## DESH



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Articles for the next issue of the Desh should reach the respective Editors before 30th November, 1957.

## Editorial

Hullo everybody! Here I extend my greetings to the new entrants and wish them a happy and fruitful time in this "Temple of learning". It is now nearly a year that I have been associated with the 'Desh' which purports to be your mouthpiece. Every time I am asked to write for its pages, I start fumbling for a subject which should both interest and instruct my readers. I am afraid I am not competent enough to advise and instruct, but as the duties of an editor enjoin on me to be voluble, I'll speak out my convictions to you.

Well, I feel that whatever we do, we should do it well. When good seed is sown in rich soil and is tended well by the farmers, we can expect a bumper harvest. Let me apply this simile to this magazine. If we all make a concerted effort to embellish these pages, we can rightly expect a rise in their weight and worth. But it is a pity that the opportunities of trimming and pruning this garden are wastefully cast aside by our neglect, apathy and idleness. The 'Desh' has actually to go round students for arti-cles-and these contributions are made unwillingly. Students by themselves evince little interest-which cannot be inculcated by sheer persuasion on our part. Let us make
the most of it, for it behoves us all to do everything we can and to do it well. Inexperienced farmers though we are, a sincere desire to tend this plant laboriously, can take us nearer our ideals and ends.

Men in ancient times believed in fate. They thought that their future was predestined, and that they were what their stars made them. What good was it then to strive and struggle? But we live in an era of science and civilization. All such notions stand falsified. Man is now the architect of his fate, provided be does not waste his opportunities in mere wishful dreaming. Yet even the most practical and self-controlled persons spend some energy in wishing. Thus we wish away our time, our energies and our chances, instead of doing something useful. Life is a prize for those that can win it. It is a struggle where 'survival of the fittest' holds true. Let us hold our heads high, and utilize this great opportunity of improving ourselves. Let us put to use our education to enlighten and elevate the weaker and the backward amongst us, for it is only thus that we can do the will of God.

Dilsher Nagi,
B.A. III year

## EUGENICS

Eugenics is the scientific study of racial improvement or of human genetics dealing with the inheritance of good and bad qualities. According to Sir Francis Galton (1889), the inventor of this term, it is the study of all agencies under social control which may improve or impair the inborn qualities of future generations of man either physically or mentally. In other words, it is the science of being well-born.

Man in the past, and even now, has paid more attention to good breeding of horses, wheat and chickens than to the breeding of his own kind. Though our knowledge of plant and animal heredity is quite advanced, that of human genetics is still poor. It is, however, evident that man's heredity and development follow more or less the same general principles as those of plants and animals. These principles of modern heredity can be applicable to man for the improvement of the race. Man, being intelligent, is unsatisfactory as a laboratory animal. Moreover, social customs prevent controlled experiments of breeding on man.

The hereditary characteristics of an individual are carried by the chromosomes in the germ plasm (reproductive cell). The chromosomes are thread-like protein structures in the nucleus of the cells of the body. The hereditary characteristics, also
called genes, if dominant, shall appear in the next generation, but if recessive, may appear after many generations. For instance, if deafness is due to recessive genes and one of the parents is deaf, one does not know in what generation a child is born deaf. Many traits like diabetes, curly hair, thick lips, myopia and feeble-mindedness are hereditary, and are carried by genes.

In any society, one finds some percentage of the population as insane, feeble-minded, paupers, criminals and prostitutes. These people make no contribution to society but are a burden and a nuisance. Due to economic and other reasons, such a group is multiplying rapidly in our society. The majority in the society is usually the normal stock, the ordinary lawabiding, economically independent people There is only a small percentage of gifted individuals who are the leaders and reformers of the society. Proper eugenics measures would be to eliminate the first stock, and try to encourage the last two stocks to increase.

A positive approach to eugenics is not possible as only a dictator can decide what exactly desirable human traits should be. In the negative approach, however, two methods are frequently proposed for the elimination of the undesirable elements. These are segregation and sterilization.

In the former, the two sexes are separated and placed for life in different institutions so that they are unable to reproduce. This may be impracticable due to the need of great supervision and expenditure. The process of sterilization deprives the defective individual of power of reproduction, but functions of the body and normal sex behaviour and responses are unimpaired. The defectives could be released after these operations and even allowed to marry. This may, however, be objected to as inhumane and irreligious. Some States in America have successfully adopted such measures.

There are, however, serious difficulties regarding negative eugenics measures too. Who is qualified to say who is fit and who is not? No sharp line can be drawn between the fit and the defective and as such these measures cannot be applied impartially, for a privileged class in society may exploit the other classes politically or otherwise by misuse of these measures. Besides, by these measures we can get rid of the dominant defective genes but there is no surety as to the recessive genes.

There cannot, however, be opposition to the following general eugenics measures. The fittest and the best in the society should be encouraged to marry and reproduce fast and should be economically assisted by the State in this respect. For the general public, however, both family planning and birth control are essential in a country like India. Over population
is a great hindrance to eugenics measures. Increased medical attention has lowered death rate and decreased natural selection. There is not food for the teeming millions. All this has Jed to a deterioration in economic conditions and general health. A society like this can only produce weaklings in large numbers.

Education seems to offer our greatest hope at present. It is imperative that the public mind should be educated regarding the great sociological - biological problem of eugenics. Every individual in the society should know the fundamental laws of personal, mental and physical health as well as hygiene. Instructions in sex should be part of the child and adolescent education. The state should pay more attention to the gifted children. Every citizen should realize the importance of taking nutritive food and living in fresh air.

Democracy loses its meaning if there is no optimum quality of the population. It can't survive long in a nation unless the most competent people in various social and occupational groups have favoured conditions for survival.

We speak of war as survival of the fittest. - Actually mentally and physically fit are killed in war and consequently persons with poor germ plasm are allowed to breed so that it becomes survival of the unfit. One war can upset years of careful planning and set back a civilization by a century.

Shri V. N. Pasricha

## LEE TAUNG

I am Lee Taung's Indian friend, but he does'nt know that. We never spoke to each other or even smiled, but I am his friend. I am certain he doesn't remember me, just as I am certain I shall never forget him. Actually, I don't even know his name.

I remember, I met him in Connaught Place in Delhi, and his life I planned to change. I had visited Delhi with a group of fellow pilots to see the monuments of this historic city. We were staying at the Grand Hotel.

On the night I met Lee Taung, I was loitering around Connaught Place. Though the sights were worth enjoying, yet $I$ felt uneasy in the crowded corridors of Connaught Place. I decided to shop. I had drawn Rs. 2000 from the bank recently.

I wandered around the stalls for about two hours I examined fur gloves and leather boots, Indian musical instruments, cameras, and similar other things. I enjoyed every moment of my slow progress, drinking in the strange atmosphere, listening to hooting cars, examining curious carvings and handicrafts and getting a particular satisfaction out of my blustering arguments over prices, which delighted the ever present crowd of onlookers.

In the course of aimless wandering, I turned suddenly down a small shop
that was darker and quieter than the others. The lights over head were less numerous. I was about to turn back to the clamour of the main line of stalls when my attention was caught by this shop. At the very end of the stall, there were furs exhibited, and having heard that expensive furs could be had cheap from Chinese dealers in Delhi, I went in to investigate.

As I walked into the shop, a stout Chinese, in a long black gown and wearing a round black cap, rose to greet me.

I indicated that I wished to examine the furs and he showed me a rack of finished coats. I looked at the coats negligently but one of them won me and the stout Chinese who stood at my elbow spoke for the first time, "It's very good, sir" I know that a look of interest in any garment would cause its price to leap up and for that reason I said, "It's very badly made".
"Very well made" he insisted"Most excellent workmanship".

I examined the garment carelessly, "Very bad," I said just for the sake of argument, "see how badly it is sewn".

There across the room, behind a counter, unnoticed by me till that moment, sat a boy who appeared to be
no more than six or seven years of age. He had been working-and had not stopped even in the dim light.

For a moment I was completely unhinged. I let the coat fall from my hand, and felt a sudden sting of shame. For the boy sat on a high stool, and before bim lay two squares of fur that he was sewing with his tiny hands. I walked over to him. With a small needle, he was making a line of stitches as fine as could be done on any machine. It was his work I had criticized.
"Sorry junior", I said lightly, "I didn't mean to run down your work".

The boy looked at me in silence. He had the most hurt expression on his face. I looked into his inky black eyes, and noticed there were shadows under them I noticed how his smooth little face already showed signs of fatigue, his shoulders and eyes were already bent, and so was his back. We stared at each other for a long time-"This child whose work I had sneered at and I-" and then that Chinese spoke to him something in Chinese, whereat he bowed his head and his small fingers took up their slow, painstaking stitching again.

I turned and walked out of the shop. It was late and the shopping centre was closing. The long lines of stalls were boarded up and their owners were shuffling home. The lights were going off. I boarded a taxi and rode back to the Hotel.

I went up to my room and went to bed, but I could'nt sleep. I kept thinking of the boy, who rode on my conscience. At an age when he should have been thinking of toys, and at an hour when he should have been in bed, he was sitting behind a counter stitching carefully and slowly.

I felt ashamed of the way I had acted, and I wanted to make amends. I wanted to go back and tell him that it was all right, that his workmanship was the best I had ever seen, and that he should not feel bad. I wanted to tell him that he ought not to be working, but playing-I thought of him in terms of the children of his age born in high families. 1 wanted to do anything I could, to help him, and suddenly it occured to me $\qquad$
I was so excited that I rolled out of my bed and paced the floor. But it was too late in the night; the next day, as soon as the bazaar opened, I would do it. I took my purse, opened it, and counted out half of the money. Tomorrow-although he did not know it- the little boy, little-Lee Taung, I called him suddenlywould be a rich boy.

I almost shouted in my joy at that moment. I laughed, felt tears in my eyes and I went to sleep, impatient for the morning.

I was awakened before dawn by a hand shaking me. It was our leader-Mr. Rose. He was completely dressed.
"Come on, sleepy head", he grinned, "put on your clothes. We are leaving today".
"I have something important to do. I can't ," I protested.
"There is a sudden call from the Head Office. So we have to leave by $5-15$ plane. We will come again in a month's time."

I couldn't protest any further and unwillingly entered the cloak room.

As we circled over Delhi, gaining
altitude, I looked down on that great capital of my country and wondered if Lee Taung was awake. In a few hours he would be returning to those tiny, never ending stitches.

He would never remember me, I suppose. But if he at all remembered me, it would make him sad. And I was 1000 feet above him with his one thousand rupees in my pocket.

## Harish Kapur

B.A. (Final)

## PANCH SHILA

The Panch Shila or the five principles of international relationship have been the logical culmination of independent India's foreign policy which has been constantly advocated by Indias' Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru. The word 'Panch Shila' means in the Buddhist language, five principles of conduct. These five principles are :-

1. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty ;
2. Mutual non-aggression ;
3. Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs ;
4. Equality and mutual benefit ;
5. Peaceful co-existence.

The first principle enjoins that each State and its people should
develop a sense of respect for other nations' integrity and sovereignty-be it sovereignty of the people or the party or the dictator. The second and the third principles prescribe some action to implement the first principle; the action involved being negative. The fourth principle is a principle of positive action. Countries pledging their faith in it are at liberty to take political or economic measures as would mutually benefit them as equals. The fifth one is self explanatory and means 'Live and let live'.

If these five principles get international recognition. there would be no fighting. Panch Shila is, therefore, an extension of the scope of human conduct in society between indivi-
"With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come"


Principal Harish Chandra and guests at the College plays
duals, between different groups in the same State and between different nations in the world. Consequently, the two nations with different political and social ideologies can live in peace for the benefit of each other and the world as a whole.

These principles, for the first time, came into lime light of international politics on 29th April, 1954, when the Republic of India and People's Republic of China entered into an agreement in respect of trade, cultural intercourse and facilities of pilgrimage and travel between India and Tibet.

Shortly thereafter, on 28th June, 1954, the Prime Ministers of India and China issued a joint statement from Delhi re-affirming their faith in the five principles and expressed the hope that these principles, if sincerely applied and faithfully adhered to, would lay the foundation of world peace and security.

Agreements on these principles were also entered into with Burma, Indonesia, Yugoslavia, Poland and Soviet Russia. The Prime Ministers of India and Russia are convinced that these principles are capable of wider application, and wider acceptance of these principles will enlarge the area of peace, promote mutual confidence and pave the way for greater international co-operation.

At Bandung in Indonesia, representatives of 29 nations of Asia and Africa assembled and they accepted the principles of Panch Shila for common benefit.

These five principles are now gaining ground as principles of international ethics. The Indo-Chinese agreement is an ideal example of peaceful co-existence. The political ideologies of both the countries are different-one following the historical and cultural traditions laid down in the Vedas and the other follows the Marxist principles. This applies with equal force to the Indo-Russian agreement.

Our Prime Minister is the architect of the Panch Shila philosophy in international affairs and has based it on Gandhian principles. India's policy of dynamic neutrality has been instrumental in relieving the world tension and promoting an atmosphere of international amity and co-operation. The essence of Panch Shila is mutual tolerance, mutual respect and help through negotiations and friendly discussions. It has been conceded by almost all the nations that at present when big and powerful countries are busy in piling up destructive weapons such as Hydrogen Bombs, Guided Missiles, etc., in an armament race between the groups of nations, the only path that will lead to peaceful co-existence is the one suggested by the Principles of Panch Shila.

The Principles of Panch Shila have been accepted by all religions of the world. They all believe in tolerance, and respect for one another's point of view. Gandhiji has demostrated its use in attainment of objectives by practising these principles of non-
violence and truth. He said that a good end can be achieved by good means only. Christ has also stated that those who try to conquer by sword perish by the sword.

At present, when nations are set against one another, labour against capital, party against party and class against class to achieve material benefit at the cost of the other, Panch Shila alone can generate power
to overcome ill-will, distrust and exploitation.

Man is born good and if he thinks seriously with clear conscience he will definitely choose the path of peace and non-violence-the path of Panch Shila.

## Sutendra Kumar

B.A. I year

## Vrindavan-A City of Temples

Temples have always held a venerable place in Hindu mythology. Hindus being religious-minded, attach great importance to these temples, which are a rendezvous of th. pious souls, who congregate in these places to win spiritual strength and peace of mind.

Generally, Mathura is considered to be a city of temples. But actually it is not so. Vrindaban, a small town situated six miles away from Mathura, is the land of temples. Mathura, being the birth place of Lord Krishna, was more famous among the general masses and they vaguely blended MathuraVrindaban together. Gradually Vrindaban slipped away from the throats of the people and Mathura was, thus, for quite a long time, regarded as the home of temples.

Vrindaban, situated on the right bank of the river Jamuna, is a small
town having a population of about forty thousand. A visitor is at once attracted by its clean roads and good sanitation. But a sophisticated man might be disappointed, for he shall not find imposing shops with tempting windows to hold his steps. There are no big hotels nor any fine shopping centres like the Connanght Place of Delhi.

It is said that there were, besides the temples in houses, 5500 big temples in Vrindaban. But now-a-days it rather seems incredible. Due to deep religious faith, people, especially women, attach great importance to these temples and almost daily make a pilgrimage to these mansions of Lord Krishna. Women, going to these temples, remind us of the beautiful scene of 'Gopis' who went running at the call of the divine Flute. But there still prevails an old and accursed
practice for which they are poohpoohed by the educated society. The enservatives of Vrindaban do not allow any Harijans to enter the temples.

Rangji, Shah Bihari, Banke Bihari, Radha Ballabh, Ashta Sakhi, Gopeswar, Old Govindevji, Nidhaban (where the great singer and preceptor of Tansen and Beju Bawara Swami Haridasji lived), Sera Kunj (where an: other great saint, Swami Haribanshji lived); old Madan Mohan (built by Lord Krishna, as it is said, though it seems to be quite dubious), Kalidah (where Lord Krishna killed the mighty serpent Kalinag)- are the names of some of the antediluvian temples. Besides these there are some newly-built temples also as Shivji ka Mandir, Chaitanya Prabhu ka Mandir and Shree Krishan's Mandir.

Rangji's Temple, built by Seth Lakshmi Narain about 105 years ago, surpasses other temples as far as its size and architecture are concerned. The perimeter of this temple itself is about one mile and it looks like a citadel from outside. One thing in this temple which attracts people from far and near is a huge gold pillar and because of this it is said to be the store house of gold. Rath ka Mela in the month of Chaitra is the most important fair celebrated in this temple on a very grand scale. Besides this there are celebrated so many other fairs as Jal Bihar, Lattha ka Mela, Gaj-grah lia Mela. In the month of Savana, there is found extraordinary jubilance in this temple.

Next to this temple stands Seth Shahbihari's temple, wholly made of marble. The roof of its antechamber is standing on serpentine columns about 20 feet in height and each made of one marble piece. Its architecture and design are so fine that it seems akin to a king's palace.

The temple of Banke Bihari is another old and important temple in Vrindaban. It is about 400 years old. Charan Darshan, Jhulan in Savana, Janam Ashtami, Holi etc. are some of the festivals celebrated on a very grand scale. One thing which I like very much in this temple is that a small band of five devotees, followed by others, sing bhajans in praise of Banke Bihari.

Old Govindevji's temple has a long history behind it. It is said that during the reign of Aurangzeb a light shone at the spire of the temple, which could be sighted from as far as Delhi. Seeing it Aurangzeb became furious and ordered the demolition of seven top stories of this temple for it had eleven stories then. The grand statue of God Govind of this temple was taken away by the Maharaja of Jaipur at the time of the attack and is still there. The architecture of this temple is very fine, in my opinion the finest in Vrindaban. A new temple of Govindevji, by the side of the old, was erected afterwards and a new statue of Lord Govind was installed in it.

Gopeswar is a temple of Lord Shiva, and is one of the four most important temples of Lord Shiva in

Braj-the other three being : Bhuteswar in Mathura, Kameshwar in Kain Ban and Chakleswar in Goverdhan. Every outsider who comes here makes it a point to see this temple, because it is said that without having the darshan of Gopeswar, the pilgrimage is a farce.

Radha Raman, Gopinath, New Madan Mohan, Damodar, Lala Babu, Jaipur Maharaj ka Mandir are the names of other important temples in Vrindaban which generally attract pilgrims and visitors. The newly erected temple, Chaitanya Prabhu ka Mandir, deserves a venerable mention. Early morning and evening you can listen to, what we call in our language, 'Kirtan' in praise of Lord Chaitanya Prabhu. And so does Birla Mandir, a massive structure of red stone, standing midway between Mathura and Vrindaban, deserve a special mention.

Before I conclude, I would like to devote a few lines to the Raslila of Lord Krishna, for whirh Vrindaban is known throughout India. In the month of Savana when this sacred land wears a verdant robe, when the trees put forth green leaves, when the clouds cover the heavens and when the city finds itself in exhilaration Raslila, for which the natives have a great knack, is held in almost every big temple as well as in other important places. Different Lilas of Lord Krishna depicting the important events of his life, such as, Makhan Chori, Bansi Chori, Tarkasur Badh, Chir Haran, Nagnathan, Kansa Badh and Ukhal Lila, entice and enchant the hearts of the gatherings. The city of Vrindaban, therefore, has enough to edify and entertain the visitors.

Raj Kumar Sharma
B.A. tinal

## A PUZZLE

The college Magazine is a puzzle to those whose articles are never published. Every time they endeavour to write beautiful and good articles, but every time they fail in achieving their purpose. Still they hold on to the universal prop-the goddess Hope. They worship it day and night but without any visible effects. Frustration dogs their efforts. Then there stands a puzzling question before
them. Every one of them asks himself, "Is it that I don't know how to write an article ?" The answer comes from within, "No, it is not so. I have made many attempts-though abortive. If practice really perfects a man, I should not be dubbed a raw hand." But this answer does not present any solution to his problem. Then he begins to meditate that perhaps through inadvertence his article
glided towards the waste-paper basket. Or he had not written it in a fair and clear hand. It might be that he had not written his name in clear words. So he again tries his luck.

This time he is happy that his article is going to be published. His joy knows no bounds when he thinks that he has written the article in the right way. When the College Magazine reaches his hands he atonce tries to find his name in the "Contents". He does not find his name and alas! he does not feel like reading the rest of the magazine except the "Contents" on the first page. Still he is not fully frustrated. He tries to find out where the fault lies. He does so inorder to get his article published. Now he comes to know that the article was too short. Next time he shall write a long one.

The magazine again makes its appearance and there is the same
keenness in scanning its contents. When he is not satisfied he is seen saying that he wrote too long an article or he is found cursing his fate. But cursing Fate does not make his problem easy. He is now again busy in finding a solution to his question. At last he comes to the conclusion that the editors prefer partiality to justice. The articles of popular students and famous personalities are, he says, never eclipsed. Still he is not satisfied with the answer, for, with such thoughts his purpose is not served. He goes on putting questions to himself without getting any satisfactory answer. His questions are interminable and simply confound him. To see his composition in print can alone set him at peace.

Veena Puri, B.A. II Yr.

## SPOONERISMS

Let us revere the memory of Dr. W. A. Spooner who has bequeathed such an interesting 'ism' to us all'spoonerism'.

What is spoonerism? It is the accidental transposition of the initial letters of two or more words in a sentence. Very often this transposition of letters results in such fanciful combination of words that one cannot but laugh at them. Dr. Spooner was
famous for making such utterances and these are without number. Here are some of these :

We have just received a blushing crow (for crushing blow). For real enjoyment give me a boiled icicle (for oiled bicycle). Kinquering congs their titles take. (for conquering kings their titles take).

Darken our lightness, we beseech thee (for lighten our darkness). Was
he soaking with you or was he jerious? (for, was he joking with you or was he serious?)
"Ah! come in, Mr. Smith, come in. I'm afraid I have already detected several prowlers in your hose (prowlers for howlers and hose for pose).

Dr. Spooner was a distinguished professor at the University of Oxford. When he had just turned 80 he was described as having the outlook of a man half his age and the activities of a man of 20 . He was so agile! Once when he was asked whether he had of late made any spoonerisms, he replied, It is a lase bibel". (for it is a base libel).

There are also certain anecdotes connected with his life.

Once he was asked by a porter at the railway station about his luggage and he said that he had only "two rags and a bug." (two bags and a rug).

Another time he is said to have reprimanded a student by telling him that he had "tasted a whole worm." (wasted a whole term)

It is said that Dr. Spooner once went to a railway station to go on a train journey. His wife went to see him off. Just as the train was about to start the Doctor solemnly kissed the porter and gave a sixpence to his wife-an example of 'practical' spoonerism.

Sushma Tandon<br>B.A. I Year

## In Defence of Laziness

Are you startled? Yes, what I am about to defend is laziness. I cannot help but laugh at the people who say that the real joy of life is in struggle; it rather makes me nervous and unnecessarily excited. I simply love to sit idle and laugh at the people who pine for what is not, run after endless ambitions and frustrated desires and wish for ideals they cannot reach.

What a fool is man! If he is rich he wants to be richer; he always tries to add to his strength, and when he is
disappointed, all the world loses charm for him. And a man who is lazy, is naturally contented. He takes life in a playful spirit; he is as happy as the "old king Cole".

People scorn at the word lazy, forgetting how they wish to be lazy in the heart of their hearts, but the tragedy of the modern man is that he is neither fully civilized nor fully barbaric; he is in between the two. The result is that he is a confused person. At times he would hate his life dominated by science and machinery and
would like to break these bonds which have made his life miserable. Alas, poor man! he was never created for rest.

All the great thinkers, philosophers and poets cannot help but be lazy. After all, thought is the food of their souls and how can they think unless they sit in a corner in a lazy and lethargic posture. Even the poet Davies says:-

What is this life, if full of care, We have no time to stand and stare?

But on the other hand, struggle and struggle seems to be the order of the day. When I go outside, I see people running in order to catch a bus; small school children having satchels in their arms, worried because they have not done their home work ;
hawkers shouting at the top of their voices trying to sell their things. Life all around is a noisy affair, hustle and bustle and endless struggle. I often wonder why God made man so very restless, when He Himself is resting in Heaven.

I can very well imagine that my readers are feeling very much annoyed with me, but honest reader, tell me sincerely, have you not once in your life thought in the same way in which I am thinking? But I shall not waste your time and let you return to your life which is all full of ambition and struggle and leave me to my dreams, my imaginary world where I sit and shun all struggle.

Pushpa Butani<br>B.A. III Year

## THOUGHT AND ACTION

"Thought" and "action" are two general aspects of life, which act and react upon each other. Inspite of the fact that they are two different aspects, they are not contradictory in character. In fact, they are com-plementary--that is, one is incomplete without the other. However, in our every day life, we ignore this fact and separate and disconnect our thoughts and actions, and usually this leads to disharmony in our life.

By the word "thought", we mean
thinking, deliberation, planning etc. This is the theoretical aspect. "Action", of course, means to act and to work. So naturally it is a practical aspect of our every day life. It is in "actions" that our thoughts justify themselves and it is in this justification that our progress and happiness lie. This connection between thought, action and progress or happiness should be ever kept in view.

Just as in a country for successful economy, planning plays quite an
important part, similarly for the useful application of our time and energy, sufficient deliberation and planning are very essential. "Look before you leap", so goes the saying. In our life there are some actions which are governed by habits and which are performed by us without much consideration and contemplation. Now, important as these actions are they are not so important as others in which we have to deal with the world at large and which are big enough to require thinking and planning. So in order that we should be able to accomplish something concrete in our life, we are required to be thoughtful and rational.

However, mere thoughtfulness would lead us nowhere unless, we put our thoughts and plans into actions and make the most of our time. If we always go on planning and thinking and dropping our plans successively, as the time comes for putting them into practice, we shall not be able to accomplish anything substantial in our life. Our thoughts should be necessarily followed by actions and ideals. "Action is the end of thought," Mr Romain Roll writes: "all thought that does not look towards action is an abortion, a treachery. If, then, we are the servants of our thoughts, we must be the servants of our actions."

Without action there is no interest in life. It becomes dreary and
monotonous. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru has written "People avoid action, because they are afraid of the consequences, for actions mean risks and dangers. Danger seems terrible from a distance, it is not so bad if you have a close look at it. And often it is a pleasant companion adding to the zest and delight of life." So it is an accepted view that action makes our lives exciting and brings novelty to them. Without actions, we become slothful and unhappy. Happiness consists in taking risks and facing dangers, not in avoiding them.

In order that we may be able to act well, our actions should be preceded by thoughts, we should not hasten to do anything, because then we won't be able to perform our actions properly. We should ever be aware of our limitations in planning and aiming, though in actions we may exceed our original plans. Besides, in order that our thoughts be successfully put into practice, we require a sufficient amount of determination and will power to achieve at all costs, what had originally been planned. As the old proverb has it: "a man of words and not of deeds is like a garden full of weeds "

Hence, coherence between thought and action forms an essential basis of our progress in life.

Kamla Grover
B.A. III yr.

THE SINDHI SOCIETY ANNUAL FUNCTION


Chandra Mulchandani in a dancing pose


Members singing a Qawali


A scene from 'Khud Kushi'


A scene from 'Khali Botal'


Dharam Singh Sharma selected in the University Volley-Ball Team (1956-57)

## Guided Missiles and the so-called Ulimate Weapon

Basically the theory of the guided missiles is as simple as a stone skipping over the surface of a pond. The rocket's (a rocket is a cylinder full of inflammable material, projected through air-an apparatus for propulsion by a backward jet of a gas) initial thrust carries it high upto the thinner upper atmosphere. Finally it loses momentum and starts falling. As it reaches lower altitudes the denser air there gives life to the rocket's wings and sends it sailing aloft again. Each massive skip carries the rocket hundreds of miles.

What is a guided missile? It is popularly called a bullet with a brain. It is a robot device that can be directed to a target by commands originating from outside the weapon or by instruments built into it. To be truly guided, the craft must by capable of changing its course to take account of unpredictable factors or evasive movement of the target.

By common usage the term guided missile means a robot craft (a craft handled by a mechanical man) that flies through the air or space. Actually no limit should be placed upon the element through which a guided missile moves. It may move in the atmosphere, into the space beyond the atmosphere, on land or under the surface of the sea or theoretically through the earth. However, in
speaking of guided missiles one usually means the aerial version.

A guided missile is classified by type according to the location of the target and the location of the launcher. For example, a controllable bomb launched from an aircraft and destined for a ground or naval target is known as air to surface missile. Similarly, other missiles are designed as surface to air, surface to surface and air to air missiles. These names are abbreviated as ASM, SAM, SSM and AAM respectively.

Two varieties of guided missiles are being developed, both with a theoretical range of 5,000 miles. One will be fired through the atmosphere like an artillery shell and the other will resemble an extra fast pilotless jet plane. The speed of the ballistic type of missile resembling the artillery shell, will be about 8100 miles per hour. The jet-propelled type may fly at the speed of 1500 to 2,000 miles per hour. There is no way to intercept these missiles and these missiles will be able to deliver Hydrogen bombs with a great degree of certainty.

The need for air to surface missile is more pressing today. The most outstanding weakness of modern high bombing is its lack of accuracy. Accuracy with ordinary bombs can be achieved only by close-in attack of
the target-a risky business. If modern anti-aircraft weapons defend the target, repeated attacks will prove prohibitive. The need exists, then, for a bomb that can be released from a great distance without sacrifice of accuracy. The air-surface-missile fills this need.

How will they be guided? Guidance data will be fed into the missile before take-off. Each missile then will, in theory travel in a predetermined course-in a set direction for a set distance-then explode. There will be no radar beam to "ride" or electronic guidance from the ground.

Can the missile correct its course while in flight? The slower jet-propelled type of missile will be able to check its course from time to time by the stars, then "correct" any error in direction. This stellar or celestial system requires co-operation of both the stars and clouds. In general co-operation is precty good and this kind of guidance is considered to be pretty reliable.

The power plant:- Usually the problem of long flights by a ballistic missile can be solved more easily by more than one "stage"-that is by using up one set of rockets, dropping the container, then using another set, so that the next stage has to accelerate a much smaller mass.

The fuel used is a liquid propellant such as alcohol, to be used with an "oxidizer" in liquid form, so that the
fuel can be burnt even at altitudes where there is no oxygen in the air. Atomic power can be used for propelling these missiles but this is not considered an economic solution.

## Intercontinental Guided Missiles

(I.C.G.M.)

The so-called "Ultimate" weapon in air warfare is the long range surface missile capable of spanning the oceans and directly attacking a nation's heart land. An intercontinental missile is designed to do the following things :-

1. 'To flash across the whole of the Atlantic ocean in 30 minutes.
2. To deliver a full size Hydrogen bomb from one continent to another at a ground speed of about 6,000 miles per hour.
3. To soar 600 miles into the stratosphere, then descend on a target thousands of miles away, too fast for any known means of interception to stop it.

The characteristics of such missiles and how they will actually fit into air warfare :

Guided missiles with sufficient range to attack targets on other continents will either be rockets or airbreathing jets. Consider first the rocket.

To attain extreme range the rocket missile will initially climb steep into space. It will consume all its fuel and oxidizer at the rate of tons per minute simply to get above the atmosphere. Following a great circle arc it will glide powerless several hundred miles high before starting its descent. Once free of the drag of air the range is limited by the velocity of the missile ( 4,000 to 8,000 miles per hour). By the use of multi-stage rockets whereby a missile fires smaller rocket from its nose when its own fuel is exhausted and the smaller launches still another and so on, the range can be extended indefinitely.

The air-breathing jet is quite different. If instead of carrying oxygen, as a rocket does, a jet engine uses the oxygen in the atmosphere, a larger fraction of the missile weight may be devoted to fuel and warhead. The missile can be supersonic and a range
of several thousand miles may be expected.

Russia's claim to have developed this ultimate weapon has caused a stir in the world. Russia thus would be in a position to gain immense advantage. She might cause a shift of alliance, changing the balance of world power. Russia might even be tempted to start a war in the belief that she could win.

The United States, on the other hand, cannot afford to come in second in the all-out race with Russia to possess this super weapon. If U.S.A. loses this race, she would find the balance of military power tilting towards the Soviet Union. This is at the back of the sudden drive by U.S. military planners to hasten the development of this ultimate weapon (I.C.G.M).

## Shri I.S. Kapur

## ABOUT OURSELVES

That we are progressing steadily hardly needs a mention. As many as five hundred students are now on the rolls of the college which started with about sixty students in the year 1952 . In fact, the numbers could easily have been higher had we not been handicapped by the smallness of our building and similar other limitations. Moreover, our Principal wants us-
and rightly so-to have quality and not quantity as our ideal. All the same the college building is being extended and better equipped to cope with the ever-increasing demands.

Likewise, there has been a proportionate rise in the strength of the teaching staff. Shri C.L. Nahal, a smart and sweet youngman, has joined
the department of English. Shri M. Ojha, a slim and scholarly figure, has joined as a lecturer in Hindi. On the Science side we have three new gentlemen, Messrs. Kaushal Kumar, Avinash Chand Mehta and S.M. Sehgal as lecturers in Physics, Chemistry and Biology respectively. The void created by the going away of Mr. Diljit Arora-a former lecturer in History, who was selected for the I.A.S.-has been aptly filled by Shri B.B. Saxena. Provision has also been made this year for the teaching of Sanskrit and Shri Jaipal has joined as a lecturer in this subject. We heartily welcome all these gentlemen to our fraternal fold.

As a natural effect of this growth and expansion our college is found humming with life and gaiety. The College Union and its allied Societies seem to be extra-enthusiastic in arranging their diverse programmes. The electioneering campaigns of these bodies were marked with an unusual zeal and interest on the part of the students. The candidates, it appears, must have exhausted their pocketmoney in wooing the voters, for there was a lavish display of posters, leaflets and scented kerchiefs supported by fair promises of feasts in the event of their being elected to the coveted posts. Let us hope that their enthusiasm will not cool down now that they have settled in their saddles.

Briefly detailed below are the activities of the different Societies during the current term :

## The College Union

The annual election of the Union took place on August 2.2, 1957, and the following were elected :-

President : Hira Ballabh Tiwari, B.A. II yr.

Vice President : Bhagwan Bihari Mathur, B.Sc. II yr.
Secretary : Rattan Singh Bharel, B.A. III yr.

Assistant Secretary : Nem Chand
Sharma, B.A. I yr.

## Class Representatives:

B.A. III yr. - Pran Nath Dhingra
B.A. \& B.Sc. I yr.-Ramesh Chand

## B.A. \& B.Sc. II yr.-Pawan Kumar

Pre-Medical I \& II yr.-Ramesh

## Duggal

Qualifying-Om Parkash Sahdev
The College Union was inaugurated on the 7th Sept. 1957, by the Principal, when a prize contest in extempore speaking in Hindi was held. Fourteen students participated in the function. Gargi Gupta (B.A. IÏ yr.) stood first and Amrit Lal Gupta (B.A. II yr.) second.

## The Hindi Parishad

The annual elections of the Parished were held on 30th July, 1957. Following students were elected its office bearers :

President: Chandra Parkash
B.A. III yr.

Secretary: $\quad$ Ravinder Nath Gopal B.A. II yr.

Joint Secretary: Sundria Adya
B.A. I yr.

Class Representatives :
Dinesh Kumar, B.A. 3rd yr., Hira Ballabh Tiwari B.A. II yr., Ramesh Chandra Jain B.Sc. 2nd yr., Renu Bhasin Prep‘B.', Suresh Chandra Jain Prep. 'C' and Sushma Rani B.A. I year.

In the first meeting of the Executive held under the chairmanship of Shri Suresh Chandra Guptathe guiding force behind the Parishad -it was decided to divide the body into two groups-the Qualifying group and the Degree group-for puposes of convenience.

The first function was held on 21st August 1957, when the audience was treated to a varied fare of speeches, stories, essays, poems and music. Later a seminar was held on 26th Aug. 1957, when Rajindra Kumar and Raghuvir Singh Verma read interesting papers on 'Indian culture in Panchavati' and 'Poetic element in Rajyashri' respectivly. H.B. Tiwari recited his poetic compositions. The Parishad is shortly holding prize debates and a story-writing competition to develop a spirit of healthy rivalry amongst its members. It has also been decided to arrange a competition in translating English stories into chaste Hindi.

## The Sindhi Literary Society

In March the Society arranged for the second time a Variety Entertainment which consisted of an item of dance by Chandra Mulchandani; songs by Srichand, Duru Gurshani and Rukmani Jagasia; a scene from "Umar-Marui (A folk tale of Sind) enacted by Ramla Mamtani as Umar \& Pushpa Malkani as Marui and a Qawali sung by Srichand, Sunder Karamchandani, Hari Chabria, Gobind Hiranandani, Lilu Jhangiani, Chandra Mulchandani, Sarla Ramchandani and Rukmani Jagasia. Shri K.B. Khushalani, Suprintending Engineer, was the Chief Guest.

The following were elected officebearers of the Society for the current academic year :

1. President : Shri S. M. Jhangiani M.A.
2. Secretary : Tulsi Achtani (B.Sc. II yr.
3. Joint Secretary : Ratna Hiranandani (B.A. II yr.)
4. Representatives :
B.A. \& B.Sc. Ashok Badlani

Prep. Nari Butani
Pre.-Med. Miss Vidya Choithani
A picnic was arranged at Okhla on llth August, 1957. An interesting programme of music, poems, tit-bits etc. rounded up the proceedings of the day. Main participants were Tulsi Achtani, Ashok Badlani, Sushila Masand and Harish Mirchandani. The Society appreciates the voluntary help rendered by Sushila Masand,

Harish Mirchandani, Mira Badlani, Ashok Badlani, and Vishan Motwani.

The Society also organized a mixed programme of songs, recitations and stories etc. on 25th August, 1957. A large number of students were present.

## The Bazam-e-Adab

This literary society took its birth on 20th March, 1957. It was inaugurated by Principal Harish Chandra, who, in his inimitable way, explained the aims and ends of the Bazam and gave his blessings to this infant Association. His address was followed by an interesting programme of poems and ghazals recited by students and members of the staff. A similar programme of recitations was put up by the Bazam on the 29th of August, 1957. Both these programmes were largely attended and applauded. Prominent among those who contributed towards the success of these functions were Shri R.K. Sud, Shri C.L. Kumar, Shri R.K. Dewan, Shri V.N. Pasricha, Shri S.P. Kapoor and Shri K.S. Rai. Among the student participants the names of Surjit Dhawan, Harish Kapoor, Yogindra Sharma, Vijay Kishore Singh Sodhi, H.B.Jiwan, and Bharat Bhushan Kumar deserve a special mention. But the crowning attraction on both these occasions were the verses recited by our worthy Principal whose every word was charming yet meaningful. Let us hope that the Bazam, under the able guidance of Shri K. C. Kanda, will succeed in quickening students' interest in Urdu language and literature.

## The Economics Society

The annual election of the Society took place on the 23rd of August,1957. The following were elected :

Vijay Kishore Singh Sodhi, B.A. II yr. President
Puran Chand Arora B.A. I yr.
Vice-President
Harish Kapoor, B.A. III yr. Secretary
Arjan Bhojwani, Qualifying Arts, Asstt. Secretary
Ripudaman Duggal, Qualifying Arts,
Asstt. Secretary
Sunita Sethi and Daya Bhatia were nominated as representatives of girl students.

The Society has drawn an elaborate programme for the celebrations of the National Plan Week. The same is being enthusiastically executed. A symposium in Hindi on some of the controversial aspects of the 2nd Five Year Plan was arranged on the 6th of September. Hira Ballabh Tiwari was adjudged the best speaker. A debate in English on "In the opinion of this house the Second Five Year Plan should be drastically curtailed," was held on the 9 th of September. Sushama Tandon and Samir Dutt secured the first and 2nd positions respectively. Both these students, as also H.B. Tiwari, will be awarded prizes and will represent the college in the inter-college symposium and debate to be held in the University on the 12 th and 13th September.

Thanks to the efforts of Shri S.P. Kapoor, the adviser of the Society, the publicity department of the Planning Commission put up Nav Prabhat-a playon the 9 th evening in the college lawns, and an interesting film show on the 11th September, 1957. Besides, the Society has an ambitious programme of arranging debates and discussions on topics of economic importance, as also of arranging educational trips to the Community Development areas. It is also setting up a small library of its own.

## The Political Science Association

The Association kept up its reputation of being the most active Society by promptly holding its annual elections. Surinder Nath Vaid and Kanta Chabra hold the offices of the President and Secretary for the current academic year. The first meeting of the Association was held on 17th August, 1957. As many as twelve students read their papers on, "India at present needs sacrifices not strikes." A prize debate in Hindi was held on 31st Aug., 1957. The subject was, "In the opinion of this House, some seats in the Parliament should be reserved for women for a period of ten years". H.B. Tiwari and Gargi Gupta won the first and 2nd prizes respectively.

The Society, as usual, has drawn up a varied programme of debates, contests and competitions. It also proposes to hold a mock session of the Vidhan Sabha in October. A trip to some places of educational value is also seriously contemplated. The credit for the success-
ful functioning of this body goes considerably to its alert and energetic adviser, Shri V.N. Khanna.

## The History Association

The following have been elected office-bearers of the Association for the academic year, 1957-58 :

President: Shri Shiva Shankar Saxena Vice-President : Tarun Kumar
Secretary: Manjeet Chowdhary
Joint Secretary : U.S. Kalra

## Class Representatives :

Chandra Prakash Sharma B.A. III yr.

Dharam Vir Bhardwaj B.A. II yr. Sushil Kaur
B.A. I yr.

Harishini Sharma Prep-Sec. A
A.K. Butani Prep-Sec. B.

The Association is working under the guidance of Shri B.B. Saxena who, it appears, is determined to make it a really active and useful Society.

## The Rovers Crew

The Rovers Crew, which remained inactive ever since the going away of its former President. Shri I.P. Mittal, was revived in July, 1957. Shri V.N. Khanna is now guiding its activities. Dinesh Kumar of B.A. III year is the present troop leader. He will be giving field work training to the members from October. The Rovers meet twice a weak, when their President, Mr.V.N. Khanna, assisted by Vijay Kishore
singh Sodhi, talks to them about their duties and ideals. They will be administered the oath in the presence of the Principal after the final selection has been made. It has also been decided to merge the Social Service Association in the Rovers' Crew.

## Extension Lectures

Principal Harish Chandra addressed the college students on 21st Aug. 1957. He advised the students to cultivate the good habits of punctuality and discipline, which will help them in becoming useful citizens of free India.

Surendra Vatsa of the Preparatory class read a paper in the College Hall on 29th July, 57, wherein he explained how the science of chemistry could increase the fertility of soil.

## The World University Service

The World University Service has as its object the expression and promotion of International University solidarity and mutual service within and between Universities and the centres of higher learning throughout the world. It encourages and supports all efforts to meet the basic needs of the members of all the universities.

Our college has decided to become a member of the World University Service from the academic year 1957 . 58. There are 500 students on the rolls to contribute Rs $250 /-/-$ to this body and in return we hope to get an assistance of Rs. $500 /-/-$ by way of stipends, text-books etc. The following mem-
bers of the College constitute the College Committee of the World University Service :-

## 1 Principal Harish Chandra

(Chairman)
2. Shri R.L. Kakar, Lecturer in Mathematics
3. ,, D.S. Bhalla, Lecturer in English
4. Mrs. M. Thomas, Lecturer in

Philosophy
5. Shri V.N. Khanna, Lecturer in

Pol. Science
6. Daya Bhatia, B.A. II yr.
(Student Secretary)
7. Subhash Chandra Sekhri, B.Sc. II yr.
8. Shant Kumar, Pre-medical II yr.
9. Surendra Vatsa, Qualifying

Science
10. Santosh Kumari Qualifying Arts

The Fine Arts Club
The Hobbies Exhibition, an annual feature for the last four years, was held this year on 20th March under the auspices of the Fine Arts Society. Pencil sketching, painting, hand embroidery and miscellaneous creative sections were fairly represented both in numbers and quality.

In contrast to the previous year's photography was not represented at all and the knitting section came into existance for the first time. It appears that the camera is not popular with our boys this year and the knitting needles have found their way up our girls' hands.

The prize winners were : Samir Kumar Dutt, Pencil sketching; Virender Kumar Bajaj, Painting ; Purshotama Kapoor, Hand embroidery and Knitting; Inderjit, Miscellaneous creative work

Alongside the Hobbies Exhibition an exhibition of the paintings of Kumari Usha Pasricha was also held. The paintings on view clearly showed the richness of conception of varied topics and excellance of execution that this young artist commands. The Fine Arts Society is thankful to Kumari Usha Pasricha for her help in popularizing painting among our students.

## The Dramatic Club

On 12th, 13th and 14th March, 1957, the College Dramatic Club staged three One-act plays: Khali BotalUrdu translation of Shivering Shocks by Clemence Dane, The Affected Young Ladies by Janet Dunbar and Kamra No. 5 by Imtiaz Ali Taj. The plays were directed and produced by Shri P.M. Kaul, Mrs. M. Thomas and Principal Harish Chandra respectively. The plays were liked immensely by the students and the guests. In playing the role of the Hakim in Kamra No. 5 Principal Harish Chandra won universal acclaim as a versatile and finished actor. Shri K.C. Kanda and Shri Diljit Arora played upto expectations and formed a splendid trio with Principal Harish Chandra. Shri Diljit Arora was in his elements in the English play. Who would not be, amongst young and affected love-lorn ladies! Shri I.S. Kapur impressed the audience by his irate-father's role. Amongst
the other performers Surinder Vaid's rendering of the drunken Inspector's role was almost perfect. The supporting and the major roles were well cast. There were blemshies here and there but they were not obtrusive enough to mar the productions. We congratulate the members of the Dramatic Club and the cast of the three plays and look forth to a similar fare next year.

The following were the cast of the three plays:

## Khali Botal

Captain Dallas V.C.
Rattan Singh Bharel
Kysh (Servant)
Dharmeshwar Bhulyan
Mr. Hughes (Scientist)
Yoginder Sharma
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Shepherd } \\ \text { Dawson }\end{array}\right\}$ Crooks
Vinod Kumar
Harish Kapur
Rowley (Inspector Pollock)
Surinder Vaid
The Affected Young Ladies
Jenny
Promilla Sikka
Clare
Dilsher Nagi
Norton
Harish Mallick
Earlwood
Ravinder Sikka
Cresswell
I.S. Kapur

## Marquis

Diljit Arora
Baron
Toby Narayana
Maid
Jivan Saund
Kamara No. 5
Doctor
Subash Diwan/C.L. Kumar
Chaprasi
Joginder
Darban
Surjit Dhawan
Hakim
Harish Chandra
Editor
K.C. Kanda

Laila
Rita Ahluwalia
Agent
Diljit Arora
The Department of Health and Physical Education
With the increase in the number of students this year, there has been great rush of students in various games, particularly in Cricket, Volly Ball, Badminton and Table-Tennis These games have already been started. Badminton is very popular with the students but unfortunately we lack suitable indoor arrangements. The game, however, continues uninterrupted. It is hoped that Foot-Ball will be started from October onwards. The Inter-class tournament-a regular feature of this college-is being organized on better lines.

The following have been appointed office-bearers for the various games.

## Cricket

Shanti Swarup : Captain
Vijinder Vaid : Secretary

## Badminton

Harish Kapoor : Secretary
Ramesh Chander : Joint Secrelary

## Kabaddi

Dinesh Kumar : Captain
Nand Kishore : Secretary

## Table-Tennis

Arjun Mehngani : Secretary
Parbha Godbole : Joint Secretary
Volley-Ball
Dharam Singh : Captain
Virinder Kumar Bajaj : Secretary

## Athletics

Dilbagh Singh : Captain

## Deck-Tennis

Chitra Vohra : Secretary
Net-Ball
Gargi Gupta : Captain
Annu Radha : Secretary
Physico-Medical Examination of the students has been started earlier this time due to increase in the number of students.


A scene from 'Kamra No. 5"


A scene from the English play 'The Affected Young Ladies.'


The Annual Prize-giving (Shri K. G. Saiyidain in the chair)


The Fine Arts Club (Exhibition of paintings)

## समपादकोय

'देश' का इस वर्ष का प्रथम ग्रंक ग्रापके सामने प्रस्तुत है। ग्रतः सर्व प्रथम मेरा यह कर्तठ्य हो जाता है कि मैं हिन्दी-पत्रिका की श्रोर से नवीन छात्रों तथा छात्राओ्रों का रवागत करूँ। हर्ष का विषय है कि ‘देश’ के हिन्दी-परिवार की वृद्दि बहुत तेज़ी से हो रही है । 'देशे' के इस च्र्ंक में निबन्ध, कहानी, कविता तथा प्रादेशिक साहित्य पर ग्राधारित रचनाएँ प्रकाशित की गई हैं। इसके साथ शिष्ट हास्य को उपस्थित करने वाली रचनान्र्रों (निबन्ध तथा ठ्यंग कविता के रूप में) को भी स्थान दिया गया है। हमारी हिन्द्री-परिषद्र् इस पत्रिका कें माध्यम से हिन्द्री की उन्नति के लिये निरन्तर प्रयत्न कर रही है। हम इसके लिये हिन्दी-परिषन्द के बहुत ही श्राभारी हैं, क्योंकि इसके द्वारा ञ्रायोजित की गई प्रतियोगिताएँ केवल विद्यार्थियों को ही उत्साहित नहीं करतीं वरनू हमें भी पत्रिका के लिये भ्रेष्ठ साहितियक सामग्री मिल जाती है।

ت्राज हिन्दी मातृभाषा ही नहीं है वरन राज-भाषा के पदु पर भी सुशोभित हो रही है। श्रतः प्रत्येक हिन्दी-प्रेमी का यह कर्तन्य हो जाता है कि वह इसके साहित्य को समृद्ध बनाने का प्रयत्न करे। श्राज भारत में हिन्द्री की उन्नति के लिये ‘हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन’ च्रौर राष्ट्रभाषा-प्रचार समिति जैसी च्रन्य संस्थाएँ भी सक्रिय रूप से कार्य कर रही हैं। इन संस्थात्र्रों के कार्य से हम छात्र भी प्रेराा ग्रहाए कर सकते हैं। जहाँ हिन्दी के लिये प्रयन्न हो रहे हैं वहाँ इसके विरुद्द प्रचार की भी कमी नहीं है। दुत्तिएी भारत में ‘ख़जागान पार्टी जैसी राजनैतिक संस्थाएँ भी है जो हिन्द्री-प्रचार को राजनैतिक रूप देकर इसके विरुद्ध प्रचार कर रही हैं। खेद़ का विषय है कि उत्तरी भारत में भी हिन्द्री के प्रचार में कम संकट नहीं हैं। कुछ्ध तो सरकारी नीति ऐसी है कि हिन्द्री-प्रचार में बहुत ढीलापन च्रा गया है स्र्रंर कुछ जातीयता पर च्राभ्रित राजनैतिक दल हिन्दी को राजनैतिक द्लद़ल में फँसाने की चेष्टा भी कर रहे हैं। उदाहारा के लिये पंजाब के सामयिक हिन्दी-अ्रान्द्रोलन पर ही ध्यान दीजिये। 'हिन्द्री रत्का समिति' को कितने विरोधों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

ऐसी स्थिति में हम सभी का यह कर्त्तठय है कि हम छात्रावस्था से ही हिन्दी के प्रति श्रपने श्रनुराग को बढ़ाएँ त्रैर समय श्राने पर उसकी गौरव-वृद्धि में योग दें। मुके खेद है कि इस अ्रंक में प्रत्येक इचद्धुक विद्यार्थी की रचना को स्थान नहीं मिल सका है। कुछ रचनाएँ पत्रिका में स्थान के सीमित होने के काराए रह गई हैं अौर कुछ त्रपनी भाव ت्रथवा भाषा-सम्बन्धी त्रुटियों के काराा भी प्रकाशित न हो सकी हैं। इन विद्यार्थियों को निराश नहीं होना चाहिये वरन् च्रपनी लेखन-शैली में सुधार करने का प्रयास करना चाहिये। ऐसा करने से ही वे ध्रपनी तथा हिन्दी-साहित्य की उन्नति कर सकेंगे।

दिनेश कुमार कुलश्रेष्ठ, बी० ए०, तृतीय वर्ष

## पर्वत के उस पार

लाजो ने देखा कि सैयद् श्राज फिर उसे घूर घूर के देख रहा है। वह्रत्रति दिन की भाँति लज्जित नहीं हुई। संकुचित नहीं हुई। भ्रपितु एक विशेष प्रकार के गर्व से उसका मस्तक उन्नत हो गया।

सैयद् उसे घूरता है, कमी कभी इशारे भी करता है, पर क्यों ? श्र्रौर कोई उत्तर न पा वह पुनः रोज़ की भाँति भुंभला दी। उसने श्रपने बड़े बड़े नयन उठा कर एक बार सैयद को घूर कर देखा जिसके प्रत्युत्तर में वह एक कुटिल सी हंसी हंस दिया।
'चिड़िया जाल में फंसती जा रही है, थोड़ी सावधानी की अ्रावश्यकता है' सैयद़ सोचने लगा।

लाजो का पिता फ्कीर चन्द् सीमा प्रांत के एक कबायली गाँव में रहता था। वह भ्रव से नहीं ग्रपितु कई वर्वों से उस भयानक प्रांत में रह रहा था। ऊँचा लम्बा, गोरे रंग का विशाल चेहरा जिस पर ग्रायु की दीर्घता के चिन्ह ₹प्ट हो उठे थे, परन्तु लालिमा पुर्ववत जैसी ही थी। उन्हें अ्रमीर तो नहीं पर सम्पन्न श्रवश्य कहा जा सकता है। लाजो उस गाँव के इकलौते हिन्दु परिवार की इकलौंती लड़की थी। चंचल ॠ्रौर मुंह फट तो वह बचपन से थी ही परन्तु सुन्द्रता में भी वह् वहाँ की भ्रव्ह्ड युवतियों से कुष्ध कम न थी। शरद् 尹तु की ठाडी आर काटने बाली पवनों ने उसे कठोर बना दिया था।

कठोरता औ्रौर सुन्दरता का यह् ग्र्यद्भुत समिश्रया था। अ्याठ वर्ष की ग्रायु में ही

उसने कबायली लड़कों की भाँति बन्दूक चलाना सीख लिया था घ्रौर होते होते वह उसमें पूर्या रूप से निपुएा हो गई।

गोरा चिट्टा अंर विशाल कन्धों वाला सैयद् उसे बड़ा अ्रच्छा लगता था। वह्ट उस गांव के सरदार का ग्रकेला लड़का था। पठान की सन्तान होने के कारया वह ज़ालिम घौर कठोर प्रकृत्ति का था। उसकी वह् लम्ने चेरे वाली शलवार औ्रौर उस पर ढीला ढाला सा कुतों श्रौर काली जैकट उसे बड़ी फवती थी। अ्रपने बड़े श्रौर तेज़धार वाले चाकू से बह हमेशा अ्रपने दॉरों में लगा माँस खरोंचता रहता था। उसके इस पैने चाकू को देख कर लाजो कमी कभी सिंहर उठती।

वह लाजो को श्रच्छा लगता है पर वह इशारे क्यों करता है ??

लाजो समभ न पाई।
'ठहर लाजो' तभी लाजो मे देखा कि सैयद़ उसी श्रोर बढ़ा श्रा रहा है । रोमांच की एक हल्की सी लह्र उसके समस्त शरीर में दौौड़ गई।
'क्या है ??' उसका ख्वाभिमान लौट ग्राया था। 'मुभे एक बात कह्नी है तुभसे ।'

कौन सी बात ?' लाजो श्रकड़ गई।. वह रकी नहीं चलती रही अौर सैयद़ भी उसके पीछे चल रहा था।
'तुम रको तो सही',
'भला मैं क्यों रक्नू'।' तुनक उठी लाजो।
‘मेरी बात नहीं हुनोगी ?’ सैयद् गिड़गिड़ाया। उसके चेहारे की बर्वता न जाने किस

अ्रावर्या में ब्विप गई थी।'अ्रच्छा बाबा कहो।'
'तू मुभसे बात क्यों नहीं करती ?'
‘कर तो रही हूँ !’ सोलह् वर्षीय लाजो भुंभला उठी। उसने विशालकाय सैयद़ की ओर्रो देखा जो सकपका गया था।
'तू बोड़े की सैर करेगी' सैयद् पूळ्ब बैठा।
'नहीं जी ! मेरे अ्रब्बा के पास भी तो घोड़ा है और्रैं मैंने कई बार सैग की है।

उसने मुंह बिचकाते हुये कहा और चलने का उपक्षम किया।
'भ्ररे सुन तो'
‘हां, क्या है’ वह् चमक कर बोल उठी।
'जानती हो उस पहाड़ की दूसरी आ्रोर क्या है ?'
‘नहीं' उसने उस्सुकुता से उस श्रोर देखा।
‘वहां पीर मनका की दरगगाह है। वहां हर जुन्मे को लोग दूर दूर से इकहे होते हैं। वहां कभी कमी मेम साहब भी अ्राते हैं उनके कपड़े देखकर तुम जरूर हैंसोगी। कल चलना तुम घोड़े पर।'
‘मैं तो नहीं जाऊँगी। अ्रण्बा ने जान लिया तो बहुत मारेंगे।'
'דुम्हारे अ्रब्बा को पता ही नहीं चलेगा। हम सूरज ढलने से पहले ही लौट ग्रायेंगे। ग्रायेगी न !! मैं चहीं कल तेरा इन्तजार करूँगा।

और लाजो ठेंगा दिखाती हुई भाग गई। $x \quad x$
उस रात लाजो सो न सकी।
सोचती रही सैयद़ के बारे में। दूर से श्राबी पठान युवकों की हंसी की भ्रावाज़ उसे यद़ाकदा परेशान कर जाती।

वह्ह सोचती रही और एक ग्रनन्त काल के लिये कल्पना सागर में खो सी गई। उसका नारी सुलभ ह्टद्य केवल एक ही धुरी के भ्रास पास मंडलाता रहा। सैयद्उसका हृ्र-पुष्ट शरीर उसका सारा ध्यान श्रपनी श्रोर खींच लेता। वह चाह कर भी अ्रपने सुनहले विगत में न खो सकी।

रात न जाने कब गई।
वह तो खवयं से उनभिश्ञ श्रनागत के मधुर ₹वप्नों में खोई रही। कैसे जान पाती कि उषा की शीतल समीर उसकी भूरी लटों को परेशान कर उसे भूले बिसरे बचन का र्मरएा करा रही थी, जो कल श्रनजाने में ही उसने दे डाला था।

अ्रम्मी पूलेंगी तो क्या कहेगी वह ?? उहं यह् सब सोचना वर्थ है।

सैयद् प्रतीन्ता कर रहा था। एक हल्की सी मुसकान उस मोटे होटों पर खेल रही थी। सैयद् ने उसे ग्रपने बलिष्ठ बाजुग्रों में उठा कर घोड़े पर बैठा दिया। दोनों मौन थे।
'वहां क्या है सैयदे’
दूर पर दीख पड़ने वाली हिमाच्छादित चोटियों की श्रोर इशारा कर लाजो ने पूछ्छा।
'बर्फ है अ्रौर उसके बाद है काबुल। जहां औौरतें बिकती हैं-श्रोह !'

वह अ्रनजाने में ही यह शब्द कह गया। उसने किसी कठोर प्रतिक्रिया की ग्राशा से लाजो की झ्रोर देखा। परन्तु लाजो के मोले मुख पर किसी प्रकार का शंकित करने वाला भाव न था। वह तो उन ऊंची अ्यौर र्वार्गय दीखने वाली चोटियों में ही खोई हुई थी।
'तुम इस भ्योर कहाँ जा रहो हो'
अपने कत्पना जगत् से निकल प्रभात में भ्रा गई यी वह अ्रैर उसने देखा कि सैयद् उसे किसी धौर ही दिशा में लिए जा रहा है।
'उस पहाड़ के पार काबुल नहीं देखोगोरी' ‘काबुल !!'
उसका मुख बाल सुलभ उन्कंठा से खिल उठा। पर फिर सहसा वह् उदासीन हो गई।
'पर वह तो बड़ी दूर है न’
विवशता भरी हृष्टि उसने चमकती हुई चोटियों पर डाली। वह इसके विषय में पहले भी श्रब्बा से सुन चुकी थी। पर वह कुछ श्रधिक न बताते थे, उसकी जिज्ञासा भ्रशान्त ही रहती।
'अ्रदे मैं तो वहां रोज जाता हूँ.। हमें, छोटे रास्ते मालूम हैं, सिर्फ दू मील ही तो है यहां से।' औ्रीर उसने घोड़े को ऐड़ लगाई।

उस दिन वह् पीर साह्ब की दरगगाह जाने के स्थान पर उन्हीं घाटियों में घूमते रहें। सैयद् लाजो को दूर्रे तक ले गया। वहां से पर्वतमालायें बड़ी निकट दीख पड़ती थीं। वहां की शीतल अर्रैर तीव्रता से बहने वाली पवनों ने उसके गोर कपोलों को अ्यौर भी लालिमा युक्त कर दिया।

उस दिन के बाद वह सैयद़ के साथ प्रायः प्रत्येक दिन वहां श्राने लगी। श्रपने पिता की पुरानी रायफल कम्बे पर डाले वह सैयद्द के अ्रागे घोड़े पर बैठी दर्रे तक अ्राती। सैयद़ काम निबदाने अ्रागे चला जाता और वह वहीं घूमती रहती। श्रब वह उससे बहुत घुल मिल ग़ई थी। उसकी अ्रपार शक्ति को देख वह्ह कभी कमी चकित हो उठती। लाजो उसके शात्तिशाली शरीर से सनेह् करने लग गई थी।

एक बार दरें की आर्रोर जाते हुये सैयद़ ने उससे पूळ्वा।
‘क्यों लाजो मेरे से प्यार करती है न तू ?’
वह चुप रही अौर एक टक उन बर्फोली चोटियों की श्रोर निहारती रही।

लाजो !!
लाजो ने च्रव उसकी श्रोर देखा। उसके बड़े बड़े नयनों में चंचलता अ्रौर प्रसन्नता का समावेश था। सैयद् ने उसके श्रपनी श्रोर उठे नयनों में भांका ॠौर कद़ाचित उस भेढ़ भरे ग्रर्थ को समभा गया। सीमा प्रांत के उज्जड और कठोर प्रकृति के ठ्यक्ति मी नयनों की भाषा समभने में सफल हो सकते हैं-यह् ग्राश्चर्यजनक तो हो सकता है पर श्रसम्भव नहीं।
'लाजो मुभसे निकाह करेगी।'
हो सकता है सैयद् के इन शब्दों में कोई अ्रन्य भाव निहित रहा हो पर लाजो ने जो समभा उसे जान वह संकुचित सी हो उठी। उस सोलह वर्षीय युवती के हृदय में भी किसी की मांसल बाहों में सिमटने की लालसा जागृत हो उठी अ्रीर इस गम्भीर प्रश्न का उत्तर उसके मौन किन्तु मुरकाते नयनों ने दिया। उस दिवस वह दर्रे की ग्रोर न जाकर पास ही के गांव की मस्जिद्ध में जा घुसे।
"वह्ह दोनों ग्र्रब विवाह के पवित्र बन्वन में बंध चुके हैं।" मरिजदद के मौलवी ने उनसे कहा। लाजो प्रकुल्लित थी, ग्रनजान थी न।

अ्याज हमारी जशनों की रात है, लाजो।'
और लाजो किसी अ्रहृश श्रानन्द्र की श्रनुभूति से सिंहर उठी। उसका उभरता यौवन थिरक उठा, वह र्वयं को मूल नाच उठी।

वह रात !! कभी लौट के न भ्राने वाली जशनों, की रात लाजो के लिये कई श्रनुभूतियां लाई । अ्रपनी अ्रसीमित प्रसन्नता को ब्रुपाने के लिये बह बार बार खिलखिला कर हंस उठती। उस दिवस दोनों ने शराब पी। पहले तो लाजो उसे पीने में कठिनाई श्रनुमव करती रही किन्तु सैयद़ की बलिष्ठ भुजान्यों ने उसे विवश कर डाला।

बह कभी न भूल पाई थी कि उस रात सैयद् ने उसे बहुत तंग किया था। शराब की मदहोशी में बह्ह अ्यनाप शनाप बकता रहा। कई बार उसने कहा:-ऐसी रातें उसके जीवन में कई बार भ्राई हैं श्रौर श्राती रहेंगी।' लाजो इस भेद-भरी बात का श्रर्थ न समभ सकी अ्रौर मौन धारएा किये रही। वह अ्रपना सब कुछ देकर भी और देना चाहती थी, अ्रपना रेशा रेशा तक दे डालना चाहृती थी, यदि दे सकती तब न।

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दिन बीतते गये। दूर पर्वत मालाश्रों की हिम पिघल कर अ्रसंख्य नद़ी नालों का जीवन बन गई। मधुमास ग्राया और चला गया परन्तु लाजो और सैयद एक दूसरे से चोरी छ्पिपे मिलते रहे। सैयद् ने उसे फरंगी मेमों की तरवीरें लाकर द्विखाईं, जिन्हें देख वह घरटों हंसती रही थी। उसका मन उल्लास श्रैर स्नेह मिश्रित गर्व से भर उठ़ता। वह भी तो इन मेमों जैसी गोरी चिट्टी है, उसके बाल भी तो भूरे हैं, घने और्रौं चिकने। उसनें भी तब इन मेमों जैसे बाल बनाने का प्रयत्न किया अ्रपने बैदले हुयेय खरूप को यैह्ह घसटों अ्राइने में निह्हारती रहती।

फिर वह् दिन भी श्राया जब लाजो को

ऐसा श्राभास हुग्रा कि सैयद़ उससे उद्वासीन रहने लगा है। वह्ह उससे मिलने प्रतिद्दिन ग्राता परन्तु प्रायः मौन ही रहता। लाजो की चंचलता और भ्रल्हड़पन को देख केवल मुर्करा भर दिया करता वह उसकी इस उदासीनता का काराा चाह् कर भी न जान पाई। केवल इतना ही जान पाई कि सैयद़ को किसी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। कभी कमी वह कहने लगताः -
'अ्राश्रो लाजो कहीं भाग चलें, इन बर्फीली चोटियों के उस पार या नीचे मैद़ान की तरफ।'
'पर वहाँ हम क्या करेंगे।'
वह भोलेपन से पूळ्धती।
'क्यों, हृम गृहस्थी बसायेंगे च्रपनी'
'पर वो तो हम यहां भी कर सकते हैं'
और तब संयद उत्तर नटे पाता परन्तु वह फिर लाजो के भोले हृद्य को उकसाने का प्रयत्न करता।
‘नुमने एक बार कहा था न कि काबुल जाना चाहती हो। श्राश्रो भाग कर वहीं चलें।'
'पर अं्बा जो मारेंगे।' वह् उत्सुक थी।
'उन्हें पता हीं न चलेगा, हम रात को भाग जायेंगे' और अर्रर्थ पूर्य मुसकान खेल गई उसके ग्रधरों पर।
'और बाद में अ्रम्मी रोयेगी।'
‘नहीं रोयेगी तू. डरती क्यों है। जुम्मे की रातं को मुभे उसी चट्टान के पास मिलना समभी। औौर देख अ्रग़र तू न ग्राई तो फिर मुभसे नहीं बोल पायेगी।

नम्रता के स्थान पर श्राज्ञा थी सैयद् की

वाएी में। लाजो सहम गई। उसका हृद्य शंकित हुन्र्रा पर केवल त्ता भर के लिये ।

वह बहुत बेचैन थी उस रात। उसका ह्दन्य रह रहकर किसी अ्रज्ञात शंका से काप डठता। भाग्य श्रथवा दुर्भाग्य से उस रात उसका भ्रबबा भी किसी पास के गांव में कार्यंवश चला गया था। घर में वह्ट च्रौर उसकी मां ही थी। च्यन्त में वह उड्सुकता को श्रधिक न द्वा सकने के कारएा चल दी। वह् ठयथित नहीं थी, उसके बड़े बड़े नयनों से उल्लास च्रौर उत्सुकता टुपक रही थी। श्रपनी प्रिय रायफल को कन्चे पर डाल कर वह से घर से निकल उठी।

थोड़ा सा दुख भी तो नहीं हुग्रा था उसे।
उसी चट्टान के समीप पहुँची वह जिस पर वह पहले एक बार प्राय की देवी बना कर त्राई थी। तब वह ग्रनजान थी प्रेम की त्रपार श्रनुभूतियों से।

कितना ॠ्रन्तर था इन दो भिन्न स्थितियों का।

सैयद़ ने ॠ्राज फिर शराब पी हुई थी, वह्ह जन्मक सा लाजो को ग्राते देखता रहा। उसके निकट ग्राने पर एक ही भटके से उसने लाजो का भुजात्र्रों में उठा कर घोड़े पर बैठा दिया।
'इतनी ज़ोर से न पकड़, दर्दे हो रह्दा है' कराह उठी लाजो।
'श्रमी तो कुछ्ध दर्द़ नहीं हुग्रा, तू देखती चल।'

लाजो एक बारगी सिहर उठी। त्राज क्या हो गया है सैयद़ को, इतना कठोर तो पहले नहीं था वह, फिर ग्राज यह क्रूरता क्यों ? वह् समभ न पाई।
'तुम्हें क्या हो गया है सैथद?
‘सैयद् नहीं, सरताज कहो ! मैं तुम्हारा खाविन्द् हूँ'

उसने च्रपनी लाल लाल घ्यांखों से उसकी च्रोर देखा। वह सहम कर चुप हो रही। बह् डेरे के निकट पहुँचते जा रहे थे। वायु श्राज भी बड़ी तीव्रता से चल रही थी। पर्वत मालायें इस घोर ग्रन्धकार में धुंधली पड़ रही थीं।
'तुम डर रहे हो सैयद’'
नम्रता से उसने पूछा।
'नहीं-मैं नहीं डर रहा। शेरश्रली खान का लड़का होकर में डरुँ।' वह् एक ऊँचा स्रट्टहास कर उठा।

लाजो जान न सकी कि वास्तविकता क्या थी। सैयद् भयभीत नहीं था श्रपितु वह चौकन्ना था। वह शंकित थान जाने क्यों।
'लाजो तू कितनी खूनसूरत है'
वह्ट लज्जा गई। श्राज पह्ली बार सैयद् ने उसे सुन्दुर कहा था।
'च्रौर खूनसूरती किसी एक की नह्हीं होती, वह तो दुनियां भर की होती है।' सैयद् एक बार फिर मुरकरा दिया।
'मुभे कुछ मालूम नहीं। मैं तो तुम्हारी हूँ 1
‘ज़रुर मेरी हो। इसी लिये तो तुन्हें काबुल लिये जा रहा हूँ। औौर........,

सह्सा न जाने वह् क्यों चुप हो गया। फिर वह्ट एकाएक घोड़े से उतर गया ध्रौर धीरे से बोला।
'लाजो तू यहाँ ज़ा ठह्र मैं श्रागे जाकर देख लू"
'नहीं मैं भी साथ चलती हूँ'
‘कहा जो यहाँ ठहर' वह़ गरजा। उसकी वाएी में निमर्मत थी।

वह श्रनिमेष नेत्रों से सैयद्द को जाते हुये देखती रही। जब वह अ्रन्धकार में लुप्त हो गया तो वह्ह भी सावधानी से घोड़े से उतर पड़ी।

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‘कौन है’ श्रावाज़ कठोर थी।
'मैं हूँ सैयदे' श्रागन्नुक ने उत्तर दिया।
'ले श्राये हो उसे'
'हाँ।'
‘कहाँ है ?
'इससे तुम्हें मतलब। पहले वह कागज़ लाश्रो फिर वह तुम्हें मिल जायेगी।'
‘नहीं। पहले नुम उसे हमारे हवाले कंरो'
'सच कह्ता हूँं खान, कागज़ मिलने पर मैं उसे तुम्हें दे दूँगा वह चहीं पास में खड़ी है।' खर में याचना थी।
‘चालबाज़ी करता है हमंसे। चार हज्ञार रुपये लाश्रो या उस श्रीरत को दो। जब

कर्ज़ा लिया था तब नहीं साचा। श्यब क्यों सोचता है।' तभी वह् श्राकृति श्रागे बढ़ कर सैयद् के समीप श्रा गई।
'किधर है वंह च्रैरत।'
'उधर खड़ी है। वह कागज़ दो श्रौर उसे ले जाग्रो' दोनों किसी ग्रन्य व्यक्ति की उपस्थिति से ग्रनभिज्ञ तर्क वितर्क में जुटे रहे।
'हमें मारने की कोशिश नहीं करो नहीं तो हमारा कबीला तुम्हारे कनीले का सफाया .............्रोह ।'

एक ज़ोर का धमाका हुग्रा, और वह श्राकृति कटे पेड़ की भांति ज़मीन पर श्रा गिरी। तभी एकं श्रौर धमाका हुग्रा अ्रौर सैयद भी चीख मार कर गिर पड़ा और्र्र तभी वह दर्रा एक अ्रौंर तीव्र धमाके से गुंजित हो उठा।

दूसरे दिवस प्रातः पठानों ने तीन लाशें देर्खीं दो पुरुष थे एक र्त्री। पुरुषों के मुख पर भयानकता थी और उस र्त्री के मुल पर एक चिरंतन सी मुसकान।
सुरेन्द्र वैंद्य,

बी. ए. वृतीय वर्ष

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    मुर्दे जलते हैं जहाँ पर !
    मुर्दे जलते हैं जहाँ पर ।
    एक दिन जाना वह्वाँ पर |
    गगन चुम्बी भवन तेरे,
        ध्रौंर सुन्दूर चमन तेरे,
            जिनमें कोई पांव रखे,
            नैन हो जाते हैं टेड़े।
    त्याग ये, जाना वहाँ पर ।
                            मुर्दे जलते हैं जहाँ पर ॥
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खू श्रपना तू निचोड़े,
रात दिन धन को है जोड़े,
एक पैसे के लिए तू, सर फुड़ाए औ्रैर फोड़े। "पाप हैं"यह जान पाता।
त्याग धन, जाना वहाँ पर। मुर्दे जलते हैं जहाँ पर 11 मुर्दे जलते हैं जहाँ पर ॥ भ्राज करता जिनसे बोह, ग्राज करता जिनसे मोह, बेबसी का हुक्म होगा,
"भ्राज इनका त्याग हो"।
छोड़ चल देगा बहाँ पर।
मुर्दे जलते हैं जहाँ पर ॥
ग्राज तन को है बनाता, नाम जो तूने कमाना, भ्राज तन को है सजाता, कच्ची मिद्टी के घड़े पर, ठ्र्थ क्यूँ है समय गंवाता।
ना रहेगा कुछ वहाँ पर ।
मुर्दे जलते हैं जहाँ पर ॥ तारा बन तू चमक पाए, सारे जग में जग मगाए,

दूज का चन्दा ऐ बन कर, पूजा सारे जग से जाए।
मर, श्रमर हो जा वहाँ पर।
मुर्दे जलते हैं जहाँ पर ॥
अ्रनजान बी. ए.

## किस्मत का लिखा होकर रहेगा

यह् उन दिनों की बात है जब मुभे श्रपनी बड़ो ताई के दुखद् देहान्त का समाचार मिला। मैंने श्रपने पतिदेव से सविनय कहा-"क्या ही श्रच्छा हो यदि हम चाची के श्रवशेष-चिन्द्ध उसकी इकलौती बेटीको श्रपने चहाँ रखें औ्रौर उनकी देखनेख करें।" मैंने श्रपनी उस चचेरी बहन को केनल एक बार देखा था-वह्ह भी बहुत साल पहले-और श्राज भी उसका रूपरंग मेरे श्रागे स्पष्ठ न था। संभवतः उसका नाम रानी था। श्रन्त्तम् से एक श्यावाज उठती थी श्रौर उस श्रावाज की चह् मांग थी कि हम उस अ्रनाथ लड़की की सहायता करें अ्भंर उसे उस स्थिति से बचाएँ जो निर्धनता की अ्रवस्था में यतीम श्रौर बेघर लड़कियों की प्रायः हो जाती है। मेरी बात सुनकर पहेले तो पतिद्देब ने तनिक नाकभौं सिकोड़ी और कहा-"प्रिये ! न जाने ₹ गों मैं किसी श्रज्ञात डर से सशंकित सूँ कहीं उसका यहाँ ॠ्राना हमारे सुखमय गाहस्स्थ्य जीवन में विध्न का कारा न बन जाय।" मगर अ्राखिरकार उन्होंने मेरा कहा खीकार किया श्रौर कुछ दिनों के बाद़ रानी हमारे घर में थी।

रानी की उम्र ल्लगभग सत्रह साल थी। सांवली श्राकृति-चिड़चिड़ी प्रकृति-₹वभाव की रूत्त मगर घरेलू काम-काज में दृत्त। वर के काम-काज से जब कभी फुरसत पाती तो ज्योतिषियों के यहाँ जाती रह्ती और श्रपना भविष्य जानने का प्रयास करती।

एक दिन रानी ने किसी श्रखबार में पढ़ा कि नगर में एक भविष्यद्रश्रा साधु अ्राया है। किसी को उसके पास जाने की श्रावश्यकता नहीं। जिस किसी को श्रपने भविष्य के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी प्राप करनी हो, वह्ह उसके पास बालों की लट भेज दे।

रानी ने उसी रात हमसे इस बात का जि़क किया। पतिदे़ ने मुर्कराकर पूछ्धा"रानी, क्या मालूम करना चाहती हो ?": रानी ने दीर्घ निःशवास भरकर कहा"यही कि कब मरूंगी।" उसने फिर मेरी श्रोर मुखातिब होकर कहा-"वुम भी क्यों नहीं ग्राज़्जा रही हो, शीला ?" श्रौर फिर एक भ्रप्रत्याशित ठहाके से कमरा गूंज उठा। "क्यों शीला, मौत से बहुत डरती हो न ?"

कुछ दिनों के बाद रानी ने मुदित भाव से बताया कि उसने बालों की लट चस साधु के पास भेज दी। रानी श्रब किस कद्र उत्तर के इन्तजार में थी, यह मुमसे छिका न रहा। रानी की यह सनक मुमे और मेरे पतिदेव दोनों को श्रप्रिय थी। सात दिनों की लम्बी साधना के बाद उसके पास उत्तर श्राया। पत्र में लिखा था"इन बालों वाला इन्सान दीर्घायु जान पड़ता है। ऐसे सौभाग्यशाली मनुष्य की सभी कामनाएँ पूर्थं होंगी।" पतिदेव ने यह्ट सुला तो मुर्कराए श्रौर रानी से बोले-"बहुत खूब । इससे श्रधिक क्या चाहिये तुम्हें, रानी ?" परन्तु रानी ने कोई उत्तर न दिया। उसने अ्रागे पढ़ा। लिखा था-"मह् बता

रहे हैं कि तुम्हारे जीवन में शीज ही कोई दुखदायक घटना घटने वाली है-सम्भवतः मृत्यु।"

मैं कांपं उठी। मैंने रानी से कद्व, होकर कहा-"रानी इन मूर्बतापूलये बातों की श्रोर ध्यान न देना। ये ग्रधे ज्योतिषी नंहीं जानते किं उनके ऐसे शबढ़ों का मानवनह्टदय पर हैंसा प्रभाव पड़ता है।" यहृ देखकर मुभे प्रसन्नता हुई किं साधु के इस उत्तर से रानी जरा भी उद्विग्न नहीं है।

समय गुजरता गयां। रानी श्रन पहले की-सी रानी नहीं रह गई थी। वह सदा खोयी खोयी सी बैठी रहती। श्रकेले में बैठती तो लगतां कोई स्वगत भाष्या हो रहा है। सच पूछों तो उसकी यह्ह प्रवृत्ति मुभे बहुत श्र्प्रिय थी अ्रौर एक रात मैंने पतिदेढव से कह ही दिया-"मुभे ग्रंब श्रपनी ग़लंती का सपष भान हो रहा है। रानी को अ्रपने यहां रखने के लिए मैंने ही श्रापसे श्रावह् श्रौर श्रनुरोध किंया। परन्तु ग्रव मुभे ऐमा लग रहा है कि रानी सचमुच हमारी सुखमय गुस्थी में बाधा बन रही है।" मैंने देखा उनके होठों पर एक र्मित-रेखा खिंच गई। त्रीर फिर उन्होंने गर्लंबाहें डांलकर कहा"सच तो चह है शीला की बहुत दिनों से मैं भी चुन्हें यही कुछ कहने के लिए किसी उपदुक्त अ्रवसर की खोज में था। अच्छा हुत्र्रा कि ।हस सम्बन्ध में तुम्हारी भी यही राय है ए"

दूसरें दिन पतिंद़ेव ने रानी को ॠ्रपने मन की बात बता दी़। रानी का चेहरा निंष्पभ-सा हो गया। पतिदेने ने उससे यह्ट मीं कहा-"रानीं, हो सके तो तीन मंह्दीने के ग्रन्द्रंर-श्रन्द्र तुम श्रपनी नौकरी श्रैंरें निवास की ठयवर्था कर लों।मुर्के दु:्य है कि

श्राज मुभे यह् सब कहना पड़ा।" रानी मौन रही। श्रब तो खुद् पतिदेवेव भी उसकी नौकरी की तलाश करने लगे।

एक महीनाऩ हो गया। रानी श्रव मुभसे सर्वथा विमुख-सी रहती थी। मानो हम दोनों श्रपरिचित हों। हस वर्ष संयोग कुछ ऐसा बन पड़ा कि पतिद्देव हमें कार्याधिक्य के कारा मंसूरी-पर्यटन के लिए नहीं ले जा सके। चि० रमेश को तों मैने मायके भेज दिया कि गर्मियों की हुद्धियाँ वह् वहीं व्यतीत करे । हंधर पतिदे़ेव हमें कभी-कभी काऱ में चिठाकर यहां-बहां की सैर करा लातें।

रविवार को एक सुबह् उन्होंने नदी की सैर करने प्रस्ताव रखा। दरशभ्रसल, उन्होंने यह्ह प्रंताव बाहरी मन से रखा था $T$ उन्ह्रोंने यह्ह समभा कि श्रन्य प्रह्तावों की भाँति रानी इसे भी नहीं मानेगी। पर घह् क्या? रानी ने तंकाल हामी भर द़ी। यही नहीं उसने वहां नहाने के लिए कपड़े इस्याद़ि भी साथ लिए।

रानीं का मूड पूर्ववन् नहीं था। ख्राज बह हैसी दिल्वगी :में : बराबर भाग ल रही थी। उसने ज्योतिषी के शब़्े कह् सुनाए ग्र्रीर किर वह खिलखिला कर हंस द़ी। मेरे पंति ते भी हंसकर कहा-"यह् श्रन्छा हुग्रां कि तुम्हारी एक मोटी बुद्धि ने इस कथन को मूर्खता जान ली। सुबह के भूले शांम को घर लौट जाएं तो बे भूले नहीं कहाते।" रानी ने कंहां- "हां,ंश्रब तो ज्योतिषी की उस भोंडी बात पर मेरां जरों भी यकीन नहीं रहा। श्रगरे यकीन हुश्रां है तो इस बात का कि यदि मेनुज्या चाहे तो हंवस्थ और्र सुखी जीवन को भी एक च्चाए में समाप कर सकता है।

भौर एक दिन-पतिदेवेव को बिना बताए में उस महात्वा की सेवा में जाकर उपर्थित हुई। जाकर देखा-महात्मा कृशकाय श्रौर सम्बे कद् का ठ्यक्ति था। वह् बहुत दुबलापतला था। शायद् इसलिए उसका कढ़ लग्बा ज्ञान पड़ता था। मैंने सविनय श्रपने श्राने का उद्दे र्य प्रकट किया। महात्मा बोले-"अ्राए. हुए बालों का मैं सूद्रम हृष्टि से निरीज्ताए करता हूँ। सुभे श्रपनी भविष्योक्ति पर पूऐए विश्वास है। लेकिन तुम्हारी बात जानकर न जाने क्यों मेरा मन उन बालों को एक बार पुन: देखनने को विवश हो रहा है।" वह् उठा श्रौर जब वह वापस श्राया, मैने देखा, उसके हाथ में एक बंडल था। रानी ने जो पत्र इस बीतराग महांत्मा को लिखा था, वह् पत्र इस बंडल में सुरच्तित था। महात्मा ने वह् पत्र दिख़ाया। मैंने रानी के हस्ताच्त्र पहचान लिए। पत्र रानी का ही था। पत्र में लिखा था कि वह्ह किसी से प्यार करती है पर उसके प्रेम-पात्र को उसकी इस चेश्रा का ज्ञान नहीं है रानी ने श्रपने प्रियतम के सम्बन्ध में जो रेखाएं प्रसुत की थीं श्र्रौर उन रेखात्रों से जो एक अ्रस्पष्पन्सी अ्राकृति बनती थी, उसकी कल्पना मात्र से मेरे शरीर का रोम-रोम सिह्र उठा। पत्र बता रहा था कि उसका प्रियतम कौर कोई नहीं बल्कि-बल्कि ₹वयं मेरा प्राऐोशवर था। मैं सन्न रह् गई। ज्योतिषी ने मेरे चेहरे के प्रतिन्का बद़लते हुए रंगों को देरेक़कर कहा-"बेटा, बीमार तो नहीं हो ? $\cdots \cdots$ इस तरह बुत बनी क्यों बैठी हो ? क्या रानी की याद श्रा गई ? अ्ररे भई. यह市:....""

मैंने छ्रपने को सम्हाल लिया। बोली-
"नहीं नहीं, महाזमन, ऐसी कोई बात नहीं। मैं कभी-कमी ऐसे ही सन्न हो जाती है, पर जल्दी हीं ठीक हो जाती हूँ ।"सच तो यह्ह है कि उस समय मेरी अ्रॉँखों के ञ्रागे स्याही के बड़े बड़े धब्ने थे. पत्र में लिखी बातें। "वालों की जो लट रानी ने श्रापके पास भेजी है कुपया वह भी दिखाइए"--मैने विनीत खर में कहा। ग्रब साधु की हृषिट उपर की श्रोर उठी श्र्रीर उसने सुभे श्रर्थभरी निगाहों से निहारा। उसने रानी के बालों की उस लट को मेरी श्रोर बढ़ाते हुए कहा-"मैं सब जिज्ञासु जनों की लटों को अ्रपने यहाँ निहा़यत हिफाज़त से रखता हूँ।"

लट को देखकर मैं क्रवाक् रह् गई। मुभे लगा, यह लट रानी के नहीं, मेरे बालों की है। रानी के बाल काले ग्रैर गाढ़े काले रंग के थे। ये बाल चमकीले थे और्रौर थे नरम तथा खूबसूरत। हे भगवान् ! यह् रार्ना ने क्या किया ? क्यों किया ? मैं अं अपना श्रापा खो बैठी। ज़रा गरम होकर बोली-"क्या अ्राप इत्मीनान से कह सकते हैं कि ये बाल इसी पत्र लेखक के हैं, श्रन्य किसी के नहीं ?"

साधु ने संयत खवर में उत्तर दिया"मुभे कोई धोखा हो जाय, यह् संभव नहीं है। बाल पहुँचते ही मैं उनको बारीकी से देखकर एक श्रलग लिफाफे में रख लेता हूँ। उस लिफाफे के ऊपर में बड़ी सावधानी से प्रेषक का नाम व पता लिख देता हूँ। तुन्हीं देखो, इस लिफाफे के ऊपर क्या लिखा है ? लिफाफे के ऊपर रानी का नाम व पता लिखा हुग्रा था। मैं ग्रनायास बोल उठ्ठी-"मगर मैं दावे से कह सकती हूँ कि ये बाल मेरी

चचेरी बह़न रानी के नहीं हैं। यें $\cdots$ ये $\cdots$ ये बाल तो $\cdots$ हे भगवान् $\cdots \cdot$ मेरे $\cdots \cdots$ मेरे ही हैं अ्यौर किसी के नहीं ${ }^{-\cdots}$ रानी के भी नहीं।" साऱा गुल खिल गया रानी ने श्रपने बालों की बजाय मेरे बालों की लट, न जाने

कैसे, ज्योतिषी के पास भेजी थी श्रौर पूळ्धा था इन बालों वाली हत्री जल्द मरेगी या देर से ? बिचारी रानी-निश्चय से जानन चाहृती थी कि में जल्द़ मरूँगी या नहीं !

प्रो०-सन्तद़ास भांगियाखी

## लदँय

श्रो पथिक ! है तू जाता कहाँ ?
तूने जाने की ठानी, श्रो श्रज्ञानी ।
पर लन्द्य तो बता, बिना लन्त्य के भला।
इस विश्व में कौन, गया न बला।
बिना इसके न मान तेरा होगा यहाँ।
श्रो पथिक है तू
जाने से पूर्व कोई लद्व्य खोज ले।
लद्य क्या वस्तु है,
श्रौ लद्द्य क्या बला यह मुभसे जान ले।
लन्द्य ने ही गाँधी का नाम फैलाया। लह्द्य ने ही कृष्या को ईश्वर बनाया।

लन्द्य के चमत्कार श्रवर्गानीय हैं। इसको त्यागे उसकी स्थिति शोचनीय है।

तू पूर्व लद्द्य टूट 'लायक’ कहता है यहाँ। श्रो पथिक है तू.

लायकसिंस् ठगेला बी. ए. प्रथम वर्ष

## घनश्याम उमड़ ت्राए

(कविता)
नीले नम में धीरे-धीरे,
घनश्याम उमड़ आ्याए। हो उठे विभोर उपवन में मोर. जब नभ में नभ ध्वज बाए ॥
घन गरज उठे, बिजली चमकी. धरती कांपी, हुग्रा उदधधि ग्रशांत। नाचे मयूर, मधु-उपवनमेंकोयल गाए, जब नभ में घनशयाम उमड़ ग्राए 月
भूम उठी डाल, होरेभरे खेत, बृद्तों के पात मरत होकर लहराए। हर दिशा हंसी, हर कली खिली, जब श्रम्बर ने श्राँसू बरसाए।
—कुमारी विमला राबत
रोल नंड 5
बी. ए. पथम शर्ष

## कमल

अौ्रैर जब दूसरे दिन मकान-मालिक ने कमरा साफ करवाया तो बूढ़े नौकर के हाथ कुछ बिखरे कागज के पन्ने ही लगे। उसने उनको इकट्ठा कर पढ़ना प्रारम्भ कर दिया। पहले पुष्ठ पर लिखा था-

कुन्तल उपन्यास समाव्त होने को तथा कमल जाने को है। यहीं पर सुख चरम सीमा पर पहुँच चुका है ध्रैंर दु:ख अ्रपनी सीमा खो चुका है। न दुखान्त का प्रश्न है न सुखान्त का।: इसलिये श्राज यह ग्रन्तिम ग्रध्याय समाप्त करना हो है। जीवन के उन २० सालों की स्मृति कमल के साथ विदा करनी ही है। श्रैर तब दूसरे प़न्ने से उपन्यांस का श्यन्तिम श्रध्याय प्रारम्भ किया था। वह इस प्रकार था-घर वन्द्नवारों तथा-विजली के बल्बों से जगमगा रहा है। बाहर अ्रांगन में रंग-बिरंगे चौक पूरे गयेें। दहलीज दीपकों से जगमगा रही है। ठौर-ठौर पर मंगल कलश धरे हैं। बंच्चों का शोर गुल, रिकार्डों की धुन, मनचलों का उछ्ललता हुग्रा दिल, तथा दूर से बारात के बैन्ड की श्र्रावाज ये सब मिल कर विवाह़ में चार चाँद लगा रहे हैं। कमल भी अपनी सखी-सहेलियों से घिरी है। ्रृहार से सजी कमल नभ में रूप के गर्वीलि चाँदद को लजा रही है। लाल साड़ी भिज़मिल-मिल्लंमिल सितारों से जगमगा रही है। सहेलियाँ चिढ़ा रही हैं। पर कमल मौन क्यों है ? क्या है उसके हृद्य मैं! कोई क्यों नहीं पूळता उससे? उसके अ्रधरों की मुर्कान कहाँ है ? वह क्यों

उलभी है ? जो जैसा कहता है वैसा क्यों करती है ? प्रिय मिलन के उस्सुकता कहाँ हैं ? उसकी हृष्टि क्या खोज रही है ? शायद उसको जो बाहर लोगों के बीच प्रशान्त महासागर की तरह शान्त, स्थिर तथा हृदय शून्य सा खड़ा है। शायद् उससे वह कुष्ब कहना चाहती है ? पर कह कैसे सकती है ? वह तो उसे विदा करने में खोया है। तीन दिन से रात-दिन ब्याह की तैयारी में खोया है। न श्राँखों में नींद है न भूख। तभी बच्चे चिल्ला उठते हैं,"अ्योह बारात अ्रा गई", बचचे बारात की श्रोर दौड़ते हैं, श्रौर सित्रियां खिड़कियों से भाँकने लग जाती है । कमल का हृदय हा हा कार कर उठता है। वह चाह रही है, यह सब श्रहझाऱ साज फैंक कर भाग जाये। दूर कहीं समाज के परे। जहाँन बन्धन हों न रुकावटों की दीवार, पर कुल, मान तथा पिता की लाज की प्रतिष्टा का सम्मान न कर वह क्या भागे सकती है ? तभी बल्लि के बकरे की तरह उसे विवांहमएडप में ले जाया जाता है। वह जांती है। उसके पिंता उसे अ्रजय के बगल में बिंठा देते 苂। एक बार उसने घूंधुट से श्रजय की श्योर देखा तो देखती रहु गई। कितना दिंग्य रूप है। कैसी मन्द्र मुर्कान ठ्याप्त है अ्रधरों पर। कैसी अ्रविरल शान्ति है हृदय में, ऐसा लगता है इस पुरुष ने रोना सीखा ही नहीं। तभी वह्ट हृ्टि उठाती है। पास ही खड़ा है हरी, संज्ञाशून्य सा, भविष्यहीन सा । करल का ह्द़य काँप

उठता है। हैद्य हा हा कार कर उठता है। नयन उस पर स्यिर हों जाते हैं। जी करता हैं उस गठ बन्धन कों तोड़ कर हरी से लिपट जाये। समाज के टेंक्ढारों से कह दे मेरा पति च्रजय नहीं हरी हैं। तैंभी त्राह्मता बोल उठा-विटिया कहो-"मैं जोवन भर तुम्हारे प्रति सच्ची रहूँगी।" कमल चौंक उठली है, कैसीं विंडन्बना है, कितना ग्रसत्य है। क्या मैं त्रज्य के प्रति संच्ची रहूँगी ? क्या मैं हरी को भूला सकूंगी ? जाह्मसा फिर कह्ता है। वह कह ढ़ेती है मानो कहने को कहती है। त्रोंरे तंच बारात जनवासे की त्र्रोर च्रैर कमल च्रपने कमरे की त्रोर भाग जाती है। सखी सहेलियाँ खिल-खिला उठीं। पर कमल मौन है, चिर मौन।

धीरे २ सारी चह्ल-पह्ल धीमी पड़ गई। निरतबधता का राज छा गया। दिन भर के थके मादे लोग सोने का उपक्रम करने लगे। सोई नहीं तो ऊमल। ग्राँखों के सामने एकाकी हरी है । हद्य प्रश्नों से भरा है। वह त्रपने से ही पूद्ध बैठी-- च्रब उसका क्या होगा ? निःसहाय कहाँ जायेगा ? क्या करेगा ! कितना -्र्रम्त-ठ्यक्त है उसका जीवन ! न भविष्य की चिन्ता, न कुछ्छ करने की इच्छा। च्रत्र कौन उसकी दुर्बलतात्रों का ल्टझार करेगा ? कौन उसके तनड़-खाबड़ जीवन को स्वरृथ बनायेगा? कौन उसकी पुसतकों को सम्हालगा? कौन उसके बिखरे कपड़ों को बटोरेगा ? उसे ही़ी ती वृह से कुछ समभ बैढा था। वह्द क्या सोच रहा होगा ? वह् रो रहां होगा। त्रनश्य रो रह्ता होगा। उसने उचपन से

ही रोना सीखा है। उसका हुद्य छोटा है। वह भाबुक है पीड़ा को सहन नहीं कर सकता। पड़ौसी होने के नाते उसने कई बार रोते देखा है। कई् बार उसके च्र्यूसू पोंछे हैं। भाग्यहीन। बचपन में माँ मर गई्ई। मेरी माँ को ग्रवनी माँ समभ बेठा च्रौंर मुभेक $\cdots, \ldots, \ldots, \ldots$ संब कुन्ध्र समभ, बैठा। कितना त्र्रनजान है ? कह्रता शा तुम चली जात्र्रोगी तो मैं तुट जाऊँगा। सन कुछ छोड़-छ्राड़ सन्यासी हो जाऊँगा। कमल त्रागे कुछ्छ सोच न सकी। त्राँसू बहते ही गये। ह्द्य की ठयथा बढ़ती है गई। तर्भी उसने ग्डिड़की खोली। सूनापन था। चल्ब जगमगा रहे थे । कुत्तों का कुएड जूठ पत्तलों को चाट रह्रा था। एक हवा का भौंका अ्राया उसके शरीर को कंपकपा गयं। । खिड़की बन्द्ध करने ही वाली थी कि चाहु एक ठयक्ति बैठा दिखा-ञ्रपने ही से प्रश्न किया-वह्: कौन है ? इतनी रात क्या कर रहा है ? होगा कोई घर का नौकर। बर्तन सफ कर रह्रा होगा। पर-पर्वह तो हरी सा ढिखाई दे रहा है। तो क्या वह् ह्री है ? कमल उन्मानिनी सी जाहर ढ़ड़े च्राई्। देखा हरी था। उसके कन्धों को मकम्मोरती हुई बोली-"क्या कर रहे हो तुम ? क्या कर रहे ह्डे इतर्नी रात ?"
"एलेट र्याले गन्द्रे पड़े हैं। नीकर बैंच। थंक कर सो गये हैं। सुबह् बरातियों को चाय देनी है। सोचो इनको सफ्कर र्स ङै" हंसते हुये हरी बोला।
"तुम मुस्करा रहे हो हरी? तुम रो क्यों नहीं रहे हो ?"
"क्या कहती हो कमल? तुम्हारा धर बनने जा रहा है, फिर मैं क्यों रोऊँ ?"
"हरी चलो भाग चले"" उन्मादिनी की तरह कमल बोली।

ह्री ने उसके ग्रधरों पर न्रंगुली रख दी। च्रैर बोला-"तुम इस समय यहाँ क्यों श्राई कमल ।" जात्रो सो जात्रो कमल, कोई दे खेगा तो क्या कहेगा।"
"तुम मुभे क्या करने को कहते हो हरी ? बोलो मैं क्या करूँ? तुम कहोगे मैंने तुमको धोखा दिया। तुम यही कहो हरी । पर मैं क्या करती । विवश थी हरी विवश।"
"कमल जाश्रो सो जाश्रो" हृद्य के ऊफान को थाम हरी बोला।
"हरी मेरी कसम खाकर कहो तुम मुभे भूल जात्रोगे। शादी करोगे। तुम भुभे सच्चा ज्यार करते हो तो कहो।"
"कमल मुमे कमजोर न बनात्रो, जात्रो। त्रौर तब उसने कमल का हाथ पकड़ा द्रावाजे तक छोड़ ग्राया। रात का सूनापन इस विशुद्द प्र्ाय का सात्ती था।"

यह्हीं पर ह्री उपन्यास समाप्त करना चाहता है। पर बाह्र से किसी बच्चे की

चीखने की श्रावाज उसकी गति में बाधा डाल रही है। वह खीभ उठा । बाह्र ॠ्राया। बच्चा ह्री को देख क्ता भर चुप हो गया। हरी ने उसे गोद़ में उठा लिया। पूद्धा उसका घर कहाँ है ? श्रनजान बच्चा क्या उत्तर देता। बच्चे को गोद् में लेकर पड़ोसियों से पूछ्वा। संध्या का श्रंधियारा विखरता जा रहा था। तभी एक सत्री उन्मादिनी की तरह बच्चे पर भपटी । बच्चे को चूमते हुए बोली। "ग्रापको कहाँ मिला ? दोपह्र्र से खोया था।" हरी ने उस मन्दु-मन्द् तम में उसको देखा। कमल थी। जी चाहा उसका नाम पुकारे। पर ग्रधर खुले नहीं मुसकरा उठे गह्री पीड़ा लेकर। त्काए भर संध्या के तम के उस मन्द्र-मन्दु प्रकाश में कमल ने ह्री की त्रोर देखा । चेह्रा जाना पहिचाना सा था। हरी धीरे २ भ्रागे बढ़ा। कमल ॠ्रपने ही में उलभ गई। तभी कमल के मुँ है से एक शब्द निकला-"हरी" सारा वातावरएा गूँज उठा। पर हरी सुन न सका। वह्र बहुत दूर चला गया था। बहुत दूर $\cdot .$. ...... हीरा वल्लभ तिवाड़ी "उन्मत्त" बी० ए० द्वि० व०

## कला का मूल्य

कैसी है यह् दुनिया ? कमी रंगीन कमी ग़मगीन ! कभी कितनी ग़लत कभी कितनी सही। पर, यह्ट दुरंगी दुनिया किसी तरह् चैन भी तो नहीं लेने देती। माना, कि मैं बद़सूरत हूँ लेकिन इससे दुनियां को क्या ? काश ! मैं भी सुन्द्र होता ! ऊँह ! ध्रगर च्राज सभी सुन्दर

होने लगे तो सौन्दुर्य का मान ही कौन करेगा कोई बांत नहीं। केवल इसलिए कि मैं बद़सूरत हूँ। न्रपने को अभागा क्यों मान लूँ ? नही नहीं मैं श्रभागा नहीं हूँ ! मुभमें शक्ति हैएक दैवी शक्ति जो कदाचित् किसी विरले को ही प्राप हो सकती है ! मुमे ईश्वर ने कला•्रेमी

बनाया है। मैं कलाकार हूँ ! क्यां न कलानिर्माएया में ही लीन हो जाऊँ ? क्यों न संसार को दिला दूँ कि एक निर्धन भी 'महान' बन सकता है ? पर ${ }^{\circ}$ पर, मेरे पास कलाकार बनने के साधन कहाँ हें ? ईश्वर ने सभे बद़ूरूती के साथ-साथ निर्धनता भी तो बस्शी है ! तो क्या निर्ध्रनता के कारसा महान् कलाकार बनने की मेरी घ्याकांत्ता खव्न बन कर ही रह जाएगी ?

नहीं, नहीं मुभे महान् कलाकार बनना होगा! मुभे कला के लिए कठिन साधना करनी होगी ! पर $\cdots$ पर क्या मैं निर्धनता से छुटकारा पा लूँगा? मुभे क्या करना चाहिए ? अ्रपनी कला को बेचना होगाकलाकार बनने के लिए! तो क्या मैं कला को वाज़ार में बेच दूँ ? अ्रपनी कला को, जिसे मैने श्रब तक संजोकर रक्खा था ? ञ्रपने सर्वर्व को, जो सुख-दुख में मेरा-केवल मेरा साथी था ? नहीं $\cdots$ नहीं, मैं यह् नहीं होने दूँगा ! मैं कला नहीं बेच सकता-किसी भी मूल्य पर नहीं ! मैं कला को संजोकर रक्खूँगा ! लेकिन, मेरी रोटी की समस्या का हल कैसे होगा? इसके बिना मैं कला-निर्माएा कैसे कर

सकता हूँ ? तो. श्राखिर मैं चाहंता क्या हूँ ? यश? नहीं, केवल यश पाकर मैं क्या करूँगा ? तो क्या धन ? हाँ, शायद् धन। धन-जिसके लिए संसार पागल़ है ! जिसके लिए मुभे श्रपनी कला को बेचना होगा ! श्रोह ! तो क्या मैं सचमुच कला को बेचने जा रहा हूँ ? बेच सकूँगा ? मुभे कला को ही धनोपार्जन का एकमात्र साधन बनाना होगा !

तब $\cdot \cdots$ त्तब, मेरी कला का मूल्य क्या हुग्रा ? रोटी के चन्द टुकड़े ? हा ! हा !! हा !!! श्राज मैं कला को बाजार में बेच दूँगा-केवल रोटी के चन्द् टुकड़ों के लिए ! सभी बेचते हैं, तो मैं हीं क्यों कला का महान् पुजारी बनने का खांग रचूँ ? कला ! मुभें त्नमा कर दो! मैं विवश हूँ! शायद इसके अ्रतिरिक्त श्रौर कोई चारा ही नहीं ! कला ! ग्राज रोटी के चन्द् टुकड़ों के लिएमैं तुम्में बेचने जा रहा हूँ। कला !-प्रौर कला हैँस रही थी उस च्रभागे कलाकार पर!
—कुमारी विमला रावत,
रो० नं० $=$
बी. ए. प्रथम वर्ष

## यह दिव्नी है

अ्राज प्रात:काल ग्राँख ख़लते ही कानों .में यह् अ्रावाज़ पड़ी " यह दि.ल्ली है " बोलने वाले पर. बड़ा कोध अ्राया कि क्या हमें मूर्व समभ रखा है जो हम यह भी नहीं जानते कि 'यह् दिल्ली है'। हम कुछ जली फटी सुनाने

जा ही रहे थे कि यह् शब्द् कानों में पड़े, 'हम भ्राकाश वाशी दिल्ली से बोल रहे हैं '।

यह जानने के लिये कि सुबह-सुबह यह अ्याकाश वाएी कहाँ से हुई ज्योंही दुग्ध धवल श्राकाश की श्रोर सिर उठाया, त्योंही इन

शब्दों ने कानों से टकरा कर हमारा ध्यान मंग किगा, 'न्र्习 न्राप शास्त्रीय संगीत के fरकार्ड सुनिए' धत् तेरे की, यह रेडियो महाशय थे जो इस समय गुस्ताखी फरमा रहे थे। खैर हम सब बातों को छोड़ 'यह दिल्ली है' इसी एक वाक्य पर विचार करने लगे।

कितना सार-गर्भित वाक्य है यह् कि 'यह् दिल्ली है। दिन चढ़ते ही ग्रापको चेतावनी दे दी गई 'यह् दिल्ली है,' ञ्रतः चांद़नी चौंक या क्नाट प्लैस कहीं भी घूमते हुए यह कदापि न भूलिये 'यह दिल्ली है,' क्योंकि ज्योंही ग्राप च्रपने गबाडीन के नये कोट की जेब में बड़ी ग्रदा से हाथ डालकर किसी युवती की नजर में बिगड़े रईस बनने का ॠ्रभिनय करेंगे श्रौर उसका बिल चुकाने के लिए श्रपनी कटी जेब से बटुवा निकालना चाहेंगे त्योंही श्राप की शेखी-बटुवे को न पाकर गायब हो जायेगी, चेह्रा उतर जायेगा त्रौर त्राँखों के श्रागे श्रन्धेरा छा जायेगा।

अ्राप के पैरों तले जमीन खिसकती सालूम होगी, श्रासमान उड़ता ः्रौर होटल की दीवारें श्रटृहास करती सुनाई देंगी श्रापकी यह् युवती उठकर श्रपना बिल चुकाती हुई घर की राह लेगीं और्रैर जाते समय भी श्रापके घावों पर नमक छिड़कने का यह सुनहरी ت्रवसर हाथ से न खोने देगी 'बस देख ली च्रापकी रईसी मैं पहले

ही जानती थी इन तिलों में तेल नहीं।' ग्राप अ्रभी इस पर विचार मी न कर पायेंगे कि होटल वाले श्रापको घेर लेंगे च्र्रौर श्राप पर विष बाक्यों की वर्षा होने लंगेगी।
'जेब में धेला नहीं चले ग्राते हैं होटलों में,' 'कषड़े तो केखो कैसा रईस लगता है,'
'ग्रजी साह्ब ऐसे लोग ही जेब काटते हैं, त्रादि ग्रादि, घौर इसके साथ-साथ ही च्रापकी बिना उस्तरे त्कौर क्रिया भी हो जायेगी। माना ग्राप भी ᄃूरे ढीठ निकले ॠर्रौर इसको घूल समभ भाड़ते हुये चल दिये तो फिर प्रत्येक राहगीर की मूक वायी ज्राप से सहानुभूति पूर्ए। इवर में कह रही है 'यह दिल्ली है।'
'यह दिल्ली है,' इस वाक्य में एक गृढ़ रहस्य निघ्दित है वह् यह्ह कि ॠ्राप कोई च्रपराध कर डालिये, यह् वाक्य कवच की तरह ग्रापकी रत्का करेगा। मान लीजिए, श्रापने यह जताने के लिए कि 'न्रभी मैं जवान हूँ,' किसी लड़की को छेड़ा। वह कहेगी 'Non Sense' शर्म नहीं च्याई, त्रौर श्राप यदि यह कहते हुए कि 'यह दिल्ली है' श्रैर च्रकड़ते हुये चलेंग, तो च्राप सैंडिल खाने से बच जायेंगे श्रैर प्रत्येक राहगीर को यह जाहिर हो जायेगा कि यह् ग्रापका पैतृक यानी खानदानी पेशा है।

चन्द्रप्रकाश भाटिखा बी० एस० सी० प्रथम वर्ष रौल नं शः .

## में

मैं भग्नपोत का तख्ता, युग युगान्तर से। लहरों के थपेड़े खाता, बहाता जाता हूँ॥ शरीर मेरा जीर्या शीर्या है, ना जाने कन। किनारा पाता हूँ या, श्रसीम तल में समाता हूँ।।

> मैं बन का फूल हूँ जिस में। रूप गंध का नाम नहीं है ॥ ना जाने कब हवा का मोंका तोड़ डाले। श्रनिहारी पंखड़िया मेरी बिखेर डाले॥

जिस धरा से मेरा सृजन हुग्रा था कभी। उसी में ग्रनजाने में, ग्रात्मसात मैं कर लूंगा।। मैं समभ ना पाऊँ, मेरे सृजन विस्टृजन में। विधि का कौन रहस्य उसमें ब्रुपा होगा।
मैं जो समाधि हूँ, जजस पर।
दीपक कभी एक जला नहीं है ॥
वो पाषाएा प्रतिमा हूँ जिस पर।
फूल कभी एक चढ़ा नहीं है है

उड़ा मैं था उस चन्द्रूर्मा को छोड़। इस प्रखर दिण्य अ्रंशुमालीं की श्रोर।।
तेज़्र ने घायल किये डैने मेरे।
बिखर गये श्रो टूट गये, पंख मेरे।
ना जी पाता हूँ ना मर पाता हूँ। बूंदद प्यार की एक पा जाने को। प्राएा संभाले भ्राश लगायें श्र्भम्बर से। चंचु श्रपनी पसार के बैठा है।।

कमलेश कुमार कपूर
प्री-मेडीकल, द्वितीय वर्ष

## पंच-चटी में भारतीय संक्कृति

धर्म, साहित्य, कला, दार्शनिक विचार धारा श्रादि के समूह का नाम ही संस्छृंत है। किसी देश के निवासियों के रहनन-सहन विचारधारा में संख्कृति के सूचक चिह्न होते है। भारतीय संख्छृति का ज्ञान प्राम करंने के लिए यहाँ की उपरोक्र सभी चीज़ों का प्रध्ययन करना श्रनिवार्य है अौर यहाँ पर यह देखना है कि इन सब चीज़ों का समावेश मैथिलीशरा .गुम द्वारा रचित ‘‘ंचदटी’ में कहाँ तक है। त्याग भारतीय संस्कृति का मुख्य श्रद्न रहा है। पर कैसा त्याग ? श्रपने कतेव्य के हेतु श्रौर श्रपने वचन की रच्ता के निमित्त भारतवासियों ने ऐसे-ऐसे ब्याग किये हैं जिनको देखकर श्याश्चर्यचकित होना पड़ता है। सत्यवादी हरिश्चन्द्र ने सत्य के ालए अ्रपने राज्य का, अ्रपनी पत्नी व अ्रपने पुत्र का त्याग करने में संकोच नहीं किया। यही त्याग-भावना हमें पंचवटी में भी मिलती है। यहाँ पर लद्दमएा के त्याग की महिमा गाई गई है। श्री रामचन्द्र जी को तो पिता की अ्राज्ञा से वनवास मिला श्रौर सीता जी राम की जीवन-संगिनी होने के नाते वन को चल पड़ीं। परन्नु लद्ममएा जी ने केवल अ्रपने बड़े भाई राम के लिएन केवल राज्यभोग को तिलाझ्ञल़ी दी श्रपितु अ्रपनी नवविवाहिता पत्नी उर्मिला को भी त्यागने में संकोच नहीं किया।

भारतीयों का श्रपने श्राराध्यदेव के प्रति एक निष्ठ होना अ्रौर उसके श्रतिरिक्त श्रन्य सबको गौसा समभना भी उनकी महानता का प्रतीक रहा है। पंचवटी में भी लद्ममा

की राम के प्रति वैद्याव भावना का सुन्दर उल्लेख है। एक स्थान पर जब सीता जी लद्मया को त्यागी कह देती हैं तो उस समय लद्रमया जी के उदूगार को दे़ियेये:-
उत्तर मिला कि ग्रार्ये बरबस, बना न दो मुभको त्यागी । श्रार्र्य चरा सेवा में समभो, सुभको भी श्रपना भागी।।
भारतीयों की कर्तर्च-परायाए होते हुये भी उनमें मानवी कोमलता का लोप न होना श्रौर उत्तापवासना के समय में भी अ्रपने संयम को संतुलित रखना अ्रादि भारतीय संरकृति के गौरवमयय अ्यन्ज रहे हैं। इन सब का दिग्दर्शन गुम जी की पंच-वटी में सुन्द्र रूप से मिलता है। पंचवटी के लद्मया जी कर्त्र्यपरायया श्रवश्य हैं किन्तु उनके ह्वदय में मानवी कोमलता का स्रोत सूखा नहीं हैं। वे राम की पर्खक्कुटी के सम्मुख भयावनी रांभ्र में पहरा देते हुए भी बेचारी उर्मिंला को मूल नहीं जाते। देखिये-
‘वेचारी उर्मिला हमारे लिए ठ्यर्थ रोती होगी "क्या जाने वह बन में हम सब होंगे इतने सुखी?" गुम जी ने पंच-वटी में शूर्पसखा को ऐसे ही समय में उपस्थित किया है जबकि लद्वमया जी को श्रधिक से श्रधिक प्रलोभन हो सकता। एकान्त पाप का जनक है। परन्नु रात के ऐसे एकान्त समय में भी शूर्वसाखा जैसी अ्रन्यन्त सुन्द्री को श्रपने सम्फुख पाकर धीर-व्रती लद्ममाता जी महात्मा शुकदेव की भाँति विर्चलत नहीं होते। उनकी ऐसी

महृत्ता न केवल उनको ही उतकृष्टता प्रदान करती है अ्रपितु भारतीय संस्कृति को भी प्रज्ज्वलित कर देती है। लद्र्मया जी के हृद्य में मानवी कोमलता थी किन्तु दुर्बलता नहीं।

भारतीयों का सबके साथ सम ठ्यवहार करना, पुरुष और नारी को समानाधिकार देना यद्यपि उनके कार्यन्नेत्र भिन्न-भिन्न और इन सब से बढ़कर पशुरूर्ग के साथ भी सहानुभूति व सदूभाबना रखना, ये सब भारतीय संस्टृति के उज्ज्वल अ्यन रहे हैं। इन सबका प्रादुर्भाव पंच-वटी में मिलता है। पंचवटी में यह् अ्राद़र्श निम्नलिखित पंक्तियों में प्रक्कुटित हुग्रा है।

मैं मनुष्यता को सुरत्व की, जननी भी कह सकता हूँ।
किन्तु पतित को पशु कहना भी, कभी नही सह सहता हूँ।।
कितना महान्, कितना उच ग्रादर्श है भारतीयों की पौंस व खावलम्बन की भावना और कष्टमय जीवन में भी सुख का श्रनुमव करना श्रादि भारतीयों की उचता के प्रतीक रहे हैं। इन सबका स्थान भी पंचवटी में सुरत्षित है। एक स्थान पर लद्ममएा जी अ्रपने को पुरुषार्थवादी कहते हैं। उस पर सीता जी एक मीठी चुटकी लेती हैं-

रहो, रहो, पुरुार्थ यही है,

## पत्नी तक न साथ लाये ।

यह हाल्य प्रमारित करता है कि राम, सीता, लद्मया राज्य से निर्वासित होने के कारा दु:ली न थे। इसके साथ-साथ नारी अ्यादर्श अ्रौर प्रकृति-रमसीयता जो भारत को महान, उज्ज्वल व गौरवशाली बनाने के मुंख्य श्र्न रहे हैं इन सबका दिगद्र्शन भी पंचबटी में सुन्दर रूपेया किया गया है। प्रकृति का इस राज परिवार के साथ पूरा साहचर्य्य दिखाते हुए पंचवटी में गुम जी ने बड़े सुन्दर प्रक्रति चित्र उपस्थित किए हैं। अमल धवल चांद़्नी में पंचवटी की भांकी देखिए:-

चारु चन्द्र की चंचल किरयों, खेल रही हैं जज़्न-थल में।
रवच्छ चाँदनी खिली हुई है, श्रवनि श्रैर श्रम्बर तल में।।
निष्कर्ष रूप में यह कहा जा सकता है कि भारतीय संख्क त के विविध सूत्र पंचवटी में यत्र-तत्र बिखरे हुए हैं। उनका संगुम्फन कवि ने बड़ी कुशलता के साथ किया है औौर राम, जानकी एवं लद्मसा के चरित्र के अ्रधार पर भारतीय संस्हृति के मूल खवर त्याग, बलिदान पौरष, खावलग्बन, संयम, नारी श्रादर्श, प्रकृति चित्रा ध्रादि को चित्रित किया गया है।

## राजेन्द्र कुमार मरवाह बी० ए० प्रथम वर्ष





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II共 HIt!






 trepzev

## 'सर' का दैन्य भाब

सूरदास ने भागवत् में वर्सित सम्पूर्णा कृष्या चरित्र को गाते हुए भी ग्रधिक तन्म-यता-श्रज वल्लम, गोपीनाथ, गोपाल कुष्डा की लीला में ही दिखाई; द्वारकाधीश, रक्मिएी-रमया कृष्या के वैभव के प्रति उनके मन में सदैव विरक्ति-जैसा भाव रहा। उन्होंने नन्द् नन्दृन गोपाल के प्रति तीन भाव प्रकट किए हैं:-वास्सल्य, सख्य और माधुर्य। किन्तु इन भावों की पृष्ठ भूमि में श्री कृष्या के अ्यलौकिक माहात्म्य का ज्ञान एक ग्रोर दी़ीनता और दूसरी श्रोर विस्मय की निरन्तर ठ्यंजना करता है। इस प्रकार सूरदास- के भाव-जगत् के श्रन्तर्गत दैन्य, विसमय, वाह्सल्य, सख्य श्रौर माधुर्य भावों का प्रमुख स्थान है। श्री कृष्या की रूप-राशि के अ्रालम्बन से पूर्व उन्होंने मिध्यावाद, मायावाद तथा वैराज्यवाद् से श्राकांत होकर भगवान के सम्मुख विनय के पद़ लिखे थे।

देन्य भाव के श्रन्तर्गत भक्त श्रपनी लघुता और श्रवलम्बनहीनता तथा श्रपने श्राराध्य देव की महानता का प्रदर्शान करता है। सूरदास कवि बाद में थे तथा भक्त पहले। इसी काराए उनके भाव-जगत् में दन्य भाव का विशेष महत्व है । चाहे यशोदा या नन्द, गोपाल सखा हों या साधाराए शजवासी तथा बल्लभी गोपियां हों या राधा सभी के हृदय में एक ही करुसा धारा बहती है जो सूरदास के कातर ह्वदय की दीन विनय है।

इसके श्रतिरिक्त उनके विनय के पदों में भी ऐसे पद़ मिलते हैं जो भक्ति भावना

तथा काठ्य-समीत्का की हृषिट से देन्य भाव के श्रन्तर्गत श्रा सकते हैं।
उद़ाहराशात:-
जो हम भले बुरे तौ तेरे, तुमहि हमारी लाज बड़ाई, विनती सुनि प्रभु मेरें। सब तजि तुम शररागत श्रायो, हढ़ करि चराा गहे रे। \% \% \# ‘सूरदास’ प्रभु, तुन्हरी कृपा ते, पाये सुख जु घनेरे।
वात्सल्य में दैन्ग्य
जिस समय भी कृष्या कूर के साथ मथुरा जाने ल्ञगते हैं तो यशोधा का हृद्य वियोग के दा₹ सा दुख की \#्राशंका करके कांप उठता है। वह बार बार श्री कृष्या को देख लेना चाहती है। उस समय वह पुकार कर कह उठती हैं : -

मोहन नैकु वदृन-तन हेरी।
राखौ मोहि नात जननि को,
मदन गोपाल लाल मुख फेरो।

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गए न प्रान सूर ता श्रवसर, नंद् जतन करि रहे घनेरे।
मथुरा जाकर जब नंद् श्रीक्रृष्या को गोक्रुल वापिस चलने के लिए कहते हैं तो श्री कृष्या उनके साथ जाने को उद्यत नहीं हैं। वे नंद को कहते हैं कि अ्रापने मेरे पर बड़ी कृज्ञता की, ग्रापने मेरा पालन पोषएा करके मुभे

कंस का नाश करने योग्य बनाया, ग्राप सुख पूवंक वहां रहें मैं तो यहीं रहूँगा। इस सयय नंद की जो दशा हुई वह् सूऱदास के शबदों में निम्नलिखित है :-

भएंबलहीन खीन तन कम्पित, ज्यौं बयारि बस पात।
धक धकात हिम बहुरि उठि,
चले नंदु पछतात।
जब श्री कृष्या यथुरा रह्ने लगते हैं तों घृन्दावन के निवासियों की दशा च्रति शोचनीय हो जाती है। यशोदा कहति है कि श्री कृष्ब के जाने के पश्चात् गोकुल में राद्कसों द्वारा बड़े बड़े उतपात् मचाए जाते हैं, श्री कृष्ञा लौट च्रावें ऋ्रौर उनका संहार करें, गोकुल में फिर शांति तथा श्रानन्द् का ₹वराज्य हो जाए। प्रातः जब वह्ह दही-मक्खन करती है तो उन्हें श्री कृष्या की समृति ञ्या जाती है उस समय यह कहती है:-

खान पान परिधान राज सुख,
सो कोऊ कोटि लड़ावै।
यद्यपि सूर मेरा बाल कन्हैया,
माखन ही सचु पावै।
यशोदा के ये भाव एक भक्त के ग्रपने श्राराध्य देव के प्रति दैन्य एवं विश्वास पूर्गा भावों से भिन्न नहीं। जब ऊधौ गोकुल में ज्राते हैं तो यशोधा उनसे कहती है:-

ऊधो हम ऐसो नहिं जानि।
सुत के हेत मरम नहिं पायो,
प्रगटे सारंगपानि।।
माधुर्य तथा सखा में दैन्य
भी कृष्डा के चले जाने के पश्चात् गोपियों तथा राधा की जो दूशा हुई वह तो च्रौंर भी करुगाजनक तथा मार्मिक है। प्रकृति के सब

भ्रालम्बन जो साधारातः मनुषय को सुख प्रदान करते हैं गोपियों तथा राधा के लिए विरह-जन्य दुख को श्रत्यधिक तीत्र करने में सहायक सिद्ध होते हें। उदधो से गोपियां कहती हैं।

नाथ श्रनाथिन की सुधि लीजै।
गोपी, ग्वाल, गाई गो सुत सब, दीन मलिन दिन ही दिन छ्छीजै।

तथा
उधौौ इतनी कहियो जाय।
ग्रति कृसगात भई यह्,
तुम बिनु परम दुखारी गाय ।

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मानहु ‘सूर' काढ़ि डारि हैं,
वारि मध्य ते मीन।
जब गोपियों, गायों, गोसुतो तथा ज्रजवासियों की ऐसी कर्या जनक स्थिति है तो राधा की क्या गति होगी। देखिए:-

श्र्रात मलीन वृष भानु कुमारी, हरि संदेश सुनि सद्टश मृतक भई, इक विरह्डिए दूजे श्रलि जारीं।
ऊपर दिए गए विवेचन से ₹पष्ट है कि दैन्य भाव सूरदास के मानस का रवामी भाव है जो हमें उनके दूसरे भावों के न्रन्तर्गत हृष्टिगत होता है। यहै दैन्य उनके उस दैन्य से भिन्न नहीं है जो उनहोंने विनय के पदों में प्रकट किया । श्रन्तर केवल इतना है कि उस समय वे इतनी ₹पष्टता स श्रपने भावों को प्रकट नहीं कर सकते थे। किन्तु विभिन्न भावों में च्रधिक सामीप्य के काराए उनके दैन्य भाव में ग्रत्यधिक सौंदर्य का समावेश हो गया है।

## श्टेग भేत्ञाघी द्विएव

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## 3320


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4．मेठे उाप्टी
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## भेछीटెठीभக:$\star$



 भ.षघ
















 हिड पूमर ठ











 दप चतुवे उणना लैहगो।

（दिटिभrवघी मीपי्टव）

## 







भने ले Эै लुख एुरा सी मत्ञरी，



भमां नुण्र माप्यती उसी डे पठी चै，



 भुमवठ वे ड्रिं देษ，



## § घెমম্ম





 फ्रट वे．मापदे म昂 हा उघ परह मिभा।


＂仅Ј え＂？＂





 पचिली डे भीउम घेగउी ने। ड्रमीं बइ वनेठो।

चित लंप्यहे गापे，मैं घिठग सी भठाती दूँच नलसी वगी । हिम


 ป．． $\qquad$ ．गपे छैठुां ताल शी घटिभा． $\qquad$ ．गपे धेग विषे गగ． $\qquad$ ．Jपे ग్ర वट भिகांगो－

[^0]
## भमत








以ษi えेगां दूँच देษटा घ







$-4-$

## मेठे ठाप्टी



एलु ड़ रे निरा रमग्टी


 घैठा ड़ु ठॉसी डे गोठाइ दृपांटा।

ताठीघ हैम देले रनटा रमम्टी, म्रत मेवे उाघी ふ़ मूत मेते उाधी। ने डेठे लषी घेగ रम्नट हिठігा,
 दिए रेठ亏े यम्मे टी उेठी चउठृृी, मुर भेठे उप्घी క్ర मुर मेठे उाप्टी ।
 हैठ צ्षल्ली शृठाइ रे मिभिए लंभांटा ।

उेवीभां दिठ पैंटां रे छिग्टी रमग्टी, मूर मेठे उाषी $\frac{\underline{0}}{3}$ घूर मेठे उापी।


-

## :—भेठ नीटत-:





 वठटा मी।













 रा मिभम्य कठी गुरा ।















（रेस चंट घी．घे．पडिस्ञ मיझ्ड）

##  <br> $\because$ मिदे $\because$





 उठीभां उर दी देध रे 甘ा लसीभां ।
 डेठी घां ₹ेप्री fिमदद छुठ हत्रीव भठरा ।
 समठ ढठी री ावोघां ₹े ठएल हीग । गोगाइ हिग्रां ही दिध मान उलसहा पें，
 विभभउ गाठीघां ती द्वाल क्रु भी० घटरा，

डेगी बां रेषी विमदु 甘ेन दत्ञीव भवश्ग।
 पठ ल्ले दाले दी घृटे क్ర प्र पट नांरा। हैट छिउटी दी पांदृी हैट दीगण， रंम मादां ग़रारा भांची थीइ हीवए।

亏ेวी घं रेष्षी विमदद्र घेन हतीव भठरा। （मटగ मेउत ఖमझ घी．घे．पठिला मएल）

## विमнउ

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```
दिरे पिउा रे प्रз तें चे उाद्दें,
थठ विमभउ तЈी दिरे लिधी Јही।
```



```
हुजे fिठ Өिउ ऐंकठी ठधी Јची।
    भैतर घिरे Јी Јॅघ सी घटी उाद्दें,
    थन विमभउ ऊठीं सिच घली Јेषी।
    पिर घुछे हे रीत डे लटवटी पे,
```



```
रंटे घिवे गी म्रुण हे घटे उादेंदें,
थठ विमभउ रठीं दिरे घटी Јघी।
दिब प्रमठे टे वंठ टिच fupा लटरे,
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    .ढटट घिच गी Јॅष सी घटी ठार्दें,
    थठ विमभउ तठी दिर घटी Јैस्स।
    टिर भूरवां दिॅच पषी नाएे प्रेती,
    ह्=नी वृप चे ठाल लटरम्पी Эैची।
उेठी विमभउ ₹ घलिडणन नाएदां,
उेठी मभश सी ममश ठा विमे थाप्टी।
₹ष्ष हिर त्ठे ही fumए चंदहा घी,
```



## में गाहग्ही





 मी 1 में मापटी माहीवल डेठi ठษ रे भाद्धा, उi छिठ щठ-







 री छीत्ञ पे ?

 रे री उघ भाटेगा ? रही fितरमटेरम डे वली मेलटेरम सा ₹ठाइ पाही ठษटी नै।

 भान्टभी पिर पिर గ్ర क्रट नाटे, उं भमीं निडे वि ऊठीं ?







 मदॅठग घट नार्दे ।




(मा. भिस. बभाठ)

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## Editorial

## THE MODERN MAN

Evolution has helped man to reach a high stage of perfection. Man who in pre-historic times was merely a savage-very much like an animal, has today achieved almost everything that he has tried to achieve. But the fact remains that he is yet never quite satisfied. Some residue of frustration or distortion always remains in him. Life to the modern man has lost its charm. He is indifferent to the divine gifts Nature has so lovingly bestowed upon him.

The modern man is an enigma, both to us, as well as to himself-he has not yet fully discovered himself-; he leads more or less a mechanical life. As, T.S. Eliot says in 'The Hollow Men', :
"Shape without form, shade without colour,

Paralysed force, gesture without motion."

The activities of modern man, even when they are prompted by common impulse, are like the flurry and scamper of rats in a cellar. They run about helter-skelter in this process in aimless panicky movements.

The modern man is lucky to have been born in this age. For, what was
man centuries ago ? Infact, the modern man has a sound base of the ancient heritage. He has the wisdom of the ages to his lot. Why, then, has he cut himself off, almost completely, from the ancient tradition and faith ? Possibly, he thinks that if he today were to follow the ancient traditions, he would be one lost in a million. Notwithstanding the treasures that the ancient heritage extends, he lacks a bright future.

Science with the help of which he has rocketted the 'Satellite' into space is always at his service He has provided himself against famine, pestilence and floods. At most times, Nature is no longer formidable-she has been subdued! But, the very arts and sciences, which the modern man has used to conquer Nature have turned on its creator and are now conquering him. His creation glitters, he is admired in the world ;- and at the same time envied! Nuclear warfare has cast its ghastly shadow on him, and, under it he trembles with fear. For, he knows destruction is inevitable. Youth, morality and beauty are all crushed under his latest diabolical exertion. Life loses its very essence. When beauty and good-ness-the cherished gifts-are destroyed, where then is to be found a good healthy existence? This can
easily be provided by the modern man. He can live a useful existence both for himself, as well as for his community. Man today has nearly all the comforts of life, but he is like a well-manned boat, with a good cargo and every facility, but no rudder! He drifts midstream, but cannot reach his destination.

A study of history would give us a solution. The race of man has stumbled over wars-endless wars! each time emerging out better and a victorious being. It gives to us the remote hope of the birth of a 'new man', the new man whom science threatens to destroy. 'Love of peace and hatred of war' alone is a cure. Were he to discard hatred, a true picture of
humanity would be revealed. But, man now is mad with pride,-which would not allow him to stoop! The modern man literally wrestles with himself, and works himself up to a high pitch of frenzy. He is poised on the crest of a wave that might break either way.

Were he to look to the nobler side of things, he would find peace of mind ; frustration would disappear. Hope would return, and with Hope would return Faith. We would find the trend of a 'balanced mind' in this direction, but unfortunately such persons are rare.

## PRINCIPAL'S ADDRESS*

Mr. Speaker and Members of the Parliament of Deshbandhu College :

I have great pleasure in congratulating you all on your election to the Parliament of Deshbandhu College and I wish this august body a career of successful service. I have no doubt that the one ideal before each one of you, irrespective of your individual views on the many problems on which you will deliberate and legislate, will be the well-being of the common man and woman, and not one of you will
ever depart from the path leading to that noble objective. In this endeavour every one of you, to whatever party you may belong and whatever the ideology of that party, you will, I am sure, receive the fullest cooperation of my Government which has the good fortune of having at its head a man of the distinction of Shri Hira Ballabh Tiwari, as Prime Minister, supported by a Cabinet, many members of which can legitimately boast of a commendable record of public service to their credit.

I shall briefly touch upon some important aspects of the administration of your young college. It is, by now, well known in all the colleges comprising the Commonwealth of the Delhi University that the foreign policy of my Government is firmly founded on the principles of perfect sportsmanship and peaceful co-existence which are articles of faith with us. That explains the avoidance by my Government of all controversial alignments.

My Government believes that controversial alignments and alliances invariably lead to the creation of an atmosphere of mistrust and suspicion, whereas what University life must always stand for is the promotion of mutual understanding and good will. We are greatly handicaped in playing our part in University life because of geographical position. All the same we have been taking and shall continue to take active interest in the consideration of all problems that make for the consolidation of good will and understanding among men and women of the University.

The main task of my Government, therefore, will be to establish the most friendly relations with all the other colleges, within or without the campus, to the mutual advantage of all concerned. It would be the endeavour of my Government to maintain its foreign policy and develop it further on the principle of perfect sportsmanship. My Government would always be prepared to render all the assis-
tance it can, in lessening tension, if any, and promoting understanding and the cause of peace among all such members of the University as may desire our assistance.

It is a matter of gratification to me and my Government that the Parliament of Deshbandhu College is looked upon with respect and admiration because of its past achievements, not only by all the people of diverse political affiliations within our own college, but also by all the colleges comprising the Commonwealth of the University of Delhi.

The home policy of my Govern. ment is well known to you and can be easily assessed by every one in our College who has eyes to see and ears to hear. We are a secular college. We deem 'Religion' to be a purely private matter. Our home policy, therefore, is to encourage all secular activity in the College which has for its aim the attainment of a happier life, irrespective of any consideration of religion, caste, creed, colour, or sex. The ideal that my Government has set before itself is the service of the community and particularly the service of the backward sections of our community and their amelioration.

My Government is well aware of the many short-comings and weak spots in its general administration. Most of the short-comings, you will no doubt realize, are due to lack of sufficient finance. We are a baby College, less than six years old, and although
the progress made by it during this short period has, I believe, been watched with interest, we cannot get away from the fact that we still have a long way to go, to consolidate our position, ensure our future, and build up our reputation as a community which understands the great value of hard and regular work, personal and social discipline, good sense, tolerance, and restraint. Communities consist of men and women, but unless the individuals comprising a community understand their obligations, one to another, and are prepared to make sacrifices, one for the benefit of the other, and for the community as a whole, in all circumstances, the community that they form cannot be expected to grow into a healthy community. In fact, devoid of these qualities, it would not be deserving of being called a community at all.

My Government will, within its limited means and resources, be prepared to do all it can to secure to its people a full life, a life of contentment and joy and quiet and fruitful study. But it must be remembered that no Government can move a step without the active cooperation of the common man who has got to make up his mind to contribute of his best, intellectually, physically and morally, to the development of his community.

Members of Parliament! As Custodians of the rights and privileges
of your constituents, there are many problems which merit your attention; such as the provision and maintenance of playing fields, sanitation, transport, food, libraries, housing accommodation, and a number of other similar problems. I have little doubt that you will give your earnest attention to the consideration of finding satisfactory solutions to at least some of these problems during the current session. In due course of time, we should hope to be a self-sufficient and a thoroughly efficient commúnity well entrenched in a position, in spite of our geographical isolation, to vie with other colleges in intellectual, physical and cultural pursuits. Nothing, however, would be more important than the attainment of high moral standards which, in ordinary language, in the case of a community like ours, mean the inculcation, in the daily minute to minute life of its members, of a high sense of discipline, duty and responsibility. It is these qualities which the individual members of our College must cultivate, to enable it to hold its head high among the colleges of the University of Delhi. I am advised by my Government to assure Members of Parliament that Government will do everything possible by mutual consultation and advice, to attain this laudable object. I have no doubt that Members of Parliament will similarly extend their fullest cooperation to Members of Government.

I wish you all good luck.


The Staff


The Editorial Board

Inter-College Events


Debate for Deshbandhu Trophy


Extempore Speaking Contest in Hindi for Jodha Mal Kuthiala Trophy

## Sarojini Naidu

The Nightingale of India
(1879-1949)

Sarojini Naidu was born at Hyderabad, Deccan, in 1879 on 13th February in the reputed house of Dr. Aghorenath Chattopadhyaya and Srimati Varada Sundari. She was the eldest child. Her father came from an old Bengali Brahmin family famous for its love of Sanskrit and Philosophy. He went to Europe and took his Doctor of Science degree at the University of Bonn in Germany. He founded the Nizam's College at Hyderabad and spent his life in the service of education. Sarojini has given us intimate pictures of him in her poem : In salutation to the Spirit of $m y$ Father, and in a letter to Arthur Symons. She hails him as a devotee hails the deity :

## $O$ brave and tender sage !

O mystic jester, golden-hearted child ! Selfless, serene, untroubled, unbeguiled By trivial snares of grief and greed or rage ; O splendid dreamer in a dreamless age Whose deep alchemic vision reconciled Time's changing message with the undefiled Calm wisdom of thy Vedic Heritage !

Thy life was love and liberty thy law And truth thy pure imperishable goal......

His death took him to the 'Rapture of the Cosmic Soul.' This picture is completed in the letter to Symons. 'My ancestors for thousands of years have been lovers of the forest and mountain caves, great dreamers, great scholars, great ascetics. My father is a great dreamer.... He has wasted all his money on two great objects: to
help others, and on alchemy. He holds huge courts daily in his garden of all the learned men of all religionsRajahs and beggars and saints, and downright villains, all delightedly mixed up, and all treated as one. And then his alchemy. ......But this alchemy is, you know, only the material counterpart of a poet's craving for Beauty, the Eternal Beauty.' Sarojini's heritage through her father and his ancestors is the richest. To the Vcdic lore was added a personality, foreign educated, of a dreamer. She is proud of this unique combination. In her poems we can trace the results of these influences of heredity. Significantly she writes, 'The makers of gold and the makers of verse, they are the twin creators that sway the world's secret desire for mystery; and what in my father is the genius of curiosity-the very essence of all scientific genius-in me is the desire for Beauty.' As Symons remarks it was her desire for Beauty that made her a poet. In a more direct manner she inherited this gift from her mother who wrote verses in Bengali.

At a very early age she started learning English and at the age of eleven poetry came to her as leaves to trees although she gave no promise of being a poet in any way otber than her dreaminess. At the age of thirteen she wrote a long poem in the style of

Scott's The Lady of the Lake and a drama of about 2000 lines. Her health failed-as it did again and again even in later years-and her regular studies were interrupted. She made a virtue of necessity and read voraciously. She wrote a novel and a voluminous journal. She achieved the most remarkable feat of matriculating at the age of twelve. At the age of fifteen she fell passionately in love with Dr. Govindurajulu Naidu but the restriction of caste stood insurmountably in the way of their marriage. As a cure for this passion for breaking caste she was sent to England for higher studies in 1895. 'Love should know no restriction,' she wrote in her poem: An Indian Love Song. She lived to prove it.

She stayed abroad from 1895 to 1898 and visited Italy. She attracted the attention of the foreigners in more than one way. To Symons, for example, she was a mirror through which he saw the East. She was more advanced intellectually than any other girl of her age. Her emotions had been stirred already but at the bottom of her heart was something which Symons calls 'passionate tranquillity of mind.' He remarks : 'Her body was never without suffering, or her heart without conflict ; but neither the body's weakness nor the heart's violence could disturb that fixed contemplation, as of the Buddha on his Lotus-throne.' Sir Edmund Gosse corroborates Symons. He writes: 'When she first made her appearance in Lon-
don, she was a child of sixteen years, but as unlike the usual English maiden of that age as a lotus or cactus is unlike the lily of the valley. She was already marvellous in mental maturity, amazingly well read, and far beyond a western child in all her acquaintance with the world'. In addition to Symons and Gosse she must have known a number of other literary figures of the Nineties of the last century. We have no evidence, as we have in the case of Manmohan Ghosh, how far she was impressed in her outlook on life and art and in her methods by the Decadents of the Nineties. Nevertheless, it is not without significance that she lived in England during the period which, in the words of Holbrook Jackson in The Eighteen Nineties, was 'singularly rich in ideas, personal genius and social will". Novelty in art and ideas was the craze and bizarre and exotic courage was frequently noticed. Decadence was often a 'sane and healthy expression of a vitality that was no doubt destructive of ideas and conventions which had come to be regarded as permanent.' Sarojini had a 'chaos within' and accordingly must have smarted under the conventions of Indian life. Her enthusiasm for re-form-a novelty, then-got a fillip from her stay in England during these years of intellectual ferment. Her health broke down once again and for a change she was sent to Italy. She visited Italy druing May and no wonder that her heart blossomed forth into song at the sight of the Italian
skies ' imbrued with colour.' Her reactions at the time have been recorded by Symons. Her desire to be 'a wild free thing of the air like the birds, with a song in my heart' was fully satisfied. We must be thankful to her for this visit and the emotional experience for thereafter she cultivated the gift for landscape description. In a letter from Italy she wrote: 'This Italy is made of gold of dawn and daylight, the gold of the stars, and now dancing in weird enchanting rhythms through the magic month of May, the gold of fireflies in the perfumed darkness-the aerial gold. I long to catch the subtle music of their fairy dances and make a poem with a rhythm like the irregular wild flesh of their sudden movements.' Her readers fully appreciated her genuine efforts in her lyrics to captivate the rhythm and melodies that her soul tasted in Italy. The latent 'instinct for Beauty' of Nature came up to the surface. In later life whenever she was oppressed by cares and grief she turned to the haven of Nature's calm, joy and loveliness. Symons remarks that the Italian monks inspired her mind with the thoughts of Nirvana and she discussed if she should take to a life of self-abnegation. She had just to turn round and see the beebusy life. When one comes out again into the hot sunshine (beyond the monastery), and sees the eager hurrying faces of men and women in the street, dramatic faces over which the disturbing experiences of life have passed and left their symbols, one's
heart thrills up into one's throat. No, no, no, a thousand times no! how can one deliberately renounce this coloured, unquiet, fiery human life of the earth.' Sarojini had known the coloured life in Hyderabad and here was another coloured pageant of the West. Her interest in life's spectacle never flagged and, perhaps, to it she owed the wide range of sympathy for the commonest men and women of her folk-songs. She cast her lot : she chose to live life and not to renounce it. Joy or grief, failure or success, she would live every moment of life for the moment and for the thrill of it. In this respect she comes very near to-Rupert Brooke, the Great Lover. On return to India in 1888 she married Dr. Naidu and did in one stroke something that must have been applauded by the Decadents of the Eighteen Nineties. Italy and then her marriage were to release the fount of poetry in her soul.

Her visit to England had another practical effect. She had brought with herself her 'girlish verses' written in imitation of the English Romantic poets. Gosse did her a noble turn as he had done to Toru Dutt. 'The verse was technically skilful and correct, but there was nothing of the atmosphere and colour of the East.' This Gosse pointed out to her. Not only that, he also showed her the way to the golden threshold of India in English poetry. Symons writes: 'It was not pleasant to daunt the charming and precocious singer by so dis-
couraging a judgment; but I reflected on her youth and her enthusiasm, and I ventured to speak to her sincerely. I advised the consignment of all that she had written, in this falsely English vein, to the waste paper basket. I implored her to consider that from a young Indian of extreme sensibility, who had mastered not only the language but the prosody of the West, what we wished to receive was, not a rechauffe of Anglo-Saxon.sentiment in an Anglo-Saxon setting, but some revelation of the heart of India, some sincere penetrating analysis of native passion, of the principles of antique religion and of such mysterious intimations as stirred the soul of the East long before the West had begun to dream that it had a soul. Moreover, I entreated Sarojini to write no more about robins and skylarks, in a landscape of our Midland countries, with the village bells somewhere in the distance calling the parishioners to church, but to describe the flowers, the fruits, the trees, to set her poems firmly among the mountains, the gardens, the temples, to introduce to us the vivid populations of her own voluptuous and unfamiliar province; in other words, to be a genuine Indian poet of the Deccan, not a clever machine-made imitator of the English classics.' This sound advice was accepted by her as her genius understood the essential features of IndoAnglian poetry.

If Gosse showed her the path to literary eminence, the credit goes to

Symons for encouraging her to publish her new poems. The Golden Threshold, containing the poems of her youthful, happy, married days was published in 1905. She agreed for two reasons. She had wanted to be a poet-like Goethe or like Keatsand Symons said she had achieved an individual beauty of her own in these poems. To a Decadent these lyrics of the East were something new-as new as the Arabian Night's Entertainments. Turnbull in his introduction to Selected Poems of Sarojini Naidu throws light on this note of individual beauty of her first volume of verses. 'The individual beauty was something complex. We may illustrate it by the case of a famous verse translation, that of Omar Khayyam by Fitzgerald. This particular masterpiece is unique in English poetry, and owed its birth to the happy coincidence and harmony of original author, translator, and method. It resulted in a fresh individual beauty of a high degree. Somewhat similar was the case with Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. She had something fresh to say, something at any rate that was comparatively fresh to English poetry, and (what was equally important) she had a command of a technique of selection and arrangement, of language, and of metre which expressed the something fresh in poetic form.' One point which Turnbull misses is that Fitzgerald's work came on the tide of reaction to the over-spiritualistic trend of the Age of Victoria and ushered a new note of life in English poetry.

Similarly Sarojini's English verses were expected by Symons to take the Eighteen Nineties almost by storm. They would suit its craze for novelty, if nothing else.

Sarojini, however, felt hesitant for a different reason. She wrote to Symons: 'You know how high my ideal of Art is; and to me my poor casual little poems seem to be less than beautiful-I mean that final enduring beauty that I desire. .. I am not a poet really. I have the vision and the desire, but not the voice. If I could write just one poem full of beauty and the spirit of greatness, I should be exultantly silent for ever; but I sing just as the birds do, and my songs are as ephemeral.' Little did she know at the time that her self-analysis pointed out the chief quality that was to endear her work to her readers. Symons rightly remarked: 'It is for this bird-like quality of song, it seems to me, that they are to be valued. They hint, in a sort of delicately evasive way, at a rare temperament, the temperament of a woman of the East, finding expression through the Western language and under partly Western influences. They do not express the whole of that temperament ; but they express, I think, its essence ; and there is an Eastern magic in them. Sarojini said that she had two out of three essentials of a poet: the vision and the impulse but she was diffident about the third : the voice. Gosse was to recognize her perfect command over English and pro-
sody. What Sarojini meant was not so much the flow and abundance of words as their inevitability. With due deference to Sarojini's admiring critics, I must say that she does lack the inevitability of phrase and word which Shakespeare, Milton, Gray, Wordsworth, Shelley, Keats, Browning, Tennyson and varions others possessed. The bird-like quality of some of her songs has been compared with Shakespeare's songs in his comedies. The varied contents of the books and the under-current of deep reflection were added charms. Following the warm acclamation of her first volume of verses she published two more: The Bird of Time and The Broken Wing. The three volumes are at present available in one valume entitled The Sceptred Flute. It is regrettable that the famous introductions are not easily obtainable.

The third volume of her verses showed that she was changing over to politics. The germs were noticed in the poem: To India in The Golden Threshold. The change from lyrics of youth to lyrics of grown-up age was noticeable in The Bird of Time and in The Broken Wing. The latter opened with a national poem: The Gift of India. She was fully conscious of her country's traditions of liberty and sacrifice for it. She felt for her present condition. At Twilight in The Bird of Time is proof enough of that. She was a votary of the Mother and awakened her to the renaissance that had come up to her
threshold. She was to fight side by side with men. Her patriotic songs would serve as the rallying call. The poetess became a first rank politician and national leader; the lyrical ardour took on a new garb of melodious rhetoric which she showered on her listeners from the public platform. She aspired towards a united intercommunal India wherein would rule Peace and Serenity such as shine forth from the Buddha on the Lotus. She sought for herself the 'Rapture of love, Truth and Song' and she gave it to her readers and countrymen through her verses. She hoped her children would continue to serve the Motherland like herself: e.g. in The Night and At Dawn. Later events proved that her hopes were not belied.

What was her ideal of poetry? Of all her critics Mulk Raj Anand has taken up the subject. He relies mostly on her confidences to Symons and Gosse. She had told Gosse that she wanted to be a Goethe or a Keats for India. Gosse was apprehensive that this desire, like so many others, might not prove too great a strain for her heart. Perhaps, she did not fully realize what the two names implied. The richness, the vitality, the exuberance of her lyrics, their burning, palpitating rhythm passionately throbbing for loveliness, altogether different from Goethe's thoroughly intellectual poetry, may appear to approximate to Keats' early love of 'glory and loveliness'. Sarojini characterized her Keatsian lyrics in Alabaster and in Farewell.
'Oh! for a life of sensations,' cried Keats. Sarojini did lead a life of sensations : love, joy, beauty and pain excited her emotions to the same degree as they did Keats'. Such hedonism is reflected in her utterance: 'I have gone through so many yesterdays when I strove with death that I have realized to the full the wisdom of the sentence: Eat, drink and be merry, for to-morrow we die; and it is to me not merely a figure of speech but a literal fact.' Herein she ignored the deep-rooted pantheism of her inheritance. Beauty was not enough for her; she wanted 'enduring beauty' together with the 'spirit of greatness.' She did not care to define what constituted greatness in poetry. Perhaps, at heart she was aware of Matthew Arnold's definition : Poetry is a criticism of life; it deals with the question how to live. Mulk Raj Anand suggests an epithet for her poetic ideal : it is 'Omar Khyyamian Romanticism'. According to him the two extremes of Indian poetry: the surface loveliness and the inner mysticism are happily blended in the poetry of Omar Khyyam. 'Sarojini', he writes, 'who, like most of the Hindustani poets, is his true child, follows him implicitely. She is always painting lovely little miniatures in Omar's true Persian manner, creating a dream-world of fancy with endless microscopic strokes of the finest of fine brushes, occasionally rising to a conception of a divine, but mostly remaining a mere childlike romanticist. As miniature paintings then must her
poems be enjoyed. They reflect thought in terms of life-life, coloured and glorious. Seen from this point of riew, I think, her lyrics are innocent of a false accent or a false emphasis.' I would like to go further than this. Her songs should not be dismissed as something fragile. The intellectual element is a part of them. S. Sivaraman in his article in The Calcutta Review, Calcutta, entitled 'The Philosophy of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's Poetry', considered her thoughts under the following heads :-(a) Desire for a full life (The Soul's Prayer and Transience); (b) Love (To love, The Persian Love Song, A Love Song from the North and The Vision of Love); (c) Love of India and service of women (The Fairy Isle of Janjira ); (d) Unity (The Call of Evening Prayer, The Prayer of Islam and Kali the Morher) ; (e) Nature and Spring (Songs of the Springtime and The Flowering year); (f) Eternity (In Salutation to the Eternal Peace and the Temple). If we could include (g) Pain, (h) Death and (i) Mysticism, this list would be complete. On all these subjects she had definite views. It is a different matter that there is nothing new about her ideas or that they did not fit into a system of thought. As a woman she yearned for Beauty of life and Love was the means to that end. Love she raised to the status of Love Omniscient and Transcendent. Love in her verses is warm and glowing like amber but it is free from sensualism of the Vaishnaivite school of Indian poetry. Her images are helpful in conveying her feelings very
appropriately. We feel the hilarity of spring's joy, love's ecstasy, poignancy of separation of lovers, hush of worship and meditation and peace of ultimate unification. She has not many thoughts to tell; she has felt the various truths of life and conveys them through feeling-and emotionpictures. No doubt, she would have had a far greater success if she had written in her native tongue. In that case, as P. N. Bose remarks, her poetry could not have a function, namely to interpret India's life, emotions and ideals to the West. 'To sum up, from Love's loveliness she was tossed to the grim loveliness of Pain' She sought refuge in Beauty and ended in the service of humanity. 'From ephemeral to eternity'- this was her development. Do we not see a close resemblance to Keats? Her poems, whether objective or subjective, are like a running commentary upon her life as it passed through kaleidoscopic changes at a whirlwind speed.

Turnbull has analysed at a considerable length and with sympathy her poetic methods. She tries a variety of methods of expression to suit the variety of her feelings and emotions. The wonder is that the subject and manner always go hand in hand. Love and Death, Caprice and The Soul's Prayer are direct expressions of her own personal feelings. These feelings are of a universal nature, hence they appeal to us. Her folk-songs follow the dramatic method of a monologue, dialogue and even a chorus. She is at
her best in descriptions: Indian Dancers and Night-fall in the city of Hyderabad. These are pure descriptions unmixed with her comments and sentiments. The Indian Gipsy and June Sunset are coloured by her sympathy for the poor. In poems like The Royal Tombs of Golconda and To a Buddha the descriptions serve only as pegs to hang her reflections on. Time is a tyrant but as long as the strong fort stands on the rocks and the flowers bloom over the graves of the queens of Golconda their names shall live. Their names are those of heroes and will not die. The Buddha on the Lotus is the mystic symbol of Peace which comes of meditation by a quiet and easeful heart. These reflections are appropriate to the occasion and do not intrude as do the lengthy and involved arguments in reflective poetry. They are coloured by poetic emotion and thus dressed up for our reception. 'If they make no pretence to great depth, they give us at any rate genuine poetry'. I would say that they are honest as well. She adopts the method of invocation, typical of the ode, in Ya Mahbub, Gokhale and In Salutation to my Father's spirit, Ode to H.E.H. The Nizam and Kali, the Mother. At Twilight, however, is unique in so far as it is of a composite character. In it description, expression of personal feelings, and reflections alternate in an ordered way. Her symbolic poems : Song of Radha the Milkmaid, The Hussain Sagar, Medley and Nasturtium are a class apart. Her challenges to Fate and her offerings' to Death, Love and
her country are as passionate as her other poems.

Nature, next to Love, is her forte. She has a passion for Spring : its new life, colours, sounds, suggestiveness and reminiscences. The gulmohar, nasturtium, golden cassia and champak blossoms are her selected favourites. The koel is her dearest beloved bird and the fly on wings is her chief delight. The high snow-covered peaks of mountains, the torrential rivers, the sounding cataracts, the virgin forests did not fall within her orbit. She is lamentably silent about them. The reason probably is that the city loomed permanently before her eyes, physical as well as mental. She is not conscious of any strife in Nature. She sought for the healing touch and the soothing balm and she invariably got them. Colour, fragrance, melody -Nature has plenty of them. She revelled in them. Her best landscape. pictures are in June Sunset, Leili and In the Forest. We get good miniatures in Bells and in Summer Woods. Her love of Spring excluded other seasons. Rains are good for they bless the parched earth with water just as tears satisfy her burning heart.

The mystical or the spiritual remained deeply embedded in her nature. In the first volume of her verses : The Golden Threshold, we have the poems : To a Buddha seated on a Lotus and Song of Radha the Milkmaid ; The Soul's Prayer and Transcience, in the second volume : The

Bird of Time and The Flute Player of Brindaban in the last volume: The Broken Wing. Besides these poems there are many others in which it is possible to read mystical meanings. She did not take up the ancient Indian philosophic concepts for treatment in her poems. She did wisely for this would have taken her outside her proper sphere. Gosse had asked her to give her Western readers just a rague notion of the Eastern soul and she gives it. She left it to her equally talented brother, Harindranath Chattopadhyay, to delve deeper into the mysteries of the Soul and the Infinite and all the metaphysical lore relating to them. Her real success has been achieved in her love poems. In Indian life and poetry love between a man and a woman is synonymous with the love between the Soul and God. 'In both states, however, whether human or divine, love in the East engrosses the lover's entire being His only joy is in his misery until Oneness with the beloved is realized.' The Temple is a set of twentyfour poems under three headings and it contains the best of her. Song of Radha the Milkmaid is her best devotional poem.

She noticed Life's fickleness and fluctuations but ignored them. Fate's inexorable decree must take its toll. Pain matures and chastens the individual for the sanctuary. Tears wash the heart of its sorrow. Nature not only solaces it in agony but in supreme moments of hushed awakenings pro-
vides far and deep insights into eternity : e. g. Solitude in The Bird. of Time. Her ideal of salvation is that of her father and his Vedic ancestors : to merge into the 'Cosmic Soul's rapture.' Of this spiritual attainment the Buddha seated on the Lotus is a living emblem to remind us that

> 'All our mortal moments are A session of the Infinite.'
'The end elusive and afar always lures us'. How could Sarojini be an exception!

The outstanding qualities of her poetic art are naturalness, melody and richness of diction. Her songs have been characterized as 'short swallow like flights of song'. They are sung in words and tunes that come to her naturally. She expresses her emotions and feelings in rich words and coloured images. The ornate style, surcharged with conceits and longdrawn out epithets and comparisons accompanied by highly sonorous melodies is the typical Eastern way of poetic expression. She was free from these blemishes. Her exquisite melody of rhythm and consummate mastery of metrical forms has been commended by foreign readers. One of her favourite metrical devices is the introduction of anapaestic feet in the middle of iambic measures. This device enables her to give a lilt to her song and a quickness of movement that are exquisitely melodious, and delightful : Indian Dancers, Suttee and Bangle-sellers.

If she is deficient in epic, dramatic and historical sense, she possesses the gift of imagination which transmutes common subjects into romantic and unusual subjects. Indian weavers, snake-charmers and bangle-sellers in her poems are no longer ordinary mortals but 'heroes' of an unknown land. She had the 'spirit of wonder' the loss of which Wordsworth deplored in his famous sonnet: The world is too much with us.

She has been affectionately called 'The Nightingale of India'. As suggested by Mulk Raj Anand, 'a higher compliment than this, implied in the poetess's comparison with the celebrated bird that pervades the whole of Hindustani poetry, could not have been paid.' For Sarojini sings of life as the bulbul of the rose, glorying in all its loveliness, longing to realize its many coloured forms, and weaving melancholy strains about it when the cold, bare, stark brutality of death has robbed it of its warming glow.' Notwithstanding her use of English she 'is in the main Hindustani tradition of Ghalib, Zoq, Mir, Hali and Iqbal.' Gosse too wrote : 'She is in all things and to the fullest extent autochthnous, that is, sprung from the soil...... She addresses the language to the exposition of emotions which are tropical and primitive..... She approaches the task of interpretation from inside the magic circle....... Her thoughts are primitive because they are simple and direct......They are tropical in the sense that they reflect
something of the warmth of India and of the poet's personality." Her models might have been the AngloIndian writers but she did not content herself with copying them. Her landscapes, street scenes and folksongs are original. The appeal of bells, street-criers, bazaars of Hyderabad, the palanquin-bearers, snake-charmers, dancers, beggars, banjara girls, gipsies, suttees, widows and above all of the Indian Spring was more irristible to her than to a foreigner. These are at best only so many oddities to a foreigner but to her these were the very life and soul of her dear Motherland. Her poems seek to correct the work of the Anglo-Indian writers that was too often tinged with prejudice and marred by fake glamour. A poem like Nasturtiums or Damyanti to Nala gives us her perspective. A foreigner may easily assimilate the superficialities of a country's life-let us say the colour of it-but it requires more than a long stay to imbibe the soul of it-the quintessence. If we were to compare her poem Buddha seated on a Lotus with Kipling's poem : Buddha at Kamakura we immediately see the difference. Still more remarkable is the difference between Kipling's poem : The Last Suttee and her poem : Suttee. She gives the woman's point of view about the subject. Accordingly her poem Dirge has no equal anywhere.

Sarojini was a product of the happy intermingling of the East and the West ; she was a phenomenon
that was atonce rare and glorious. Her youth she gave to vindicating the 'soul' of India to her foreign rulers but her mature years she dedicated to consolidating her unity and reclaiming liberty for the people. To us she is doubly dear. We shall always cherish her memory as the sweet warbler whose voice ultimately became like the voice of the sea. Sarojini, the poet
and the political leader, were two phases of the same personality ;-the two voices of a sensitive soul yearning for self-expression and selffulfilment. The music-maker consummated her heart's desire by becoming the shaper of India's destiny and the breaker of her chains of bondage.

Shri Radha Krishna Sud

## The Seven Cities of Delhi*

According to the Hindu tradition and mythology this city goes far back to the epic period of the Mahabharata and it is known to us as the city of Indraprasta situated on the plains of the river Yumuna or Yamna. The Nigambodhi ghat described in the Mahabharata might have existed very nearto the Nigambodi Gate of Shahajahanabad. Recently the spade of the archaeologists had revealed beyond doubt that the site of the Purana Qila was the actual site of Indraprasta and yielded many antiquities belonging to the second millennium B. C. and to the late Moghal period.

Let us trace the origin of the word Delhi, the name of this city, and the period from which it has been in vogue. We have before us the historical records of the invasion of the Greek king, Alexander the Great, in

326 B. C. wherein a mention was made about Muttra but not about Delhi though the main passage existed via this place. Megasthenes, the ambassador of Selucus to Chandragupta, the king of Magadha (the modern Bihar), mentioned about the abandonment of the traditional Indraprasta in the second century B. C. India was invaded by the Bactrian armies under Minander, King of Kabul in Afganistan, and took possession of Muttra but there was no mention about Delhi. Four Chinese pilgrims visited India between 405 and 695 A . D. but there was no description about Delhi in their accounts. According to Hamilton, some historians of Mahmud had records about the Raja of Delhi in 1008 and the plundering of the city in 1011 A . D. It may, therefore, be surmised that the name Delhi was not known till about the year 1000 A.D.
(*An extension lecture delivered to students and staff)

Earlier mentions of Delhi as a city of that name occur in the Hindu Ballads. One of the inscriptions on the iron pillar at the Qutab reveals that king Anang Pal built Delhi in 1052 A. D. There is also a mention in another inscription on the same pillar about Chandragupta the Second, Vikramaditya (Sun of Power) of 375 A.D. It may be taken in all probability that this city, Delhi, was inhabited about 300 A.D. and subsequently abandoned for some unknown cause and that it was re-peopled about 1052 A. D., after the final retirement of Mahammad Gauri who made several attempts to invade India. The incursions inflicted on Kannauj made king Anang Pal flee from it and settle in Old Delhi, now known as Lal Kot, the citadel of the fort of Prithviraj, near Mehrauli.

In 1151 A. D. the Chuhan Rajputs of Ajmer conquered Delhi as is known from the inscription on the Asoka pillar at Kotla Ferozshah with the date 1164 A. D. which recorded the power of Visala Deva from the Himalayas to the Vindhya Range. This king was the grandfather of Prithviraj who built the citadel of Lal Kot in Old Delhi. Though Prithviraj defeated the Mohammadan invaders many a time he was finally killed in the battle of Tarauri, which lies between Thanesar and Karnal. Thus Delhi became the capital of Mohammadan kings who were responsible for the erection of the above cities together with many beautiful and artistic
structures such as the Qutab Minar, Hauz Khas, the Lodi tombs, the Humayun's tomb and the Red Fort etc. Accordingly, Lal Kot became the first and the earliest city of Delhi and it is the present Qutab area near Mehrauli.

The above town was unable to accommodate the growing population in that period and the suburbs stretched out into the plains on the northeast corner of Lal Kot. In 1303 A.D. Allauddin Khilji constructed the second city known as Siri which is about half a mile to the east of the Mehrauli road near the present Hauz Khas Enclave on the Mehrauli road.

In 1323 A. D. Tughlaq Shah ascended the throne and shifted his capital to Tughlaqabad where he built the third city with very high imposing cyclopean walls surmounted with battlemented parapets around a knoll. It is about five miles to the east of Lal Kot.

The large population which resided in the plains between Lal Kot and Siri was in a very insecure position and Mohammad Tughlaq, who was better known as Mad Tughlaq for having shifted his capital to the south and brought it back, raised the fourth city named Jahanpanah by raising walls on the east and west connecting the two earlier cities, Lal Kot and Siri.

After his ascension to the throne in 1354 A.D. Feroz Shah constructed the fifth city known as Ferozabad about five miles to the north-east of Siri. At

Graduates of the Year


Prnicpal Harish Chandra's At Home at the Gaylord


In academic robe;

Inter-college One-act play contest, in Youth Festival Delhi University


A scene from "Sazish"


Winners of Inter-class Tournaments : B. Sc. Class
present we see only its citadel, popularly termed as Kotla Feroz Shah, in which a huge monolith, containing Asokan edicts, stands.

Immediately preceeding the Mughal conquest, Humayun built the Purana Qila in 1534 A. D. and when he was turned out by Sher Shah the latter and his son Islam Shah erected the sixth city around Purana Qila extending upto Ferozabad, the earlier city. At present we see only a gateway called Sher Shah's Gate while the remaining walls of this city are occupied by the New Delhi area, probably round about the India Gate.

In the middle of the seventeenth century Shahjahan pulled down the walls and remains of Ferozabad and constructed the seventh city named Shahjahanabad the walls of which enclose the present Old Delhi. In the north-east corner lies his citadel known as the Red Fort which had housed the royal families of Shahjahan and his successors till 1875 A. D. when it fell into the hands of the British.

It may not be out of place to mention that the present New Delhi with its complex of modern buildings such as the Secretariat, the President's House, the Parliament House and the other multi-storeyed edifices forms the eighth city of Delhi which is being expanded on no smaller scale to accommodate the ever-increasing population and needs due to its being the capital of India.

Turning to the architectural beauties of the various structures that have survived the vandalism of the fanatic iconoclasts of the Mughal period we have very good examples of the Hindu and Indian architecture in the pillars of the colonnade of the Qutab Mosque, the iron pillar containing the bulbous capital and bearing the inscriptions of the fourth country A. D., the Asokan Pillars on the ridge near the University Campass and in Kotla Feroz Shah, the Astronomical instruments in masonry structures better known as the Jantar Mantar built by Raja Jai Singh in the 18th century. These are the sources of our inspiration and our proud heritage. With the advent of the Mohammadans our artisans imbibed the skill and copied out the Mughal architectural features, the examples of which are the lofty Qutab Minar, the tombs at the Qutab and Hauz Khas, the cyclopean walls of Tughlaqabad, the Lodi tombs with tapered walls and squat domes, the Sher Shah's Mosque in Purana Qila, the magnificent Humayun's tomb, the royal apartments and palaces in the Red Fort, the famous Jama Masjid and the Safdarjung tomb.

It is needless to add that the above monuments with their architectural motifs and designs do really attract and render a feast to the eyes of many a tourist, both native and foreign, every year.

K. Subha Rao,<br>Pre-Med., I year

## A Brief Survey of Sindhi Language and Literature

The Sindhi language is immediately derived from Vrachada Apabhramsa which belongs to the Saurasein group of Prakrit. It is difficult to say how and when it came into being, but the testimony of three eminent writers of the Tenth Century A. D.-Istakhri (Historian), Ibna Hauqal and Maqdisi (Geographers) goes to establish beyond doubt that Sindhi of their times must have been a product of an earlier period. Their statement is further strengthened by late Maulana Abul Halim Sharar's account in the "Tarikhe-Sind" that during the rule of the Arabs, some Indian Rajah asked for the Principles of Islam from the then Muslim ruler of Sind, who sent to him a "Sindhi Poetical Version" of them. The poetical version could be possible only when the Sindhi Language had crossed the primary stage and grown sufficiently strong and refined to express thoughts in poetry. This would place Sindhi in the group of the oldest regional languages of India, with a standing of over one thousand years.

Writing about Sindhi in 1872 A.D., Dr. E. Trumpp, the author of "The Grammar of the Sindhi Language" remarks, "If we compare now the Sindhi with its sister tongues, we must assign to it, in a grammatical point of view, the first place among them. It is much more closely
related to the old Prakrit than the Marathi, Hindi, Panjabi and Bengali of our days, and it has preserved an exuberance of grammatical forms for which its sisters may well envy it."

Captain George Stack, the wellknown lexicographer and linguist, in his "Introduction to Sindhi Grammar" says, "I am confident that Sindhi will, to the philologist, prove a more interesting study than that of many of the other Indian dialects. The habit of affixing signs to words in lieu of the Pronouns and the Prepositions governing them-the regular form of the Passive Voice-the use of Impersonals--the re-duplicated casual words-and other points which the listener will mark as he proceeds, give to it beauties distinct from most Indian tongues."

Sir G.A. Grierson states, 'Sindhi has presented many phonetic and grammatical pecularities, which have disappeared elsewhere."

For a language of such long standing, and an offshoot of Prakrit, we should naturally expect Devnagari characters. How and why it came to be written in the Arabic script has a long history. The advent of the Arabs in Sind as early as 711 A.D. and their rule for over two centuries, marks the beginning towards that end.

This was followed by the influence or actual rule of the Ghaznavids, Ghoris, Tughlaq Shahis, Mughals, and other local Muslim princes, who encouraged the Persian language and later made it a Court Language. The result was that the language in Sind with its Devnagari script received a set back, and almost all accounts and literature came to be written in the Persian script. Some Hindus, howerer, continued to write in the Devnagari script, and a few more in Hindu Sindhi, but there is hardly any record of importance. As a result of a large number of families from the Punjab migrating to Sind towards the end of the eighteenth century, and the subsequent growth of Sikhism, many books came to be written and published in the Gurmukhi script and were widely read by religiousminded Hindus and their women folk. The Britishers, after their conquest of Sind in 1843 A. D., found a double system of education prevalent in Sind-the Mullas and Qazis imparting instructions through the medium of Persian, and Brahamans and other Hindu scholars giving lessons in their Pathshalas through Sanskrit. They were keen that all official correspondence be maintained in the mother tongue of the people; that Europeans and other foreigners should pass language tests in Sindhi in order to acquire better acquaintance with the local population; and in order that Sindhi be encouraged, schools should be opened with Sindhi as the medium
of instruction. They were, however, faced with the problem of a uniform script. Sir Richard Burton was of the opinion that in view of the majority of Muslim population in Sind, the Arabic script may be adopted with necessary additions to indicate peculiar sounds of the language. Captain Stack, on the other hand, advocated the adoption of Devnagari as the most suitable and natural alphabet for a language of Sanskrit origin. Sir Bartle Frere, the then Commissioner in Sind, was thus in a fix. He referred the matter to the Court of Directors of the East India Company in London who decided (1853-A.D.) that the Arabic Script, with necessary modifications, may be given a trial. Thus a number of letters had to be added to fulfil the requirements of the Sindhi language. An alphabet of fifty-two letters was adopted to represent different sounds and phonetical shades of the language. Even then the Government did not discourage the use of Devnagari script and made the same School text-books available in both the scripts. As most of the Hindus, who had served the Muslim rulers, had a working knowledge of Persian, they found it convenient to adopt the new script based on the Arabic script, there was no pressure from the Hindus for the continuance of the Devnagri script.

Stray efforts have, however, been made at intervals to revert to the Devnagari script. It is, however,
significant to note that after the partition of the sub-continent in 1947, many Sindhis on this side of the country have not only taken to the original script, but have also made it a medium of Sindhi language in a number of schools in various parts of India.

Sindhi is a rich language with a variety of vocabulary and diction. Not only it has fifty-two letters which no other Indian language possesses, but also its vocabulary can be compared favourably to that of any other major language. It has nearly $1,50,000$ words, many of which are of Sanskrit or Prakrit origin and closely resemble Hindi-the first letter of the alphabet alone claiming over five thousands of them. There is nothing surprising, therefore, if, for example, we have over fifteen words for 'Camel' alone. It has an extensive maritime vocabulary. Before the partition, very useful and extensive lists of the names of grasses and crops of Sind were prepared, some of which are available in the publication entitled : "Nomenclature of Sindhi Crops" Cow, apart from Dhagi, Gaoo, and Gaen, has a number of words in Sindhi depending on her colour and age, and so have cattle of various kinds and sizes. Grown up animals have names different from those of their young ones. Several words in Botany e.g. Ovary. ovule, corolla, petal, sepal, pollen, pistil, stamen, etc. have all their equivalents in Sindhi. There are more than one hundred and
twentyfive different names of fishes and four hundred Sindhi names of birds.

It is interesting to note in this connection that in Sindhi certain relationships are expressed by one single word in comparison to Hindi, Marathi and other Indian languages where the same relationships are expressed by multiple words, e.g. Masatu ( मासातु ) or Masati ( मासाति ) means son or daughter of father's brother.

Although due to a number of Muslim incursions in Sind, the Sindhi language has come to possess a good proportion of Arabic and Persian words, yet it should be clear that verbs, pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions etc., which form the basis of a language, come from Sanskrit. So far as the nouns and adjectives are concerned, good many of them are derived purely from Sanskrit and appear, even in their existing forms, to be more akin to the parent than any other North Indian Language. The nominative forms of a large number of nouns, (like Sanskrit) end in ' 0 '. The Sanskrit words for "I" are 'Aham' and 'Mam' whereas their Sindhi counterparts are 'Aun' and 'Man.' The Sindhi word for 'we' is 'Asan' which corresponds to 'Asman' of Sanskrit. Even for 'there are' the Sindhi expression is 'Ahin' (ग्राहिनि) which has a close affinity to 'Asin' of Sanskrit.

The case-endings of many Sindhi substantives are more allied to Sanskrit. The word 'Jo'(जो) in Sindhi
showing possession, has no counterpart in any other Indian language except Sanskrit which has 'yo' in its duel form. As in Sanskrit so in Sindhi, the locative case is indicated by 'e'.

A knowledge and use of the Sindhi language would no doubt, lead to the promotion of Hindi.

## The Sindhi Literature.

As far the literature in Sindhi language is concerned, it is only neccssary to make this remark that it is of high class and valuable both in quality and volume.

Sindhi poetry is blended with a variety of forms of different languages e.g. the Ghazal, the Rubai, the Masnavi forms etc. from Persian poetry; the Doha (popularly known as Dohiara in Sindhi) the Sorathas and Chowpai from Hindi poetry, and the Sonnet and free verse from English poetry. Besides, it has "Wai" (वाई) and "Kafi" (काफी) forms of poetry, typically Sindhi in matter and conception. From Romanticism and Mysticism, the trend has gradually been towards Realism so as to keep pace with the modern times. Stress is now laid on practical problems affecting not only individuals or a particular community or nation, but humanity as a whole. Even the Atom and Hydrogen bombs have not escaped the mighty pen of Sindhi poets.

Sindhi prose is comparatively of recent growth. But it has already enriched the literature of India with valuable books, some of which could almost be called classics. The Sindhi folk-lore is one of the most precious legacies of the race and is unique in certain respects. There has been a rapid progress especially in the fields of the Short Story and the Novel, though other forms like the Essay and Literary Criticism etc. also have not lagged behind. The Short Story covers a vast range of social, economic. national and international problems including the dowry system, unemployment, planning, unity, untouchability, Goa, Kashmir, the Baby Moon etc. Apart from men, many Sindhi women have taken to writing short-stories, essays and novels and that too with considerable success. Some of them have even taken to journalism and are editing Sindhi magazines.

Apart from à large number of valuable original compositions in prose and poetry, grammar and lexicography, Sindhi also possesses a vast treasure of translated works from foreign languages, especially from English and French. Hundreds of books of eminent writers in Hindi, Urdu, Panjabi, Gujerati, Bengali, Marathi and other modern Indian languages have also been rendered into Sindhi. Not only the Mahabharata, Srimad Bhagwad Gita, Guru Granth Sahib, the Ramayana, the Upanishads etc. have been translated in Sindhi
but most of the works of Kalidas, Ravindernath Tagore, Munshi Prem Chand, Sharat Chander Chatterji, Bunkam Chander Chatterji, K. M. Munshi, Raman Lal Desai, Krishindas Manek, Khandel Kar, Vishnu Prabhakar and host of other writers have been made available to Sindhi readers in their mother tongue. The divine songs of Mira Bai, Tulsidas, Kabir Surdas, Farid, Tukaram and several other Saint-Poets have been translated into Sindhi with good commen-taries-some of them even in verse form.

Among those who have contributed materially towards the growth of Sindhi literature upto the early twentieth century may be mentioned the names of Shah Abdul Karim, Shah Abdul Latif, Shamsuddin 'Bulbul' (Humorous poet), Sachal - better known as 'Sarmast' (all mystic poets), Sabit Ali Shah (well-known elegy writer), Gul Muhammad 'Gul' (accredited the first composer of the Diwan in Sindhi), Chainrai 'Sami' (Vedantic poet), Ruhal (Vedantic and Sufi poet), Bhai Dalpatram, Bedil, Bekas (all Sufi poets), Abdul Hussain 'Sangi' (Ghazalwriter), Hamid Ali 'Hamid' (composer of Sindh tales in verse), Muhammad Hashim 'Mukhlis' (Satirist-poet), Kishinchand 'Bewas' (Originator of modern poetry), Rishi Dayaram Gidumal (exponent of Vedantism), Mirza Kalich Beg (prolific writer and fast t:anslator in prose and poetry), Dewan Lilaram Singh (poet-dramatist), Kauromal Chandanmal (writer of social novels and essays), Diwan Kewalram (essayist), Parma-
nand Mewaram (Journalist, lexicographer, and essayist), Wadhumal Gangaram (reformatory essayist), Nirmaldas Fatehchand (poet and short-story writer of Sufi leanings), Dr.- Hotchand Gurbuxani (profound scholar-critic of the fame of 'Shah-joRisalo'), Jethmal Parsram (Critic and short-story writer on mystic subjects), Bherumal Mehrchand (Grammarian and essayist whose 'History of Sindhi language' is of outstanding merit), Lalchand Amardinomal (All-rounder with a typical style), Fatehchand Advani (Translator, compiler of religious works), Khanchand Daryani (Dramatist) and Sobhraj Fatehchand (Poet and prose-writer).

Sindhi is one of the few extensively spoken languages of India and is carried over to different parts of the globe by its enterprising community called the "Sind workers and merchants." It is spoken not only by fifteen lakh Sindhis uprooted from Sind, but it also bears close resemblance to the language spoken by people in Kutch, Jesalmir and also by Multanis. Sindhi is enriched by a free flow of dailies, periodicals and magazines (over sixty) which outnumber even some of the recognised languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India. 'The Hindustan' daily has a circulation of over 15,000 copies. The number of books published in Sindhi also runs into five figures. In view of these facts, it is hoped that Sindhi will soon be given its rightful place among its sister languages.

Shri S. M. Jhangiani

## MALOOM NAHEEN SAHIB

Once an English Engineer desired to visit India, the country of Sadhus and snakes. He reached Delhi, the capital of India, by air. After visiting some important cities, he started for Bombay, "The Gateway of India."

When he arrived at The Victoria Terminus Stetion, he was amazed to observe the architecture of the building of the station. He asked a man "O kaun banaya?". The man answered, "Maloom naheen Sahib." He took out his diary and wrote in beautiful words, "The wonderful building of the V.T. Station was built by an architect Mr. Maloom Naheen Sahib." He then took photographs of the building from inside and outside.

When he arrived at the Flora Fountain, Bombay, he was again surprised to see another beautifully built huge building. Once more he asked a gentleman, "O kaun banaya ?" The gentleman replied, "Maloon naheen Sahib." He thought,"The same engineer has built this building. He must be very skilled. " He made up his mind to meet that architect, Mr. Maloom Naheen Sahib, and to

## THEKEYS

It was ten minutes past five when Rajiv came from his office. He found his newly wedded wife at the sewing machine. Seeing him she got up and helped him with his coat.
'Geeta, I told you to be ready, so that after tea we could go to pictures. I have given money to Rajan to buy
gain knowledge of architecture of those wonderful buildings.

After some time, when he was shopping at the same place, he found that a full-bodied man came out from a shop. He asked the shop-keeper, pointing to the fat man, " 0 kaun hai ?". The answer was, " Maloom naheen Sahib ". He thought that that person was the engineer, whom he desired to meet. He ran to meet him but invain. Before he reached him that fellow disappeared.

Next day, when he was going by Marine-Lines, he found that a large funeral-procession was coming towards him. He called a man and asked, "O kaun mara ?'. The man answered "Maloom naheen Sahib." He was very sorry to hear that the great engineer had died. His desires and expectations remained unfulfilled. He took off his hat in honour of the great engineer, bade "good-bye" to him and went his way, thinking of the imaginary great architect "Mr. Maloom Naheen Sahib."

Hari Bijlani.
Prep Science.
our tickets," said Rajiv. She was silent and went indoors. He followed her. She was looking for something.
"What are you looking for ?" asked Rajiv.
"The bunch of keys is lost", came the reply almost in sobs. This clearly meant that she could not dress up,
so without any hesitation he began to help her in the search. Both began to search for the keys, but it was invain.

Finally Rajiv broke the ice, "It is five-fortyseven. Even if we do find it, it would take half an hour for you to dress up, fifteen minutes for tea and then to find a tonga. This will take another ten minutes. So it will be six fiftytwo-when we reach there. So no use going now! I think I will go and tell Rajan not to buy our tickets. But what reason should I give to him? Think of some excuse."
"Tell him that you came late from the office and could not go home, and are coming straight to the theatre". "Like hell! Your fault and I to get the blame! Besides we came out of the office together."

Again they both stared silently at each other. This time Geeta thought of an excuse and said, 'Say, you could

## "Soviet Foreign Policy

Like the foreign policy of any state, Soviet foreign policy is shaped by a variety of factors : geographical and strategic considerations; historical and traditional policies ; the general international situation ; internal political problems; the elements of economic strength and weakness within the state; the morale of the people and the character of the leadership ; and other equally basic conditions.

Postwar Soviet foreign policy has been characterized by a growing rift between the Eastern and Western blocks. We shall try to follow the DESH
not get a tonga and so you came to inform him on the bicycle" "But he will say could not your wife walk this distance? Was it too far for her tender feet?

They were absorbed in thinking again. Now-Rajiv tossed up and said, "Oh, I have got it! I'll go and say that my wife is sick. And so we are unable to go to the theatre." This suited her too.

After the tea, he set out towards the theatre. To his amazement, he saw that Rajan too had not brought his wife. Rajan, on being asked why he was alone, darted out his excuse, "Oh, she is sick." But straight forward Rajan said, "My wife lost her keys, and you know what women are........"' Suddenly Rajiv burst out laughing and confessed that his wife also had the same disease.

## Lalita Chaddha, Prep Arts

## Since World War II"

central threads of Russian foreign policy by reviewing Soviet policies in Eastern Europe, in Germany in the Middle East and Far East, and in the United Nations.

There are obvious geographical, historical, and security reasons for the Soviet interest in Eastern Europe. The decision to launch a second front against Germany in the second World War from Western Europe rather than through the Balkans, as Churchill had urged, meant that the Red Army had been left in undisputed control of the entire region. Whatever may have
been the military considerations involved, these decisions had important political consequences. An effort on the part of Russia to make the best of this military occupation by the Red Army of Eastern Europe was natural. The reason for such an effort was the objective of establishing friendly governments in the states in that area with a view to creating a buffer zone between the Soviet Union and the West and orienting the countries of Eastern Europe toward the Soviet Enion, instead of toward the Western world, politically, economically, and culturally. Soviet policies in Eastern Europe, with the notable exception of Yugoslavia since 1948, have been very effective. Between 1945 and 1948 local Communist organizations gained complete control in Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia; in other words, all over Eastern and Southeastern Europe excepting Finland, Greece and Turkey. Finland adheres to the Soviet line in foreign affairs. The Baltic states of Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia had been earlier absorbed into the U. S. S. R: At first the Communists participated in "Popular Front" governments, but they joined with the "bourgeios" parties to destroy them. They secured key ministries, such as the ministry of interior, which controlled the police. Key posts in the armed forces and in the police were entrusted to those loyal to the Communists. Being thus in a position of vantage, the Communists succeeded in undermining other parties and
taking over the machinery of the state. It cannot be, however, doubted that in the establishment of the 'people's democracies' the Communists won considerable popular support. Land reforms, the nationlization of industries, and agricultural cooperatives have since been introduced. However, in the matter of collectivization of lands the Communists have moved slowly in introducing the Soviet pattern in the agricultural areas in deference to peasants' sentiment.

The most formidable organized opposition to Communist rule came, as could be anticipated, from religious groups and especially from the Roman Catholic Church. In nearly every country of Eastern Europe the Roman Catholic Church had a large membership. In every one of these countries the Communists in control have naturally sought to dissolve Catholic organizations and to take over Catholic schools. The most formidable political rivals of the Communists, the peasant or Social Democratic parties were greatly weakened by the arrest, exile, or defection of their leaders. By 1948 the only non-Communist state in Eastern Europe was Czechoslovakia. She had made a treaty with the Soviet Union in 1943, and in postwar period Edward Benes and other non-Communist leaders of the Czech Republic had followed a conciliatory policy toward their powerful neighbour, and apparently believing that co-operation might be an alternative to Com-
munist domination. But in February, 1948, in a coup Czechoslovakia too passed into the Communist camp. The coup in Czechoslovakia came as a particular shock and surprise to the non-Communist world.

For a few months after February, 1948, the "iron curtain" revealed no rifts from Stettin on the Baltic to Trieste on the Adriatic. Not long afterward, however, a major rift did appear. The Cominform charged Tito and his aides with "bourgeois deviation" and disloyalty to the Soviet Union. Criticizing Tito's domestic policies, especially the failure to advance the programme of agricultural collectivization in the face of peasant protests, it called upon the "healthy elements" in the Communist Party of Yugoslavia to replace nationalistic Tito's leadership and 'to advance a new international leadership of the Party."

Tito and his associates showed no recognition of their "errors" ; instead they reaffirmed their policies. Their position was endorsed by the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, although it was denounced everywhere else in the Communist world.

Yugoslavia's break with the Soviet bloc had caused a basic reorientation in her relations with the non-Communist states with which she now entered into a number of agreements relating to supply of economic and military assistance.

Tito's defection and the coming into existence of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization caused the leaders of Soviet Russia to intensify their efforts to hold the Eastern European countries with her. Three main agencies or instruments for strengthening the ties between the Soviet Union and the states of Eastern Europe have been (1) a network of treaties of mutual assistance and cooperation (2) the Cominform and (3) the "Molotov Plan" and its Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

This net work of treaties of mutual assistance soon aroused speculation about some kind of East European Federation. But this does not seem to be the official Soviet policy.

Created in September, 1947, as the principal decision of a meeting held in Warsaw and attended by Communist leaders from nine European countries, the Communist Information Bureau or the Comiform, has its headquarters in Bucharest, Rumania, to which place it moved from Belgrade after Tito's defection. The Cominform is charged with the co-ordination and execution of general Communist policies in Eastern Europe.

The term "Molotov Plan" came into general usage after the countries of Eastern Europe had been directed not to participate in the Marshall Plan. Since all the states had adopted generally similar economic plans in the postwar period and had
become oriented toward the Russian economy, a kind of "Molotov Plan" had been in existence for some time. The plan, however, was given more definite form in January 1949, by the creation of the council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

## Soviet Policies in Germany

The future of Germany and the character of the institutions which she develops are matters of the greatest concern to either bloc. The Russians seem to be following a consistent pattern of integrating Eastern Germany, as rapidly as possible with the Soviet orbit. If Russia could gain the support of a Communist-dominated Germany, or even of an independent Grrmany oriented in her direction, she would gain an immense advantage in the power struggle.

Many important decisions were made at Yalta on questions relating to Germany, and a comprehensive agreement on Germany was negotiated at Potsdam.

The Potsdam Agreement covered the political and economic principles which were to govern the treatment of Germany, reparation claims and procedures, the disposal of the German merchant marine, territorial changes in Eastern Germany, the trial of war criminals, and the orderly transfer of German population. Disputes over the interpretation of the Potsdam Agreement began almost at once, and so did violations. The pro-
cedure for joint occupation and fourpower collaboration in Germany, with the Allied Control Council as the co-ordinating body for the four zones and with the Kommandatura serving a similar function in the government of Berlin, proved to be unsatisfactory from the outset. No solution except the division of the defeated country, and of its capital, into separate zones seemed possible, and the four occupying powers have been faced from the beginning with the necessity of trying to make the best of a bad situation.

Postwar conditions in Germany gave the U.S.S.R. ample opportunity to strengthen her position in her zone as they gave the Western bloc to strengthen their hold in their zone. In quick succession she established a Soviet Military Administration, central zonal controls, and legal and political organization in the states and provinces of her zone, with parliaments and constitutions based on the concepts of a "people's democracy." The Socialist Unity Party was formed in February, 1946, by the merger of the Communist party with the Social Democratic Party. A sweeping programme of land reform, involving the reallocation of more than $300,000,000$ acres was undertaken. The Free German Trade Union Organization was created to co-ordinate all trade union activities. Later the German Economic Commission was established as "the Supreme Central Legislative body for the economic organization of the Soviet Zone", and Mutual Aid

Committees, directed by the Mutual Aid Association, for the better coordination and control of agricultural activities.

East-West competition in Germany is merely the reflection of the growing Eas-West split. The Allied Control Council, which was supposed to be the agency of co-ordination, soon became completely deadlocked; and the same situation developed in the Berlin Kommandtura. By the sum. mer fall of 1946 further attempts at co-ordinated action had been largely abondoned and each side began to concentrate on consolidation and development of its area and on attempts to win the support of the German people against the other. Since 1947 the differences between the Soviet Union and the Western powers over Germany have been so great and so fundamental that no appreciable progress has been made in one of the most crucial sectors of the "cold war." Russia's reactions to the creation of a West German State and its association with Western Europe were sharp. Two of the Soviet measures of retaliation were (1) the Berlin blockade and (2) the establishment of the German Democratic Republic in the Soviet Zone.

In 1951 and 1952 President Pieck and other spokesmen of the East German State proposed "free" and secret elections for an all-German national assembly, and discussions on the common goal of German
unity. On March 10, 1952, Russia proposed a four-power conference to consider "the most rapid formation of a general German government", to be followed by a peace conference. All such proposals have been unacceptable to the West so far.

## Soviet Policy in Middle East

Turkey : Since 1939 Soviet demands for special concessions in the Turkish Straits have been vigorously and frequently advanced. During World War II Soviet-Turkish relations steadily deteriorated. In March, 1945, the Soviet Union announced her intention to terminate the twenty-yearold treaty of friendship with Turkey. Russians charged that the Turks had allowed enemy warships to pass through the Straits during the war in violation of the Montreux Convention and demanded that the Convention be revised to give the Soviet Union greater security. At the Potsdam Conference, Britain and the United States had agreed that the Montreux Convention should be revised, and that the three powers should undertake direct negotiations with Turkey to this end. But the Turkish Government, with the strong encouragement of Britain and the United States rejected the Soviet demands which amongst others provided for the joint means of defence of the Straits by Turkey and the Soviet Union. Turkish ties with the west have been strengthening since then. Turkey is now a member of the

## Annual Sports



The Historical Society


A scene from the One-act play: "Kirpan Ki Dhar"


Students of Botany at Mussoorie

Political Science Association


Inter-college Debate for Kathpalia-Jain Trophy

NATO and the Baghdad Pact. That the recent Turkish maneuvres against Syria are prompted by the U.S. A. or, at least, are blessed by the Western bloc, is obvious in the light of these military alliances.

Iran: Russian overtures to Iran for an oil concession were rejected by the Majlis in 1944. In April, 1946, the Soviet Union promised to withdraw her troops from Azerbaijan and all of Iran in return for the formation of a joint Soviet-Iranian oil company. With the departure of the Soviet troops the Majlis refused to ratify the oil agreement after a delay of nearly a year and a half. Russian influence got a chance of success during Mossadegh's regime when anti-west fealings of the Iranian population were at their highest pitch. But after the solution of the oil question to the satisfaction of the Iranian Government as it is constituted at present and the Western powers, Russian influence in Iran has ebbed down at the surface at least. Iran is a member of the Baghdad Pact. What influence the recent shift of the two leading Arab countries viz., Syria and Egypt towards Russia exercises on Baghdad Pact countries remains to be seen in not a very distant future.

Until World War II Russia did not show championship for Israel's cause because she did not desire to alienate the Arabs. With the emergence of the new Jewish state and its successful resistance to the Arab armies, how-
ever, the Soviet Union showed a willingness to accomodate Israel's interests. But Russian solicitude for Israel did not live long; and in the February of 1953 Kremlin severed diplomatic relations following the bombing of the Soviet Legation in Jerusalem. There is a small Communist party in Israel.

## Soviet Polices in the Far East

The Soviet Union scored tremendous gains in East - Asia in 1945. These came chiefly as a result of the Yalta agreement, the occupation of Manchuria by Russian troops, the Sino-Soviet Treaty of August 14, 1945, and the "power vacuum" created by Japan's defeat, China's weakness and division, Britain's inability to resume her former position, and the speedy withdrawl and demobilization of the United States.

The U.S.S.R. withdrew her forces from Manchuria in a way which was helpful to the Chinese Communists. Russia remained officially aloof from the civil war which began in China in 1946. But she recognised the new regime the following day when the People's Republic of China was proclaimed on October 1, 1949. Since then relations between the two communist regimes have been very close. In the United Nations Russia has invariably championed the views of Communist China and has insisted that the "Kuomintang representatives" have no right to represent China.

For the first half of 190 Russian delegates boycotted every agency of the U.N. over the issue of Chinese representation.

At the end of Mao Tse-tung's visit to Moscow, in Febuary, 1950, the Soviet Union and China announced the signing of a Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual aid, with two supplementary agreements, one confirming Russian rights in the Manchurian railways and in Port Arthur and Dairen, with a pledge by the U.S.S.R. to abondon these areas by 1952, the other promising a large Soviet credit to China. The Sino-Soviet Treaty of February, 1950, was modified by agreements announced in Moscow on September 16, 1952. These agreements provided for Soviet withdrawl from the Changchun $R$ ailway in Manchuria, in accordance with the pledge of 1950, but they also stipulated that Soviet troops would remain in Port Arthur until such time as peace treaties between the Chinese People's Republic and Japan and between the Soviet Union and Japan were concluded.

Russia officially did not join China in the war in Korea.

Japan: The Soviet Union was represented on the Allied Council for Japan, which at least theorstically was an advisory body to the Supreme Commander for Allied Powers in Japan,
and on the Far Eastern Commission, which from its headquarters in the former Japanese Embassy in Washington was supposed to determine overall occupation policies. Soviet representatives on these two bodies were always highly critical of the course of occupation policy under American control. When the Japanese peace treaty officially became effective, on April 28, 1952, the Soviet Government repeated its strong protests over the whole proceedings, which it insisted had been illegal from the very biginning. It also objected to the security treaty between the United States and Japan, to the abolition of the Far Eastern Commission, and to all othar logical corollaries of the new status of Japan. Russia and the Soviet bloc have refused to acquiesce in Japan's re-entry into the family of nations; in September, 1952, Malik cast the Soviet Union's fifty-first veto to keep Japan out of the U.N. Present relations between the Soviet Union and the new Japan are about normal.

## Soviet Policies in the United Nations

In the Security council the Soviet Union has been free in its use of the veto power. It has also staged walkouts in the Council and in all other organs and agencies of the $\mathrm{U} . \mathrm{N}$. with which it is affiliated. The walkout of January - August, 1950, is the most notable example. During the month of August 1950, Jacob Malik maintained
that the action of the Security Council in finding that the North Koreans had committed an act of aggression and in calling upon member states of the United Nations to send forces to Korea to resist this aggression was illegal. He based his argument on the absence of representatives of the Soviet Union and of the Communist Government of China when the decisions regarding Korea were taken.

The Soviet Union has taken a particular interest in the work of the Disarmament Commission. The Soviet Union supports the efforts of the United Nations to create an effective security system based on the control of atomic energy, the reduction of armaments and the provision of armed forces for the U.N. Her efforts being made at present for the inclusion of all the member states of the U.N. in the Disarmament Commission are highly genuine and earnest.

Soviet representatives have taken an active part in the debates and deliberations of the General Assembly. The Soviet Union has usually objected to the transfer to the Assembly of questions on which the Security Council was deadlocked. This stand is a natural corollary of the game of Power-politics played in the General Assembly the composition of which is highly favourable to the Western bloc and consequently the result of voting does not depend upon the merits of the issue involved.

The Soviet Union is a member of only three of the twelve specialised agen-cies-the Universal Postal Union, the International Telecommunications Union, and the World Meteorological Organization. While she has been critical of some of the judgments and advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice, she has shown no disposition to boycott the Court. Russians are members of the U.N. Secretariat. As a member of the Trusteeship Council, the Soviet Union has been highly critical of the administration of the trust territories by Britain and other trust powers.

From the above resume it is clear that considerations of security and strategy have played the most important part in the formulation of the Soviet Foreign policy after the Second World War as they did before the War and as they do in any other country at any time. This fact is also borne out by the successive shifts in Communist policies in South-East Asia. As a consequence, communist leaders in S-E Asia were repeatedly placed in embarassing situations by Moscow's zigzag tactics, while the development of party programmes related to local is sues was hampered. The history of the Communist Party of India amply illustrates this point. Since early 1950, that is, after the Communist victory of 1949 in China, Communist policy in S-E Aisa has been increasingly directed from Peking and there has been a corresponding diminution of Soviet direction. Communist gains realised since 1951
in India and Indonesia have been locally oriented.

The role played by the Soviet Union during the Suez Canal crisis and her coming nearer the most important Middle East country, namely Egypt, and also, more recently Syria, as symbolised by Soviet economic and military aid to these countries have, no doubt, been motivated in part by the same considerations of strategy in this rocket era. The same consideration may be the most weighty factor behind the Soviet Union's attitude in the Security Council on the Kashmir issue. But it can definitely be said in this post-

Stalin era that behind the economic aid to India and the M-E countries lies a sincere desire to live on the friendliest terms with these non-communist and neutral countries. Non-intervention in the internal affairs of these countries indicates that the Soviet Union has abandoned the policy of foisting international communism by subersive and coercive methods. Soviet Union's conduct in the Hungarian episode should not cause much alarm in the minds of sincere believers in co-existence, for neither bloc is prepared to forfeit, at least, the advantages that accrue to it from the status quo.

Shri R. P. Budhiraja, M.Sc.

## A LETTER FROM A DOCTOR

Dass Mental Hospital, New Delhi.
19th October, 1938.

## Dear Mr. Chawla,

I don't know how to inform you that your wife died this morning. May God give you courage to bear this loss, but this strange death has shocked me a lot. When three days back, your manager, Mr. Rajinder Mohan, came hare with your wife, I took charge of her treatment. In the afternoon I went to see her in her room where she was lying in her bed, reading a newspaper. Seeing me,
she got up and placed the news paper aside.
"Probably you are Doctor Dhawan." She asked ?
"Yes, I am..... but how do you know me......Mrs. Kamni'?

She laughed and when she did so, I judged that she was not mad, for it was an intelligent gesture. As she finished her laughter, she pointed to a chair and said. "There is nothing extraordinary Doctor......please sit down...........I know my husband knows you very well. He has referred to you many a time at home'".

There was a silence for a couple of seconds till I broke it.
"Mrs. Kamni, you......I mean you don't seem to be mad."

As I said this, she smiled.
"It is very kind of you Doctor to think me sane............come nearer Doctor .....I want to tell you something about me......please bring your chair nearer."

As I did so, she continued, "Doctor ! my husband thinks that I am mad......you know why Doctor; because I relate to him the dream which I have been seeing for the last ten nights. He thinks it all nonsense.........but Doctor I swear, it is something true ..... very true (a sigh).

I will relate to you that dream Doctor .......I tell you. I had it even last night, I begin from the beginning. It was about ten days back when, while asleep, I felt that somebody was touching me. I atonce opened my eyes and got up. It was my husband, Mr. Chawla. I swear Doctor ......he was very much like my husband.

He was wearing garments which probably our ancestors would have worn.

Why is it, dear, you are wearing this funny dress !

That man smiled and said in a every sweet voice-;'It is not your husband Kamni......It is I......the prince of the moon. My name is Smoora have been watching and admiring you for the last five nights. I like you......
you are beautiful ........you understand. I am the grandson of Lord Amira ....the God of the moon. They have sent me here to choose a life companion. It is because I have done a great service to my people and Lord Amira is very pleased with me. This world of yours......oh, it is beautiful ......Everything is beautiful here.

Two hundred years ago when my father came here, he too fell in love with a girl of this place ........my mother. I, too, have come for the same purpose......would you go...... ? I. like you......you are beautiful. Lord Amira says that I will live for ten thousand years. He will grant you too a long lease of life......ten thousand years .....what do you say, Kamni ?......Do you go with me ?'

I did not reply to this. He moved towards the window, saying that he will take me some day. Doctor he comes daily. He told me last night that he would take me away tonight. . he will certainly take me away Doctor......he will not spare me".

Mr. Chawla as your wife said this, she started crying. I pacified her with some effort.

This morning when I came to the hospital, I was told that she was dead. In the morning when the nurse went to give her tea, she found Mrs. Kamni dead ........Probably, she has gone to the moon. The shock is too stunning to permit me to write more. May God bless her soul!

Yours Sincerely, Surjit Dhawan
(Asst. Surgeon)

Principal Harish Chandra's speech at a lunch of the Staff Association held on the Ist of February, 1958 where Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University was the Chief Guest:-

## Dr. Rao, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have been directed by the Secretary of the Staff Association, presumably on behalf of the Staff, to get up on my hind legs and say a few words. I have no doubt that this particular directive has been given to me solely with a view to provoke the Vice-Chancellor to make a speech, before he can be allowed to return to the University. I do not blame the Staff. Being far away from the University Campus, it is not very often that they get an opportunity of listening to the mellifluous voice of the Vice-Chancellor or learning to admire the fluency of his speech and the cogency of his arguments whether he is building up a case or domolishing it. I should have thought, however, that the most appropriate person to give him this provocation should have $b$ e en the Secretary of the Staff Association himself or some other equally active member of it. The Principal of a College is only a very minor member of the Staff Association, and his only function, as far as I know, is merely to implement the decisions made by the Staff usually without his consultation and sometimes without his knowledge. Fortunately these decisions invariably pertain to incontroversial subjects, such as meeting over a cup of tea or having a lunch or a dinner party.

I imagine the Staff wants me, on this occasion, to tell the Vice-Chancellor something about them. I have not the slightest hesitation in doing so. I expect I am reasonably qualified to introduce them, more or less in a consolidated form, to the Vice-Chancellor and other friends present here this afternoon. Well, Sir, as you may have noticed, our Staff consists of both sexes, and I can assure you all of them are "Hale-fellows well-met". In fact, they might quite legitimately be described as a "Merry-go-round". They can act and produce plays, they can sing and play on musical instruments, they can dance and make merry, and some of them, whatever their age, can recite highly emotional and romantic poems. Indeed, they can do a number of other things. For example, all of them can play a decent game of "Gulli-danda" and if you care to compute their prowess at this ancient and skilful game, you have only to attend the annual picnic of the whole of our College at Qutab or Okhla or some other similar spot. Two of them were selected by the Delhi University for training in Badminton and TableTennis at Bombay and Lucknow respectively, at the cost of the Ministry of Education. Both of them happen to be Lecturers in Physics. When I seriously demurred to their g o ing away, merely to play Badminton and

Table-Tennis in the middle of the session, they convinced me that a good practical knowledge of th es e games would substantially advance the study of Physics in the College. But think of the irony of it, when our Director of Physical Education declined a similar invitation from the Delhi University for training as a coach in Hockey, lest the College should come to a standstill during his absence for two or three weeks.

I am not sure, ladies and gentlemen, whether you have noticed the capabilities of our staff in another field of action. Perhaps some of them have been fighting shy of displaying their capacities in the presence of the Vice-Chancellor. But I can tell you, that with the disgraceful exception of Mr. Sud, the head of our Department of English and Mr. Jhangiani, our Lecturer in Sindhi, all of us, including Mrs. Parshad, are connoisseurs of the culinary art, and, led by myself, can thoroughly appreciate good food, particularly from the quantitative point of view. Mr. Vice-Chancellor, if, in spite of these versatile qualifications and achievements of our staff, you should still insist on judging their efficiency as teachers, by the doubtful criterion of the pass percentages in their subjects in the various University Examinations, you will not find them wanting. So you see, Sir, you are to-day among a crowd who understand life inside-out and outside-in.

I suppose, the Staff would now
like me to tell them something about the Vice-Chancellor. I am not sufficiently qualified to do that. And in any case, I am one of the most junior principals in the University and dare not talk too much . But if I were to put in a nutshell what I should like to say about him, I should put it this way: "That a great deal more than Dr. Rao himself it is the Delhi University and its Colleges that deserve cordially to be congratulated on the appointment of Dr. Rao as their Vice-Chancellor. Indeed, we should consider ourselves extra-ordinarily lucky to have a man of his calibre at the head of our affairs.

The Delhi School of Economics is a standing monument to his enterprise, industry, scholarship and initiative. We all know that ever since he has taken over, the University has been humming with continuous life and activity. The celebration of the Independence Day, the Convocation Week with its Exhibition, its Dramatic performances, its musical concert, its extension lectures, and its tremendous dinner culminating in the solemn ceremony of the convocation itself, were some of the manifestations of this activity. We can eagerly look forward to a very enjoyable and extensive flower show, three weeks from now, to be held under the direct inspiration of the Vice-Chancellor. We are all aware of the abiding and effecttive contribution that he has been making all these years to the solution
of the many economic problems of the country tackled by the Government of India from time to time. And I am sure, most of you have heard of the recent magnificent donation of Rs. 20 lacs, negotiated by him, for the Delhi University, from the Ford Foundation, for the organisation of tutorial classes for Honours and PostGraduate students.

This is only a beginning, and if this is any indication of what may follow, the Delhi University can confidently look forward to contributing, more than its share, to the growth of knowledge and to the all-round wellbeing of its members.

Such, ladies and gentlemen, is our Chief Guest this morning.

I was quite amused sometime ago to see his age mentioned in a local daily in connection with a controversy on the Second Five Year Plan. Soon after, I heard him speak on this subject, under the presidency of the Prime Minister, when he made a brief and dignified reference to his age, which reminded me of Mr.William Pitt who was accused of extreme youth in the House of Commons by an aged member of the opposition to whom he replied by saying, "The crime of being a young man which the Hon'ble gentleman has with such spirit charged upon
me, I shall neither try to palliate nor deny but content myself with wishing that I may be one of those whose follies may cease with their age".

Dr. Rao may be as distinguished a Vice-Chancellor as you like but essentially he is a teacher. At a meeting of the University Teachers Association the other day, he told us that, in a way, he was sorry he had been weaned away from teaching to administration and that he would be really happy if, at the end of his term of five years as Vice-Chancellor, he was permitted to return to the Delhi School of Economics, not as the Head of the Department, but only as Professor. I have no desire to be a prophet, but I can assure Dr. Rao that no such luck is in store either for him or for the Delhi School of Economics.

Ladies and gentlemen, we are very glad to have you here with us this morning. When our Staff Association decided to have Dr. Rao as their Chief Guest, on this occasion, I told them that while this was a laudable ambition, it appeared to me to be somewhat difficult of fulfilment. But Mr. Kumar, the Secretary of the Staff Association, enjoys a peculiarly hospitable persuasiveness, which obviously is not so easy to resist. We are so happy and thankful that Dr. Rao and so many of our other friends have been able to spend a little time with us to-day.

## Staff Lunch



Dr. Rao, Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University with Mr. K. N. Channa (Rehabilitation Ministry) \& Principal Harish Chandra

The College Union


Memberis of the Executive

Our distinguished Visitors


Professors Geoffrey Bullough \& V. De Sola Pinto reading passages from "Julius Catsar"

## Galsworthy : The Problem Playwright

In the later part of the nineteenth century realism became a special feature of the western literature, and writers exhibited their interest in depicting the problems of contemporary life and society from the realistic point of view.Consequently, there came a reaction against the Idealistic and Romantic forms of literature. The changing climate of the day influenced the modern drama as well, and there came a wholesome change in the conception of form and content of drama. This new tendency in drama based on realistic approach to the problems of life and society, was called as "The Problem Play."

The inception of the realistic tendency in drama can be traced in the play of Robertson called 'Society' written in 1865. The distinguishing features of the new realism which Robertson initiated are in the words of Hudson briefly these :
"(i) It substituted, for a representation of types, the study of individual men and women. The old stock characters-the hero a n d the villain, the juvenile lead and the ingenuine, the heavy fathers etc., gradually gave place to mixed characters of flesh and blood.
(ii) It discarded rhetoric and blank verse for natural human speech."

The new style of drama, thus,
initiated by Robertson was supported and further developed by Pinero and Jones respectively. Pinero introduced several advances in the technique of the new drama. He dispensed with the soliloquy and the asides and gave way to more natural dialogue. Similarly, other old stage conventions were also discarded. Instead of giving sudden and surprising twists to the plot by coincidences, Pinero and Jones both adhered to the more natural and believable development.

Thus, in the hands of Pinero and Jones, the drama was coming closer to real life. Ibsen perfected the technique of the 'Problem Play' and gave it a full fledged form. The plot was formed out of one or the other problems stirring the society of the time, the hero was no longer a king but Jesus the Carpenter, or Paul the tentmaker. All other characters were also human beings with their strength and weaknesses. They were shown struggling with their environment, fallen in the grip of some problem. The dialogue of the play became more human and natural. In support of this Ibsen himself says, ". . . . My play is no tragedy in ancient conception. My desire was to depict human beings and therefore I would not make them speak the language of gods." Galsworthy was one of the later dramatists who were the exponents of the new school of drama.

Galsworthy has a distinct place among the writers of English 'Problem Play'. He was a broad-minded intellectual being, a consistent thinker, who did not yield to the conventional pattern of life and society. In his problem plays he exposes the encroachment of tradition upon the present life and proves its futility. He was never moved by the magical, mystical and surprising stories of the Bible, but, thought of life from the realistic point of view. He observed the existing evils of the contemporary life like an impartial critic without any bias. He followed the realistic style in drama and believed that a problem playwright should depict the contemporary life as it is (and not as it ought to be). His attitude towards the problems of life can be seen from his own words :
"Let me try to eliminate any bias and see the whole thing as should an umpire - one of those pure beings in white coats, purged of all prejudices, passions and predilections of mankind. Only from an impersonal point of view, I am going to get even approximately to the truth."

Galsworthy found that there had crept in hypocrisy, misunderstanding, loss of character and unnecessary suppression of one's desire in every sphere of life, due to the unbalanced structure of modern civilization. Here the man and his desires are crudely crushed for the false notion of society.

No consideration is showed to the individual ; his cries are unheeded. Struggling with his environment the man is always vanquishod. This injustice is everywhere inflicted upon the individual to maintain the so called social equilibrium. This is the central idea and the fundamental problem of his plays.

There is an all pervading feeling of pity and indignation in his plays. Some think him cold, aloof, indifferent, analytical, severely logical and judicial. But his attitude to life cannot be wholly interpreted in these terms. Galsworthy may be partial between one character and another while giving arguments in support of each one of them. But, he is not partial when faced by human shortsightedness and folly which make the characters what they are. His plays are really tremendous indictment of the whole failure of modern civilization, and at the same time a passionate appeal for understanding sympathy with the innocent victims of the social system for which all of us are responsible.

Galsworthy's plays, thus, reveal to us the stand of the individual in various sectors of society. His plays consist of one or the other contemporary problems arising out of one or the other such relations. In the 'Silver Box' he exposes the evils of the court-system, in the 'Strife' we have a tragic situation faced by the entire community, due to a misguided strike. Here we see a whole community held up by
the stubbornness and self-will of two men : the Capitalist Manager-Director of the company concerned on the one side, and the strike-leader of the workers on the other. After months of suffering and starvation, the manager is deserted by his fellowdirectors and the strike-leader by his fellow-Trade Unionists, and the strike is brought to an end on the very terms which had been suggested by the coolheaded Trade Union Secretary in the early days of the dispute. The audience is left wondering whether there really can be such a stupid and unintellectual society as this one which allows a whole community to be held up to ransom, and the mineral resources locked up by an insignificant minority in that country. Similarly, in other plays also we come across one or the other problem fretting the mind of the people of his time.

Galsworthy was a reformist, so there is a tendency to preach in almost all his plays. Now, the question arises if Galsworthy is impartial in his delineation of the problem how can one know his idea of reformation. Is it not that his impartiality hinders his purpose? Yes, it is true, he gives us the diagnosis of the diseas?s of his time but does not suggest any remedy to do away with them. It is because the problem-playwright believes in stirring the mind of the people to think over the problem seriously rather than to give a ready made solution. But behind this impartiality of Galsworthy there lingers sym.
pathy for the suffering man. Through this sympathy we can discern Galsworthy's stand on the problem. The repercussion of his play is always a sad one : a painful cry comes out of it and permeates the entire environment. His dramatic irony makes the sad environment more sad, but his humour saves it from being dark and indistinct. Fighting against the antagonistic forces of society the individual is completely destroyed and a sympathetic voice comes out of his play-'What a pity! What a shame!' i.e., how sad is the destruction! This is the final impression of his play. But it is not a pessimistic attitude altogether. There is a challenge behind it to do away with the present evils of the society, and establish a new moral standard so as to enable the present to control the present and not the past to control the present. Thus, his teaching is based upon the central truth of life laid down by the down-trodden.

No doubt, his plays come to be the the medium of spreading his own point of view, but he is always conscious of the artistic beauty of the play. In the f. rvour of his teaching he did never spoil the dramatic art. In his opinion "the aim of art is not to preach the good but to stir the mind of the audience so as to compel them to think of the good themselves." Thus, in his plays we do not find any direct preaching but it comes in an implied form, it is not stated in the play, it is inferred from the situations of the play.

Galsworthy presents to us a criticism of life and society in the above mentioned way only. Like an impartial critic he shows the futility of the conventions through which the past still controls the present ; the narrowmindedness of the so called fathers of the society-their selfishness and hypocricy. The conflict in his play takes the shape of a struggle between two persons having two opposed ideals of life-the one traditional, the other coping with the modern needs of man and society. He advances arguments in support of both the sides with equal vehemence. He has no direct attachment with either of the two sides.

Along with the social problems of the day Galsworthy touched on the sex problem as well. Of course, the sex problem has been specially associated with the problem play. The sex problem as it is reflected in the modern drama, is, in part, the outcome of the movement for the emancipation of women and, in part, the natural rebellion against false conception of marriage. Galsworthy did not go deep in speculating the sex problem as a whole. Criticising his coldness towards the sex problem, Lawrence says, ". . . . here the sex level is extraordinarily low." Contrary to this, Hermon Ould is of the opinion that-"In fact. it is the sexual love which runs like a connecting thread through the whole of Galsworthy's world . . . . Married love, illicit love, young love, unrequited love, tormented love and satis-
fied love-all phases of love seem to have a place in his scheme." The truth is that Galsworthy has dealt with sex problem mainly in relation to the married life where he has shown the unhappy restlessness of the family and tragic consequences arising out of ill-matched unions. Like Ibsen, he does not go deeper into the intricate problems of personality in relation to sex and marriage.

## Galsworthy : the Craftsman

The plot of Galsworthy's plays is well contrived. The subject matter of his plays is derived from contemporary life. The plot is developed carefully and gives full expression to the problem embodied in the play. The various incidents of the play are carefully interwoven and smack of reality. Situations of the play are all natural and akin to that of real life. The characters of his plays are mostly types. Their interest in the play is only for the revelation of the theme. He avoids unnecessary expansion of his plot and makes the drama more compact. He maintains the necessary tension in his plays and makes the end more impressive. lrony is the supreme device by which he makes his plot more serious. This is why there is density, acuteness, accuracy and effectiveness in his plot.

He is very conscious and selective in manipulating , the dialogue. He discards impassaioned language and romantic devices of asides and monolo-
gues. The dialogue is terse, broken and rambling as that of real life. The language of the dialogue is simple and based upon dialect. The conversation is as haphazard as that of life and there is an absence of long speeches. There is no scope for virtuosity in the dialogue, it is witty and crisp. He makes the dialogue more living by giving humorous touches here and there. In the
words of Hermon Ould we can say that," . . . . the authour's (Galsworthy's) intrinsic interest of his material, and his passionate sense of message, may be relied upon to carry an audience."

## ABOUT OURSELVES

The terms under review have been crowded with activity, both curricular and extra-curricular. Our students, shaken from their summer sleep by the December examination, and alerted by its warning, can now be seen poring assiduously over their books. On the other hand, as if to provide a relief to their strained nerves, they have been equally active in the extra-mural fields. A glance at the reports of the various literary societies, detailed below, will amply bear out our assertion :-

## The College Union.

Guided by its able adviser, Mr. D. S. Bhalla, the College Union has been fairly active during the terms under review. The first function was a debate in English on the topic : "In the interest of the students, all the teaching shops in Delhi should be immediately closed". The first and second positions were
won by Sumir Kumar Dutt and Bharat Bhushan (both of the Premedical II Year) respectively.

The next enterprise of the Union was a Variety Show put up on the college stage on the 28th October, 1957. It included a rich fare of songs, poems and skits, which were heartily enjoyed by the packed-hall.

Next came a prize debate in Hindi. The subject was-
"इस सभा के मत से भारत की प्रगति के लिये विदेशी धन तथा वैज्ञानिक सहायता की इतनी श्रावरयककता नहीं जितनी देश में ग्राट्मबल, सहयोग तथा दृढ़ता की ।"

The first prize was shared by Sushma Paul and Amrit Lal Gupta while the second prize went to V.K.S. Sodhi.

In the recitation contest held on 3rd November, 1957, Toby Nainan and Sumir Kumar Dutt (English),

Dinesh Kumar and V. K.S. Sodhi (Hindi), Harish Kapoor and Yogindra Kumar Sharma (Urdu) won the first two positions respectively.

The Union also organized an extempore speech competition in English. S. Kamlam, who spoke on "If I were my father and my father were my son', got the first prize. The second prize was won by Sumir Kumar Dutt.

The fifth Annual Inter-College Debate in English for the Deshbandhu Debating Trophy was held on the 8th February, 1958. The topic was "In the opinion of this house, in the interest of cultural, scientific, political and economic development of India, it is imperative that English should continue to be taught in Indian Universities up to the highest stage". The Trophy went to the St. Stephen's College, Delhi, for the second year running. Two individual prizes were won by Deepak Kumar of St. Stephen's and S. Kamlam of Deshbandhu College. Our college was represented by S. Kamlam and V. K. S. Sodhi.

There was another prize debate in English on 27th February, 1958, on the subject: "The best field of service for woman is her own home". Sumir Kumar Dutt stood first and Vishnoo Motwani 2nd.

Our student, Rajindra Kumar Marwaha (B. A. I Year) distinguished
himself in the All India Debate in Hindi, organized recently by the Law Faculty of the Delhi University. He secured the second prize. Our congratulations.

Besides these literary programmes, a film, 'Julius Caesar' was also screened in the college hall under the auspices of the College Union.

## The Annual Picnic

The Annual Picnic of the college was held at Okhla on the 8th of March, 1958. The Staff and the students reached the site of the picnic a couple of hours before lunch and stayed there till sun-set. They were provided with a sumptuous lunch, prepared under the supervision of a committee of students, assisted by some members of the Staff. The time before and after the lunch was gleafully spent in singing songs, cracking jokes and playing sundry games. The Variety Entertainment held in the afternoon was highly appreciated. A large number of students and some members of the Staff participated in the programmewhich was very successful. It will not be wrong to say that the success of the pienic was mainly due to the special interest that the Principal took in its arrangements. He personally supervised the cooking arrangements, and saw to it, that every student got his share. Likewise he presided oper the Variety Entertainment, and contributed to its
success by punctuating it with his witty remarks and interesting anecdotes.

The programme ended with a cup of tea and pakoras.

## The Hindi Parishad

The Parishad organised a prize debate for B. A. and B. Sc. students on the 10th September, 1957. The subject of the debate was:
"पंजाब का हिन्दी श्रान्दोलन ग्रनुचित है ।"
Gargi Gupta and Ramesh Chandra Jain secured the first two prizes. Another prize debate was held for the Qualifying class. Sushma Paul stood first, whereas the 2 nd place was shared by Surendra Vatsa and Ramesh Chandra Vohra.

A story-competition was held in September, 1957. The stories were assessed by Prof. Kailash Pati Ojha of the College of Commerce. Dinesh Kumar and Chandra Parkash won the 1st two positions. We also arranged a poetry-competition. Hira Vallabh Tiwari and Naresh Anjan stood first and second respectively.

In the extempore speaking competition held on the 14th November, 1957, Sneh Lata Sareen and Hira Vallabh Tiwari secured the places of distinction. Then followed an Essaywriting competition. Jagdish Prasad stood first among the B. A. students and Sushma Paul among the Qualify. ing students.

The Secretary, baving resigned, we held a fresh election for the post, and Naresh Anjan of the B. A. I Year was elected the Secretary of the Parishad.

A competition in translating an English passage into chaste Hindi was a new feature introduced this year. Harsh Vardhan of the B. A. III Year stood first in this competition. Likewise, we have issued for the frst time a handwritten magazine entitled "Makrand" edited by Shri S. C. Gupta, Raghbir Singh and Harsh Vardhan. It includes contributions from the Staff and the students. It has been beautifully illustrated by Dilsher Nagi of B. A. III year.

The crowning venture of the term was an Inter-College Extempore Speaking Competition for Shri Jodha Mal Kuthiala Trophy. The trophy was donated by Rai Bahadur Jodha Mal Kuthiala at the instance of Shri R. K. Sud, to whom we are heartily grateful. As many as twenty students from ten colleges participated. The trophy was won by the Hans Raj College and the individual prizes were secured by D. D. Khosla of the Law Faculty and Yogesh of the Hans Raj College.

## The Sanskrit Parishad

With the commencement of the new academic year, Sanskrit was introduced as a subject in Prep. Arts and B.A. Pass. The Sanskrit Parishad also came into existence last year in

Nov., 1957. The following were elected its office-bearers :-

President ... Rajendra Kumar Vice-President... Sushma
Secretary ... Sharmishtha
Joint Secretary Dev Bala.
The inaugural function of the Pariahad was held in December, 1957, when Shri J.P. Vidyalankar explained the meaning, origin and importance of Sanskrit. The Parishad held its second meeting in February, 1958. The members evinced a keen interest and read out their compositions in the form of short stories, essays, shlokas, riddles and puzzles. Shri Satya Pal presented a good and instructive dialogue on the talk between Guru Virjanand and his disciple Swami Dayanand. A special feature of the function was that the entire programme was in Sanskrit. The credit goes to Shri M.L. Chaudhry, the energetic adviser of the Parishad.

It is heartening to report that the Sanskrit section of the College Magazine, 'Desh', has also been started. The editor is Shri Jagdish Prasad who works under the guidance of the Staff Editor, Shri M.L. Chaudhry.

The Parishad held its annual function on 13th March, 1958. Dr. J. D. Vidyalankar presided.

## The Sindhi Literary Society

The Society has been fairly active
throughout the two terms.
On the 12th October, 1957, the members were addressed by Shri Jairamdas Daulatram, ex-Gevernor of Assam, who in his speech, exhorted the members to feel proud of their civilization and culture (Mohan-JoDaro) and to make a correct use of Sindhi. The address was followed by a mixed programme of songs, poetry recitation and essay-reading.

This was followed by a debate on 2nd Nov., 1957. The subject of the debate was-"In the opinion of this House, co-education is a necessity at the College stage". Tulsi Achtani, Vishno Motwani, Ashok Badlani and Atma Nagwani took part in the debate.

We also held a literary gathering on the 27th Nov., 1957.

The next programme was a prize essay competition which was held on the 18th January, 1958. Vishno Motwani stood lst and Atma Nagwani 2nd.

The Annual Day of the Society was held on 7th March, 1958. The programme included a duet by Gunwanti and Vidya; two One act plays entitled 'Ladly' by Gobind Malhi and 'Tea Party' by Prof. M. U. Malkani successfully acted by Tulsi, Mira Badlani, Ashok Badlani, Shyam, Gobind, Vidya, Gunwanti, Amriti and Mira Notani ; a solo song by Gunwanti

Chandwani and a chorus by Tulsi, Vishno Motwani, Ashok, Shyam, Gobind, Gunwanti, Mira Notani, Vidya and Amriti.

The Chief Guest was Prof. N. R. Malkani, M. P.

## Bazam-e-Adab

This literary society took its birth only last year, and has, since then, presented quite a few instructive and interesting programmes in the form of poetical and literary symposia. Its functions have always drawn a crowd of admiring students. And this makes us bold to affirm that the Society has succeeded in its aim of quickening students' interest in Urdu language and literature. Keeping in view the dearth of Urdu-knowing students in our College, the success of the Bazam is remarkable. Its President, Mr. K. C. Kanda, deserves all the credit.

The last programme of the term was a "Tamseeli Mushaira" followed by a dramatised version of the Rubayyat of Omar Khayyam. Undoubtedly it was a very successful and colourful function. The participants were V. K. S. Sodhi (Wali), Mangat Ram (Sauda), H.V. Tewari (Dard), Naresh Anjan (Mir), Harish Kapur (Insha), Virendra Singh Kalra (Momin), Shashi Vadan (Ghalib), Yogindra Kumar (Zauq), Shanti (Dagh) and E. Siemon (Iqbal). Chitra Vohra and Prabha Godbole acted as Omar Khayyam and Saqi respectively.

## The Political Science Association

The following interesting pro: grammes were arranged by the Association during the two terms :-

A mock session of the Parliament was its first attraction. Hira Ballabh Tiwari, leader of the Progressive Party, acted as the Prime Minister whereas the Opposition was led by V.K.S. Sodhi. The Principal, as the President of the Republic, inaugurated the Parliament. Mr. S.P. Kapoor acted as Vice-President, and Shri V.N Khanna and Shri K. S. Rai were the Speaker and the Dy. Speaker respectively. The session, which was held on two days, was marked by a lively debate on the President's address and an equally interesting question hour.

The second Inter-College debate for the Kathpalia-Jain Trophy was held in November, 1957. As many as 12 Colleges participated in the function, which debated the topic: "In the opinion of this house, India should immediately withdraw the Kashmir case from the United Nations". The judges, Dr. R. Davarka Dass, Miss Mazumdar and Mr. C.L. Nahal awarded the running trophy to the Delhi School of Economics. The first, sccond and third positions were secured by A.S. Sujali (Delhi School of Economics), Sundaram (Delhi College) and Thyagraja (Hindu College) respectively. The college team consisted of Yogindra Kumar and V. K. S. Sodhi.

In the essay competition on : "Kerala is the beginning of Communisim in India", Vishnoo Motwani of B.A.I Year got the lst prize.

The Society also organised a mock session of the Security Council of the United Nations. The five-power resolution on Kashmir was the topic of discussion. The first three positions were secured by V.K.S. Sodhi, Vishnoo Motwani and Harish Kapoor respectively. Mr. P. Basu, Deputy Director, U.N. Information Centre, New Delhi, Mr. M.L. Vohra of the College of Commerce, and Mrs. M. Thomas formed the panel of judges.

Another highlight of the term was a talk by Dr. Harnam Singh, Reader in Political Science, University of Delhi. He spoke on "Democracy in the U.S.S.R."

Besides all this, the members of the Association attended a seminar on Parliamentary Democracy, held in the Central Hall of the Parliament House.

The Association is yet to hold its annual function which promises to be both instructive and amusing.

## The Economics Society

Two members of the Society, V.K. S. Sodhi and Puran Chand Arora, headed by Shri S.P. Kapoor, the Adviser, represented the Planning Forum of the Society in the conferen-
ce of the Planning Forums of Northern India held at Srinagar in September, 1957. The Conference was inaugurated by Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, and was presided over by Mr. S.N. Misra, Deputy Minister for Planning, Govt. of India.

A symposium in Hindi on the following topics was held on the 20th February, 1958 :-

1. Our Plans and the Socialist society of our dreams.
2. The problem of educated unemployment.
3. The duties of students in furthering India's Development Plans.
4. Is our second Five Year Plan over-ambitious?

Rajindra Kumar Marwah and Hira Ballabh Tiwari were awarded the first and second prizes respectively.

Mr. Lakshmi Narain, the Regional National Savings Officer, addressed the Staff and the students on "Small Savings" on the lst March. To render his advice into practice, the Society has decided to give the prizes for its various functions in the from of 12 Year National Plan Savings Certificates.

The Society also arranged an interesting and educative film show on the 20th of February, 1958.

An exhibition of models and handmade charts relating to economic devolopment is proposed to be arranged before the close of the term. A talk by Mr. J.B. Sarin of the Central Tea Board will be another item of its programme.

## The History Association

The Association organized a picnic-cum- local historical tour at the Qutab Minar in Sept., 1957. The programme included songs, Qawalies and skits. Mr. Saxena, the adviser of the Association, explained the significance and style of the various monuments. A historical tour of Agra, Fatehpur Sikri, Mathura and Brindaban was also arranged in September last year.

Besides this, an essay competition was held. The topic was: "Women through the ages". The Association presented a very gala programme of drama, dance and music in its annual programme held on 3rd March, 1958. The play: "Kirpanki Dhar" was well received by the audience. Likewise, the folk songs depicting various regional cultures of India, were highly appreciated. The credit for putting up this show goes mainly to Shri B.B. Saxena.

## The Science Association

The Society resumed its activities with the annual elections held in October, 1957. The following were elected as the office-bearers :-

| Shri K. S. Rai | $\ldots$ | Adviser |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Shri V.N. Pasricha | ... | Staff Secre- |
| tary |  |  |

The elections over, the Association actively devoted itself to various activities. A paper reading contest on the following scientific topics was organized on 24th Oct., 1957 :-

1. Plants in the service of humanity.
2. Science and humanity.
3. Antibiotics.
4. Heredity.
5. Baby moon.

As many as twelve students participated in this contest. The first prize was won by A.K. Tandon of B.Sc.II Year and the second was shared by Sumir Kumar Dutt and Bharat Bhushan, both of the Premedical second year.

Trips to the D. C. M. Chemical Works, Delhi, on 20th Nov, and to the Science Exhibition, held at the University Campus in celebration of the Convocation Week on 26th Nov, 1957, were also arranged. Some more
trips to Indian Agriculture Research Institute, Pusa, and Meteorological Department, Govt. of India, are being planned in the near future. Plans for a symposium on the Sputniks I \& II and a joy-ride for the members of the Association in a dakota of the Indian Airlines Corporation have almost been finalized.

## Extension Lectures

Under this programme the following lectures were organized by Shri R. P. Budhiraja Professor incharge of this activity.

On the 15th Oct., 1957 S.K. Kamlam of the pre-Medical lst year class, spoke on Hindusim. The talk was very lucid and illuminating and it was followed by a lively discussion.

Subha Rao, another student of the pre-Medical first year class, gave a very interesting talk on "Seven Cities of Delhi" wherein he succinctly traced the history of Delhi from the ancient times. The text of one of these lectures appears elsewhere in this issue.

Besides this, Shri R. P. Budhiraja gave two instructive talks on "Communism \& South East Asia" and "Life as seen by the Biologist". It is hoped that these talks will stimulate students' interest in public speaking and they'll come to the stage in larger numbers.

We were lucky enough to have in our midst Professor Geoffrey Bullough, Professor of English Literature in the University of London, and Professor Vivian De Sola Pinto of the University of Nottingham. Besides giving us recitations of some well-known poems they obliged us all by reading out a few passages from Shakaspeare's JUIIUS CAESAR. Our students, thus, had the rare advantage of listening to these distinguished scholars of English language and literature.

Shri K.C. Kanda delivered an interesting talk in Urdu on his tour of Hyderabad, Ajanta, Ellora and Bombay. The talk was illustrated with magic-lantern slides and was quite illuminating.

## The Social Service League

The credit for running this League, which was started in October 1957, goes to Mr. V. N. Khanna. As is evident from its name, the League stands for creating a sense of service and sacrifice in the minds of the students. Its members have started an Adult Education Centre in the Defence Colony, where about fifteen labourers receive education. The League also proposes to start a welfare centre at the Safdarjang Hospital. Apart from this its members always volunteer their services at the College Functions. Yogindra Sharma and Rajindra Kumar, the President and the Secretary respectively, went for training in

Inter-class One-act Play Contest


A scene from 'Adhikar Ka Rakshak'
the Delhi School of Social Work, and thus equipped themselves with the necessary knowledge.

## The Rovers' Crew

The Crew is growing in popularity because of its free and voluntary serrices on all occasions of importance in the College. Not only this, our rovers also served as volunteers in the U. N. S. A. programme of the University. Prominent among them are Dinesh Kumar (Leader) and the two Patrol Leaders, V. K. S. Sodhi and Kanahya Lal Grover.

The programme of the Camp Fire presented by the crew in January, 1958, deserves a special mention. It was an interesting function, containing humourous skits, group games and songs.

## Old Students' Association

The Association, in spite of our repeated invitations, has not been able to attract many old students. Some of them, however, have become its members this year also. Old boys may be permitted by the Principal to become members of the College Library. They are invited to attend the important functions of the College. May we once again invite all the old students to enrol themselves as members and make this Association a real union of good old friends !

## The United Nations Students'

 AssociationThe U. N. S. A. Unit of Deshbandhu College came into existence on the 5th February, 1958. Yogindra Kumar and Gargi Gupta were nomina ted its President and Secretary respectively by the Principal. Mr. V. N. Khanna was appointed its Adviser. All the three office-bearers attended the function held at the University in honour of Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, (Junior), the United States Permanent Representative in the United Nations.

Earlier Yogindra Kumar and Gargi Gupta also attended the All India U. N. S. A. Convention held on 3 rd, 4 th and 5th of January, at the Delhi University.

## The Fine Arts Club

We sent up five items for the InterCollege Youth Festival Competition held at the University this year-the One Act Play, the Group Song, The Group Dance, Classical Music and Paintings.

The play was "Sazish" by Imtiaz Ali Taj. Shanta Handoo took the part of Rashida and not only looked the part but acted it most admirably. Harish Kapur acted as Mamu Mian and acquitted himself ably. Ravi Shankar played the young husband. On the whole it was a successful performance and was fairly commended. The credit goes to Mr. P. M.

Kaul, Mrs. R. K. Prasad and Mrs. M. Thomas who devoted a lot of their time and skill in producing this play. The play was repeated at the Annual Convention of the U. N. S. A.

We sent up a fisherman's dance and were fortunate enough to get the first prize. Asha Saxena, Indu Malhotra, Ripudaman Duggal, Satish, Ishwar Kaul, Kuldip Singh and Dharmashwar formed the group of dancers. All of them deserve our congratulations and so does Mrs. Thomas, the guiding force behind this activity. Ishwar Kaul was also selected for the Delhi University Folk Dance team. Likewise, the folk song that we sent up for the first time, did quite well. Our student Prabha Godbole was selected to sing in the University Folk Song. She did equally well in the classical music.

In the field of painting, an ink drawing, "A refugee family". painted by our student, Ashit Sanhyal, was selected for the painting exhibition.

It is hoped that our students will fare still better next year.

## The College Daramatic Club

The College Dramatic Club has been fairly active during the year 1957-58. Its members participated in the Inter-College One-Act Play Contest arranged by the Delhi University and the open One-Act Play contest held by the Delhi Public Library, Delhi. The performance at the University
was highly commended and the performance at the Delhi Public Library was adjudged the best and awarded a shield. Surinder Vaid, the Secretary of the Club, got the first prize for the best individual acting. Our congratulations.

The Inter-Class One Act Play Contest was introduced this year for the first time. The response was good and the contest very keen. Students were grouped into three groups and placed under the charge of members of the Staff. The contest was held in the College Hall on 23rd November, 1957 at 4 P. M. in the presence of students and Staff. The hall was fully packed. The Qualifying Class stood lst and the B. A. Class 2nd. Below are given the details :-

## (A)

I. Group : B. A. Classes

Play : Nai Heroine by Sarat Chander
Cast Bhagwan ... Nem Chand Rameshwar .. Surinder Vaid Malti .. Sushma Tandon Abhimanyu ... Yogindar Sharma
Gheewala .. Harish Kapoor
Insurance Agent Rattan Singh
II. Group : Pre-Medical \& B. Sc.

## Classes

Play : Bimar-ka-Ilaj by
Uday Shankar Bhatt
Cast Kanti ... Shiv Brat Lal Vinod ... Baldev Sethi
Chander Kant Ravi Shankar Saraswati ... Usha

> Panditji ... Satya Bhushan Dixit
> Dr. Gupta ... Ravinder Sabharwal
> Dr. Nanak Chand Remesh Chander Jain
> Sukhiya ... Hakim Rai
> Play : Adhikar-ka-Rakshak by Upendernath Ashk
> Caste Mr. Seth ... Rajinder Kumar Babu Ram Lakhan ... Jagdish
> Chander
> Jamadaran ... Ranjit Chawla Bhagwati ... Vijay Kumar Khanna
> Editor ... Gulshan Rai Arora
> Three College students Vinod Kumar
> Asha Lal Suresh Chander Jain Mrs. Seth Savita

Credit for the success goes to the members of the Dramatic Committee consisting of the following :-

Shri P. M. Kaul
Shri I. S. Kapur
Shri S. C. Gupta
Mrs. M. Thomas
Mrs. Rajkumari Parshad
Shri R. K. Sud
and the members of the casts mentioned above.

The Dramatic Club participated in the open One-Act Play contest held by the Delhi Public Library, Delhi. It
staged Nai Heroine. The following were the members of the cast :-

Bhagwan (Servant) Nem Chand, Remeshwar ... Surinder Vaid, Malti ... Gargi Gupta, Abhimanyu ... Yoginder Sharma, Gheewala ... Harish Kapoor, Insurance Agent... Rattan Singh Bharel.

Shri P. M. Kaul and Mrs. Thomas and members of the cast are to be congratulated for bringing honour to the Dramatic Clnb and the College.

We look forth to the annual play in March, 1958.

## The Staff

There have not occurred many changes in our Staff during the current term. Shri Jaipal Vidyalankar, part-time-lecturer in Sanskrit, went over to the Hans Raj College, Delhi, and the void created by him has been filled by Shri M. L. Chaudhry. We welcome him.

## The Department of Physical Education

Our difficulties about playing fields have not been solved as yet. It is almost impossible to prepare grassy grounds without a tube-well. However regular practice in cricket, badminton, volley-ball, table-tennis and net-ball has been going on. The number of players in every game has increased and it has become difficult
for us to accommodate all players, particularly in Badminton and Cricket. We have not been able so provide indoor Badminton courts so far. But we hope to make two Badminton pucca courts and one Bajri Tennis court this year.

## Inter-Class Tournament

The Inter-Class Tournament which was first started in the year 1955 is proving a great success. The Tournament has created healthy 'rivalry' and interest for games among boys and girls both. Over 250 students took part this year and it lasted for nearly 45 days. The Tournament was played on the League System in cricket, volley-ball, net-ball, foot-ball, badminton, table-tennis and kabaddi.

There was a keen competition for winning the championship between B. A. and B. Sc. classes. The B. Sc. students had the upper hand and were declared champions of the year.

## Physico-Medical Tests

Every student was given a physicomedical examination jointly by the College Doctor and the Director of Physical Education. The examination was followed by check-up and the parents and guardians were advised accordingly. A part-time Lady Doctor was appointed by the College for examining the girl students.

The Doctor and the Director of Physical Education have found that in many cases the 'vision standard' of the students is alarmingly poor. This is perhaps due to lack of proper diet and faulty reading habit.

## Table-Tennis

A number of friendly matches were played during the year. The outstanding amongst them were those played against the Delhi College and the Community Hall Club. Table-Tennis Tournament (open to both the Staff and students) was organised as usual. The number of women competitors was fairly large this time. The Table Tennis Club of the College felt the absence of Mr. V. N. Pasricha during the tournament as he had gone to Lucknow for training in table-tennis by the Ministry of Education.

## The Badminton Club

For the first time the Badminton Club organized a picnic of Players (students and members of the staff) at 'Suraj Kund and Sidh Kund', on 2nd March 1958. Shri A.C. Mehta \& Prabha Godbole entertained the members with their sweet gazals and songs. The picnic proved to be a success. A part of the credit goes to Ramesh Chander, the Secretary, and Shri Kaushal Kumar. The members were particularly requested to bring their typical provincial dishes which were enjoyed by all.

## Fire Prevention Week

The Delhi Fire Service celebrated the Fire Prevention Week in the third week of October, 1957. Shri S. N. Parshad, Fire Officer, Delhi Fire Service, addressed the Staff and students of the College on the causes, and prevention of 'fire' in houses and cities. The address was highly instructive. It was followed by a demonstration.

## The Annual Prize-giving

The Annual Prize-giving was presided over by Dr. K. L. Shrimali, Minister of State for Education and Scientific Research, Govt. of India.

He stressed the necessity of developing a personal integrity and an integrated outlook on life. He said that it was only through these that students could raise the stature of society. The greatest quality required in a modern man was a scientific outlook on life, that is, the ability of independent understanding. Referring to India's past, he said the ideal for students would be to bring about a reconciliation between their ancient heritage and modern scientific progress. The test of successful education was whether it was able to bring about such a reconciliation. He expressed his satisfaction that students of the college were receiving the right sort of education and training.

## Obituary

This meeting of the Staff and students of Deshbandhu College places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the sad death of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, a foremost leader, scholar and statesman, and offers its heartfelt condolences to the family of the deceased, and to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Education.

## Are Nights Calm

It is generally considered that peace, tranquillity and quietness can only be had after midnight. The lover enjoys the most romantic thrills in the calm of the night. The author is not disturbed in his reflections and writings at this celestial moment. To all these persons, it is a symbol of perfect calmness and gives inspiration.

I had been feeling confused, pondering over some of the important 'Examples' in Dynamics. So I decided to tackle the problem with full determination.

I set my alarm clock at 1. A.M. and went early to bed at about 8 P.M. I did not study the whole day considering that my brain might get tired.

I checked my time piece once again to assure myself that it had been set quite right. In a moment I was in bed, but I could not get sleep because my usual time to go to sleep was about 11 P.M.

Suddenly, Rani came to my mind and whispered, "You misunderstood me, dear. I love you from the depth of my heart. I couldn't accept your
offer because some of my Gals were there watching us. Please don't think so poorly of me." I tried very much to put away the idea. But all invain. Struggling with my thoughts I do not know when I slipped into the lap of peaceful sleep.

I opened my eyes only when the rattling sound of my alarm clock banged against my ear drums. I forced myself to get up, though I had not the least desire to do so as all the life around me was quite still and a cool breeze was fanning the sleeping world gently. I remembered my determination to get up and do the most precious work of making up my deficiency in Dynamics. It was difficult for me to describe as to under what trying conditions I got up while the world lay enjoying that cherished blessing which descends from heaven.

In a moment I was up and absorbed in the bulky books of Dynamics. But lo! I felt a jarring sound constantly boring me. There was a terrible snoring of an old man lying asleep in my neighbourhood. Then there came the coughing sound and it was followed by the crying of a small infant from another house nearby. The mother's wile followed
coaxing the child, and saying, "Do not make any noise, stop crying, sleep sleep. Look out for the cat is coming." I started striding on the roof. Then came a long-drawn out and loud crying of a dog, which pierced through the air with a grim suddenness and disturbed the whole atmosphere. I wondered that during the day I did not see as many dogs as the multitude crying at night. Even that was not all. In the far distance the occasional shrieks of the
railway engines and heavy thumping noise made by the rolling stock filled up the gaps in the noise, with the result that a long string of disturbance was an unending occurrence. I was so much upset and disturbed that I decided not to study but to go back to bed, concluding that nights were not so calm as I had thought before.

Harish Kapur<br>(B.A. Final)

## The Humanity of Science

It is wrong to suppose that science is not a humane subject; rather it is abstract and has nothing to do with human beings. The truth is that science can be, should be, and often is, one of the humanities like literature, history and art. It is intellectual, of course, but it gives us the joy of discovery, and the wonder and delight of the knowledge of the world and ourselves. It can teach us a fine discipline of body and soul, and can create in us sympathy for our fellow creatures. Education is incomplete without it. In fact, the study of science, like the pursuit of righteousness, is a part of man's duty to himself.

Humanity means "The quality or condition of being human." Science
is a product of the human mind. 'The scientist is a human being like all of us. In fact, he is a better and a greater man than many of us. So the fruit of such a man's labour must have something human in it.

Humanity also means "kindness or benevolence." Science is full of kindness for man. Some people say that it is responsible for war and killing numberless men in war. It has built terrible weapons which can wipe out the world. It is true that science has given us power, but that power is put to a wicked use by unscientific men. The scientists do not know which of their discoveries will be misused by wicked and thoughtless men. Most of the politicians are not men of science, and it is they who are responsible for wars.

Truly science has added to the health, happiness and wisdom of mankind We do not believe diseases are caused by evil spirits. Germs, micro-organisms, virus etc. are the main causes of disease and science has provided man with antibiotics, germicides etc. to combat these. For example, the treatment of cancer, which was unknown upto this time, is a great achievement in the medical field. Science has given us anaesthetics. With the help of radio telephones we can talk to our friends who are at a long distance. We know better about ourselves and the world around. In short; science is a very kind friend of mankind.

The discoveries and developments of science are closely related to the social and economic conditions of the world. A scientist's work is influenced by the circumstances of his country. For example, Pasteur's discovery of disease-producing germs was the result of his attempt to save French agriculture from disease. As population and industries grow, new problems arise. Science at once comes forward to meet these problems. The condition of mankind always direct
science on the road of public good. Modern science is a product not only of the modern age, but we have got it from our forefathers who had been building it up since man was born. To that store we have added our own science, i.e. it is a product of human society.

Humanity also means 'Mankind as a whole'. Politics teaches us nationalism and isolation ; science teaches us internationalism. It has only one creed and that is the creed of co-operation. Science teaches us that knowledge and learning are common factors in humanity.

The Inter-nationalism of science does not mean that one should not love one's own country. One should strongly believe in inter-nationalism of scientific knowledge and yet love one's country as dearly as any other patriot. The love of mankind and the love of one's country can go side by side.*

Ashuni Kumar Tandon
*. Adjudged the best paper read in the Science Association.

# DESHBANDHU COLLEGE, KALKAJI 

List of Prize-Winners 1957-58

## (A) Academic Prizes

B. A. III Year



| Badminton Prizes |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Men's Singles | Winner <br> Runner-up | S.C. Bharti Chandru Motwani |
| Men's Doubles | Winners | S. C. Bharti and Ramesh Chander |
|  | Runners-up | R. S. Khanna \& Chandru Motwani |
| Mixed Doubles | Winners | S. C. Bharti and Nirmala Vishwanath |
|  | Runners-up | Mohinder Singh \& Prabha Godbole |
| Women's |  |  |
| Doubles | Winners | Kanta Chhabra \& Indu |
|  | Runners-up | Nirmala Vishwanath \& Lata |
| Women's Singles | Winner | Kanta Chhabra |
|  | Runner-up | Nirmala Vishwanath |


| Table-Tennis Prizes |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Men's Singles | Winner | Kuldip Singh |
|  | Runner-up | Ishwar Kaul |
| Men's Doubles | Winners | Mohinder Singh |
|  |  | \& Ishwar Kaul |
|  | Runners-up | Satinder Sabhar- |
|  |  | wal \& Kummad Chadha |
| Mixed Doubles | Winners | Ishwar Kaul and |
|  |  | Lata |
|  | Runners-up | Mohinder Singh |
|  |  | \& Prabha God- |
| Women's Singles | S Winner | Meena |
|  | Runner-up | Lata |
| Lucky Doubles | Winners | Mohinder Singh |
|  |  | \& Satinder Sabhar- |
|  |  | wal |
|  | Runners-up | Kuldip Singh and |
|  |  | R.V. Ragvan |

## Administrative Staff Race

Handicap Race \begin{tabular}{c}
First <br>
Second

 

J.N. Saxena <br>
Gian Chand
\end{tabular}

## Staff Children Race

Raman Kakar Indu Chaudhry<br>First Second<br>(D) Inter-College Youth Festival

Group Dance :
Asha Saxena
Ripdaman Duggal
Satish Bala Kapoor
Indu Malhotra
Ishwar Kaul
Kuldip Singh
Dharmeshwar
Mohinder Singh
Daljit Singh
Dilsher Nagi
Jeevan Saund
Santosh Kapoor
Promilla Gulati
Shelly Dara
Painting :
Ashit Sanyal
Winners of the competition for 1956 \& 57 Qualifying
B.A. 1 year
B.A. 11 year
B. Sc 11 year B. Sc 11 year Qualifying B. Sc 11 year Qualifying B.A. 111 year Pre. Med. 11 year
B.Sc. 1 year

## (E) Trophies

(1) Inter-College Debate for Deshbandhu Trophy (Union)

| Trophy <br> 1 Prize | St. Stephen's College <br> Deepak Kumar | St. Stephen's |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| 11 Prize | S. Kamlam | Deshbandhu |

(3) Inter-Class one act play competition (Dramatic Club)

Trophy
Qualifying class

## STATEMENT

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Annual Sports


Sukhbir Singh, the best athlete of the year, breasting the tape


High jump : Preet Singh in action


A scene from 'Nai Heroine’


A scene from 'Bimar Ka llaj’

## विषय-स्सूची

₹ ..... पृष्ठ
१. सम्पादकीय ..... ?
२. ललिता (उपन्यास का संक्षिप्त रूप) ..... २
३. मानवता (कविता) ..... $y$
४. सेवासदन (उपन्यास का संक्षिप्त रुप) ..... $\xi$
४. क्या ग्राप जानते हैं ? ..... E
६. पंचशील ..... $\varepsilon$
७. श्रतुल की मम्मी ..... qo
5. कॉलेज (कविता) ..... qr
ع. कलाकार से (कविता) ..... qr
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१६. गद्य-गीत ..... २६

## सम्पादकीय

नवीन वर्ष की शुभकामनाग्र्रों के साथ ‘देश' का नवीन ग्रंक ग्रापके समक्ष उर्पस्थित है। इस ग्रंक में प्रत्येक प्रकार की रचनाग्रों को स्थान प्राप्त हुग्रा है। जहाँ एक ग्रोर उच्चकोटि के निबन्ध हैं वहाँ दूसरी ग्रोर मनोरंजन के लिये सरल कविताएँ तथा कहानियाँ भी हैं। इस ग्रंक में हिन्दी-परिषद् द्वारा ग्रायोजित प्रतियोगिताम्रों में सर्वश्रेंठ ग्राये हुए निबंध तथा कहानियों को भी स्थान दिया गयां है। ऐसी प्रतियोगिताग्र्रों के ग्रायोजन से विद्यार्थियों में उत्साह उत्पन्न होने के साथ-साथ श्रच्छे साहित्य की भी रचना हुई है ।

इस बार हिन्दी-परिषद् इस पत्रिका के साथ एक हस्तलिखित पत्रिका ंनिकालने का भी प्रयास कर रही हैं। हमें ग्राशा है कि इसमें हिन्दी-परिषद् को सफलता मिलेगी।

जैसा कि fिछ्वले ग्रंक में मैने निवेदन किया था कि ‘हिन्दी' ग्राकाश मंडल पर हिन्दी विरोधी बादल ग्रभी मंडरा रहे हैं। ग्राज हिन्दी को बड़ी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। पंजाब तथा दक्षिरा भारत में हिन्दी का तीव्र विरोध किया जा रहा है। हिन्दी को राष्ट्र भाषा

बनाने के विरुद्ध जो संघर्ष हो रहे हैं, उनमें देश का सर्व नाश होने के चिह्न दीख पड़ते हैं ग्रौर देश प्रादेशिक भगड़ों का ग्र्याड़ा बनता जा रहा है। राष्ट्र भाषा को राजनैतिक दल-दल में डाल कर देश के कुछ चोटी के नेता देश एकता को छिन्न-भिन्न करना चाहते हैं। यह बड़ी लज्जास्पद बात है। हिन्दी को हमें इस भगड़े से बचाना पड़ेगा। ग्रगर हम चाहते हैं कि हिन्दी राष्ट्रभाषा का गौरव प्राप्त करे तो हमें हिन्दी-साहित्य के भण्डार को ग्रधिक-से श्रधिक बढ़ाना होगा। जब तक भाषा स्वयं उचन्ध स्तर पर न ग्रा जाय ताकि उसे सब ग्रपनालें तब तक हिन्दी का केवल ढोल पीटकर हम उसे राष्ट्र का पद नहीं प्रदान कर सकते ।

इस पत्रिका में प्रत्येक रचना को स्थान नहीं मिला है परन्तु ऐसे विद्यार्थियों को, जिनकी रचनायें प्रकाशित नहीं हो सकी हैं, निराश नहीं होना चाहिए। फिर एक बार मैं ग्रपनी तथा ग्रापकी ग्रोर से यह कामना करता हूँ कि नवीन उर्ष के साथ ‘देश’ भी उन्नति के पथ पर ग्रग्रसर हो।

दिनेशक्ममार कुलश्भे षठ
बी. ए. (तृतीय वर्ष)

## ललिता

"चलो बाग में चलें :"
"नहीं, पिता जी ग्रब पूजा कर चुके होंगे ।"
"ग्रच्छा लेकिन यह् लेती जाग्रो। मुभे बहुत देर लगी थी इस काम में ।"
"क्या फूल ग्रापने पहले ही .... ?"
"ग्यौर नहौं तो क्या"
"यह माला भी ग्राप बना लाये। यह मेरा काम था।
"लो माला लेकर का़म तुम्हीं पूरा कर दो।" हैसते हुए पंकज ने कहा।
"लेकिन यह हैँसी नहीं पंकज" ललिता गम्भीर हो कर बोली ।
"मेरी शादी हो चुकी है, ललिता यही तो तुम कहना चाहती हो। लेकिन इसकी मै चिन्ता नहीं करता।" पंकज ने कहा।
"क्यों ?" ललिता ने उत्सुकता से पूछा। "वह शादी मेरी इच्छा से नहीं हुई।" साहस के साथ पंकज ने कहा।
"ऐसा मत कहो पंकज। परन्तु एक न्यान में दो तलवार कैसे ग्रा सकती हैं।" ललिता कह उठी।
"ऐसा नहीं हो सकता ललिता। यह् ह्ददय तुम्हारा ही है ग्रौर रहेगा।"

ललिता का सारा बदन रोमांचित हो उठा। ललिता के हाथ पंकज के हाथों में चले गए ग्रौर एक दूसरे के गले लग गये ।
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## ललिता!

एक दीन ब्राह्मगा रामनाथ की एकमात्र कन्या थी। मातृ-प्र्भ से वंचित लोकनगर में रहती थी। माँ उसे धरा-धाम पर छोड़ कर स्वर्ग चली गई थी। ग्रतः यह पिता की देख-रेख में स्वच्छन्द रूप से पली थी। फूल लाना, खाना बनाना ही उसका नित्य का काम था।

पंकज लोकनगर का जमींदार है । माता-पिता बचपन में ही छोड़ कर मर गये। दो साल की ग्रवस्था में

उसकी शादी कलकते के बड़े जमींदार की लड़की पद्मा से हो गयी। उसे ग्रपने पिता के धन पर नाज़ था ग्रौर उस दबदबे का ग्रंकुरा वह पंकज की गर्दन पर रखना चाहती थी। वह ग्रपने माता-पिता की इकलौती सन्तान थी। एक धनी की कन्या फिर भला पंकज को क्या समभती ?

पंकज श्रौर ललिता बचपन से साथ खेले थे। साथ साथ बड़े हुए। ग्रतः बच्चपन का बाल सुलभ प्यार ग्रवस्था के ग्रनुसार परिरात होता गया। ललिता फूल तोड़ने पंकज के बाग में जाती थी। वह वहाँ उस की प्रतीक्षा करते हुए मिलता था। इतना ही नहीं पंकज गंगा पर स्नान करते समय भी ललिता का साथ देता था। पंकज का शुष्क हृदय ललिता को देख लहलहा उठता था।

उन दोनों का प्रेम श्रनुंभवी रामनाथ से छुपा नहीं था फिर भी वह ग्रपर्नी पुत्री के हृदय को ताड़ना देकर ठेस पहुँचाना नहीं चाहता था। "मेरी बुढ़ापे की लकड़ी को न छोड़े देना बाबू। मैँ तुम पर विशवास करता हूँ। तुम्हारे जीवन की कोई बात मुभसे छुपी नहीं है ।" एक दिन रामनाथ ने पंकज से कहा।
"पंडित जी $\cdots \cdots \cdots$ ।"
"भ्रच्छा तो यही होता कि मैं तुम्हें पहले दूर से रखता। तुम विवाहित हो, तुम्हारी स्त्री है . ।" बूढ़ा काँप रहा था।
"परन्तु वह ....."
"यह मत कहो। देखना पंकज, ललिता की नाव बीच भैवर में न छोड़ देना ।" रामनाथ ने गम्भीरता पूर्वक कहा।
"अ्याप क्या कहने लगे, पंडित जी। ललिता मुभे प्राराों से भी व्यारी है। मैं धोखा नहीं दूंगा। केवल ग्रापका ग्राशीर्बाद चाहिए।" पंकज का विवाह ललिता के साथ हो गया। पंकज ने चार माह पहले तैयारियाँ श्रारम्भ कर दीं ।
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पद्मा, पंकज से लड़कर ग्रपने पिता के घर चली गई थी। उसका लोकनगर में तो दिल ही नहीं लगता था ।

कलकता जाकर वह पंकज़ को भूल गई । वहाँ कालेज के सहपाठियों के साथ घूमना तथा मिनेमा देखना उसका नित्य का कार्य था। पंकज की दूसरी शादी की सूचना पाकर भी वह विचलित न हुई । पद्मा के पिता ने बहुत कोशिशा की कि पंकज दूसरी शादी न करे । परन्तु पंकज ग्रौर ललिता को कौन ग्रलग कर सकता था। विवाह के कुछ दिन पहले पंकज को बुखार ग्रा गया। ललिता के लाख मना करने पर भी पंकज ने गंगा में जो स्नान कर लिया था। हकीम ने दवा दी परन्तु ज्वर भीषरा रूप धाराए करता गया। ललिता ने पंकज की सेवा करने में कसर न उठा रखी थी। घर में दवा तथा पथ्य के लिये पैसे न थे । ग्रत: ललिता ने पद्मा के पास पत्र लिखा। पत्र में बीमारी की पढ़कर उसे सहानुभूति हुई परन्तु रुपयों की पढ़कर वह ग्राग-बबूला हो गई। उसने समभा कि बीमारी का तो बहाना है ग्रसल में उन्हें रुपये चाहिए। उसने न रुपये ही भेजे ग्रौर न स्वयं ही ग्राई। पंकज की हालत बिगड़ती ही गई ।

इधर पद्मा के अ्रमर.प्रेमी भी उसे धीरे-धीरे छोड़ने लगे । कुछ ही दिनों में उसे यह ग्रनुभव होने लगा कि स्वतन्त्रता ग्रधिक समय तक साथ नहीं देगी। उसने ग्रपनी स्राँखों से ग्रपने प्रेमियों को ग्रन्य लड़कियों के साथ घूमते देखा था। उसके हृदय में पंकज के लिये फिर प्रेम-भावना जागृत हो गई। वह ललिता से बदला भी लेना चाहती थी। ग्रतः एक डाक्टर को लेकर लोकनगर की तरफ एक कार में तीव्र-गति से चल दी। परन्तु पंकज के प्रारा पख्वेरू उसके पहुँचने से पहले ही चल दिये थे। पंकज के घर की ग्रोर से रोने की ग्रावाज ही उसे सुनाई दी ।

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उन बातों को सालों बीत गये । पद्मा के मन में रांति कभी न ग्राई । जीवन में कुछ ग्रंग ग्रपूर्गा रह गया था ग्रौर उसे पूरा करना उसके लिए ग्रसम्भव था। शीला ही ग्राजकल उसके जीवन का झ्राधार है। उसके बिना एक पल भी ठहरना उसके लिये मुरिकल हो जाता है। कभी जब पिछले जीवन की याद ग्रा जाती थी तो पद्मा न जाने कितनी देर तक बैठकर रोती रह्ती थी। गत

जीवन की न जाने कितनी भूलें उसके साभने उपस्थित होती थी। वह ग्रपने धन के ग्रभिमान में पति को ठुकरा बैठी । बुलाने पर भी न ॠाई ग्रौर ग्राई भी तो जबकि संसार से चल बसा था। यह विचार ग्राते ही वह काँप उठती थी।

बेचारी ललिता ने उनकी (पंकज) सेत्रा में ग्रपना सब कुछ खो दिया तथा वह सब काम किये जो एक पतिव्रता देवी को करने चाहिए। ऐसी देवी को मैंने पुलिस के हाथों देकर $y$ साल के लिए कठिन कारावास में भिजवा दिया। मैं इन पापों से छुटकारा नहीं पा सकती। ऐसे ग्रन्य विचार पद्मा के दिल में नित्य ग्राते ग्रौर चले जाते । ललिता का पिता भी ग्रपनी पुत्री के वियोग में नड़फ-तड़फ कर मर गया।

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"रीला शायद तुम समभती हो कि तुम ही ग्रपने माँ बाप का पता नहीं जानती। मेरी कहानी शायद तुमने नहीं सुनी।" सरोज ने कहा।

शीला उसकी बात का श्रर्थ न समभ सकी श्रौर उस के मुँह की श्रोर देखने लगी।
"मेरी माँ न जाने कहाँ ठोकर खाती फिरती होगीं ।" सरोज ने गम्भीरता पूर्वक कहा।
"क्य, ?" ग्राइचर्य से शीला ने पूछा ।
"तुम जानती हो कि मैं गोद लिया हूँ ।"
"यह मैं जानती हूँ सरोज ।"
"मैं जेल में एक ग्रनाथ सत्री के पेट से पैदा हुग्रा था ।
जेलर साहिब ने गोद ले लिया : ग्राज वही मेरे पिता हैं ।" सरोज ने कहा।
"ग्रौर माता ?"
"उन्हृंनें यहाँ रहना पसन्द नहीं किया । मुभे पालने का उनके पास कोई साधन नहीं था, इसलिए मुभे जेलर साहब के हवाले कर दिया।"
"तब क्या तुम उन्हीं की खोज में छुट्टियों में दुनियाँ भर की रणाक छानते हो ।" शीला ने पूछा।
"यही बात है शीला ।"

इस घटना के कई दिन निकल गए। ग्राज शीला ने स्वप्न में श्रपनी माता को देखा। उसने स्वप्न में देखा कि वह कह रही है। "माँ भूख—माँ भूख लगी है।" "बेटी खाना नहाकर खाना चाहिए। देख ये तेरे पेड़े हैं। पल्ले में बांध देती हूँ। नहाने के बाद खा लेना।"
"माँ भूख $\cdots$ माँ भूख $\cdots$ लगी है ।
"भ्रच्छा जबदी जल्दी चल • ग्ररे • •्ररे भीड़ ग्रा रही बचो बेटी • बेटी - बेटी।"
"बस फिर माँ नहीं मिली सरोज बाबू।" यह सारा स्वप्न शीला ने सरोज को बताया।
( $६$ )
जब से ललिता ने श्रपनी बेटी विमला को कुम्भ के मेले में खोया था तबसे वह् पागल सी हो गई थी। ग्राज भी वह उन पेड़ों को बांधे इधर उधर विमला की तलाश में घूमती थी। ग्रधिकतर वह हरिद्वार में ही रहती थी परन्तु कभी-कभी वह ग्रन्य स्थान पर भी चली जाती थी। हरिद्दार के सभी दुकानदार उसे जानते थे। कभी-कभी वह उसे खाना भी दे देते थे ।

ललिता कभी-कभी गाना भी गाती थी। लोग उस के गाने को बड़े प्यार से सुनते थे। ग्रक्सर वह दूकानदारों से पूछती---"क्यों भैया तुमने देखी है।"
"नहीं माँ हमने नहीं देखी।" तो कह सब देते थे परन्तु उसका राज़ कोई नहीं जानता था। श्रबके कुम्भ का मेला फिर ग्रा रहा था ग्रौर वह भी वहीं थी।

परीक्षा के दिन करीब ग्राते गये। शीला ग्रौर सरोज इस वर्ष एम. कॉम० में थे। दोनों में होड़ लगी थी कि इस वर्ष कौन प्रथम ग्राये । दोनों ही मेहनत पर लगे हुए थे। परीक्षा ग्राये ग्रौर चले गए। सरोज पहले की तरह्ह इस बार फिर ग्रपनी माँ की खोज के लिए निकल पड़ा। ग्रब के वह कई स्थानों पर जाने की सोच रहा था। वह ग्रब के कुम्भ के मेले में भी जाने की सोच रहा था। शीला ने भी उसके साथ जाने की हठ की परन्तु वह यह कह कर कि "तुम ग्रपनी माता जी के साथ ग्रा जाना" छोड़ गया।

सरोज कई स्थानों पर होता हुग्रा हरिद्वार पहुँच गया। कुछ ही दिन बाद उसे शीला का पत्र मिला कि वह ग्रपनी माता तथा सरोज की माँ के साथ हरिद्वारा ग्रा रही है। सरोज भी उन्हें स्टेशान लेने पहुँन्न गया।

शीला के हरिद्वार पहुँचने के कई दिन बाद एक दिन संध्या के समय शीला ग्रोर सरोज घूमने निकले।-ग्राज गंगा के पुल की ग्रोर बड़ी भीड़ थी क्योंकि नागा बाबा की सवारी निकल रही थी। झीला ग्रौर सरोज धीरे-धीरे ग्रागे बढ़ने लगे। इतनेमें ही एक बड़े जोर से धकका ग्राया ग्रौर एक दीन भिखारिन सरोज के ग्रागे ग्रा गिरी। सरोज ने साहस से भीढ़ को रोका ग्रौर दो ख्वयं-सेवकों की मदद से गुहुुल कांगड़ी की ग्रोर लेकर चल दिया । सरोज ने ग्रभी उस भिखारिन का मु"ह नहीं देखा था। डाकटर को बुलाया गया। उसने देखकर यह बताया कि चोट ग्रधिक नहीं ग्राई है। केवल बेहोशी हैं, दचा देने से दूर हो जायेगी।

झीला का ध्यान भिख़ारिन के हाथ पर चल। गया उसने सरोज से कहा, "देखो इसके हाथ में जो धोती है वह कितनी मेली है। फिर भी नहीं छोड़ी। मैं इसे वहीं से मार्क कर रही हूँ कि इसने ग्रपनी जान की परवाह न की वरन् धोती की परवाह की है।
"तुम्हें हर समय मजाक सूभती है, शीला" सरोज बोला।

सरोज के मना करने पर शीला नहीं मानी ग्रौर उस के हाथ में से धोती निकालकर खोल ली। उसमें दो पेड़े थे जो करीब-करीब समाप्त रूप में थे। शीला को उन्हें देख कर ग्रपना सपना याद ग्रा गया। साथ ही उसने एक चित्र भी देखा जो कि उस चित्र से मिलता था जिसकी पद्मा पूजा किया करती थी। शीला पास पड़ी कुर्सी पर बैठ गई ग्रौर उस स्त्री के मुख की ग्रोर देखने लगी।

ग्राखिरी खुराक सरोज की माँ के कहने सेकुछ समय पहले ही दे दी गई। उन्होंने भिखारिन को पहचान लिया। साथ ही उनके मुख से निकल पड़ा "तेरी यह दशा, ललिता। तू मना करने पर भी न रुकी।" ललिता कुछ होशा में ग्रा चुकी थी।
"यह कौन है माँ।" सरोज ने उत्सुकता से पूछा ।
"तेरी माँ, बेटा ? तेरी माँ है यह ललिता।"
सरोज ग्रपने को न सम्भाल सका श्रौर ललिता के गले लग गया। झीला यह सब खड़ी देख रही थी। इतने में पद्मा भी ग्रा गई ग्रौर ललिता को पहचान लिया। पद्म्मा ललिता के पैरों में गिर कर क्षमा मांगने लगी। उस ने सिसकियाँ भरते हुए कहा" "मुभ पापिन को क्षमा कर दो, लरिता।" यह देखकर सरोज ग्रौर लर्लिता चुप थे। इतने में जेलर सहाब की पत्नी ने निमला (शीला का बचपन का नाम था) के बारे में पूछा। विमला का नाम सुनकर ललिता रो पड़ी। उसने बताया "बहिन ग्राज से बीस वर्ष पूर्व वह यहीं कुम्भ के मेले में खोई थी। मैने उसके पेड़े ग्राज भी सम्भाल कर रखे हुए हैं।
"पेड़े •पेड़े ?" शीला के मुँह से निकल पड़ा ।
"सіँ तुम मेरी माँ हो • मे री $\cdots$ माँ $\cdots$ "। विस $\cdots$ ला कह कर ललिता एक फिर फिर बेहोसा हो गई परन्तु बेहोशी ग्रधिक देर की न थी।

शीला-सरोज, ललिता के जुड़वाँ बच्चे थे । उनका जन्म जेल में हुग्रा था। ग्राज यह दोनों को पता चला । ग्राज से वह प्रेमि प्रेमिका न रह कर भाई बहन हो गये थे ।परन्तु प्रथम ग्राने की होड़ फिर भी चलती ही रही।

## -दिनेश कुमार

बी. ए. (तृतीय वर्ष)


रवंज्न्द्र नाथ गोपाल द्वितीय वषं
मुभे श्राज जीवन का ग्राधार मिला है, उस नौका का मुभे ग्राज पतवार मिला है।
पहले भटका वहुत न जाने क्या-क्या करता ? मानवता का मुभे ग्राज धृंगार मिला है।

जिस पर निर्भर था मेरा सारा जीवन, जिसे पूर्व ग्रपनाया मैंने ग्राज उसी का। मुभको ग्रव यह कैसा मृदु-हास मिला है ? मानवता का मुभे ग्राज धृंगार मिला है। पहले तो एकाकी था, घूमा करता, द्वार-द्दार पर तुम्हें सदा में हूँ ढ़ा करता। ग्राज न जाने कैसे यह ग्रवतार मिला है, मानवता का मुभे अ्राज शृंगार मिला है।

पागल जग क्या जानेगा जीवन के ताने-चाने ? मानवता से चलते ग्राये खेल पुराने । मुभको भी क्या एक ग्रनोखा स्नेह मिला है ? मानवता का सुभे ग्राज भृ‘गार मिला है।

## सेवा सदन

## चन्द्रव्रकाश शर्मा ‘रसिक’

बी० ए० (तृतीय वर्ष)
"संसार के नाते भूं ठे हैं ।" छटी के दिन शाम तक" किसी के भी न ग्राने पर सदन के उदास मुख से निकल पड़ा, किन्तु दूसरे ही क्षरा उसके मांता-पिता (भामा ग्रौर सदनसिंह) , चाचा-चाची (पम्मसिंह ग्रौौर सुभद्रा) उपस्थित थे। सदन ने सत्कार किया, उचित रूप से । सदन की पत्नी की बड़ी बहिन सुमन जो गत दो वर्ष से वहीं पर थी, नदी में स्नान करके लौटी, किन्तु द्वार पर गाड़ी खड़ी थी। श्रन्दर जाने का साहस न कर सकी ग्रौर भोंपड़े के पीछे जा करखड़ी हो गई । उसे ग्रपने कानों पर विशवास न हो रहा था जब उसने सुना, "सुमन भी यहीं रहती है क्या ? वहीं खाना बनाती होगी। मै उसे ग्रब घर में न रहने दूँगी।" एक सांस में ही कहती चली गई थी, भामा। 'नहीं' ग्रभी तकतो मैं ही बनाती थी ग्रब वह (सदन) बना लेते हैं वैसे तो सुमन को श्रन्य रास्ता ही कहाँ है यहीं रहती है। उत्तर मिला, किन्तु यह उत्तर दिया था सुभद्रा ने नहीं शान्ता ने। सुमन छट-पटा गई। उसे एक ही सहारा था वह भी छूट चला। ग्रब वह एक पर कटे पक्षी के समान विकल थी। ग्रौर कुछ न सुन सकी ग्रौर उस रात्रि के बढ़ते हुए श्रन्धकार में चल पड़ी, ग्रज्ञात जंगल की ग्रोर ।

मनुष्य जब श्रपने चारों तरफ निराश घटाग्रों को देखता है तो वह ग्रकर्मण्य होकर रह जाता है। ऐसी स्थिति में उसे ग्रपने विगत जीवन की भाँकी दिखाई देने लगती है। यही दशा इस समय सुमन की थी। इस रात्रि के श्रं धेरे के प्रकाश में उसके स्मृति-पटल पर उसके विगत जीवन की घटनाएँ ग्रंकित होने लगीं।

सुमन को लग रहा था कि उसके सम्मुख उसके पिता कृष्णाचन्द्र खड़े कह रहे थे, "सुमन मैंने क्या इसीलिये तुम को पाला-पोशाए, बड़ा किया, विवाह किया कि तुम ग्रपनी वासनाग्र्रों की तृष्ति के लिये, ग्रपने थोड़े से सुख-भोग के लिये, वेशयार्वृत्ति ग्रपना लेना, क्षसिक से भोग लिये हमारे कुलको कलंक लगा देना। तुम्हारी माता शोक में चल बसी ग्राज शान्ता की बरात तुम्हारे कारग़ा बिना विवाह किये

लौट रही है। मैं स्यं ल़ज्जित हूँ। मैने निरचय किया कि तुम्हारा सर धड़ से प्रलग कर दूँ। किन्तु सोचा कि तुम्हारी यह दशा मेरे ही काराए हुई। मैने तुम्हें ऐसा करनें के लिये रिशवत देवी का ग्राश्रय लेकर कारागार का रास्ता लिया मै ही इसके लिये उत्तरदायी हूँ । मुभे क्षमा करना मै नदी में ड्रूब रहा हूँ ।" विकल हो उठी थी सुमन। किन्तु देखती है विट्ठलदास विधवा ग्राश्रम में कह् रहे हैं, "सुमन, देवी सुमन ! तुम्हें इतना ग्राइचर्य उस समय न हुग्रा होगा जब कि मैंने तुमसे दालमंडी छोड़कर यहाँ ग्राने की प्रार्थना की थी, जितना कि ग्राज यह सुनकर कि तुम्हारे प्रेमी ग्रौर प्रशांसक सदन का शुभ विवाह तुम्हारी छोटी बहिन शान्ता के साथ होना निशिचत हुग्रा था किन्तु तुम्हारे वेशया होने के समाचार ने सब चौपट कर डाला होगा। सदन की बारात बिना विवाह किये लौट ग्राई। पद्मसिह का विचार है कि शान्ता को भी इतने समय के लिये जब तक वह ग्रपने भाई को ठीक तैयार करें, यहीं ग्राश्रम में रख लिया जाय। हम दोनों कल उसे (शान्ता को) लेने जायेंगे ।

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शाएता को देबकर शोचनीय दशा होने पर भी जसे ग्रपने प्रिय सदन पर जो रोष ग्राया था, सुमन उसे ग्रभी तक भूलने न पाई थी। उसे याद ग्राते ही सुमन कहृ उठी, "यही है वह बहिन जिसके लिए मैने ग्रपना सब कुछ बलिदान कर दिया। क्या यही मेरी सारी तपस्या का फल है, क्या इसी सदन ने मेरे चराों से मस्तक रखने का प्रयास नहीं किया ? मैने शान्ता के उद्धार के लिए क्या नहीं किया। इसमें किसी का कोई दोष नहीं, मेरे भाग्य का ही दोष है।" सुमन को रह-रह कर याद ग्रा रहा था कि उसने शान्ता के काररा ही ग्रपने चाहने वाले सदन से उसकी कटु ग्रालोचना की थी। उसे ग्रपने ये शब्द, "क्या तुम्हें एक बालिका का जीवन ग्रपने हाथों नष्ट करने में जरा भी दया न ग्राई ।" "शान्ता यहाँ खड़ी है इसीलिए मै उसके भेद नहीं खोलना चाहती, लेकिन इतना ग्रवईय कहना

चाहूँगी कि तुम्हें दूसरी जगह धन, सम्मान, रूप, गुरा सब मिल सकता है, पर यह प्रेम न मिलेगा। ग्रगर तुम्हारे जैसा हृदय ह़सका भी होता तो ग्राज नई ससुराल में बैठी होती। केवल तुम्हारे प्रेम ने उसे बांध रखा है।" "ग्रच्छा तो तुम्हीं शान्ता का हाथ पकड़कर इसी़ गंगा किनारे कह दो कि तुम मेरी ग्रद्धीगिनी हो, मै तुम्हारा पुरुष हूँ मैं तुम्हारा पालन करू"गा।" उसे ग्रन्दर ही ग्रन्दर खाने लगे। क्या इसी बहिन के पे मे ने मुभसे कहृलाया था यह सब ? नहीं, वह ग्रौर थी। कह उठी थी सुमन ! वह स्वयं, स्वयं पर विकसित थी।

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पंडित पद्मयिंह घबड़ाये हुए थे। सुमन को ग्रपने पास देखकर बोले, "देशी तुम्हारी इस दशा का काररा मै" ही हूँ तुम ग्रपने पति से मेरे घर देर हो जाने के कारा ही लड़ पड़ीं, घर से निकल पड़ीं, मेरे ही भरोसे । किन्तु मैंने समाज के धोखे में तुम्हें घर से निकाल दिया ग्रैंर तुम भोली बाई के चंगुल में फंस गयीं। पंडित गजाधर भी स्वामी गजानन्द बन गये कभी तुम्हें मनाने ही न ग्राए। विट्ठलदास जी ने तुम पर विशोष कृपा की, ग्रन्धकूप से निकाला, तुम्हारा उद्दार किया। मुभेक्षमा करना। मुभ में इतना भी साहस नहीं कि तुमसे भेंट करुँ। जब मिलने का नाम लेता हूँ हृदय काँपता है। "ग्राज तुम भी निष्ठुर हो" सुमन कह्ट उठी ।


एक दिन वह था कि शाहर के बड़े से बड़ा ग्रमीर मेरे पैर दबाने का प्रयत्न करता था। दालमण्डी से चलते समय . जबग्रबुलबफा की सिगरेट में ग्र्राग लगाते समय उसकी डाढ़ी में ग्राग लगाई, चिम्मनलाल को कुर्सी पर से उलटते देखा, पंडिन दीनानाथ को वर्ताना से नहलाया किन्तु किसी को कुछ कहने का साहस न हुग्रा। उस समय मैं ऐसी रानी थी जिसने सामाजिक लज्जा को खूँटी पर फिर लेने के लिये रख दिया था। ग्राज सामाजिक लज्जा ने मुभे यह दिन दिखाया है। यह् सारा मेरे भाग्य का दोष है किसी ग्रन्य का नहीं। बुद-बुदा रही थी सुमन।

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सुमन को ऐसा ग्रामास हो रहा था कि सदन उसे ग्रपनी चाची का चुराया हुग्रा हार कंगन भेंट कर रहा

था उसे सहृन नहीं हो सका। चीक्कार कर कह उठी, "ग्रागे से मुभे किसी वस्तु के भेंट करने का साहस न करना सदन। मुभे इतना ही पर्याप्त है कि तुस यहाँ "ग्राते हो।"


सुमन उस रात्रि के गहन झ्रन्धकार के प्रकाश में बढ़तीं जा रही थी हृदय वर इन चित्रों को ग्र कित करती हुई, किन्तु fिइ्चेष्ट! कंकड़ लगते, पैरों में कांटे ग्रपर्नी गृहनिर्भागा करने किन्तु सुमन ऐसे बढ़ती जा रही थी जैसे उसे पता ही न हो। इन्हों भावनाग्रों में गोते खाती वह गंगा के निकट पहुँच गई, पेड़ों के गिरे पतों पर बैठ गई ग्रौर घुटने पर सिर रख लिया। उसकी ग्राँखें बन्द हुई ग्रौर वह निद्रा की गोदी में खेलने लगी। स्वप्न में देखा पं० गजाधरप्रसाद रवामी जी के वेशा में खड़े थे। सुमन ने उद्धार की प्रार्थना की। स्वामी जी ने दया का हाथ फेरा ग्रौर पूछा, क्या चाहती हो ? - धन, सम्मान, भोग ग्रथवा ज्ञान। उत्तर मिला झ्ञान। स्वामी जी ने सेवा-मार्ग पर चलने का उपदेश दिया ग्रौौर ग्रदृर्श हो गये।

ग्राँखें खुली, वह लड़खड़ाती हुई चल दी, उस प्रकारा की ग्रोर जो सौ गज दूर दिखाई दे रहा था, किन्तु वह ग्रदृश्य हो गया। गजानन्द की कुटी में जाकर सुमन की गजानन्द से भेंट हुई। गजानन्द ने सुमन से प्रार्थना की कि वह्ट पद्मसंसह द्वारा संस्थापित ग्रनाथालय का जिसमें वेश्याग्रों की कन्याए" हैं, प्रेम पूर्वक, हृदय से संचालन करे सुमन की ग्राँख्यों में प्रसन्नता के ग्राँसू छलके।

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प्रभाकर राव ने ग्रपने पत्र "जगत" में नित्य प्रति इस ग्रनाथालय की प्रगति पर लिखना प्रारम्भ किया, सारांश में, "पंडित पद्मसिह द्वारा संस्था'िित ग्रनाथालय में इतना उत्कर्ष हो सकता है, इसकी किसी को ग्राशा न थी। सुमन एक पतिता होकर भी इतनी ग्रादर्शा महिला रह सकती है इसमें ग्रब से पूर्व संदेह था, किन्तु ग्राज सब सत्य दिखाई दे रहा है। ग्रनाथालय की बालिकाग्रों के ग्रादर्श, उनकी सभ्यता, उनका व्यवहार तथा रहन-सहन ग्रातिथ्य सत्कार सब कुछ सराहनीय एवं दर्शानीय है।" प्रभाकर राव ने इसका शीर्षंक ग्रनाथालय के नाम पर ही रखा था-."सेवा सदन"।

## क्या त्राप जानते हैं ?

बोनापुरी, बी० ए० (द्वितीय वर्ष)

"भाई साहब ! सुनिये ! क्या श्राप जानते हैं कि $\cdots$ ?" उत्तर मिला, "जी हाँ, जी हाँ, जरूर ।"
प्रइनकतर्त हक्का-बकका रह गया। वह ग्राइचर्यचकित नेत्रों से देखने लगा कि महाराय उसके प्रशन का श्राशाय समभ गये हैं। फिर भी उनसे पूर्गा उत्तर पाने की प्रतीक्षा करने के पइचात् वे पूछ ही बैंे-"क्या ग्राप जानते हैं कि यह सड़क कैनाट ट्लेस जायेगी ?"
"जी हाँ, यहीं से घूम जाइये, तब ग्रापको दूसरी सड़क पक़ड़नी पड़ेगी।" उत्तर मिला। प्रइनकतर्f के स्राइचर्य की सीमा न रही । वे समभने लगे कि महाशाय ज्योतिष भी जानते हैं। प्रथम बार बिना प्रइन पूरा किये ही उन्हें ग्रर्द्ध उत्तर मिला था। प्ररनकत्ती के मन में तर्कवितर्क का संघर्ष होने लगा। जिसका सनाधान करने के लिए वह पूछ ही बैठा, "क्या श्राप ज्योतिष भी जानते हैं?" "जी नहीं, मैं पहले ही समभ गया था कि श्राप क्या पूछने वाले हैं," महाराय विनम्र भाव से बोले । खैर, महाइाय, यह कैसे श्रौर क्यों भाग गये, इसका उत्तर पाये बिना ही श्रज्ञानदत्त श्रागे बढ़े।

वह कैनाटपलेस पहुँचे तो कपड़े की दुकान ढूँ ढ़ ने लगे जहाँ से वह दो महीने पहले कपड़ा ले गये थे। सोचने लगे उनकी बुद्धि किसी काम की नहीं। वह यह भी नहीं जानते कि वह दुकान कहाँ है, किस कोने में है। नादान, दूसरे महाराय से पूछना पड़ा। उन्होंने श्रकड़कर खड़े होकर उत्तर दिया ग्रौर दायें घूमने को कहा। परन्तु वहाँ दुकान न मिली। श्रन्न में उनकी ग्रपनी बुद्धि ने डूबते को तिनके का सह्गरा दिया।

दूसरे दिन ग्रज्ञानदत्त को किसी विद्यार्थी से गशिएत का प्रशन पूछने की श्रावइयकता हुई । दूसरे विद्यार्थी ने गर्व से उत्तर दिया कि वह समी प्रकार के प्रशन ह्ल कर सक्षे हैं। ग्रज्ञानदत निराश होकर कह्ने लगे, "हम ही कुछ नहीं जानते ।" वास्तव में प्रइन का हल स्रज्ञानदत्त को श्रन्त में स्व्यं ही निकलवाना पड़ा ।

एक बार उर्दू के पद सुनकर ग्रज्ञानद को भी रुच

हुई कि वह उर्दू सीखें। पड़ोस में एक महाराय के पास ट्यूहान रखने की सोच ली। उन महाराय ने लम्बी-लम्बी बहह उठा-उठा कर वह ग्रपने उर्दू के पाण्डित्य का बखान किया। श्रज्ञानदत्त को वि₹वास हो गया कि वह स्वयं कुछ नहीं जानते श्रौर दूसरे मह्एारा उर्दू के प्रकाण्ड पणिंडत हैं। परन्तु महाशाय ट्यूरान लेने पर राजी न हुए। कुछ दिन परचात् उनके (ग्रज्ञानदत्त) मित्र ने बताया कि उनके पड़ोसी (ग्र० द० के) तो नाम मात्र को भी नहीं जानते। इससे श्रच्छे तो ग्रज्ञानदत्त हैं जो वर्गामाला तो जानते हैं। इन तीसरे महाराय ने ग्रपना बखान करते हुए ग्रपने को तो उर्दू भाबा का सर्वज्ञाता ही बताया। इससे झ्रज्ञानदत्त को फिर संराय हुग्रा कि वह कुछ नहीं जानते । वह ग्रपने जन्म को धिककार बताने लगे।

कुछ दिवस पइचात्, उनका एक श्रन्य महाराय से पाला पड़ा । ग्रज्ञानदत उनसे कुछ ग्रपनी लिखी कवितास्रों का संशोधन करवाना चाहते थे । महाशाय से पूछते ही कि वे कविता करना जानते हैं उत्तर मिला, "जी हाँ, जरूर। मेरा तो यह पेशा हो गया है। यानी कि मैं कवितायें बेचता नहीं परन्तु लिखने का ग्रादी ग्रवइ़ हो गया हूँ।" इन महाराय की कृष्रा धवनि की सी गर्जन ने श्रज्ञानदत्त पर बिजली गिराई। वह लज्जा श्रनुभव करने लगे कि वह कुछ नहीं जानते । वह वहीं से लौट पड़े श्रौर घर में जाकर श्रपने कमरे में विचार मग्न से हो, पड़ रहे।

ग्रब उनकी तपस्या ग्रारंभ हुई। उन्होंने प्रशा कर लिया कि वह खोजेंगे कि वह कुछ भी क्यों नहीं जानते । इस तपस्या के मध्य में ही शीघ्र भगवान् रूप एक मित्र ग्रा टपके। उनके ग्राग्रह करने पर ग्रज्ञानदत्त को ग्रपनी समस्या उन्हें बतानी ही पड़ी । तब मित्र ने उन्हें समभाया कि जो लोग बहुत कम जानते हैं वे श्रधिक शोखी बघारते हैं परन्तु पहले सभी महाशयों की तीव्र ग्रावाज ग्रज्ञानदत्त के कानों में गूँज गू ज कर कह रही थी कि सब लोग सब कुछ जानते हैं श्रौर वह कुछ नहीं जानते ।

# "पंचरील" 

## विनोद् कुमार भल्ला

प्रैप ग्रार्टस

पंचशील के सिद्धान्त न्याय ग्रौर शान्ति पर ग्राधारित हैं। न्याय ग्रौर शान्ति की प्रवृति ग्रौर युद्ध की प्रवृंति में २ श्रौर $\gamma$ का नाता है। एक मानव का निर्माएा करती है ग्रौर दूसरी उसका विनाश करती है। मानव की सांस्कृतिक, ग्रार्थिक तथा सामाजिक उन्नति न्याय ग्रौर शान्ति से ही हो सकती है। युद्ध द्वारा नहीं हो सकती । दूसरे विश्ययुद्ध के परिराामों को देग्रते हुए मानव ने यह ग्रनुभव किया है कि युद्ध मानव विकास के लिए बाधक है, साधक नहीं। युद्ध से कोई भी समस्या सुलभु नहीं सकती उलभ भले ही जाय। पंचशील शब्द तथा इससे सम्बन्धित पाँच सिद्धान्तों का उत्लेख हमें बौद्व-धर्म-ग्रन्थों में मिलता है। ग्रशोक काल में बौद्ध धर्म के प्रचार के साथ ये सिद्धान्त विदेशों में भी उसी प्रकार ग्रपनाए गए जिस प्रकार भारत ने श्रपनाए थे ।

वर्तमान काल में पंचंशील का श्रीगरोश हिन्देशिया के महान् नेता डा० सुकर्गा ने सन् १८४४ ई० में किया। हिन्देशिया के पंचशील की बात भारत पहुँची ग्रौर भारत के प्रधानमन्त्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू का इससे प्रभावित होना स्वभाविक था क्योंकि इसके सिद्धान्त मूल रूप से ही भारतीय थे। २ह ग्रमैल सन् १२乡४ को होने वाले हिन्दचीन समभौते का ग्राधार यही पाँच सिद्धान्त थे। सन् १हЦ४ के मध्य में नए च्चीन के प्रधानमन्त्री भारत ग्राए तो भारत ग्रौर चीन के प्रधामंत्रियों ने एक संयुक्त वक्तव्य द्वारा पंचशील की घोषराा की । तथा ये पांच निम्नलिखित सिद्धान्त इस प्रकार ग्राधारित हैं :-
(?) परख्पर की ग्राधीनता के प्रति श्रद्धा ग्रौर सहानुभूति ।
(२) प्रत्येक जाति के राज्य क्षेत्र ग्रौर उसके ग्रप्रतिहत शासन की ग्रव्याहत भाव से रक्षा करना।
(३) कोई राज्य दूसरे राज्य के घरेलू ग्रौर बाहरी

मामलों ग्रौर शासन ग्रौर नीति में हस्तक्षेप नहीं करेगा।
(४) पारस्परिक ग्राक्रमयों के विरुद्ध संधि ।
(४) सारे राज्य एक दूसरे का मंगल करने के लिए सचेष्ट होंगे अ्रौर शान्निपूर्गा सह-प्रस्तित्व की नीति का पालन केंेगे।
इसके पइचात् एक बाद के दूसरे वर्मा, यूगोस्लाविया, नैपाल, लाग्रोस, कम्बोदिया, हूस, श्रफगानिस्तान, सीरिया, साऊदी ग्ररब ग्रादि ग्रनेक देशों में पंचशील का समर्थन करना मानवता के प्रति ग्रपना कर्त्रव्य समभ,त। ग्रब तक पंचशील को लगभग विशव के ३乡 देशों का समर्थन प्राप्त हो चुका है। इतने कम समय में एक सिद्धान्त इतने देशों में सम्मान प्राप्त करना ही इस पंचशील के लिए गौरव की बात है। इसका काररा इसके पीछे छिपी हुई महान् शाक्ति है जो ग्रमोघ है ग्रौर वह है बापू के शब्दों में सत्य श्रौर श्रहिंसा। पंचशील का इतना जबदी प्रतिष्ठा पाने का दूसरा कारा है, समय की मांग। इस विषय में श्री नेहरू ने ठीक कहा है--विशव के इतिहास में एक दार्शानिक समय श्रा गया है। यदि इस समय का लाभ उठाया जाए तो शान्ति का एक नवीन वातावरशा उत्पन्न हो सकता है।

शान्तिपूर्या सह-ग्रस्तित्त्व भारत के लिए कोई नया सिद्धान्त नहीं है। सह-ग्रस्तित्व हमारे जीवन का एक ग्रावइयक सिद्धान्त रहा है। ग्राज से २ 200 वर्ष पूर्व भगवान् बुद्ध ने भी इसकी प्ररिष्ठा की थी। उन्होंने प्रत्येक मनुष्य के लिए निम्नलिखित पांच सिद्वान्तों का पालन करना ग्रावश्यक बताया है :-
(१) जीव हत्या न करना।
( $₹$ ( श्रदत्तादान ग्रर्थात् चोरी न करना।
(३) ब्रह्मचर्य का पालन करना।
(४) भूठ न बोलना। (रेष पृष्ठ १३ पर)

# च्रतुल की मां्मी 

हीराबव्लम तिवाड़ी ‘ऊन्मत्र’
बी.ए. (fे. वे.)

# "ग्रुतुल की मम्मी" मेरे श्रन्तर की एक ऐसी चीत्कार है, जिसने मेरे समस्त जीवन को इन तीन शब्दों में बांध दिया है, ग्रतुल का होना उतना ही सत्य है जितना मेरा ग्रपनापन ।"-लेखक 

वह रो रहा था, पर उसकी ग्रोर किसी का ध्यान न था। सारा जन-समुदाय तो श्रजय के भाःय पर ग्राँसू बहा रहा था। बेचारे का फला-फूला संसार समय-चक्र के भार से ग्राहत हो गया था। सारी ग्राशाएँ धराशायी हो गर्ज़ थीं। ग्राँसू भी नहीं रहे ग्राखों में । मनोरमा ग्राज सदा के लिए उसको छोड़ कर जा रही थी। दो-चार श्रादमी ग्रंर्थी बना रहे थे ग्रौर पास ही पड़ी थी मनोरमा की लाश । एक नीरव वेदना व्याप्त थी पीले मुख पर। ग्रजय श्राँखें फाड़ कर देख रहा था निर्जीव मनोरमा को। तभी थोड़ी देर में श्रर्थी चल पड़ी । सारा वातावराए खिन्न हो उठा। मुहल्ले के संभ्रान्त व्यक्ति श्रजय को धीऱज बँधा रहे थे। इन सब के साथ एक प्रारी ग्रौर रो रहा था चीख-चीख कर। उसका रोना सुना ग्रानता ने । उससे न रहा गया, उन्मादिनी की तरह श्रन्दर गई । एक वीभढ्स भयानकता व्याॅत थी कमरे में। क्षाए भर वह काँप सी गई। डरते डरते वह् पालने के पास गई । देखा बच्चा मल-मूत्र से सना था। पैर पटक-पटक कर रो रहा था। श्रनीता का नारीतَव सदय हो उठा। उठा लिया बच्चे को। साफ किया। बच्चा क्षरा भर चुप हो गया। चीखने के कारशा उसकी हिचकियाँ चढ़ ग्राई थीं। गाल फूल गए थे। ले ग्राई ग्रनिता, बच्चे को श्रपने घर। दूध गरम कर चम्मच से उसके गले में डाला। थोड़ी देर के बाद बचच्चा ग्रपने ग्राप गुनगुनाने लगा ग्रौर चम्मच को पकड़ कर खेलने लगा। श्रनिता श्रपलक नयनों से देखती रही । बड़े बड़े ग्राँसू उसके गालों पर ढुलक पड़े । उसने बच्चे को ग्रपने छाती से चिपका लिया। एक ग्रदृष्ट संवेदना उसके दौगमर्यत्व की सीमा को पार कर गई ।

तभी उसकी मां ग्रन्दर ग्राई । बच्चे को देखकर बोली "ग्रजय का है न ? श्रभागा ! पेदा होते ही मां को खा गया। बेचारा ग्रजय ! क्या करेगा ग्रब ? ग्रपना कहने को कोई नहीं उसका ! कैसे पालेगा इसको ? भगवान गरीब के साथ खेल खेलने में क्या ग्रानन्द ग्राता है तुमको ?"
"ग्रब कैसे जियेगा यह ?"
"क्यों नहीं जियेगा माँ ? जिसको पैदा होने का श्रधिकार है उसे जीने का भी ग्रधिकार है ।"
"वह तो ठीक है बेटा। पर दो महीने का बच्चा बिना माँ के कैसे जियेगा ?"
"माँ यदि इसे हम पाल लें तो ?"
"क्या कहा ? हम पाल लें ? कह तो तू ठीक ही रही थी बेटी पर श्रब मैं बूढ़ी हो गई हूँ । दिग्वाई तक नहीं देता। दूसरे का बचचचा ठहरा। पता नहीं कब क्या हो जाए ?"
"माँ ! मेरा मतलब मुभ से है। यदि मैं इसे पालूं तो $\cdot \ldots . .$. "
"ग्रनिता क्या कह रही हो तुम ? तुम इसे पालोगी ? नहीं नहीं पागलों की तरह बात न करो। तुम श्रभी श्रनजान हो । दुनिया के बारे में कुछ नहीं जानती हो । दुनिया बात का बतंगड़ बना देगी। मेरी बेटी न-न यह नहीं होगा।" ग्रौर फिर तुम्हारी पढ़ाई ?
"उसकी चिन्ता न करो माँ। वह मै" कर लूंगी। पर जरा इस भाग्यहीन की दशा को तो विचारो माँ।

नन्हा-फूल सा बच्चा कुम्हला जाएगा। ग्राखिर इन्सान, इन्सान के काम ग्राता है। हमारे घर में कोई बच्चा नहीं। इससे ही ह्म मन बहला लेंगे ।"
"ग्रनिता मैं कुछ समभ नहीं पा रही हूँ बेटी। श्रपने पिता जी से पूछना । लो वह भी ग्रा गए । सुना ग्रापने ? क्या कहती है श्रनिता ?"
"क्या कह रही हो बिटिया" प्रौ०जोशी ने पूछा ।
ग्रनिता चुप रही । माँ ने ही उत्तर दिया।
"कहती है श्रजय के बच्चे को वह पालेगी।"
प्रौ० साहब के मुँह में एक गहरा भाव खेलने लगा ।
श्रनिता ने एक बार देखा ग्रपने वृद्ध पिता की श्रोर श्रौर पिता ने परीक्षा भरी दृर्षिट से देखा ग्रपनी एक मात्र कन्या की श्रोर । दोनों ही उलभ गए । तभी प्रौ० साहब बोले-"जानती हो बेटा, बच्चा पालना कितना कठिन काम है ? दो-चार ही दिन में तंग हो जाश्रोगी । बच्चा जब मल-मूत्र से सना होगा तो घृराप करने लगोगी ।" पर पिता जी एक दिन ......." वह कहते कहते लज्जा से लाल हो गई। न जाने कैसे कहने जा रही थी वह उस महान् श्रदृष्ट सत्य को। उसने ग्रपना सिर भुका लिया।

प्रौ० साहब को समभते देर न लगी। मुस्कराते हुए बोले- "बेटा, बच्चा तो श्रजय का है। उस पर हमारा क्या ग्रधिकार । ऐसी कल्पना बिना उससे पूछे कैसे कर ली तुमने ?"
"पिता जी श्राप उनसे जाकर पूछ दीजिए । पूछेंगे न पिता जी?" वह देखिए व वह बदमारा कैसे टुकुर-टुकुर ग्रापकी तरह देख रहा है ?"

प्रौ० साहब ने एक बार देखा उसको । ग्रपने पैर के श्रुँगूते को मुँह में डालकर मस्त था ग्रपने ग्राप में। उसे क्या पता था कि उसी के भाग्य का विधान वन रहा था। प्रौ० साहब ने एक हल्की सी चपत दी गाल पर। वह मुस्करा उठा। प्रौ० साहब के प्राराों के तार-तार उस .मुस्कराहट से बज उठे। लाठी पकड़ी, गये ग्रजग के घर ।

एक खामोशी थी। डरावरो खामोझी, सारी चीजें ग्रस्तव्यस्त थी। श्रजय संज्ञा शून्य-सा मनोरमा के चित्र की ग्रोर देख रहा था। उसे पता तक नहीं चला। प्रौ० साहब के ग्राने का। प्रौ०साहब उसके पीठ पर हाथ रखते हुये बोले-""बच्चे का क्या सोचा है श्रजय ?"
"ग्रभी कुछ भी नहीं सोच पाया हूँ । ग्राप तो जानते हैं मैं ग्रकेला हूँ। कोई भी ग्रपना कहने को नहीं है मेरा। सोच रहा हूँ दिल्ली छोड़ कर चला जाऊँ, लखनऊ में एक नौकरी मिल रही थी। मनोरमा चाहती थी वहीं जाएँ। वह तो न जा सकी $\cdots \cdots$ उसका गला भर ग्राया • ... .. श्रब मैं ही चला $\cdots \ldots$." "श्रजय बच्चे को हम पाल लें तो ? $\cdots \cdots \cdots$ जब बड़ा हो जायेगा तो बुला लेना ग्रपने पास । कैसी राय है तुम्हारी ?

ग्राप क्या सच कह रहे हैं प्रौ० साह्ब। क्या उसे ग्राप पालेंगे ?"
"हाँ, ग्रजय ग्रनिता की जिद के सामने मैं टिक नहीं पाता हूँ। उसी ने भेजा मुभ्भे यहाँ । तो तुम्हें कोई ग्रापर्चि। नहीं है न ?"
"मुभे क्या श्रापत्ति हो सकती है, प्रौ० साह्ब । सैं ग्राप लोगों का उपकार नहीं भूलूंगा। श्राप ने मेरी समस्या हल कर दी ।"
"ग्रच्छा ग्रजय । धीरज से काम लो । मुसीबतों से लड़ना ही पुरुषत्व है ।'समय के सामने किसी की नहीं चलती। हिम्मत न हारो । मैं जा रहा हूँ ।"—हाँ तुम्हारे खाने-पीने का क्या होगा ?
"प्रौ० साहब क्या मै" खा पाऊँगा ? उसकी श्रांखें फिर भर श्राईं।"
"कब तक नहीं खा पाग्रोगे ? खाना तुम्हारे लिये यहीं भेज दूँगा। तब तक तुम नहा धो लो।"

चौथे दिन ग्रनिता बच्चे को बरामदे भें नह्टला रही थी । तभी ग्रजय ग्राया । क्षरा भर देखता रहा। मनोरमा याद ही ग्राई । ह्दय को कड़ा करते बोला "श्रनिता, शायद मैं जन्म भर तुम्हारा उपकार नहीं भुला पाऊँगा।"

श्रनिता दृष्टि ऊपर उठाते बोली--"वाह़! इसमें उपकार की क्या बात है ? ग्रौर तभी दोनों की दृष्टि एक क्षरा को मिली ।

दोनों ग्रपने ही में उलभ गये। ग्रपने को सम्भालते हुए ग्रनिता बोली-"ंश्राप श्रन्दर बैठिगे श्रजय बाबू, मैं ग्रभी ग्राती हूँ। पिता जी माँ को लेकर मन्दिर गये हैं। ग्रजय ग्रन्दर चला गया। ग्रनिता ग्राई । तभी ग्रनिता ने बच्चे को ग्रजय की गोद में रख दिया ग्रौर बोली-ख्राप इसे थोड़ी देर खिलाइये मै अ्रापके लिए चाय बनाती हूँ। वह ग्रन्दर चली गई । श्रजय श्रपलक दयनों से यह सब देखते रहा। बच्चा रो उठा। वह पुचकारने लगा। पर वह चुप नहीं हुग्मा। श्रशिता मुर्कराते हुए ग्राकर बोली— ग्राखिर तुम ग्रादमियों से होता क्या है ? लाइये इधर दीजिये। बच्चा ग्रनिता की गोद में ग्राकर चुप हो गया। ग्रजय के सूखे ग्रधरों में एक दर्द भरी मुर्कान नाच गई ।
"ग्यनिता मैं कल लखनऊ जा रहा हूँ।" चाय का घूँट लगाते हुए ग्रजय ने मौन भंग किया।
"लौटकर कब ग्रायेंगे ? श्रनिता ने पूछा ।
लौटकर! कुछ पता नहीं। नौकरी ठहरी। तुम्हें पता नहीं मुभे वहाँ नई नौकरी मिल गई है ? ऐसा कह कर उसने ग्रनिता की ग्रोर दृष्टि दौड़ाई। एक ग्रकथ वेदनाका परिधान ग्रनिता के मुँह को ढाँक गया। शान्त होकर बोली-पत्र भेजते रहियेगा ग्रजय बाबू श्रौर बच्चे को देखने के लिए श्राते रहियेगा।

उसके बाद दिन पर दिन--ग्रौर मास पर मास ग्रौर साल पर साल गुजरे। ग्रजय के पत्र ग्राते, ग्रनिता उत्तर देती। एक प्रशन था दोनों ग्रोर। दोनों उत्तर की खोज में थे। पर दोनों का उत्तर प्रशन बन उलभा रहा था। तभी एक दिन ग्रजय का पत्र ग्राया। उसने दूसरा ब्याह कर लिया है। ग्रनिता ने पत्र पढ़ा। न दु:ख हुग्रा न सुख । हाँ, उसके ग्रन्तर में न जाने क्यों हल-चल सी मच उठी। तभी ग्रतुल ग्राया, बोला--"मम्मी दुब्वला।"

ग्रनिता ने उसे पास बुला कर छाती से चिपका लिया। बोली--"कितने गुब्बारे फोड़ता है दिन में । जा

गुब्बारा लेकर श्रन्दर ग्राना। श्रतुल बाह्र चला गया ग्रौर ग्रनिता पत्र के ग्रक्षरों की ग्रोर देखती रही। तभी ग्रतुल ग्राया। ग्रनिता पूछ बैठी--"अ्यतुल तू किसे प्यार करता है ?"
"तुमतो मम्मी" गुब्बारे को फूँकता श्रतुल बोला।
"फिर किसे करता है ?"
"तमल को। लेकिन मम्मी तमल मुभे चिलाती है, तहती है, उछके पितार्जी हैं। मेले पिताजी नहीं हैं। मेले पिता जी नाना जी हैं न मम्मी ? "'
"नहीं रे नहीं, किसने सिखा दिया है तुभे ऐसा ? वे तो तेरे नाना हैं। मेरे पिता जी हैं ?"
"तो मेले पिता जी तहाँ हैं ? त्यों नहीं ग्राते ?
"झ्रययेंगे राजा बेटा जरूर श्रायेंगे।"
"'मम्मी तमल कहती है, वह ग्रपने पिता जी की तोद में घूमने जायेगी। मैं भी जाऊँगा न मम्मी ?"
"हाँ राजा तू भी जायेगए। ग्रब तू जा, खेल।"
ग्रतुल वला गया ग्यनिता ग्रपने में उलभ गई। एक दिन फिर ग्रजय का पत्र ग्रा गया। पर ग्राज का पत्र ग्रनिता को जड़ से हिला गया। ग्रजय ग्रा रहा है ग्रपने बेटे को ले जाने के लियें। ग्रनिता का हृदय फफक-फफक कर रोने लगा। "नहीं-नहीं ग्रजय उसे नहीं ले जा सकता है। ग्रतुल मेरा है। मैने उसे ग्रपने प्राराों से पाला है। समाज का व्यंग, भविष्य का उपहास, माताविता की ग्राशाग्रों की बलि, ये सब मैंने सहे हैं। उसे ग्रजय ले जाने वाला कौन होता है ? ग्रतुल के बिना मैं जिन्दा नहीं रह सकती हूँ ? ग्रतुल को मां, पिता, मै ग्रौर ग्रजय सभी प्यार करते हैं। फिर ग्रजय का उस पर कैसा ग्रधिकार है। पर पर मैं उसकी कौन हूँ ? दूसरे की ग्रमानत पर मेरा ग्रधिकार। ग्रतुल तो ग्रजय का ही है । मैं तो केवल $\cdots$ ग्रोह! !्रौर तब रात भर वह रोती ही रही। बूढ़े माता-पिता ने समभाया। उनका हृदय भी दु:खी था। ग्रतुल उनका ग्राँखों का तारा बन गया था।

ग्रजय ग्रा ही गया। ग्रनिता से बार-बार क्षमा माँगता रहा। बोला--रेखा ने जब सुना कि हमारा बच्चा

दूसरे के घर पल रहा है तो उसी दिन से बच्चे को मँगाने के लिए ग्रड़ गई। इसलिये ग्राना ही पड़ा। फिर ग्रब बड़ा भी हो गया है। ग्राप लोगों को कब तक कष्ट दें।
"ग्रापका बच्चा है ग्रजय बाबू। ग्राप जब चाहें ले जा सकते हैं।" ह्दय की चीक्कार को रोकते हुए ग्रनिता बोली।

दूसरे दिन श्रनिता, ग्रतुल को बिदा करने में व्यस्त रही। उसके कपड़े, खिलौने सबको खोज कर एकत्रित किये। पर उसका हृदय हाहाकार कर रहा था। ग्र्राँसू बहते वह. ग्राँचल से पोंछ लेती। ग्रतुल प्रसन्न था क्योंक उसे उसके पिता मिल गये थे। श्रौर बूढ़े मां बाप लोकलज्जा के कारगा ग्रन्तर में ही रो रहे थे। तभी टैक्सी

का हॉन बजा। ग्रनिता, ग्रतुल को गोद में लेकर बाहर ग्राई। हृदय की महाज्वाला फूट-फूट कर बाहर निकलना चाहेती थी पर न जाने कौन सी शाक्ति उसे रोक रही थी। तभी उसने ग्रतुल को टैक्सी में बिठाया। ग्रजय ने दोनों हाथ जोड़ कर नमस्कार किया ग्रौर बोला"ग्रपनी मम्मी को टाटा करो बेटा।" ग्रतुल हाथ बाहर निकाल कर बोला-"मम्म़ी ता ता $\cdots$ ग्र्रनिता ग्रपने को न रोक सकी। हाथ को ग्रन्निम बार चूमने के लिये ग्रागे बढ़ी पर टैक्सी चल पड़ी। ग्रनिता पछाड़ खाकर गिर पड़ी ।

दूर टैक्सी से ग्रावाज ग्रा रही थी-मम्मी, मम्मी, मम्मी $\cdots$

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(-0-)
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## पंचशील

(पृष्ठ $\varepsilon$ का रोष)
(ц) मादक पदार्थों का सेवन न करना।

बुद्य-मत के प्रचार के साथ जिन देशों में पंचशील का प्रचार हुग्रा वहाँ की जनता ने यह ग्रनुभव किया कि पंचशील से ही श्रांतरिक तथा ब्रह्म शान्ति प्राप्त हो सकती है ग्रौर युद्ध की प्रवृत्ति का मूलोच्छेदन हो सकता है।

जब हम दूसरों की स्वार्थ-पूर्ति के लिए ग्रपनी हानि सहन नहीं कर सकते तो हमें ग्रपनी स्वार्थ-पूर्ति के लिए भी दूसरे की हानि करने का कोई ग्रधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए। यदि हैम चाहते हैं कि घरेलू मामलों में कोई दूसरा हरतक्षेप न करें तो दूसरों के घरेलू मामलों में हस्तक्षेग करना भी हमारे लिए श्रनुनित है। यदि सभी राष्ट्र इस बात को हृदयंगम करलेतो यु द्ध की प्रवृति ग्रामूल नष्ट हो जायगी। यदि युद्ध नहीं होगा तो मानव जाति शान्ति-पूर्वक, सुख-पूर्वक श्रार्निक, सामाजिक तथा सांककतिक उन्नति कर सकेगी। ग्रब्नाहम लिकन ने ठीक कहा था कि "हमें दूसरों का मकान बलपूर्वक छीनने की ग्रपेक्षा

ग्रपना बनवाना चाहिए ताकि दूसरों के लिए प्रमारा रहे। इस प्रकार हम ग्रपना देश रूपी मकान भी सुरक्षित रख सकेंगे।

पंचशील की प्रतिष्ठा के साथ ही युद्ध के घने बादल विशव से हटते जा रहे हैं। ग्राज जिन राष्ट्रों ने पंचशील को मान लिया---मन से, केवल बातों से नहीं--उनके ग्रन्तर में शान्ति है ग्रौर बाहर भी।

उनकी ही प्रशांसा हो रही है। शस्त्र केवल शरीर पर ही ग्रधिकार कर् सकने हैं, मन पर नहीं। हृदय पर तो एक सच्चा हृदय ही ग्रधिकार कर सकता है ग्रौर पंचशील के सिद्धान्त एक सच्चे हृदय के उद्गार हैं। यह मनुष्य मात्र के हृदय को द्रवित करके ही रहेंगे श्रौर तभी विशव में पूर्गार्गुप से शान्ति स्थापित होगी। ग्रतः स्पष्ट है कि पंचशील विशव युद्ध की प्रवृत्ति को जड़-मूल से उखाड़ सकती है।

## कालेज

देवी सर्चती का ग्रांगन !
शार-शव् बार निहार इसे मन !
बंदनीय गुरुज्ञान-कमल-गन !
धुला रहे ग्रज्ञान-निशा-घन !
काम-कोध, मद, लोम नहीं जन !
लेश-मात्र संतप्त न हो तन !
जग शित्ता प्रसार केन्द्र वन !
काग हंस बन जाय यहाँ जन!
लत्त पृति का ग्रनुपम साधन !
कान्ति युक्त विन शिन्ता उड्गेन ! जीवन शेष बनाये उपचन !
नत यौवन उन्माद भरे मन !
दूर्या का श्रदूत परिवर्तन !
देवालय सृद्ध भरा मधुरपन !
हराए ग्रज्ञात करे नित श्ववुया !
लीला 'रसिक’ न होती गायन !
—चन्द्रप्रकाश शर्मा 'रसिक बी० ए० तृतीय वर्ष

## कलाकार से

कलकार !
भूल जा ग्रपने को कला निर्माण में !
पर्वतों को, कगारों को,
सागर को अ्रैर दिशाग्र्रों को,
उतार दे इस पृष्ठ पर !
देख!
तेरे हाथों में कम्पन है,
तेरे मधितिक में चंचलता,
तेरी सांसों में ग्राहें हैं,
तेरे उर में कुन्ध उद्दिग्नता।
कलाकार !
स्थिर वह उत्साह् न छोड़ !
सांसों को बांध, यह राह न छोड़ !
बस साधना में लीन होकर
जीवन से बांध ग्रपनी कला !

कुमारी विमला रावत, बी. ए. प्रथम वर्ष

# कामायनी का महाकाव्यत्व 

सुपमा पॉल (प्रेम श्राट्ं स)

"कामायनी" महाकाव्य ग्राधुनिक युग के प्रतिनिधि कवि श्री जयरांकर प्रसाद की सर्वोक्कृष्ट रचना है। इसके विषय में प्रसिद्ध है कि-"कवि की सौंदर्यभावना करुगा का सहारा पाकर ग्राँसू ने प्रकट हुई, जिसका स्रोत भरना से होता हुग्रा प्रकृति के ग्रांगन में लहरा उठा, जिसकी लहरों ने मिल कर कामायनी जैसे महासागर को जन्म दिया।"

वस्तुतः काम!यनी एक भावात्मक महाकाव्य है। हार्दिक वृन्तियों एवं भावोद्गारों के विशलेषरा के साथसाथ यह महाकाठ्य मनोवैज्ञानिक पृष्ठभूभि पर ग्राधारित है। कवि ने कामायनी की भूमिका में स्वयं लिखा है कि "यदि मनु, श्रद्धा एवं इड़ा ग्रपना ऐतिहासिक महत्व रखते हुए भो सांकेतिक ग्रर्थ को ग्रभिष्यक्त करें तो मुभे कोई ग्रापत्ति नहीं।" महाकाव्य की कथावस्तु सृष्टि के श्रादि पुरुष मनु को लेकर चलती है। कामायनी का नायक मनु प्रथम सर्ग में प्रलयोपरान्त ग्रकेला चिन्ताग्रस्त दिखाया गया है। ऐसी स्थिति में मन का कार्य चिन्तां के सिवा हो ही क्या सकता है। 'चिन्ता' सर्ग इसी चिंतन का प्रतीक है। fिता में संवेदना है ग्रौर संवेदना के मूल में दुःख ।
निंता करता हूँ मैं जितनी उस ग्रतीत की उस सुख की। उतनी ही ग्रतीत में बनती जाती रेखायें दु:ख की।।

ऐसी ग्रवस्था में मनु को जीवन में 'धृंरा़' होने लगती है ग्रौर वह मृत्यु को प्रेम भरे शब्दों में सम्बोधित करता है। fिंता का यह् रूप सर्वथा मनोवैज्ञानिक है क्योंकि ग्रभाव में ही fिंता उत्पन्न होती है।

इसके उपरान्त 'ग्राशा' सर्ग ग्राता है। ग्राशा के ग्रभाव में प्रारी जी नहीं सकता। ग्राशा ही प्राराी को चिता की प्रवृर्ति समाप्त कर क्रियाशीलता का संचार करती है। ग्राशा ग्राने पर ही मनु को ग्राभास होने लगता है कि उसकी भी कोई सत्ता है ग्रौर वह कह उठता है:-

मै हूँ वरदान सदृश क्यों लगा गूँजने कानों में,
मै भी कहने लगा—मैं रहूँ शाइवत नभ के गानों में ।
ग्राशा के इस मधुर संचार ने ही मनु को इतना सहृदय बना दिया है कि वह तारों से तथा संध्या से बातें करने लगता है।

इसके परचात् 'शद्धा' सर्ग ग्राता है। भद्धा रागात्मक वृत्ति की प्रतीक है ग्रैर साथ ही श्रद्धा इस महाकाव्य की नायिका भी है। श्रद्धा एक ग्रोर तो नारी के रूप में ग्राई है जिसकी दृष्टि से वह दया, माया, ममता एवं मधुरिमा से परिपूर्या है। वह स्व्यं कह् उठती ह्: :-
"दया माया ममता लो श्राज
मधुरिमा लो ग्रगाध वृ₹वास ।"
इसके साथ ही साथ श्धद्धा हृदय की उदात वृत्तियों की प्रतीक है। श्रद्धा के मन में उदय होने पर सद्भाव का भी उदय होता।

श्रद्धा के परचात् ‘काम’ सर्ग रखकर प्रसाद जी ने मनु को श्रद्धा के उपयुक्त होने की प्रेराएा दी है ग्रौर स्वप्न में काम के द्वारा श्रद्धा के वासनात्मक रूप की ग्रोर प्रेरित किया। उसी से प्रभावित मनु ग्राँख खोलने पर पूछते रह जाते हैं-

> "मनु ग्राँख खोल कर पूछ रहे, पथ कौन वहाँ नहुँचाता है ?
> उस ज्योतिर्मयी को देख ग्रहो,
> कोई नर कैसे पाता है ?"

मन जब ग्रारामान होता है तो उसमें रागात्मकता का संचार होता है तथा यह रागात्मक 'काम' के काराा ही उत्पन्न होटी है जिसका परिएाएम होता है पुरू के ह्दय में वासना एवं नारी के हृदय में 'लज्जा'। मनु की वासनात्मक दृष्टि श्रद्धा (नारी) को ग्रात्मसमर्पश़ा के लिए विवश

कर देती है। मनु के "विशवनारी ! सुन्दरी ! नारी ! जगत की माँ" ग्रादि सम्बोधनो को सुनकर श्रद्धा पुरुष के कोमल व्यवहार से भुक गई। हृदय गद्गद् हो उठा ग्रौर वह पूछती ही रह गई :-
fिंतु बोली "क्या समर्पया ग्याज का हे देव।
बनेगा चिर बंध नारी हृदय हेतु सदैव ?"
ग्रब श्रद्धा को मनु के पास ग्राने में लज्जा ग्रनुभव होने लगी। वस्तुतः नर एवं नारी का सम्पर्क जब तक वासनात्मक नहीं होता तब तक नारी में संकोच नहीं ग्राता। प्रसाद जी नारी को सम्मानपूर्या पद देते हुए कहते हैं :-
नारी तुन केवल श्रद्धा हो, विशवास रजत नग पटतल में। पीयूष स्रोत सी बहा करो, जीवन के सुन्दर समतल में ।।

उपरोक्त पंक्तियाँ नारी चिच्र्या में विशव-साहित्य में श्रद्वितीय हैं। लज्जा का श्रावरसा हटने पर मनु कर्म की श्रोर प्रेरित होते हैं परन्तु वासना उन्हें श्रधिकाधिक तृष्ट्या। की ग्रोर ले जाती है जिसका परिएाएम होता है ग्रतृप्ति। ग्राकुलि-किलात कुवृत्तियों के प्रतीक हैं जिनकी विजय होती है। फलस्वरूप मनु श्रद्धा से ग्रतृत्ति का ग्रनुभव करता है श्रद्धा के नवागन्तुक के लिए बनाई पर्शाकुटी मनु को दिखाने पर मनु का श्रह्ं भाव जागत हो जाता है ग्रतः वह ग्रधिकाधिक सुखों की खोज में निकल पड़ते हैं ग्रौर सारस्वत्त प्रदेश में ग्रा पहुँचता है। उस समय वहाँ का शासन-प्रबन्ध बड़ा शिथिल था ग्रतः वहाँ की साम्राज़ी इड़ा ने मनु को वहाँ का प्रबन्धक नियुक्त कर दिया। परन्तु मनु जब इड़ा पर ग्रधिकार करना चाहता है ग्रोर इड़ा की ग्रस्वीकृति मिलने पर बलात्कार करना चाहता है तो सम्पूर्या प्रजां विद्रोह कर उठती है ग्रौर संघर्ष में मनु घायल हो जाता है।

उधर श्रद्धा को स्वप्न में यह सब कुछ मालूम हो जाता है ग्रौर श्रपने पुत्र मानव को लेकर सारस्वत प्रदेश में पहुँच जाती है तथा घायल मनु का यथाशक्ति उपचार करती है। स्वस्थ होने पर मनु श्रद्धा से कहता है :-

ले चल इस छाया के बाहर, डे न यहाँ मुभको रह्ना !

ऐसी श्रवस्था में मन में निर्वेद का जागरेा स्वाभाविक है ग्रतः इस सर्ग का नाम 'निर्वेद' रखा गया है। यहीं पर मनु श्रद्धा के प्रति कृतज्ञता प्रकट करते हैं परन्तु फिर संसार को मायाजाल समभ कर सब को वहीं छोड़ कर भाग जाते हैं। अ्रब जिस लोक में मनु पढुँचते हैं उसका नाम 'दर्शान' है। वहाँ पहुँचकर मनु ध्यानमग्न हो जाते हैं। इधर इड़ा भी श्रद्धा से क्षमा माँगती है। यह बुद्धिवाद की पराजय का प्रतीक है। श्रद्धा ग्रपने पुत्र ‘मानव' को इड़ा को सौंज कर मनु को खोजने निकलती है। श्रद्धा जिस रूप में यहाँ मनु को प्रभावित करती है यह उसका पावनतम स्वरूप है पर यहाँ पहुँचकर उसका मन रहस्य में उलभता है ग्रतः इस सर्ग का नाम ‘रहस्य' रखा़ा गया है। यहाँ पर प्रसाद जी ने इच्छा, क्रिया, ज्ञान तीनों लोक पृथक्-पृथ् बयाये हैं-

> इच्छा क्रिया ज्ञान भिन्न हैं, श्याशा क्यों पूरी हो मन की। एक दूसरे से न मिल सके, यही विडम्बना है जीवन की ॥

इन तीनों को समन्वय श्रद्धा के ग्रभाव में दुष्कर है। ग्रतः जब मनु (मन) पूर्गां श्रद्धामय हो जाते हैं तभी ग्रानन्द की प्राप्ति हो सकती है। प्रसाद जी स्वयं ग्रानन्दवादी थे श्रतः उन्होंने ग्रन्त में 'ग्रानन्द' सर्ग रखा है। इस सर्ग में इड़ा धर्म के प्रतिनिधि धवल वृषभ को साथ लेकर मानव सहित दिखलाई जाती है ग्रौर मनु तथा श्रद्धा हिमालय पर्वत पर लोगों को उपदेश देते हैं मन के श्रद्धामय हो जाने पर सभी समान दिखाई देते हैं, वह भेद-भाव को भूलकर ग्रानन्द में मग्न हो जाता है कामायनी की ग्रन्तिम पंक्तियों में प्रसाद जी व्यक्त करते हैं-.

समरस थे जड़ या चेतन, सुन्दर साकार बना था। चेतनता एक विलसती, ग्रानन्द ग्रखण्ड घना था॥

महाकाव्य के सूक्ष्म ग्रध्ययन के उपरांत यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि इसका कथानक महाकाव्य के ग्रनुरूप विशाल एवं गतिमय नहीं। कथा बड़े तन्तुग्रों से जुड़ी हुई है, जिस से टूटी सी प्रतीत होती है। कई सर्गों में कथा का ग्रस्तित्व

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ही नहीं। सर्गों की परस्पर सम्बन्ध-योजना शिथिल है। छायावाद एवं रहस्यवाद के काराए शिथिलता के साथ-साथ भावों का गाम्भीर्य सर्वत्र भलकता है। पात्रों की संख्या बहुत कम है। कथासूत्र इतना प्राचीन है कि वस्तु के धरातल से उठकर प्रतीकात्मकता के धरातल पर जा बैठता है।

परन्तु इन त्रुटियों के होते हुए भी काव्य-सौष्ठव की दृषिट से कामायनी प्रसाद जी की एक ग्रद्वितीय रचना है।

मनोवृत्तियों का ग्राधार लेकरे ग्रब तक विशव की किसी भाषा में भी इस प्रकार की रचना नहीं हो पाई । हुदय तत्व, बुद्धि तत्व का जितना सुन्दर विशलेषरा हुग्रा है, उतना ग्रन्यत्र दुर्लभ है। बुद्धि पर हुदय की, भौतिकता पर ग्राध्याटिमकता की, विज्ञान पर धर्म, दानवता पर मानवता की विजय दिखाना ही कामायनीकार का लक्ष्य रहा है। प्रसाद जी के व्यक्तित्व पांडित्य, तथा प्रतिभा तीनों के एक साथ दर्शान कामायनी में होते हैं।

## मानव

हर लहर को हरदम तो नहीं कूल मिला, हर डाल को हरदम तो नहीं फूल मिला।

हर ग्यक्ति को इस दुनिया में देखा है गया, जीवन न उसे उसके ग्रनुकूल मिला।। उठ जाग गरीबों को तू छाती से लगा ले, रूठे थे कभी तुभ से जो उन को मनाले । उठ जाग तुभे प्रेम का प्याला मैं पिलाऊँ, दुइमन हो कोई तेरा उसे मित्र बना ले ।।

लाचार बना जग में तुभे रहना पड़ेगा, सुख दु:ख जो मिलेगा तुभे सहना पड़ेगा। बहती जीवन नाव ग्रगर चाहेगा रोकूँ, पर मौत के तट तक तो इसे बहना पड़ेगा।। जो व्यक्ति सदा डर के यहाँ जीते हैं, ख्रो' भाग्य ही के सर पे यहाँ जीते हैं। जीने से कहीं श्रच्छा हैं मर जाना उन्हें, जो मौत बिना मर के यहाँ जीते हैं ।। जब अ्रपने को 'हम' 尹्राप कहा करते हैं, जब पुण्य को हम पाप कहा करते हैं।
'ग्रनजान' जवानी में है ग्रकसर होता, जब शीत हो हम ताप कहा करते हैं।। दीप जला दीप सा गर जलना न ग्राया, शालभ बना शालभ सा गर मरना न श्राया। 'अ्यनज़ान' वह मानव है पशु वर्ग से बदतर, ठोकर से ग्रिसा उठ के जिसेे चलना न श्राया।।

नरेश ‘ग्ननजान’
बी. ए. (प्रथम वष्ष)

# वर्तमान विश्व अ्रशान्ति—कारसा झ्रोंर उपाय 

सुरेश कुमार शिचानी<br>बी० ए० (द्वितीय वर्ष)

मनुष्य का जीवन ग्रत्पकालीन जीवित रहने वाले पक्षी के समान है, परन्तु वर्तमानकाल में हम देखने हैं कि श्रत्पकालीन जीवन में भी मनुष्य को न तो पूर्या रूप से मुख प्राप्त होता है ग्रौर न वह शान्ति का ही ग्रनुभव करता है। मानव के सुख एवं शान्ति प्राप्त न कर सकने का एकमात्र काररा तो यही समभ में ग्राता है कि उसके हृदय रूपी कमल पुष्प चारों तरफ स्वार्थ, द्वेष, भूठ, पाखण'ड, कलुषित ग्रादि भावनायें रूपी मधुबालायें मैडडाती रहती हैं जो उसका रसपान करके शरीर को जर्जर बनाती रहती हैं। इसी काराग मनुष्य सुख एवं शान्ति का ग्रनुभव नहीं कुर पाता है। ग्राजकल वि₹व में चारों श्रोर श्रशांति देवी की कालिमामयी भूर्षत ही दृष्टिगोचर हो रही है ऐसी मूर्ति के दर्शान करने से तो यही प्रतीत होता है कि ग्राजकल विशव में न तो किसी राजा का शासन है श्रौर न किसी राज्य या देश का, श्र्िपुतु श्रशांति देवि रक्त-युक्त नेत्र तथा कालिमामयी वस्तों से सुखोभित ग्रपने भयंकर शरीर के साथ राज्यमिमहासन पद पर ग्रासीन हो श्रपने तेजयुक्त एंव वेदनापूर्गां तप्त राशियों द्वारा शासन कर रही है। ग्राज यद्यपि विज्ञान की उन्नति ग्रपनी चरम सीमा को प्राप्त कर ग्रपनी यौवन ग्रवस्था में ग्रठखेलियां कर रही है, विद्यादेवी ग्रपनी सहेली बुद्धि के साथ दिन प्रतिदिन नये रूप धारगा कर नये-नये श्रंगार तथा साधन मानव समाज के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत कर रही है, परन्तु यह सब ग्रशांति देवि की छच्छछाया में जुगनू के समान प्रकारा ग्रर्थात् प्रभाव कर रही हैं। इसके कई कारखा हैं जो कि विचारगीय हैं।

ग्राजकल ग्रशांति के काले नैराइयमयी बादल विशव में सिंह के समान गरज रहे हैं, इनकी इस स्वच्छ्रंदता का एक काराा स्वार्थ भी है। यदिं हम ग्रपने प्राचीन इतिहास पर दृष्टिपात करें तो हमको ज्ञात होगा कि उस प्राचीन कालमें भी राजा-महाराजा जो युद्धग्रादि करते थे । उनमें भी स्वार्थ की भीष्रा गंध विद्यमान रहती थी, ग्रौरंगजेब

ग्यादि राजाग्रों के चरित्र इसको प्रमारिात करने के लिए पर्याप्त हैं। वर्तमान उदाहरा जो किसी से छिपा नहीं है वह है, ग्रंग्रेजों का, जो कि ग्रपने शासन रूपी कमल में भारत रूपी भ्रमरको लगभग दो-सौ वर्ष तक सम्पुटित किये रहे। ऐसा करने में अ्यॅंग्रेजों का यह स्वार्थ था कि सम्पूर्गा भारत का धन ले जाकर ग्रपने देश को उन्ऩतशील तथा शाक्तिशाली बनावें। यहां है स्वार्थ की महिमा जो कि मानव के नेत्रों को सम्पुटित करके उन्हें कलुषित भाव्वनाग्रों की ग्रोर प्रेशरेत करता है श्रौर दानव करने में कमी नहीं रखता।

वर्तमान विशव श्रशान्ति का काररा स्वार्थ के ग्रतिरिक्त पारस्परिक स्पर्ध भी है। श्राजकल विशव में प्रत्येक राष्ट्र यही चाहता है ग्रौर प्रयास कर रहा है कि हम ही सर्वमान्य प्रतिष्ठित एवं सर्वगुएा सम्पन्न बने जिससे कि श्रन्य राष्ट्र मेरी समता न कर सके। यही कारा है कि प्रत्येक राष्ट्र ग्रपनी शक्ति बढ़ाने में जुटा हुग्रा है। इस पारस्परिक स्पर्धा का एकमात्र कारारा यह है कि हमारा ही प्रभुत्व स्थापित हो। इसी काररा श्राज हम देखते हैं कि ग्रमेरिका तथा योरूप ग्रपनी-श्रपनी राक्ति बढ़ा रहे हैं ताकि हमको सुग्रवसर प्राप्त हो कि हम ग्राक्रमरा कर या ग्रन्य प्रकार से श्रवना सिकका जमालें। उदाहररा के लिए ग्रमेरिका ने जो फौजी सहायता पाकिस्तान को देने को कहा था पारसपरिक स्पर्धा का ज्वलंत प्रमारा है।

जब तक स्वार्थ तथा पारस्परिक स्पर्धा का ग्रन्त नहीं हो जाता तब तक विशव में शान्ति तो दूर रही, विशव उसका प्रतिविम्ब भी नहीं देख सकता। विशव में शांति उसी समय सम्भव है जबकि सारा विशव 'बसुधैव कुदुम्बकम्' की भावना समभने लगे।

ग्राजकल विइव में भौतिकवाद का बोलवाला है जो कि विशव श्रशान्ति का प्रधान कारशा हो सकता है। प्राचीनकाल में जहाँ ग्राध्यात्मवाद ग्रर्थत् ग्रपनी अ्रात्मा

की उन्नति करने में ग्रधिक ध्यान दिया जाता था वहां श्राजकल भौतिक उन्नति की ग्रोर ग्रधिक ध्यान दिया जाता है। यही काराए है कि प्राचीनकाल में मनुष्य श्रधिक सुखी थे ग्रौर जो कुछ मिल जाता था उसी में संतोष कर लेते थे। परन्तु ग्राजकल मनुष्य भौतिक ससॄद्धि की ग्रोर ही श्रधिक ध्यान देते हैं। मनुष्य ग्राजकल ग्रनन्त श्रावइयकताश्रों की पूरति करने में संलग्न रहता है, परन्तु वह पूर्गा नहीं कर पाता ग्रौर इस संसार से श्रपनी ग्रवरिष्ट इच्छाग्रों के साथ ही विदा हो जाता है । झ्रतः सुख श्रौर शान्तिमय जीवन बिताने के लिए मनुष्ध को ग्रात्मा की उन्नति की ग्रोर ही ग्रधिक ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

विज्ञान की श्रन्यधिक उन्नति भी विशव श्रशान्ति का एक काराए है। वैंसे देखा जाय तो ज्ञात होगा कि विज्ञान का वास्तविक उद्दे्रय मानव कल्यारा है, परन्तु जब हम ग्राधुनिक भीषरा कायापलट पर ध्यान देते हैं तो हमको उपर्युवत उद्देश्य भ्रम पूर्गा दिखाई पड़ता है। वर्तमानकाल में विज्ञान द्वारा किए हुए जो कार्य देखते हैं तो उससे ज्ञात होता है कि विज्ञान का जल्म विशव तथा मानव कल्यारा के लिए नहीं हुग्रा था वरन् रााचंडी के रूप में सम्पूर्गा विशव एवं मानव समाज को भक्षरा करने के लिए हुग्रा था ग्राज यदि विशव में तृतीय युद्ध हुग्रा तो कोई सम्भव नहीं कि विज्ञान सम्पूर्गा विइव समाज को भक्षरा कर डाले । श्राज विशव में जो वायुयान ग्रशुबम ग्रादि बनाये जा रहे हैं उनसे कल्याराए तो किसी का होना नहीं वरन् सत्यानाश होने की ही सम्भावना है।

ग्रगर हम ग्राज विशव में शान्ति स्थापित करना चाहते हैं तो विज्ञान का ऐसा रूप जिससे मानव कल्यारा हो सके, दो छोड़कर सम्पूर्या रुप, को नष्ट कर देना होगा, तभी विशव शान्ति सम्भव हो सकती है।

ग्रगर हम श्राज विइव में शान्ति स्थापित करना चाहते हैं तो हमको कुछ उपायों, जो कुछ तो हमारे महात्माप्रों की देन है ग्रौर कुछ परिस्थिति के ग्रनुसार निर्मारा किये गये हैं, उनको प्र्योग में लाना चाहिये, तभी हमको सुख तथा शान्ति की वायु का ग्रानन्द ले सकना सम्भव होगा श्रौर तभी हम विशव मानव के बीच स्वतंत्रता देवि के प्रत्यक्ष दर्शान कर सकते हैं।

श्रतः सवं प्रथम उपाय श्रहिंसा का पालत करना है। यह महत्त्वपूर्गा उपाय भारत बसुत्धरा के ग्रमूल्य रत्न महात्मा गाँधी के मुख से निकला हुग्रा वाराी रुपी श्रमृत का श्रोत है जो कि ग्राज विरव में शान्ति तथा सुख को सिक्त कर श्रमर बना सकता है । ग्राज हम देखते हैं कि एक राष्ट्र दूसरे राष्ट्र को पराजित करना चाहता है तब हम क्या ग्राशा कर सकते हैं शान्तिदेवि के पदार्परा करने की? यदि विशव की यही दशा रही तो इस विशालकाय विशव समाज का एक दिन श्रशवय श्रंत हो जायगा। यदिद श्राज हम चाहते हैं कि विशय, रान्ति तथा उन्नति के मार्ग पर श्रग्रसर हो तो हमको शस्तों का परित्याग कर ग्रापस में भाई चारे का व्यवहार करना होगा। शान्ति स्थापित करना तभी सम्भव होगा जबकि ग्र्हिंसा का पालन किया जावे क्योंकि ग्राज हम देखते हैं कि मानव-समाज की ग्रात्मा का इतना ग्रधःपतन हो चुका है कि ग्राज ग्रपने स्वार्थ के लिए निरीह भोले बच्चों तथा नारियों के प्रारा लेने में यह पाषाएा हुदय भी नहीं दहलाता। इस घोर युद्धकाल में मानव कल्यारा का कोई मार्ग है तो श्राहंसाव्रत का पालन ।

विधाता की विचित्रजीवमयी इस वसुन्धरा में श्र्रनिसा की भावना ही हम में 'वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्' की भावना जाग्रत करती है T जब हमारी ग्रात्भा़ में इस भावना का संचार होता है तब ज्ञात होता है कि ग्राहंसा का जीवन तप, तपस्या, त्याग का जीवन है। इस श्रहिंस्साव्रत के धाराग करने से ईष्या-द्वेष, भू,ठ पाखण्ड ग्रादि कपट पूर्रा व्यवहार पास भी नहीं फटक पाते। जब इस प्रकार कपट पूर्गा व्यवहार नष्ट हो जायँगे तभी शान्ति का श्रागमन हो सकेगा श्रौर विशव-मानव समाज शान्ति देवि के पदार्पशा करने के हेंतु हुदय रूपी पांवड़े पर ग्रात्मा रूपी स्वच्छ चादर बिछा सकेगा। इस प्रकार विशव में सुवर्रा की वर्ष होगी ग्रौर सुख श्रौर शान्ति स्थापित होगी ।

विशव रान्ति का श्रन्य उपाय यह है कि कई राष्ट्र मिलकर एक संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की स्थापना करें श्रौर मामलों पर निष्पक्ष भाव से विचार विमर्श करें। यह संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ग्राज विइव में यद्यपि स्थित है, परन्तु वह
( रोष पุष्ठ २२ पर)

## मानच प्रताप

## घोममकाश टंडन

खमनूर की पहाड़ियाँ तो वही थीं, जिन पर कभी मलय वायु बहती थी। किन्तु ग्रीष्म ऋतु के उन कड़कते दिनों ने उसकी सारी मनोहरता लुप्त कर डाली थी। महाराराा प्रताप श्रपने साथियों सहित कई दिनों से उस मार्ग से गुजर रहे थे। स्थान-स्थान पर पड़ाव डालते । फिर योजनाबुसार ग्रागे बढ़ जाते ।

उस स्वाभिमानी वीर ने किसी की पराधीनता सहना तो सीखा ही न था। श्रतः वे सम्राट् ग्रकबर-जैसी लौह शक्ति से लोहा लेने में तनिक भी न हिचकिचाए। श्रौर ग्रब वे हल्दीघाटी की ग्रोर बढ़ रहे थे ।

दोपहर का समय था। पथरीली भुमि मानो ग्राग उगल रही थी। वारों ग्रोर छोटी-छ्छोटी पहाड़ियाँ थीं। सुनसान ही सुनसान था। महाराराए ग्रपने कुछेक सरदारों सहित ग्रपने शिाविर में बैठे थे ग्रौर भावी कार्यक्रम पर विचार कर रहे थे। ग्रचानक सैनिक-वेशा में एक विशालकाय व्यक्ति ने शिविर में प्रवेश किया। सबकी दृष्टियाँ उसकी ग्रोर उठ गईं।
"हरिसिंह ? कैसे ग्राए"। महाराराए देखते ही कह उठे।
"महाराराग जी, खाद्य-सामग्री समाप्तप्राय है। ग्रगर ........." मानो हरिसिंह को ग्रपना ग्राशाय प्रकट करने के लिए शब्द नहीं मिल रहे थे।

महारायाग जी ग्रत्यन्त गंभीर हो गए।
"बड़ी विकट समस्या है।" मेघा जी ने कहा, "शत्रु चारों श्रोर मुँह बाये खड़ा है। बरती भी कोई निकट नहीं है।"

हरिसिसंह ने प्रस्ताव रखा कि "वयों न हम लोग मुग़ल सेना पर ग्राज रात ग्राक्रमशा करके खाद्य-पदार्थ इकटा कर लें ।"

हरिसिंहृ के इतना कहने पर सब की दृष्टि जानेश्रनजाने महारागार के मुख पर टिकीं ।

महाराराग वाएी को संयत करते हुए बोले "बिना

सूचना दिए श्राभ्रमा करना कायरता की निशानी है । वीरों के लिए क्या यह उचित है ?"
"युद्ध श्रौर राजनीति में सब कुछ उचित होता है, महारायाए जी।" भामाशाह एकाएक बोल उठे।

कुछ देर तक चारों ग्रोर नीरवता छा गई। प्रताप सिर भुकाकर गम्भीर विचारों में डूब गये ।

थोड़ी देर बाद भामाशाह बोले, "झ्रमर, कुछ सैनिकों को साथ लेकर शात्रु शिविर पर धावा बोल दो— ठीक रात के एक बजे। तनिक सतर्कता से काम करना। श्रच्छा ! देखो, कार्य भी सिद्ध हो जाए ग्रौर किसी पर ग्राँच भी न ग्राये।"

बात करते-करते भामाशाह की श्राँखें महाराराा के मुख पर जा टिकीं। परन्तु प्रताप श्राट्मलीन हो गए थे। ग्रमरसिंह ग्रभिवादन करके जा चुका था।

महारागात ने कहा, "राह जी, शिविर के चारों ग्रोर श्रनुभवी सैनिकों की नियुक्ति कर दीजिए। श्राप भी थोड़ी देर जाकर ग्राराम कर लीजिए, ग्रौर ग्राप भी मेषा जी ।"

तत्परवात् भामाशाह ग्रौर मेंघा जो वहाँ से चले गए।

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रात का समय था। चारों तरफ सन्नाटा छाया हुग्रा था। कभी-कभी गीदड़ों की हुंकार से जंगल का कोनाकोना गूँज उठता था। ग्राकारा पर हत्के-फुत्के बादल छाए हुए थे। राशा जी, श्रपने सरदारों सहित शिविर में बंठे हुए हैं। सबके चेहरे उदास हैं।

मेघा जी ने भामाशाह की ग्रोर देखकर कहा, "काफी देर हो गई। ग्रभी लौटे नहीं। कहीं वे विपत्ति में तो नहीं फंस गए"।
"भगवान् एकलिंझ्ञ की कृपा से ऐसा सम्भव नहीं है । श्रमर में प्रताप का रधिर है, यह ग्रापको नहीं भूलना चाहिए, मेघाजी"।

सहसा अ्रमर ने शिविर में प्रवेशा किया। भामाशाह श्रौर मेघा जी हर्ष से फूल उठे।

भामाशाह ने देखते ही कहा, "क्यों ग्रमर! कुछ सफलता मिली"।
"भवानी की कृषा से हमें पूरां सफलता मिली", श्रमरसिंह ने कहा, "वे शराब के नरो में चूर थे। हमने तभी उन पर ग्राक्कमा कर दिया ग्रौर वे हमारे ग्राक्कम या को रोक न सके।
"हर्ष की बात है, कि हमारा पहला श्याक्रमरा सफल हुग्रा"। भामाशाह ने कहा। "परन्तु रसद का सामान कहाँ है"।
"वह मैने गोदाम-शिविर में भिजवा दिया है" अ्रमर संहु ने कहा, "स्रब की बार मैने ऐसा काम किया है, भामा जी, कि मुगल सेनापति जीवन भर याद रखेंगे।"
"वह वया ग्रमर" भामा जी ने उस्सुक होकर पूछा।
"मैं ग्राती बार मुगल सेनापति के परिवार की नारियों को भी बन्दी बना लाया हूँ"। श्रमर ने कहा ।
"श्रच्छा ! तो वे कहाँ हैं" मेबा जी ने पूछा ।
ग्रमर ने कहा, "मेरे पीछे-पीछे सैनिकों से घिरी हुई घ्रा रही हैं "।

भामा जी बोले, "श्रच्छा। जाग्रो इस समय जाकर ग्राराम करो। सुबह देखा जायेगा।"

इसके पइचात् ग्रमरसिंह् ग्रभिवादन करके चला गया। भामाराह ने शत्रु सेनापति की नारियों को एक सुरक्षित शिाविर में पहुँचा दिया ग्रौर हर्रिसंह खाद्य-सामग्री इकट्टी करने लग गया।
$+\quad+$
"झ्रमर कहाँ है"। महाराराए ने पूछा।
"सैनिक शिबिर में महाराज !"
"ग्रौर रात का लूटा हुग्रा माल ?"
"गोदाम में राया जी।"
महाराग्गा ने शाह जी की तरफ देखते हुए कहा, "झ्यौर सुना है ग्रमर, कुछ ग्रतिfथे भी ल़ाया है"।
"हाँ महाराराт जी" भामाशाह ने कहा।
"ंन कहाँ हैं"।
"सैनिक शिविर में श्राराम कर रही हैं, महाराज"।
"ग्रच्छा ! ग्रमर को बुलाम्यो" रागाए जी ने ग्राज्ञा दी। थोड़ी देर बाद ग्रमर उपस्थित हुग्रा।

महारायाए जी उसे देखते ही बोले, "झ्रमर यह क्या कि.या तुमने? मेवाड़ के ग्रक्षय यश पर कलंक का टीकां लगा दिया!"
"मैने क्या किया है, राग़ा जी" अ्रमर ने कहा।
राराा ने कहा, "वीरता स्वयं एक धर्म है, वीर के लिए अ्रान का प्रइन सर्व प्रथम है, ग्रमर !"
"मेरौ समभ, में कुछ नहीं ग्रा रहा, राराा जी !" ग्रमर ने ग्राइचर्य से पूछा ।

श्रमर के इतना कहने पर राएान जी, खीभ उठे ग्रौर कोध से बोले, "नारी को बन्दी बनाते समय लाज नहीं झ्राई तुम्हें ! अ्रमर, तुम्हारा मस्तिष्क तो ठीक था उस समय।"

ग्रमर ने सिर भुका लिया।
"मैं पूछता हूँ, उस समय तुम्हारे विवेक को क्या हो गया था ?" महाराराा ने कहा, "रीघ्र मेरी बात का उत्तर दो। बोलते क्यों नहीं, चुप क्यों हो"।

ग्रमर फिर भी चुप था।
"हमें तुमसे ऐसी ग्राशा नहीं थी, ग्रमर ! तुमने़ बहुत बुरा किया"। महाराराए की वारीी से विषाद भलक रहा था।

ग्रमर ने साहस बटोर कर कहा, "यह इसलिए हुग्रा कि मै शत्रुग्रों को पाठ पढ़ाना चाहता था। मैं उस विशाल साम्राज्य के बर्बर शासकों को बताना चाहता था, ग्रभिमान-मद में चूर जिन्होंने सदैव नारी का श्रपमान किया है। मैं उन निर्लज्ज दानवों को बतला देना चाहता था कि कभी इस प्रकार तुम्हारी भी माँ-बहनों का श्रपमान हो सकता है। ग्रौर मैं $\cdots \cdots \cdots$ ।
"किन्तु प्रतिशोध चुकाने का यह ढंग बहुत भद्दा रहा" महाराराा ने बात काटते हुए कहा, "मातृ-भूरि का श्यपमान करने वाले दानवों का ग्रगर सेंर लाकर मुभे दिखलाते तो मैं बहुत प्रसन्न होता। पर उनका कुछ बिगाड़ न सके ग्रौर इन निरीह प्राशिग़यों को मेरे सामने ला खड़ा कर दिया"।
"समय श्राने दीजिए, वह भी कर दिखाऊँगा"।

श्रमर बोला "वीर लोग समय की प्रतीक्षा नहीं करते युवराज" रागार जी बोले ।

भामाशाह ने कहा, "राराा जी ! ग्राप युवराज को गलत न समभिए। ग्रमर जिसके लिए नारियों को बंदी बना लाया है, उसके बारे में महाराराा के सामने उसने दिल खोल कर रख दिया है"।

मेघा जी ने कहा, "रायार जी। युवराज नि:संदेह निर्दोष हैं"।
"किन्तु मेरा तो प्रशन ही दूसरा है" महारागार ने कहा, "जो नारी का सम्मान करना नहीं जानते वे लोग मानव के रूप में दानव हैं ग्रौर यह भी मत भूलो भीलराज, कि हम मानव हैं। हममें ग्रौर दूसरे प्राराययों में यही श्रन्तर है, कि हममें ग्रनुर्भूति की मान्रा ग्रधिक है। वीरता के भी विशेष नियम हैं, ग्रौर हम एक वीर के नाते उनका .उल्लंघन नहीं कर सकते"।
"क्षमा चाहतता हूँ महाराज" ग्रमर ने भुक कर कहा, "यह मेरी नादानी थी। उस समय मैं प्रतितारोध की भट्टी में जल रहा था। इस काराा मुभे कुछ न सूभ रहा था, ग्रौर मैं मानवता को भूल गया था"।
"राह जी, जाइए ग्रौर यात्रा के लिए कुछ शिविकाएँ तैयार करवाइए" महारारा़ जी ने कहा।

उस दिन सारे शिविर ने देखा कि कुछ शिाविकाग्रों, का छोटा-सा काफिला उस सुनसान पहाड़ी इलाके से जा रहा था ग्रौर ग्रमर सिर भुकाए ग्रागे-ग्रागे चल रहा था। कुछ घुड़सवार सैंनिक साथ-साथ चल रहे थे । महाराराशा। प्रताप एक छोटी सी चट्टान पर से जाती हुई शिविकाग्रों का यह दृरय देश रहे थे ग्रौर ग्रपने मन में एक विचित्र सन्तोष का ग्रनुभव कर रहे थे।

## वर्तमान विश्व त्रशान्ति. .....

(पृष्ठ ? ह का रोष)

श्रपने उद्देरय की दृष्टि से किसी न्यूनतम सीमा तक ही सफल हो पाया है, पूर्गा रूप से नहीं। ग्राज हम देखते हैं कि जहाँ संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में 'हम एक हैं' की भावना लेकर सम्मलित होना चाहिये वहाँ ग्राज हम देखते हैं कि पार्टियाँ बनी हुई हैं, जिससे समस्यायें निप्पक्ष रीति से सुलभ नहीं पाती हैं। ग्राज हम देखते हैं कि काइमीर की समस्या जिसको नौ-दस साल हो गए हैं उसके सुलभ जाने की संभावना संभावित नहीं हो सकी है। इसी प्रकार चीन जो कि एक बड़ा राष्ट्र है उसको संगुक्त राप्ट्र संघ की सदस्यता श्रभी तक पूर्यां रूप से प्राप्त नहीं हो सकी है। विशव शांति के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र को ऐसा होना चाहिए जो निष्पक्ष रूप से मतभेदों को दूर कर सके। संयुवत राष्ट्र संघ को

इतना शक्तिशाली होना चाहिए कि कोई भी देश उसके निर्राय की ग्रवहेलना न कर सके ग्रौर साथ-ही-साथ प्रत्येक राष्ट्र को इसमें भाग लेने का समान श्रधिकार हो जिससे कि प्रत्येक राष्ट्र को ग्रपनी सम्मति देने का सुग्रवसर प्राप्त हो सके ग्रौर श्रपने राष्ट्र की समस्याग्र्रों को प्रस्तुत करने का श्रवसर प्राप्त हो : ऐसा करने से ही संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ द्रारा समस्यायें सुलभ सकेंगी ग्रौर विशव शान्ति स्थापित होगी।

श्रन्त में यही निष्कर्ष निकलता है कि ग्राज विशत्र में ग्रशान्ति दिन-प्रतिदिन प्रगति के मार्ग की ग्रोर ग्रग्रसर हो रही है, इसे रोकना है तथा देश की उन्नति तया देश में शान्ति स्थापित करना है।

## "राज्यभ्री" में कान्यतत्व

लेखक-रघुबीरसिंह वर्मा, बी० ए० (तृतीय वर्ष)
'प्रसाद' जी को हिन्दी-साहित्य में श्रेषठ कवि, ऐतिहासिक नाटककार तथा उपन्यासकार के रूप में उच्च स्थान प्राप्त है। नट्यर्यात्प की दृष्टि से भारतेन्दु युग के ऐतिहासिक नाठक "मुद्राराक्षस", "महाराशा प्रतापसिह"' ग्रादि की श्रपेक्षए ‘प्रसाद' जी के ऐतिह्टासिक नाटक ग्रत्यधिक श्रेषठ हैं। प्रसाद जी के ऐतिहासिक नाटकों के ग्रभाव को दूर करने के लिये "राज्यश्री", "₹कन्दगुप्त", "ध्रुवस्वामिनी", "चन्द्रगुप्त" ग्रादि श्रेष्ड ऐतिहासिक नाटकों की रचना की है। राज्यश्री में काव्य-तत्व से हमारा श्रभिप्राय उसमें समाविष्ट गीतों तथा काव्यात्मक ‘गद्य-स्थलों’ से है । ‘र्रसाद' जी ने "राज्यश्री" में इनकी योजना विशोष कुरालता से की है। काव्य-त₹व की योजना से नाटक ग्रौर भी श्रंष्ठ तथा सरस बन पड़ा है ।

नाउक में काव्य-तत्व की योजना से भावात्मकता का प्रादुर्भाव होता है। काव्य-तत्व की उपस्थिति से नाटक में रस-सृष्टि में सहायता मिलती है। इससे नाटक में जनरुचि की ग्रभिवृद्धि होती है। इसके श्यतिरिक्त काव्यतत्व के संयोजन से शौली प्रवाहपूर्या बनती है। इन्हीं विशोषताग्रों को ध्यान में रखते हुए ‘प्रसाद’ जी ने 'राज्यभ्री' में इस तत्व की योजना की है। काव्य-तत्व के संयोजन में 'र्रसाद' जी को पूर्गा सफलता मिली है ग्रौर इस नाटक में ये सभी विशेषताएँ ग्रा गई हैं जिनके कारया यह ग्रटिक मधुर तथा भावपूर्यां बन पड़ा है।

प्रसाद जी काव्य-तत्व का समावेश प्रमुख रूप से नारी-पत्रों द्वारा किया है जिनमें सुरमा का स्थान प्रथम है। गौसा-रूप से पुरुष पात्रों द्वारा भी काव्य-तत्व का समावेश किया गया है जिनमें शान्तिदेव तथा देवगुप्त के नाम उल्लेखनीय हैं। 'र्रसाद' जी ने काव्य-तत्व का समावेश दो प्रकार से किया है-
१. गीतों के माध्यम से ।
२. काव्यात्मक गद्यस्थलों के माध्यम से ।

उन्होंने सुरमा के द्वारा गीतों की तथा राज्यभ्री,

विमला, शान्तिदेव तथा देवगुप्त द्वारा काव्यात्मक गय्यस्थलों की योजना की है।

झ्रब हम 'राज्यभ्री' में काव्य-तत्व का संयोजन करने वाले दोनों तत्वों पर कमशः विचार करेंगे।

गीतों के माध्यम से काव्य-तत्व का समावेश :--
इस नाटक में गीतों को प्रमुख रूप से सुरमा के मुख से प्रस्तुत क्रिया गया है। "झ्याशा विकल हुई है मेरी" गीत में सुरमा के हृदय की वेदना तथा प्रेम-पिपासा का वर्शान है। इसी प्रकार "संभाले कोई कंसे ट्यार" गीत में सुरमा की प्रेमोन्मत्तता का वर्रान है। "जब प्रीत नहीं मन में" गीत में विकट घोष के प्रेम के विषय में सुरमा ने ग्रपने हृदयोद्गार व्यक्त किये हैं। सुरमा के ग्रन्तिम गीत "ग्यलख ग्रहूप" का विषय भगवद्वर्वान है। सुरमा के ग्रतिरिक्त "राज्यश्री" में राज्यश्री के मुख से चिताप्रवेश के समय प्रार्थना उपस्थित की है। ग्रौर सबसे ग्रन्त में सामूहिक गान "करुराा कादम्बिनि बरसे" में जनता की मंगल-कामना की गई है। 'राज्यश्री' में इन सभी गीतों की सुन्दर योजना की गई है। श्रब हम इनकी विशेषताग्रों पर विचार करेंगे।

गीतों की भावात्मक विरोषताएँ :-
'‘्रसाद' जी ने इन गीतों में विभिन्न पात्रों के हृदय के भावों को प्रतिविम्बित किया है। गीत बड़े भावात्मक हैं। लेखक ने गीतों के माध्यम से विभिन्न पात्रों के चरित्र को स्पष्ट किया है। ये गीत वातावरा के श्रनुकूल हैं तथा इनको उचित समय पर उपस्थित किया गया है। ये गीत रस-संचार में विशेष रूप से सहायक हैं ग्रोर इनसे कथा-विकास में कोई बाधा नहीं पड़ती।

गीतों की कलात्मक विशोषताएँ : राज्यश्री में उपस्थित किये हुए गीत मधुर तथा लययुक्त हैं। इन गीतों को सरलता से गाया जा सकता है। गीत संक्षिप्त हैं। ग्रत: श्रनावश्यक तथा श्रति विस्तार के दोष से मुक्त हैं। इनकी सबसे बड़ी विशेषता यह है कि यद्यपि 'र्रसाद' जी के काव्य की भाषा

सामान्यतः साहित्यिक तथा क्लिष्ट है, तथापि इन गीतों की भाषा किलष्ट नहीं है।

गद्य-स्थलों के माध्यम से काव्य-तत्व की योजना :-
ग्रब हम काव्यात्मक गद्य-स्थलों का निरूप्रा करेंगे। इन स्थलों से 'प्रसाद' की कला तथा विरोष प्रतिभा का परिचय मिलता है। उदाहरातार्थ विमला की यह उक्ति देखिये-
"ग्रधखिली बसन्त की कली को जलती हुई धूल में गिराकर भीषरा ग्रन्धड़ चिल्लाकर कहता है- "तुम स्वस्थ हो।" शान्त सरोवरु की कुमुदिनी को पैरों से कुचल कर उन्मत्त गज उसे सहलाना चाहता है।" विमला की उक्ति कितनी कवित्वपूर्या तथा हृदय-स्पर्शी है। इसी प्रकार राज्यश्री की निराशा से युक्त उक्ति देखिये-.."अंभ्त होते हुए श्रभिमानी भास्कर से पूछ्छो वह समुद्र में गिरने को बड़ा उत्सुक है। पतंग-सदृश निराशा ह्दयय से पूछो कि वह जल जाने में ग्रपना सौभाग्य समभता है या नहीं ।"

इसी प्रकार पुरुष-पात्रों में शान्तिदेव की उक्ति देखिये--"जजब हृदय कानन की ग्राशालता बलवती हुई तो देखता हूँ कि कर्म-क्षेत्र में मेरे लिये कुछ ग्रवशिष्ट नहीं। सुरमा ! जीवन की पहली चिनगारी-वह भी किधर गई ! फिर धधक उठी एक ज्वाला--राज्यश्री (सोचकर) मूर्ख ! मैं निइचय नहीं कर पाता कि सुरमा या राज्यश्रीमेरे जलते हुए ग्रहपिण्ड के छ्मया का केन्द्र कौन है ! इसी प्रकार देवगुप्त की उक्ति देखिये-
"सुरमा! मेरे जीवन में ऐसा उन्मादकारी श्रवसर कभी न ग्राया था । तुम यौवन, स्वास्थ्य ग्रोर सौन्दर्य की छलकती हुई प्याली हो।" इस प्रकार बहुत से भावपूरां स्थलों की योजना की है।

उपर्यु क्त उदाहराों से यह स्पष्ट है कि ये स्थल प्रभावपूर्यां तथा सजीव हैं। ये स्थल कविता से भी श्रधिक,

प्रभावित करने वाले हैं। इनको पढ़ने में गद्य-काव्यों का ग्रानन्द ग्राता है। यह स्थल संक्षिप्त होते हुए भी मनोहारी हैं। इनमें कविता का माधुर्य व सरसता विद्यमान है। भावुकता युवत इन स्थलों की योजना से कथोपकथन में विरोष चमत्कार का ग्राविर्भवव हुग्रा जो पाठकों को ग्रपनी ग्रोर श्रार्कषित किये बिना नहीं रहता ।

प्रसाद जी ने इसी प्रकार काव्य-तत्व का सभावेश ₹कन्दगुप्त, चन्द्रगुप्त तथा धुवस्वामिनी नामक ऐतिहासिक नाटकों में भी किया है। यह प्रसाद जी की ग्रपनी विशोषता है। जिस प्रकार उन्होंने ग्रपने ग्रन्य काव्यों तथा गीतों में प्रकृति प्रेम श्रादि को चित्रित किया है उसी प्रकार उन्होंने 'राज्यश्री' के काव्यांशों में भी हृदय के प्रेम तथा चंचलता को चित्रित किया है। प्रसाद जी के श्रन्य काव्यों तथा इस नाटक के काव्यांशों में विषय की कोई मौलिक विभिन्नता नहीं दिखाई देती।

इसमें गीतों की संख्या न ग्रावरयकता से ग्रधिक है न कम। सभी गीतों को उचित ग्रौर ग्रपेक्षित ग्रवसर पर प्रस्तुत किया है। इनसे कथा-विकास में गति ग्राती है। गद्य-काव्य को तो कहीं भी ग्राव₹यकतानुसार संवादों में समाविष्ट किया जा सकता है।

नाटकों में काव्य-तत्व का समावेश 'प्रसाद' जी की मौलिक विशोषता है। परवर्ती नाटककारों में प्रेमी तथा पं० उदयरांकर भट्ट ने प्रसाद जी की इस शौली को श्रपनाया है । संभवतः काव्य-तत्व का समावेश ही उनकी सफलता का रहस्य है। इसीलिये उनकी रचनाएँ ग्रधिक सरस, प्रभावशाली ग्रौर ग्रानन्ददायक बन पड़ी है। लेखक को इस शौली में पूर्गा सफलता मिली है। इसलिये प्रसाद जी रचनाग्रों का महत्वपूर्यां स्थान है ग्रौर वे सस्ता मनोरंजन करने वाली नहीं वरन् उच्च स्तर की रचनाएँ हैं।

# ＂सत्री＂का रासायनिक पृथककरा 

कु० प्रभा गोड़बोले

बी० ए०（द्वितीय वर्ष）

संज्ञा（Symbol）—＂天쿠＂
माना हुग्रा परमाए，भार（Accepted atomic weight）१२० पौंड।

उत्पनि（Occurance）－जहां २ पुख्ष होता है वहां २ स्री होती है। स्वतंत ग्रवस्था में बहुत कम पाई जाती है। ग्रपवाद－－＂स्री पुख़＂इस संयुक्त स्थिति में श्रधिक्तर दिसाई देती है।

कृति（Preparation）－प्रथम ब्रहमदेव ने इस जगत् का निर्माएा किया व गंते में मनुष्य उतपन्न हुग्रा। मनुण्य के साथी के हुप में स्री का निर्मीया हुग्रा，पसन्तु उसका निर्माया करते समय भगवान् के पास मसाला कम पड़ गया। ग्रतः उसने सर्प से विष लिया व उसमें मथु का माधुर्य मिलाया। वाघ से उग्रता ली，व बत्त्त की नम्रता का मिश्र्रा किया। चन्द्रमा की गोलाई लेकर चेहे को गोल व सुन्दर बनाया। पते की कोमलता शरीर में भरी，मूर्य से प्रखरता，कोहरे से अ्यश्र－संचय，हिरनी से भोलापन व मोर से कमनीयता ली，हीरे से कठोरता व हिम से ग्रार्द्रता ली－इस सब मसाले से स्ची की उत्पति हुई। सदैव से इस प्रकार बनी स्नो संसार में ग्रतुलनीय सिद्ध हुई।

कारिक गुण（Physical properties）－
（？）सवं रंगों में व सर्व ग्राकारों में पाई जाती है।
（२）चेहरा सदैव पाउडर，न्नो，काजल，रंग इल्यादि से पुता होता है।
（₹）स्री को संतप्त（कोधित）होते भी देर नहीं लगती व शान्त．होते भी देर नहीं लगती है।
（४）इतना हीते हुए भी योंग्य व्यवहार से व सीधी हो जाती है।
（廿）इसका उपयोग ठीक प्रकार न करने से हानि－ कारक सिद्ध हो सकती है ।

रासार्यनिक गुण－धर्म Chemical properties－
（？）सोना，चाँदी，हीरे，मोती ग्रादि वस्तुओं की ग्रोर ग्राक्कषत होती है ।
（२）स्वतंग्र रहे तो सफोटक（combustible） साबित हो सकती है।
（३）किसी भी समय कितने भी खाद्य पदार्थ क्यों न दे दो，सदैव खाने को तैयार रहती है। विरोष－ कर खद्धी व चटपटी वस्तुएँ जैसे ：－चाट， गोलगण्पे，छोले，पकौड़े इल्यादि उसे विशेप प्रिय होती हैं।
（૪）उसी．के ग्रायु की यदि कोई सुन्दर व चतुर स्री ग्रा जाए तो वह मन में जल भुन बैठती है।
उपयोग（Uses）－（？）ग्यंलकारों से सजाने का स्थान।
（२）सर्व प्रकार के साहित्य व कलाम्यों का स्फूर्दि स्थान।
（₹）ग्राय कम करने का प्रभावशाली साधन ।
（४）कलाग्यों का विविध दर्शंत करने का स्थान।
Note ：－－－इस संसार की ग्रत्यंन्त मूत्यवान वर्तु स्ची है।＂स्习ी स्वभाव＂कोई भी वैज्ञानिक पूरांतया न समभ पाया है। ग्रनुभवहीन व्यक्तियों को सम्हल कर व्यवहार करना चाहिए ！！नहीं तो स्फोटक छ्व्य जैसा भयंकर परियाम होगा ！！！

## गद्य-गीत

## बृजभूषया कुमार

> प्रेप० श्रार्ट्ट्स

ग्राज व्याकुल प्रारा मेरे,
गा न पाते हैं विदा के गान तेरे ।
वह तुम्हारी याद जिसमें जिन्दगी थी,
वह तुम्हारी राह खुद मंजिल बनी थी।
स्वयं तारों की मधुर बारात लेकर,
छा गए थे मन धरा पर चाँद बनकर।
प्रारा यह कैसी विवशता,
गा न पाते हैं विदा के गान तेरे ।
रूप की वह लहरियाँ मुभको बुलातीं,
पास श्रातीं, मुक्करातीं, लौट जातीं।
दे नहीं पाते तुम्हारे चिच्न सम्बल,
प्रारा के स्वर अ्राज कितने मूक विह्वल।
हाय ! जग के क्षूर बन्धन,
गा न काते हैं विदा के गान तेरे।
है यही क्या नियत का वेवस उपक्रम।
मिल न पाते प्यार के दो स्वर धरा पर।
सींच कर बँधी धरा ग्रम्बर वही है,
पर हृदय का चाँद इठलाता कहीं है !
भर गए क्यों नयन मेरे,
गा न पाते हैं विदा के गान तेरे ॥

## संस्कृतविभागः

प्रध्प्र:-मनोहरो विद्यालंकार:
सम्पादक:—जगदीशग्रसाद:

## ग्रनुक्रमशिाका

(१) सम्पादकीयम्-जगदीशप्रसाद:
(३) ऋतुराजो वसन्तः—देवबाला
(२) सतीमाहात्म्यम्-स्नेहप्रभा
(४) भातॄस्नेह:-विमला रावत

सम्पादकीयम्

हर्षस्य विषयोऽयं यदस्माकं महाविद्यालये ग्रन्यभाषा इव संस्कृतभाषाया श्रपि विभागोडस्मिन् वर्षे स्थापितोऽभूत्। यदर्ं वयं तत्रभवतां श्रीमतां शिक्षामन्न्रालयाधिकारिएां महाविद्यालयसंचालकनाञ्चातिशयं धन्यवादं कुर्मः। मान्या: प्रिन्सिपलमहोदया मुख्यसंपादकराधककृष्तासूदमहोदयाइचापि धन्यवादाहा यदनुग्रेहरा संस्कृतविभागोऽपि 'देश’ पत्रिकायां स्थानं प्राप्तवान्। ग्रयमाप हर्षंविषयो यदत्र संस्कृतपरिषदपि स्थापिता यस्यां विद्यार्थनो नानाविधाः नितरामावइयकी संस्कृतभाषा।
स्वरचना: पठन्ति संस्कृतभाषायां च वक्तुमभ्यस्यन्ति। श्रस्माकं सुयोग्यसंस्कृत्राध्यापकस्य सुनिरीक्षरो पथप्रदर्शने च परिषदियं प्रतिदिनं प्रगतिपथं प्राप्स्यति संस्कृतभाषायाइच प्रसारे प्रचारे च सहायिका भविष्यतीति निर्विवादमेव ।

भारते ग्रद्य संक्कृतभाषाया ग्रध्ययनमावर्यकं नात्र कोऽपि संदेह्र। द्वयं तु सांस्कृतिकी भाषास्ति। संस्कृता-

ध्ययनं बिना वयं स्वीयां सभ्यतां संस्कृतिं च सम्यगवगन्तु न पारयाम: । नानाभारतीयभाषासु विशेषतो हिन्दी भाषायामाधिपत्यं प्राप्तुमपि ग्रावइयकी नो देववाएी। इयं भाषैव भारतस्य गौरवमुद्धोषयति, समस्तं देशं च स्नेहसूत्रे बध्नाति। सर्वमनोहारि समस्तपापनाराकं श्रखिलपुरुषार्थसाधकं चातिविस्तृतं साहित्यमस्यां भाषायाम् । श्रतिप्राचीनत्वेन चास्या: निखिलभाषाऱांं तुलनात्मकदृष्ट्यापि

श्रन्ते वयं कर्गावर्याालयं प्रभुं प्रार्थयामो यत् भारते भातु भव्या भारती, देशइच समुन्नतिं प्राप्नोतु ।

सम्पादक:
जगदीशभसाद:
प्रथमो वर्ष:

## म्रातृस्नेहः

## कुमारी विमला रावत प्रथमो वर्ष: ।

श्रासीत् पुरा बङ्ञदे रो कुरालकान्तो नाम एको नृप:। ग्रासीच्च तस्यानुरूपा जया नाम लावण्यवती भार्या। तस्यं तस्य चारविमलो नाम पुत्र: समुत्पन्नः। ग्रथाक₹्मात् समुद्भूतेन ज्वरेरा रुग्राT सा जया पञ्चत्वं गता। ग्रनेन कुरालकान्तोऽतिदुखितोऽअवत्, परं स्वगुरो: श्रनुरोधेन स गान्धारदेशस्य नृपस्य कन्नया कृष्राया सह पारिएग्रहरामकरोत्।

किञ्चिक्काजानत्तरं कृष्पाएयां राजयां सतीशो नाम तनयः सम्भूनः। चारुविमलसतीशौ उभौ शिक्षां प्रात्तु गुरो: समीपे श्रगच्छताम् । चारुविमलः सतीशात् पटुतरो, बलीयो बुद्धिमत्तरइचासीत्, ग्रत एव नृप: तस्मै राज्यं दातुमैच्छत्, परं महिषी कृट्राा प्रस्तावमेतं नामन्यत । सास्वपुत्राय सतीशाय राज्यं दातुमैच्छत्त्। ग्रस्मिन्नेव काले "राजकुमार: चारुविमलो दिव्याविधायां शूद्रायां स्निह्यति" एवं ज्ञातेवा सा नृपस्य कर्गो श्रजपत्। श्रतिखिन्न: चिन्तितइचाभवत् नृप:। स चारुविमलाय राज्यस्य लोभं दत्त्वा

शूद्रं $५ र ि त ् य क ् त ु म क थ य त ् । ~ प र ं ~ च ा र व ि म ल ो ~ न ृ प स ् य ा श ़ ं ं ~ न ~$ स्वीकृतवान्। ग्रन्ते कृष्णा।या: कथनेन नृप: चारृविमलं स्वराज्यात् निर्वससितवान्। सोऽपि पितुराज्ञां लब्धवा राज्यं परित्यज्य स्वप्रियया सह प्रभूतानि कष्टानि सोढ: विह्रारदेशां गतवान्। विहारदेशस्य नृपो वृद्ध ग्रासीत् तस्य कोऽपि पुत्रो नासीत् । "यो बालको युद्धे सिंहं जेष्यति स राज्याधिकारी भविष्यति" इति सूचनां श्रुत्वा स सिहेन सह युद्धमकरोत्। विजयी च भूत्वा राज्यमलभत ।

कालঙ्रमेरा कुरालकान्तो वृद्धोरभवत्। ग्रतः राज्यकार्यं च कर्तुमशक्नुवन् श्रनिच्छन्नपि स सतीशाय राज्यमदात्। परं सतीइोो राज्यसंचालने ग्रसमर्थ ग्रासीत् श्रत एव तस्य राज्यं शीघ्रमेव निर्बलमभूत्। मगधदेशस्य नृप: सतीशां निर्बलं स्वविजयं च निरिचतं. परिज्ञाय तमाक्रामत। परं ज्ञातवृंतान्तः ससैन्यः चारुविमलो यथासमये सतीशाय सैनिकसहायतां दत्त्वा तर्य राज्यं शात्रुभि: रक्षितवान्। ग्रहो ! श्रपूर्वो भ्रातॄस्नेहः ।।

## अत्रुराजो वसन्तः

## देवबाला प्रैप ग्रार्ट्स

संभ्राप्तोऽयं शोभनो वसन्तसमयः। यथा सर्वेषु काव्यरसेषु श्टृंगारो रसराजो भवति तंथैव सर्वसु ऋतुषु वसन्तो ऋतुराज: कथ्यते । समागते वसन्ते सर्वत्र सर्वतइच प्रमोदविनोदयो: हासहर्षयो: राज्यं दृइयते। विशालप्रकृतिदेवी सर्वासु दिक्षु स्मयते इव प्रत्य ङ्ञम्। दक्षिरादिश: सुवासितो मलयपवनो मन्दं मन्दं प्रवहति । सूर्यस्य रइमयः संत्र नवसंदेशां प्रतरन्ति । रविररिमसंपर्केएा हरिततृरोषु पतिता जलविन्दवो मौवितका इव प्रहिंभान्ति । क्षेत्रेषु पीतवरारा: सर्षपा मन्दं मन्दं दोलायन्ते । उद्यानेषु च न।नाविधानि हौरतानि पीतानि रक्तानि च पुष्पारिए विकसन्ति । तेषु सोन्मत्ता भ्रमरा गुऊ्जन्ति । पलाशोषु रक्ता: कोरका राजन्ते। ग्राम्रवृक्षेषु कोकिला मधुरं कूजन्ति वनेषु च मॄगा इतस्ततः सानन्दं कूर्दन्ति । वसन्ते पुरुषा ग्रपि सविलासा:

साह्यादाइच दृइग्तें। बाला: पीतवस्त्रारिए धारयन्ति । युवानो रसिकाइच नानाविधेन मनोविनोदेन श्रात्मनः प्रीरायन्ति 1 एवं वसन्तसमये विविधवसुधान्यसमेधिता सुधामयी वसुधा समस्तं चराचरमेव ग्राह्लादमयं करोति । सत्यमहो नानाविधनुसुमवाहुल्येन वसन्तोऽयं कुसुमाकर: कथ्यते, ग्रभिधीयते च माधुर्यातिशयेन मधुमास इति । साधु गीतं स्वकीये ऋतुसंह्रारे कविकुलगुरूकालिदासेन :-
'‘यथा द्रुमाः सपुष्पा: सलिलं सपद्म',
सिः्यः सकामाः पवनः सुगन्धिः।
सुखा: प्रदोषा: दिवसाइच रम्या:
सर्व प्रिये चारूतरं वसन्ते ॥"
尹्यायतु ग्रायातु पुनरायातु इोभनोऽयं वसन्तसमय:

## सतीमाहात्यम्

स्नेह प्रभा प्रैप श्रार्ट् स

ग्रास्तां पुरा पाटलिपुने द्वो बान्धवौ। तयो: रामदतोडग्रज: सोमदत्तरचानुज श्रासीत्। तयोर्पार्वे प्रभूतं पैतृकधनमासीत्। रामदत्तो निजभागं यत्नेन रक्षन् श्रवर्धत। सोमदत्तशच समस्तं स्वधनं व्ययमकरोत्। ततः स निर्धनोभूत्वा स्वदयितामवादोत्-"प्रिये ! क्र.हुं सधनः कथमधुनानिर्धनो भूत्वा स्वबन्धुबान्धवे वसामि। ग्रत श्रावां विदेशं चलाव"।

साऽब्रवीत्-"पाथेयेन विना कुत्र गच्छा़"। यदा स ग्रग्रह्मकरोत् तदा भार्या तमाह--"यदि ग्रवश्यं गन्तच्यं तदा स्वानुजं किक्चित् ॠयां.याचस्व'। परं तथा कृते सत्यपि ग्रनुजः तसमम किक्चिदपि नायच्छत्। ततः सोमदतो गत्वा स्वभार्यां सर्वमकथयत्। तच्छ्त्रत्वा तस्य पत्नी तेन सह विध्यैकाश्रया प्रस्थिता। वने सोमदतं भुजगेन निगीरां विलोक्य सा भृरां विललाप। "किमर्य त्वं रोदिर्षीति" श्रजगरेरा पृट्टा सा साध्दी प्रत्यवादीत् . "भो ! सर्वराज ! कथं नानुशोचामि, त्वं विदेशे ममाजींिकाभाजनमेवापह्तनवान् । ग्रधुना निफ्फलं मे जीवनम् । ग्रहमपि परितन नुसरामि" इति । एवमुदोर्य तन्समक्षमेव च पतिवियोगं सोदुमशाक्नुवाना सा साध्वी चितां तत्राकरोत्। परं यावत् सा

चितानलं प्रवेष्टुं प्रवर्तंते तावदेव स दयार्द्र: सर्पराजः तस्या: दाहरां हु:खं दृष्ट्वा उवाच यदहं तव पतिप्रेम्या प्रीरिता ऽस्मि। ग्रलमनेन दुस्साहसेन । गृह:खा इदं स्वर्रांपात्रं याचस्व च स्वाभिलषितं भिक्षाय्।

साऽवदत्-"भो महाभाग ! कोऽर्मिन् भिक्षां में दार्यति" इति। तदा स सर्पराज: प्रत्यभाषत-"भद्रे ! योऽस्मिन् पार्ने भिक्षां न दास्यति तस्य शिरः खण्डशो भविय यति"। तन्निशम्ग्र सा साध्री पत्यैकदेवता पत्नी तं नागमुवाच- "तर्टह प्रथमं त्वमेवास्मिन् पान्रे पतिभिक्षां मे प्रयच्छ"। तदा स नागः स्वमुखात् जीवितमेव तं ब्राह्मशामुज्जगार। तमुद्द्गीर्य च स नागो दिव्य: पुमान् सुप्रीतरचाभ, वत्। भ्रब्रवीत् च तं युगलं "भ्यहं काञ्चनवेगो नाम विद्याधरो नृप:। गौतमशापेन इमामाजगरीं योलिमापन्नोडभूम स च मे शाप: तव सतीयाञ्चया समात्तः। इन्युक्त्वा तन्क्षरां तत् हेमपान्रं रत्नै: ग्रापूर्य स प्रहृष्टमना अ्राकाशामार्गेया स्वस्थानमगच्छत् । दम्पती च. तत् धनं गृहीत्वा सकुरालं स्वगृहं प्रत्यागच्छताम्। श्रहो ! सत्वानुरुप्पमेव विधाता सर्वस्य विदधाति हि।

น์ำทด fegra

भทवम：－
थू ：मी．फेल．खुभव
fिfिभiगठघी मंया्टब ：－
भटठ भ゙गत बैमू

## 332す

|  | $\cdots$ | －•• |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ＝．वfदु | $\cdots$ | ．．． |  |
| 3．टेवउा | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
|  | $\cdots$ | ．．． |  |
| 2．Аૈमी वठठी हैमी उठగी | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ठठेम्न स्भाठ |
| ૬．ทถห⿵冂 ठउठ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | भरनीउ वें चैपठी |
| 9．वठमां सा ढल | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 5．บेभ वीज़ँ कित ठी पूउ याज़ | ．${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ．．． |  |

## भิछीटెवीभณ




 हिम वाल 응 ठठीं आयरांटा उं छिठ मच मुच ठी


माइे रही छैE उठा रfिरे गठ वि माणुउ 亏
















 पूवान भमीं किमे नाडी सा माणुउ यद ₹ हि ही


 नึకी זֹ
 히 उै




 डे पइरे भमीं फयरे दिधावां चा दटांटठा वठ मरहे



 गां निठां आयठां मभां थेताघी हे माणिउ ही मूंटठठा

 वठतठो।

 दिच मुजैठा 氏िउा コै।

भेछीटठ
भरळ मิฮठ ฝ๊मณ

## रfe3

ठठेत बूभाठ
 मेदें नॅवा रे द्चि वउला ठां वृळ।







 भठ गाटे निठां रे चिछि ठे चिम भिमवे，






ने ड़्ड प्बहा पें मैं रमटा गं，


भैदें भवा रे दिध रणला ठा बृळ，


こここ

## टेबउा

मरनीउ चैघढी ही है
चमम यिउा fिधां ही गाल मूव्वरे， काही यठोषे क्रे याम घलांदटे रे।
 मानी छुग्रे उाहीं मूल्टांद्रे रे।

उघ घंत रे हिम रे भानख रीजी， याली किमे हैㅡㅡ ठठीं सिलांद्टा में।
 Өिम मूष्ध दिच याली यांद्टा में।

मॅउगाठ घेवउा धिम ही रेष रीिरे，

फैले उघी ममु टी ही ठाल ले ना， फडे स्रษभी

## ढ्रल डे वंडा





 षे उ ठठे मर। यठ ढ़ल यूभिठ ठठी मी वाठ६ fि Өिग्या ट्रममट रंठा Өिमटे बैम गी मी－ढ़ल बइ रेठ






 लही मेठे बेल मदेठे 亏े माН 흉 फाध
 वाले द्वालं दिच̆ घझे चिभाठ ठाल टिरा लेंडीभाi
 हि又 में उी घेठ मर्टा गं। वरी हुण मैही डे छैल
 निम रठえे भिठт दी छुग्टे दठाठ ठठम डे वैमल मठीठ


 याम उधलां चiंटी नै निमउठां वि में छिम टा हिव
 દिमेउठां गी।









 ह्ठ वfずలा।







 टी यम्ड भानि ड़्ड वरमा वठरे उठ डे विमाठ माछे वठरे गी लห्षां मठ फाराभ यठ से सांटा वै।











 हितां टी लझृशी हा री थउा मी।







यठ सिम गाल रे ढ़ल से fिल घ३़ फमन रीडा



－．－नवाहीम पूमग्ट वृपउा यूय मशंसिम

## जेमी वठగी Єैमी उठठी



थाध $\qquad$ मुंटठी Јैठ याध
 विभा :-

 थी मरहा गां। म...ठा...घ मूंटठी दिठ घंस्मी :--










> उ־ זिध!

บू้ ฮॅम బे,




 वf0゙อт ฮै :-




 याल हही विणा :-














 किगा :-

 यूम Јमळे-

जाव गाले उiं वल डठषा मिली चै गले डे तेघ
 लठाभिभा मी

 वाँ ठं। यू
 रृद्ध
 दूम:--








fिتठ ：－
Mबा
е्लमठ fिउठ：－



यू ：－




历া
 घीम टी।

 ठाल घम रे Јँच ही चै fिзठ ：－


今 गमरा Эै－

र̃ं fिउठ ：－



भायम दिच̆ Ə๊ळा यांटे गठ थठ घागठ बैही

亏े किरां 응 वfिढङाठ वठ मेंटी चै।








 ฮfア๋อा จै।

नैमी वठठी छैमी छठठी

## भถนัณ ฮЗถ

मरनीउ चैपठी घी हे







 भुठषडा 亏े घ̆टरिमнडी चै।
（2）भॅवा हे दिँच वही घिते नेठे फान्टभी उत




 उठ यठ ने छिउठां सा भर माढ ठठीं डiं घिठ मूघ घावी ट्रभाएदी दधाद्टे गठ गठ हिर 으 चहीटा वै वि


 テ̄६ेठा।








 एहीटे।

## वठमi ご ढக



सँ भान्मी वघ घटां चिडे， ढल बठमां हा रैद्वं के याषिभुा हे।

घिа घिठले సे ठां 亏े मेठ घटिभा， स्ने मึंता亏े टा केम दटालिभा हे।
 छिठरे वष्षां ही बूली वै याृी हैही।

Өिग्ट मिन 亏े रीभडी गैट मेंग्रा， Өिगरे मित डे चँचठी चाही उैही।


Өिठटे मेठ लही मठभरी राव भाप्टी， Өिउठे टैगां क्षे घियउा याघी Јैघी।

Өिठ fिभाष fिन घेंट डे रेट यांटा，


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# DESHBANDHU COLLEGE <br> KALKAJI, NEW DELHI. 

REPORT<br>1957-58

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION 19TH MARCH, 1958.

## PRESIDENT

Dr. K. L. SHRIMALI MINISTER OF EDUCATION, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# DESHBANDHU COLLEGE, KALKAJI 

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## ANNUAL REPORT

The College completed five years of its life last July and entered upon what may, with some show of reason, be described as a period of promis:ng boyhood. During this quinquennium we have made, more or less, satisfactory progress in most fie!ds of our work. In some, perhaps, we have been at a standstill, and in some others, we may, possibly, have deteriorated. But all of us have tried to be helpful to one another with, I trust, mutual and a reasonably satisfying response.

In 1952 when the College was founded, only 60 students sought admission to it and serious doubts were expressed by the Finance Ministry, with ominous emphas's, whether it .was worthwhile spending so much money on the education of such small numbers. To-day, however, the number is 540 with extremely limited rlass-room accommodat'on and no College Hostel. In fact, the time has already arrived when it has become necessary to refuse admission to a number of students, narticularly to the Pre-Medical, the Preparatory Science and the B.Sc. Group 'A. courses.

We are still an affiliated College and have, so far. been supported by a grant-in-aid from the Min stry of Rehabilitation. With effect from 1st Apri1. 1958, the financial responsibilitv of the College has been taken over by the Ministry of Education.

The College has applied to the Un:versity for permission to teach Honours Courses in English, Mathematics \& Hindi. This application is now under the
act:ve and sympathetic consideration of the University and we keenly look forward to starting Honours Classes in these three subjects in July next. The College will then become a "Constituent" College of the University and will, I suppose, be placed on the grant-in-aid list of the Un'versity Grants Commission.

There was a sudden demand by some students in the middle of this year for being allowed to read Sanskrit as an elective subject. We were able to meet this demand, and I am thankful to the University for permitting us to introduce the teaching of Sanskrit at short notice.

The University has had under consideration the opening of evening classes in four of its colleges and has suggested that one of these may be Deshbandu Col'ege. This proposal is being considered by the Board of Adm.nistration.

An additional plot of land, 9.5 acres in area, has been sanctioned for the College by the Ministry of Rehabilitation but actual possession of it has not yet been given. With th's plot added, our prem ses, will have an area of 15 acres which will be just about sufficient for our requirements, such as the College Hostel, Staff quarters, Servants' quarters, Principal's residence, $\mathrm{p}^{\top}$ aying fields, Science Laboratories and a separate Library b'ock.

The College is highly indebted to Rai Bahadur Jodha Mal Kuthiala for his genernus donation of a sum of Rs. 500/and Shri K. C. Jain and Messrs. Atma Ram \& Sons for their donations of Rs. 300/-
each for founding running trophies for various events in the College.

A sum of Rs. 4.94 lakhs has been sanctioned by Government for laboratories, additional class-rooms, servants' quarters, and other works.

Estimates for most of these works are ready with the C.P.W.D. and I am hoping against hope that the construction of at least some of them, needed urgently, will be taken in hand as early as possible.

The building of the Science Laboratories, which is an imperative necessity; should really be ready by July next, but I am afraid, that, owing to delay in the fulfi'ment of all the requirements of the C.P.W.D. the University, and the Delhi Development Provisional Authority, the laboratories are not likely to be completed before December next. This inordinate de'ay will seriously interfere with the teaching of Science during the coming year and the only remedy partially to mitigate the consequences of this rather unfortunate occurence, seems to be either substantially to reduce or even to suspend admissions to the Preparatory Science Class, so that the necessary minimum accommodation is available for the B.Sc. Classes, or to extend the practical work still late in the evenings beyond the scheduled hours for a period of about six months, or alternatively to hold pract'cal classes on holidays, until the Physics and Chemistry laboratories are ready for occupation.

Three godowns at a cost of Rs. 17,000/have been provided, and the building of ? fuel room and the Gas Man's quarter is supposed to begin shortly.
STAFF:
Dr. C. L. Madan, Lecturer in Botany, resigned his post on his selection as Junior Scentific Officer in the Central Drug Institute, Lucknow. He was replaced by Shri K. S. Rai.

The Departments of English, Physics, Chemistry, Hindi and Biology were strengthened by the appointment of Shri C. L. Nahal, Shri Kaushal Kumar, Shri A. C. Mehta, Shri Mandhata Ojha and Shri S. M. Sehgal.

The place of Shri Diljit Arora, Lecturer in History, who got into the I.A.S. was filled by Shri B. B. Saxena.

Shri Jai Pal was appointed part-time Lecturer in Sanskrit and was later replaced by Shri M. L. Chaudhry.

Shri R. K. Sud, Head of the Department of English, translated two One-Act plays: "The Grecian Vase" by Maurice Barng and "The Monkey's Paw" by W. W. Jacob into Urdu, one One-Act play: "The Prince who was a Piper" by Harold Brighouse into Hindi, and one One-Act play: "Love and Uncle Harry" by Harry Penson into Panjabi.

Shri K. S. Rai, Lecturer in Botany, pub'ished a paper on "Cytology of Gnetum-ula" in the Journal of Genetics, United Kingdom.

Shri C. L. Nahal, Lecturer in English, wrote a short story and a number of articles for various papers and Mr. R. P. Budhiraja, Lecturer in Chemistry, published an article on "Man and the Animal Kingdom" in the Hindustan Times.

Shri A. C. Mehta, Lecturer if Chem'stry, has submitted his thesis for the Ph.D. Degree of the Delhi University.

I read a paper on "College Administration" at the Punjab Educational Coth£erence and this paper was later published. by the Ministry of Education in its journa!, "Education Quarterly."

Shri K. C. Kanda and I attended the All India English Teachers' Conferente at Secunderabad.

I am glad to announce that all members of our staff, both academic and non-academic, have subscribed to the

Azad Memorial proposed by the University.

## THE COLLEGE OFFICE:

Except the Steno all members of the Office Staff were away on sick leave for considerab'e periods and the Office work was seriously dislocated for some time.

Shri B. L. Bhutani, Cashier, resigned his post owing to failing health. Shrı Amar Nath was appointed in his place.

Shri O. P. Hasija and Shri C. S. L. Jain were deputed to get training at the Un'versity of Delhi in compilation of statistics required by the Ministry of Education and the University from time to time.

The Office Staff is heavily overworked. The clerical work at this College is a great deal more in volume and in detail than in any other College because unlike other Colleges a large amount of correspondence has to be carried on between the College and the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Rehabilitation, the C.P.W.D. and the A.G.C.R. in addition to the University. One more post of Senior Clerk has been sanctioned by the Board with effect from next year but this relief will not be adequate and at least one more Junior Clerk would be required to cope with the rapidly increasing clerical work owing to larger admissions and additions to both teaching and ministerial staff.

## EXAMINATIONS:

We sent up 92 candidates for the Qualifying Arts, 89 for the Qualifying Science, 39 for the Pre-Medical and 19 for the B.A. (Pass) Examinations and secured a pass percentage of $41.30,58.43$, 74.36, and 63.16, respectively which in each case was higher than that of the University. Whatever the University pass percentage may be we cannot close our eyes to the fact that our pass per-
centage in the Qualifying Arts is quite definitely very low. Our past percentages in the Pre-Medical and the B.A. Examination, both in quality \& quantity were among the highest in the University, if not the highest.

I regret to point out once again that the number of students who manage to fall ill during the days of the House Examnations is much too large and although, in every case, the application for sick leave is supported by a qualified medical practitioner, I have no doubt that. in some cases, these certificates cannot be genuine. It may, in future, be necessarv to insist on a certificate by the Co`lege Medical Officer.

IFEE CONCESSIONS \& STIPENDS:
178 students were sanctioned fee concessions and stipends but 113 of them lost these concessions for doing badly in the December House Examination:

The stipend fund has, so far, been made up by a varying donation received from the Ministry of Rehabilitation every year and a substantial contribution by members of the teaching staff purely on a voluntary basis, in addition to a compulsory subscription of Rs. 3/- per annum by every student. The structure of this fund is likely to be affected next April, and therefore the policy on which Fee concessions and stipends have been given till now will have to be altered.

## THE LIBRARY:

The Library, at present, consists of an improvised block arranged by putting a few class-rooms together and it will be necessary to add at least 2 more classrooms to meet its requirements. This is a. most unsatisfactory arrangement. A new separate Library block is badly needed.

The working of the Library, under the gu'dance of Mr . Sud, the Chairman of the Library Committee, has, on the
whole, been satisfactory. The number of books during this year has increased from 7,257 to 9,570 at a cost of Rs. $24,000 /$ We subscribe to 69 magazines and papers of which 51 are in English, 14 in Hindi, 2 in Sindhi and 2 in Urdu. The average number of books issued every day this year was 54.

## "DESH" THE COLLEGE MAGAZINE:

"Desh" has been published twice this year and has added a new section in Sanskrit. A literary supplement has also been added to the second issue which comprises a number of articles written by members of the Staff. It is hoped that with further increase in the number of students and consequently its income it will be possible to publish three issues of the magazine next year.

The editorial board of "Desh" continues to be the same as last year with Mr. R. K. Sud as Chief Editor.

## SOCIAL SERVICE:

The Social Service League which was described by me in my last report as existing only on paper, has, in some measure, justified its existence this year. 10 of its mernbers have taken un the work of adult education among labourers living in huts near the Defence Colony.

I should like particularly to mention a small incident. On the morning of 21st November a nan was lying on the roadside in Lodi Colony surrounded by a helpless crowd, when the College bus passed by him w:th a number of students on their wav to the College. The students stopped the bus and on making enquiries were told that the man had been run over bv a D.T.S. bus and that nobody had offered to take him to the hospital. The students lifted him, put him into the College Bus and carried him to the Safdariang Hosp tal and followed it up by making enquiries about him till he was discharged.

Yoginder Kumar, B.A. II Year and Rajinder Kumar, B.A. I Year, together with Shri V. N. Khanna, Lecturer in charge of Social Service, attended the Social Service Camp organised by the Delhi School of Social Works.

## ROVER CREW:

A Rover Crew has been established with Dinesh Kumar, B.A. III Year, as its leader. It is steadily getting into its str de and promises to render useful service at the various functions of the College.

## WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE:

The College was enrolled as a member of the World University Service. The College Committee of this service has been duly constifuted with the Principal as Chairman and Daya Bhatia of the II Year B.A. as Secretary. Shri D. S. Bhalla. Lecturer in Enclish, and Daya Bhatia have been nominated in represent the College on the Delhi Committee of the World University Service.

## CULTURAL ACTIVITIES:

Cultural activities seem to have claimed a good deal of the attention of students this year. Last year we entered the Inter-College Youth Festival Competition in two items, namely Group Dancing and Vocal Music. This year we participated in as many as five:- Group Dancing, One-Act play, Vocal Music, Fine Arts, and Group Song, and acauitted ourselves reasonably well in all of them. Our Dancing Team was adiudged to be the best among the Delhi University Colleges and thus repeated its preformance of last year. Ishwar Kaul, B.Sc. I Year, the most distinguished member of our Dancing Team, was selected on the Delhi University Team, in the Inter-Varsity Youth Festival.

In the "One-Act play" competition for which we produced 'Sazish' by Imtiaz Ali Taj, we came out second, and were asked to put up this play at the

United Nations Students' Association Convention. Shanta Handu, who acted as the heroine, was offered a role in the play staged by the University in the Inter-Varsity-Youth Festival but she was unable to accept the invitation because of the great distance between her place and the University.

Again, in a similar competition held by the Delhi Public Library our play, "Nai Heroine", annexed the trophy and the first individual prize was won by Surr'nder Vaid of the B.A. III Year.

In "Fine Arts" the College submitted four paintings by Ashit Sanyal, B.Sc. I Year. Three of these were selected for the Inter-College competition and one ca'led "A Refugee Family" was finally selected for the Inter-Varsity Competition.

In "Vocal Music" Prabha Godbole, B.A. III Year, was selected on the Delhi Un:versity Group Song Team for the Inter-Varsity-Youth Festival.

The Inter-Class-One-Act play contest was instituted this year to stimulate interest in Dramatics among the students of the College and to discover histrionic talent. Students of various classes were nlaced under different members of the Staff who helped them to put up a OneAct. play each. The B.A. Class put up "Nai Heroine" by Sarat Chander, the Pre-Medical and B.Sc. Classes "Bimar-ka-Ilai" by Upendra Nath Ashk and the Dua'ifying Class "Adhikar ka Rakshak" hw Upendra Nath Ashk. The Qualifying Clace wron this competition, honours going to Sabita.

Credit for the successful organisation of cultural activities is due among nthers to Mr. Sud, Mr. Kaul, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Parshad. Surrinder Vaid and Rattan Singh Bharel.

The Hobbies Exhibition in Painting, Photosraphy, Nrawing, Embroidery, and miscellaneous Handicrafts, which is arranged by Mr. Kaul every year, will be held in another week or so.

The College was addressed by Prof. Geoffrey Bullough of London University, and Professor Vivien De Sola Pinto of Nottingham University.

Pt. Gopi Nath Aman and Mrs. Sucheta Kriplani spoke to the students on the life and work of Shri Deshbandu Gupta on the occasion of his death anniversary.

The College has acquired its own 16 millimeter Projector, Public Address Equipment and a Tape Recorder.

## THE COLLEGE UNION:

Mr. D. S. Bhalla continues to be adv'ser. Hira Ballabh Tewari. B.A. II Year, was elected President of the College Un'on and Bhagwan Behari Mathur, B.Sc. II Year, Rattan Singh Bharel, B.A. III Year and Nem Chand Sharma, B.A. I Year, as its Vice-President, Secretary and Assistant Secretary respectively.

The Union held a number of competitions in extempore speeches, recitations, debates and a variety entertainment. The Annual Inter-College Debate for Deshbandhu Cup was, this year, won by St. Stephen's College. The first orize went to Deep Kumar of the same College, and the second to S. Kamlam. Pre-Medical I Year, of Deshbandhu College.

Rajendar Kumar Marwah of the B.A. $\uparrow$ Year was sent up to take part in the 411 India Debate in Hindi at the Law Faculty, University of Delhi, where he won the II prize.

Hira Ballabh Tewari, B.A. II Year, and Rattan Singh Bharel, B.A. III Year, attended the All India Convention at Lucknow organised by the Youth Congress and inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India.

The Annual College Picnic, in which manv students vied with one another in serving their fellow students, was successfully held at Okhla on the 8th of March.

THE POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION:

The Political Science Association has had an active session. It held a symposium in English, a Prize Debate in Hindi, a Mock Session of the Lok Sabha, its annual Inter-College Debate, an Essay Competition and a Mock Session of the Secur ty Council. All its meetings were successful as usual and particularly the Mock Sessions of the Lok Sabha and the Security Council. The Kathpalia-Jain Trophy was won by the Delhi School of Eccnomics and the first and second prizes hy A. B. Sujali and Sundram of Delhi School of Economics and Delhi College respectively.

Dr. Harnam Singh, Reader in Political acence, Delhi University, gave a talk on Democracy in U.S.S.R.

## THE HINDI PARISHAD:

President: Chander Parkash Sharma B.A. III Year.

Secretary: Naresh Anjan B.A. I Year.
The Parishad held a number of ordinary meetings, twn pr'ze-debates, one for the Degree and the other for the Qualifying Class, a story, a poetical, an essav and an extemoore-speaking comnotition. The Inter-Co'lege Extempnre Snpoches rompetition for the Jodha Mal Kuthiala Trophy turned out to be a great success and promises to become an annual feature of the Parishad. The tronhy was won hy Hans Raj College and the individual prizes by D. D. Khosla. Law Faculty and Yogesh of Hans Raj College.

The Parishad issued a hand-written magazine called. "Makrand", edited by Shri S C. Gupta, Ieeturer in Hindi. Raghuvir Singh, B.A. III Year, and Harsh Vardhan B.A. III Year, witn jllustrations by Dilsher Nagi of B.A. III Year.

The Economics Society celebrated the National Plan Week and held a symposjum in Hindi on some of the controversial aspects of the Second Five Year Plan where Hira Bal!abh Tewari was adjudged to be the best speaker. Sushma Tandon and Sumer Dutt won prizes in a debate in English on "The Second Five Year Plan should be drastically curtailed". These three students represented the College in the Inter-College Symposium in the University of Delhi.

Through the courtesy of the Planning Commission, a p!ay "Nav-Bharat" was shown to the students on the premises of the College.

Shri S. P. Kapur. Lecturer in Economics,and Viiay Kishnre Sinoh Sodhi, B A. III Year, attended the Conference of the Planning Forums held in Srinagar.

Shri Lakshmi Narain, the Regionai National Savings Officer, addressed the College on the Small Savings Scheme. The Society also arranged a speech-making contest on the following subjects:-

1. Our plans and the Socialist Society of our dreams.
2. Science in the Service of mankind.
3. Baby Moon.
4. Antibiotics.
5. Heredity.

## THE SCIENCE ASSOCIATION:

The Association held a Paper Reading Contest on the following topics:-

1. Plants and Humanity.
2. Students' role in furtheriñ India's Development Plans.
3. Unemployment among the educated.
4. The Second Five Year Plan is over-ambitious.
Prizes were won by Ashok Kumar Tandon, Sumer Kumar and Bharat

Bhushan, all of the B.Sc. II Year. Trips were arranged to the Delhi Cloth Mills Chem cal Works, Science Exhibition at Delhi University and the Indian Meteorological Observatory. The Association also organised a Science Exhibition at the College which attracted a large number of students.

Dr. B. M. Johri, Reader in Botany, Delhi University, addressed the students and showed coloured slides at its annual function.

15 students of Botany under the leadership of their Lecturers, Shri K. S Rai and Shri S. M. Sehgal, took a trip to Mussoorie hills and made a large coilection of plants, both for class work and the museum and evinced a great deal of interest in plant collection and in familiarising themselves with various aspects of the flora of the Western H malayas.

## THE SINDHI LITERARY SOCIETY:

Under the guidance of its Adviser, Shri S. M. Jhangiani, and Tulsi Achtani and Ratna Hiranandani as its President and Secretary respectively, the Sindhi Literary Society continued to perform its usual functions wtih enthusiasm. Shri Jairam Das Daulat Ram, ex-Governor of Assam, addressed the Society on 'Sindhi Language, Literature and Culture'. The Society held an Essay Competition which was won by Vishno Motwani and Atu Nagwani. It also put up a variety entertainment consisting of a duet, two OneAct plays and some Sindhi songs on its annual day.

## THE HISTORY ASSOCIATION:

The History Association organised a picnic at Qutab Minar and a trip to Agra, Fatehpur Sikri and Vrindavan. Mr. Saxena, Lecturer in History, explained to the students the historical significance and architecture of the various historical monuments. The Association also held an Essay Competition on "Women through the Ages". The high-light of the History Association was its annual function at
which they put up a One-Act historical play: "Kirpan ki Dhar", and folk songs and dances of various regional cultures cï India. Credit is due to Shri B. B. Saxena, S. S. Saxena and Manjeet Chaudhry for organising this show.

## BAZM-E-ADAB, THE BOOK CLUB \& THE SANSKRIT PARISHAD:

Three new Societies have been founded this year:- "The Bazm-e-Adab", "The Book Club", and "The Sanskrit Parishad". The Bazm-Adab under the inspiration of its President, Shri K. C. Kanda, Lecturer in English, staged two enjovable sympos:a one of which was a "Tamseeli Mushaira" followed by a pantomime version of the Rubayyat of Omar Khayyam.

The idea of the Book Club is entireyy that of Mr. Nahal, Lecturer in English. The object of this Club is to make the students book-minded, to persuade them to buy and read books outside their prescribed curricula, and then to get together to discuss among themselves what they have read. 15 students, have, for the present, joined this club. A club like this is likely to remain somewhat exc?usive but, I am sure, it will serve a most useful and highly educative purpose.

The Sanskrit Parishad was constituted when the teaching of Sanskrit was introduced in the College in November 'ast and has made a promising. beg inning.

Its inaugural meeting was addressed by Shri J. P. Vidyalankar, who explained to its members the origin, meaning and importance of Sanskrit. In another meet ng members read out, in Sanskrit, their own compositions conssting of short stories, essays, shalokas, riddles and puzzles, and presented an instructive dialogue between Swami Virjanand and his d sciple Swami Dayanand on the offering of c'oves by the latter on the completion of his studies.

Dr. Jai Dev Vidyalankar addressed the Parishad at its annual function.

SPORTS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION
Owing to lack of sufficient and properly laid out playing fields, it is not possible fully to cope with the rapidly increasing demand for games. However, with such facilities as we have, Cricket, Badm'nton, Volley Ball Net Ball and Tab'e Tennis have been played fairly regularly by a considerable number of students.

The Inter-Class Tournament in all these games proved highly popular. It lasted for 45 days and as many as 250 students participated in it. It was won by the B.Sc. Class.

The annual sports of the College were held on the 30th and 31st of January. 150 students took part in it. Sukhbir Singh of the Qualifying Class was adjudged the best athlete of the year among the men and Kanta Chopra of B.A. III Year Class among the women students.

The Badminton and Table-Tennis Cpen Tournaments also attracted large entries both from boys and girls.

The College entered the Inter-College Tournaments in Cricket, Athletics, Kabaddi and Badminton. In the first three we were knocked out in the first round. Dilbagh Singh and Kanta Chopra secured places in Pole-Vault and 50 meters respectively. In the Badminton Tournament for Women students, our team recorded a creditable victory over the Miranda House but lost rather badly to the Lady Irwin College in the finals.

Every student was given a PhysicoMedical Examination by the College doctors in collaborat'on with our Director of Physical Education. Guardians of students were informed of the physical defects of their wards and advised to arrange for their treatment.

Shri I. S. Kapur and Shri V. N. Pasricha, Lecturers in Physics, were se ected by the Ministry of Education for training in Badminton and Table Tennis at Bombay and Lucknow respectively. DISCIPLINE:

We cannot boast that all of us here
have a highly disciplined mind. In the matter of discipline there is so much which our boys and girls have to learn. A sense of responsible citizenship, of ordinary personal and social duties, of correct values and decent conduct, both in words and acts, under all circumstances, are assets which may be collected and cultivated with the minimum of effort and in the minimum time, at the University. I am not prepared to concede that the vast majority of our students have taken the fullest advantage of their opportunities in this direction. There has, howevei, been no serious breach of disc pline, as it is ordinarily understood. One student was sent down for using unfair means in the House Examination and another spared me the pain of dealing with him almost similarly, by wisely dec ding to leave the College himself, after having taken the law into his own hands over a personal issue with another student.

I wish to thank the whole ste.ff, both teaching and non-teaching, for their loyal and unstinted co-operation in the discharge of my duties throughout the year. I hope I can claim a rec procal feeling from them. Shri R. L. Kakar, the College Bursar, con!inued to perform his heavy, and by no means, p'easant, duties with efficiency and impartality.

I wish also to express my gratitude to memebers of the Board of Administration for the help that I have received from them from time to time, and particularly to the Chairman of the Board, Mr. Saiy dain, whose thoughtful guidance and generous support at every step have, indeed. been most valuable. It is impossib'e for me to nver-estimate the value of this support. Working with him has been a perpetual and undiminished source of inspiration.

HARISH CHANDRA, Principal,
Deshbandhu College, Kalkaji, New Delhi.


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