

# SCHOLASTIK WORLD

Vol. 9, No. 2 & 3, July-October 2014



**Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay**  
The Seer And Uncrowned King of Bengali Literature

**aimt**

A PUBLICATION OF AMBEDKAR INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT & TECHNOLOGY

# Ambedkar Institute of Management & Technology

Run under Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Educational & Cultural Trust

ASC : J.R.N. Rajasthan Vidyapeeth University, Karnataka State Open University, Global Open University, Swami Vivekananda University, Mahatma Gandhi University

## REGULAR COURSES

### Traditional Programs

**B.A. • B.Com • B.Sc.(Gen.) • M.A. • M.Com**

### Hotel Management

**Diploma/Degree in Hotel Management**

### Diploma/Polytechnic

**Civil • Electrical • Mechanical • Automobile  
Computer Sc. • Electronics & Telecom**

### Information Technology

**DCA • ADCA • PGDCA • ADIT • DIT  
PGDIT • ADCAP • B.Sc.IT • BCA**

### Paramedical

**B.Sc.BT • PGDBM • M.Sc.BT • M.Sc.HA • DRIT  
DMLT • B.Sc.MLT • M.Sc.MLT • B.Sc.RIT  
Diploma in Multi Purpose Health Worker**

**BJMC/MJMC**

**Ph.D/M.Phil**

#### Contact

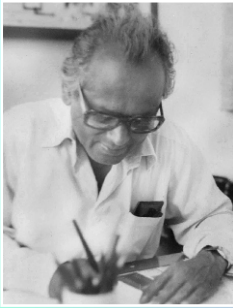
Mr. Dhananjay (Jamshedpur) : 09308007799, Mr. Shrawan Kr. (Bihar Sharif) : 08409949810

Mr. Bimlesh Pathak (Hazaribagh) : 09234869133



234, Janata Parikh College Road, Near Tarapore Flats, New Baradwari, Jamshedpur-831001,  
Ph. : 0657-3290472, Fax : 0657-2442506, E-mail : ambedkartrust664@gmail.com, Web. : www.aimtedu.com

## HIGHLIGHTS



A Tribute to T.P. Ghose

05

**Cover Story -  
Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay**

13

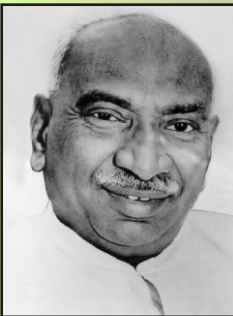


Wonders of the world -  
Sydney Opera House Australia

25

In the news -  
The Magic Tree

26



भारत रत्न - कामराज

43

Regular Features : Laugh, Great minds, Genius, Quiz.

All published material in SCHOLASTIK WORLD are the personal views of the authors. The Editorial Board and Publishers will not be held responsible on that count.

## CONTENTS

	Page No.
Editorial	2
Letters	3
A Tribute To T. P. Ghose	5
Art - Maqbool Fida Husain	12
Cover Story - Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay	13
Quiz	17
Management Skill - Leadership	18
Genius	21
Did you know	22
Great Minds	23
History - Old Ethnic Names For Cities And Free And Independent Countries	24
Wonders of the world - Sydney Opera House Australia	25
In The News	26
Invention - Spectacles or Eyeglasses	27
Health - How to maintain vital organs of the body and keep good health	28
विचारात्मक आलेख – कर्म	29
Law - Citizenship	31
Classic - The Necklace	33
Language - An Articulation of Mind & Thoughts	37
Laugh	39
Bio-Art : Developing Art Through Bio-Science	40
अपने खाने को जानें – मनमोहक टमाटर	42
भारत रत्न – कामराज	43
Section of Educational Psychology	49
कविता : गीता – जीवन धर्म	51
Picture Perfect	52

COVER  
BANKIM CHANDRA CHATTOPADHYAY

## SCHOLASTIK WORLD

**PRESIDENT**  
Bailey Bodhanwala

**EDITOR IN CHIEF**  
K. M. Prasad

**CONSULTING EDITOR**  
Goutam Shankar

**EDITORIAL BOARD**  
Chandreswar Khan  
S. N. Pandey  
Rajesh Kr. Rai  
Ramanuj Singh  
Dilip Kumar Mahato  
C. V. Rao  
Biplab Ghosh  
Sanju Rai  
Ajit Kumar Rai

**ARTWORK, DESIGN & LAYOUT**  
Dhananjay Kumar

**MARKETING ASSOCIATE**  
Disdksgksdsk's

**MARKETING MANAGER**  
Rameshwar Sahu

**PRINTER**  
Ambedkar Institute of Management & Technology

**PRINTED AT**  
**Patneswari Enterprises**  
D.N. Das Lane, Near Ajay Bhawan,  
Bangali Akhara Road,  
Langertoli, Patna-800004,  
Ph. : 9304167179

**PUBLISHERS**  
**Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Educational & Cultural Trust**  
Zone No. 1B, Sadhudera, Hurlung Road,  
Birsanagar, P.O. & P.S. - Birsanagar,  
Jamshedpur-831004  
Ph. : 0657-3290472, Telefax : 2442506  
E-mail : scholastikworld@rediffmail.com

### EDITORIAL



Let noble thoughts come to us from every side.  
- Rig-Veda  
3000 B.C. (EST)

### FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

On May 3rd this year we lost our mentor and guide, Mr. T. P. Ghose who was the Chief Consulting Editor of **Scholastik World**, without whose intellectual support and guidance it would not have been possible to conceive the idea of this Magazine and launch it nine years ago, and bring out issue after issue with articles and features, rich in standard, substance and quality.

His eldest son has managed to piece the events of his life together which we are printing as a tribute to him. We are also publishing an exclusive interview that Mr. Ghose gave twelve years ago to a young school student for the latter's school project. The interview gives us a glimpse of what he believed in and practiced. We thought this would be the best tribute that Scholastik World could pay to Mr. Ghose. A few recollections from those who came very close to him in the recent past are also being featured in this issue. May his soul rest in peace!

In this issue we have also featured the cover story on Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay which was a challenging task because a noble life with a vast array of achievements can not be covered in the limited pages of any magazine. We have however, tried our best to bring the **Rishi** (as Bankim Chandra was referred to) closer to the present generation.

We are happy to cover K. Kamraj in the Bharat Ratna Awardee series in the present issue. He was a freedom fighter and was considered to be a "kingmaker" in Indian politics during the 1960s. He had an eventful life in Indian politics and will always be remembered for introducing free education and free mid-day meals to millions of students in Tamil Nadu during his chief minister-ship.

From this issue we are beginning a new series called "The Wonders of the world". All the wonders are the work of human minds whose hands have fashioned excellent edifices for us to marvel and rave about. In this issue we are featuring Sydney Opera House of Australia. We hope you will enjoy it.

Our readers will certainly remember the picturesque Hay on Wye that we printed in our magazine a couple of years ago. In the present issue, "In The News" column, we have an update about why it is in the news again. Please read on.

We wish all our readers a happy Dussera and Deepawali.

  
**Editor-in-Chief**

RESPONSE  
LETTERS

The Editor,  
Scholastik World,  
Jamshedpur 831 001.



Dear Sir,

I first saw *Scholastik World* at our Institute where I am undergoing a professional course and was impressed with the quality of the periodical besides its contents. And I promptly became a subscriber to it.

The latest issue with the cover story on C.Rajagopalachari has just reached me. The idea of featuring great men of our country on the cover is a novel one. It helps the younger generation like us to know about our past and the heroes who shaped it.

I have also enjoyed reading the articles on health which told us how to maintain a good health, and invention that told us about the beginning of postage stamps.

There is no other magazine that I know of which delivers such interesting articles and is published bilingually.

I wish your magazine all success.

Yours sincerely

**Priya Dubey**  
Unit 66, Vastu Vihar,  
Baliguma, NH 33,  
Jamshedpur

The Editor-in-Chief,  
Scholastik World,  
New Baradwari,  
Jamshedpur 831 001.



Dear Sir,

I have been a regular subscriber to your magazine for the past few years. After I left Jamshedpur and settled in Faridabad, your Magazine has been working as the link for us between the two places. Besides the regular features, it would have been nicer if it could carry interesting information/ events from the past and/or the present about the steel city, and share interesting anecdotes concerning the people living here, in the news section.

In the last issue I found the quality of paper and its printing not up-to-the mark which is perhaps due to moisture which is a common phenomenon in rainy season. I hope this will be taken care of from the next issue.

I understand *SCHOLASTIK World* is completing a decade's journey next year and I send my good wishes in advance for it to cover its journey for many more decades with renewed zeal and enthusiasm.

I take this opportunity to renew my subscription for a period of five years and paying a sum of Rs. 500/- so that I keep receiving the magazine at Faridabad for the next five years uninterruptedly.

Thanking you and with regards,

Yours faithfully,

**Anil Kumar Das**  
H.No.-520, IInd Floor,  
Sector-216, Part-I,  
Faridabad-121001

**RESPONSE  
LETTERS**

The Editor-in-Chief  
Scholastik World,  
Jamshedpur - 831001



Dear Sir,

I have been a subscriber of your magazine Scholastik World for over five years. I understand that the magazine will celebrate its first decade of publication next year and I send my good wishes for the occasion in advance.

I have already transferred through IDBI Rs. 500.00 on 05.09.2014 to renew my subscription for a period of five years as I do not wish to miss any copy in future.

However, I have noticed that the magazine is not reaching me regularly. Incidentally, the April 2014 issue has not been received by me till writing of this letter. Please look into this irregularity and ensure that future copies are delivered in time.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

**Subrata Das Gupta**  
Sneha Neer, 2nd Floor,  
73, Khelat Babu Lane,  
South Face of Tala Tank,  
Kolkata - 700037

The Editor-in-Chief  
Scholastik World  
New Baradwari  
Jamshedpur 831 001.



Dear Sir,

I have been subscribing to your magazine - Scholastik World for a long time and am happy to notice the improvement in its contents and quality over all these years.

The latest Anniversary Issue released in April 2014 has just reached me which carried the cover story on C.Rajagopalachari. I read the article with interest and wish to share some information which your readers may find interesting about Rajaji.

Rajaji was the first Governor of West Bengal - a constitutional position that he occupied from 15.8.1947 to 21.6.1948. During his governorship he delivered several lectures as a statesman and each one them is considered to be priceless.

Besides the Bharat Ratna Award which is the highest civilian honour given by the country, he also received in 1958 the prestigious Sahitya Academy Award, for his re-telling of Ramayana in Tamil prose as he was an accomplished writer both in Tamil as well as in English.

I have pleasure in sharing with the readers of your magazine a rare photo of Rajaji unfurling the national flag on 15 August 1947 at Raj Bhawan, Kolkata.

I congratulate the entire team of Scholastik World for working relentlessly to bring out issue after issue of the magazine every quarter with such rich articles and features.

Thanking you,



Yours faithfully,

**Utpal Bera**  
C/o. Shri Bijoy Krishna Bera  
Vill + P.O. Gujarpur,  
P.S. - Shyampur  
Dist - Howrah 711 314

**P.S. :** I have since shifted from Jamshedpur due to personal reason and will request you to send your magazine at the new address from the next issue onward.

A TRIBUTE TO  
**T. P. GHOSE**  
A Man For All Seasons

TPG as he was popularly known amongst his colleagues in The Indian Tube Company (now a division of Tata Steel) and Ghose Sir as he was fondly called or referred to in the social and cultural circles of Jamshedpur, was born in a middle class family in an obscure village in the district of Midnapur in West Bengal in 1926. He did his schooling at various places including Bankipur (Patna), Chakradharpur, Balasore, Cuttack and Jamshedpur wherever his father as Post Master was posted. He completed his Matric from Birsingha Bhagwati Vidyalaya established by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, a few kilometers away from his village.

During his stay in the village as a young boy in the pre-independence period, he had set up a Library (Akabpur Pragati Sangha), an evening school for adult education and instilled patriotism in the youth of the village and engaged them in various social and cultural activities. At that young age he was an inspiration to many in his village. One such youth who later became a teacher and a writer - Alok Ranjan Pal reflected in his autobiography on how as a small boy he was greatly influenced by the young T.P. Ghose.

He was the eldest amongst four brothers and two sisters. His parents wanted him to be a Doctor and so he was admitted into Calcutta Medical College but after one year of study he left the college as he could not stand dissection of animals such as frogs etc. He then joined Ashutosh College in Calcutta to study Arts but this too he found boring and bade good bye to formal studies. However, his learning never ceased.

During his stay in Calcutta he came across several literary luminaries - amongst them were the poet couple Narendra Deb and Radha Rani Devi who took special care of him when he had stayed at their house in Hindustan Park. He tutored the poet couple's daughter Nabonita Deb Sen (The noble laureate Economist Amartya Sen's first wife). He helped Narendra Deb in the editing work of a very popular magazine called **Pathshala** that was published and edited by the latter.

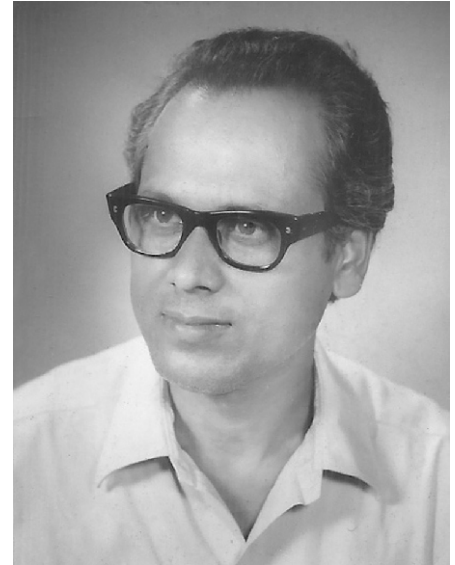
He returned to the village and joined a school as a teacher. He taught there for some months and became very popular within a short span of time. Thereafter, he joined the Postal Department as a postal clerk but that too he quit after a few months. Meanwhile he got married.

In search of an opening and for a brighter future he landed in Jamshedpur in 1952 and approached his school headmaster who was still employed in Pathuria School (which is presently the Jamshedpur Women's College.) He helped him with a job as a substitute teacher in a Tisco school. That was the beginning of his career in

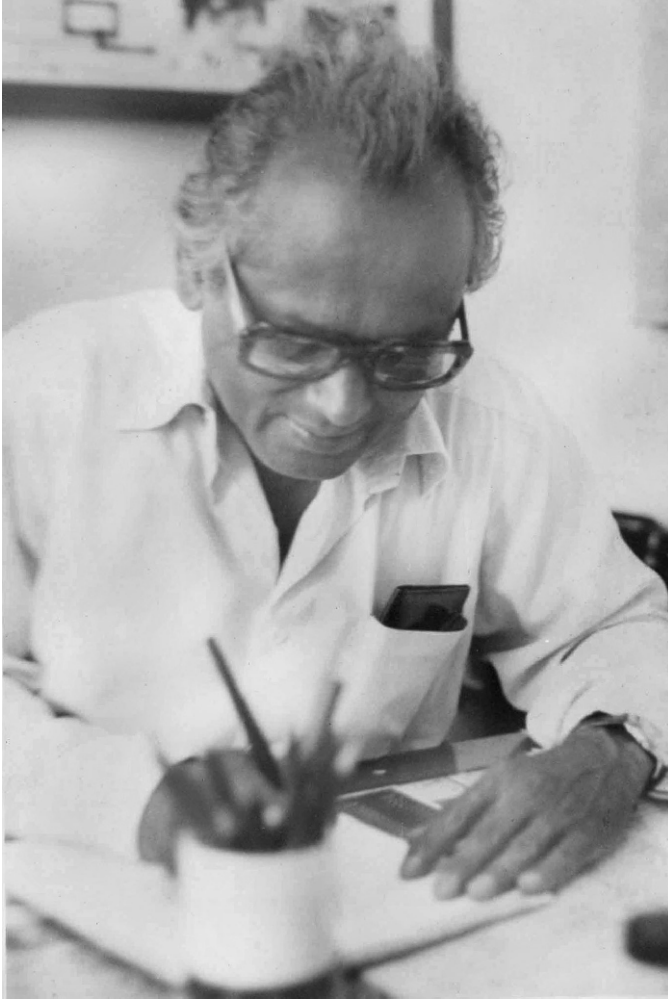
Jamshedpur. Thereafter he taught in several schools as a substitute teacher. When there was no substitution he started giving private tuitions to English Medium students and came in contact with many influential people in Jamshedpur. A dramatic turn of events brought him closer to Capt B. Ghosh who was the Chief of Aviation in Tisco. An acquaintance of Capt Ghosh advised him to apply to The Indian Tube Company Limited which was being promoted as a joint venture between Tisco and Stewarts & Lloyds at that time. In this new company he was the second employee to get a job (his Personnel Number was 2). From the lowest rung of the ladder he rose to become the Chief of Public Relations in the Company. He took voluntary retirement in 1982. While in service he came in contact with several dignitaries from the Corporate to Defence to Academia to the Film world such as Air Chief Marshall P.C. Lal, Russi Mody, General J.N. Chowdhury, Sambhu Saha Tagore's Official Photographer, Mr. Dheer of Dheer Films (father of Actor Pankaj Dheer), renowned photographer Ahmed Ali (father of Nafeesa Ali) and J.R.D Tata to name a few. His career in the company had been a fruitful and rewarding one.

After taking retirement he had set up his own PR Consultancy and since then he has been a freelance writer and faculty in several academic and professional institutes. He was a guest speaker on Success Management for Agents and Officials of LIC of India, Jamshedpur. He had been the P.R. & Communication Advisor for Tinsplate Company of India Limited, Tata Yodogawa Ltd and Tata Steel Rural, Social, Tribal and Community Services and helped them to establish their own House Magazines.

His talent was not limited to writing of essays and reports for newspapers and house magazines. He had also written a script for a documentary film - **Punishment before Trial** produced by renowned Social Activist, Jawahar Lal Sharma. He was equally at home with words and rhymes. He has written quite a few poems.



1926 - 3 May 2014



**Ghose Sir at work.**

Besides being a prolific writer, he was also a fantastic orator and had the capability to captivate the audience with his oratory. He was also a regular speaker on All India Radio Jamshedpur and spoke on varied topics in Bengali and Hindi. He also spoke on several social and cultural fora and had shared the dais with eminent public personalities such as filmmaker Mrinal Sen, R. R. Venkataraman, former President of India, Dulal Munshi - renowned social activist and former Union Leader of LIC of India, Jawahar Lal Sharma - Human Rights Activist, Late S. K. Bhattacharya - President of Jamshedpur Chapter of PUCL.

He was associated with many social and cultural institutions. He successfully undertook the responsibility of PUCL Jamshedpur Chapter as their Vice President and had always supported and led crusades against social injustice, inequality and oppression in the city. He was the Editor and Publisher of **Voice of Conscience** - a magazine that he distributed free of cost.

He had contacts in all corners of the town and had an enviable capacity of making friends. He was a master of public relations and endeared himself to one and all.

For the last 10 years he was closely associated with **Scholastik World** - a magazine that was conceived by him and he was its Chief Consulting Editor when he passed away. He had a flare for writing and had an inimitable style that came naturally to him. With his passing away an era has ended. Before Scholastik World, he was associated with a few city based magazines like Kick & Punch (a monthly magazine on martial arts), Banga Barta (a fortnightly Bengali Newspaper) in an advisory capacity.

He had a zest for life and a positive outlook towards everything. He had a good word for everything and everyone. An endearing personality that he was, he enjoyed the company of people of all ages.

He had an encyclopedic and sharp memory. He loved to solve jumbles and puzzles every morning and he was very fond of gardening. In his flat at Dimna Road he had several potted plants that he nurtured and tendered lovingly.

Rabindra Nath Tagore was the ultimate source of his inspiration and he could recite Tagore's poems impromptu. When in distress he took refuge in Rabindra Sangeet. He was a voracious reader, an ardent book lover and a regular visitor to the Jamshedpur Book Fair, where he frequently gifted/distributed books free of cost to people irrespective of whether they were known to him or unknown. For the past couple of years he was working on his pet project **JAMSHEDPURKATHA** a Bengali Magazine.

He maintained good health throughout his life and believed in living in communion with Nature. He had the energy and enthusiasm of a young man and wisdom of an ancient sage. He practiced what he preached.

In the true sense he was a **self made man**.

He died at 88 with his boots on. He had lost his wife 3 years ago. He is survived by his three sons, their wives, grand children and a grand daughter in law.

#### AN INTERVIEW WITH T. P. GHOSE

*(In 2002 a Std X student of Loyola School submitted to his teacher, his project work that called for interviewing a successful person. Little did the student know then that the person he had interviewed was the father-in-law of his teacher. The said interview has fortunately been preserved by the teacher, and we are pleased to print it as a tribute to Mr. Ghose. The interview reveals the inner self of Mr. Ghose and the principles and philosophies that he believed in and stood for. The name of the young student who interviewed this endearing personality is Prakash Ranjan.)*

*An interview with Mr. T.P. Ghose former Public Relations Chief of Indian Tube Company Limited (now a Division of Tata Steel). Presently Public Relations Consultant and a well known figure in social and cultural circles of the Steel City.*



**An Endearing Personality  
With an Inspiring Life**

**Success in Life**

“There are two worlds; a world of compromises, composed of ordinary men, and the world of ardent principles composed of extra-ordinary men.”

Such extra-ordinary men may be in dearth but not extinct.

Among the many acquaintances of my father, I found one such extra-ordinary person. He is an old gentleman of 76 who is strikingly different from others. He is a shining example of utter devotion to duty, his family and society, a high sense of integrity that would brook no compromises and a deep and unshaken faith in providence. He is a self made man. His knowledge in diverse fields is profound. He is quite smart and young for his age and brisk in movements. He is a fantastic orator and a writer too.

In my eyes he is a successful person and a man of charisma, a living icon for the younger generation. He has a warm heart and is always cheerful. I am an ardent admirer of him. I thought of interviewing him and approached him with a little hesitation if he would agree to such a request. But much to my delight he readily agreed and here is the full text of the conversation that followed between me and Mr. Ghose which lasted for more than an hour:

**Q:** Sir in my eyes you are a successful person. Do you also think so?

**A:** Oh, yes I do. But mind you, I never have thought that success is the be-all and end-all of life. It is something that has no full stop. One moves on in life from one success to another. As “incessant is the play of life”, I can only say. I have achieved some measure of success in my life.

**Q:** How can you measure your success?

**A:** A man's success must be judged by his sustained pursuit of perfection or serenity and harmony and not what he vanquishes. And by the way, it is for others to measure. Look, the very reason you have chosen me as a subject is itself an indicator of my success, whatever that might be. Now if you ask me, I would tell you that whatever I have achieved or accomplished can be measured by an introspection, by a comparison between what I dreamt of and aspired for and what all I have realized or accomplished. Do they meet? Personally I think most of my hopes and dreams have been fulfilled. Some, however remain unfulfilled.

**Q:** Do you have any regret for all those unfulfilled dreams?

**A:** None at all. We should know that all we want may not be realized. But as an optimist we should keep trying, put in a little more extra effort. And I am hopeful of realizing some of them if not all, in the remaining years of my life.

**Q:** Will you please elaborate a little more on this?

**A:** Look, as a young man I aspired for a decent job in a decent organization and a respectful life. I got that. I joined as a very junior almost at the bottom rung of my career ladder but steadily grew to occupy a position in the corporate level of management in a most reputed industrial house in the country. And then after retirement I set up my own practice as a consultant.

**Q:** Was it very smooth? Weren't there any failures?

**A:** Listen, there is no success sans failures. Life is never smooth sailing. One cannot be at the crest of the wave all the time. In my life too, I had my failures and moments of frustration. But “Our greatest glory is not never falling but rising every time we fall”. I have always recovered from such failures and bounced back. They are just part of life. One must have confidence in oneself to meet the challenges of life. Joys and sorrow are an integral part of life.

**Q:** What about your children?

**A:** I have three sons. They are all well settled in life and doing fairly well.

**Q:** Is that all you consider success?

**A:** No, the social factor is yet another area which equally matters. I believe one does not go very far in life unless he does something for the others, for the community and the society. I have always taken an active interest in many social and cultural activities. But without any fanfare or publicity. I abhor self publicity.

**Q:** What have you gained from social work or working for social causes?

**A:** Satisfaction and joy - the joy of living. My dear young friend. In my own humble way I have always sought to bring some cheer to someone needy. But let that be a secret, let others discover them by accident. What is most rewarding is that my social involvement has earned me many friends whose affection and love I shall always cherish.

**Q:** What are the qualities in you that helped you to become what you are today?

**A:** (laughs). That, you should know. It is for others to find out what qualities I have and also what are my drawbacks. But what I should say, it is hard work. My capacity for hard work alone. It is through the sweat of my brow that has led me to become what I am now.

**Q:** What other qualities do you think you possess?

**A:** I think I always keep my cool. Whatever be the situation. I never get really upset. I believe every problem we face in life has a solution. I have patience and perseverance. I know everything takes time and everything is achievable by your sustained pursuit of endeavour.

**Q:** Are you content with your life?

**A:** I would like to measure my life not only in material gains but also of the pleasures of the mind, a well adjusted family life and children, who, grown up now and are on

their own, still seem to think well of their parents. It is a comfort to find during the last decade or so of life, yourself in reasonably good health with a mind not closed or calcified but still eager for new knowledge and at peace with the world around. ....what more could you ask for?

**Q:** I know you are a fantastic speaker. How did you become one?

**A:** By practice, by listening to good speakers either on television or hearing their recorded voices. This has greatly enhanced my ability to speak.

**Q:** What other qualities are required to be a good speaker? And how did you master them?

**A:** To be a good speaker, one must be fairly knowledgeable and also rich in vocabulary and this can be done by reading books. When I read anything I read it most attentively and with a feeling and understanding what the author seeks to say. I memorise the lines I like in a book, and the quotations of great men. Wherever I find them suitable I quote them. This gives a deeper impact to my speech. I also come across many words while reading. I memorise them, their spelling and usage and use them as frequently as I can, so that, I get into a habit of using new words.

**Q:** What types of books do you read?

**A:** I read almost all types of books on diverse subjects. But I prefer reading biographies and autobiographies of great men and women, who have left footprints on the sands of time. This helps me to have a deeper understanding of life, its meaning and know the great minds and how they encountered life.

**Q:** Do you feel your age?

**A:** No my dear, never. Age has however taken its toll leaving behind physical signs like loss of hair, grey hair, loss of physical strength, weak eye sight and so on. But touch wood, I am physically fit, suffer no ailments of age, and mentally I am as young as you are!

**Q:** The secret?

**A:** I do not really know. I tend to think that I keep company with younger people who are so lively and so full of zest and vigour, who have dreams, aspirations and hopes and courage. I do not spend time with people having a negative attitude to life, work and future. Another thing, I do not worry much and don't suffer from tensions whatever be the problem.

**Q:** What about the generation gap?

**A:** I do not believe in the generation gap. I envy the younger generation as they are much more knowledgeable than I was at their age. They are more exposed now.

**Q:** Now sir, what is your advice to me and the youth of today?

**A:** I would like to say, that in a section of the younger generation, we are seeing a declining trend in social values and moral ethics. This is not a happy and a healthy sign. It signals a social decay and national degradation. Mind you,

we cannot achieve anything worthwhile and command respect unless we attach values to all that we pursue in our life, profession and career and in our social endeavours. I sincerely hope and I am confident indeed that the new generation will in due course bring about the much needed change in the social attitude and outlook by their strength of character, conviction and their patriotism and love for their fellow beings.

(My advice to the youth like you) Be disciplined, set goals, develop courage and confidence to face life as it comes. Fight failures with renewed strength and effort. Grow into humane and meaningful citizens making a success of your life and education.

**Me :** Sir, I am most grateful to you for spending so much time with me. Talking to you has been great. I am enriched and indeed inspired. Thank you very much.

**Sir :** I am equally happy to have spent my time sharing my thoughts with such a young mind. I thank you and wish you every success in life.

## RECOLLECTIONS

### An Octogenarian Youth Bids Good Bye!

In the early nineties, I came across a gentleman delivering a motivational speech to a sales team of LIC. I was absolutely spell bound to listen to his in-depth analysis and knowledge on the subject "Sales and Marketing". Since then I developed a special respect for him and closeness too. He was very affectionate towards me till the last day we met. A retired PRO of the Tata Group, he often visited our office on different occasions. He had graced my unit meetings as a chief guest and spoke suitably. He had a charismatic power to attract people towards him and motivated them instantaneously. He had the zeal of a youth and wisdom of age. A very friendly man with multifarious talents, he could read, write and speak in many languages. He had been editor of many prestigious magazines that included Tisco (Tube division) News, The Scholastic World and a few news papers of Jamshedpur spanning a couple of decades. I will always have regrets for my unfulfilled dream of bringing out a magazine under his editorship. An erudite but soft spoken gentleman who always led a very strict disciplined life with high moral values. I had the opportunity of having detailed discussions on various subjects and received interesting information about the corporate world, world wars and persons of international repute. He had the ability of interacting on any subject - be it literature, language, philosophy, politics, history or current affairs. He was well versed in every subject and substantiated his arguments with documented proofs. This amazing quality impressed me the most. To the younger generation like me he was an inspiring personality and a role model to the senior citizens

of the society who consider life meaningless at their age. He was a self-reliant man with a charming personality and a gem of a person rarely found in the present day world. We fondly called him 'Ghose Sir' or 'Ghose Babu'. Sri Tirtha Pathik Ghose is no more with us in his physical form, but he will remain in eternal form as a source of inspiration. I salute his departed soul from the core of my heart. May his soul rest in peace!

- **Surajit Chatterjee**  
Development Officer,  
LIC of India,  
Jamshedpur

### "Sir" Whom I will Always Miss

I was closely associated with "Sir" from the inception of SCHOLASTIK WORLD, and must confess that I have learnt a lot from him during these ten years or so.

He was a reservoir of knowledge. His English was impeccable. Besides English, he had immense knowledge of Bengali, Hindi and Sanskrit.

Despite age differences between us he was very friendly not only with me but everyone who came in contact with him.

He had a charming personality and pleasing manners which were indeed his big assets.

Without him it may be difficult for us to maintain the high standard that he set for this magazine.

I will always miss him.

- **Dhananjay Kumar**  
AIMT, Jamshedpur

### Mr. T.P Ghose

An Energetic & Dynamic Personality

My association with Mr. Ghose began many years ago. I have always known him as an energetic and dynamic personality.

After his retirement from the Indian Tube Company Ltd in 1982, he left the Tube Colony Bungalow and began living with his family on Dimna Road in a house bought then, which he later named "Greenhouse", he started his own P.R. Consultancy and had been a guest speaker on success management for LIC Agents and officials under Jamshedpur Division.

Reading and gardening were his main hobbies. He always believed in living close to nature. He possessed an excellent health and always wore a cheerful countenance on his face. Age could not deter him. I understand that on the evening of his death, he was conducting the meeting of

the 10th Anniversary of B.R. Ambedkar Educational & Cultural Trust a couple of hours earlier.

His passing away is a great loss to the literary society of Jamshedpur in general and Scholastik World in particular.

We will always miss him.

- **Shashi Kant Pandey**  
(Development Officer)  
LIC of India, Br - 4, Jamshedpur,  
Hill View Colony  
Near MGM Medical College  
Jamshedpur 831018

### ऋद्धांजलि

अम्बेडकर ट्रस्ट सलाहकार समिति के प्रमुख सदस्य एवं स्कोलास्टिक वर्ल्ड पत्रिका के जन्मदाता स्व० श्री टी०पी० घोष जी से हमारी पहली मुलाकात श्री सुरजीत चटर्जी, भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम के डेवलपमेंट ऑफिस के एक विजनेस मीटिंग के दौरान हुई। उस मीटिंग में मेरा कुछ सवाल टी०पी० घोष जी के दिल को छू गया और वे हमसे मिलने के लिए मेरा पता मांग लिए। इसके एक सप्ताह बाद एक दिन अचानक मेरे घर आए। मुझे लम्बी समय तक बातें कि। मेरे सभी कार्यों के बारे में जानकारी लेते रहे और अचानक चाय, हल्का नाश्ता लेने के बाद एक आवश्यक कार्य को बताकर चले गये। करीब दो माह बाद फिर हमारी उनकी मुलाकात एल.आई.सी. ऑफिस, नरभराम बिल्डिंग, बिष्टुपुर में हुई। उस वक्त उन्होंने कहा कि मैं आपसे जुड़ना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन आपका ऑफिस बिरसानगर बी०एड० कॉलेज के पास है जहाँ जाना मेरे लिए सुलभ नहीं है। इसलिए यदि आप अपना कार्यालय कहीं भी टेम्पो रूट पर ले जाते हैं तो हम आपसे जुड़ना पसंद करेंगे। उनकी इस बातों ने मुझे काफी सोचने पर विवश किया। इसके तत्पश्चात मैंने अपना ऑफिस बिहार स्टेट को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक के ऊपर, गोलमुरी सिफ्ट किया और मैंने श्री सुरजीत चटर्जी के जरिये उन्हें खबर भेज दिया। ऑफिस शिफ्ट होने के 15 दिन बाद घोष सर आये और अपना प्रपोजल देकर काम करना शुरू कर दिया। एक सप्ताह बाद चाय पीते वक्त उन्होंने मेरे ऑफिस में कार्य करने की मंशा क्या है जाहिर की। उनके मुँह से एक शब्द आया कि हमारी दिली इच्छा है कि जमशेदपुर से एक ऐसा मैगजीन निकले जो पूर्णतः शिक्षाप्रद हो। साथ ही प्रारम्भ जब भी हो रुके नहीं। इस बात को सुनते ही मेरे बदन के सारे अंग उत्तेजित हो गए। मेरे दिलो-दिमाग में एक क्रान्ति उत्पन्न हो गई। कुछ ही क्षणों में चाय समाप्त होते ही मेरे दिल ने उनका जवाब दिया। मैं मैगजिन लिखना नहीं जानता। यह कैसे संभव है। मेरी इच्छा तो है कि आपके सोच को मैं साकार करूँ, लेकिन कैसे? सर ने कहा, मैं अकेला इसे लिख सकता हूँ। छपा सकता हूँ। लेकिन मार्केटिंग करना एवं फंड जुटाना मेरे बस की बात नहीं है। इसलिए मैंने आपके विचारों से सहमत होकर यह प्रपोजल दिया हूँ। मैं उसी क्षण उनसे वादा किया इसके लिए मुझे कुछ भी करना पड़े। मुझे दिन रात मेहनत क्यों न करना पड़े मैं आपके सपने को साकार करूँगा।

आप अपना कार्य कल से प्रारम्भ कर दें। उस समय सर के चेहरे पर मैंने एक ऐसी खुशी देखी जिसका वर्णन शायद मैं शब्दों में नहीं कर पाऊँगा। वे उठे और अपनी जगह पर जाकर अपने कार्य में लग गये। करीब छः माह के बाद SCHOLASTIK नाम से पत्रिका छपेगी इसका पंजीयन प्रक्रिया के तहत नाम का अनुमोदन हुआ। लेकिन इसका RNI No. लेने के पूर्व इसमें एक व्यवधान आ गया कि आपने जो नाम अनुमोदित किया है उस नाम से पहले से ही किसी को दिया गया है। इसलिए आप अपना मैगजिन का नाम बदल दें। तब हमलोगों ने इसका नाम SCHOLASTIK WORLD रखा। विधिवत् रूप से पहला अंक Tata XLRI Auditorium में उद्घाटन किया गया और उस समय XLRI के Chair Professor श्री जीतू सिंह जी ने उद्घाटन समारोह में बड़े जोर देकर कहा कि मैगजिन बहुत निकलते हैं लेकिन सरवाइव नहीं करते। जिसका उत्तर घोष सर को 2015 में उन्हें देना था। लेकिन इसके पूर्व संस्था के ही एक 10 वर्षीय सफर कार्यक्रम का संचालन के पश्चात् हमलोगों को छोड़ गये। घोष सर हमारे लिए एक अभिभावक की तरह थे। उनकी सोच, कर्मनिष्ठा एवं उनके प्रयासों को मैं क्या पूरा शहर कभी भूला नहीं पायेगा। उनकी जीवन एक कर्मभूमि की तरह अमर है। ऐसा व्यक्ति हमने आज तक अपने जीवन में नहीं पाया है। वे बराबर हमारे आदर्श बने रहेंगे। क्योंकि उनके कुछ शब्द आज भी स्मरणीय हैं और सदा रहेगा। उदाहरणार्थ जब कभी मेरा काम रूका तो उन्होंने मुझे प्रोत्साहन दिया और कहा कि कल कुछ अच्छा होने वाला है इसलिए आप के काम में वाधा आया है। इसके अलावे उनके एक शब्द यादगार है कि वे हमेशा कहते थे जो दूसरों का बुरा नहीं सोचता उसका कोई बुरा कर नहीं सकता। घोष सर आज हमारे बीच नहीं हैं लेकिन उनकी अमानत आज भी मेरे साथ है और मैं उसे हमेशा उनकी ही अमानत मान कर स्कोलास्टिक वर्ल्ड के प्रकाशन को जारी रखकर मेरे द्वारा दिए गए वादे को साकार करता रहूँगा। यही मेरी तमन्ना है। इच्छा है। उनकी आत्मा अमर रहे। उनके कार्य अमरतुल्य हो। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मेरी सच्ची श्रद्धांजली अर्पित।

— के० एम० प्रसाद  
सचिव,

डा० बी० आर० अम्बेडकर शैक्षणिक एवं सांस्कृतिक संस्थान,  
जमशेदपुर

## टी० पी० घोष को जैसा मैंने जाना

स्वर्गीय टी० पी० घोष अचानक मृत्यु मेरे लिए एक गंभीर सदमा था। मैं उन्हें बहुत करीब से जानता था। मेरी उनसे पहली मुलाकात संभवतः मशहूर ट्रेड यूनिवर्सिटी लीडर श्री दुलाल मुंशी के यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफिस में हुई थी। बाद में नगर के प्रख्यात पुस्तक विक्रेता सन्याल साहेब के दफ्तर सन्याल ब्रदर्स में भी हुई और फिर तो मिलने-जुलने और विचार-विमर्श का सिलसिला ऐसा चल निकला कि हम महीनों नहीं बल्कि सालों तक लगभग रोज मिलते रहे। हमारी दोस्ती गाढ़ी होती चली गई तथा हमलोग अक्सर गंभीर सामाजिक, राजनैतिक तथा कॉरपोरेट सम्बन्धी बातें करने लगे

तथा एक दूसरे को अपने अनुभवों से अवगत कराते रहे। हम मानवाधिकार पर भी बातें अक्सर किया करते थे।

मैंने जब जेल में होनेवाली अमानवीय स्थिति पर एक डायरी बनाई तो फिल्मांकन के बाद उसे सजाकर फिल्म बनाने तथा अपने उद्देश्य को स्पष्ट करने की बात आई तो उसके लिए स्क्रिप्ट की जरूरत पड़ी। मैंने जब उन्हें यह समस्या बताई तो उन्होंने कहा कि वे स्क्रिप्ट स्वयं लिखने की क्षमता रखते हैं, क्योंकि ट्यूब कम्पनी में पब्लिक रिलेशन ऑफिसर रहने के दौरान उन्होंने ट्यूब डिविजन पर बनी फिल्म के स्क्रिप्ट लेखन में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया था।

फिर तो मेरी फिल्म “पनिशमेंट बिफोर ट्रॉयल” कि स्क्रिप्ट लेखन प्रक्रिया शुरू हो गई। फिल्म अंग्रेजी में थी अतः स्क्रिप्ट अंग्रेजी में लिखनी थी। हमलोग करीब-करीब रोज बिष्टुपुर में एल०आई०सी० बिल्डिंग के नीचे तल्ले में अवस्थित कैंटीन में सुबह-शाम बैठने लगे। कैंटीन की हालत उस समय अच्छी नहीं थी, पर खाना और नाश्ता सस्ता था। हमलोग अक्सर आलू चाप, बालूशाही, बूंदिया, चाय जैसी चीजें मंगवाते तथा जूठी तथा गंदी टेबुल की परवाह किये बिना स्क्रिप्ट लिखने लग जाते। मैं अपनी योजना बताता, अपने भाव व उद्देश्य बताता, स्थान तथा सिक्वेन्स बताता और वे लिखने लग जाते। इस प्रकार धीरे-धीरे कई महीनों की मेहनत के बाद आखिर स्क्रिप्ट फाईनल हो पायी।

इस स्क्रिप्ट को नगर के मशहूर व वरिष्ठ कलाकार शंकर ने स्वर दिया तथा फिल्म पूरी हो गई और यह फिल्म ‘यू-ट्यूब’ में “पनिशमेंट बिफोर ट्रॉयल” के नाम से मौजूद है तथा भारत में बननेवाली शायद विचाराधीन कैदियों पर बनने वाली कुछेक फिल्मों में शामिल है।

टी० पी० घोष साहित्य के मर्मग्य थे तथा वाक् कला में विशेषकर अंग्रेजी व बंगला में उनको महारत हासिल थी। रविन्द्र साहित्य में उन्हें विशेष रुचि थी। उनके पास रविन्द्रनाथ टैगोर के दुर्लभ फोटोग्राफ एवं दस्तावेज थे। घोष बाबू पत्रों एवं दस्तावेजों की पांडुलिपि रखने के प्रति बहुत गंभीर थे। उनकी अलमारी में वर्षों पुराने महत्वपूर्ण दस्तावेजों, प्रेस कटिंग, फोटो जैसी चीजें भरी रहती थी तथा वे बीच-बीच में लोगों को दिखाकर अचंभित व खुश कर दिया करते थे।

एक बार एक वृद्ध व्यक्ति बिष्टुपुर मेन रोड, एम० रोड के कॉर्नर पर बीमारी व कमजोरी की वजह से गिर पड़ा। घोष बाबू ने स्वयं उम्रदराज होते हुए भी उसे एक गरीब रिक्शेवाले की मदद से टी०एम०एच० में भर्ती करावा दिया तथा उसके घर का पता लगाने में मुझे भी लगाया। हमलोग बारीडीह रमणी प्लैट गये तथा वहां से पता चला कि उनके कोई सम्बन्धी XLRI में काम करते हैं, हमलोग वहां भी गये और सारी सूचना दी एवं मरीज का हाल-चाल जाना। यह था घोष बाबू का मानवीय चेहरा।

घोष बाबू ने मैनेजमेंट की कोई औपचारिक पढ़ाई नहीं की थी, पर वे Communication Skill के मास्टर पीस थे। समस्याओं को कैसे सुलझाना चाहिए इस विधा में उन्हें महारत हासिल थी। पत्र लेखन में तो उनका कोई मुकाबला ही नहीं था। उन्होंने मेरे लिए मेरे बताये विषयों पर जो चिट्ठियां लिखी, उनमें हर जगह सफलता मिली। सभी चिट्ठियों का जवाब आया, चाहे वह जहां भी लिखा

गया हो। उनसे अन्तिम पत्र मैंने जीविका संस्था जो मानसिक रूप से विकलांग बच्चों के लिए काम करती है, के लिए टाटा स्टील के एम०डी० के नाम लिखवाया था और उसमें भी सफलता मिलने की प्रबल संभावना है।

अपने उच्च अधिकारियों से मानवीय आधार पर निर्णय करवाने का उनका उदाहरण दे रहा हूँ। वे जब ट्यूब कम्पनी में P.R.O. थे, तब किसी कर्मचारी ने कोई ऐसी गलती कर दी थी कि कम्पनी उसे डिसमिस करने के लिए मजबूर थी तब घोष बाबू ने कर्मचारी के पारिवारिक हालात को देखते हुए M.D. से कहा कि आप कर्मचारी को डिसमिस तो कर देंगे, पर उससे आपकी छवि पर जो आंच जायेगी, लोग आपको अमानवीय कहेंगे, तब मैं बर्दाश्त नहीं कर पाऊँगा, क्योंकि आप वास्तविक जीवन में बहुत ही मानवीय हैं। घोष बाबू के इतना कहने पर कर्मचारी को निकाला तो जरूर गया पर बहुत सारी सुविधाओं के साथ।

एक बार किसी प्रसंग बस उन्होंने बातों बातों में बताया कि पी०आर०ओ० का असली मतलब क्या होता है। उन्होंने बताया कि आम तौर पर लोग पी०आर०ओ० का मतलब समझते हैं कि कम्पनी में देश और विदेश से आए हुए अतिथियों का आदर सत्कार के रूप में होटल की व्यवस्था करना, उनके आवागमन की व्यवस्था करना एवं उन्हें कम्पनी और शहर का भ्रमण कराना। यह तो पी०आर०ओ० का काम का एक छोटा सा अंग है। किसी भी संस्था के पी०आर०ओ० का मुख्य काम तो कम्पनी एवं उनके अधिकारियों की छवि को समाज में सही तरीके से स्थापित करना।

ऐसी कई घटनायें वे बताते थे, जिससे बहुत कुछ सीखने को मिलता था। मानगो में ट्रक पार्क बनाने के विरुद्ध उनकी अकेले लड़ने वाली कहानी से सभी नगरवासी परिचित ही हैं। जहां कहीं भ्रष्टाचार हो वे उसके विरुद्ध उठ खड़े होते थे। घोष बाबू को बहुत लंबे समय तक याद किया जायेगा। मैं तो हमेशा उन्हें याद रखूंगा। उनकी मृत्यु मेरी व्यक्तिगत क्षति है।

— जवाहर लाल शर्मा,  
मानवाधिकार कार्यकर्ता

## चुने हुए लोगों में एक

हर किसी के जीवन में — “कुछ चुने हुए लोग” — होते हैं जिन्हें याद करते हुए व्यक्ति अपने आप को गौरवान्वित महसूस करता है। एक ऐसे ही महान् और कर्मठ व्यक्तित्व के धनी थे “स्व० श्री टी० पी० घोष” जिनको मैं अक्सर ‘बाबा’ कहकर ही संबोधित करता था — मेरे लिये वे उसी श्रृंखला में आते हैं। जब मैं ‘गीतांजलि’ का बंगला से हिन्दी में अनुवाद कर रहा था, बहुत कुछ उनसे जानने और सीखने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ। इस प्रसंग में मुझे प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से बराबर बौद्धिक सहायता मिलती रही। जब पुस्तक छपकर आयी तो मैं उनके आवास पर पहुँचा और उनके चरणों को स्पर्श करते हुए पुस्तक भेंट की। वे मुस्कुराते हुए आशीर्वाद दिये जो आज भी मेरे लिये जीवंत है, अमूल्य है और स्मरणीय है...

— शर्मन्

## PHOTOS OF MR. T. P. GHOSE IN ACTION



**Interviewing Bachendri Pal the first Indian woman to have climbed Mount Everest, for SCHOLASTIK WORLD.**



**Conducting a function of AIMT**



**Introducing SCHOLASTIK WORLD to Bharati Choudhry - a close associate of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and a Lieutenant in Indian National Army (INA) while the Magazine's Editor-in-Chief Mr. K. M. Prasad looks on.**

ART

## MAQBOOL FIDA HUSAIN

(1915 - 2011)

**The Most Celebrated And Internationally Recognized Indian Painter of The 20<sup>th</sup> Century**

M.F. Husain (as he was popularly known) was born into a Muslim family on 17 September 1915 who became one of the most famous and highest paid artists of India, both at the national as well as the international level. He was a charismatic artist who redefined Indian painting.

M.F. Hussain lost his mother when he was only one and a half years old. Thereafter his father remarried and moved to Indore, where Maqbool completed his schooling. He then relocated to Bombay (now Mumbai) in 1935 and took admission into Sir J. J. School of Art. MF Husain started his career as a painter of cinema hoardings. To earn extra money, he worked for a toy company designing and making toys. He often travelled to Gujarat to paint landscapes.

His narrative paintings executed in a modified cubist style started getting recognition in the 1940s. In 1947 he lost his father and that year itself he joined the Progressive Artist's Group, which was founded by Francis Newton Souza to unite artists who wished to break away from the nationalist traditions established by the Bengal school of art.

His first solo exhibition was in 1952 in Zurich. His first exhibition in the USA was at India House in New York in 1964. He went to Europe for the first time in 1953 and did a barefoot tour. Incidentally, he remained barefoot all along his life. When asked the reason he said "It is good for my knees, it means I can sit on the floor and paint for four or five hours."



**Indian Dance Forms, from the Indian Civilization series, 2008-11**

Slowly and gradually, Husain climbed the ladder of success to become one of the highest paid painters of India. A single canvas of MF Husain fetched 1.4 million dollars at a Christie's auction. His is an amazing story of how a cinema hoarding painter became internationally famous. He was once called the 'Picasso of India' by the Forbes magazine for his wide repertoire of works of art.

His themes usually treated in series include topics as diverse as Mohandas K. Gandhi, Mother Teresa, the Ramayana, the Mahabharata, the British Raj, and motifs of Indian urban and rural life. "In Hindu culture it is the mother Shakti - the Goddess who takes care of us. My painting has always been a kind of searching for that," he said once in an

interview. That search for the Shakti continued through several thousand completed paintings of his.

His creativity was not limited to the field of painting alone. He even directed and produced films. The first film he made was *Through the eyes of a Painter* which was shown at the Berlin Film Festival and won a Golden Bear in the Short film category. Thereafter he produced and directed a few more movies including *Gaja Gamini* in 2000 with his muse Madhuri Dixit. He also appeared in a scene in the film Mohabbat which had Madhuri Dixit in the lead role. He later made *Meenakshi* with another talented artist Tabu. The film was well received by the critics, won various awards but it did not do well commercially.

M. F. Husain was a special invitee along with Pablo Picasso at the Sao Paulo Biennial in Brazil in 1971. It was a great honour for any artist to be invited with as great an artist as Picasso.

He was awarded Padma Shri in 1966, Padma Bhushan in 1973 and Padma Vibhushan in 1991. Husain was also nominated to the Rajya Sabha in 1986. He attended sessions for six years without once speaking, simply keeping a sketchbook which he later published.

Husain was often charged with hurting sentiments of people through his paintings. There were several lawsuits in connection with his allegedly obscene art. Once a warrant was issued for his arrest when he did not appear at a hearing. This warrant was later suspended. Husain also received death threats. Husain lived in self imposed exile since 2006 until his death. He was given Qatari nationality in 2010. There he worked on two large projects one on the history of Arab civilization and the other on the history of Indian civilization.

His endless quest for his cultural roots and a fearlessly open-minded willingness to absorb diverse influences has made M.F. Husain one of the most recognizable figures of contemporary Indian art.

It was a pity that a painter as famous as Husain had to remain in self exile due to death threats received in India, and had to die outside his own country. He died on 9 June 2011 at the age of 95 in London and was buried there. His son Owais Husain sadly recalled "He could not visit his country though it was his keen desire to slip in, perhaps sit for a while in a tea shop and slip out. He wanted just to be at home one final time. But of course the reality was that there was no way my father could have got back without the authorities knowing." •



**M. F. Husain**

COVER STORY

# BANKIM CHANDRA CHATTOPADHYAY

The Seer And Uncrowned King of Bengali Literature

Of all the great men who were born in the nineteenth century, and who had illuminated the Eastern sky with their dazzling intellectual brilliance and excellence, and ushered in a literary renaissance into Bengal, Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay was the brightest among them. He wrote many novels, several serio-comic, satirical, scientific and critical treatises in Bengali. His writings were a breakaway from traditional verse-oriented Indian writings and that inspired other authors across India. He was the forerunner of Bengali literature that blossomed in the next century. He was also the first to popularize historical romances. Many of his works were translated into various regional languages, including English.

Through his writings, Bankim Chandra breathed a new life into an entire civilization, particularly Bengal which became ignited with religious, nationalistic and artistic fervor after being infused with the powerful visions contained in his writings. He was influenced and inspired by three great luminaries, Raja Rammohan Roy, Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar and Rani Laxmibai of Jhansi.

Bankim Chandra was a superb story-teller, and a master of romance. No other regional writer in India, has enjoyed such spontaneous and universal acceptance as Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.

Let us now delve into his life and achievements.

He was born in an orthodox Brahmin family at Kanthalpara, North 24 Parganas in Bengal. His parents were Jadav Chandra Chattopadhyay and Durga Devi. He had three brothers Shyama Charan, Sanjiv Chandra and Purno Chandra. His brother, Sanjeeb Chandra Chattopadhyay was also a novelist and a travelogue writer. Palamau was his most famous travelogue.

The first six years Bankim studied at home at Kanthalpara and did not go to the village Pathshala.

His initial education however, began in Midnapur where his father was posted as the Deputy Collector. He was admitted into an English Medium school there and then they returned to Kanthalpara in 1849.

Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay was married at the tender age of eleven while his bride was just five. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee was twenty two when his wife died. They had a son from this marriage. After some time he re-married. His second wife was Rajlakshmi Devi. They had three daughters (Sarat Kumari, Neelabjo Kumari and Utpal Kumari) but no son.

However, later he joined Hoogly Mohsin College (the colleges at that time had two wings, one school and the other college) and studied there for seven years. He had to travel across the river by boat to go to his college everyday. His younger brother Purno Chandra wrote in his memoir



on Bankim that the latter did not like what was taught in the class; he quenched his thirst for knowledge by reading other books in his leisure time and he was very much interested in Sanskrit. This helped him a lot while writing his novels later.

Subsequently, he joined Presidency College in 1856 and passed out from there with a degree in Arts in 1857 the year of the Sepoy Mutiny. It pained Bankim to see the failure of India's First War of Independence. In his effort to discover the causes of that failure he utilized his sharp intellect in the task of analyzing the great problems that India was facing.

Young Bankim perceived that the Indian who spoke good English was more honoured by his own people than the man who spoke and wrote their own tongue exquisitely. Wherever he looked, he saw educated Indians jumping frantically on to the bandwagon of British Culture. He realized that if India was to be uplifted, her children must once again create literature and language

dynamics to inspire and enlighten the entire people of India.

Because of his brilliance in academics, he was appointed as Deputy Collector by the Lieutenant Governor of Calcutta in 1858. He acquitted himself well in his job and was a very conscientious worker. He retired from his job in 1891 after working for 33 years. His career was very eventful. He came in direct contact with his countrymen and the country. He gathered a lot of experience and he earned fame for meting out justice. He did not hesitate to punish even the policemen if he found them guilty.

After 11 years of his joining the service he obtained a degree in Law in 1869. He was a brilliant student all along. The first striking event in his life was when he mastered the alphabet as a child in a single sitting.

While in college, he engaged himself in writing poetry in Bengali, though he had studied in the English medium. He even won a prize for his poetry. Influenced by the writings of Ishwar Chandra Gupta, he began writing in *Sambad Prabhakar* and *Sambad Sadhuranjan*, the magazines edited and published by Gupta. In the next two years he wrote several articles, essays and poetry in these two magazines.

He began writing at a time when India was colonized by the British; when the wounds and horrors of the War of Independence of 1857 were still raw; and, when the ruthless British reprisal terrorized Indian people into abject submission. And this surely needed courage.

Apart from the breathtaking legacy of his literary works his life was quite “normal” and not in any way out of the ordinary. In the words of Sri Aurobindo “He was a man who never clamoured for position or power or publicity, but continued to do his work in silence for the love of his work. And just because he had no aim but to give out the best that was in him to his people, he was able to create a language, a literature, a freedom struggle, and steer the course of history”.

As mentioned above, Bankim Chandra began his literary career in verse writing in the style of Ishwar Chandra Gupta, and later turned to fiction. His first attempt was a novel in Bengali which he submitted for a competition, though it did not fetch any prize. He later translated it into English and published it as a novel entitled *Rajmohan's Wife*. It did not earn any appreciation and then he realized that his future as a writer lay not in English but in Bengali. He then wrote *Durgeshnondini* his first Bengali romantic novel which was published in 1865.

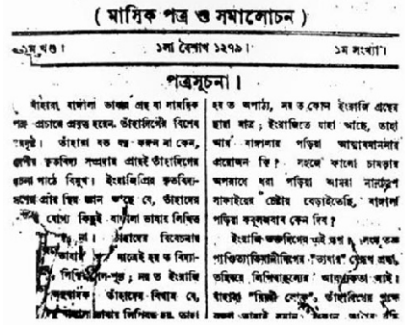
Thereafter he never looked back. He wrote novels one after another. *Kapalkundala* was published the next year (1866). Please refer to the bibliography of his novels and stories provided at the end of the article.

In 1869 he wrote *Mrinalini* and there was a marked shift from romance to historical context that indicated a cultural renaissance among the Bengali speaking people.

Bankim Chandra wanted to bring about a cultural revival of Bengal by stimulating the intellect of the Bengali speaking people and with this end in view, he brought out a monthly magazine, *Bangadarshan* in 1872. The first issue was written entirely by him. *Bishabriksha* was the first novel of Bankim Chandra to be published serially in this magazine from 1873. The magazine ran for four years and later his brother Sanjib Chattopadhyay revived it.

His major novel was *Chandrasekhar* (1877) followed by *Rajani* in the same year. *Krishnakanter Will* was published the next year in which he brilliantly depicted contemporary lifestyle and corruption in our society.

In 1881 he wrote a historical fiction *Rajsingha*. The same novel was later enlarged and renamed as *Ananda Math*, the story was set in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and depicted a Sanyasi army fighting the British soldiers. This book called for the rise of Hindu nationalism to uproot British rule and attain self rule. This novel was the source of the song *Vande Mataram* which was originally written in 1875 in Sanskrit and later set to music by Rabindranath Tagore in 1896 and this inspired many Indian nationalists.



The facsimile of the first page of *Bangadarshan Monthly Magazine* published and edited by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.



Postage Stamp issued on 30/12/1976 commemorating *Vande Mataram*.

The genesis of *Vande Mataram* is unknown to many. Bankim himself narrated how *Vande Mataram* was born. It happened in 1875, when on a holiday,



A commemorative 20P Postage Stamp issued on 1/1/1969 to mark the 75th death anniversary of Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.



Bankim boarded a train to his native place, Kanthalpara. The train travelled from the outskirts of the city and glided through vast tracts of land, wrapped in enchanting green foliage, decked with multihued flowers, nourished and nurtured by flowing streams and beautiful lakes unveiling the bewitching charm of nature in all its splendour. The poet's heart was thrilled with the vision of his exquisite Mother - Bharata Mata - and he burst into song:

Thus the song was born. But it had to reach the masses. It took about seven years for Bankim to present it to the people in an ideal setting. In no other setting would it have been more appropriate than in the historic novel, *Ananda Math*. Bankim had drawn inspiration from the Sanyasi Rebellion (1763-1800). Bankim Chandra out of curiosity, visited Madhupur (now in Bangladesh) in the disguise of a sanyasi while he was the deputy collector. Historic Researchers said that he became friends with the sanyasis and travelled with them through the tunnel under the Bansi river from the western fort to the eastern fort. The sanyasis travelled through this 1 km long tunnel with torches. They lived in the forts which were connected by this tunnel. Bankim Chandra without bothering about his post and job offered puja at the Shiva Temple there.

*Vande Mataram* means Hail thy Mother Land this mantra stirred the hearts of the people of the country. The song became the battle cry for India's freedom struggle. After independence it was adopted by the Constituent Assembly as the National Song of India.

*Devi Chaudhurani* was Bankim's next novel that was published in 1884. His last novel was *Sitarani* that was published in 1886.

Critics like Pramatha Nath Bishi considered Bankim Chandra as the best novelist in Bengali literature. In his opinion there were few writers in the world, who have excelled in both philosophy and art as Bankim had done. He assessed Bankim by saying that to understand Bankim the artist one must read Bankim and understand him as a moralist and vice versa. In his novels he deftly handled sarcastic and political messages because under the British it was not possible to overlook politics completely.

All his novels were very successful and several editions were published during his life time.

The profound effect of Bankim's novels and essays, with their compelling beauty, subtle humour and inspiring themes could be seen, first in Bengal and then spilled over into greater India.

He raised nationalism to the level of religion by identifying the motherland with the mother goddess. His novel *Ananda Math* created a class of patriots who willingly vowed to sacrifice their lives for the cause of their motherland.

Towards the end of his life, Bankim turned to spirituality and he wrote about the essence of Hindu civilization. He translated the Gita upto the 19<sup>th</sup> Verse of

Chapter 4. He attempted to translate it to make it readable for those who do not understand Sanskrit.

Rishi Aurobindo Ghose and other revolutionaries acknowledged Bankim as their political guru and regarded him as an inspirer, a new spirit leading the nation towards resurgence and independence.

Rabindranath Tagore was young then and he was an avid follower and a disciple of Bankim's novels which were being serialized in *Bangadarshan*. He wrote "It was bad enough to have to wait till the next monthly issue was out, but to be kept waiting further till my elders had read it was simply intolerable."

Towards his last days Bankim Chandra named Rabindranath, just out of his teens then, as his successor. The young protégé accepted this with gratitude.

The poet-scholar Romesh Chandra Dutt recounted a very touching incident. He mentions that Bankim was the honoured guest at a party hosted in connection with his (Romesh Chandra's) daughter's wedding. Young Tagore who also attended the party introduced himself to Bankim and sat at his feet. Romesh Chandra Dutt honouring Bankim Chandra offered him a garland of flowers. To the surprise of everyone present there, Bankim Chandra took off the garland and placed it around the neck of young Tagore, saying: 'this garland truly belongs to him. I am the setting sun; and, he is the rising sun. Tagore, it is said, was overwhelmed by this act of kindness and affection.

Bankim Chandra depicted women with intense feeling and power, giving men much to reflect on. In his novel *Krishnakanta's will*, Bankim wrote: "Woman is full of forgiveness, of compassion, of love; woman is the crowning excellence of God's creation... Woman is the light; and Man is the shadow"

Subhas Chandra Bose said, "'Vande Mataram' literally means 'I salute the mother'" (i.e., motherland).

"Bankim has done two things simultaneously." Rabindranath Tagore verily opined, " he crafted Bengali literature with his own hands and ushered in a new style in writing Bengali novels. At the same time, he taught us to discern between good and bad literature. The frustrated and weak imitators remained frightened and perturbed by Bankim's razor sharp criticism. On the one hand, Bankim was ever engaged in creation and on the other, he was ever cautious in removing ambiguity. And because of this he had to face bitter criticism from incapable and frustrated band of writers. But he had the courage and grit to withstand all this".

Sri Aurobindo summed up the life of Bankim appropriately and this is the ultimate assessment of Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. On Bankim's death in 1894 Sri Aurobindo wrote a striking article in a Bombay based weekly *Indu Prakash* without disclosing his identity. He wrote that Bankim had given the world three noble things. Because of his contribution, Bengali literature can

be compared with the proudest classics of modern Europe, the dialect of Bengali has become unfading and indestructible and the speech of the Gods which cannot die except with the death of the Bengali nation, and a people spirited, bold, ingenious and imaginative, high among the most intellectual races of the world.... And when Posterity comes to crown the makers of India, she will place her most splendid laurel not on the sweating brow of self centered politicians nor on the narrow forehead of a boastful social reformer but on the serene brow of that gracious Bengali who never clamoured for positions, power but who worked relentlessly in silence for the love of his work. His sole aim was to give out the best that was in him in order to create a language, a literature and a nation.



**Rishi Aurobindo Ghose**

It is sad that we do not have any photograph of Bankim except the one published here. It is not known who was the photographer or when the photo was taken but it seemed to have been clicked a little before his retirement and at a studio. We have no photograph of his without his signature head gear.

Bankim lived for 56 years and his career and literary life spanned over 33 years. He did not write too much but whatever he had written had been a guiding force and a beacon for the aspiring writers and poets. He is the man who ushered in a freshness and style into Bengali literature and ignited a renaissance with his writings. He spread a political message to free the Mother Land through his novels, among them *Ananda Math* needs special mention. He was a literary sage and will always continue to dwell in our hearts as the uncrowned king of literature as long as the language will exist on this earth.

**Romanized Form:**

*“Vande Mataram!  
Sujalam suphalam, malayaja shitalam,  
Shasyashyamalam, Mataram!  
Shubhrajyotsna pulakitayaminim,  
Phullakusumita drumadala shobhinim,  
Suhasinim, sumadhura bhashinim,  
Sukhadam, varadam, Mataram! Vande Matram!  
  
Saptakotikantha kalakala ninada karale  
Dvisaptakoti bhujair dhrita-khara karavale  
Abala kena ma eta bale  
Bahubala dharinim, namami tarinim,  
Ripudalavarinim Mataram! Vande Matram!”*

**English Translation:**

“Mother, I bow to thee!  
Rich with thy hurrying streams,  
bright with orchard gleams,  
Cool with thy winds of delight,  
Dark fields waving Mother of might,  
Mother free.  
Glory of moonlight dreams,  
Over thy branches and lordly streams,  
Clad in thy blossoming trees,  
Mother, giver of ease  
Laughing low and sweet!  
Mother I kiss thy feet,  
Speaker sweet and low!  
Mother, to thee I bow.  
Who hath said thou art weak in thy lands  
When the sword flesh out in the seventy million hands  
And seventy million voices roar  
Thy dreadful name from shore to shore?  
With many strengths who art mighty and stored,  
To thee I call Mother and Lord!  
Though who savest, arise and save!  
To her I cry who ever her foeman drove  
Back from plain and Sea  
And shook herself free.“

-----  
**Bibliography:**

**Novels**

Durgeshnandini	-	1865
Kapalkundala	-	1866
Mrinalini	-	1869
Bishabriksha	-	1873
Indira	-	1873
Indira (Revised)	-	1893
Jugalanguriya	-	1874
Chandrasekhar	-	1875
Radharani	-	1886
Radharani (Enlarged)	-	1893
Kamalakanteer Daftar	-	1875
Rajani	-	1877
Krishnakanter Will	-	1878
Rajsingha (Later renamed Ananda Math)	-	1881
Devi Choudhurani	-	1884
Kamalakanta	-	1885
Sitaram	-	1886
Muchiram Gurer Jivancharita		

**Religious Commentaries**

Krishna Charitra	-	1886
Dharmatattva	-	1888
Devatattva	published posthumously	
Srimadvagavat gita	published posthumously	

**Poetry Collection**

Lalita O Manas - 1858

**Essays**

Lok Rahasya - 1874

Lok Rahasya (Enlarged) - 1888

Bigyan Rahasya - 1875

Bichitra Prabandha Vol. 1 - 1876

Vol. 2 - 1892

Samya - 1879

**BANKIM CHANDRA CHATTOPADHYAY**

**A Chronology**

26 June 1838 - Born in Kanthalpara in North 24 Parganas.

1844 - Arrived in Midnapur and took admission in an English Medium School.

1849 - Returned to Kanthalpara

February 1849 - Married to a five-year old girl. He was eleven then.

23 October 1849 - Took admission into Hoogly College

1853 - Won a prize for his poetry published in Sambad Prabhakar.

12 July 1856 - Took admission into Presidency College, Calcutta.

January 1857 - Calcutta University was established.

6 August 1858 - Appointed to the post of Deputy Magistrate & Deputy Collector

11 December 1858 - Received B.A. Degree in Convocation of Calcutta University.

1859 - His first wife died.

June 1860 - Married for the second time to Rajlakhmi

1869 - Passed Law in First Class and obtained the 3<sup>rd</sup> position.

4 September 1881 - Appointed as Assistant Secretary to Government of Bengal.

February 1882 - Re-appointed to the post of Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector as Assistant Secretary to Government of Bengal was abolished.

January 1887 - Purchased a house near Calcutta Medical College to live after retirement.

14 September 1891 - Retired from the service.

8 April 1894 - Died in Calcutta. •

**QUIZ**

- Q. 1. What is the full name of our present Prime Minister?
- Q. 2. Which country is known as the land of cakes?
- Q. 3. Which country is called the gift of the Nile?
- Q. 4. If Royal Bengal Tiger is the symbol for India then what is the symbol for England?
- Q. 5. Who was the first Indian woman to win an Olympic medal?
- Q. 6. In which year was the Nobel prize first awarded?
- Q. 7. What is the age of an object to be considered as an antique?
- Q. 8. Kerosene or Kerosine. Which spelling is correct?
- Q. 9. Which country suffered the greatest loss of human life in World War II?
- Q. 10. Which city of Uttar Pradesh was formerly known as Prayag?
- Q. 11. Census is the Latin word for:
- Q. 12. Whose Samadhi is called Chaitrabhoomi?
- Q. 13. What was the length of the Berlin Wall?
- Q. 14. Which country was formerly known as British North America?
- Q. 15. Penguins come from South Pole or North Pole?
- Q. 16. What are Blue Chips?
- Q. 17. What is nomology?
- Q. 18. What is the Parliament of Japan called?
- Q. 19. In which year did Galileo Galilei invent the compass?
- Q. 20. In which year did India conduct a nuclear test for the first time?
- Q. 21. To which city does the traditional 'chikan' embroidery belong?
- Q. 22. Which noble laureate was once a technical assistant in the Swiss patent office?
- Q. 23. Ahmad Ibn Majid helped which explorer find his way from Africa to India?
- Q. 24. Which country is known as the land of the midnight sun?
- Q. 25. Who invented ATM (Automated Teller Machine)?

*For answers see page 50*

**MANAGEMENT SKILL**

# LEADERSHIP

**Leaders Not Only Lead But Also Serve**

Leadership is the key to progress, prosperity and peace.

Changing things is central to Leadership. Changing them before anyone else is Creative Leadership. That means a leader has to be pro-active. The heart of leadership follows three uphill paths –

1. The Qualities Approach that is  
'WHAT A LEADER HAS TO BE'
2. The Situational Approach that is  
'WHAT A LEADER HAS TO KNOW'
3. The Group of Functional Approach  
'WHAT A LEADER HAS TO DO'

Whenever we see, or talk about a path we feel we have an option to follow paths separately but when we are understanding the path of leadership we need to think them and prepare to follow them as a whole. It should not be a chemical mixture but a chemical compound.

To tell the truth when we start to understand the qualities of approaches to leadership that is "what a leader has to be, we need to understand - 'WHAT IS LEADERSHIP'

**It could be understood as -**

"IT IS THE ART OF INFLUENCING A BODY OF PEOPLE TO FOLLOW A CERTAIN COURSE OF ACTION, THE ART OF CONTROLLING THEM, DIRECTING THEM, AND GETTING THE BEST OUT OF THEM. HENCE A MAJOR PART OF LEADERSHIP IS - MANMANAGEMENT"

**The following qualities of leadership should be understood :-**

- Ability to make decisions
- Energy
- Humour
- Sense of Justice
- Determination
- Example
- Fitness
- Pride in command
- Loyalty
- Sense of duty

- Courage (Resolute Courage)
- Communication
- Calmness in Crisis
- Assurance
- Confidence
- Ability to accept responsibility
- Human element
- Initiative
- Enthusiasm
- Willing to learn
- Will power

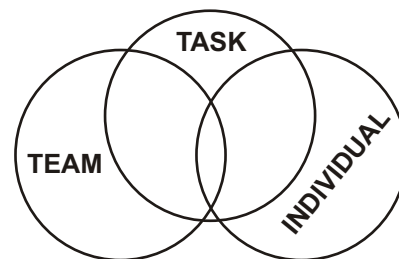
When we talk about willing to learn, will power and experience then we need to remember the leadership we have learnt. This should not come in our imagination alone. We will always have something more to learn. So be prepared to profit by experience. Experience helps a great deal. We should take every opportunity of gaining experience in leadership.

The group or functional approach really rests around the principle "In a Journey, the leader of people is their servant." Understanding the concept of servant leadership helps us to serve. The paradox which needs to be understood is that we cannot lead if we donot follow. The concept of followership, act of service, what we need to know and follow is leadership.

**All working groups need to understand the following :**

- The need to achieve the common task.
- The need to be held together or maintained as a working unity.
- The needs which individuals bring into them by virtue of being embodied persons.

The above three areas of needs are not separate or static, in fact they are interactive and dynamic.



In order to perform or to meet the three areas of need, certain functions have to be performed such as :-

- Planning
- Initiating
- Controlling
- Supporting
- Informing
- Evaluating, etc.

A function is 'WHAT YOU DO' and Quality is 'WHAT YOU ARE'.

**The above functions could be explained as follows :-**

- Planning
  - ◆ Seeking all available information
  - ◆ Defining Group Task, Purpose and Goal
  - ◆ Making a Workable Plan  
(In right decision making framework)
- Initiating
  - ◆ Briefing group on the aims and the plan
  - ◆ Explaining why aim or plan is necessary
  - ◆ Allocating tasks to group members
  - ◆ Setting group standards
- Controlling
  - ◆ Maintaining group standards
  - ◆ Influencing tempo
  - ◆ Ensuring all actions are taken towards objectives.
  - ◆ Prodding group to action/ decisions
- Supporting
  - ◆ Expressing acceptance of persons and their contribution
  - ◆ Encouraging group/individuals
  - ◆ Disciplining group/individuals
  - ◆ Creating team spirit
  - ◆ Reconciling disagreements or getting others to explore them
- Informing
  - ◆ Clarifying task and plan
  - ◆ Giving new information to the group ie KEEPING THEM IN PICTURE
  - ◆ Receiving information from the group
  - ◆ Summarizing suggestions and ideas coherently
- Evaluating
  - ◆ Checking feasibility of an idea
  - ◆ Testing the consequences of a proposed solution
  - ◆ Evaluating group performance
  - ◆ Helping the group to evaluate its own performance

**A leader has to develop and use the following abilities :-**

1. Leadership and teamwork abilities
2. Decision Making abilities

3. Communication abilities
4. Self Management abilities
5. Personal qualities

**We need to further see the details of these abilities :-**

**1. Leadership and teamwork abilities**

The ability to get things going. The ability to get people working well as a team towards a common goal.

**The typical behaviours of a leader could be as follows -**

- Sets direction and initiates action
- plans and organises
- Delegates Responsibility
- Co-ordinates and controls
- Shows sensitivity to needs and feelings of individuals
- Motivates and encourages others
- Sets group standards
- Disciplines where necessary
- Seeks help and advice
- Plays positive role as team member

**2. Decision-Making Abilities**

The ability to think clearly in order to be able to solve problems and make decisions. The typical behaviours could be as follows :-

- Analyzes Problems
- Shows reasoning and logical thinking
- Thinks, imagines and is creative
- Has sense of reality
- Demonstrates good judgement
- Has an inquiring mind
- Generates solutions
- Is decisive when required

**3. Communication Abilities**

The ability to make points so that others understand them and to comprehend the points that others make. The typical behaviours could be as follows :-

- Speaks audibly and clearly
- Uses simple and concise language
- Communicates on paper easily and effectively
- Listens to others with perception
- Reads with speed and comprehension
- Argues assertively but not aggressively
- Chairs a meeting well
- Ensures good group communications, upwards, downwards and sideways
- Shows awareness of non-verbal communication
- Gets others enthusiastic about his ideas

**4. Self-Management Abilities**

The ability to manage time effectively and to organise

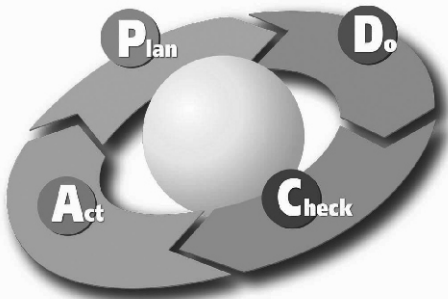
well. Typical Behaviour -

- A self motivator
- Able to work on his own
- Sets and achieves challenging goals
- Works to deadlines
- Makes good use of his or her own time.
- Does not waste the time of others
- Has respect for self and others

#### 5. Personal Qualities

- Enthusiasm
- Integrity
- Strong but not dominating personality
- Personal impact
- Ability to work under pressure
- Energy & vigour
- Self confidence and self assurance
- Reliability, stability, calmness
- Breadth of interest

In conclusion it could be said that a leader is very good in understanding and implementing PDCA at the team level. PDCA is



#### A successful leader demonstrates and does :-

- Communicates clear vision, direction and roles.
- Influences and engages others.
- Challenges thinking and innovation.
- Drives for results.
- Displays self-awareness.
- Commits with passion and values
- Demonstrates mastery of management skills

Let us Remember  
"TO LEAD IS TO SERVE"

- Geeta Khan Jha

This may interest our readers to know that **Ms. Geeta Khan Jha** is the daughter of **Prof. Chandreshwar Khan** - Former Sr. Asst. General Manager (Training) of TATA MOTORS, Jamshedpur, presently Management Consultant & Trainer. Prof. Khan is also on our Editorial Board.

### 15 Quick Steps to Time Management

1. **Create a daily plan.** Plan your day before it unfolds. Do it in the morning or even better, the night before you sleep.
2. **Peg a time limit to each task.** Be clear that you need to finish X task by 10am, Y task by 3pm, and Z item by 5:30pm. This prevents your work from dragging on and eating into time reserved for other activities.
3. **Use a calendar.** Having a calendar is the most fundamental step to managing your daily activities. If you use outlook or lotus notes, calendar come as part of your mailing software.
4. **Use an organizer.** The organizer helps you to be on top of everything in your life. It's your central tool to organize information, to-do lists, projects, and other miscellaneous items.
5. **Know your deadlines.** When do you need to finish your tasks? Mark the deadlines out clearly in your calendar and organizer so you know when you need to finish them.
6. **Learn to say "No".** Don't take on more than you can handle. For the distractions that come in when you're doing other things, give a firm no. Or defer it to a later period.
7. **Time box your activities.** This means restricting your work to X amount of time.
8. **Have a clock visibly placed before you.** Sometimes we are so engrossed in our work that we lose track of time. Having a huge clock in front of you will keep you aware of the time at the moment.
9. **Focus.** Are you multi-tasking so much that you're just not getting anything done? If so, focus on just one key task at one time. Close off all the applications you aren't using. Close off the tabs in your browser that are taking away your attention. Focus solely on what you're doing. You'll be more efficient that way.
10. **Track your time spent.** You key in the amount of time you want it to track (example: "30 minutes", "1 hour") and it'll count down in the background. When the time is up, the timer will beep. Great way to be aware of your time spent.
11. **Don't fuss about unimportant details** You'll never get everything done in **exactly** the way you want. Trying to do so is being ineffective.
12. **Prioritize.** Since you can't do everything, learn to prioritize the important and let go of the rest. Apply the 80/20 principle which is a key principle in prioritization.
13. **Delegate.** If there are things that can be better done by others or things that are not so important, consider delegating. This takes a load off and you can focus on the important tasks.
14. **Eliminate your time wasters.** What takes your time away your work? Facebook? Twitter? Email checking? Stop checking them so often.
15. **Leave buffer time in-between.** Don't pack everything closely together. Leave a 5-10 minute buffer time in between each task. This helps you wrap up the previous task and start off on the next one.

GENIUS

## SATYAJIT RAY

1921-1992

**A Filmmaker Par Excellence of The Millenium**

If there is anyone after Rabindra Nath Tagore who had multifaceted talents and who made India proud in the international arena, it was none else but Satyajit Ray. Ray was a prominent world film maker and the greatest thinker on films.

Long before he became a film maker he met Rabindranath Tagore and asked him shyly for his autograph. He obliged the boy with a piece of advice : ***Learn to recognize the universe in a dew drop.***

Born in a distinguished family of litterateurs, musicians, scientists and physicians he did his schooling from Ballygunge Government School where he was admitted at the age of 9. He completed his Matric in 1936 when he was just 14 years and 10 months old. Thereafter reluctantly he joined Presidency College and completed his graduation with Economics as a major subject.

Meanwhile he became fond of photography. He even won a prize for a photo he sent to a London based magazine on photography. He was very fond of music from his childhood and this proved to be a boon for him when he was directing films and scoring music for them.

He was a complete film maker.

His grandfather Upendra Kishore Roychowdhury was an innovator and a writer of children's story books which are popular even to this day. His father Sukumar Roy was a trained printing technologist from England and was Bengal's most beloved nonsense rhyme writer, illustrator and cartoonist.

Satyajit lost his father when he was two and a half years old, and was raised by his mother Suprabha as a single parent at her brother's house. As a child he was much adored and nicknamed "Manik" or Jewel in Bengali. The extended joint family had uncles, aunts and cousins and it was large in size.

After college he went to Kala Bhawan the art school at Shantiniketan but without completing the five-year course, he returned to Kolkata and joined the English advertising agency D.J. Keymer as a visualizer. Here his artistic genius blossomed and he was acknowledged as an illustrator and artist since he designed covers and worked on illustration of books which were published by Signet Press a leading publishing house of that time.

While at Shantiniketan he came in contact with the legendary Painter and the principal of Kala Bhawan Nanda Lal Bose who was a pupil of Abonindra Nath Tagore, Ram Kinkar Baij one of the pioneers of modern sculpture and Binode Behari Mukhopadhyay one of the pioneers of Indian modern art. Ray later admitted having

learnt a lot from these geniuses. In fact he made a documentary on Binode Behari titled "The Inner Eye" in 1972. He also made a documentary on Rabindranath Tagore titled A Saga of Creative Excellence.



After returning to Calcutta and while working with D.J. Keymer he came in contact with Jean Renoir who came to Calcutta in 1949 to shoot his film *The River*. He was highly influenced by him. Later in 1950 he visited London where he saw Vittorio De Sica's *Ladri di biciclette (Bicycle Thieves)* and this inspired him to become a film maker. He made his directorial debut in 1955 with *Pather Panchali* a film that brought him instant international fame and later he directed 29 feature films, five documentaries and two short films. During the shooting of *Pather Panchali* he exhausted all his finances and that stopped the shooting of the film. Later he was bailed out by the then Chief Minister of West Bengal Dr. B.C. Roy and the film was financed by the West Bengal Government.

He married Bijoya Das in 1948. Bijoya was an actress and a singer who also happened to be his cousin. Their only son Sandip was born in 1953. Satyajit Ray suffered a massive heart attack and died on April 23 1992.

Besides directing films he composed music and wrote screenplays for his own films as well as for other directors. His films are as fresh today as they were when made several years ago. His films are notable for their realistic portrayal of everyday life. Ray's films illumined lives. No one made films on such diverse subjects before him, the way he did.

Though he had a literary lineage and belonged to a cultured and literary family, Satyajit did not try his hand at writing until late when he wrote a novel *Badshahi Angti (The Royal Ring)* which startled everyone. Thereafter Ray authored several short stories and novels in Bengali, though most of them were aimed at children and adolescents but those are enjoyed by adults as well.

Satyajit Ray received numerous awards at international film festivals and several Indian National Film Awards. He has the honour of receiving an honorary Academy Award (Oscar) at the 64 Academy Awards in 1992. The same year he was awarded the highest civilian award Bharat Ratna. The highest award in cinema, the Dadasaheb Phalke Award was bestowed on him in 1984. •

## DID YOU KNOW ?

1. **Hydraulic Marvel** : Water from the soil is pumped upward to the top of a plant or a tree which may be several meters high without any heart or water pump. A medium size oak tree can raise as much as 630 litres of water a day. A tree's natural pump can lift water more than 10 times as high as a water pump used in a multi storied building. Is it not a marvel ? Evaporation from leaves create a partial vacuum which is quickly filled by water being pushed up from earth which creates water pressure in roots that pushes water upward.
2. **Origin of plants** : Biologists believe that all plants originated from the sea. First land plant appeared at least 400 million years ago. They had forked stems but no leaves, flowers or seeds. Some were similar to present day ferns.
3. **Oldest living seed** found in 1954 buried in frozen silt in Canada. It is supposed to be there for 10,000 yeras. When scientists planted it, a plant grew similar to a Lupin plant. A lotus fruit, approximately 1,300 years old, was recovered from a dry pond in North China. It also germinated in to a Lotus plant.
4. **Seeds which do not burn** : Seeds of South Africa's national flower Protia Repens are surrounded by bracts of asbestos like material. When forest fire extinguishes the bracts open and seeds are blown by wind, such seeds geminate, they remain fertile for 20 years.
5. **Which is the largest seed ?** - It is called Big Coconut or Coco-de-Mar (Lodoicea Maldivica) they look like coconuts joined together. It takes 10 years to develop before they are ready to grow in to a new tree. These are found in Seychelles.
6. **Very big Flower** : Refflasia a parasitic plant of South East Asia, bears flowers 3 feet in diameter and weighs more than 5 kg.
7. **A Pineapple is 'Many fruits - in - One' (as many as its eyes)** : whole cluster of flowers fuse into a single fleshy mass which look like a single fruit. Its flesh is formed from many mature flowers which are eyes of the fruit.
8. **Why leaves release Carbon Dioxide at night ?** - Plants also breathe taking in Oxygen and giving off Carbon Dioxide. During the day Carbon Dioxide is used in food manufacturing (Photo Synthesis) which stops at night in the absence of sun light. Carbon Dioxide released by small plants or shrubs are not in dangerous amount hence it is not harmful to keep 'In Door Plants' inside the house. Big trees release more Carbon Dioxide hence sleeping under a big tree at night should be avoided.
9. **What is a Non Stop Leaf ?** - South African Welwitschia plant consists of a single woody stump and just one pair of leaves which goes on growing for about 100 years to reach full size.
10. **Straw Berry** can not be called a fruit because it is merely the swollen base of a bunch of flowers. Its true fruits are the hard nut like pips embedded outside of the flesh and the seeds are in pips. It is a native of America.
11. **Why Imli (Tentul) is called Tamarind ?** - Imli fruits are introduced to European countries by Persian and Arab Spice traders who called this fruit as 'Tamar-i-Hind' which means Date fruit of Hindustan in the Persian language. Europeans could not pronounce this word properly and it became Tamarind.
12. **Largest and Oldest living thing** is the magnificent Giant Sequolas tree of California (U.S.A.). Some are over 60 meters tall and thousand years old.
13. **Why Nettle plant stings ?** - Nettles have fine hollow hairs like hypodermic needles which contain a kind of light venom. The tip of the hairs break off when touched by any man or animal. The hair tip enters the flesh with a poisonous fluid and causes irritation, itching and wound.
14. **Tiatan Aurum Flowers** bloom after 18 years of planting. This flower grows up to two meters height. It is a rare plant and the last known bloom was in a botanical garden of Germany on 14.05.2011. •

- Dr. Surendra Prasad

Life Member, Horticulture Society, Jamshedpur



GREAT MINDS

# PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

(1889-1964)



‘ Peace is a relationship of nations. It is a condition of mind brought about by a serenity of soul. Peace is not merely the absence of war. It is also a state of mind. Lasting peace can come only to peaceful people.

●  
Failure comes only when we forget our ideals and objectives and principles.

●  
Time is not measured by the passing of years but by what one does, what one feels, and what one achieves.

●  
Let us be a little humble; let us think that the truth may not perhaps be entirely with us.

●  
Democracy and socialism are means to an end, not the end itself.

●  
The person who talks most of his own virtue is often the least virtuous.

●  
We live in a wonderful world that is full of beauty, charm and adventure. There is no end to the adventures that we can have if only we seek them with our eyes open.

●  
Without peace all other dreams vanish and are reduced to ashes.

●  
Ignorance is always afraid of change. Evil unchecked grows, evil tolerated, poisons the whole system.

’

HISTORY

# OLD ETHNIC NAMES FOR CITIES AND FREE AND INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES

Several countries and cities in the world have changed their names over the years to cast off/shed the colonial identity or a treacherous past that was attached with their names for centuries, or to simply correct/rectify the spelling. The new names (in some case old names have been brought back) have ethnic origin as well as an ancient flavor.

In case of Odhisa it is simply a correction of spelling. The original name was Odhisa/Udhisa but the English people had difficulty in pronouncing it and so they changed it to Orissa.

Likewise the Chinese capital did not change its name but Chinese words were spelled in English differently. In Chinese, the name stayed exactly the same and most Chinese people are not even aware that some Westerners think that there has been a name change. The old spelling remains Peking.

Similarly for Burma, as it was spelt in the 19th Century, is actually a local corruption of the word Myanmar. They are both being used within Burma for a long time.

**Ceilao** was the name given to Sri Lanka by the Portuguese when they arrived in 1505, which was transliterated into English as **Ceylon**. As a British crown colony, the island was known as Ceylon which achieved its freedom in 1948 and reverted back to Sri Lanka in 1972.

In case of Pondicherry, it was called Puducherry earlier, which means a "new village". The French made it Pondicherry. Now it has gone back to Puducherry.

Mesopotamia meant the land between the rivers. After the great war when the place was divided lower Mesopotamia was called the land of Iraq which means lowlands.

Interestingly Persia is used in historical and cultural contexts whereas Iran is used mostly in political contexts. It is interchangeably used in Iran.

Subsequent to the communist takeover of South Vietnam in 1975, Saigon was christened at Ho Chi Minh after the late North Vietnamese leader.

New Names	Old Names
Beijing	Peking
Zaire	Congo
Yangon	Rangoon
Taiwan	Formosa
Sri Lanka	Ceylon
Myanmar	Burma
Chennai	Madras
Iran	Persia
Iraq	Mesopotamia

Kolkata	Calcutta
Bengaluru	Bangalore
Pudducherry	Pondicherry
Thiruananthapuram	Trivandrum
Mumbai	Bombay
Odhisa	Orissa
Thailand	Siam
Vadodra	Baroda
Ho-chi-Minh City	Saigon

We trust, our readers have found the story interesting and shall look forward to hearing from them about their view and more inputs on this subject which we can accommodate in our forthcoming issues. •

### THE BEST THINGS IN LIFE ARE FREE

Here are some of them that you could indulge in -

- Watch the sunrise
- Enjoy the serenity of a sea beach
- Sing a song
- Listen to music
- Take a nap
- Take a walk
- Write a letter to an old friend
- Hum a tune
- Give a hug to someone you love
- Play with a child
- Be kind to the poor
- Light a candle
- Smile often
- Watch the sunset
- Walk barefoot
- Give a generous compliment
- Go to bed on time
- Take a deep breath
- Avoid negative people
- Talk to a friend
- Walk in the rain
- Lie in the sun
- Light a candle
- Read a book
- Plant a tree
- Watch a child smile
- Ask for help
- Practice patience
- Tell a joke
- Wear new clothes
- Get up early
- Help an elderly person to cross the road
- Read a book to the blind
- Say a prayer
- Do meditation
- THINK** of your dreams

WONDERS OF THE WORLD

# SYDNEY OPERA HOUSE AUSTRALIA

## A Masterpiece of Modern Architecture

In 1959 a competition was organized to design an Opera House for Sydney. It attracted 222 entries from across 32 countries. The design that won the competition was created by a young unknown Danish architect named Joern Utzon. He had never seen the site where the opera house was planned to be erected but was inspired by the idea of the sails of yachts on Sydney's stunning harbour and his design was influenced partly by the Maya and Aztec temples of Mexico.



Sidney Opera House

Utzon's design was very unusual and exciting, and it was technically a difficult one too.

However, originally it was decided to open the Opera House in 1963 but due to many hindrances including the resignation of Joern Utzon from the project mid-way, modification of the design etc the project took 10 more additional years to complete. It



Before the opera house came into being Sydney Harbour Bridge was the best known landmark of the city.

was formally inaugurated by Queen Elizabeth II in October 1973. The cost estimated in the beginning of the project was \$7 million but when it was completed in 1973 the cost rose to \$ 100 million and interestingly most of the extra money was raised through lotteries.

The splendid structure looks from the waters in the harbour like a giant white swan about to take to the air for its flight.

The magnificent Opera House is located beside the harbour and its complex covers an area of 4.1/2 acres of land. The sails are covered with more than a million Swedish antifungal ceramic tiles which glint in the sun, glow at night and do not require any cleaning. The roof shells were designed by Utzon in collaboration with internationally renowned engineers Ove Arup & Partners.



An aerial view of Sydney Opera House

Inside, 67000 square feet of tinted glass have been used which is the special feature of the building and was constructed according to the modified design by Utzon's successor, architect Peter Hall. The Opera House boasts of the biggest theatre curtains in the world. The concert hall organ is the world's biggest mechanical organ and has 10000 pipes. There are five different halls, a movie theatre and two restaurants. The opera hall has a seating capacity of 1550 people whereas the concert hall has 2700 seating capacity.

Sydney Opera House has already earned a reputation as a world-class performing arts centre and become a national icon for both Sydney as well as Australia. •

## HAY-ON-WYE

An Update

In the July-October 2012 issue of *Scholastik World*, we had carried a feature titled *Hay-on-Wye* “In The News” section informing our readers that Hay-on-Wye located in a scenic environ of the Welsh countryside with a population of around 1500 has 35 Book Stalls and it is known as Book Town.

We have great pleasure in informing our readers that the annual literary festival that concluded in June this year in Hay, was sponsored by Tata Limited an Indian conglomerate of companies. It is well-known that Tata Company sponsors numerous philanthropic and social events besides sports activity in India but sponsoring an event such as a Book Fair at a distant land is quite unique, commendable and it calls for a huge applause.

Incidentally, Jamshedpur Book Fair is being held annually under the aegis of Tata Steel, Jamshedpur from the very beginning.

According to news that travelled home the Tata Tent was the centre of activity and was thronged with book lovers, authors, actors, academicians and celebrities.

We hope Tata Limited will continue to promote Books in India as well as abroad in the future too. Such promotions are welcome steps by a corporate house like Tata Ltd. specially at a time when the interest in reading books among the youth world-wide, is dying down.



The Tatas have always made path breaking decisions and perhaps this may lead other corporate houses in India to follow suit. Such events offer great opportunity to build brands and corporate image amongst the educated community, and make them household names world-wide. •

## THE MAGIC TREE

That Grows 40 Varieties of Fruits In A Single Tree

**F**alenah parichayate. We identify a tree with its fruit. But do you know that there is a tree which gives 40 varieties of fruits? So the tree can not be identified with any single fruit. It produces peaches, apricots, kaju, pista, nectarines, plums, cherries and almonds and many other fruits.



**Sam Van Aken** an American bought a failing orchard from New York State Agricultural Experiment station in 2008 with different fruit trees which included some antique varieties 150 to 200 years old. After carefully studying the orchard he then began the painstaking process of grafting several varieties into one tree i.e., inserting the tissues from one plant into the tissues of another. And six years later, the result bore 40 different types of fruits. This knowledge of grafting grew in him during his childhood days growing up on a farm in Pennsylvania.

Now, six years later, the Tree of 40 Fruits has been planted and grown at community centers, museums and private art collections in California, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts and Arkansas.

Professor Aken has developed sixteen such trees. His aim is to protect the outdated generation of trees. At present the fruits of this “magic tree” are not sold for human consumption. They are conserved for the future. •

**INVENTION**

## **SPECTACLES or EYEGLASSES**

**A Technological Marvel Developed Over A Period of Time**

**F**rom a child to an elderly person - everyone is familiar with spectacles or eyeglasses or simply as we call them glasses. Eyeglasses are worn before our eyes primarily for vision correction when vision weakens due to some deficiency or age, and for protection of our eyes from sun rays, dust or pollution. An amazing number of people today wear glasses or spectacles.



**A photo of eyeglasses developed during the early nineteenth century.**

The invention of spectacles has left a spectacular and fascinating story behind its gradual evolution that took several centuries to become what it is today with the involvement of several people. It all started with the invention of glass from sands.

Around 8<sup>th</sup> Century reading stones were placed on top of the text to magnify the letters.

The history of the development of spectacles is shrouded in conundrums and hoaxes.

However, the earliest record reveals that small written texts looked enlarged when seen through a glass filled with water. This was documented by a tutor of the emperor Nero in the first century. Nero who reigned in Rome is said to have watched gladiatorial games using an emerald as corrective lens.

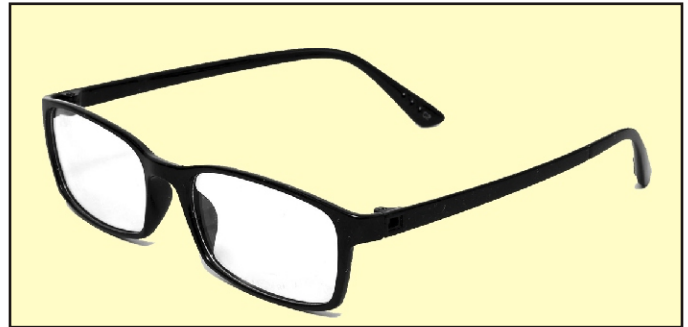
Eyeglasses were finally invented in Italy in the 13<sup>th</sup> century after the use of convex lens for magnification was discovered. An Englishman discovered and wrote around 1220 about using optics to read small letters from a distance. Roger Bacon another Englishman also wrote in 1262 about the magnifying properties of lens.

But the first spectacles or eyeglasses were said to have been used in Italy in 1286.

It is interesting to know that Berthold Laufer, an anthropologist even suggested in 1907 that there is a high probability as per historic evidences that eyeglasses originated in India/Asia earlier than Europe. There are however, some disputes in this claim. There are claims that Marco Polo encountered eyeglasses in China in the 13<sup>th</sup> Century. However, there is no documented evidence of this claim. The earliest evidence of glasses in use in China in the 15<sup>th</sup> century and the Chinese mention that those were imported.

These earlier versions of spectacles were with convex lenses. In 1604 Johannes Kepler explained in his published work that convex and concave lenses could correct presbyopia (far/long sightedness) and myopia (short sightedness) that develop due to ageing.

It was Benjamin Franklin the American scientist who invented bi-focal fifty years earlier than had been originally thought, though the idea was born some decades ago.



**A picture of the present day pair of spectacles.**

Over a period time, the construction of spectacle frames also evolved as its paraphernalia. Early eyepieces were designed to be either held in place by hand or by exerting pressure on the nose. It was even suggested that eyepieces could be held in place by a ribbon passed over the wearer's head, this in turn was secured by the weight of a hat.

The modern style of glasses, held by temples passing over the ears, was developed some time before 1727, possibly by the British optician Edward Scarlett.

Though there is an increase in the popularity of contact lenses and laser corrective eye surgery, eyeglasses still remain very common. •

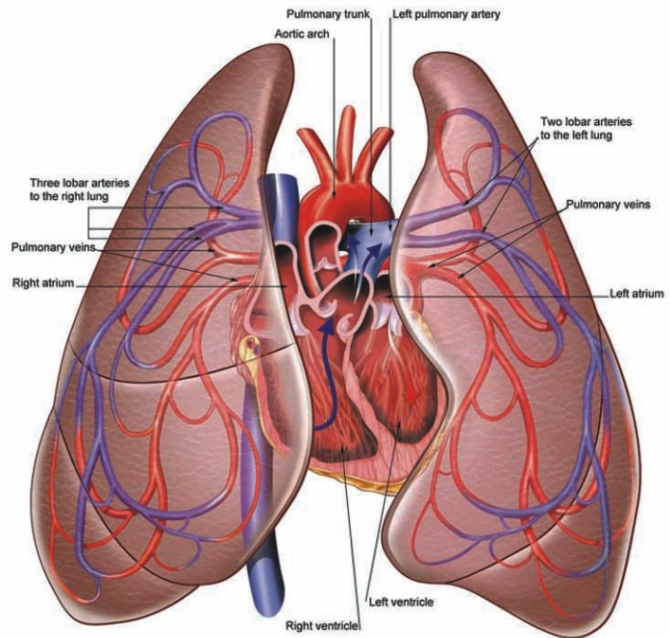
HEALTH

# HOW TO MAINTAIN VITAL ORGANS OF THE BODY AND KEEP GOOD HEALTH

Chapter - 4

In our last issue we have discussed how blood runs through the body's 95000 KM of blood vessels non-stop with the help of the heart pumping it through veins and arteries. Arteries move blood away from the heart and the veins carry blood back to the heart. The quantity of blood makes up about 7 per cent of an average adult's body weight. An adult has a volume of blood between 3.5 liter to 5 liter in the body. The heart squeezes and relaxes about 100000 times each day and pumps about 13,630 liters of blood in 24 hours in an adult male to nourish the body by carrying proteins, glucose, salts and vitamins and these essential ingredients are generated by the food that we take. The right type and quantity of food help us to generate the right amount of nutrients for our body's growth and maintenance.

To make our body function smoothly there are several organs at work which battle to keep the body healthy. Now what are these organs? What are their functions? And how can we keep them well-maintained so that they can serve us well and efficiently as long as we live.



Meanwhile, in the present issue we shall discuss the skin which is the largest organ in the human body.

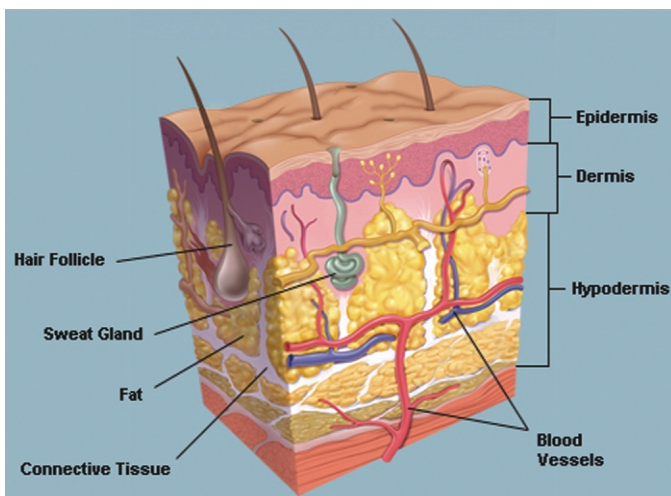
It weighs upto 5 kgs in an adult's body. It protects muscles, bones and ligaments and other vital organs inside the body. Its main job is to maintain the body's temperature. In the hot weather it makes us sweat to cool the body. When we get goose bumps or raised hair it traps the heat in the body and maintains the temperature the body requires.

There are about 19 million skin cells in one square inch of the skin. It regularly sheds its cells which is called exfoliation to maintain its effectiveness. Along with the sweat glands the skin also contains oil glands which releases oil to keep our skin from drying and hair from becoming brittle.

Now how do we look after our skin and maintain it? We shall discuss it in our next issue in detail. And till then enjoy good health by looking after your body.

**- A Doctor**

*....to be continued*



Some of the vital organs are Skin, heart, lungs, liver, spleen, kidneys, pancreas and brain. The heart pumps blood to all these organs with its required nutrients. The blood works as a courier. We shall discuss these organs one by one in the future issues.

**Acknowledgement :**

The Body - Alan E. Nourse and other Editors  
Time-Life Books, New York

विचारात्मक आलेख

## कर्म

आम बोलचाल की भाषा में कर्म को काम अर्थात् क्रिया से सम्बन्ध माना जाता है। परन्तु कर्म मनुष्य के जीवन का मूल सिद्धान्त है। कर्मयोगी होना प्रत्येक मानव समाज का धर्म है। वेद के अनुसार कर्म ही मानव का भूत, भविष्य एवं वर्तमान निर्धारित करता है। कर्म साधना स्वरूप है। वेद की भाषा में कर्म का विभाजन सदकर्म एवं कुकर्म के रूप में किया गया है। सदकर्म को समझना मुश्किल कार्य है। कुकर्म को समझना आसान इसलिए है कि मानव के द्वारा किया गया वह कार्य जिसका प्रतिफल समाज के हित के विपरीत या अहित करता हो उसे कुकर्म कहते हैं। सदकर्म अर्थात् वे सभी कार्य जिसका प्रतिफल सकारात्मक एवं जन समाज की कल्याण के लिए किया जाय। साथ वैसे कार्य जो देखने में तो कुकर्म एवं दुष्कर्म लगता हो लेकिन उसका प्रतिफल यदि सकारात्मक है तो उसे सदकर्म मानते हैं। हमारे वेदों में इसके बहुत सारे उदाहरण हैं जिससे प्रमाणित होता है कि अनेकों कार्य महापुरुषों द्वारा एवं देवी देवताओं अर्थात् अपने को समाज या जनमानस में सर्वोपरि कहलाने वाले द्वारा कर्म किया गया जिसका प्रतिफल जनमानस एवं जन कल्याण के लिए किया गया। उसे सदकर्म की संज्ञा दी गई।

उदाहरणार्थ किसी की हत्या करना दुष्कर्म है या कुकर्म है। परन्तु किसी की हत्या करने से यदि जनमानस एवं जन कल्याण की भावना का आभास होता है तो वह कुकर्म नहीं सदकर्म मान लिया जाता है। इसका उदाहरण इस तरह भी देख सकते हैं। जब एक सिपाही बॉर्डर पर लड़ता है तो दुश्मन की हत्या करता है। यह कुकर्म है। लेकिन सरकार उसे हत्या नहीं मानती। उस सिपाही को हत्या करने के बदले सजा नहीं देकर ईनाम देती है। क्योंकि उस सिपाही ने अपने देश के हित के लिए किसी को मारा है। जबकि वेद के अनुसार कोई भी जीव हत्या, नरसंहार कुकर्म है। परन्तु ऐसी हत्याएँ जिससे जनमानस को फायदा हो वह कुकर्म नहीं सदकर्म है। इसलिए सीमा पर लड़ने वाले सिपाही द्वारा किया गया जघन्य हत्या रूपी अपराध को सदकर्म मानकर उसे ईनाम दिया जाता है। दूसरी तरफ सैनिक सीमा पर लड़ते हुए यदि मारे जाते हैं तो हम उसे शहीद मानते हैं। जबकि उसकी हत्या की जाती है। परन्तु आम आदमी की हत्या एक अपराध माना जाता है। उसे हत्या या गुनाह कहा जाता है। जबकि सीमा पर मरनेवाले फौजी का हम सम्मान करते हैं। उन्हें मरणोपरान्त पुरस्कृत करते हैं। परन्तु आम जीवन में ऐसा नहीं होता। इस तरह बहुत सारे उदाहरण हैं जिससे साफ पता चलता है कि ऐसे कार्य जो देखने एवं समझने में कुकर्म है परन्तु उसे कुकर्म नहीं मानते।

दूसरा उदाहरण सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है। एक गलत चरित्र का आदमी किसी व्यक्ति की हत्या करता है। दण्डाधिकारी उसे मौत अर्थात् फाँसी की सजा सुनाते हैं। परन्तु दण्डाधिकारी ये नहीं सोचते कि उसे फाँसी देगा कौन। फाँसी देना भी हत्या करना है। एक गुनाह की सजा के लिए दूसरे निर्दोष से एक और गुनाह कराया जाता है। कर्म प्रधान व्यक्ति हमेशा सबों से उपर रहता है। कर्म एक ऐसी साधना है जो साधारण व्यक्ति के वश की वस्तु नहीं है। कर्म प्रधान होना अर्थात् अपने को देवतुल्य अर्थात् भगवान स्वरूप बनाना।

कर्म जीवित प्राणी (मानव, जीव-जन्तु, जानवर) के जीवित रहने का सूचक है। कर्म अपने में एक विस्तृत आयाम समेटे हुए है। कर्म की

परिभाषा देना या शब्दों द्वारा बांधना कठिन कार्य के समान एवं समतुल्य है। साधारणतः कर्म को लोग काम, क्रिया या संकेत से जानते, समझते हैं। परन्तु कर्म सत्य, असत्य को परिभाषित करने का एक माध्यम है। कर्म ही एक ऐसी क्रिया है। जिसके द्वारा हम सत्य-असत्य, सार्थक-निरर्थक, सजीव-निर्जीव, आत्मा-परमात्मा एवं जीवन लीला की गाथा को समझ सकते हैं या परिभाषित कर सकते हैं। कर्म के बगैर किसी भी निष्कर्ष का हम निष्पादन नहीं कर सकते। 'कर्म प्रधान विश्व रचि राखा' इसका भी अर्थ मूलतः यही है कि सबसे बड़ा कर्म ही है जिसपर हम सभी तथ्यों का विश्लेषण एवं व्याख्या कर पाते हैं। कर्म को हम दो वर्ग में विभाजित करते हैं। एक सदकर्म एवं दूसरा कुकर्म। परन्तु ये दोनों शब्दों का सार्थक अर्थ कब बदल जाय इसकी भी सार्थकता परिस्थिति, समय एवं कर्म किसके लिए किया गया है इसपर निर्भर करता है। मानव जीवन के किसी भी तथ्यों की विवेचना करनी होगी तो कर्म का सानिध्य एवं कर्म की प्रतिफल समाहित किये बिना हम नहीं दे सकते।

कर्म के बारे में संसार के अनेक धर्मगुरुओं, साहित्यकारों एवं पंडितों ने अपने आलेखों द्वारा विस्तार से परिभाषित किया है। लेकिन कर्म क्या है इसकी सम्पूर्ण परिभाषा कहीं भी उपलब्ध नहीं है। प्रत्येक विद्वान, पंडित, साहित्यकार एवं बुद्धिजीवियों ने कर्म पर प्रकाश अपनी अपनी नीतियों एवं सोच के आधार पर रखा है। इसलिए जब अनेकों पुस्तकों का अध्ययन करने पर हम पाते हैं कि कर्म ज्ञान अधूरा है। क्योंकि हर युग में कर्म समयानुसार अपना रूप बदलते दिखाई दिया है। इसलिए हमारे पास उपलब्ध सभी ग्रन्थों एवं कर्म पर लिखी पुस्तकों में भिन्नता वर्तमान है। क्योंकि आमतौर पर ऐसा देखा भी जा रहा है कि आज के 100 साल पूर्व जो कर्म मानव समाज से परे था आज वह कर्म मानव जाति का विशेष अंग के सम्मान है। इसलिए समयानुसार कर्म अपना रूप बदल रहा है इसलिए मानव समाज में उपलब्ध कर्म पर सामग्री को भी बदलने की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन एक ऐसी चीज है कि कर्म की क्रिया चाहे जितनी भी बदल जाय, कर्म की सार्थकता एवं मुख्य मूल उद्देश्य अचल एवं स्थिर है। उसपर किसी का प्रभाव नहीं पड़ सकता। इसलिए कर्म प्रधान विश्व रचि राखा शब्द आज भी सार्थक है।

कर्म की परिभाषा तलाशते हमें कुछ ऐसे शब्दों का ज्ञान हुआ जिसे हम आमलोग एक समझते हैं लेकिन उन शब्दों का मतलब बड़ा भिन्न होता है। जैसे ज्ञान और ज्ञानी। जानकार और जानकारी। ज्ञान हासिल करना आसान है परन्तु ज्ञानी होना उतना ही मुश्किल कार्य है। उसी तरह जानकारी हम दस जगहों से जाकर पा सकते हैं। लेकिन किसी के बारे में पूरी जानकारी रखना एक विशेष बात हो जाती है। उसी तरह कर्म का मतलब क्रिया से है लेकिन कर्म कब कुकर्म कहलायेगा। कब सदकर्म कहलायेगा। इसकी गूढ़ता समझना मुश्किल कार्य है। इसलिए सत्य की परिभाषा में कहा गया है कि हरेक कर्म सत्य है। कर्म ही सत्य है। कर्मकाण्ड को पुराणों में भी सर्वश्रेष्ठ माना गया है। कर्म को धर्म भी माना गया है। क्योंकि कर्म ही मनुष्य की जीवित या मृत होने को सत्यापित करता है। •

— के० एम० प्रसाद



ACCREDITED BY THE NORTHWEST  
ACCREDITATION COMMISSION

**ADMISSION START**

**9<sup>th</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup> - 11<sup>th</sup> & 12<sup>th</sup>**

**ENGLISH MEDIUM / CBSE COURSE**

For more details, contact :

**Ambedkar Institute of Management & Technology**

234, Janata Parikh College Road, Near Tarapore Colony, New Baradwari, Jamshedpur-831001,  
Ph. : 0657-3290472, E-mail : ambedkartrust664@gmail.com, Web. : www.aimtedu.com



**Bhartiya Shiksha Parishad**

Department of Open & Distance Education

Bharat Bhawan, Chinhat, Faizabad Road, Lucknow-227105



**प्रयाग महिला विद्यापीठ**

विवेकानन्द मार्ग, इलाहाबाद (यू.पी.)

- ♦ Master of Education (M.Ed.)
- ♦ Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.)
- ♦ B.Ed. Integrated (One year course)
- ♦ Bachelor of Physical Education (B.P.Ed.)
- ♦ Diploma in Physical Education (D.P.Ed.)
- ♦ Basic Teacher's Course (BTC)
- ♦ Nursery Teacher's Training (NTT)
- ♦ Diploma in Drawing Teacher (DDT)
- ♦ Diploma in Music Education (DME)
- ♦ PGD in Social Work
- ♦ PGD in Human Rights
- ♦ PGD in Rural Development
- ♦ Ayurvedacharya (B.A.M.S.)
- ♦ Ayurved Ratan (G.A.M.S.)
- ♦ Secondary/Matriculation (High School)
- ♦ Senior Secondary (10+1 & 10+2)
- ♦ B.A., B.Com.

✎ विद्याविनोदिनी ( मैट्रिक )

✎ विदुषी ( इण्टरमीडिएट )

कला एवं वाणिज्य

✎ सरस्वती ( स्नातक )

हिन्दी

**सिर्फ महिलाओं  
के लिए**

Contact :

**Ambedkar Institute of Management & Technology**

234, Janata Parikh College Road, Near Tarapore Flats, New Baradwari, Jamshedpur-831001  
Ph. : 0657-3290472, Fax : 0657-2442506, E-mail : ambedkartrust664@gmail.com, Web. : www.aimtedu.com



**LAW**  
**CITIZENSHIP**  
**An Easy Guide To Citizenship in India**

A citizen can be defined as:

A citizen is the legal person free to act according to the law of the land and is having the right to claim the laws of protection.

A native is registered or naturalized in a state or nation.

But citizenship is simply the protection of rights and advantages of a citizen conferred by the constitution of the nation.

The state population is divided into two classes :

i) citizen ii) aliens

A citizen of a state is a person who enjoys full civil and political rights but the aliens do not enjoy any such rights.

The fundamental rights available to the citizens are:

- 1) The rights not to be discriminated against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth (Article- 15)
- 2) The rights to equality of opportunity in the matter of public employment (Article 16)
- 3) The right to freedom of speech and expression, freedom of assembly, freedom of association, freedom of movement, freedom of residence and freedom of profession (Article 19).
- 4) Cultural and educational rights (Article 29 and 30)
- 5) There are certain offices under the constitution which can be occupied by citizens only e.g., office of the president (Article 58 (1) (a); Vice President (Article 67 (3) (a); Judge of the Supreme Court (Article 124(3) or of a High Court (Article 217(2)). Attorney General (Article 76(1); Governor of a State (Article 157) Advocate General of a State (Article 165)
- 6) The right to vote in election to the House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies of States is available to the citizens only and they only can become members of the Union and State Legislature.

“However, some of the rights are available to aliens also which are guaranteed by Article 14 and 21”

**Citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution (26<sup>th</sup> January 1950) :**

The following persons under Article 5 and 8 of the constitutions of India shall become citizens of India at the commencement of our constitution.

The constitution simply described the class of persons who would be deemed to be the citizens of India at the commencement of the constitutions i.e., 26 January 1950 and leaves the entire law of the citizenship to be regulated by law made by the Parliament and accordingly the Parliament in exercise of its Power enacted the Indian Citizenship Act 1955. This act provides for the acquisition and termination of citizenship subsequent to the

commencement of the constitution.

- 1) Citizenship by Domicile (Article 5)
- 2) According to Article 5 a person is entitled to citizenship by domicile if he fulfills the following two conditions. Firstly, he must at the commencement of the constitutions have his domicile in the territory of India. Secondly, such person must fulfill any one of the three conditions (a) He was born in India (b) either of his parents was born in India (c) He must have been ordinarily resident in the territory of India for not less than five years immediately before the commencement of the constitution.
- 2) Citizenship of emigrants from Pakistan (Article 6) Persons who have migrated from Pakistan to India have been classified into two categories for the purpose of citizenship i.e., (i) those who have come to India before July 19, 1948 and (ii) those who have come on or after 19 July 1948.

A person who migrated to India from Pakistan shall be deemed to be a citizen of India at the commencement of the constitution i.e. on 26th Jan 1950 if he or either of his parents or any of his grand parents were born in India as defined in the Govt. of India Act 1935 and in addition to above condition, which applies in both cases fulfills one of the following two conditions:

1. In case of migration on or after July 19, 1948, he has been ordinarily residing in India since the date of migration.
2. In case of migration on or after July 19, 1948 he has been registered as citizens of India by an officer appointed by the Govt. of India for the purpose.
3. Citizenship of migrants of Pakistan (Article 7) : under Article 7, a citizen by domicile (Article 5) or by migration (Article-6) ceases to be a citizen if he has migrated to Pakistan after March, 1947. An exception is however, made in favour of a person who has returned to India on the basis of permit for resettlement in India. Such a person is entitled to become a citizen of India if he fulfills other conditions necessary for immigrants from Pakistan after July 19, 1948, under Article 6. He can register himself as citizen of India in the same manner as a person migrating from Pakistan after July 19, 1948.
4. Citizenship of Indians abroad (Article 8) : Article 8 provides that any person or either of whose parents or any of those grand parents was born in India as defined in the Govt. of India Act 1939 and who is ordinarily residing in any country outside India, shall be deemed to be citizen of India as if he has been registered as

citizen of India by the Diplomatic or consular representatives of India in the country where he is for the time being residing. On application made by him to such diplomatic or consular representative whether before or after 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950, in the form and manner prescribed by the Govt. of Dominion of India or Govt. of India. Article 8 confers. Citizenship on Indian nationals residing abroad on their complying with its provisions :

**Citizenship under the Citizenship Act 1955 :**

Parliament in exercise of the power given to it under Art 11 of the constitution has passed the Citizenship Act 1955. The Act provides for the acquisition of Indian citizenship after commencement of the constitution in five ways

**1. Citizenship by birth (Section 3)**

The new sec 3 for the existing sec. 3 provides that except as provided in sub-sec.(2) every person born in India (a) on or after 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950 but before 1<sup>st</sup> July 1989 (b) on or after 1<sup>st</sup> July 1987 but before the commencement of the Citizenship Amendment Act 2003 and either of whose parents is a citizen of India at the time of his birth (c) on or after the commencement of the Citizenship Amendment Act 2003 whose (i) both of his parents are a citizens of India or (ii) one of whose parents is a citizen of India and other is not an illegal migrants at the time of his birth shall be a citizen of India by birth.

**2. Citizenship by descent (Section 4)**

A person born outside India shall be citizens of India by descent (a) on or after 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950 but before 10<sup>th</sup> of December 1992 if his father is a citizen of India at the time of his birth or (b) on or after 10<sup>th</sup> day of December 1992 if either of his parents is a citizen of India at the time of his birth provided that (a) his birth is registered at the Indian consulate within one year of its occurrence or commencement of this act, whichever is later or with the permission of the Central Govt. after the expiry of the said period or (b) either of his parents is at the time of his birth, in service under Govt. of India.

**3. Citizenship by registration (Section 5)**

The prescribed authority may on application register a citizen of India any person not being an illegal migrant who is not already such citizen by virtue of the constitution or of any other provisions of this act if he belongs to any of the following categories:

- (a) A person of Indian origin who is ordinarily resident of India for seven years before making an application for registration.

- (b) Person of Indian origin who is ordinarily resident in any country or place outside undivided India.
- (c) Person who is married to a citizen of India and is ordinarily resident of India for 7 years before making an application for registration.
- (d) Minor children of persons who are citizens of India.
- (e) A person of full age capacity whose parents are registered as citizens of India under clause (a) of this sub. Sec. or sub sec (1) of section 6.
- (f) A person of full age and capacity who or either of his parents, was earlier citizen of Independent India and has been residing in India for one year immediately before making an application for registration.
- (g) A person of full age and capacity who has been registered as an overseas citizens of India for five years and who has been residing in India for two years before making an application for registration.

**4. Citizenship by naturalization :**

Where an application in the prescribed manner is made by any person of full age and capacity, “not being an illegal migrant” the central govt. may, if satisfied that the applicant is qualified for naturalization, grant him a certificate of naturalization. The qualification for naturalization are the following :

- (a) He must not be a citizen of a country where Indian citizens are prevented from becoming citizens by naturalization.
- (b) He has renounced the citizenship of the other country.
- (c) He has either resided in India or has been in Govt. service for 12 months before the date of making the application for naturalization, or during 7 years prior to these 12 months, he has resided or has been in the govt. service for not less than 4 years.
- (d) He must take an oath of allegiance.
- (e) He is of a good character.
- (f) He has an adequate knowledge of a language recognized by the constitution.
- (g) That after naturalization being granted to him, he intends to reside in India or so serve under the govt. of India. However, if in the opinion of the central govt. the applicant has rendered distinguished service to the cause of science philosophy, art, literature, world peace or human progress.

**5. Citizenship by incorporation of territory (Sec. 7)**

If any new territory becomes a part of India, the govt. of India shall specify the persons of the territory to be the citizens of India.

Overseas citizenship shall be discussed in the next issue. •

**- Dilip Kr. Mahato**  
Advocate,  
Civil Court, Jamshedpur

CLASSIC

## THE NECKLACE

A Short Story by Guy de Maupassant



**Henri Rene Albert Guy de Maupassant** popularly known as **Guy de Maupassant** born on **5 August 1850**, was a popular French writer and was considered one of the fathers of the modern short stories.

He died on **July 1893** at the age of **43** and within this short span of life he wrote some **300** short stories, six novels, three travel books and one volume of verse.

Here in this issue we are honoured to print one of his famous short stories "*The Necklace*".

She was one of those pretty and charming girls born, as though fate had blundered over her, into a family of artisans. She had no marriage portion, no expectations, no means of getting known, understood, loved, and wedded by a man of wealth and distinction; and she let herself be married off to a little clerk in the Ministry of Education. Her tastes were simple because she had never been able to afford any other, but she was as unhappy as though she had married beneath her; for women have no caste or class, their beauty, grace, and charm serving them for birth or family, their natural delicacy, their instinctive elegance, their nimbleness of wit, are their only mark of rank, and put the slum girl on a level with the highest lady in the land.

She suffered endlessly, feeling herself born for every delicacy and luxury. She suffered from the poorness of her house, from its mean walls, worn chairs, and ugly curtains. All these things, of which other women of her class would not even have been aware, tormented and insulted her. The

sight of the little Breton girl who came to do the work in her little house aroused heart-broken regrets and hopeless dreams in her mind. She imagined silent antechambers, heavy with Oriental tapestries, lit by torches in lofty bronze sockets, with two tall footmen in knee-breeches sleeping in large arm-chairs, overcome by the heavy warmth of the stove. She imagined vast saloons hung with antique silks, exquisite pieces of furniture supporting priceless ornaments, and small, charming, perfumed rooms, created just for little parties of intimate friends, men who were famous and sought after, whose homage roused every other woman's envious longings.

When she sat down for dinner at the round table covered with a three-days-old cloth, opposite her husband, who took the cover off the soup-tureen, exclaiming delightedly: "Aha! Scotch broth! What could be better?" she imagined delicate meals, gleaming silver, tapestries peopling the walls with folk of a past age and strange birds in faery forests; she imagined delicate food served in marvellous dishes, murmured gallantries, listened to with an inscrutable smile as one trifled with the rosy flesh of trout or wings of asparagus chicken.

She had no clothes, no jewels, nothing. And these were the only things she loved; she felt that she was made for them. She had longed so eagerly to charm, to be desired, to be wildly attractive and sought after.

She had a rich friend, an old school friend whom she refused to visit, because she suffered so keenly when she returned home. She would weep whole days, with grief, regret, despair, and misery.

One evening her husband came home with an exultant air, holding a large envelope in his hand.

"Here's something for you," he said.

Swiftly she tore the paper and drew out a printed card on which were these words:

"The Minister of Education and Madame Ramponneau request the pleasure of the company of Monsieur and Madame Loisel at the Ministry on the evening of Monday, January the 18th."

Instead of being delighted, as her husband hoped, she flung the invitation petulantly across the table, murmuring:

"What do you want me to do with this?"

"Why, darling, I thought you'd be pleased. You never go out, and this is a great occasion. I had tremendous trouble to get it. Every one wants one; it's very select, and very few go to the clerks. You'll see all the really big people there."

She looked at him out of furious eyes, and said impatiently: "And what do you suppose I am to wear at such an affair?"

He had not thought about it; he stammered:

"Why, the dress you go to the theatre in. It looks very nice, to me . . ."

He stopped, stupefied and utterly at a loss when he saw that his wife was beginning to cry. Two large tears ran slowly down from the corners of her eyes towards the corners of her mouth.

"What's the matter with you? What's the matter with you?" he faltered.

But with a violent effort she overcame her grief and replied in a calm voice, wiping her wet cheeks:

"Nothing. Only I haven't a dress and so I can't go to this party. Give your invitation to some friend of yours whose wife will be turned out better than I shall."

He was heart-broken.

"Look here, Mathilde," he persisted. "What would be the cost of a suitable dress, which you could use on other occasions as well, something very simple?"

She thought for several seconds, reckoning up prices and also wondering for how large a sum she could ask without bringing upon herself an immediate refusal and an exclamation of horror from the careful-minded clerk.

At last she replied with some hesitation:

"I don't know exactly, but I think I could do it on four hundred francs."

He grew slightly pale, for this was exactly the amount he had been saving for a gun, intending to get a little shooting next summer on the plain of Nanterre with some friends who went lark-shooting there on Sundays.

Nevertheless he said: "Very well. I'll give you four hundred francs. But try and get a really nice dress with the money."

The day of the party drew near, and Madame Loisel seemed sad, uneasy and anxious. Her dress was ready, however. One evening her husband said to her:

"What's the matter with you? You've been very odd for the last three days."

"I'm utterly miserable at not having any jewels, not a single stone, to wear," she replied. "I shall look absolutely no one. I would almost rather not go to the party."

"Wear flowers," he said. "They're very smart at this time of the year. For ten francs you could get two or three gorgeous roses."

She was not convinced.

"No . . . there's nothing so humiliating as looking poor in the middle of a lot of rich women."

"How stupid you are!" exclaimed her husband. "Go and see Madame Forestier and ask her to lend you some jewels. You know her quite well enough for that."

She uttered a cry of delight.

"That's true. I never thought of it."

Next day she went to see her friend and told her her trouble.

Madame Forestier went to her dressing-table, took up

a large box, brought it to Madame Loisel, opened it, and said:

"Choose, my dear."

First she saw some bracelets, then a pearl necklace, then a Venetian cross in gold and gems, of exquisite workmanship. She tried the effect of the jewels before the mirror, hesitating, unable to make up her mind to leave them, to give them up. She kept on asking:

"Haven't you anything else?"

"Yes. Look for yourself. I don't know what you would like best."

Suddenly she discovered, in a black satin case, a superb diamond necklace; her heart began to beat covetously. Her hands trembled as she lifted it. She fastened it round her neck, upon her high dress, and remained in ecstasy at sight of herself.

Then, with hesitation, she asked in anguish:

"Could you lend me this, just this alone?"

"Yes, of course."

She flung herself on her friend's breast, embraced her frenziedly, and went away with her treasure. The day of the party arrived. Madame Loisel was a success. She was the prettiest woman present, elegant, graceful, smiling, and quite above herself with happiness. All the men stared at her, inquired her name, and asked to be introduced to her. All the Under-Secretaries of State were eager to waltz with her. The Minister noticed her.

She danced madly, ecstatically, drunk with pleasure, with no thought for anything, in the triumph of her beauty, in the pride of her success, in a cloud of happiness made up of this universal homage and admiration, of the desires she had aroused, of the completeness of a victory so dear to her feminine heart.

She left about four o'clock in the morning. Since midnight her husband had been dozing in a deserted little room, in company with three other men whose wives were having a good time. He threw over her shoulders the garments he had brought for them to go home in, modest everyday clothes, whose poverty clashed with the beauty of the ball-dress. She was conscious of this and was anxious to hurry away, so that she should not be noticed by the other women putting on their costly furs.

Loisel restrained her.

"Wait a little. You'll catch cold in the open. I'm going to fetch a cab."

But she did not listen to him and rapidly descended the staircase. When they were out in the street they could not find a cab; they began to look for one, shouting at the drivers whom they saw passing in the distance.

They walked down towards the Seine, desperate and shivering. At last they found on the quay one of those old night prowling carriages which are only to be seen in Paris after dark, as though they were ashamed of their shabbiness in the daylight.

It brought them to their door in the Rue des Martyrs, and sadly they walked up to their own apartment. It was the end, for her. As for him, he was thinking that he must be at the office at ten.

She took off the garments in which she had wrapped her shoulders, so as to see herself in all her glory before the mirror. But suddenly she uttered a cry. The necklace was no longer round her neck!

"What's the matter with you?" asked her husband, already half undressed.

She turned towards him in the utmost distress.

"I . . . I . . . I've no longer got Madame Forestier's necklace. . . ."

He started with astonishment.

"What! . . . Impossible!"

They searched in the folds of her dress, in the folds of the coat, in the pockets, everywhere. They could not find it.

"Are you sure that you still had it on when you came away from the ball?" he asked.

"Yes, I touched it in the hall at the Ministry."

"But if you had lost it in the street, we should have heard it fall."

"Yes. Probably we should. Did you take the number of the cab?"

"No. You didn't notice it, did you?"

"No."

They stared at one another, dumbfounded. At last Loisel put on his clothes again.

"I'll go over all the ground we walked," he said, "and see if I can't find it."

And he went out. She remained in her evening clothes, lacking strength to get into bed, huddled on a chair, without volition or power of thought.

Her husband returned about seven. He had found nothing.

He went to the police station, to the newspapers, to offer a reward, to the cab companies, everywhere that a ray of hope impelled him.

She waited all day long, in the same state of bewilderment at this fearful catastrophe.

Loisel came home at night, his face lined and pale; he had discovered nothing.

"You must write to your friend," he said, "and tell her that you've broken the clasp of her necklace and are getting it mended. That will give us time to look about us."

She wrote at his dictation.

By the end of a week they had lost all hope.

Loisel, who had aged five years, declared:

"We must see about replacing the diamonds."

Next day they took the box which had held the necklace and went to the jewellers whose name was inside. He consulted his books.

"It was not I who sold this necklace, Madame; I must have merely supplied the clasp."

Then they went from jeweller to jeweller, searching for another necklace like the first, consulting their memories, both ill with remorse and anguish of mind.

In a shop at the Palais-Royal they found a string of diamonds which seemed to them exactly like the one they were looking for. It was worth forty thousand francs. They were allowed to have it for thirty-six thousand.

They begged the jeweller not to sell it for three days. And they arranged matters on the understanding that it would be taken back for thirty-four thousand francs, if the first one were found before the end of February.

Loisel possessed eighteen thousand francs left to him by his father. He intended to borrow the rest.

He did borrow it, getting a thousand from one man, five hundred from another, five louis here, three louis there. He gave notes of hand, entered into ruinous agreements, did business with usurers and the whole tribe of money-lenders. He mortgaged the whole remaining years of his existence, risked his signature without even knowing if he could honour it, and, appalled at the agonising face of the future, at the black misery about to fall upon him, at the prospect of every possible physical privation and moral torture, he went to get the new necklace and put down upon the jeweller's counter thirty-six thousand francs.

When Madame Loisel took back the necklace to Madame Forestier, the latter said to her in a chilly voice:

"You ought to have brought it back sooner; I might have needed it."

She did not, as her friend had feared, open the case. If she had noticed the substitution, what would she have thought? What would she have said? Would she not have taken her for a thief?

Madame Loisel came to know the ghastly life of abject poverty. From the very first she played her part heroically. This fearful debt must be paid off. She would pay it. The servant was dismissed. They changed their flat; they took a garret under the roof.

She came to know the heavy work of the house, the hateful duties of the kitchen. She washed the plates, wearing out her pink nails on the coarse pottery and the bottoms of pans. She washed the dirty linen, the shirts and dish-cloths, and hung them out to dry on a string; every morning she took the dustbin down into the street and carried up the water, stopping on each landing to get her breath. And, clad like a poor woman, she went to the fruiterer, to the grocer, to the butcher, a basket on her arm, haggling, insulted, fighting for every wretched halfpenny of her money.

Every month notes had to be paid off, others renewed, time gained.

Her husband worked in the evenings at putting straight a merchant's accounts, and often at night he did copying at twopence-halfpenny a page.

And this life lasted ten years.

At the end of ten years everything was paid off, everything, the usurer's charges and the accumulation of superimposed interest.

Madame Loisel looked old now. She had become like all the other strong, hard, coarse women of poor households. Her hair was badly done, her skirts were awry, her hands were red. She spoke in a shrill voice, and the water slopped all over the floor when she scrubbed it. But sometimes, when her husband was at the office, she sat down by the window and thought of that evening long ago, of the ball at which she had been so beautiful and so much admired.

What would have happened if she had never lost those jewels. Who knows? Who knows? How strange life is, how fickle! How little is needed to ruin or to save!

One Sunday, as she had gone for a walk along the Champs-Elysees to freshen herself after the labours of the week, she caught sight suddenly of a woman who was taking a child out for a walk. It was Madame Forestier, still young, still beautiful, still attractive.

Madame Loisel was conscious of some emotion. Should she speak to her? Yes, certainly. And now that she had paid, she would tell her all. Why not?

She went up to her.

"Good morning, Jeanne."

The other did not recognise her, and was surprised at being thus familiarly addressed by a poor woman.

"But . . . Madame . . ." she stammered. "I don't know . . . you must be making a mistake."

"No . . . I am Mathilde Loisel."

Her friend uttered a cry.

"Oh! . . . my poor Mathilde, how you have changed! . . ."

"Yes, I've had some hard times since I saw you last; and many sorrows . . . and all on your account."

"On my account! . . . How was that?"

"You remember the diamond necklace you lent me for the ball at the Ministry?"

"Yes. Well?"

"Well, I lost it."

"How could you? Why, you brought it back."

"I brought you another one just like it. And for the last ten years we have been paying for it. You realise it wasn't easy for us; we had no money. . . . Well, it's paid for at last, and I'm glad indeed."

Madame Forestier had halted.

"You say you bought a diamond necklace to replace mine?"

"Yes. You hadn't noticed it? They were very much alike."

And she smiled in proud and innocent happiness.

Madame Forestier, deeply moved, took her two hands.

"Oh, my poor Mathilde! But mine was imitation. It was worth at the very most five hundred francs! . . . " •

## LIFE

### A Perception

Man comes into this world without his consent and leaves it against his will; on earth he is misjudged and misunderstood. In infancy he is an angel; in boyhood he is a devil; in manhood he is a fool. If he has a wife and a family he is a chump. If he is a bachelor he is inhuman and mean. If he enters a public house he is a drunkard. If he steps out he is temperate, fanatic and a miser. If he is a poor man he has no brains. If he is rich he has all the luck in the world and a crook. If he has brains he is considered too smart. If he goes to church he is a hypocrite; if he stays away he is a sinful man. If he gives to charity or does a good turn it is for advertisement if he does not, he is stingy and mean. When he comes into this world everybody wants to kiss him, before he goes out everybody wants to kick him. If he dies young there was a great future before him if he lives to a ripe old age everyone hopes he has made a will. It is therefore impossible to please everyone. So do your duty and be fearless, use your own commonsense and even if you do make a mistake it is better than doing nothing. KEEP SMILING as nobody wants to hear about your troubles, they have wagon loads of their own.

### QUOTES

We cannot see our reflection in boiling water. In the same way, we cannot see the truth when we are angry. Only the calm and quite soul sees the truth.



When you smile, not only do you feel happy but you bring a ray of light into the lives of others.

LANGUAGE

# AN ARTICULATION OF MIND & THOUGHTS

## How French Words Have Made Inroads Into English

**A**ccording to an estimate about 30% words in the English language have their roots in French and this is due to the fact that the French speaking Normans ruled England for several centuries. England was invaded and conquered in the 11<sup>th</sup> century by an army of the French, Norman and Breton. The colonial rulers spoke in French while their servants spoke in English.

In this issue we will trace the etymology of some of the words from the list of thousands of words that have a French connection.

Interestingly, some French words are being used in English without altering their spelling or pronunciation whereas several other words have lost their original spelling as well as pronunciation such as chaire became chair, cite or citel became city, coundree became country, pople became people, tabula became table and so on.

There are several French words which do not have English synonyms and thus they are being used in their original forms such as Tete-a-tete which means head to head or an intimate get-together or private conversation between two people. RSVP (Repondez s'il vous plait) which means - please reply.

As mentioned above, the French ruled England for several centuries and was successful in uprooting this language to some extent but the English are a resilient race. Under the French rule, the English children first learnt English and then French and they were conversant in both the languages when they grew up.

Interestingly due to a prolonged influence by the French as masters over the English people, the names of animals or livestock that was being tended by the English, remained English such as Ox, Cow, Calf, Sheep, Swine Deer etc but after their meat was cooked and served on the dining table changed their names into French such as beef, vile, mutton, pork, venison etc because the cooking was done by the French Chefs or cooks. Lemon, orange, cherry are French names of the fruits.

In this issue, we are preparing a list of some French words which are freely being used in English without changing their pronunciation and spelling which perhaps we do not even know about :

<b>Words:</b>	<b>Meanings</b>
A la carte	: It refers to individual dishes on the menu.
Adieu	: Farewell, goodbye.
Amateur	: Non-professional or unpaid.
Attaché	: A person attached to an embassy.

Au revoir	: Good journey, Until we meet again.
Avalanche	: Mass of loosened snow, earth, rocks etc suddenly and swiftly sliding down a mountain.
Adolescent	: Developing from childhood to maturity.
Ammunition	: Anything hurled by a weapon or exploded by a weapon.
Ballet	: A classical style of dance.
Bon Appétit	: Happy Meal
Bon voyage	: Pleasant journey, a farewell to a traveler, Have a good trip/journey.
Boulevard	: A long road running through a city.
Bourgeois	: A person whose beliefs, attitudes and practices are conventionally middle class.
Bouquet	: A bunch of flowers.
Brunette	: A brown haired girl.
Bureau	: Office
Boutique	: A clothing store
Chassis	: The part of a motor vehicle that includes the frame.
Connoisseur	: A person who has knowledge.
Café	: Coffee Shop.
Creche	: A place where children are left by their parents for short period.
Chauffeur	: A person hired to drive a private car for someone else.
Carte Blanche	: Unlimited authority
Couture	: Refers to high fashion.
Depot	: A store house or transportation hub.
Dossier	: A file containing information about a person.
Déjà vu	: Already seen or experienced something before.
Doyen	: A senior member of a group.
Elan	: A distinctive flair or style.
Eau de Cologne	: A type of perfume originating in Cologne.
En Bloc	: As a group.
En route	: On the way.

Façade	: The front view of an edifice, a fake person.
Fiancé	: A man/woman engaged to be married.
Faux Pas	: Wrong steps, mistakes, blunder.
Fait accompli	: Something that has already happened and is unlikely to be reversed.
Grand Prix	: Great Prize
Gaffe	: A blunder.
Impasse	: A situation offering no escape, as a difficulty without solution.
Joie de vivre	: Joy of life or living
Liaison	: A close relationship.
Laissez-faire	: The government principle of non-interference.
Milieu	: Social environment, in the middle.
Nouveau riche	: Newly rich.
Omelette	: A dish made from beaten eggs cooked quickly in a pan.
Object d'art	: A work of art.
Protege	: A man/woman who receives support from an influential mentor.
Papier-mache	: A craft medium using paper and paste.
Par avion	: By air mail.
Par excellence	: By excellence
Renaissance	: Meaning rebirth, a cultural movement in the 14-17 <sup>th</sup> centuries.
Resume	: A document listing one's qualifications for employment.
Reportage	: Reporting, journalism.
Restaurateur	: A restaurant owner.
Rendezvous	: A place designated for a meeting.
Restaurant	: A place where meals can be bought and eaten.
Saute	: Quickly fried in a small amount of oil.
Sobriquet	: An assumed name, a nickname.
Volte-face	: A complete reversal of opinion or position.

English has the largest vocabulary and it is constantly absorbing new words. Be it due to colonial rule or to their imperial rule over others they encouraged the natives to learn their language and in turn came forward to learn the languages of the natives. This is how the Indian words such as pyjama, tandoor, chapati etc also found place in English language. •

## FACTS

### A Guide To Frequently & Commonly Asked Questions

#### Why are there five colourful rings in the Olympic flag?

The Olympic flag has a white background with five interlaced circles representing five continents Africa, America, Asia, Australia and Europe. Each circle has different colour - red, yellow, green, black and blue. These colours are only decorative and they in no way represent the continents.

#### What is the original meaning of passport?

Passport is an essential travel document today. Originally it meant giving a pass to enter into or come out of a port meaning giving permission to leave a port or to sail into it for other country. Later this was extended to include a general permission of exit and entry from and to a country.

#### Why does a tree not stop growing?

It is amazing that tree never stops growing as long as it lives. But the growth of a tree stops temporarily during the cold and dry seasons. Growth is visible during the rainy or moist season. The growth of a tree is marked by an annual ring which is added to its width. Age of a tree is ascertained by such rings. There are trees which said to be living for 4000 years.

#### What is acupuncture?

It originated in ancient China as a form of medical treatment. It involves insertion of needles into one or many of the 365 spots on the human body. These spots represent particular function or organ of human body. If a patient has eye trouble the needles will be inserted into his eye-line which may not necessarily be anywhere near the eyes. A single treatment may last as little as 10 minutes. What the needles do is that they relieve the nerves affecting the organ of the disease.

Initially scientists looked at it with much skepticism but now it has widely been accepted all over the world as a reliable form of treatment.

#### What is mafia?

It is a criminal society that was born in Sicily, Italy. They were initially the security men who looked after the estates of large landowners. They never followed law and eventually became so powerful that they spread from the countryside to the towns in Italy. European emigration helped them to cross boundaries and reached other countries. They sprang up all over the world with considerable presence in the USA.

#### Why do birds eat grit (small stones)?

Birds need grains as their food but they have no teeth to chew them. So they peck grit too. The chewing is done with the help of these stones in the gizzard.

**Source:** A book on Questions and Answers  
Edited by Anthony Addison, London



## HUMOUR Laugh

Nihal : Why doesn't the moon shine in the day?  
 Vikas : Are you crazy?  
 Nihal : Why do you say so?  
 Vikas : The moon exhausts its energy in shining at night and it recharges its battery during the day.

-----  
 A little boy to his neighbour : Uncle can you give me Rs.50 so that I can reach my parents?  
 Neighbour to the boy : Yes, ofcourse, my son. But where are your parents?  
 The little boy, At Payal Talkies seeing a film.

-----  
 A Customer to a Tea Vendor : Why is your tea so tasteless?  
 The Tea Vendor : What are you saying, sir? This tea is brought direct from Darjeeling.  
 The customer : That is why it is so cold.

-----  
 Income Tax Officer to Shyamlal : You should pay your tax with a smile.  
 Shyamlal : I tried this thrice but every time your officers have insisted on cash.

-----  
 Suresh : Abhishek, without looking in I can tell what is there in your pocket.  
 Abhishek : Ok, tell me.  
 Suresh : A rose.  
 Abhishek : Oh, you are as good as a sniffing dog.

-----  
 Sales Manager to a job aspirant :  
 "Do you have any experience in sales?"  
 "Yes sir. I sold my house, my car, our ancestral furniture and my wife's jewellery"

-----  
 Teacher : Who is a carpenter?  
 Student : One who paints the car.

-----  
 Teacher : Can you tell me the future tense of "I have committed a robbery?"  
 Student : It is simple. "You will go to jail".

-----  
 A robber to a lady :  
 Quickly handover your purse; I have a gun.  
 The lady : Here take it.  
 The robber : Ha, ha, ha, ha! There is no bullet in my gun.  
 The lady : Ha, ha, h,a ha! There is no money in my purse either.

Teacher : What does a computer like to eat?  
 Student : It likes to eat chips.

-----  
 A boy came home with a Rs. 500/- note and said to his mother that he found it on the way to the school. "Are you sure, it was a lost note?" asked the mother.  
 "I'm sure' said the boy "I saw a man looking for it at the spot".

-----  
 Teacher : How many poles are there on earth?  
 Student : Three  
 Teacher : Wrong  
 Student : No its right. North pole, South pole and tadpole

-----  
 John : Dad there is a man at the door collecting for the new swimming pool.  
 Dad : Give him a jug of water.

### FUN WITH PROVERB\*

## In The Land of The Blind The One-Eyed Man is King



"No one in their sales team generated any orders but Kevin got promoted even though he achieved half of his target, I guess in the land of the blind the one-eyed man is the king." The proverb literally means that where there is not much choice, the man with scant caliber in the group wins even though he may not be fully suitable for the job.

\*Fun and Laughter with Proverb : W. Sequeira

Source : Books, Newspapers, Magazines, Periodicals  
 Compiler : Plagiarist !

**BIO-ART**

# DEVELOPING ART THROUGH BIO-SCIENCE

**This article deals with a new emerging branch of science, BIO-ART, a broad term for the blend of art, technology and science that is attracting artists as well as scientists. By using artistic tools on living material many innovative creations have been made, few are beneficial for human kind and few are just for the sake of entertainment. The various aspects of bio-art are discussed in detail.**

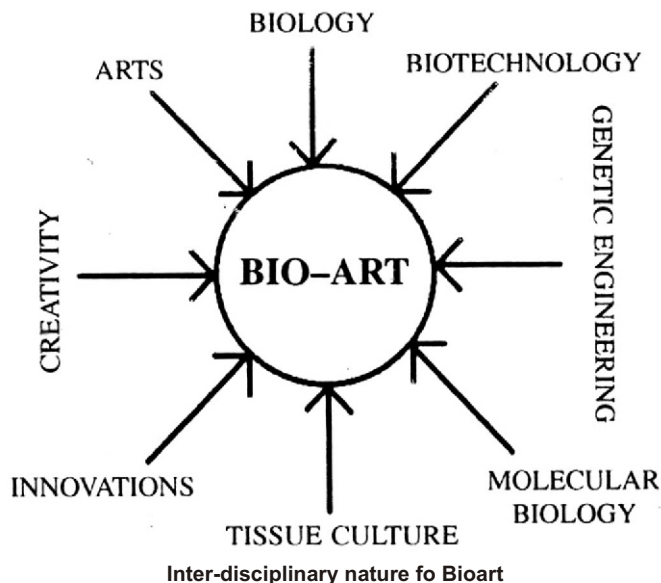
**INTRODUCTION**

**B**IO-ART is a new branch of science at the junction of Art and Biology, especially ecology and life sciences, in which humans work with live tissues, bacteria, living organisms and life processes to get artistic results. The extent of BIO-ART is considered by some artists to be strictly limited to "living forms", while other artists consider it to be an art that uses the imagery of modern medicine and biological research. This brings together all traditional media, including painting, sculpture, printmaking and drawing with basic and advanced biology such as molecular and cellular genetics; transgenically altered living matter, reproductive technologies and neurosciences to convey novel ways to representing life forms. The interdisciplinary nature of Bio-art is depicted in Fig.1. Bio-art broadly refers to artworks that use life and life manipulation as the communicative medium while employing the practices of biology and the life sciences. Initially strongly associated with genetic art, bioart is an expanded term that seems to have developed in parallel with the advances in modern biology and biotechnology. It includes a variety of works that include diverse levels of manipulation, from the whole organism to the cellular and molecular level, and employ a wide range of (bio) technologies, from physical manipulation to tissue culture and genetic engineering.

**ABRIEF HISTORY OF BIO-ART**

Bio-art is a relatively new development in contemporary art, still at the emergence of identity but it can be linked to two modern originators. Alexander Fleming, the discoverer of penicillin, exhibited his 'germ paintings' (images drawn by putting bacteria on paper that was pre-soaked in a culture medium and then incubated) in 1933. But, the interesting thing to notice is that it was displayed in a hospital rather than an art gallery. Later, in 1936, at the Museum of Modern Art, New York, USA, an artist, the photographer Edward Steichen exhibited a collection of strange yet beautiful *Delphinium* seeds were dosed with a chemical colchicine, a toxin that induces polyploidy (multiple set of chromosome), which resulted

into beautiful and ugly mutated flowers. The selected beautiful flowers were exhibited and ugly flowers were rejected. In both of these early cases of bio-art, the mutational experiments were reductively judged in terms of their beauty.



Scientist Adam Zaretsky, TROY, N.Y. once spent 48 hours playing lounge music to a dish of *E.coli* bacteria to determine whether vibrations or sounds influenced bacterial growth. He found that bacteria's antibiotic production increased, Zaretsky decided that perhaps even cells were annoyed by constant subjection to "loud, really awful lounge music." This sense of humour is a huge factor behind Zaretsky's work in the growing field of BIO-ART. Responses to more recent and controversial forms of bio-art, such as the creation of transgenic mammals have gone beyond judgements of beauty in favour of more inspiring assessments.

**ALABORATORY INSIDE THE GALLERY**

Bio-art works majorly utilizes biotechnological procedures or practices as the tools for artistic production. Menezes describes bioart as a practice of modern biology and biotechnology as the medium for artistic expression. He further states bioart as "art created in test tubes, using the laboratory as the art studio". It is important to notice that several of these works would not have been possible without access to laboratory equipment and scientific expertise. Though Do-It-Yourself culture and part time biology is gaining attention among bio-artists, but the biotechnological protocols and practices involved in the understanding of artwork are quite costly in terms of

laboratory equipment and scientific resources. Not surprisingly, if the artwork is created inside the laboratory, certain implications will emerge for the artwork to step out of the lab and move into an exhibition space.

**BIO-ART : SAMPLES**  
**VICTIMLESS LEATHER**

The "Victimless Leather" project was introduced in 2004, to the public at Perth's John Curtin Gallery, during an exhibition that focused on the future of textiles and fashion with the controversial idea of using cells to grow "semi-living" fabric and reactions were mixed. Immortalised mouse and human cells were used to make leather like material that is "Victimless Leather" inside a specially designed bioreactor that maintains optimal growing conditions (temperature, supply of nutrients, waste removal, etc.). A biodegradable scaffold (base that directs the growth of the cells into a three dimensional shape) is "seeded" with the cells and after gradual degradation of the polymer, a stitchless, coat-like structure or a miniature "leather" jacket is left behind that could fit a mouse (Fig.2). The project is the teamwork of husband-and-wife Oron Catts and Ionat Zurr, and their research is conducted in the labs of Symbiotic A.

It might sound absurd or even disgusting , yet Catts, SymbioticA's director, notes that, "Many people wear leather, but the fact that it is obtained from parts of dead animals seems to be accepted much more than growing semi-living cells into a miniature leather jacket-like shape."

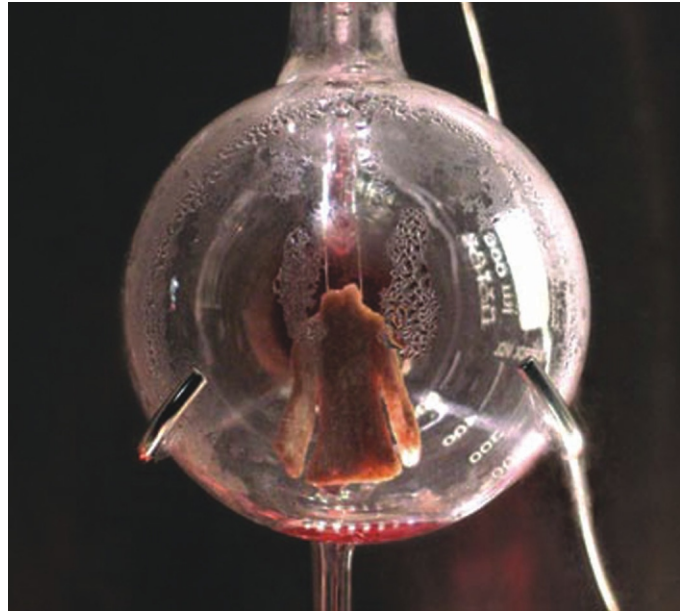
**DISEMBODED CUISINE**

An Australian group called The Tissue Culture and Art Project, have chosen to turn the practice of tissue engineering into the medium of their artworks. One of their most famous projects is the 'disembodied cuisine'. They procured cells from a living frog without killing or even hurting it and grew frog skeletal muscle over biopolymer for food consumption. The climax of this project was revealed in a feast at the international biological art exhibition 'L' art Biotech' in Nantes, France in March 2003, where the little pieces of this "victimless meat" were marinated in brandy, fried and then consumed by friends and other artists. The various statements about Disembodied Cuisine that Catts and Zurr have published suggest that the project aims to move meat out of the strict category of 'animal' and into an emergent category of 'semi-living,' a category that skirts the edges of the animal, plant, microbial and synthetic worlds.

**TWO-HEADED ZEBRAFISH**

Adam Zaretsky's in his project "Two-headed Zabrash-embryo" attempts initial embryonic transplant Surgery. In the project Adam Zaretsky cuts of the head of a

Zebrafish-embryo and tries to attach this to another embryo. The project takes place at a MIT-lab using standard techniques and following the ethical procedures of the lab. The project raises questions about whether an artist may do the same as a life scientist and it creates a platform for debate about ethical practice in the life sciences. At first sight we seem to encounter the paradox of bio-arts here again. However, Zaretsky circumvents this paradox by apparently welcoming, rather than rejecting, biotechnological innovation and the creation of new forms of life : a Zebrafish with two heads.



Jacket grown from living tissue

**BULLETPROOF SKIN**

The project artist, Jalila Essaidi, worked with the Forensic Genomics Consortium Netherlands to develop human skin with a layer of transgenic spider-silk sandwiched between the epidermal and dermal layers. Dr. Randy Lewis from Utah State University produced the silk from goats and silkworms that have been genetically modified to produce the two proteins necessary to make spider silk. The silk is harvested from the animals and woven, using special bulletproof vest techniques, into a scaffold upon which are cultured human skin cells. Two types of silk were used to manufacture skin samples: one from unmodified silkworms and one from the transgenic silk. Essaidi mounted the skins on gelatin blocks and, using a high-speed camera, filmed bullets fired at the skins. A bullet fired at a reduced speed pierced the skin woven with an ordinary worm's silk. When tested with skin manufactured from Lewis' genetically engineered silk, the skin didn't break by the bullet.

*Continued on... page 50*

अपने खाने को जाने

## मनमोहक टमाटर

टमाटर ने भी आलू की तरह विश्व के सभी लोगों का मन मोह लिया है। इन दोनों के बिना किसी अच्छे व्यंजन की कोई कल्पना नहीं कर सकता है। यह इतना लोकप्रिय हो गया है। दोनों ही दक्षिण अमेरिका से लम्बा सफर कर भारत आया और एक ही परिवार (Family - Solanaceae) के हैं। दोनों के पौधे और पत्तियाँ कुछ मिलती जुलती हैं, दोनों को रिश्तेदार कह सकते हैं। एक मजेदार बात यह है कि कुछ वर्षों पहले कुछ वनस्पति शास्त्रीयों ने एक ऐसा पौधा बनाने की चेष्टा की जिसपर टमाटर हो और जड़ में आलू पर अब तक सफलता नहीं मिली है।

यह सभी जगह उपजता है पर जरा नाजुक है, बहुत अधिक ठंड इसे वर्दाश्त नहीं पर ठंडे देशों में भी विशेष व्यवस्था कर ग्रीन हाउस में इसे उपजाया जाता है। द० अमेरिका के पेरू देश में यह जंगली फल की तरह पैदा होता था जिसे वहाँ के मूलवासी माया लोग इसे खूब खाते थे। वे इसे टमाइल कहते थे इसी से इसका नाम टोमेटो और टमाटर हुआ। मध्य अमेरिका के मेक्सिको के मूलवासी सैकड़ों वर्षों पहले इसे फसल के रूप में पैदा करने लगे थे। स्पेनी लोग इसे सन् 1700 ई० में मेरू और मेक्सिको से स्पेन ले गये और वहाँ इसकी खेती होने लगी। यूरोप के दूसरे देशों और उ० अमेरिका के लोग इसे खाने से डरते थे क्योंकि इसकी पत्तियाँ जरा जहरीली होती हैं।

**कुछ रोचक बातें :-** 1. फ्रांस के लोग भी इसे खाने से डरते थे पर फ्रांसिसी क्रांति के समय सभी लोगों को लाल वस्तुओं का व्यवहार करना अनिवार्य हो गया। कुछ लोग लाल टमाटर खाने लगे और उन्हें कोई हानि या कष्ट न होते देख वहाँ के सभी लोग इसे खाने लगे। 2. अमेरिका में भी इससे डरते थे पर वहाँ के एक टमाटर शौकीन कर्नल जॉनसन ने सन् 1820 में न्यूजर्सी कचहरी के पास करीब 2000 लोगों के सामने बहुत सारे टमाटर खाकर यह सिद्ध कर दिया कि यह जहरीला नहीं है। बस क्या था वहाँ सभी इसे खाने लगे। 3. वर्षों पहले एक बार स्पेन में बहुत अधिक टमाटर उपजा। इस खुशी में एक उत्सव हुआ। लोग खुशी से नाचने लगे, एक दूसरे पर टमाटर फेंकने लगे। तबसे स्पेन में हर वर्ष टमाटर उत्सव मनाया जाता है। सन् 2007 में वहाँ के एक शहर में करीब 40,000 स्पेनी लोग इकट्ठा होकर 1,15,000 कि.ग्रा. टमाटर एक दूसरे पर फेंके। वहाँ होली की तरह हर वर्ष यह उत्सव मनाया जाता है।

यह फल और सब्जी दोनों तरह से खाया जाता है और अनेक प्रकार से इसका व्यवहार होता है जिसे सभी जानते हैं। इसके रस

को अलग अलग विधि से व्यवहार करने से कई रोगों में लाभ होता है। संसार में अनेक प्रकार के टमाटर होते हैं जो बहुत आकार और रंग के होते हैं, कुछ तो धारीदार भी होते हैं। सबसे छोटे आकार के टमाटर को चेरी टमाटर कहा जाता है जो अधिकतर कोरिया में ही होता है। इसे बिना काटे अंगूर की तरह या सलाद में डाल कर खाया जाता है।

विश्व में टमाटर 125 मिलियन टन होता है, सबसे अधिक उपज चीन और अमेरिका में होता है। भारत चौथे स्थान पर है। इसमें बहुत पोषक तत्व हैं जैसे कार्बोहाइड्रेट, प्रोटीन, कई प्रकार के खनिज तथा विटामिन। साइट्रिक तथा ओक्सालिक एसिड भी होते हैं। ये सभी तत्व शरीर को स्वस्थ रखने के लिये आवश्यक है। संतरे और आँवले की तरह इसमें भी विटामिन सी प्रचुर मात्रा में होता है। कच्चे या पके दोनों तरह के टमाटर गुणकारी हैं पर बड़े टमाटर अधिक लाभदायक हैं। ऐसा माना जाता है कि रोज एक बड़ा टमाटर खाया जाये तो प्रोस्टेट कैंसर और कई दूसरी बीमारियों से बचाव होता है। उच्च रक्तचाप (H.B.P.) और हृदय रोगों में भी लाभदायक है।

इसके दूसरे गुण – भूख लगाता है, भोजन शीघ्र पचाता, कब्ज दूर करता, पेट की वायु का निकालता और आंतों को स्वस्थ रखता है। थकावट होने पर इसके रस पीने से मन में ताजगी आती है। बच्चों को जन्म देने के पहले और बाद तथा स्त्री रोगों में भी यह बहुत लाभदायक है।

**स्वस्थ और जीवित रहने के लिए उचित आहार, व्यायाम ( परिश्रम ) तथा स्वक्षता अति आवश्यक है। खाद्य पदार्थों के गुणवगुण जानकर ही हम उचित खान पान कर सकते हैं।**

एक और बात – अमेरिका और भारत के कृषि वैज्ञानिकों ने टमाटर की एक नई किस्म विकसित की है जिसका रंग लाल की वजाय बैंगनी है। भारतीय बागवानी अनुसंधान संस्था बैंगलूरु (बैंगलोर) का कहना है कि यह हृदय रोग, कैंसर, मधुमेह, गठिया से बचाव करेगी। इसमें एन्टीऑक्सीडेंट भरपूर है जिससे यह रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता बढ़ायेगा। इसकी खेती साल भर हो सकती है।•

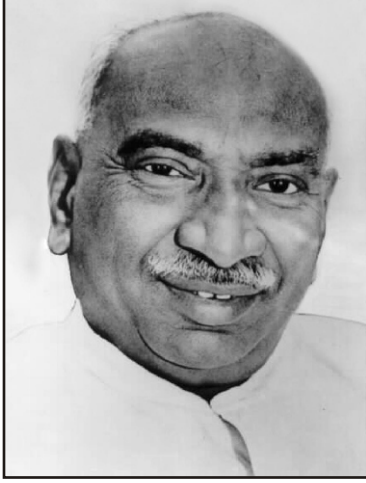
– डॉ० सुरेन्द्र प्रसाद  
फोन – 0657-2222389

भारत रत्न

## कामराज

देश की आजादी का एक निःस्पृह योद्धा

‘भारत रत्न’ कामराज नाडार (1903-1975) भारत सरकार द्वारा घोषित ‘भारत रत्न’ के अधिकारी पुरुष थे। शासन की ओर से उन्हें यह सम्मान सन् 1976 में दिया गया था। इसके पूर्व की हम उनके व्यक्तित्व और कृतित्व का मूल्यांकन करें और इस प्रकाश में उनकी महिमा और गरिमा पर सुख अनुभव करें राजनीति के तीन केन्द्रीय शब्दों — प्रभाव, सत्ता और शक्ति के अन्तर्सम्बन्धों को समझना आवश्यक है। प्रभाव का अर्थ है नायक के व्यक्तित्व में जनता का विश्वास। जनता जिस नायक के सुख में, दुख में, हास्य में, रुदन में, हास-परिहास में, क्रिया और विश्राम में अपना आपा ढूँढ लेती है वह उसके हृदय का सम्राट हो जाता है। यानी जनता से सम्पूर्ण एकाकार का भाव नायक में हो तो वह वास्तविक जननायक होता है। जनता अपने नायक के कृतित्व में अपना क्रिया सुख और उसके व्यक्तित्व में अपना भाव सुख तलाशती है। श्रेष्ठ नायक अपने अनुगामियों को क्रिया सुख और भाव सुख दोनों प्रदान करता है। यह गति और अगति दोनों का सुख है। इसलिए व्यक्तित्व सुख और कृतित्व सुख दोनों की कामना जनता अपने नायक से रखती है। इसमें जो खरा उतरे वह निःसंदेह प्रभावशाली और प्रभाव उत्पादक होता है।

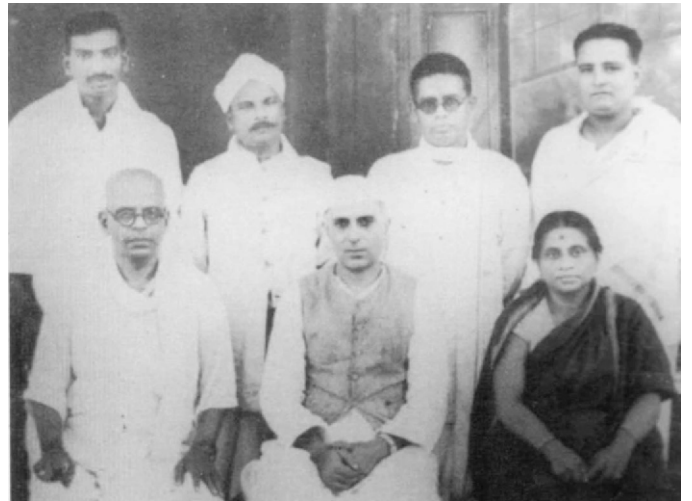


प्रभाव व्यक्ति को सत्ता तक ले जाता है। और उच्चतर प्रभाव सत्ता और उसके प्रति सोच में बदलाव भी लाता है। गाँधी के नेतृत्व में यह ताकत थी। इसकी बानगी हम इतिहास में देख सकते हैं। सत्ता से शक्ति आती है। प्रभाव और शक्ति दोनों का सदुपयोग और दुरुपयोग भी हो सकता है। यह शक्ति के संचालक के व्यक्तिगत मोह या राग-द्वेष के आधार पर संभव है। यदि द्वेष न हो तो राग संभव है क्योंकि राग व्यक्ति का दूर तक पीछा करता है।

प्रभावशाली या शक्तिशाली व्यक्ति यदि निःस्पृह, राग द्वेष मुक्त एवं सर्वसुख अभिलाषी हो तो शक्ति या सत्ता का दुरुपयोग न्यूनतम होता है। कामराज नाडार में यही विशेषता थी और संभवतः भारत रत्न के हकदार वे इसी कारण बने। उन्होंने कभी भी कुछ भी अपने व्यक्तिगत हित के लिए नहीं किया। देशहित के लिए विवाह एवं पारिवारिक सुख से विरत रहे। कुछ भी अपने व्यक्तिगत हित के लिए नहीं किया न ही किसी पद की अभीप्सा की। (मद्रास, तमिलनाडु कांग्रेस का अध्यक्ष पद हो या तमिलनाडु का मुख्यमंत्री पद या फिर राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अध्यक्ष पद सबको टाला और तब तक टालते रहे जबतक स्वयं जनता ने या राष्ट्र ने उन्हें इसके लिए सहमत नहीं कर लिया।

मद्रास प्रेसिडेंसी के धूर् दक्षिण क्षेत्र रामनाथपुरम के एक अख्यात (अप्रसिद्ध) नाडार परिवार में उनका जन्म हुआ। शहर का नाम था विरुदु पट्टी। नाडार जाति समाज में अछूतों से थोड़ी ऊँची हैसियत रखती थी फिर भी सवर्णों में उसे उपेक्षा की दृष्टि से ही देखा जाता था। जुलाई 15, 1903 में जन्मे कामराज के बचपन का नाम कामाक्षी था। माता शिव कामी तथा पिता थे कुमार स्वामी। नाडार जाति में जन्म लेने के उपरान्त भी कुमारस्वामी अपनी अच्छाई और उच्च चरित्र बल के कारण समाज में सम्मान प्राप्त व्यक्ति थे। बालक कामराज की बचपन से ही पढ़ने लिखने में कोई खास रुचि नहीं थी। अतः इसी वृत्ति के कारण वे बहुत पढ़ न सके। जन्म के छठे वर्ष में पिता मर गए। अतः चाचा के साथ कुछ दिनों व्यापार में भाग्य आजमाया लेकिन वहाँ भी नहीं टिक पाये। प्रारम्भ में देश सेवा लिखी जा चुकी थी। अतः इधर-उधर धक्के खाने के बाद षोडश वर्षीय कामराज जब कांग्रेस के कार्यकर्ता बने तो फिर जीवन के अन्तिम दिनों तक कांग्रेस के ही होकर रहे। गाँधीजी उनके आदर्श पुरुष थे। जालियाँवाला बाग हत्याकाण्ड ने उन्हें इस सीमा तक प्रभावित किया कि उन्होंने प्रण ही कर लिया कि जब तक देश आजाद नहीं हो जाता वे विवाह नहीं करेंगे। घर छूट गया, परिवार छूट गया, शरीर से जुड़े परिजन छूट गए लेकिन वे असंख्यों की पीड़ा को अपनाते चले गए और कालान्तर में उनके असंख्य मित्र, सहचर, अनुगामी उनके साथ चलकर देश की आजादी में अपने को खपाकर स्वजीवन को धन्य बनाया।

वे राजगोपालाचारी एवं अपने राजनैतिक गुरु सत्यमूर्ति के समान विचक्षण वक्ता तो नहीं थे लेकिन उनकी सरलता, सहजता,



कामराज (सबसे बाँये) पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू और अपने राजनैतिक मित्रों के साथ, 1936 में।

समरसता, परदुख कातरता, अकृत्रिम वेषभूषा, सरलतम खान-पान एवं जन जन के प्रति आत्मीयता इतनी संक्रामक थी कि जो भी उनके सम्पर्क में आया उनका होकर रहा। वे व्यक्ति-व्यक्ति को, समाज को सुखी, समत्वयुक्त एवं सम्पन्न देखना चाहते थे। वर्षों

वर्षों तक कांग्रेस का खादी प्रचार एवं नशाबंदी कार्यक्रम एक साधारण सिपाही की तरह करते रहे। कहीं कोई अन्य कामना नहीं। कहीं कोई आसक्ति नहीं। वे अपने राजनैतिक गुरु सत्यमूर्ति के अनन्य भक्त थे। सत्यमूर्ति के असामयिक देहपात के बाद भी वे उनके परिवार की अनन्य निष्ठा के साथ देखभाल करते रहे। राजगोपालाचारी, जो स्वयं एक विद्वान देशभक्त थे, भी कामराज की संगठन क्षमता के कायल थे। तमिलनाडु ने यदि कोई प्रखर



हैदराबाद में अखिल भारतीय काँग्रेस कमिटी की बैठक, 1958 में, पंडित नेहरू के साथ।

शासक देश को दिया है तो वे हैं राजगोपालाचारी और कोई प्रखर संगठनकर्ता देश को सौंपा है तो वे हैं कामराज। राजाजी के बाद कामराज ही तमिलनाडु में स्वतंत्र भारत के मुख्यमंत्री बने। तब उनके शासन की क्षमता पर अनेक दिशाओं से प्रश्नचिन्ह लगाये गए थे लेकिन कामराज ने अपनी व्यावहारिक और राजनैतिक सूझबूझ से सभी आलोचकों के मुख बन्द कर दिए। राजाजी एवं कामराज के अनुयायियों में एक शीत युद्ध हमेशा रहा लेकिन कामराज ने अपनी द्वेष रहित बुद्धि एवं निस्पृहता से सबका दिल जीता। रागी और द्वेषी दोनों का। राजाजी के तमिलनाडु के मुख्यमंत्री पद से परित्याग (9 अप्रैल 1954) के बाद जब कामराज उस प्रांत के मुख्यमंत्री बने तब भी उन्होंने अपने मंत्रिमंडल में राजाजी के समर्थक मंत्रियों की टीम बरकरार रखी। उन्होंने सभी मुख्य मंत्रालयों का कार्यभार राजाजी के समर्थक एवं कामराज विरोधी सी सुब्रमण्यम एवं भक्त वत्सलम को सौंपा और स्वयं पुलिस और लोक प्रशासन विभाग अपने पास रखा। यहाँ तक कि हिन्दू धर्मदाय विभाग एक हरिजन मंत्री परमेश्वरन् के जिम्मे सौंपा जिनके पास पहले से ही हरिजन उत्थान एवं महानिषेध विभाग था। उनके इस निर्णय की मुक्त कंठ से प्रशंसा हुई और तमिलनाडु में सामाजिक समरसता और न्याय का एक वातावरण विकसित हुआ। संगठन और सरकार में उनकी क्षमता और योग्यता की ऐसी धाक जमी कि वे 1954 से 1963 तक तमिलनाडु के अत्यन्त लोकप्रिय मुख्यमंत्री बने रहे। वे 1967 तक अपना कार्यकाल अक्षुण्ण रख सकते थे लेकिन एक बार फिर उन्होंने महत्तर देशहित के लिए स्वेच्छया 1963 में इस पद का परित्याग किया।

कामराज में ऐसी कौन सी विशेषताएँ थी जिसके बलबूते वे सत्ता में आने के लिए बेताब, आपाधापी करने वाले परस्पर विरोधी

गुटों को नियंत्रण में रख सके। किन सिद्धान्तों के बलबूते वे एक स्थिर, क्रियाशील, कार्यकुशल, विकासोन्मुखी, फलोत्पादक दीर्घ शासन दे पाये। वे एक व्यवहारिक बुद्धि वाले शासक थे, सरदार पटेल की तरह। उनके हृदय की धड़कन एवं मस्तिष्क की शिरायें जनता से एक रूप थीं। कांग्रेस संगठन में उनकी धाक थी चरित्र बल और शासन की शुचिता की। उनके मंत्रिमंडल में योग्यतम मंत्री थे एवं भारत के अत्यन्त कुशल आई.ए.एस. अधिकारी भी उनको पिता तुल्य सम्मान देते थे। वे वास्तविक अर्थों में जनसेवक थे। कोई भी, कभी भी अपनी चिन्ता लेकर उनसे मिल सकता था। वे अद्भुत श्रोता थे लेकिन निर्णय लेने में वे सभी संभव सुझावों एवं सूचनाओं को एकत्रित करने के बाद ही कदम उठाते थे। व्यक्तिगत आग्रहों—दुराग्रहों का, रागद्वेष का उनके निर्णय में कोई स्थान नहीं था। व्यक्तिगत इच्छाओं, आकांक्षाओं से उपर उठने के कारण उनमें अपार एवं अननुलंघनीय नैतिक बल था जिसके बलबूते वे अलोकप्रिय निर्णयों को भी जनसुग्राह्य बना लेते थे। उनका कॉमन सेन्स अनकॉमन स्तर का था। यदि कोई बड़ा अधिकारी प्रचलित अधिनियम का हवाला देकर कार्य में बाधक बनता तो उनका प्रतिवाद यह होता कि विनियम जनता की सेवा के लिए बनते हैं, सेवा में बाधा के लिए नहीं। उन्हें तमिलनाडु के चप्पे चप्पे का सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक ज्ञान था और तमिल पीड़ा एवं आकांक्षाओं पर उनकी इतनी अभिज्ञता थी कि कोई भी आई.ए.एस. अधिकारी शासकीय संदर्भ में उन्हें आउटविट करने में सक्षम नहीं था। लोग बाग उनकी इस बात की प्रशंसा करते थे कि वे समस्याओं की जड़ में तुरंत पहुँच जाते थे और उसका समाधान प्रथम दृष्ट्या ही कर डालते थे। वे समस्या की आयु बढ़ने ही नहीं देते थे। उदाहरण स्वरूप एक बार उनके पास ट्रक ऑपरेटर्स का एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल आया। उनकी शिकायत थी कि एक जिले के कलेक्टर ने उनके उपर एक ऐसा प्रतिबंध लगा दिया है कि वे एक



लाल बहादुर शास्त्री, कामराज और पंडित नेहरू

निश्चित आयु से अधिक आयु के ट्रकों का परिचालन नहीं कर सकते। कामराज ने उस कलेक्टर से पूछताछ की। उसने कहा कि यह बात सही है और ऐसी ट्रकों के परिचालन पर प्रतिबंध इसलिए लगाया गया है कि उनसे दुर्घटनाएँ अधिक होती हैं। कामराज ने पूछा कि क्या उनके पास इसका स्टेटिस्टिक्स हैं। कलेक्टर ने अनभिज्ञता जाहिर की। कामराज ने फिर ट्रक परिचालकों के प्रतिनिधिमंडल से कहा कि क्या वे मुख्यमंत्री को आश्वासन देंगे कि वे वाहन और सड़क दोनों के साथ न्याय करते हुए कोई दुर्घटना

नहीं करेंगे। आश्वासन मिलने पर उन्होंने आदेश रद्द करवा दिए। प्रतिनिधिमंडल के जाने के उपरान्त कामराज ने कलेक्टर से कहा कि उनके संज्ञान में यह बात है कि ऐसी दुर्घटनाएँ केवल नये ट्रकों के साथ ही होती हैं। नयी गाड़ियाँ होने के चलते चालक उन्हें उतावला होकर चलाते हैं और परिणाम स्वरूप दुर्घटनाएँ होती हैं। और बात ऐसी ही थी।



**होलीकोत्सव में पंडित नेहरू और कामराज।**

राज्य के विधानमंडल की बहसों में उनकी कोई रुचि नहीं थी। विधानमंडल में सारी बहसें तमिल भाषा में ही होती थीं और वे अच्छे तमिल प्रभाषी थे किंतु वे विधायिका सत्र की कार्यवाही में अपने कीमती समय को नष्ट नहीं करना चाहते थे। वे विधानमंडल के प्रत्येक सदस्य चाहे वह पक्ष का हो या प्रतिपक्ष का उसके मस्तिष्क के प्रत्येक तंतु का ज्ञान रखते थे। ये विधायक नियमित और बेरोक टोक उनके निवास जा सकते थे और जाते थे तथा उनकी समस्याओं का समाधान भी होता था।

मुख्यमंत्री बनने के साथ ही उन्होंने राज्य में एक स्टेट डेवलपमेंट कमिटी गठित की थी जिसमें सभी मंत्रालयों के मंत्री, सचिव तथा विभिन्न विभागों के अध्यक्ष सदस्य थे। राज्य कमिटी की नियमित रूप से बैठकें होती थीं और सरकार के कार्यों के निष्पादन एवं प्रगति का मूल्यांकन होता था। यदि निर्णयों के निष्पादन में कमी रह जाती थी तो कारणों पर मंथन होता था और समाधान निकाला जाता था। भारत की प्रथम दो पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं का शीघ्रतम निष्पादन तमिलनाडु सरकार द्वारा ही हुआ जहाँ कि अन्य राज्य सरकारें पिछड़ी रही। यह कामराज के अधीन चुस्त प्रशासन का ही फल था।

मद्रास के मुख्यमंत्रीत्व काल में भी कामराज का जीवन अति सामान्य रहा। जहाँ उनके सहयोगी मंत्रियों के लिए बड़े बंगले आवंटित किए गए कामराज ने अपने लिए 1948 में आवंटित किए गए सामान्य मकान में ही रहे। मुख्यमंत्री बनने के बाद उस मकान में केवल यही परिवर्तन आया कि उसके मुख्य प्रवेश द्वार पर एक या दो सिपाही तैनात किए गए। प्रदेश कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष के रूप में वे जैसे सामान्य लोगों से मिलते रहे थे वैसे ही लोगों का आना जाना उनके मुख्यमंत्री बनने के बाद भी बना रहा। एक सुखद आश्चर्य की बात यह थी कि वे प्रतिदिन कम से कम पचास साक्षात्कार अवश्य देते

थे। और कभी कभी तो यह संख्या सौ से उपर पहुँच जाती थी।

उनकी स्मरणशक्ति विलक्षण थी। अपने सम्पर्क में आये प्रत्येक कांग्रेस कार्यकर्ता को वे उसके नाम से जानते थे चाहे वह उनके सम्पर्क में चालीस वर्ष पूर्व ही क्यों न आया हो। ऐसी विलक्षण स्मरणशक्ति पंजाब के प्रबुद्ध शासक राजा रणजीत सिंह और फ्रांस के नेपोलियन बोनापार्ट में ही सुनी गयी थी। चाहे कोई कितना भी वाक्जाल में चतुर क्यों न हो कामराज को अपने शब्दों की चासनी में कभी फंसा नहीं पाता था। किसी भी व्यक्ति का वास्तविक चरित्र और उसकी नीयत उनके दर्पण के समान पवित्र चित्त में साफ साफ प्रकट हो जाती थी। आज के विकसित तमिलनाडु राज्य में विद्यालयों, सरकारी चिकित्सा केन्द्रों, अच्छी सड़कों, विद्युत उपलब्धता, पेयजल की उपलब्धता, सिंचाई के संसाधनों को जो बाहुल्य दिखता है तथा राज्य के गाँव स्वतंत्रता एवं सुविधा के प्रकाश में जगमगाते हैं उसकी आधारशिला के संस्थापक कामराज ही थे। सरकारी विद्यालयों में निःशुल्क आहार की व्यवस्था सर्वप्रथम कामराज की ही योजना थी। विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में अपेक्षित प्रगति के लिए सरकारी अनुदानों की झोली उन्होंने सदा खोलकर रखी।

दक्षिण भारत के द्रविण आन्दोलन को कमजोर कर एक अखण्ड और शक्तिशाली भारत की कल्पना को साकार करने में कामराज की भूमिका को नजरअंदाज नहीं किया जा सकता। द्रविण आन्दोलन तमिल राजनेता पेरियार इ.वी. रामास्वामी नायकर की भाषा सम्बन्धी भेदभाव को आगे बढ़ाकर व्यक्तिगत महत्वाकांक्षा को पूर्ण करने की एक अखण्ड भारत विरोधी मुहिम थी। इस दक्षिण भारतीय तमिल राजनेता की इच्छा थी कि दक्षिण भारत के राज्यों आंध्रप्रदेश, तमिलनाडु, केरल तथा कर्नाटक मिलकर एक अलग राज्य संघ बने। स्वाभाविक है कि इस प्रकार की राजनैतिक महत्वाकांक्षा एक अखण्ड भारत की परिकल्पना के विरोध में थी जिसकी आकांक्षा गांधी, नेहरू, पटेल, जैसे महानायकों ने की थी।



**लालबहादुर शास्त्री और कामराज कांग्रेस के सांसदों के साथ।**

1920 से 1957 तक इस आन्दोलन की अग्नि सुलगती रही। किंतु 1956 में भाषा के आधार पर राज्यों के पुनर्गठन के बाद यह आन्दोलन बेमानी हो गया। इसकी राख में दबी अग्नि केवल तमिलनाडु तक ही सीमित रह गयी। लेकिन इससे पूर्व का काल अखण्ड भारत के स्वप्नशीलों के लिए चिंता का विषय अवश्य था। कामराज उन स्वप्नशीलों में एक थे। दक्षिण भारत विशेषकर

तमिलनाडु में कांग्रेस को मजबूत कर तमिल जनता के मन को कांग्रेस के राष्ट्र निर्माण के लक्ष्यों के साथ जोड़कर उन्होंने इस आन्दोलन की जड़ों को निःसन्देह कमजोर कर दिया। अपने मुख्यमंत्री के शासनकाल में तमिल जनता विशेषकर कमजोर और पिछड़े वर्गों को मुख्य धारा में लाकर स्वतंत्रता की वायु का जो



**मद्रास स्टेट इम्पोरियम के उद्घाटन में कामराज**

अनुभव कराया उसकी खुशी की तुलना में भाषाई आधार पर राष्ट्र को कमजोर करने वाली शक्तियाँ कुटित हो गयीं। यद्यपि डी.एम.के. पार्टी के अन्नादुराई और उनके शिष्य करुणानिधि तमिलनाडु की राजनीति में आगे शक्तिशाली होते चले गए और भाषा के आधार पर सम्पूर्ण उत्तर भारत की हिन्दी एवं दक्षिण भारत की तमिल की पेंच भिड़ाकर आज भी संदेह एवं अनावश्यक तनाव का वातावरण बनाने की कोशिश समाप्त नहीं हुई तब भी कामराज के उच्च व्यक्तित्व एवं चिंतन के महत्व सम्बन्धी योगदान को भुलाया नहीं जा सकता। हम इस बात की कल्पना कर काँप जाते हैं कि कामराज यदि तमिल राजनीति में नहीं होते तो आज भारत के भविष्य का क्या होता।

तमिलनाडु में देश की विभाजनकारी शक्तियों को नियंत्रित करने की कामराज की चिन्ता इस सीमा तक बढ़ गयी थी कि उन्होंने केन्द्र की कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी में इस तथ्य को गहराई से उठाया। यह तब हुआ जब कामराज तीसरी बार सन् 62 में तमिलनाडु के मुख्यमंत्री बने थे। उन्होंने महसूस किया कि केवल सामाजिक और शासकीय सुधारों से काम बनने वाला नहीं है। अतः इस कार्य के लिए संविधान में संशोधन की आवश्यकता है। इस पर विचार हुआ कि राष्ट्रद्रोही विभाजनकारी सामाजिक ताकतों को क्या संविधान की ओर से यह अनुमति मिलनी चाहिए कि किसी पार्टी विशेष जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य विभाजन का हो वह चुनाव लड़ने की अधिकारी हो। चाहे वह लोकसभा का चुनाव हो या राज्य सभा का। तब संसद ने संविधान में संशोधन किया और यह बाध्यकारी अनुबंध जोड़ा गया कि लोकसभा और राज्यसभा के सभी चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि राष्ट्र की एकता, अखण्डता और संप्रभुता की शपथ लेंगे।

एक महत्वपूर्ण घटना, जिसे कांग्रेस के इतिहास में अप्रत्याशित ही कहा जाएगा, ने कामराज को तमिलनाडु की राजनीतिक पटल से उठाकर राष्ट्रीय राजनीति के फलक पर दृढ़ता से प्रतिष्ठापित कर दिया वह थी कांग्रेस की 1963 की 'कामराज योजना'। कामराज योजना के अन्तर्गत केन्द्र की कांग्रेस सरकार और कांग्रेस

शासित राज्यों के कद्दावर मंत्रियों का शासन से निकलकर संगठन के कार्यों में लगने का संकल्प अन्तर्निहित था। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत मोरारजी देसाई, एस. के. पाटील, जगजीवन राम, लालबहादुर शास्त्री, शिक्षा मंत्री श्री माली तथा बी. गोपाल रेड्डी जैसे दिग्गज कांग्रेसी नेताओं ने अपना इस्तीफा तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री पंडित नेहरू को सहर्ष सौंपा। मद्रास, उडिसा, उत्तरप्रदेश, बिहार, मध्यप्रदेश तथा कश्मीर जैसे राज्यों के प्रभावशाली मुख्यमंत्रियों ने भी अपना इस्तीफा सौंपा और कांग्रेस के संगठन को मजबूत बनाने के लिए कृत संकल्प हुए। चूंकि इस योजना का जन्म तमिलनाडु के तत्कालीन मुख्यमंत्री कामराज के मस्तिष्क में पहले पहल उपजी अतः इसे 'कामराज योजना' का नाम दिया गया। कामराज ने जब अपनी इस योजना का खुलासा करते हुए कांग्रेस संगठन को मजबूत बनाने की मंशा तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री पंडित नेहरू के समक्ष रखी तो पंडित नेहरू बहुत उत्साहित हुए। उन्होंने स्वयं अपने कैबिनेट के साथियों के बीच अपना इस्तीफा देने की भी पेशकश की। इस योजना की प्रशंसा कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी में सभी ने की किंतु उनलोगों ने पंडित नेहरू को इस संकल्प से विरत किया। वे सभी साथी चाहते थे कि सत्ता की बागडोर पंडित नेहरू के हाथ में ही रहे।

कामराज से जब पूछा गया कि इस योजना की बात उनके मस्तिष्क में क्यों उठी तब उन्होंने ईमानदारी से इस तथ्य को स्वीकारा कि कांग्रेस में उन दिनों ईमानदार, जिम्मेदार और राष्ट्र के हितकामी लोगों का नितान्त अभाव महसूस किया जा रहा था। सत्ता के शीर्ष पर जो कांग्रेसजन थे वे आजादी की लड़ाई के युद्ध से निकले तपे तपाये राजनेता थे। आज वह पीढ़ी बूढ़ी हो रही थी। नयी पीढ़ी के लोग सत्तालोलुप, आपाधापी कर आगे बढ़ने की ललक वाले लोग थे। इससे इन नायकों को बहुत मानसिक पीड़ा



**मोरारजी देसाई, कामराज और इंदिरा गाँधी।**

हो रही थी और भारत के भविष्य के सम्बन्ध में आशंकायें भी जन्म लेने लगी थीं। कामराज ने तमिलनाडु की राजनीति में ऐसे लोगों को निकट से बढ़ते देखा था। तमिलनाडु में डी.एम.के. पार्टी का शक्तिशाली होकर उभरने और कांग्रेस की लोकप्रियता के ग्राफ के नीचे जाने का अनुभव कामराज ने स्वयं देखा था। 1957 के असेम्बली चुनावों में डी.एम.के. को जहाँ मात्र 15 सीटें मिली थी वहीं



पर 1962 के चुनावों में वह 50 सीटें पाकर भविष्य की पार्टी बनने की दिशा में कदम बढ़ा रही थी। इसके पीछे कांग्रेस के ग्रास रूट कार्यकर्ताओं का नैतिक ह्रास भी बहुत सीमा तक जिम्मेदार था। यह केवल तमिलनाडु में ही नहीं घट रहा था बल्कि एक राष्ट्रव्यापी वृत्ति थी। इसको रोकने के प्रयास अन्य नायकों द्वारा भी किए जा रहे थे।

तब के एक महान समाजवादी राष्ट्र भक्त रामनन्दन मिश्र जो जयप्रकाश नारायण के अनन्य समाजवादी मित्र थे उन्होंने अपनी प्रसिद्ध पुस्तक 'संस्मरण' में लिखा है —

'जो रंग बदलकर आनन फानन में बड़े आदमी बन गए और अब पग पग पर पाप, लूट और देश द्रोह करके भी दूसरों को देशभक्ति का उपदेश देते फिर रहे हैं उन्हें भी रोकने-टोकने की हिम्मत आज किसमें है ? ऐसे पुरुषार्थ रहित देश में पलायनवादी कहना वीरता का लक्षण बन गया है। क्योंकि मैंने राह नहीं बदली, रंग नहीं बदला और आपाधापी, छीना-झपटी में शरीक होने से लगातार इनकार करता रहा। मगर मित्र का काम किसी के इस व्रत में इस तरह की वाधा डालना भी तो नहीं होता।

बिहार के मुख्यमंत्री बनने के बाद एक दिन श्री कृष्ण बल्लभ सहाय मुझे मिलने लहेरिया सराय चले आए थे। उनकी दृष्टि में मैं राजनीति छोड़कर आत्म निर्वासन का दण्ड भोग रहा था जिससे बच निकलने की तरकीब वे मुझे बता सकते थे। बड़ी आत्मीयता के साथ उन्होंने सुझाव दिया — 'You did not play your cards well, so far, but they are still there in your hands'.

मैं उनका गूढ़ संकेत समझ गया। इसलिए उस बात को आगे बढ़ने की नीयत से मैंने उत्तर दिया — कृष्ण बल्लभ बाबू ! राजनीति के कुशल खिलाड़ियों से मुझे तनिक भी ईर्ष्या नहीं होती जिन्हें मेरे अनाड़ीपन पर तरस आता है। मैं किसी भी मुख्यमंत्री की अपेक्षा अधिक प्रसन्न अधिक संतुष्ट और अधिक निश्चित हूँ।

प्रधानमंत्री बनने के बाद श्री लालबहादुर शास्त्री भी खुद एक बार मुझसे मिल चुके थे। जब हम दोनों काशी विद्यापीठ में साथ साथ छात्र थे तभी से हमारे बीच घनिष्ठता थी। उन्होंने मुझसे कहा था — 'अपने पुराने मित्रों की मदद की मुझे जरूरत आ पड़ी है। उस मदद के अभाव में मेरे जैसा आदमी इस माहौल में टिक नहीं सकेगा। मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप मेरे मित्र मंडली में रहकर मेरी जिम्मेदारी में हाथ बटायें। यदि आप बिहार न छोड़ना चाहें तो बिहार का मुख्यमंत्री बनकर ही मेरी चिन्ता को कम कर दें। मैं संकट में पड़ गया हूँ। ईमानदार और जिम्मेदार लोगों की इस समय बड़ी कमी हो गयी है।

मैंने कहा — मैं आपकी सेवा और सहायता करने को प्रस्तुत हूँ लेकिन मुझे कोई ओहदा पसंद नहीं। मुझे इस बात का अनुभव हो चुका है कि आजादी की लड़ाई में हमारे जो मित्र साथ-साथ मरने को तैयार थे उन्हें भी अब साथ साथ रहने में ऐतराज हो गया है।

यह सब उन दिनों की राजनैतिक परिदृश्य के बानगी तथ्य हैं। अतः 'कामराज योजना' का आना और उसके प्रति नेहरू का उत्साह दिखाना स्वाभाविक ही था।

इस एकमात्र घटना ने कामराज की प्रतिष्ठा राष्ट्रीय राजनीति में इतनी बढ़ा दी कि वे निर्विरोध कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष 1963 में निर्वाचित हो गए। उन्होंने कल्पना में भी नहीं सोचा था कि परिस्थितियाँ उन्हें इस महान गौरवान्वित पद तक पहुँचा देंगी।

बाद की घटनाओं का विकास इस योजना के निर्माताओं के अनुसार हुआ या नहीं यह तो सर्वविदित ही है। इसके पीछे तीव्र राजनैतिक इच्छाशक्ति का अभाव ही इतिहासकारों को दिखता है। पंडित नेहरू का स्वास्थ्य दिनोदिन गिर रहा था और वे अचानक 27 मई 1964 को चल बसे। कामराज तब कांग्रेस के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष थे। भविष्य की घटनाओं को स्वस्थ दिशा में ले जाना उनकी बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी थी जो उन्होंने बखूबी निभाई।

नेहरू के निधन के समय कामराज कांग्रेस के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष थे। नये प्रधानमंत्री के चुनाव की समस्या कांग्रेस के समक्ष थी। यह काम आसान नहीं था। पंडित नेहरू एक महान व्यक्तित्व के स्वामी थे। वे न केवल एक महान राष्ट्रीय नायक थे वरन् विश्व में भारत की शान के प्रतिनिधि भी थे। अतः उनके देहावसान के पश्चात् गरिमापूर्ण ढंग से भारत का प्रधानमंत्री चुना जाना कामराज के समक्ष एक चुनौती थी। अभी तक कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमिटी ही कांग्रेस संसदीय दल का मार्गदर्शन करती रही थी। नेहरू के निधन के पश्चात् कामराज चाहते थे कि सर्वसम्मति से प्रधानमंत्री का चुनाव कांग्रेस के भीतर हो जाय और संसदीय दल उसका अनुमोदन करे। मोरारजी देसाई, जो नेहरू के मंत्रीमंडल में वित्त मंत्री की जिम्मेदारी निभा चुके थे, की महत्वाकांक्षा उभार ले रही थी। लेकिन सर्वसम्मति से लालबहादुर शास्त्री प्रधानमंत्री चुन लिए गए। देसाई की सम्मति भी इस निर्णय में शामिल थी। लाल बहादुर शास्त्री के चुनाव के पीछे दो महत्वपूर्ण कारण थे। स्वयं पीड़ित नेहरू यह इच्छा जता चुके थे कि उनका लालबहादुर शास्त्री की क्षमता में पूर्ण विश्वास है और वे व्यक्तिगत इच्छा रखते थे कि उनके जाने के पश्चात् शास्त्री ही भारत के प्रधानमंत्री हों। यह कोई गुप्त आकांक्षा नहीं थी। दूसरी बात स्वयं कामराज भी शास्त्रीजी को भारत का नेतृत्व करना देखना चाहते थे। उन्होंने स्वयं इस बात को कहा था कि भारत का प्रधानमंत्री बनने के लिए वही व्यक्ति योग्य है जिसमें किसी तरह की कोई व्यक्तिगत महत्वाकांक्षा न हो। जो सभी विभाजनों से उपर उठकर केवल राष्ट्र की चिन्ता करता हो। लालबहादुर शास्त्री जी ने निःसंदेह उस महान पद के गौरव को अपने कार्यकाल में चार चाँद लगाए। 1965 में भारत पाक युद्ध हुआ। उन्होंने भारत को विजय दिलाई। देश की अन्न समस्या का समाधान ढूँढा। लेकिन उनकी जनवरी 1966 में अकाल मृत्यु ने राष्ट्र के सामने, विशेषकर कांग्रेस के समक्ष पुनः एक चुनौती उपस्थित कर दी।

इस बार मोरारजी देसाई अपना भाग्य संसदीय दल के भीतर आजमाना चाहते थे। उनका विचार था कि 'सर्वसम्मति' के सिद्धान्त को कांग्रेस में प्राथमिकता दिए जाने के कारण वे पिछली बार प्रधानमंत्री चुने जाने से वंचित रह गये। लेकिन इसके उलट कामराज कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष के नाते सर्वसम्मति के सिद्धान्त को सर्वोपरि मानकर चलने के पक्षधर थे। लेकिन कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमिटी के निर्णयों से बंधे कामराज को कमिटी ने यह अधिकार नहीं दिया कि वे 'सर्वसम्मति बनाने की विधि' का स्वयं निर्णय करें। कांग्रेस में यह उलझन कुछ दिनों तक बनी रही। अंत में कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमिटी ने सर्वसम्मति बनाने का अधिकार कामराज को सौंपा। संसद सदस्यों एवं राज्य के कांग्रेसी विधायकों से उन्होंने लम्बी मुलाकातें की। उनका मन टटोला और अपनी मंशा यह जताई की श्रीमती इंदिरा गाँधी, श्री मोरारजी देसाई की तुलना में कांग्रेस के लिए एवं राष्ट्र

की एकता के लिए अधिक उपयुक्त हैं। शायद यह कामराज के व्यक्तित्व का ही प्रभाव था कि कुछ सांसद जो पहले श्रीमती गांधी के पक्षधर नहीं थे उन्होंने भी चुनाव में श्रीमती गांधी के पक्ष में अपने मत दिए। प्रश्न यह उठा कि कामराज ने श्रीमती गांधी के पक्ष में अपने प्रभाव का उपयोग क्यों किया। इसके लिए उनके तर्क सुस्पष्ट थे। श्रीमती गांधी भारत की आधी महिला जनसंख्या के लिए प्रेरणा स्रोत बन सकती थीं। श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू के 17 वर्षों के प्रधानमंत्रित्व काल में वे अपने पिता के साथ अनेक बार विदेशों में दौरा कर चुकी थीं और विश्व के नेताओं एवं वैश्विक नीतियों से अच्छे और प्रभावपूर्ण सरोकार रखती थीं। इसके उलट श्री मोरारजी देसाई एक अनमनीय और अक्खड़ स्वभाव के व्यक्ति थे जिनमें किसी प्रकार की लोच की संभावना नहीं थी। उनका अनमनीय स्वभाव भी उनके साथियों को कष्ट देता था। मोरारजी देसाई को कामराज ने मनाने का बहुत प्रयास किया और यह संकेत भी दे दिया कि बहुमत श्रीमती गांधी के पक्ष में है, अतः अच्छा होगा कि सर्वसम्मति से ही श्रीमती गांधी संसदीय दल का नेता चुनी जाय। लेकिन श्री मोरारजी के उपर इसका प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा। उन्होंने स्पष्ट रूप से कहा कि संसद के पटल पर ही इसका निर्णय होगा। अन्ततः श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी 169 की तुलना में 355 मतों से संसदीय दल के नेता का चुनाव जीतकर प्रधानमंत्री बनी। श्री मोरारजी ने बहुत बहादुरी के साथ कांग्रेस के निर्णय को स्वीकारा और उक्त अवसर पर श्रीमती गांधी को बधाई देते हुए कहा कि वे अपने आत्म सम्मान के अनुरूप ही श्रीमती गांधी को हर प्रकार का सहयोग प्रदान करेंगे। श्रीमती गांधी ने भी सदन को आश्वासन दिया कि वे अपने पूर्व के राष्ट्राध्यक्षों के अनुकूल ही भारत की प्रगति और गौरव के लिए अपने पद का उपयोग करेंगी।

कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष पद के रूप में कामराज का लम्बा शासनकाल कांग्रेस में सर्वसम्मति और संतुलन को साधते हुए आगे बढ़ने का रहा। लालबहादुर शास्त्रीजी के शासनकाल में उनका और शास्त्रीयजी का सम्बन्ध सौहार्दपूर्ण और सहयोगात्मक रहा, यद्यपि समष्टिवाची या सामूहिक नेतृत्व की उनकी चाह सर्वदा समादृत नहीं हुई। वे सरकार के रोजमर्रा के निर्णयों को प्रभावित करने के बिलकुल पक्षधर नहीं थे किंतु उनकी इच्छा सदा यह रही कि सरकार की नीतियों के सम्बन्ध में एक व्यापक चर्चा एवं बहस कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमिटी में हो। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो सका। सरकार के कुछ निर्णयों में अतिशीघ्रता थी तो वर्किंग कमिटी की बहस भी धीरे धीरे सतही होती चली गयी। श्रीमती गांधी के कार्यकाल में तो सारी शक्ति सरकार में ही केन्द्रित हो गयी और अध्यक्ष का पद परमुखापेक्षी हो गया।

प्रधानमंत्री के रूप में इंदिरा गांधी का प्रारंभिक कार्यकाल खींचातानी भरा रहा। मोरारजी देसाई ने वित्त मंत्रालय का कार्यभार मानो स्वतंत्र रूप से चलाने की कोशिश की। इंदिरा गांधी इस पद्धति से प्रसन्न नहीं थी। 1969 में जब इंदिरा जी ने बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहा तब मोरारजी उस निर्णय के विरोध में उठ खड़े हुए। इस संघर्ष का परिणाम यह हुआ कि इंदिराजी ने मोरारजी को कैबिनेट से बाहर का रास्ता दिखाया। कामराज के लिए यह चिन्ता का विषय बना। उनका मस्तिष्क इंदिरा गांधी के साथ था और हृदय सिंडिकेट के उनके पुराने साथियों के साथ।

यद्यपि 1969 में जब इंदिराजी कांग्रेस के विभाजन का कारण बनी तब भी कामराज की यही इच्छा थी कि एक बार पुनः के दोनों दल एक होकर रहें और कांग्रेस एक अविभाजित कांग्रेस – राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस ही बनी रहे। लेकिन नियति मनुष्य के उपर कार्य करती है। इंदिराजी कांग्रेस में एकक्षत्र शासन चाहती थीं। वे सामूहिक नेतृत्व और सर्वसम्मति के कामराज के सिद्धांत के उलट तनकर खड़ी थी। यहीं से कामराज युग के समापन की आहट सुनी गयी। कांग्रेस का विभाजन हुआ। दो धड़ों को मीडिया ने नाम दिया सिंडिकेट और इंडिकेट। पुराने कांग्रेसी सिंडिकेट थे तथा इंदिरा के साथ चलने वाले इंडिकेट कहलाये। आदर्श एवं समाहार की राजनीति पर चलने वाले लोगों का एक धड़ा अब उन कांग्रेसियों के लिए बेमानी हो गया था जो आपाधापी में राजनीति की शिखर यात्रा करने को लालयित थे। इंदिरा जी प्रधानमंत्री थीं। सत्ता की शक्ति उनके हाथों में थी। उन्होंने लोकलुभावन निर्णयों यथा बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण, प्रीति पर्स का समापन जैसे निर्णयों से अपने पक्ष में जनमन को खींचा। कांग्रेस (ऑरगेनाइजेसन) से कार्यकर्ताओं का एक बड़ा धड़ा टूटकर इंदिरा कांग्रेस से जा मिला। उत्साहित होकर इंदिराजी ने 1971 का मध्यविधि चुनाव कराया जिसमें उनकी अप्रत्याशित विजय हुई।

1971 के भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध के उपरान्त एक स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र बंगलादेश का उदय हुआ। इस युद्ध में भारत की जबर्दस्त विजय ने देश और विदेश में इंदिरा गांधी को एक सशक्त नेता के रूप में प्रतिष्ठित किया। देश में एवं कांग्रेस में उनका राजनैतिक कद बहुत ऊँचा उठ गया। इस विजय ने इंदिरा गांधी का आत्मविश्वास तो बढ़ाया ही उनकी अधिनायकवादी वृत्ति को भी बलशाली बना दिया। यह स्वाभाविक भी था। किसान अपने खेतों में फसलों के लिए खाद पानी देता है किन्तु उससे खरपतवार भी लहलहा उठते हैं। इंदिराजी ने सत्ता के मद में अपने निर्णयों को देश पर थोपने के लिए आपातकाल की घोषणा 25/26 जून 1975 की रात में कर डाली। कहा जाता है कि इंदिराजी के इस निर्णय ने प्रजातंत्र में अनन्य एवं अटल निष्ठा रखने वाले कांग्रेस के उपेक्षित नेता कामराज को भीतर से तोड़ डाला। उनके मुख से एक चीख निकल पड़ी। पोचू इलमे पोचू। यानी हर चीज चली गई। अब कुछ नहीं बचा। जिस व्यक्ति को जीवन में कभी सर्दी जुकाम नहीं हुआ था वह अचानक बीमार पड़ गया। 2 अक्टूबर, 1975 को ही जब उनकी आत्मा मांस-चर्म-अस्थि-पिंजर को छोड़कर अमर यात्रा के लिए प्रस्थान कर गयी तो उनके वर्षों के व्यक्तिगत सचिव वैरावन ने यही कहा था – वास्तव में उनकी आत्मा तो उसी दिन मर गयी जिस दिन आपातकाल की घोषणा हुई थी। मृत्यु के क्षण भी उनका मन अपने उन पुराने कांग्रेस के साथियों की चिन्ता में कुछ करते हुए बीता जिन्होंने कभी कांग्रेस के राष्ट्र निर्माण की योजनाओं में अपने घर बार को छोड़ा था।

इतिहासकारों एवं देशवासियों के लिए उनकी मृत्यु एक जीवन लेख छोड़ गयी – सामूहिक नेतृत्व, सर्वसम्मति ही प्रजातांत्रिक व्यवस्था की रीढ़ है। भारत के गरीबतम व्यक्ति की सेवा ही राष्ट्रभक्ति है और राजनीति का उद्देश्य भी। •

– राजानुज सिंह

## SECTION OF EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

### A Study on The Contribution of Experimental Education in The Development of The Education of The Child

**E**xperimental education is a new entrant in the field of experimental sciences. Previously, it was regarded as a branch of Experimental Psychology. Though Experimental Education is based on the foundation of Psychology but now considered as a separate discipline. It even dictates problems to psychology and also deals with educational problems and suggests solutions to it. It has also devised instruments to deal with pedagogy. Experimental education is an experimental subject dealing with these facts of education which are brought under the pervuew of investigation and useful to the class-room-situations. Experimental education has adopted scientific methods like Physics, Chemistry etc. But exactness is not ensured in experimental education. But still it is a science as Karl Pearson holds that criterion of science is not the subject matter and the method of investigation used. But experimentation is not the most important factor of scientific method. Predictability is the ultimate test of scientific discovery. Experimental Education does not possess 100% predictability like other sciences because of complexities in behaviour patterns of children. But this very prediction on the basis of experiment is much better than mere conjecture.

Experimental Education has adopted a method of standardisation and brought problems of education under investigation to develop a general truth. The experimental education is closely related to child psychology. Physical and mental development of the child along with the discovery of means to measure such development etc. comes under the scope of Experimental Education. This is also closely related to Sociology. If school is a purified, better-balanced and simplified society, then technique of sociology should be studied by experimental education. All problems of education can not be solved by experiments. Though all objectives of education should come under experiments, still it is noted that thought is advanced even without the end of experiment.

Thus in the light of the findings it may be concluded that experimental education has contributed a lot in the development of the education of the child.

Experimental Education is a new entrant in the filed of experimental sciences. Previously it was regarded as a branch of Experimental Psychology. It took results from Psychology and applied them to class-room-situations. Though Experimental Education is based on the foundation of psychology but now it is considered as a separate discipline. It even dictates problems to

psychology. It not only investigates into psychological problems but also deals with educational problems and suggests solutions to it. It is now in a position to start an independent life and has also devised instruments to deal with pedagogy.

The traditional system of education was not al all scientific : its principles and conclusions were not relied upon experiments. Even methods of teaching were not subjected to experimental investigation. As a result it only uphold roto-learning. Knowledge was not gained through experiments and innovations.

Scientific method on the other hand presents findings in quantitative and qualitative terms. Infinitive and inductive methods of investigation are adopted and all the principles are verified through experimentation.

Experimental education is an experimental subject dealing with those facts of education which are brought under the pervuew of investigations and useful to class-room-situations in solving problems encountered by the teachers in everyday life. It is not an applied psychology but allied to other social services.

Experimental education has adopted scientific method. Subjects like physics, chemistry are regarded as science as they involve laboratory work, rigid laws, exact measurements etc. This exactness is not possible in experimental education but still it is a science in the sense as Karl Pearson holds the view that criterion of science is not the subject matter and the method of investigation used. If a scientific method is used, it can be considered as science.

Scientific method is the procedure adopted to answer to various queries and solving problems. It is to be found out what other attempts have been made in the line of investigation and why they have failed. On the basis of this knowledge a hypothesis is developed and followed by experimentation. "But experimentation education does not possess 100% predictability as other sciences because of complexities in behaviour patterns of children. But this very prediction on the basis of experimentation is better than mere conjuncture."

Another pre-requisite of experimentation is standardisation which helps psychology to be developed from speculative science to actual science. Experimental education also has adopted a method of standardisation and brought problems of education under investigation to develop a generalised truth.

The experimental education is closely related to child psychology as child psychology studies the behaviour

pattern if the child from infancy to boyhood. It studies the physical, mental, social and language development of the child and problem in school education in connection with these developments of education is growth, adjustment development of the child, then child psychology is closely related to education. Studies of individual child has been made by Piaget, Wearbern etc.

**The subject of experimental education includes :**

- i) Physical and mental development of the child.
- ii) Discovery of means to measure such development.
- iii) Finding of sensory acuity and discrimination.
- iv) Various studies on memories, imagery, individual differences.

Intelligence and limitations of mental ability which limits education, economy of learning, influence of school atmosphere on the mental development of the child - all come under the scope of both child and psychology and experimental education. Thus there is a close relation between child psychology and experimental education.

Experimental education is also related to sociology. Sociology is the science of the society, social institution, structure of groups, processes of social interaction. If school is a purified, better-balanced and simplified society, then technique of sociology should be studied by experimental education. Sir Percy Nuon also accepted school as a society. The school must reflect all conditions of social life. But it is artificial in the sense that all that is good for the child is to be reflected in and through schools.

This method has some limitations. All the problems of education can not be solved by experiments. Social considerations are there. But as John Dewey said that all objectives of education must come under experiments. But still it is noted that thought is advanced even without the end of experiment-leading to the conclusion that experimental education has contributed a lot in the development of the education of the child. •

**- Dr. Shaligram Shukla**

M.Sc., M.Ed., LL.B., Ph.D. (Retd.)

Dept. of Mathematics and Statistics

Umesh Chandra College, Calcutta University (W.B.)

### Answer to Quiz

1. Narendra Damodardas Modi 2. Scotland 3. Egypt
4. Rose 5. Karnam Malleswari 6. 1901 7. 60 years
8. Both are correct 9. Russia 10. Allahabad 11. A Register
12. B.R. Ambedkar 13. 49 KM 14. Canada
15. South Pole 16. The most valuable stocks in the stock market
17. The study of law making or scientific laws 18. Diet 19. 1606 20. 1974
21. Lucknow 22. Albert Einstein 23. Vasco da Gama 24. Norway 25. John Shepherd Barron

*Continued from page 41*

### **GFP BUNNY**

The creation of transgenic life forms has proven to be the most controversial type of bio-art. A transgenic organism is one that has had foreign DNA (from another animal, bacteria, fungus or virus) inserted into its genome. Therefore, the alterations of these interspecies 'collages' are permanent and inheritable. In 2000, the Brazilian-American artist Eduardo Kac collaborated with the artist Louis Bee and two scientists, Louis-Marie Houdebine and Patrick Prunet to create a cross-species rabbit called Alba, as part of *GFP Bunny* (where GFP is green fluorescent protein). By experimenting with a rabbit, a typical family pet as well as laboratory animal, Kac deliberately provoked dialogues about the use of animals in science and about the selective breeding of domestic pets. Indeed, Kac is clear that the creation of Alba was just one part of the artwork, with another based on the public debate raised by 'her' existence.

### **CONCLUSION**

Even though, the directive of bio-art is not to eliminate fear, but possibly to offer a means by which both visionary and objective ideas concerning life, nature and design can be explored and expressed. Projects like Disembodied Cuisine aim to reduce the suffering of animals that industrialized meat production causes.

Animal rights groups accused Kac and others of using animals unfairly for their own personal gain. However, many BIO-ART projects deal with the manipulation of cells and not whole organisms, such as Victimless Leather. These projects were developed precisely to highlight and problematise our relationship to non-human animals and the use of animal products in scientific processes. Like other sciences, BIO-ART also has its pros and cones, but how we use it for the welfare of human kind without deteriorating other life forms is an important aspect to be thought upon. With the practical issues and the reaction of critics and the public, it's unlikely that the Victimless Leather jacket will appear in stores anytime soon (if ever). However, the idea of using tissue engineering to grow consumer goods, be it leather or another material, could be the next frontier of biotech companies sooner than we might think. •

**- Sangeeta Sharma**

*Re-printed from Everyman's Science Magazine (Vol. XLVIII No.6, Feb-Mar, 2014) for the benefit of our readers.*

कविता  
**गीता - जीवन धर्म**

गीता है दृष्टि, द्रष्टा, गीता है दर्शन  
गीता है सत्य की गहन अन्वेषण  
गीता है भक्ति में सम्पूर्ण समर्पण  
जीवन में लड़ने की अन्तहीन पन ।

गीता है संसार की सार कहानी  
गीता है प्रभु की कालजयी वाणी  
गीता है मानव को श्रेष्ठ उपहार  
गीता है जीवन की मजबूत आधार ।

गीता है गुरु-शिष्य के बीच संवाद  
गीता है मानवीय मुल्य की बात  
शिष्य ने गुरु को बार-बार उलझाया  
गुरु ने सारे प्रश्न धैर्य से सुलझाया ।

गुरु ने रहस्य को धीरे-धीरे खोला  
गोपन को उजाले में लाकर बोला  
पहले से सबकुछ किया हुआ तय  
तु केवल अपनी बनाये रख लय ।

जीवन है संघर्ष, जीवन है आनन्द  
जीवन है चलायमान रहस्य में बन्द  
संसार है कर्म भूमि, जीवन है कर्म,  
कर्म से जुड़ा है सत्य, न्याय और धर्म ।

गीता है कर्म क्षेत्र की सचित्र वर्णन  
जीवन-जटिलता की स्वच्छ दर्पण  
गीता ने सत्य को किया उजागर  
गीता है ज्ञान की अनन्त सागर ।

गीता है आत्मज्ञान, गीता है प्रकाश  
गीता है आत्मबल, प्राणों की श्वास  
अनुभव से गीता होता है प्रतीत  
गीता है आत्म प्रेम की मधुर संगीत ।

गीता है विशाल वट वृक्ष की छाँव  
गीता है आत्मा को ढोनेवाली नाव  
गीता है आत्मा से जुड़ी हुई तार  
प्यार से कराता है भवसागर पार ।

'त्याग' है गीता की मूल मंत्र ।  
गीता है संसार की महान ग्रन्थ ।।

— श्रीजय घोष

**PICTURE QUIZ OF THE QUARTER**

**Can you identify this picture ?**

**Send your answer to  
SCHOLASTIK WORLD.**



**Attractive prize to the first entry received**

Entries may be sent by mail to :

The Editor  
SCHOLASTIK WORLD,  
234, Janata Parikh College Road,  
Near Tarapore Flats, New Baradwari,  
Jamshedpur-831001

or  
by e-mail, by writing PIC QUIZ in the  
subject line to  
[scholastikworld@rediffmail.com](mailto:scholastikworld@rediffmail.com)

Correct answers of PIC QUIZ of April 2014 and  
the current issue will be published in our next  
edition.

# 'Lake of Serenity'

Photograph by Sushan Ray  
Pune, Maharashtra

Photo of Umiam Lake in Shillong, Meghalaya. It was created by damming the Umiam river in the early 1960s and is located in the hills 15 km to the North of Shillong.



Readers are requested to contribute their travel photos, taken anywhere in India with a perfect heading and some details about it. You may send your entries by post / courier or by e-mail. Published snap will be awarded with a token gift from us - Ed.

# Ambedkar Institute of Management & Technology

Run under Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Educational & Cultural Trust

ASC : J.R.N. Rajasthan Vidyapeeth University, Karnataka State Open University, Global Open University,  
Swami Vivekananda University, Mahatma Gandhi University

## Admission Open

- **Diploma in Engineering (Polytechnic)**  
Mechanical, Automobile, Electrical, Computer,  
Civil and Electronics & Telecommunication
- **Bachelor of Technology (B.Tech)**  
Mechanical, Electrical, Computer Science,  
Civil and Electronics & Telecommunication
- **Master of Technology (M.Tech)**  
Mechanical, Electrical, Computer Science,  
Civil and Electronics & Telecommunication
- **BBA • BCA • B.A. • B.Com**
- **Bachelor in Library Sc. (BLISc.)**
- **MBA • MCA • M.A. • M.Com**
- **Master of Law (LL.M)**
- **M.Sc. (Maths) M.Sc. (Computer)**
- **Master in Library Sc. (MLISc.)**

### Contact

Mr. Dhananjay (Jamshedpur) : 09308007799, Mr. Shrawan Kr. (Bihar Sharif) : 08409949810

Mr. Bimlesh Pathak (Hazaribagh) : 09234869133



234, Janata Parikh College Road, Near Tarapore Flats, New Baradwari, Jamshedpur-831001,  
Ph. : 0657-3290472, Fax : 0657-2442506, E-mail : ambedkartrust664@gmail.com, Web. : www.aimtedu.com



बुद्धम् शरणम् गच्छामि, संघम् शरणम् गच्छामि

## **DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR EDUCATIONAL & CULTURAL TRUST**

**Head Office** : Zone No. 1B, Sadhudera, Hurlung Road, Near Loyola B.Ed. College,

Birsanagar, Jamshedpur-831004, Phone : 9334826150

E-mail : ambedkartrust664@gmail.com, Web. : www.aimtedu.com

**Study Centre** : 234, Janata Parikh College Road, Near Tarapore Flats,

New Baradwari, Jamshedpur-831 001

Phone : 0657-3290472, Fax : 0657-2442506

E-mail : scholastikworld@rediffmail.com