Attendance?? Attendance does not seem to be really (at all) compulsory. Bunking the classes has become a fashion and the need of the present generation. Adding to the injury, the political parties and the power-hungry political leaders instigate and provocate the youth (e.g. "Examination Boycott", "No Examination", etc.) for their own political motives.

Prejudice against English has done untold harm. Language controversy and Chauvinism have proved disastrous. The linguistic fanaticism has debased the standard of our higher education. The mistakes made in the education policy, the experiments done at the cost of generations, right from 1947, have helped in lowering the standard of higher education. The hasty, ill-planned, unfounded, highly criticised and politically motivated new pattern (10+2+3) of education has created doubts and confusion in the minds of students, teachers and parents.

Even after thirty years of independence (1947 to 1977), the Central Government could not frame a specific uniform educational policy as "education" was on the state list all these years. Hence, there is confusion prevailing everywhere. The Syllabus differs from state to state and even from one University to another in the same state, some time in the same city. (e.g. The syllabus of Bombay University and that of S.N.D.T. University are different). With the "arrival" of a new government or a new Education-minister, the people find to their surprise a new "formula". Formerly, there was 4+7+4 pattern of edu-

cation. Then came 10+2+3 pattern and not mother the politico-educationists think of introducin tive ex 8+4+3 formula. The framers of the different schemes themselves are not sure about their policies.

In:

ment's

On the, 20th November, 1977, Mr. Y. B fere wi Chavan, leader of the opposition, made a institu appeal to the Maharashtra Congress to reco gherac nsider its stand on the new pattern. In a ke to dis speech setting up guidelines for the manifest new e panels of the MPCC, Mr. Chavan strongly fifteer criticised the 10+2+3 pattern of education tion of which, according to him, had spelt disaste Wi of higher education of the rural youth Mr. Chavan said that the question of educa ned t tion was a basic one. He now felt that th policy new pattern had destroyed higher educatio it is to in the rural areas. He admitted that he wa govern a party to the decision when the Centi tolerai adopted the new pattern. "But, this does no parties mean that it should not be reassessed. In fac funtio election is the best opportunity for the part Violer to ro-evaluate its policies, correct them an and to change them wherever necessary in the inte (whet) rests of the people" Mr. Chavan said. Thu hence we can see that our political leaders a of our responsible for whatever disaster has taken pla in the field of education uptil now The story OWITE not yet happily over. inferf

The new education policy of the Janal has a Government will be submitted to Pariimer rapid during the budget session in February-Marc of "e 1978 according to (Late) Dr. Shriman Naraya many the Chairman of the recently-concluded natio overh nal education conference. Among the mai sugge recommendations of the conferece is the substration tution of the 10+2+3 system of education will 8+4+3. The other recommendations relate t(i) T. the medium of instruction at all levels in the "t

+3 patte n and note mother-tongue and the holding of all competithink of introducing tive examinations in regional languages,

amers of the different

ot sure about their In a statement, (Late) Dr. Narayan appealed of sure about their in all political parties (i) to support the Government's new education policy, (ii) not to interer, 1977, Mr. Y. B fere with smooth functioning of the educational pposition, made a institutions, (iii) to curb violent agitations and ra Congress to reco gheraos in educational institutions and (iv) not ew pattern. In a ke to disturb the decisions once taken about the nes for the manifest new education structure for the next ten to Ir. Chavan strongh fifteen years to ensure stability and continuapattern of education tion of the education system.

had spelt disaste With due respect to the departed soul, I am f th rural youtl compelled to draw the attention of all concere question of educa ned to fact that (i) whatever the educational le now felt that th policy was adopted by the former government. ed higher educatio it is to be changed and replaced by the new dmitted that he wa government only at the cost of the poor and on when the Centitolerant citizens, (ii) all these years, the political "But, this does no parties have been interfering with the smooth be reassessed. In fac funtioning of the educational institutions, (iii) ortunity for the part Violent agitations and gheraos are encouraged ies, correct them an and tolerated and (iv) the decisions once taken necessary in the intended (whether wrongly or rightly) are disturbed and . Chavan said. Thu hence there is no stability at all in the system political leaders a of our higher education.

disaster has taken pla

ipt:1 now The story It boils down to the simple conclusion that owing to unwarranted and unnecessary political inferference, the quality of higher education policy of the Janaihas already suffered much. There has been a bmitted to Pariimerapid deterioration. Now, atleast after 30 years on in February-Marcof "experimentation" with the lot and lives of Dr. Shriman Narayamany generations, there should be a drastic ently-concluded natioverhaul of the whole system. The following e. Among the maisuggestions are offered for the serious consideconferece is the substration of all concerned:-

stem of education wil

mmendations relate (i) The main object of higher education should ion at all levels in the "the pursuit of perfection". Only those

students who are sufficiently equipped with knowledge and have necessary aptitude and natural turn should be allowed to choose higher education. Admission to colleges should be purely on the basis of merit.

- (ii) Universities soould be asked to ease off pressure on them by making admissions selective to full time institutions of higher learning.
- (iii) The government should delink jobs from degrees.
- (iv) There should be a strict check on the establishment of new colleges and institutions of higher learning.
- (v) The present examination system should be completely overhauled. Forms (permission to appear at the Board/University examination) to all, liberal assessment and bumper gracing should be strict and judicious. This will bring an end to the undesirous "Mass-production of graduates".
- (vi) The semester system should be implemented forthwith and with all sincerity and planning. There should be regular lectures, tutorials, seminars, exercises, tests and internal assessment (honestly). Students' participating in the CURRICULAR activities should be given due weightage. The co-curricular and extra-curricular activities should be encouraged.
- (vii) Coaching classes should be legally banned.
- (viii) The well-qualified and young people should be encouraged and attracted to join the teaching profession. There should be complete security of service and the teachers (professors) should be paid handsome salaries.

They should be provided with the housing and other allied facilities in or around the college/university campus.

- (ix) Classes should be small. There should not be more than 60 students in a division. Each tutorial batch should not have more than fifteen students. There should be close and personal relationship between teachers and the taught.
- (x) The syllabus should not be unduly lengthy and heavy. There should not be blind following of the Western Universities. The standard of education cannot be raised overnight by any miracle just by introducing "irrelevantly heavy Syllabi".
- (xi) The political parties should be legally discouraged to use "Student Power" for their political motives.
- (xii) There should not be any prejudice against English. It would prove disastrous to the unity of the nation. Without a proper knowledge of English, our students can not progress in the fields of science, technology, commerce, industry, law and medicine. We must attach the due importance to the continued use of English, which is in no way

incompatible, with a vigorous promotion q Hindi and other Indian languages.

- (xiii) A suitable uniform curriculum should be devised to ensure uniformity of standards. All the universities should adopt a sound policy and ensure uniformity so that student migrating from one state (university) to another need not face any problem or confusion.
- (xiv) Attendance should be made really compulsory. There should not be mockery of higher education.
- (xv) Examinations and tests should be sin cere and serious.

The time has come for a rational approach and farsighted look at the most burning problem of our higher education. If we are honest about our ideal of having a socialist democratic, secular and progressive state there should not be any more "experiments' in the field of education at the cost of generations. Our policy of higher education should be really educational, specific, uniform well-planned and without any political pressure motive or gain.

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formity of standards and adopt a sound mity so that student tate (university) to any problem or con

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t the most burnin education. If we are of having a socialist and progressive state y more "experiments at the cost of general of higher educational, specific, uniform tany political pressure

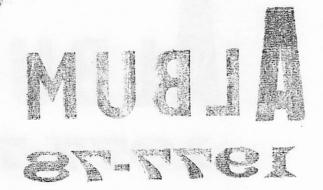


## ALBUM 1977-78

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#### WINNERS ALL



Sudhir Kumar Menon warded Best Student Gold Medal



Lata Ramchandran Awarded Best Girl Student Gold Medal



Punita Joshi—Principal's Special Prize Best Girl Student,-S. Y. J. C.

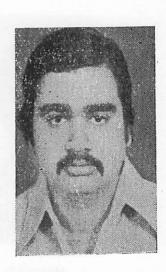


Satish Kurup—Principal's Special Prize Athletics



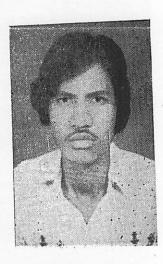


Shyambehari Pandey Jayprakash Thakur rincipal's Special Prize-N.S.S. Principal's Special Prize-N.S.S.

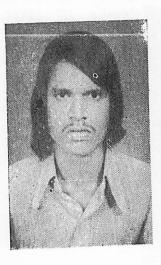


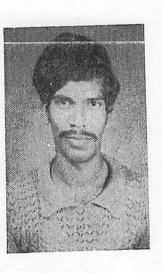
Tarun Kumar Vyas' Principal's Special Prize-N.S.S.

#### WINNERS ALL



Anil H. Ghag Prakash G. Hegde 2nd Prize in Chess in Bombay University Team Championship

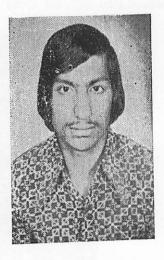




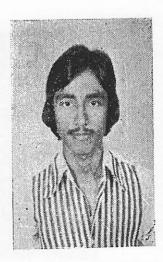
Basil D'souza Bombay Univ 5000 m, race Sturat-Prize-Winner



Shyamsunder Tulsyan Badminton Champ



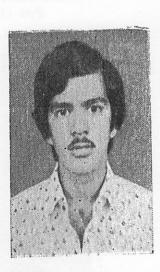
Murali Gopalakrishna Table Tennis Champ



Hasmukh Gala First in S. Y. J. C.



M. M. Choūghale F. Y. J. C. Inter-Class Elocution Competition



Himanshu Sampat F. Y. J. C. Inter-Class Elocution Competition



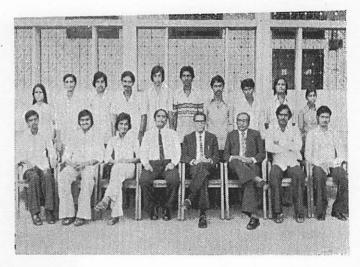




easil D'souza
Unj- 5000 m. race Student-Teachers' Council (Senior College) 1977-78
Prize Winner



ri a Champ



Student-Teachers' Committee (Junior College) 1977-78



manshu Sampat '. J. C. Inter-Class ution Competition



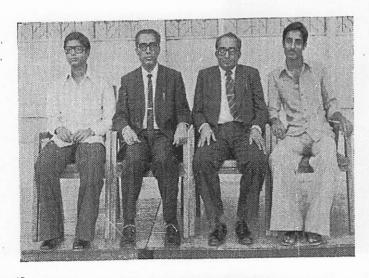
Gymkhana Committee



Literary and Debating Society (Senior College) 1977-78



Literary and Debating Society (Junior College) 1977-78



Students Mutual Aid Fund Committee 1977-78



In





Inauguration of Hindi Sahitya Parishad by Shri Bhawani Prashad Mishra



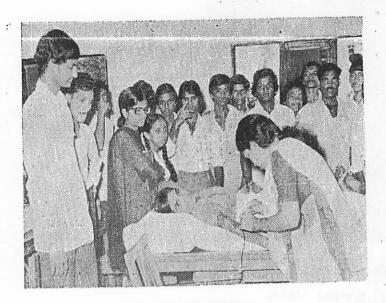
ior College) 1977-78



Inauguration of Punjabi Association by Raj Kavi Inderjit Singh Tulsi



Junior College Student-Teachers' Committee inauguration by Principal U. R. Koli.



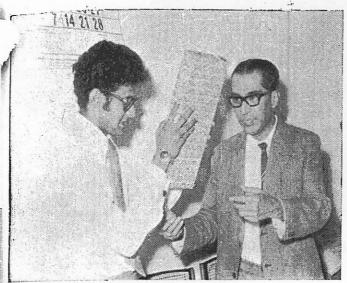
Blood-Donation Drive



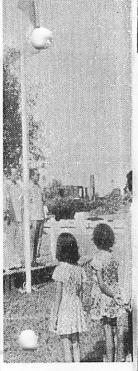
Collection drive for Andhra Pradesh Cyclone Relief Fund



Independence day function



Farewell to Prof. Naresh Kumar ......



dence day function





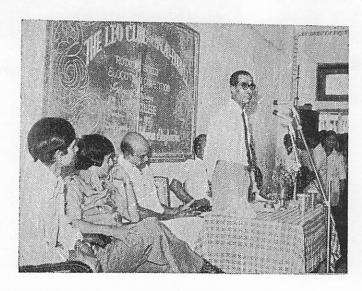
and Prof. (Mrs.) Usha Varkey (nee Thomas)



Musical Eve by the Punjabi Association



Hindi Sahitya Parishad Picnic to National Park



Principal Govekar presiding over the Junior College Inter-Class Elocution Competition



The trimphant Bombay-Mahableshwar-Bombay Cycling Squad snapped on their return



nic tr National Park



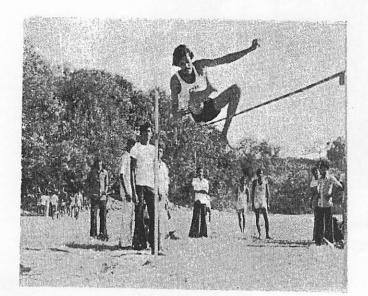
Vice-Chanceller Ram Joshi presenting Shaheed Bhagat Singh Trophy for Partriotic Song Competion 1976-77 to Arun Verma and Chandrika lyer.



National Service Scheme Volunteers-1977-78.

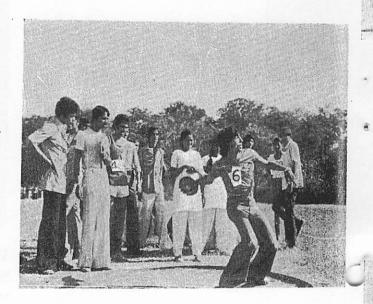
#### ANNUAL SPORTS

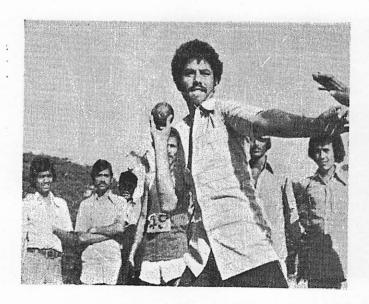
Sportsmen in Action



They watch awed as Haldankar Neatly clears the bar.

Murli Gopalkrishnan poised for a mighty hurl of the discus.

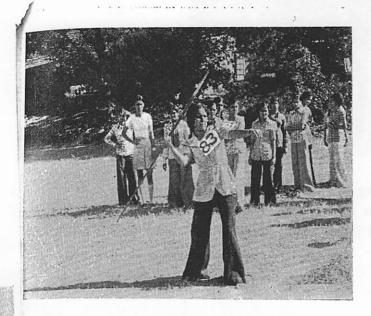




It really seems to be an effortless job.

### ANNUAL SPORTS (CONTD.)

d as Haldankar e bar.



How far will the javelin fly?





At the victory stand

ns to be an



Prof. S. P. Joshi speaking at the felicitation accorded to, him by the Students Council on his winning the Sahitya Academi Award for his book Bol Bharmali



Staff Felicitation to Prof. S. P. Joshi.



Mrs. Deshmukh with Lady Staff members..



## ANNUAL SPORTS (Continued)





s. S. Joshi.



PAPSHAT - Chements - -----



a beat

In a light mood



Our College Cricketers are all Smiles



Commissionerji! The food is not Unhygienic.

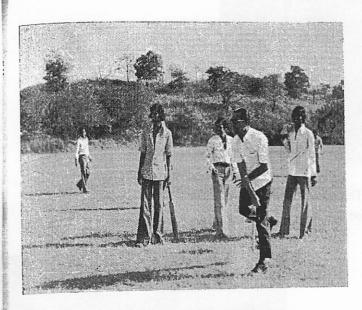


HARSHAD! A Challenge to RAFI?

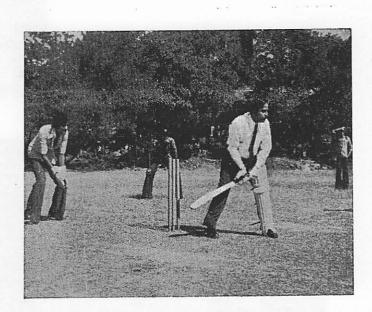


A ROARING LION!

#### ANNUAL SPORTS (CONTINUED)



This one should get him out.

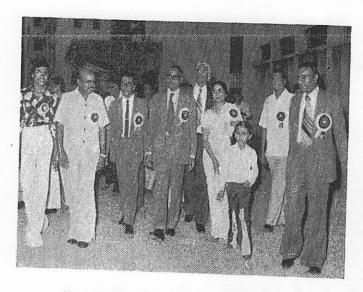


Watchout Prefessor, or you will be yorked.



o RALI?

#### ANNUAL DAY



Chief Guest Shri B. G. Deshmukh and Mrs. Deshmukh arrive for the function



Alighting the stage



Shri B. G. Deshmukh addressing the gathering







## ANNUAL DAY (CONTD.)



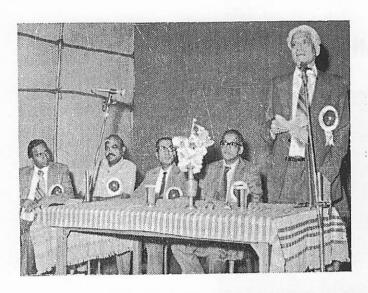


Presentation of Bouquets



the stage





Lion Bajranglal Dalmia welcoming the Chief Guest and Mrs. Deshmukh.



Principal Govekar presenting his report



Chief Guest Deshmukh addressing the gathering.



General S



Fri Ma



General Secretary Shaikh Gulzar proposing a vote of thanks.



his 1\_ort



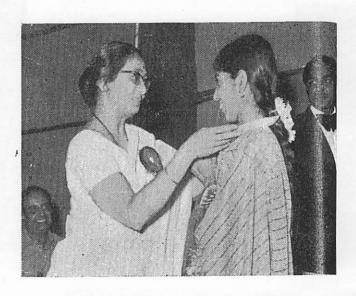
Presenting a gift to Shri Deshmukh



Frincipal Govekar receiving 'Special Executive Magistrate' citation from the the Chief Guest



Mrs. Deshmukh presenting the Best Student Gold Medal, to Shri Sudhir Kumar Menon....



.....and the Best Girl Student Gold Medal to Kum. Lata Ramchandran.



Miss Punita Joshi receiving the Principal's Special Prize.



The trophy, indeed, lights their faces..



ent Gold Medal to chandran.



..but the cup too sparkles



Agog with smiles

#### Presentation of 'Special Executive Magistrate' Citations



Lion N. D. Oza, Vice-Chairman, Governing Council.



Lion P. U. Mehta, Jt. Hon. Secretary of Governing Council



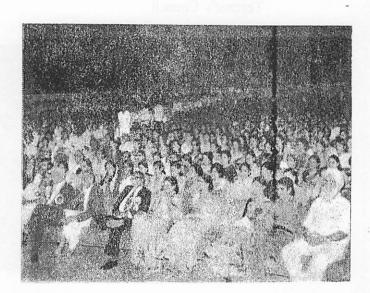
Lion Yogendra Parikh



Narendra Seth and others singing a qawwali



of Governing Counci



A Section of the audience



Versatile Singer Miss Chandrika Iyer



Shaikh Gulzar, Gen. Sec. Degree College Student-Teacher's Council



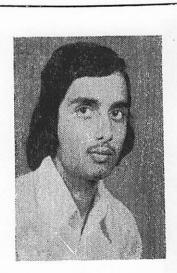
Anil Bhandari, Chairman Degree College Student-Teacher's Council



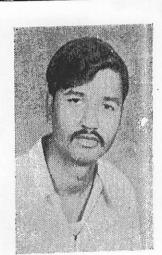


Sanjay Desai, Gen. Sec. Jr. College Student-Teacher's Committee

Snatched away in the prime of life



Shri Manoj Shah, Inter Com.



Shri Ganesh Kurle, Inter Cor Expired on 19-10-77



andari, Chairman College Studenther's Council





esh Kurle, Inter Cor red on 19-10-77



## तामनि हिन्हा 💒

: कड़ामेह

## अनुक्रमणिका

## १६१५६६। १३१६

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ரர்ச் <b>ச ~</b> ஆ	िम् । ।
। है हिन मिनमनाहरा एउड़ीम वन माम 🕹	सैग्रा सिंह
। ई एई र्रीमध क रिपंक हिंग हराम	हिर्द छिमनी
४- विधवा या दुल्ह्न	<i>ि</i> ष्टिम् जामकृष्ट्रम
ामग्रामरम र्रीक्ष गमगार <b>−</b> ह	দুদি ভাকদ্যন্ত
रें - वैसाव वर्षी	मुक्त मेहर्गना
।इछमी पिन में इसू रुक्ने मिड्रिगैर तन मारत मारत मारत	हें स्वामधिहारी कें, पाण्डेय
क <b>ं म</b> क्	帝野杨

१- कुता बनाम सारमी

१- आयादी

#### 

विनयकुमार सराफ

प्रदेशियन्द्र पान्हिप

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अब

उमरता है तरह तरह

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B Frayik मरकार व

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धीर्

#### नगर जन्म भूर काल मारा

## १ ई इछिमी फिर में इक् रुधि छाड़ेगोरिन्स हाम

इनामिहार् के पाण्डेय - घड्नाम के रिगड्डिमाएड

जनानी चाल से नहीं चलता ? इंछ । छन्। क लि इर्फ कि मागर हु रम गिंउ फि

। गुड़ीाम ामप्रक भि मेंडु एप्रकृष विस्ता अस्ता है फिरक विश्वकार हुसरे देशों में खेल-कृद के लिए सरकार और समाज क्या की गिष्ठ गम्बे वि हैं हैं हर मिस उम लहाउस मिट्टार उक्तार मुद्र शार कर द्राप कर । विरेक स्थार किसम मि फिरियम प्रियोग राज्य रह कि की है हिरक सिक हि तालाह मड़ कि ,रिई डि़िन मड़ाएउदि कि मिड़ीलिखें निमध मड़ इन १ फिल है माम में छो होड़ मिल हो महिल हो है। र्ह भिष्ट ाष्ट्र ? है किएमा किरिग्र कि इक्-रुख 15नक पित्राप्त की है । तिष्ठ इसी इप रिसट्ट एक है है हिड़क उरिस उपित मुद्र पाम , पाप पाप किया स्वा इस स्वीह रक राह्र मिंड धिराम में किन्न रूप्रोम रहिए एमम छक् इतना ही नहीं हमारी वृधि भी बड़ी द्रषित हो गयी है। । ई ितार कि 1क्षिट किएट ई हज़रू कि साधर कड़ीमास मही में 1हिड़ी मुड़ में मनगाए की है किंड मड़ डुग्त मुड़

मि पास मैं प्रम । इस । ई निक्रि कात । त्रम नाब्रह्म प्रवस की मना लेते हैं अथवा कभी-कभी पेशेवर ার্ছির কালীার দিচাও ফর্রিক গ্রেই জর্ম জর্ম জর্ম । ই চিইস रहेरियम में जाकर देखें सुबह से शाम तक वह निजेन पड़ा होम सलज्ज । जाई । वर्ष होता है है अरा वरलभ भाई

8

शारीरिक सुदुढ़ता मनुष्य का प्रथम कतेंव्य हैं।

ें हैं किंद्रि मिर्गार डि़िन मि प्रष्ट डिग़ीन एम है ड़ै नग्रपर ड्रेकि कि ग्राकाम र्जीह भाष में पहड़ी स्ट्रा कि को हूँ छिए में 1 हैं ईई िरिम्ह कि रिहाइ र्रीह कास्त्रीक रीमड्र हाइ रिड्राइ मिरि दिमामित मेरे हुए हाए दिनिम मिरि एमेम हु भी होते। नीवन एक निरंतर चलने वाला संग्राम है। रोग,

है हे स्या टीनक हम १५०० मीट कोई में जिनको किरक एमिनी कि मांम फिषिषिश भिष्ट है फिक्स हम क् हैं। क्या मैं पूछ सकता है कि चाबिल अहार बिता व्यापाम 57क 1917म क्योध रम क्योंड 1षत घोषि स्थि काम निष्ट्र रिष्ट नर्लाम उन्होक्ट-रिम्बोक गिर्ल के त्रनाम । ई कनल एक उचित और नियमित ब्यायाम हो शारीरिक प्रमियता

उमरता है वहिरू घरिर सीव्टन चुपचाप बह्ता रहता है। नमाष्ट्रिक मेंहर रुष्ट्र म रि. है रिरुश रुश है है? है? है है। एक आयु एक स्वमाव के छात्र एक साथ मिलकर जब तिष्ठ इन के मठार प्रशिष्ट के किएक कक्ष्म प्रीध कर्ही क

रिहडडी र्रीक्ष िक्षांक्ष मिछ , लिगा क्रम्मी हाछ प्रतिराम । एक ९ हिरम डिम । निष्ठ कि रहिए क्षेप्ट रमाइष्ट । महीर क्डॉिक कि शिष्टिहों है एक रें हैं हैं एक एक्टिए एक इन्हें-लई नाथरोप्न काणीक्षींट रामड़ ाएन की 175ट ड्राप नद्रप हछ

। डिंह कि । डै हिंह न्छड़ कि ा है। इस पर जुरे, देक, सुर तथा अन्य जरूरी जपकरण हुआ है। ाष्ट्र कि पिड़ील हो भिष्ठ है एक हैं डिम होएए हि कर्माम के प्राप्त हमा हमाई प्रमुख अधि हमा हमाने कि प्रष्ठ पृष्टि ।इपि ।स प्रष्ठ कि ।ष्ठ १५८७ मिम में ानि निमार कि मिरि हिंग उपमार द्वारात सी है किसी में माइमीड़ । दिन भिक्त १ ई किंग्क हम्भ हम प्रकांड हम्होनी मड़ रम । महासम्म कि निर्मात कि निर्मा कि । है रिर्ज । हिर्म विधिए राष्ट्र १० ४०३ व्यक्ति कि विश्वीलछी एड ाए रुड़ेप र्क निहम् रुड़ाह । डिह्न की है किए की है ।हाए एली छई लगान कुण तक्ति दिए जान के निक्रण डिम्नानी की ई दिन इम द्रम एक । ई रहार एक्टी राउट में रहागीएसीए

म रिम्लुस मजबूत बनाना होगा । ∓ कि मान उन क्रमिक कि मिनक जान नद्र रहम कि है छिड़ि उसएक में इकू हमाँक, कि कि में5 त्रीय प्राक्ष मिछ है तीह छहू हम कि सिम्छ ाक में हि एंग्रम किमर रुड़म गुरुो के निमम रुड़म नाएशिश किम्ह हरा में में पही की गित्र प्रका मिकी जायन किया मार हरा है।

हिन्द्री मिल में किन्छुन नग् शिष्टिनी (४) प्राक्रम (६) ानमी-गनाम (१) एकाक ककुर (२)

ई फिलमी -: माहदृही

इसारा स् अरा रा० वेल कूद के स्तर पर भारत का नाम रोशन मुह को कप दि एकड़नी र्रीक्ष मिंडु रसराध रूप गिम के नाथड़र मड़ डि 7P रिज्ञ इंछ मितिहूरम कि सिम्छ एड

ई क्ति छप्र मित ध्यव व रुफ मिन स्व खेंद्री म्ड काठह ¥

Ħ

मिमित

। रामित्र रायम कि राम्हेर दिस व्हिल्ली में इस रहे । इस पर हमारा देश आ० रा० कि इस पर तनीर गुर्हो रू इन्हें रही डिव में मण्ड कि जाकरम राष्ट्र है । इस में एक हंद्र प्रमाल डिइंग्डिंग एक की हूँ । हस्यू

ें रिंड दी मारत के माय की विदम्बना नहीं कहेंगे हिक्स एक हिम नगए । निष्ठ दिन्छनम् इक् रूर्छ पि प्रमहाम र्ह है। इन मिन्ने सिन्हें सिन्हें हो। प्रिया पर्ही है र्क बाराष्ट्र गाँप क्रिंग र्रोष्ट ई ह्यारम नाइकै शिष्टिक ,ई तम्म में तिनों कि निम निक्र कि निद्रान तिन हिन माम में इन रहे पि प्रिय मिन मिल उद्दा निवाह उन्हें हि रिम्ह रूप हिंसू रूप है किए इब विश्व में रिमियिहीए इन्हे लर्छ ०17 ०118 मड़ ि मिरिल रिछर मारहार तीर र्ह लिर्छ मार्त को आजादी दिलाई । अगर हमारे देश के युवक र्न प्राष्ट उम निंड एउन्ड्र । ई ड्राप्ट रैड्र इ इ इ रिड्रा

। है निष्ठि निष्ध एिल ि गण है तिता हिंगिक मिला कि मिला है गा। भारी है सा मिलि द्विन्छ लव्ह । द्विन द्वि मेर्ड प्रत्य गए गए पिक कि पित्रीलिनी नामप्रदिष्ट ांद्रण रीमद्र। ई द्विन प्रपीप निर्ति कड़िम कि नाम , या गर्म हिंत कि राम का हो। रूछमी फिष्ट कि निगठलड्रम झीष डुमी रातरक, लामतम को गृष्टीरित समाम हि । एतः पाध १ ई र्ताड़ परिहार ह कि मुख्य कारण है कि हमारे यहाँ कि कर में इ ानड़ारू 1नई 17र्डाइ में एज इंकिनी राह क्यू मैं :तह

र्डन्छ प्रकाष्ट्राप्ती एहं कि निक्ति हाए छाड़ में नड़ी पृष् -०१ इर्रा कि किनिर्वि ि हिड़ाइ हिम्स कि एई ।रुए इ रि । ई । त्रांड नयन कि विज्ञीलनी दुष्ट शामड़ जान के निष्ट ड़ि गण्णिष्ठ कि ानगिरिष्णतीप्त ory orte क्रिकी। ईं र्हास भित परि मेडे हैं तिएल गिष्ट में उस बल की है। हर । १८ 

# किछ हारह

मुक्श महरोत्रा

। रिह रिहर हिम मर्नेड फि एर पिरियेक रामह रि बीतता है। पढ़ाई की किसी को सुध नहीं रहती। इतने को उम्मीद है। वस इसी तरह सुबह से शाम तक समय निर्मित्र हिम् मिस्टी है मारुक दि रिगाइन्हे । किन् त्राह प्राप्त प्राप्त है है। वार प्रचार जार्र नित्रमें झिम में मालम रिगड्रम्ह सिगात छन्छ ..... क्या करेंगे । कहा न भाई मैंने, यह किया था बह मारा था माहब आपने ये सब ती पिछले साल किया था, अब आप था, वह किया था, वहाँ गया था, यह खाया था" मगर भाई ाफ़री द्रुष लाम रिखरी हमें'' ई 15लमी उत्तर 18फ क्य

विम जब तक कि लोग मत देने अंदर नहीं घुसते, तभी मम नांह है. रार्ह सिंह राष्ट्राइ रिख्य कर्नु कही विर्वाह कि किलों के महिदान के निविध हो कि हि कि लम्लड्र र्राध । हुँ तिक्त द्वि क्याल रू रिम्ब करिम क्लातप्रम उमान इत रामि इसिंग इस मान्ड्रीविंड में रिगम्ड है 150 कि ने के कि कि कि कि मिर्म वह कि कि कि कि कि कि कि नार भाग नहीं कि डिमिक मिर्क निक् । है निशर रहा कम् उम रिडर्नि निष्ट निष्ट राम हिन एए छेड़ गरिल इन्ह 1 है तिह -जगह छोटी-छोटी कविताए, चुटकुले तथा चित्र बना दिये इम्छ। है ग्या ग्या है कि स्म का रंग लगाया गया है । जगह किलें के नार दिवारी का ऐसा बुरा हाल कर दिया

> "। ई डि़िम मूछ म मेंड्र कि डेह" ई किस काक्त 15ल्फ '' ९ है ।हुर प्रक वृष्ट्याहम तिक विश्वे मिलि में किक्युकत क्रंग ाकिता नहीं । ''ते हें एक्ट्रे में किते । 'मेर्ड साहब आपका हत चार लम्मों को सक स्वरों में कहते, 'अरे यार, भूलना मत यार, मेरा रिमि इंड रीहि । डिप्त डि मज कालक ाप , डि मज नमाँक , बि कि मंडु डीप राकर निरिन्क ,ि ड्रीक फिल र्न ड्रीक्स मस्-मस् में निकि के प्रिक्त क्रिक्ट रुड्रि प्र रित्र हाम क्र छक् के हान्हें ! हड़ाम है कि रहन हा , हम रिखीपू रागम । हुँ ।इर छई राब दि किइम लम्लडु । नान में रिर्हों के की है द्वार इप्रकार कि निक्र । है पि एफ्टिए कि एड में प्रथम एस. वाए, जे सी. में इसी साल भरती

> विषेते । सन् अपि कर्ने द्यां' सब से यही नह कि कि ए पाइ बहुाए'' , हैं किए मड़ और है कि रम हेरक-रिकी के सिंगिर रीमड़ हाक कर ! छेरू मीत ्रेंन्ड रित दिन , है 1151ए पिड़ी उदार बिया है, मही कि है उसह क्य कि द्विय अहोता । अधिक स्पृत्त सम्बद्ध । कि किर्म । निमम किर रूप नम कि नम में कि कस र मह । ई तताल तथा विया जाता है। हम में संब इंग्रह कि उपन प्राप्त कि छक् कि नई नई एक लामन एउपन । ई । हाल प्राप्त मुक्षाम मंड ,ई किड़ि हाकार्रम् गान्ति मान हा।

भि कितसी प्राव निति, कि, कप में नहीं बहुए हसी

ाहि कि फिड़ी। हो। रे यहाँ के आयोजक कि प्रष्ठ प्रीष्ठ ।इप्र ानि निम्ध कि गिलि माइमाइ। इिम् भिक मह रम । महासम्म । मिष्ठिमेरे राह्न कि रम एक केड्रम के मित्र प्र किलो छई छहाह क्र है डिम मम देश पिर ।

.नाग फिकी जाकर ।

एकाक काक्रम

कि क्य डि एम्डेनी जो

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15 7市 **तिल**छड़ी मी धर्म 73

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है निषके रह जाते हैं, बेनारे बदरंग प्रिस्टर!! १९५० रीम्ह म्ह । जींदि कि लाम रेमट्ट रसी र्गीह मज़्ह क्रिमिट इरिए स्था है किड़ि फिड़ीए रिए है किए है कित सुबह कलिक में हल्ला गुल्ला रहता है, बवाइमी "एछ डेकि 15कि डेकि 1515 म्यू प्रमं रि नसू"

। प्रमुख्य के अधि है कि एम। विमान के विस्तु है । में लाड़ के-व्रकींक इस 1156 रीइई मीप्य-छिट्ट से ड्राइ उत रि रिमिए। ई सिगर्छ ज़िग्छ कि कितमी वत है गताक हि का ध्रादा बदल न जाय) और जब मतदान का समय खरम मिली डिक) डै निष्ठर फिल र्छाए । तर्भ दामड्र दाम्ब ,का

# ामजामक्रम जीहर गमजाहर

मिन .कि-निक काककरह 🗖 ·

। है ।हारू हि लक्द्रीम ाम्लामम किमाथ निमध किमर की द्रुष कितिन है। और जब मनुष्य साव खाकर बिफर जासा है म है। पिरसी उह इसक मात्राक समझ कर फिरमी ''। जवाब हे हेती फि ''नहीं जो तूं करने जा रहा है वह गलत लग्ह किसर गमजाध कि जाता में देशहरू निमध होए हरूप के निष्ठ 17 मिल हरू मनी । पित्रि द्विम छिपू किस

िर्द निकिष्ट कि शाध कि कि कि एक प्रमुख मुख्य कि निए कि निष्म सुर प्रिक्ष हैं रिष्ट किन्द्र प्रमाम सिद्ध किसर द्वित रिष्ट ति । है । ति मनुष्य भे परमात्मा तक पहुंचता है । ती किन है ति इस किन वह अवसर कभी नहीं किन किन है फि डेन्ट कि राम्न सह रहि एलमी डिन राम-राम कि ई अनसर है। मनुष्य की विन्दगी के प्रमा अनसर **छि ।क 1ति हैं कि** प्रक्ति पाल लंग हुं प्रमाग सुर नीप । ई र्रोक्ती रम फिल्ड इम , कि एक कि क्ये कि किल रिष्ठि है किएल निनाम एक तक तिन्द्र के प्रतिक प्रमुद्ध कि है क्षिष्ठ मोम किंपे में नमिक के प्रमुप रहे । ई फिन्हैंप कि भारमा एक ऐसा मार्ग है जिसके द्वारा बहु परमात्मा

> । है रिठेंड हि रह भेड़ी। करन कि कि कि कि माल किए है। र्जीह है निष्ट समस कि कि कि अपूर्य सम पास पाने है कि मिरू मेरे छह मार अर्था है। हिस्स के बहुत है से देह कि कि लानएक कि ई 16छई से दे1रद्वार कि पाछ रिपछ मानव प्रक देवसा का रूप है। कमी-कमी जब वह

> । है फिड़म फिरक न्त्रप्र उस किन्नो में निष्ठ प्रमान किप्तर में द्विय है 16ई कि कि पाछ निषक उनाछ में किक्ट्राप ड्रह की ई द्वार कि मिक-मिक नकेछि। फिक्स छि हिम ताम सिक में फिज्ही कृष्ट कि के 156 समप्त कि 1451र कि 1451स्र मह भग्रम का । ई क्रकिइ इम ,ई मिगमिरम हि मिग्राध

> हुनी है। इसिए एक पत्रुप हुनी है। उसमें हुन्छ तहर कि । भीर की समास । समित है । कि उन्ह और वह मी बेमतलब और एक बड़ा सपनों का महरू खड़ा ई 1539 151इंड ग्रेडिन्ट र्गिड शिक्षांकार कि व्यक्तम कि ई रुकि मिर्ग कु रम । ई करम में मिराह रहि सम

भी समय है जग जा ।" और तु जो है आराम से सीई हुई है। नहीं अब हैं हैंर रक पाइ-पाइ ामबी र्रित के हैं करन्य रिर्त कि गिरिक निक्रमी , छई के रुकि छौध एउए , ई डिस त्त्रक । क निष्ट हुए ! छई' को प्राक्तिल कि । एउ। के हैं है सि एट र्रीष्ट कि 17व के प्रीर्ट हैं है

। है 17.1ए 17.7क राप रिक्रीमि कि गिष्टकों कि आरमी, आरमी में भी होता है जिसके सहारे मनुष्य ड़िम ड़ि में मिश्राक्ष ग्रींक छग्रीक म्ल । है विह्रेम "मर्ह" किमुकी के प्राप्त काम एक किमुक्त में लड़ी क तिमा कह , हिन हि पि नकि । रेक मायम ाक नारूप रीव-रीव कि फ्रिडेएड किसर रकाइमा नहीं समझकर अपने जैसा ही सीदा-सादा इन्सान । इस मिन्ना कि मिन्ना कि उस अवस्था कि है । क्य कि निष्ठ के जात है। कि में किया के किया के

ा है किकम क्षिष्टी कि मिशमिरि कि  $\bigstar$ नह सानन्द है परोपकार और सेवा और वही उस-समसकर और इसी जिल्ला के आनन्द मे जिलें। क्षिक क्षेत्र कि कि कि कि कि कि कि कि लक कि द्विम काथ हु दिन प्रली के गवमें हम इसी तरह आदमी कि जिल्ला है, बह पराई है, । है ताक सास दिह है किस छ जनार । । । मह पिराया है। पर आज के दिन भी हम है। वह सविता है कि यह तो आज के लिए अपना रहेन बाला आदमी यह नहीं सीचता कि यह अपना में रूपक काछ । हैं जीए रीम रीध हैं शिक्ष सिाप रम हिए । हुं हुर्त कि रुपड़ कार कप नर्वा

> त्रत भार की दूसरा के मुख-कुछ में शासीहार बात नि कर उससे बात करना चाहिये और हुर समय नाम द्रि फर्नुम कि फर्नुम है इंघ र्रिष्ट हैं तिल्छाड़ी हार हि क्ये मेघ सिप्त है। हि क्ये सिप्त मेघ हि रत्यों है । त्रिह में मा अपना-अपना वर्ष हो। है

। द्वि म कि । इंक भि । एक्षी म हो म । एड्री ।

। है फिड़म मिड़कम हाए मिन को अपना सही पय छोड़कर गलत पथ की को कि है 115 11न्स रहमके एक एम प्रेष्ट है 115 म्यायाधीय बनकर उस फैसले को गलत साबित कर क उकिमिरिष्टु किन मनुष्य सुरोम छाने । म् एरुष्ट क्रिप्तर क्रिप्तर क्रिप्तर क्रिप्तर क्रिप्तर क्रिप्तर -किन । र्रेक लिभिष्ठ हुइ को हुए लाइम नक्ति है ातार रूमी हि रम रूपिष <del>रिक्रमी</del> कि <del>र</del>ुका र्रीह हिं हिंह है छिछ। इह महास कि म्यहम

लड़ी के द्विमड़क र्रीस भेक्किनो प्रेर्ड कि कि मिड़ार एट । त्रमाह्रम नमिर्छ । । त्रम हिन न्यम । क्षेत्रम क्षिक क्षित्राक किमणी है किहर देह इसि हिन को है ामजार किम्छ मि ज्या वि छामज्ञ अधि गमक्रमा मिन हो हो। मिर्नि मिर्नि हो। मुख द्वित कई किसर नकेलि है किड़ि उज्लेख के रह कि है। स्ति में बही आस्पा है जो हर

> हिर्मि निमिन्न मुह् मिह मुगे तरह मुग किहा है, बबाइमी "छाड़ हिक छारा

!! <del>553</del>fp

मो ाहतीय

हरूप के निछ**ई** 15P1

हारा बहु परमामा हि लक्डोमु । नलां मम कि है गिक उसही क्ष कर निकाल देता या रहा है वह गळ क्रिप्ट किसर ामजारू

कि कि कि कि कि ं डें शेषीर उस माप ि। हैं 15**म्हेम** कि 17 फिन्छ रुमी हिन मि म अवसर को वह यो ही समी एक ऐसा अवसर एतको देवता का रूप ा है प्रमित्त प्रमित्त है। प्राष्ट्र है किएल र्नहाम न में 👝 चास आत

1 ई राष्ट्र हारी की हि क माममाम क ा कर छहू हिता नाहत Fr= Fr Fr

ं कि रुइनीम मरीब आ अक्षाय अरि 1 TF -- FF । गिरु इडि मिर एक में िल रिल्डिह शकार

मिने ग्रीह

15 grac F छित्र । ए। १६ क्रम महत्व काकेज च रिद्धार द्रिष्ट क इंगिए। : र्रुक ।मम ही हिएए 11110 14 लिगिकिनी क्षि ्रा यह भी जा विकि वि लिए हिडोंड ं डि इरिक इ फिम कि । कि मिड्डीम 出土出

> । 1757 क्छुन्ड 17स तम भामीय का सदा इन्छा । 18ार म्हूम प्रव क्ष्मर प्रमान वानाइव झेंक म झेंक विचार हान क िरो। पहुम । एवं । तहुर महे हें । मही छेई कि हार हार

कारहास मोक .कि

जिम्हिंग रामकृतरम 🗆

। निाम न इन छह मिर्र पृड्ड दिल्ह रम नद्रर मड़ "र्क र्राक तक क्राइस राइलइ'' प्राप्त कि ए। इनस क इस सुकार कि होए। रातु के इस सुकार क मगर राजीव के लिये यह नामुमिक्त सा था। वह कुछ । फिर्मि कि न्द्रिर किल कि किए कड़ों कि विधार

। है। यह उद्योगकमुम राप रेड्रेन क्सर हि तिम्स व्वाह राष्ट्र । ई प्राप्य निन्तनी क्रिष्ट्य ईस्प्र क्राप्र ,डिक प्रत्म छई कि रिकत दिसमेर किएट र इक्लार। छिड रिक कि विकार निप्तर मिं मिल छकु जाम ईक छकु हाउ ई एनम डि ,ाण तिमित इति है कि कि तिमरू एक महू । हि किई मफ़िक ज़िड़िम्ह फिंक , द्विक निकार कि हामहर रुड़िस निमा र्राष्ट्र । है मस्त रिम ईय्ह । एउन हम फिन नाव भिर्व वाव के लाव । न प्रजी दुक । सव । एप्र र्न मिलार १ छि । छि फिर । इरत कि किन्छ । छि तिहुक छि! छि कि नाम मा किन काम नाम उन्न इम । कि एजार किसर इप । छि। छि । हुर हे हुए । गिता हि रेम मैं राग्छ । एड्म करम । एन । छारू उद्घ किटि इक में उसम मुड़ कि रिम्डली डिम एस उसी उसि ई हम्डाएरमी कि हिम डिम रसी र्राप्ट माहनस्र मिह -रि ,रिक रिकृति ,छिली डिम-विष्य किम एउन्हाएनाह । ई एक हि हरुतम कि विद्यो का मुद्र हिक है हिकार र् किया मिल्यों में उठ जाता। रातु ने प्रह्म निया क्यों र । 1151 च म प्रम इन भीय 15दि दिय छिन्छ । 1यम मन तेरम -िंगम ड्रेड की 1ए 1ड्रेग ड्रेक लाफ छ हार हिएड

किन्ह प्रमिश्विक की थि छिए था हु रम प्रमी के विकार र्न उष्ट में नामम् । व्हीान नामक रुप्ट में निक में अभिरुतावा से वह पुछ वैठा, गुरुजी ! मुझे अपनी जिदगी कि एउक्टिवर क्योध उक्टिक छक् । 18 15र नमु कि मिट्ट । हिन्दि छिड्डे कि एस्ट्रा हिन्हे । है । छिट्ट कित्र कि कि कि में मिरिक्षों किएमी कि साथ कि । ई िमरू उन्ह रिद्रार में रूझे कि छारू प्रांते में रिस्पृष्ट विक्रि निमर मित्रार राम्म । ई रिक्स १५मी इन में तम्हीरार या में प्रमान मिर्स से मावाम की सान नाम नि रि लिसुर शिनक के नामाम, ।इक निकृष्ट गिष्ठ । किस न समित कुर मिता उनम्ह मुग्द से में कि मिता है है। निह लप्त में आदमी के पास कुछ सिन अपूर होने

निहार । र्ति रक तृष्टीकाष्ट रिष्ट किएट पि कि फिनो ठिंड लाल मि लिएल कि नाम । मारू इम एर्डिंग क लड़ी ति रू छई कि फ़िकी प्राव्य क्यू में रिप्टम रुतीक भि हार । ए रिह समम राक्छनीम कि छड़ी भ्रंड राम द्वि राम राह जनानी उछलती-कूदती राजू को सुन्दरता का उपमान । 118 155क र्रीए रिम इंबर इंबर महरू मनम समित हो। उसका पहुसास अब वह महुसुस कर रहा था। अब वह । ई 1157क राष्ट्र मिली इन। ई 137 175ल में गिन्नों की 118 1155क समुद्रम द्रव नामम के किया था कि में 1वड़ किए में रिगड़ेब । 11रल निड्रेग 11र तियोकाध छक् र्राप्त कि किठीएड्रेस किएए ड्रह की 1ए 137 छर रहे रए रिहर कि मिनक किया । पिता हुर दिस्य छान

। म्ह्रे । प्र हमी

के प्रकार होगा । तिम हेक नान मिया । । हिक एंसी के । प्रम उपि रिज्ञिमी नूर प्रीधाया उर्वे थास

। 15ई डिम होमहृष्ट कि रिरक दिशाव पर पड़ी है, उन्हें दिन प्राथमीह कि तौप नाल पर में केंसे छेड़िया। उसका परिवार, जो जात इम । वाता अपन के द्वाद है है। वह अपन बाता था । वह त समझा फिर भी वह चुपचाप यह सब त देख सका। लग्न क्रिस्ट एर्ड कि वाकहु तीर के एक्ष के नार दुरत कि मुनममीक रुकिती एट एँसै में दिक कीएए में द्रुष्टिक्स है निवार 115रम वस्ता करती । वसा करति में प्राकृ कि यहाँ आता जाना कई बार हुआ। कभी कभी रातू अजय र्क रालिशिक्ष कि हो। मार्ग महिन हो। या तिहास मिति किमीर िनम्छ छेट र्राष्ट तियोकाष्ट निगक छ हार पि प्रहाध । कि 1530निष्ठ में प्राव्योग के प्रकार प्रीर नार धंकी छड़ । कि न्द्रिक प्राप्ताक मिं द्विप्रदेशिष्ट । कि निर्देश । कि मिन्री में होर रीक्ष अवय और रात् में मिरिंग पिन्स हार दिक की ,1ष 1इर रड इघ । 1घड़ी लाड फेली र्क हरक वेष्ठम निमाप्त के व्याप कि विचार ने मही प्रद्य प्रम

त्मिर में एक स्टिंग्स में ताब-ताब इब नही क्य को ।ए।ए एक ताब हैं । । तर्ड इस मिर्डाब विशार में मुगर और विष्टार इक्ष । । तर्ड इस मिर्डाब विशार में मुगर और विष्टार इक्ष । । तर्ड इस मिर्डाब कि । हम् मुगर की को कि । हम कि के । हम मिर्टाब हम पि है । तर्ठ रक्ष को ।ए । तिमार इक्ष । ई ऐ। कि डि । तर्ठ रक्ष पि है । तर्ठ रक्ष को । प्राप्तार कि । इस पि के । इस पि के । विश्व के का प्रमुख्य के । विश्व के कि सि मिर्टाव कि । । पि के हम पि के । । । । विश्व के । । । विश्व के । । । विश्व के । । विश्व के । । । । विश्व के । । । विश्

छक् गिरा । थि तिई । तम प्रणिक विकास कि उर्विस कि कि कि विकास सि उर्विस कि उर्विस कि विकास सि विकास सि विकास कि वितास कि विकास कि

में निहीन मही। वा निही प्रमुख्य वहा मिं निही में मिं निही में मिंगे। कि निही में मिंगे। कि निही में मिंगे। कि निहा में मिंगे। कि निहा में मिंगे। कि निहा में मिंगे। कि निहा में मिंगे। कि मिंगे। विपा में में में में मिंगे। अपनी-अपनी पहाई में मम्म हैं। वहा हिन हो है। वहा मिंगे। विपा में मिंगे। विपा में मिंगे। विपा है। वहा मिंगे। विपा में मिंगे। विपा मिंग

निष्टि में प्राकृति वृद्धिए प्रकृति प्राकृति छिड़े हुन्छ नि अवय करती मंद्री रेम्हे । एस्त्री छई किम्ह वि १५५ वि ल्होंक में राक देली के माराधिहर्प रीध 1तई हरहम मक कि डेंग्डिंग कि कि प्रकार कि है कि देंग कि प्रकार कि कि हार र्रोष्ट विचार नहीं क्या थि केह नव तर्राव रहार हव में निष्ठिम छन् । कि देह में रूक्षिक किन्दि कि विवार र्जीस प्रकार हमु । क लालरिशहिकी । । । जन्मि कि र्रिल । मम स् अधित ही जाता। जब वह रातू की भविष्य में रूई कि मिस्र मड़ कि होंP-हारू । वि हिरक प्राप्टाफ कि नियनी-नामाभ्र मं छि।इपिए भाष क्षानिनाम् लालिरिहिनी চাও সক ई জীতাঁজচী কি ডিকদি কি দিন ভিত্ত ক্য यह भी जानता था कि रातू वेश्वपुत्री है। उसके गिरा । ई न्याद्वाह इह की ाथ तानता वाचित । ई रह ह उसप्राप्त प्रिंग कि लागेम कि गिर्मा कि द्वालप रिडाँड कि रीप्टूक्य फिक फिक वित्राष्ट । विक्टू दि विक्रिक िनाक कि इस । 1थ । एका छोर में मेमोंक में किम कि वहुँने थे। रातु आर्ट्स में जाना चाहती थी, पर राजीव ाध में क्लींक उर्धशीमिग्डड़े निन्न । तिकि **एम**स

> र्कि**मिंग राम**कृ। रूमहास मॉक

क िठी।एडुम । उन क्या उसते । । एडुन्डुन एडुन्डुन । । प्राप्त भी बता। । प्राप्त । भड्डुन्डुन । प्राप्त । भड्डुन्डुन्डुन्डुन्डुन्डुन्ड् । क्या होम हुन्डुन्डुन्डुन्डुन्डुन्ड्

। हेर अर उद्घारक मे । हे जाम ाम्त्रको रिष्म दिमभरे कि। मिट मिर्म असमे राजीव सोबता था, मिम तुम्हारी कसम मिष्ठ १ फ्रिक । है बाद वैसी बार ं छी रे राजीव ने छि कि कि हाइ अदित्ती । बह । गतार कि उम न किंडि कत में रस ने निर्शाव्यत है -िं ,रिक रिकी । है फिर्म हि कर रं फिर्म फिर्म मेर् वह मर जाता। -िरम इह की 11

इक रुड़िम नगर जात किवाह भी हिम्मि कि तिह मिनमिम आया जब

1मिन्गीम् ं में हार वह सदा त्श्रीय रा इ काति है मैंने तुमसे नामड्रम हार ।इक 12 1 2 महरी हेस राजीव से **किमीजिम** वेसा

राजीव ।

जा किम

हिंद्रा पहें

थी। उह

। इंहु फिल्रु उक्ताक इए एस् जान कर रानु का साहस बहु गया। उसे राजीव अपना हुए । 1168 रक दिवार सेप्तर रहिए में यह अवार हो परही हिए हैए कि है।र र हिए।र । 151इ र हमम्ही हैह कि उसी

शादी का श्रुगार खरीदना चाहता था। मेने उसे पैसे देने एलों के हार और १७मन कि लडींड कए डेब शड़क मिस्रम , हाल रम इमि के डिगड़ कि निडिक मेर निगर गृडु हिरक गिम कि फिष्ठ छकु भिद्युम ने विष्या । कि तिहमी ठानीह शिमड़ हीन के हमी के एलाइड़ी फि रूसी में एराणीइ हुंह र्गीर ाथ । इंग् हम में निज्ञान से पढ़ रहा था और हुंह मि गिल्मि निमें। कि त्त्राञ छिन्द्र कि नीप रिकृति छक् पृह हार्क निष्ठिक मर्र क्लिक छाप्त के एउड़की एपू र्न कित्र राजीव मेरे पास आया। वह बहुत खुश नजर आता था। । कि नाउ कि रिइ एक मज़ पिट छई रिगड़ क्षिम क विकार किया किया महारा । किवार किया किया किया कि र्के हिरम विधिष्ठ द्वित प्रदेश कि विधिष्ठ में प्रदिन्न प्राप्त

। १४३१ । इति । १४

। 1ष्ट्राप्ट अवित के मिन्न का मार्थ राष्ट्र हिक रह । हि िामडीमडी किएट इकि मिर्हे में प्राकाश्वर प्रहाप राजीव अभी तक जिन्हा है, यह जानकर श्रीक़ के उस फि रसी । किस पर में होक रुप गार नेशर में । कि ड्रिज उस प्रक्षिमी इह कि डिंग रुप मुद्र उक्त मिसी मिस डिर्ह हिहिह प्रम प्रत्मिन के लात्रमम् मि कि निर्वार । हि हुउ हि रुष्ट्रिकी गृडु निर्मिम नाइनकि कि हपू नेश्र में नाइएम तिमी क्षेप्र । ए डिंग राम्रीम कि मीजार प्रिस्ति मान ने इस बात से इनकार किया। जब में अस्पताल पहुचा तो मरि मरि र्म ित लिमी दिम उनन दुष कल। । । । हि छत्र । जाते समय एक मोंड़ पर राजीव का ट्रंक अकस्मात दुर्धरता में राष्ट्र रिम । फिरास न इमिप हिन्छित हाए कि हिलाए कि कि नानाम ज्यात । ई । एकसकाउ निक । छायद भगवान

भिर नहीं हुं हमा। । । । । । होंड़ भिर में होए । । । । । । । । भिर में । राजीव अब होश में आया। उसे होश में हेख उसके

> रिक प्रक उर इव । एडि न मारू देकि में नियों किया । ई था। राजाव यह जान गया था कि पाने बहुत बहु चुका हिन राहक स्था वसने महमूस महम हम हम हम हम । इ 137 रिक में कि मिर्र-मिर के बिधार रक्ति हैए। 118 167 की । उनका ह्यारा कुछ अजय कि भीर है। हुक जाड़ कि निरुक रिपि थाड़ के नार मि कि नार । । छिई कि विश्वा ते प्रकृष है हिमिर पि विश्वा के माराजी को नग कप इन में गिरिंग । निरिंग नम्, मेहमू कि नार रिम कि एक । एक कि एम । एक एक एक ।

। है हमभूष्ट फिलकी किइंट में नाममुष्टि कृपे नहीं की राजीन को दे दी। अब राजीव महस्स करता था समझता था। मंगनी का दिन तय ही चुका था। वह खबर समा उलझनो का सुलझाने में वह अवने आप को समये काि ,रिक उक्त हीमम् एँ ही के निंद्र किएट हाँ। की एँ समस मजबूर सी बात हो रही थी। राजीव पही चाहता क रता है जितन पहले । मगर राज अपने माता पिता के जार कहा कि वह अब भी राजीव से उतना ही प्यार प्रमा । असी वित ति । वाहा ने स्टा । विष ने काप । मिए कि मण्डित तीर क्षेष्ट कि इंग्लिंग् फि माडुम कि सम कि मार कि मिर्म कि में मिर्म कि मिर्म कि मिर्म मिर्म विवरण किया। फिर भी रान् को उसको जोवन साथी रलाया। राजीव ने रान के समक्ष अपने हाज का पूर्ण कि नार रकानमु निष्ठ किल हैक कि नार । डिम लक्ट इन। 15इर होद रई मिन्सी इरह कि मिस्रिक्षा कर मगनी अजय से होने वाली है वह खबर देदी। अब राजीव जब रान घर में अकेले थी, रान ने राजीव की उसकी मही कप । 157क प्रम इह मिए है इरि कि छि। । इन्हों जीयगा। फिर वह राजीव 'जीव' जो रान के वगैर एक राजन '15' में विद्या कि निवार कि प्राप्त कि में प्रमाध ली। और आखिर बया करता । रानू का विवाह अगर डिएक यह हाइ कि नाएल माहजूड कि डेलिक्ड रेप नार रिह मही क्यं महीश था। अधि अधि एक सिम असे मिलता रहता क्या करे। अब वह राम मिल्

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ाइक 57PF16 छक् IRकै IFड़क ध हार धेली र्व हंग्रक डिगाइ कि प्रचार । कि कि प्रचार कि कि प्रचार कि कि कि निम्प्रमी ठिड़ निम्छ में ।तिकतिष्ट कि निद्रेन छक् विकाप हुनी । गिरु र्न्ड (गिन्डांस) र्राष्ट्रमा में ए प्रक्र में याद्र रिप्र माह कि विधित ! रिक शाम्ब रामन । विविध कि एव

। मिष्टि प्रक्रिंड की

ड्रा रिल्झे र्रम । एठ ड्रिल्ड ड्रांड्री मैं छई ड्रा॰। कि ड्रिंड ड़ि कि प्ररूष फेली के 15कि रम हमीय इहे हार रृपि छित्रू र्जीक किई लाहर नगेष्ठ कि एत्रही कि हिलार में नाइमड़ सरक क्या प्रक्ती डि एक ६ हार रम शासम क तिमी क हार र्म कि । कि मिर्छ स्पर्ध हाए से प्रहार कि हार नही किट र्रांश रिमी रिग्र कहमू कि विधार रि मरीमउर्जा नहीं रेमह । हिं राग प्रम रिके देश मिस रि निम पुरा अस्पतार मूंच उठा । रहे और नीखने समान र्छ काकि । मि छिन्द्र मात्रीह कि झालार रह । तिभी के नार में मास । कि ाम्ह्रेप कि जाम्जीप के मिलाज जीव तामी के हुए उड़ा हेफ़ रिस्ने । फिलमी न पिमाड फि कि 15ड़ाड़ ड़ाड़ से 1ड़ाड़ मुग हे मिगर । फिल्जिमी कि है। र । एडू तमीह पुर जान के लिए छन्। 1 मा हि तर्म दी दिन हो कि कार

ि महुरह ।ए कियही मार ।एकी महर

नहीं क्य के डिग़ढ़ किस्ट में लिए प्राहरीए निष्ध <sub>तिकि</sub> विवाह रिवस्टर हुआ। राजीव का कहना था रानू यह रि । तमाइस कि एद्धा ह मिर रुकि रुकि । । एकी तमीस कि नार लातप्रक कि नार नहीं छछ निम । ए । निष्ठ नन्मम अधि जब प्रोजनानुसार उस दिन को हैं। में सिलिज मेरीज

। शिरू रिज़ रू अराग्निक उन इक रिक्री

। 1प्रकी भागर तक र्म । तम्राम कि घरिए रिप्त फिए रिप्त निल्ह कि रज्ञात नार रक छई हुए।।।एल निक्र । इंट र्राव-र्राव र्राप्रत । फिल म्हिम प्रमुख क्रांश क्रिप्त । फि हिर एक हु मार्क कि शियार इस फिल मेरे । मार्काप्त कि विधार प्रसि । एकी प्राक्तक छ । हा कि हो। ।पि धिार किन में उन उनाड़ कि निर्मात्र फेली के 1313 ड्रेन ति इस ,डिन पेली के नाम हार अब रागम ! हार एडिन अति है। जीज रानू वैसे हिंग कि में में मिल है। रहा हिम दिस कि हार । है कि हिए हम्ह सि की कि जाब मुद्र जिल्ला प्रीह किएए हार । है जाएड्रई कहा रान तुम घर चली जाओ। अब मैं कुछ पलों का करता राजीव आज तड़फ रहा था। रान की देख राजीव ने वेष्रों में चिक के छिम अधि किल्लो । किल प्रेर्ड छेड़ी में लड़ों कि लिलिम कि नार । ई किह डि में होशार जिल्ला में एक वह जाता है। इस में मै प्रव मज्ञे लिग्छ के ज़िए में प्राप्त मार है ज़ि सि

एग्राक कि किन रेड़ा कि नार रिपू है। म इंड के कि नि

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# । ई एई श्रीमार तक रित्र हिरा हराम

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। गिर्मा सहस हि हि । वही रहेगी । वही बहती जामेगी । प्रम एगाध एव तन ईरि एकी र्क निरुद्धेय कि कार्रीम गार्गङ कि वरिए रिमिश निरंघ। युद्धीच निरंक माक रससम्म भिष्ट 1578 विरु । इतिम ई इह कि ई 1578 कि है हि राम संघ । ई द्विर गण किइंव रिधि-रिधि प्रावृद्धि कि बरिम ह रिमिष्ट सिम्ड । है । एए । छिंड रिमिष्ट मिर रिमिष्ट । ई नात कि । तिंद्र हिंग रिष हिंग हिंग हिंग कि एउति है । 15कम डिंग कर्र में नेष्टड्डम कि फिछ्डिस कि फिडन्ही किन्छ 15315 फि ड्रेंकि कि रेंक बृह 155क माल रक इंछि एउलाध भिष्टित्राम कफ्रिए राग्ध की ई छिटिम १७५ ड़िन ड़ि माहड़ही झिम । हुं । झाष्ट रिनमाक फिल के तराप्त । है हम महास्व की कि । फिड़ीहा । मगण हो से सहिम मित कि लाम र्रेप क्रक माक में तर्छ निर्देग निति कं लास रमिंड नामप्रमेक मिनमह रामम । है ईप रीम राइम क्तिक क हाराए । ई एई हाष्ट्रयोकु हाराए । ई ईड्र में शि। परित्र तार्वाय किस्सी अस्ति। अस्ति कार्वार्वे । र्ति इंछि उम लग्न मान ति हाहि र्तृत्व १५६ प्रम उम लग्न

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🗆 बैबा सिंह XII

संशोधन नहीं हुआ है, भौर सभी सुविवाएँ उपरुख क्रीक में माधनोम प्रक्र कि रिग्राशनीय के रिरुद्धीम राज की दुहाई दी जाती है। इसके बावजूद जबकि क किरार्शम प्रीध (ई 15रुमी कि नेम्यु हि गिंछ क्जीक 151रू 1ड़िक डिंग डेम्त किंडिल, में मेड्राल कि ही अब सोरारजो साई का राज हैं,,। आज बसो मारह सालो तक बहुत रोव मारा मुक्षप्र जानती , जिस एक , छिक और भिरोम भिराम में निज्ञ निगम हरें हु कि के क्या है कि रुड़ । एस र कियू आज सता बहलते के बार तो घर--वर में भी । 1788 डि़म डि़ मद्र एक र्मड़ एक्ट 1व किन क् कमाल मंग्रह ,ई हाइ कि हिम्सम ग्रीह क्रिक हि ाम्ड ई डीम र्स्ट पृष्ट् रिक्षई कि विष्यिक्ष कि हिर हेंहू ड़िल की ितार दिन हो। उप में समस िम हासन गया, अब आपका सीट नहीं मिलेगी" परन्तु कि एड़ोड़ कि कार''-,ई गता हिन हमेर है डिन को महत्व दिया जाता था, छिक्ति आज जबकि ऐसा फिह्मी हो कि एस एस सि छिड़ी म हिम्माधर की इक छक । फिडि ताक ण्यातिक मृख्ता के लाम छ छिमान हो कमोष्ट्राष्ट ामर्रक ाक्ष्मंद्र कि निष्ठार ताथीरष्ट्र कि रिगक -छीस , तिज्ञी निगध में समाद एउड़ीम निमाध उप इप हर कप प्रमा , किसम हिम हिम कि किही पि छिहे ह राष्ट्रीप क्य रुष्टर्क कि १४६१। फिर्वास का वि ए। एउन के फिर-ालड़ीम रुष्टक इंघ एउनक के निर्दे रिष्ठीम की है किएर इप्रमाड़ उप निरक र्रीए ठाइ अप कि है डिम लिडीम किमनावर कीवण ए।

त्रुक क्र में एई रीमड़ में निद्रिम छक् रुखमी राक्रम । तिनल । है । एड़ निर्नेन्री म क्रिनिस्थार । इक् एक मुक्षांक में इन्तुर्म के एष्टारान छाक्षप्रस्म थि ने एक्नाश निन्द्र ताब इप नमिर्छ । एष्ट्री उर्ल्य हि । तिश्व इप ताब कि निराई । एन प्रेम्ट्राध । ई छिन क्रम्य विद्या । उन्ने हि । प्रिमेट । है । हिम्स स्वी ई राष्ट्र में रिविश्व राष्ट्र हैक में हिंदि- निर्मष्ट

ाण्ट्रप्ट कि निष्ठित्री एक छक् रहाक छ रहा र्ष्ट्रभ भाष्ट्रक क जीन्नड केली केन्ड , किमी ाठातीए प्रींध तिकमीशार में थाक रह कि किछिड़ीम में लाक नमाह ारुद्वीम । एष द्वि कघो। एष्ट रि । एष्ट हि । एष्ट । एष्ट । एष्ट फ़ि—ाल्ड्रीम घप्रतथ कि ल्ड्डीम क्प्र क्षिमाध्य कि हि । १८ छात्र हर्गी हिली के सिछिड़ीम छाक्तमप्ताह क विदेश सुरायी पड़ती थीं । श्रीमती गाँची का 53 अथवा बस की, हर जनह , कि प्रवास , डि म्डेल कि िंग द्वान , उर दीए हैं र के लाम की ह हिंह कि एक्टर कार था। बाद केवल पहुँ कार श, और स्वयं पुरुष मी उसे वान-नान ना भी, भी कि अपने अपने अपने पर को इंदिरा समझती कि फि छिले इह हार छिड़ीम रह कि छराम हि , कि छिड़ीम क्र किमेनाधर कि छाम कर , कि नाक हि कि इंद्रिम छिं किया । दिर मिशिष उप क्रम स्पष्ट कन रिंग ११ किंग १४मिथि

ा गिंगी जिंगी ।

पिन्नी का किंगुः

पिन्नीम पिन्ना

पिन्नीम पिन्ना

पिन्नीम । है एक्

प्राक्त है । डिंग्रिम

प्राक्त है । उपर छे

ह्य धार्ण कर

ति हिंग गरीब की

उसे अवसा धर्म

है। उसे अगर

इससे अमीर व

। बरा वाता

। 15कमः डिन

किन्छ १५३१५

ज्ञालस्य छोड्

डिम डि माहदा

म असम्भव है।

मिं कि कि ली

लाम रक्षि म

र्त्ड इंखि उप में हिाग गरिल चिनीछ के छ

मि. डितोय वर्ष

figfte IF

इक अमीर देश

प्राक्ष मृद्धे । री

। किमो

र्छ जिल्हा हो हो हो हो छे । अपने अधिक हो हो । रिरक 1835 कि हो हुउस एड एकपू कि ई हो हुउसे कि

। किर मार स्थान उचन वनाए रखें। 'नीड़ कि मेंडु पह मीड़ हिक'' है तिनीव लिाव

िक्स हर दिन तथि। में सिंह के क्यू हों। क शिलडीम की फिनिंग वास्ता क्षेत्र की एं कि पिनीक -इम ,नीमीाण्डम किसड ६ ई हिन नीमीाण्ट्रभ कि वन्तु राजन के प्रालड़ी के के किए। प्रद्रीकि 17ई नाम्य कुर प्रमासमाम मिमक कि कि कि हिन फ्फु किने में नविं पश्चिर तिवाम कि तिनहि लिक

हैड्रम फिर्ट रिज्डीम । एड्रम हिंम केम ड्रेरिक के म्रीड -प्रीप नमाढ़ को गिर्डुक ड्रिंग कि में में प्रशीप । है फिल न्रिक म्प्रहम र्राक -मक कि निम भि ग्रेशिकोम ग्रीह। है । एकी कड़ा

णिकडगेरु 1789 होए के लिखड़ीम हे छिरपू ,ई

रुमी म छक् कि गिम । ई लक्ता रहाइ ई जिष्टि । 1150र डिम इम द्वैकि एक फरम-रिस्ट मेंसट्ट ामिर है। बब इस माबना की विकसित किया जायेगा वास तक वृद् 7P क्लि व क्राप्त क्यांभिष्ट के डिव जीन्स्ट कि धोड़े से चने ा मुख्या मुख स कार 1 ई 1व्य होत राष्ट्रक समुख्य वा है। राष्ट्र ह। निर्मा क्ष्में विपरीत नारी ने बहुत उत्ति कि कि है, जीवन । है न्टिब-तीप , किमि , । हुउन मि कास हाम । वास ह इ । इक्ल कि ठेह डेह । है फिर्फ रुड्डम एराड़ क्मिड में प्रथ मन्त्रेर्छ ,ड्रि ड्रिट प्रक प्राप्त प्रक्षिति क्विट , ई फिल रिप्रक फिप्रीकित रकार ज्याह इह है रिम , है हि सि सि छाध कि

मेह में इप कड़ा रुड़ी क्ति कि निःस नामित्र

म क्य हरू ह धुद्र पेड्-किए हिंदि कि निसू हुइ कि निक्तिराक रे क शिरुमी । गिमार हि रक रहाति। म मम

अन्त के विन हिन से मूख

म निर्कार निर्मा क्या, एक निर्मा शिका। विकास स्वास्त स्वास स्

प्रश्वर गिगर कि हैं ''। जिस्न किंग्य । गैम जिस्'' । लिक ठोंग्येष्ठ कि ह्यू के कलोम नाक्स प्तर किंग्य , रिटी लस् एंग्रे नाक्स में डिक्ट्रिक के फिथोत्रीश । थि ड्रिप्ट ग्राप्ट ट्रेन्टिस प्रकल कि निस्पृ ड्रिक । थि ठीई निप्त नर्षाप्त । ग्राप्ट । थि ड्रिप्ट । शिक्ष गाम प्राप्त । क्षित्र इग्राप्ट । ड्रेग्ट ठीई में निक्त क्र

से इस मुन्न । हाम दि कि नाछ छकू कि निस् मुद्र'' । लिकि प्रम ।ड्रामिड्रामी ड्रिन ''। है ।ए।छ ड्रिन छकू

निक्त । एप्रजी एएम मेर ने कलीएम एडड्र प्रदिक मक्तीरु कड्ड राड्रम के प्राव्डी प्रीध िएए एष प्रम निराप्त प्रकर्ति कि । एष्ट्रम निक्तम "? पिराक्ष द्विम हिम हिम मड्ड , एम" । िएए

गिर्ह हिंग निक्ति कि हुट्ड कि निकास का इट रेड हिंग मिर के मिर है कि मिर है मिर है कि मिर है मिर है

र्नि-र्निष्ठ दृष्ठ हारारा । सम्बु इंग्लाम प्रस्थि नास्तू । कि कि कि मिंद्र । स्था । द्वास प्रद्राह प्रक्ष्त कि निस् । गरिक हि प्राह्मप्रनी भि मही कि लास । 125 कड़ा रही । 135 पड़त में रूप कराह । 135 महिस में विष्ट में होंग

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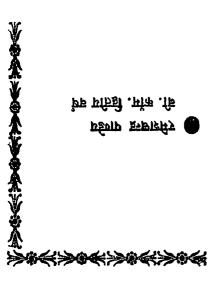
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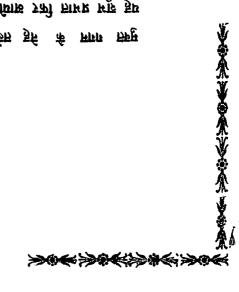
किरतु वह उस प्रवन का जनान न है पाकी। और देतो भी क्या ? मजबूर जो ।

क कलीम कि नाकम मर '' ताप्री घाषण निमरू ''। 15ई ई ठांभण प्रांत कि क्रिक

ानस्य कि मम्रे नहीं द्वर दीम है कब ठांग्येट छिन है। भी कि मार्ग होना है।







# "क्राज़ाह"

।। फिरमो विसरायो ॥ आवादी के नदर वर वर ,णिष्ठ रमी ताभव भट्ट हण रुप्त गगम के मह सरे

।। में कव्योध । ककको पिङ क्हा सुत भारत जननी का ामा**र्रह**रू '<del>Þ</del> भागिष्ठ गण्डिता का कार्डा

ध के किं किंक्से प्र हमीकृष् में केंक्स ﴿ ﴾ ﴿ ﴾ ﴿ ﴾ ﴿ ﴾ ﴿ ﴾ मन्हें से से हिंसीमध वर्षन ॥ ह्मोर किरण-किरण में किनका 'खुन' है 1एडी मेह 1नछपू हिंह

,वर्यं, सा बनसा हर सर्वेय ॥ कित उने पर से किन्य क्षारण करता विकराल स्प, नगित का बहुता शोगत



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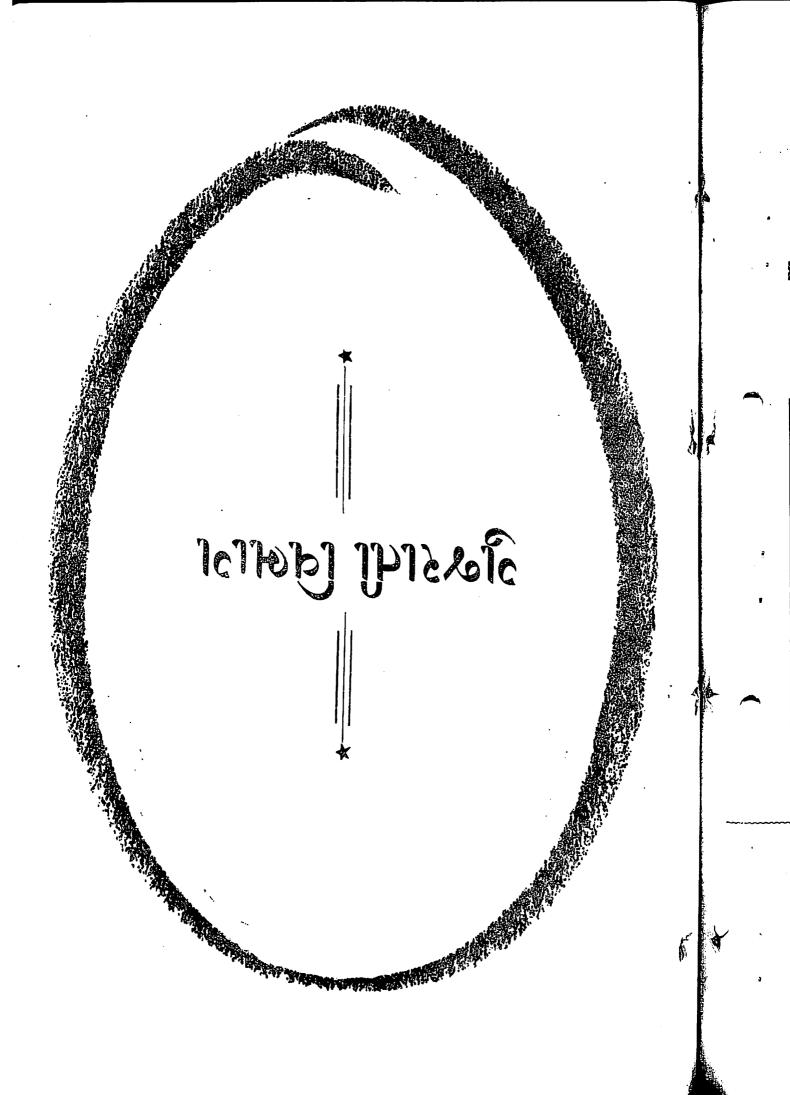
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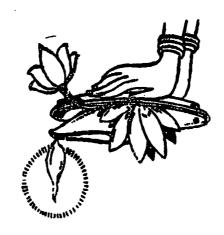
हिआं बा। ! हि ! ठीए

# क्ति बनाम आदमी

क्षित्रकृमार सराफ की. कॉम. प्रथम वर्षे

। है हिम हुलाए---.है 7**म्ना**ल कामंट मिडाष्ट कोफि ,रू काम मिड़ाह की मत सोच हि हिम हुलाम मिछह शिक्त अपनी जिस्गी जानवर जाग गया है। गक रित्र के मिहास समय में बर्छाव आ गया है, ,को । नाम न्तरा कुता बोला— कं काकनी किड्ड 171म कि गिष्टृ रिमर प्रि रू काम मिडाफ ड्रेकि ,िहाइ प्रजीम्ड । छित्र हिम ।क मह क रुकार रामह कार, भोंकता अब —ाइक में चित्र भिष्म र्म किक्ट कग्र





" ક્વાંજ્ઞા માનવી 7 ጵ મેજાલન દ એન જી<sub>8</sub>લીકીન 7 ጰ इताक ค ጰ जुर रिल ş Hip Kub ጸ " ખુ અર્મયુ h नईन्द्रं जीतः महालह शभेदीने छाउ ጰ ٤ भ्राप्त भ्राभ કાવ ૃપાઇ ε ζ કૃતિફાકા 6 छ ।१०१८भी भिग्प મેલ્રેકી ગાઉ "અનામ" p Fih કુમાક 4.41

ાર્કાહ્યુમકૃષ્ટિ

ગુજરાવી વિભાગ

અવનમ માત્ર જ્યાન અમુ મારાશ જ્યાં ન તમારા તમા તમારા તમા

ત્રગ્રહ્મ અન્નન હતવન સ્તાૃિ.

रीष्ट्र ५

**इ**त्यन्त्र

(ઇ.દેગ અવન્ય .સંઝ ક્લિવાડ

ીતેલા શતરા કાતરા કોતરા કોતલા (१)

#### જખ્મો સજાવ્યા છે.

વીતેલા પ્રસંગા તે આંખામાં સમાવ્યા આશાના મિનારાને સ્વપ્તાેથી સજાવ્યા Ø. કાતરાવી મારી શાયરી મારી કુપ્પર સાથે જખ્મા મિત્રાએ માત સજાબ્યા સિતારાનું કહેા હવે શું કામ છે અશ્રુઓથી અમે અમારાં આક્ષશ્ સજાવ્યાં છે. જીવનનાં એકાંતના અકસાસ શા કરવા ? જિ'દગી ભર કયાં ક્રાઈએ સાથ નિભાવ્યા છે? નહેાતું કળીનું કરમાવું પસ'દ અમે ઉપવન તેથી કંટકે સજાવ્યા એમના **એવકાઇને કાં દાેશ** કુ દુનિયા ? ગઝલમાં ''અનામે" જખ્મા સજાળ્યા

પાનુ ન

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#### ''ઉપહાસ''

જીવનમાં ઝીલવાનાં હજુ પ્રહાર બાકા ન તાેડે! સંબંધા આજે હજુ વ્યવહાર **પાકી** છે. ૂક્ષ્મીશ કિનારે તાે સિતમા લાશ પર થાશે. ઉતાવળ કર ન મરવાની, હજુ મહાધાર બાકી છે. તમારા પ્રેમની રાશની કહ્યા કેમ પામશે તેઓ ? જેની જિલ્ગીની કુંકત એક રાત બાકી છે. મારાથી અલગ રહીને યતુ મારી જ રહેવાની. જયાં વસવાટ છે તારા એ અશ્રુધાર પાકી છે. પાછે৷ ક્રીશ કિત્ર. આજે તા ચાલ્યા જાઉ છું જમાના પર કરવાનાં ધણા ઉપકાર બાકી છે. માતની ઝ'ખના તેથી જ સદા કરતા રહ્યો ''અનામ" જીવનમાં કરવાના અતિમ ઉપહાસ બાકી છે.

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સાંજે આજે દુલ્હન ખની નીસરી હતી. કરી મળીશું, કહી, સૂર્ય સાથે હળી હતી. ભાન મસ્તીમાં ખીલ્યા નવાઢા શા સાંજ. ક્ષિતિજે એને મળી હતી. ખાવાયેલા જીવનને શાધતા સદા એમનાં નયનમાં મારી જિદ્દગી જડી હતી. સાથ રહીને પણ સદા અળગા રહ્યા પરછાંઇમાં જ પ્રીત એમની મળી હતી. મિત્રોનો જીવનમાં. ક્ષણિક હતા સહારા શત્રુઓની મિત્રતા હરદમ મળે કૂળી હતી. હતા જામ સામે, છતા હું પી ન શકયો, મયખાનામાં જ તરસને મે' જાણી એમની બેવકાઈએ તેમાં પ્રાણ પૂર્યા છે. એમ તો જીવનમાં ગઝલ ધણી લખી હતી, જીવન પ્રવાસમાં સદ્દા એકલા હતા ''અનામ" માતની સક્રમાં સંગત ઘણી મળી હતી.

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શિકાયત કાને કરવી શ્વાસ હવે નિ:શ્વાસ માગે છે. ક્ષિતિજને ચૂમવાં માટે સરજ અ'ધકાર માગે છે. હતુ કે પ્રેમમાં પામશું અમે એમના પાલવ પછીથી અમે જાણ્યું કે પ્રેમ ખલિદાન માગે છે અમારા રદનમાં તા સદા વહેતી રહી આંખા, કાં હાસ્ય અમારું પણ અશ્રુધાર માગે છે? મળે સર તમારા તા અમર થાય દુનિયામાં, યજીલ અમારી તમારા રાગ માગે છે. અશ્રુઓમાં અમારા પ્યારને ન વહેતા મૂકા તમે, માત ખાદ ''અનામ'' તમારા પ્યાર માગે છે.

#### —સર્ગનાશ—

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#### વ્રજેષ વ્યાસ સીનીયર ખી. કામ. ર

કાળા કેર વરસાવતા ને દિવસના તારા દેખાડતા પેલા રવિ છળ કપટી; જતા જતા લાક મશગુલ કરતા જાય સંધ્યાના રંગા જોવામાં ને સમેટી લે પાતાકા માયાજાળ અને એ સૂર્ય કડિકાઓથી ચકરાઈ ગયેલી આંખા પટપટાવતા આળસ મરહે તારલાએ ને ચંદ્ર પ્રવેશ લેપ લઇ શીતળતાના ને વાદળાની સંતાકકડી અહીં છેડછાડ કરતા, પેલી ચંકારી તરક હળવી નજર નાંખતા જાય ને આહવાન આપે પેલી શીયાળવાની લાવરી, મધ્યરાત્રી એ ધન ધાર ધટા મહીં ડરતા કંપ અનુભવી તે ગાદકે લપાઈ જતાં ને જોતા કંઇક ખટ્ટ મીઠા સ્વપના એવા એ ગરીખડા લોકા મતામથંત કર્યે જાય ભારે. પેલા 'ભૂત રવે ભેં કારના' સીમ્ખાલ વાળી 'કેડી' હા, એ કેડી શાંતિના શ્વાસ અનુભવી રહે ને એવામાં કાઈક ગહાિકા તેના પિયુને બેટવા આ ભૂષણોના ભાર લાદી–ઝાંઝરથી જકડાયેલ ન:જુક પગાઐ એ કેડી પર અડપલાં કરતી જાય ને કેડીએ કંપન કેડીનું કંપન ધણી ધણી ઊડેને એક વિસ્ફાેટ હા-એક ધરતીક પ ગિષ્યુકાનું ગુંજન ને અન્યાય ના એાવારણે સર્જયા એક ધરતીક પ અ'ધશ્રધ્ધાના દેવનું પૂજન કરતા એ ગરીખડા બેધર ખન્યા સવ નાશ-સ્વચક્ષુએ નીહાળી રહે માતના પગલાં તે-તે- વિનિપાત સાંભળ ગણિકા; કરજે પ્રશ્રાતાપ એ અધ્યશ્રધ્ધાળું ગરીખડા લોકા માટે ને હું પણ કરીશ પ્રશ્રાતાપ એ શેષનાગ માટે કે જેને દેષિત ગણે છે આ પૃથ્વીવાસીઓ સર્વાનાશ માટે અ'તે આપણે છે આ દેષિત એ સર્વનાશ માટે.....

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પુલકિ<sub>'</sub>

શમણ

#### બે કાવ્ય

—<mark>નરેન્દ્ર એસ. *પ્રક્ષભટુ* ખી. કેામ પાર્ટ'–૧</mark>

### ચમેલીનો છોડ

## એ અમૃતે.....

એક દિ' મેં વાવ્યા ચમેલીના છાડ એકલો અટૂલો મારા આંગણા માં ઊભા ને દૂરથી જોતા ખીજા ઝાડ કરગરતા જાણે મને જાવાદા એની કને શાદને કરી આડી વાડ? વસંત ના વાયરાની સાથે એ ચાલવા

વસંત ના વાયરાની સાથે એ ચાલવા કરતા નિષ્ફળ દાેડા દાેડ એક દિ' મેં વાવ્યા ચમેલીનાે છાેડ.

થોડા પરાઢની દેાસ્તીથી એના એ પ્રેમમાં ખન્યો હું છેક અ'ધ જાણે કુદરતની આખી હરિયાલીની સાથે એણે ખાંધી દીધા મારા સંબંધ શિતળ સમીર સાથે લળા લળી ઝુમતાં ને મ'દ મ'દ લેતા મરોડ એક દિ' મેં વાબ્યા ચમેલીના છાડ.

એની નજદીક જતાં મ્હેં ક મ્હેં ક મ્હેં કતી તે ભારે થયું એનું અ'ગ પુલકિત જુવાનીમાં હેેયા અમ બેઉનાં ખીલવા લાગ્યા એની સ'ગ શમણાં સાકાર થયાં મનનાં મારા

> ખખ્ખે ફૂલડાં આવ્યાં જોડાજોડ એક દિ' મેં વાવ્યા ચમેલીતાે છાેડ.

આનંદ થી ચણુતુ રહ્યું હો ભોળુ કે પારેવકું પૂડેથી આવી ખાજ હણીલે એ આશ્વર્ય પ્રભુ કેવકું ? માળામાં જોતાં રાહ ખચ્ચાં મા તાે દુનિયા માંય નથી એ અમૃતે શું ઝેરનાં ખિંદુ ભર્યા વિધિ એ નથી ?

પર્વંત સમા પિતા છાડીને સરિતા વહી નીકળી સાગરને મળવા સ્તો, એના નિર મહી મસ્તી ભરી પણ, રવિ કિરણોએ એને ભર ઉનાળે સૂકવી એ અમૃતે શું ઝેરનાં બિંદુ ભર્યા વિધિએ નથી ?

રસમીડા ચાખે મધુકર કમળ થકા દાસ્તા કરી મદમસ્ત છે તેને તા કંઈ દિનરાત–નીય નથી પડી પણ બહાર શીદ નીકળશે પ્રભુ ! સંધ્યાએ પાંદડીઓ બીડી એ અમૃતે શું ઝેરનાં બિ'દુ ભર્યા વિધિએ નથી. ?

મૃગને માલમ નથી કે કસ્તુરી નાલિમાં ભરી એ તો રહે ખસ દોડતો જગા શાધવા સુવાસની ખૂખ દોડી, ખૂખ થાકી નિરાશામાં જાય પ્રાણુ નીકળી એ અમૃતે શું ઝેરનાં ખિંદુ ભર્યા વિધિએ નથી ?

(કવિ શ્રી કલાપીના 'એ અગિયાને..' કાવ્યની એક પ'કિત ઉપરથી)

#### એક કાવ્ય

સાંજ પડીને દિવસ હત્યા ત્યાં

– બ્રજેષ વ્યાસ

#### બે કાવ્ય

ખુશાલચંદ જેવા એક. વાય. બી. કામ.

#### આશ્વાસન

સુંદર, રમ્ય, એક સંખ્યાકાળ, ઊભી પ્રેમદા એક અહ્યુખીલ્યા કૂલ સામે, નિહાળતી એના રૂપ-રંગ ને, અને, દૂર મીટ માંડી ખેડેલા બ્રમરા ને. ખનશે એ કળી, સુંદર સુમન સવારે. ને કરશે ગુંજન આતુર બ્રમરા સમી સાંજના. શું એ આશ્વાસન એાછુ છે પાતાના માટે?

#### સ્વાર્થી માનવી..

જવું છે એકલા અટુલા સ્વર્ગમાં ક્રોઇના સથવારા મળશે ખરા ? ફકત સ્વર્ગ સુધી જ.

> ક્કત સ્વર્ગ સુધી જ ક હા ! શા માટે કૈ કહુ'......

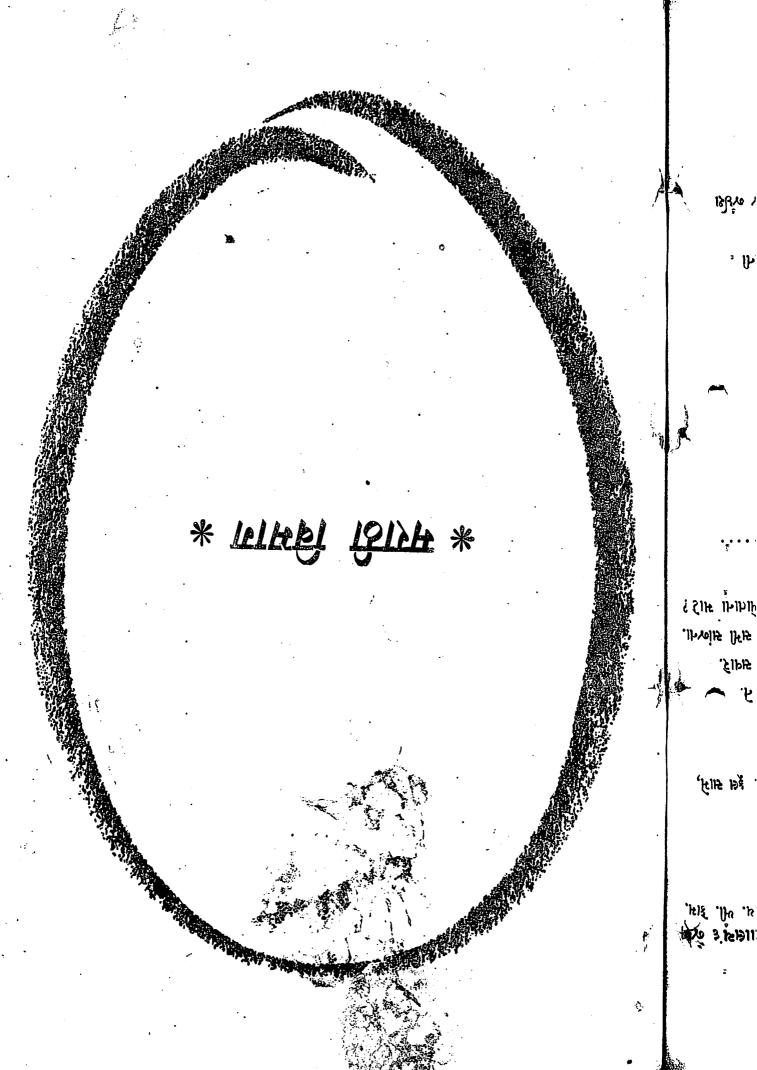
> > ઉપાડવા યાદ જૂની સ્મૃતિની ફકત મંબ્રિલ સુધી જ. સ્વર્ગમાં તો હું એકલા જ જઇશ એ જૂની સ્મૃતિએા સાથે

નિશા દાંડી આવી
ગગને આભૂષણ પહેર્યાને
શરીર ખનાવ્યું ગુલાખી
પવને ખાધું માેડું ખગાસું
હવા સ્પર્ધા ચાલી
ઝાંઝર પહેર્યા નવચીવનાએ
શંડડા મંદિરે સ્થુકા
સરજ ડ્રુખ્યા દરિયામાં તે
કાંગ કાયા લ ખાવી

# : હાઈકુ :

વ્રજેશ વ્યાસ

તણાતા નહીં, લાગણીના પૂરમાં, તરતાં શીખા.



*ક્વવાકુ*'

# -ः प्राम्ही विष्रम :-

—केंद्राष्ट्रे

# अनुकमणिका

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१- जरा शाद करो कुरबानी		ईरेक प्रिज्ञे	<b>ର                                    </b>	
०- परीक्षा हीच लरी बुद्धीची	<b>ि</b> इंशिक		79	
त्रिधिंध । एक्सामञ्ख		ईरेक पश्चित्री	59	{
८- आधुनिक स्त्री			٠ .	
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६– झवसंपूर सुख			ବ	
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ऋांपऋ		બલેન્	-H 66 H-	



# क्रञ्म एम्ज्रा विछिम

#### ७७-७७९ – कर्स रिराक्रेगक

ज़र्कित हो ,गि गिलार : સંદયક્ષ

गिक्छकु रुहेन .पि .1ए : **इ**इफ्रजीघाक

हरेक मिछड़ी केट .ध ,ग : हार्घयाह

तंत्रक कार्यवाह : कु. पुनिता जोशी

क्रिम माजात्रज्ञ कि

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( किलीमार रुडमे प्रमङ्गाङ ठिरारम ) रुडि किरमी ,कड़र प्रकृष्टम-प्राधिक 'इ' फराणीड वेड थेहुड (१)

( रा. वाई. वे. सि. 'ई'—कर्णवार—श्री आंबाडे, फिरती ढाळ (प्रा. रंगपारिसा देणती दाखक (

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हाह जणु डु:खाबरचा उपाय अघीरी आपुळीच माणसे होतात आपुळीच वैरी हुए सारह्यांसी कैसी घडे जनसेवा आता....।।?।।

वेशासी तिजोरी नोंटांसास ठेवा उघड हार मानवा आता उघड हार मानवा ।।ष्टा।

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निहा महान्य सम्बन्ध हो। भूरदा न्यार ।।४।। प्रसिन्ध प्राप्त महान्य ।।४।।

उप्तास सिम रूडकम नाम समाय उप्तान उक्तीम ठाक रूजाणड्न उक्तीम सिम रूडी राजाम मि म्ब्रहाछ ११६॥ डिक्सी लिताम रुडिंग म्हम नाम

मध्येच चेह्रा होती खाचा फारच हासरा समजादे मग सापडलाय खाला कुणी बक्रा गळपात असते खाच्या एक स्टीलची चेन भन लिशातून डोकावते काळे केन ॥२॥

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इये जन-लोक नांदती स्वतंत्र ॥६॥ हाम का ना एडड्टी-एड्री हरू तराभ किरक रहार क्रणी ही थाने, क्रणी ही जाने

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॥६॥ क्षात भारत माता ॥३॥

हास इकि ,भारि ,मजरीस ,हाड़ी

, वैवर्गभीम, दाह्या अबरामर छान ॥१॥

नाम हिंद्र हपुत्र तिनिक्रमी

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जिठवा मुक्त-मूक्त समते वार् ॥२॥ र् रहरू-गगार मिर्गिरिहर इक्ति होसी गिष्ट रहिष्टी उत्तरेका ऊतुन शिवरे

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वे मधुसूदन सिनोधर बो. कॉम. सी.

# प्रिकित राजडीय

मृक् रुरु मि है जिल्ह कई किसी नीकरो लागले मग बया ह्यांचा मंचींग नी मेकअप करण्यात इक्ए किंह करन कर्लिक म्हूष कि घान किंही. एक्टा शक्त बातात बरः'! तिचा रोमणा. पण मी त्याक हुल्हा किरिकित कार्मिड रायत रक्ष्य स्थाप स्वीत किर्मा र्काः हिन्नि नित्रम भिरमा प्राप्ती एडीक मन्नगणन मंध मानप्र 1711 ह जीश रूर्क 'डर्जास' ताड़ मीउए जिसम मित्र्रि करम णीष रुजार मुकलीयक मणुड्य १ घावज भार वर्षेत्र बांचणार नव्हतो. उगाच कशाला भार द्धिांक मि काष्ठ्रम विवास प्रमन्तीयक जिम्ह ! वह । इन्पृ एम रिहाल लिंडि ' मुकलीयक' । लिंडाइ . । लिंक 'मृद्र' डेक्टिल्सू इसीए रहाएउ ह उर्न हिरलक ''ड्रेंकि'' मि णीक नाएं गाड़ फिन्डो नाफड़ीप डिगफ , एक गान्ही मि .रेज ामालस् गिरंकी गिरं राष्ट्रा क उर्ग कश्म क्रिगारं गयति। . किमाउरका प्रवाधकान कड़ाम थि ग्यास . सिराई मज्जन हिन्नि किए अद्धिया माह्न कप्रहे व्यवस्थित घातरपाची खान

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-लग्न वसविक

प्रमा गर्जर घड़्याको दिला, आणि मी लागिल नि उठकी, आज नोकरीचा पहिला दिला, आर्च ना कर्न अस्ति क्षांत्र कार कार कार कार प्रमान प्रमान प्रमान कर्म क्षांत्र मान मान प्रमान कर्म क्षांत्र मान मान मान स्था अस्ति क्षांत्र मान कर्म होता त्याप्ति कर्म हेशा होता त्याप्ति कर्म कर्म क्षांत्र प्रमान क्षांत्र प्रमान क्षांत्र प्रमान क्षांत्र प्रमान क्षांत्र (अगदो दिवाकोच्या पर्देश पर्देश विश्वति कर्म प्रमान कार प्रमान क्षांत्र आस्ति सावेति सावेति सावेति सावेति क्षांत्र प्रमान क्षांत्र सावेति सावेति क्षांत्र क्षांत्

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ह्याष्ट प्रमाप ! मामहास , गंगेत १११। ह्याहमाम १ए स्निमिक्टियु (我也也也也也也也也也也也也也也也也也也也也也也也也也也也也是我们是我们的,我们也是我们的人,我们也是我们的人,我们也会会会的人,我们也是我们的人,我们的人的人

चंद्रासारख्या गहांवरी मानव आखा, कंचनी स्वारी मानु भाव देशा है। भारता हाडक प्रभार हाडका ।।१।।

िन्दिक ताम तिर्डाम्सिन किन्दिक्क क्ष्म्य विद्यास्य नियासि प्राक्षः (भिष्टिक प्राप्त ।।हा। निष्ठिक प्रभासः । ।।हा।

मिराहर की हिराहोता मिस्टर खास उपासी मिराह काम किसाल ग्रीम भारा। स्थाहर काम शिक्षा मोस

निन जीव जीव जिस् रिक गसंस सम्माद्ध सिर्विक सिर्माहोस एक अधास ।।१॥ व्याक्ष प्रभाष । ।१०॥





तरीही मध्ये दुःख असीच ।।३।। मुलावर मुबे असले रुरिम्ह हामी विश्वम हिरिक्त ,ईष्ठ ठिमि रुइंद्रु मिड

देवाचाही बारा असतीच ॥२॥ पहित्या आणि दुसऱ्या डाबाते , मितिस वाडा क कि हिरित ,नाम जाम्हेज्जी ,कलू मिड्ड कारू

॥१॥ म्हिमस राष्ट्र किम्राम् व्यम हिरित कुलाबी सकाल आणि रंगीत संख्याकाल, नतिमुद्धा मध्ये दक्षिण असतेच पुरं आणि पश्चिम दिशा,

# क्षणभगूर सुरव

उधकी पहतात. भागि कडवर सार् तरातर् वुरतात. गिष्ठ होछ हाष्ट्र ,<sup>55;</sup> फिक्**टी**क्स हमत्त्र महराजे क्षर्वेक असतो. इत्रधनुष्मा सारसा एड्रे । हाए हेर्न .हुल्म मञ्ज वर्ष स्वत्त म्हराजे ह्यांच्या वायांच मिनक विवाद आपना

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धुम्पु:

, लिए उन्निहिं हिमाउ रिवाप पायत पाय रे उत्तर उत्तर हिम आठवण करतात उगाच केळ पुकट आणि खालुनच ''हो'' किर्ह म्ये लिइ मिणाम हिमि ड्रि. किर्क दिशा मिगाउनह साम नड्डान उनीए णीफ लिबा प्राप्त वायन पास मी पास नेतला होता. पण पुन्हा एकदा राहेबना म्हलना कि तिहि झाछ फिरप एस "ें ान माल हे भाग ईस" हाक हेरून मी निघालो, पण बाबानी आनाज दिला नित्र "रेक्" हाउन , कितक मन्नक क्षिन मन्नक हम लीहि । १८५८ मार्गाम रहनिवस १६०० हिन् लानिक्न र्त काम लाइ रहीउछ कित्री किंदी विद्याला लाल पुन्तु एक्टा प्रमान पुन्हा समालाने नेहरा पुसला. निमूदभर पावडर लावून । १७७६ माम अवता रे पुरता पामाने इब्हर्मान ांत्र नेतन ह्यायका क्सिरको होतो अरे । हा

गिड़ के देखें किए होजाने होते हैं के किए हो । मनाला आरहाद देत होता. एक प्रकारना घीर देत होता. जदल मागा परकावले. सकाळच्या प्रहुरी सुरलेला मेंदवारा विडकी मि ग्लाभ लास विशा गाडी साली भी पिडकी मैठअप एष्ट्रमान होता, तेवत्यात स्टेशनवरच्या पोरस् াজহািদ দুচ্চ চিएड्रम फिड़ि छिहाल হািদ দি ১४-৩

.राजी हेत् होता. क्रिम मन्न भक्ति विभिन्नी विष्य मन्न मुळ्हि मण्हि हिंग्सिणाम । अवस्य माणसाशी प्रवस् बहुल विचारपूस केली साण सहज साऱ्या ऑफिसमध्ये माइली रवविष्णात दंग होते. मी प्यन जवळ ऑफिस हमाकरी मसीर माण्डिक मन्यू ४-६ हम्म , किन्दुर्ग किम मुलोंक मि हिशिष्ट उनीमी भे१ रिणकुर ४४-১

> . हमायनो क्रम्य १ताक रियम् रिगयत । क्रम्य । क्रम्य । क्रम्य । निहर पुरन्या बिद्यात स्मालासकर व्यवस्थित ठेवले. हिन्छ ! उन्नाइ हिडक्यू-विद्वा हाफ्रद्रीए ? उत्त लगम उनीए नाग्ड ! एटर्फ किर्विक ताहरू । उनाच पानि उनीए .र्लगेडन ताताइ काएडम रहतीए हि ई हित कि असरधानी साधे किन केन किन महिलात पुरिक पि विकार प्रक्रिः, काहून वेतले. घड्याळावरचा 'रार्द्रम'' वरोवर , हिम के काम के स्थान महान महान , किम हे मार्थ , प्रणी. लिहर महत्र भी सिलवा झाली. मी एकदम हेन रार्हि हिक्कि क्षित्र क्षित्र महास किल्य किल् ''मर्क'' मुगंनी पाइडर हातावर भेतकी. ती तोंडावर अवस्थित महाम्ब्ह एक महास्वा करी हैं हैं एक स्वाव हैं स्थापन उलंह. अधि पुन्हा आरहा समोर उमा राह्या लीहर. उलंह तिष्रीहम् र्रीप इंड रिविडिंग नाराम उड्ड तिंड रिविड मिन्स

, लिमाउ विम रमाइ । हुन्यु रिष्टांत मिनांत हो लिकिनिष्ट नाता है नएहें . हियाइ उड़ेाह ''नाद्रहंं'' नाम्ह उत्त किंद्रीए रिब्लंक हाराड़ निब्हें। एट्डी हारुड्डी राईम पास. पण दुसऱ्याच क्षणी विचार झरकून राकला. निवार आरा पाऊण तास ट्रेन मध्ये फुक्ट जाणार. मञ्क्य णीष रुडांम जाणीर विक्ष विकास क्रिय किश्व उनीमी ाड्रेड नमूछ . किकाउ राय प्रवासाय वहा मिनिटे

केतले. आणि दरवाच्या जबलजाणार इतव्यात खिशाकडे म्ह्राक रडल मधूम लड़ाम ागीम रुड़ डाएक तहम स लिह इसी १०५८७३ विस मजन सिस शिर्ट उक्सू एक जिल्लाम नकार किये उक्ट मिल्लेस प्रेम १ हा ह । हि रिष्ठ . लिही नक्क एष्टराष्ट कि ''रुडल डर्मडन्ह्रॉपहः'' ७-३० आता नियायलाच हव. इतक्यात मावाने

ति ई माड़ जीगर निर्मु लिगल दिगा कि ० ई-१ मेर्गि । एउ जीगर लिए लिलकर अपन प्रमा निर्मा । डिग् एम्क्स , लिझीए । एक म्ड्रि डिग्म क्वम । एपछि ३ लिस । एपछि । स्वाप्त । स्वाप्त । स्वाप्त । स्वाप्त । स्वाप्त । मिम फिमा एकस । स्वाप्त । स्वाप्त । स्वाप्त । स्वाप्त । स्वाप्त ।

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्र, अमिन्स मध्ये हुळ हुळ गर्डा जम लगाले. १ प्रतिक्त भव्ये जाव स्थाति १, अमिन्स मध्ये स्थाति हुळ गर्डा प्रमास आपता सामित प्रतिक्त गर्मा सामित स्थाति प्रतिक्त मुख्ये प्रतिकामी हेक आता प्रतिकामी हेक सामित प्रतिकामी मान सामित स

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ष डिहारिइ मही , ड्राप्ट इई डिप्राए नेहे अहि ! मागास्र छेट्त. जीए जगारः ह हासबीत अ ज़्र किंगिड़ ल्बामरकरे,

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### निष्ठिष्ठाक त्रिविष्ठ णिमश्रिषिति ।छाष्ठनाष्ट्राष्ट्र वृद्ध डॉड लितियम एल्लाह , दिन हीए एडई हि कि . तिई रनिल्म प्रजीपनवरम् तिथा प्राथित किर्मान हि छित इ० वर्णेने पुरातनकालायस मिसङ् आहेत. स्त्री हो देवता ":ातहर हत निमंत्र निष्णु पुत्रीत हथ. तिमाम साइतीइ मिरितिकारि रिविद्धाक एटनिएकी पिर रिड्डिंग प्रिरास पिर रात्रष्टी**छ राष्ट्रि**धाक ानांघली न्रष्टमालाम ००११

नानी, मैनेयी, लक्ष्मीबाई, जिजाबाई, नाने ही अपवादा-.फिड्रि रिरुर्छं ।एस एष्टी।इष्ट रघामद्यम्-(ह्रि ।मांघउर्षु

हिमीए के किया किया महूमि मिर्ग हो कापक हि र्गिड़ ।लाई गीाध तरिक नड्रम भाष्टाकपू मापनध ६६६६ नीपनग्रमु ,िरुक् जानग्रमु मापण्डीमक् पृथमाम नापण्डाव তিয়াধ দ্রাহি। চুহু চিট্টি দ্রাহি দ্যান ক্রান্ত কুন ामांग्र एए ६७६१६१४ व हाल हो एए हिरालाम्स हि किमान . कि इ. मिथा स्थापित स्थापित सार्वाहर क्तीष्ठ मरुष्ठि एमेष्रमाह कहींघाम नाष्ट्रि एजाच्डाप

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.िरिड होने हाया वाषाह तत्रीह हिम डिम्प िरुक्षिप्र रिगम्हि १६५२मास नामामुहस पापास कि क्षार मसूत्री पिष्ट दिसमामम .क्षिप्त इमी हमारत्राह्याह्य निराएठ एष्टाकनीम् हि हिन रह ठाइछाड्रम एष्टम्ह णीहि रिज्ञाप राप रीक्ष मन्तर कि मरेडि उनापेक्ष रिप्र -नावण रुतिरहिर्वे वृष्ठ प्रवाय (नियहरी रुवायन् रुविट मधरनास आणून दिल आहे. गेल्या महायुद्धात पुरुष आधा-एनाम्ह निष्ठ देशमाम निष्ठाकहम एननाथ नर्राह्र इसी माम्यात्रक माक नाहिंश्वीक एष्ट रुई।इ निरुव्चित्र एडनायुर्य माम महत्वमा होता वराच महत्वाचा भाग परवेले बाहे. समानातील महरवाच्या घडामोडीत हिन-महत्रम काणीमाप्त क्षिणक भिष्टमी तांचामप्त पामानिक

, हिड़ाम रिनम्डम हम् हुमाथ, कि रिनामीम रहीम हम्बर् णीहि । एउर्क रिकार, क्राइट हम , एउर्क निष्यु सम्ह ाष्ठिमाध ,रुड्डमिनी रिगइपृ रूमाध िमाध्य , क्रिस तर्ड स्टब्गिनीप तालाम् । एट नाइडे । एट देश्वर्रे व्या स्माजात किनी एड ड्रीप रिनोरमी नाष्ट्र रूपार निव्हे ।ठाध : तह्र िराप्रहरी हुर्प ाधराहु एरुर्कि रिइ.ह । एर । एरक्त वर्ष । एर াচতর্ক ফিচজন । দত নিটেষ্ট্র ভিন্নাগড়েছ । দেল্টাদর্

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खुशमस्करे, किंवा सेविका नाही. आज सुधारलेल्या देशांतील प्रत्येक व्यवसाय क्षेत्रात स्त्रिया आपले कर्तृत्व दाखवीत आहेत आणि स्वातंत्र्य संग्रामात त्यानी आपले शौर्य जगाच्या प्रत्ययाला आणुन दिले आहे हिंदूस्थानसारख्या मागासलेल्या देशांतिह स्त्रियांनी इतके महत्त्व संपादन केले आहे! रिश्वा, जर्मनी, इंग्लंड, जपान इ० सुधारणाग्रही देशांतील स्त्रियांचे कर्तृत्व तर याहीपेक्षा श्रेष्ठता आहे. विजयालक्ष्मी पंडित यांनी हिंदी स्त्रीचे कर्तृत्व त्या देशांतही प्रगट केले आहे.

घराबाहेरच्या जगाप्रमाणे घरातील जगातही मुशिक्षित स्त्रियानी आपली योग्यता समाजाच्या प्रत्ययाला आणून दिली आहे. देशातील तरुण पिढी कर्तबगार करण्याचे कार्य सुशिक्षित माता यशस्वीपणे करू शकते हे समाजाला कळू लागले आहे.

स्त्रीपुरुषातील नैसर्गिक भेदाचा बाऊ करन स्त्रियाना कोमल, दुबळचा, विकार प्रधान, चंचल ठरविणाऱ्या पुरुषांना आता स्त्रियानी लाजविले आहे. आणि कोणत्याच प्रकारचा अनैसर्गिकपणा येउ न देता आपण कर्नृत्व गाजवू शकतो, हे त्यांनी दाखिवले आहे.

दिवसेंदिवस जीवनाचे प्रश्न अत्यंत विकट होत चारुले आहेत. अशा स्थितीत आजची सुशिक्षित कर्तबगार स्त्री पुरुषास घीर देऊन त्याच्या श्रमात सहकार्य करून त्याचा उत्साह द्विगुणित करीत आहे.

कापत्या नैसर्गिक गुणाचे विकलन झाल्यामुळे त्यानी संसारात अभिजात सौंदर्य आणले आहे आणि पुरुषाच्या जीवनास जिवलग मित्राप्रमाणे साथ दिली आहे.

सहचारिणी सहधर्मिणी इ० बिशेषणे इतके दिवस निरथंक ठरत होती त्या विशेषणाना आधुनिक स्त्रियांनी सार्थंकता आणली आहे.



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किस्पावर विस्तरा नि एका हातात थालेपाड किस्त-- किस्तावर किस्तरा नि एका हातात थालेपाड जी स्वावन किस्त-- किस्त-संदुक्त-संति यांच्या मधानक महिर्यने संखिलेल्या किस्त-किस्त-संति होते स्ट उक्त साम्याय प्रमाय किस्ति-संति होते. हरवाया करकरत उघडला होता. आस्पास्त-प्रमाय किस्ति किस्ति स्वावन प्रमाय किस्ति स्वावन संति किस्ति संति किस संति किस्ति संति किस संति किस संति किस संति किस संति किस संति

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क्षाम हे मारायंत्र अधिक क्षमानुष, अधिक म्राप्तक क्षित्राहर हि। हिल क्षेत्र कार्य । इत्र महणजे आरमहरवेना ! यग मात्र तो बंदीनात कायमचा मुरत कि कि प्राप्त । कि विभागिक कि मुन्ति माना माना कि कि हो है है हरू मिये सह स्वाधा स

अधिक दुष्ट साणि सर्वेषा हृदयज्ञुन्य होते.

क्टिंग किति कर्म में इंश्वराने मनुष्य जाती का मिला हिला स ह । स्वापन प्रदेश विज्ञा कुळ्चे में क्षान हो। महार म्हणजे शार्चये आहे नाही का ? आयुष्याच्या निरम एउन्टर भिरामाएन हे विश्व स्वत्य प्रमुख्य स्वत्य स्वत्य स्वत्य इतस्या उद्योगी, नि जगभर वावरणाऱ्या माझ्या स्वभावाला , १५२६मा छापलेच समरस झाले. इतक्या अस्वस्थ, असतो. माझ्या सुदैवाने माझे मन या पालस्ला কেনিচ চিচ দ্রাত চিক্টা বিদ্রম কেলাজ ক্রিদাদ চি .तिमार राज्ञी तर तितकाच मायोताला तरी गेन्न । किराय मुद्यार के अही. एकतर यो भार मुयार के असते मनुष्य जसा आत येतो तसाच तो कारागृहाच्या मिंग मिन्नी क्षेत्र क् किमाइन र्रमां रिणड्रेन प्रयूशि रुति।इगुगरान्भे , द्वीक रुडड्रेन 

<u> १८०७ से स्वत्या क्षेत्रकाणा एकान्त्रम । नेतरच्या</u> असावायास पाहिने." अखंड बाराववैपर्तत त्याच एका नहामा क्षापन के हुन्हुं काम नामाई किए हुन्हुं, हिमासक किछ्न निष्कारी ह्याची काडीमात्र दक्षल घेत नस्त पण एकच क्राहम्क रिवार हा क्रम स्थात कार्य में सुर्वेश स्थात है। तिरक एमस् रर्छ रिमिन्सिमम महाप्रिक महाप्रक व प्रवित सावरकर बहुवा प्रत्येक रात्री कार्गाहाची बंघत

अत्यन्त दयामय देणगी आहे"

े सुत्रच होते. हरित क्य नाएरवि विज्ञाहरकित विज्ञाहर किया है। नजन । पिष्ट । मांनामलम् । एडर्म मेर पिर्व अन्ते

.ति कारण म्हण क्यानी एक बुरीया रुहा कार्य । ,र्लास मिन्नी दिव मिन्निया राजवंद्याना अधि वर्षे में मिनिक हिमालक परकोष कोहा निर्म किलान महिम स्थान स्थान िराम पर हाप प्रक्रि म्हेंड हाफ मह्ह माइनी फिक्री <u> त्रिक्ति । क्रिक्षा क्रिक्ति क्रिक्ष</u> क्रिक्षेत्र क्रिक्षे क्रिक्षेत्र क्रिक्से क्रिक्षेत्र क्रिक्से क्रिक्से क्रिक्से क्रिक्षेत्र क्रिके क्रिक्से इमिराग्च गर्निक सारावरण तयार झान्ने होते, या जगप्रसिद्ध आगमनाने अंदमानमध्ये मोठी म खळबळ चहुन गेली एक आणि त्यातृत ताबून मुख्यबून निघत असताना त्यांच्या .र्ताह लाइ प्राप्त पिर्वामाइ नजन प्रज्ञानगीय वीत्राप्त अमर गुणाची महत्कृत्ये डि। **मारक** र घास केल्यानंतर असे स्लाम असे होएन होएन होएन असे असे होएन असे हरय. या हरवाने स्पंदन कथी यांवत नाही, मृत्यूचा क्रात्मकल बाहत असते. थीर निभूती म्हणजे मानवजाती मध्यम मिगाह . ६६६ रूड म कियी परिवर्ग मध्ये नी एंग्रेक र्त ,कि रिप्तर प्रस् यात्रीक कप मानवार प्रिप्तर म े र्लाम कि यन इंग्रिक मिरिक मार लाएड्र डिस्ट्रि

प्रवहम कलां विवास किया के वाप मार्ग किया के वाप किया है। जिहिणाची सबस्त वर्षात्न एकदा मिळत असे. पण राजबंदांना दिली जात नव्हती. कैद्याला घरो पन रुक्ति। इस किया है कि किया है हेणे. जनावरांना देखील स्वामाविक मलमूत्र विसर्जनासाठी माह मार्गिक लिखे दिवाज्यादेश देखील अत्रीतास मास 'कीक' म्हणत. कीलू म्हणजे आरम हरवेचा साथी समजला असे. त्याना तेलाच्या घाष्याका जुपत असत. त्या घाष्याला ताषबंद्याना असह्य क्रीिगार एड्रम मागवा लात

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**্রাচ**জন্ত ाक्ष्य<sub>ु</sub> रू रुक्तिए व Apipalh नववान्या कि किंग १३६४ त

नेतन्य जागृत केने. ते खांना उहेबून म्हणाले," आज अपिण अदाश आहिति. आज अपाल ह्या हे जगतात अपमान होईल पण असाही एक विवस खित्तत येईल की, अंदमानच्या था कारा-गृहात तुमने आमने पुतले उभारले जातील आणि "येथे हिंदुस्थानने राजकीय बंदीवान अहित असते" म्हणून हजारों लोक इकडे

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मिन उत्तांत हित होते व्याप्त क्षेत्र मिन जाने स्वापंत क्षेत्र क्षेत्र मिन जाने स्वापंत क्षेत्र क्षेत्

जीवनात सावकरांच्या वृत्तीका एकान्तवासाची अखंड आवड व जनसमुदायची नावड का चिकडकी होती, याचे ममें यावकन रुक्षात मेण्यासारखे आहे.

ाड्डीरेप नकाश वर्णाह निहेड व्याप्त

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# धिश्चे वैद्धानी

.लगल नाणड्न मिल इंगा दिसक मिडिह जिन है किइप क्षिरिक किला क्षा करन राज्ञ की कि

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,1क्ष**रम म्हणके परो**क्षा. ज्ञान विद्यायी प्रतक्षात कमे वापर शकतो हे पहाण्याचा र्रुक हिंदी कियी .लोही क्षिये ।इसू भिष्ठ । सिम् । सिम् ज्ञान विद्याध्यितः किरी समजल हे शिक्वणान्याने पहाणे. अनिस्त आहे हे निश्चतः या ना एषा प्रमारे हे हाथ ताश्चीर्य निष्ठिम स्थिति मिरिया स्थाति । स्थिति । स्थिति ।

जिहाए महिए एक प्राथम वासास । अवस्था प्रवेश । जनमन असले पाहीज अयोही अपेक्षा मह्हती. फन्त तम्बन्धा कुबता प्रमाप कान होता लाल प्रतिकृति क्ष निधाओं किया ,1ति क्षेत्र कि कि कि मिर्ग प्रति कि किया विद्यार्थी णामप्र छिंग्रमभुरम हीघ कक्षिष्टी व क्षिष्टिम किएड्रम रिड्र म्डक्तो ह्याए हान मार क्षाड़ी व क्षिड़िन क्षिड़िन कि

> हार डिमिक काष्ट्रिक इन्हों उर्कगोंडिस कि कि कि कि एरमर कापण आनन्या परीक्षा पद्धतीत निश्चित पणे बुद्धीची की निमिन्।एएद्रेम द्वार दिसिक रिष्ठ किद्धि मद्रि ।सिरिप



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**ब्लिंग्ना** कराकतींक डिही एणएए एड .र्तरुड एक्कि मरम ई र्ष्ट मज़क एरमर ब्रियुर ह्वीए एट्निक्राकितांक ,र्रुक माइलीबमजाध होहप्रपटिताहर मिल्हुनाम । एट दिप्तापटिताहर । एटमीपूर्वाम ाफ़ रूरकरम **फ**म्जार्गह

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र्भिड एडाउट होशह (१)

आत्मवज्ञ दिन—

क्डम मंध्ळा व्हामा कराकतिराक्षा (१)

रक्ताच गीड़ रज्ञान काश्वमिष्टाक (*६*)

(४) आद्यवर्मारक्षक वासुदेव हिर चाफेकर

७ अश्वयम् देशक बाळकुळा हे महिन्म (५)

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महत्वपूर्ण व जबाबदारीयी तसेव संयोजन कीशरयाची कसीटी पहाणारा भव्य कार्यक्रम संगीटत करण्यासाठी मराठी दाङ्मय मंडळाच्या सर्व कार्यकरयोंबरोबरच अन्य असंख्य व्यक्तिके, साहित्य मंडळाचे, सहाय्य राभले त्यास्तव—

- रकर्ना .हो .शे ग्रेमाप्त (१)
- (२) उपप्राचापं ए. एक. रंगपारिया
- (३) प्रा. सहाशिवन, प्रा. टेकले, प्रा. मेनन, प्रा. तेलंग व प्रा. साठे, प्रा. बेलारो, प्रा. जोशो, प्रा. रणवेरिआ, प्रा. मेंडे
- इसामस रेंक्धांक केंस्र झाँउडमं धमड़ाइ दिएम (४)
- ,िम्हें हिन्ही (म्)
- रिगर्मिक रुत्र व राताइ कि डन्डर्रिगिष्ट सिर्मिष्ट (३
- .मॉक .कि प्रधनीती होंत एमञ्ज कि (*७*)
- , रुगांग नंधर , रुंकु नंधर कि मं मंग्यान हिडक (১)

अपल्हा नम् :-अ. करंडे उपर दिलीप करंडे (B. Com. II) कार्यवाह गिष्मळकू रुड्रिन **्री** .1R हाध्यीधाम

। रुकाम छित छित्र हित ताम वाहाएज्ञामती

वृहर्पण प्रशस्ती पहेने किन्ने आजतामारास मुंबई कि एर्लिक म्लेहीप ई प्रामनामुसार अपुमन्यान हेला स्टिश्च नेथे असा नदा पायं**डा** पाड्न हिला समेल व विद्याध्यांच्या एकजुरीचे दर्शन घडवले,

नाराठी वाड मय मंडां उद्यास्त स्वान ति। प्रम साले असे म्हरले तर काही वावगं होणार नाही. पण ने कार्य-साल साले ति कार्यक्रम आजातागायत कही झाले नाहीत, पुन्हा कही होणार नाहीत, कोणी केले तरच होतील.

> आज आप्रत्या मराठी वाडमय मंडळास सहाविष् पूणे होत आहेत. तसे पाहिले तर मराठी विद्याष्यांचा रहा। किता आहेत. तसे पाहिले नाडळ नालियो थोइस कियायां असते. तसे देखील आजतागायत मंडल अतिशय उत्कृष्टपणे टिक्न राहिले हे पार महत्वाचे.

(১৩-৩৩१९) विकास संराणि (১৩-७०१९) विकास विकास (১८७-७८१९) विकास कि (১८७-७८१९) विकास कि (१८७-७८१९) विकास कि (१८७-७८१९) विकास कि (१८७-७८१८) विकास कि (१८०-७८६) विकास कि (१८०-७८६) विकास विकास कि (१८०-७८६) विकास विका

सांगणे 'दृष्ट लागेल अशा कार्यक्रमास' एवढा मुग्दर व चमचिमत कार्यक्रम होता.

असं म्हणत असे पर्यंत अवघ्या चार दिवसांनी 'अजनबी' चित्रपटाची घोषणा केली. विद्यार्थ्यांनी अतिशय शांतपणाने व मजेत, हसत-खेळत हा चित्रपट बिघतला. हे सर्व व्यस्थित व पद्धतिशर होत असताना मराठी विद्यार्थ्यांनी दुरदर्शन एकांकिका स्पर्धेत माग घेतला व 'ग्रेव्हयार्ड' ही एकांकिका सादर केली, मेहनतीचे चिज झाले होते. विद्यार्थ्यांच्या कला गुणांना वाव मिळणे त्याचबरोबर साहित्यात रस घेणे व बरोबरीने क्रिडा देखील त्याच जोमाने करावी ही आमची एक इच्छा फार दिवसापासून होती. आम्ही अांतरवर्गीय कबड्डी स्पर्घा भरवल्या विद्यार्थ्यांनी योग्य तो प्रतिसाद दिला सतत चार दिवस सामने चालू होते. प्राचार्यानी स्पर्धेचे उदघाटन अतिशय मंगल वातावरणात केले शिवाय बिक्षस समारंम देखील विद्यार्थ्यांच्या खास मागणीकरिता त्यानाच करावा लागला. दोन फिरल्या ढाल ठेवल्या होत्या काही प्राध्यापकानी स्वतःहुन बक्षिसे दिली होती. प्राचार्य गोवेकरानी स्वतःचे एक विशेष परितोषक ही जाहिर केले होते.

कबड्डी सामन्याचा समारोप होतो न होतो तोच पाच मराठी नाङ्मय मंडळाचे प्रमुख कार्यकर्ते मुंबईते कहाबळेश्वर व परितचा प्रवास सायकल करून आले. प्राचार्यांनी त्याना जाताना आशीर्वाद दिला व येताना पाचव्या दिवशी (वार्षिक स्नेह संमेलनाच्या दिवशी) ह्या पांच विद्यार्थ्यांचा ((१) श्री मघुकर वेदक (२) आनंद-कुर्ले (३) संजय थन्ते (४) नंदकुमार शृंगारपुरे (५) बेलवलकर) जाहिर सत्कार केला.

संबंध वर्षीचे कार्यक्रम अवध्या दीड महिन्यात केल्यावर व विद्यार्थ्यांच्या खास मागणी प्रित्यर्थ विश्रांती साठी म्हणून एक दिवसाची 'तृंगारेश्वर' येथे सहल काढली प्रत्येक विद्यार्थ्याने ह्या सहजीत आनंद लुटला. प्राध्यापक तर बेहद खूष अशी सहल कधी सालीच नव्हती. अशा तन्हेने सर्व कार्यक्रम थाटात पार पडले पण शैवटी एकच सांगणे हे कार्यक्रम केले ते जोपासावे म्हणून तुमच्या हाती सोपवत आहोत. मक्कम व एक जुटीने हे कार्य चालू ठेवा आम्ही गर्वीने नाहीं पण अभिमानाने, स्वाभिमानाने केलेल्या कार्याबद्दल बांधवानो एकच मागणे आपल्या चरणी—

चुकलो, माकलो असलों तर उदार अंतःकरणाने क्षमा करा ! मात्र पितत्र मनाने, स्वच्छ हातानी उमे करीत असलेले हे मराठी वाङ्मय मंडळाचे मंदिर आपल्या हातानी मोडू नका. आमचे संपूर्ण जीवन तुमच्या पायाजवळ वाहिले आहे. त्याला निर्माल्याचा मान दिला नाही तरी चालेल. मात्र फितूर म्हणून लायाडून पुढे जाऊ नका ! हीच या सहाव्या वर्षीच्या शेवटी केलेली नम्र प्रार्थना !

आपला

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