

“Service & Loyalty”



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OLDEST CRPF SAMACHAR PRINTED VERSION – JAN' 1962

जनवरी १९६२

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सम्पादक

बी. आर. पब्बी, आई. पी. एस.

सहायक सम्पादक

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जनवरी १९६२]

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रजिस्ट्रार

Central Reserve Police Magazine

JANUARY 1962

Vol. XI

No. I

EDITORIAL

We have great pleasure in presenting to you another issue of CRP Magazine—first one for the current year.

This issue carries articles on varied subjects and it is hoped will interest all kinds of readers.

There is a thought-provoking and stimulating article by Shri B. B. Mishra, I. P., DIG, CRP, Ajmer on 'CRP as a national force.' This might encourage some of the readers to write on the same or similar subjects for future issues.

Shri H. C. Panigrahy, Dy. S. P., 2nd Bn., has contributed an interesting article on Atom for peace. He promises to continue the article in next issue. Though full of scientific terms, the article will interest all.

The CRP as before has been doing well in the field of sports. A brief resume on the XII All India Police Zonal Games Meet by Shri M. S. Bawa also appears in the Issue.

Photographs of recipients of various distinctions have also been published in the Issue.

The lighter side has not been neglected and two articles by Shri Aeri and one by Shri P. D. Mathur are bound to be read with interest.

For Hindi readers, Hindi Section carries skits, poems and other good articles.

This issue was due for publication in January but has been delayed due to various reasons beyond control. We beg the pardon of readers and hope that they won't have to wait so long in future.



FAREWELL MESSAGE

(Farewell Message by Shri P. L. Mehta, J. P., I. P., Inspector General of Police Central Reserve Police, Delhi, on the eve of his retirement from service on the afternoon of 20th February, 1962 is reproduced below. —Editor)

"As you know, I am due to superannuate on 1st March, 1962 after 32 years of service and my association with the Central Reserve Police dates from the 1st February, 1954, when I took over as your Inspector General. At that time, the force was only two and half battalion strong within a limited role and area of operation. Now in 1962, it is my supreme satisfaction to see that the Force has not only multiplied six-fold, with its detachments spread right round northern India but also gone far towards consolidation as a permanent force through its own Act, Rules, Manuals, Gazette, Magazine, Training Pamphlets, etc. It has also two central institutes now, viz. the Supply Agency and the Training College. The Force has thus expanded, and is developing, from day to day and is gaining in strength and importance in all its theatres of operations, having earned the confidence of the authorities and the public alike.

2 I wish to thank every one of you for the very excellent work done during the period of my incumbency as Inspector General in whatever sphere you were deployed and under whatever conditions, climatic or otherwise, you were placed, with great and sincere devotion to your motto of **Service & Loyalty**. Your achievements have been enshrined in the recently published **History of the C. R. P.** issued on the occasion of the Police Centenary Celebration. I have nothing but pride and praise for you and your efforts. On the eve of my departure, therefore, I will only add an expression of my fervent wishes for the continued success and prosperity of this Force which I had occasion to call Country's Renowned Police. While I hope and pray that this All India Force may from year to year increase in strength, quality and a sense of patriotism as the centuries roll by, with your **Flag** ever fluttering high. I will call upon you to serve my successor, with the same devotion and loyalty, which I had the good fortune to enjoy.

3 With renewed thanks and best wishes, I bid you good bye and **Good Luck.**"

Delhi,
The 27th Feb. 1962.

Sd/— (**P. L. Mehta**)
Inspector General of Police
Central Reserve Police Delhi.

Our out-going Chief—



Shri P. L. Mehta, J. P., I. P.
Inspector General of Police, CRP.

Our DIGP., CRP., Ajmer



Shri B. B. Mishra, I. P.

Recipient of President's Police & Fire Service Medal
for meritorious Service

Jan 1962 CRP Samachar

A National Force in C. R. P.

Shri B. B. Mishra, I. P.,

Deputy Inspector General of Police, Central Reserve Police, Ajmer.



1 At a time when Indian nationalism is at its highest, following the merger of the terra irridenta of Goa and when the question of national integration is the burning topic of the day, it is worth our while, nay our duty, to consider what is a National Force and to what extent the CRP has attained the standard.

2 Now the salient features of a National Force may be succinctly enumerated as follows:—

(a) Its composition should be national in that people from all states and communities should find place in it and there should be respect for the rights of all. There should be no so-called martial class or areas enjoying preferential treatment or superiority over others. For illustration we analyse the composition of the British Army before the first Great War or the Indian Army before the Independence and the steady elimination of these characteristics in them.

(b) Each sub-unit should be a mixture of various classes and communities and the organisation should not be on a community or class lines as Dogras, Rajputs or Sikhs or Gurkhas etc. It follows that there should be no primacy of feudal or communal consideration in selecting the subordinate or superior officers, leading to an impression of overlordship of one area or community over another. Instead of being a unifying factor, bringing together in one central organisation elements from every part and giving them the solid stamp of a single nationality, a feudal or sectional force would sow seeds of discord and disaffection and would be prejudicial to national interest.

(c) The recruits should be imbued with a sense of belonging to the Country as a whole. With the facility of training and education on uniform lines, sharing the same approach to the problems, any force has the germs of being a laboratory of national unity. In other words the rank and file must realise that their object is to serve the Country as a whole and not a particular area and all the people they meet in the course of their duties or even after retirement, are their countrymen, entitled to the same consideration, fair and firm, as one would accord the one's kith and kin. History is replete with instances of the inter-connection of **Swadharma** or nationalism being a strong bond of union. The German army before the first or second Great War, the

Japanese Conquests of Eastern Asia, the rise of Marahatta power after the failure of the bigoted policy of Aurengzeb are the instances in point.

(d) Cultivation of virtues like impartiality, honesty, patience, tactfulness, resourcefulness, piety, leadership and above all a fiery patriotism, all of which go to the making of a good public servant. It is rightly said that a country gets the administration it deserves. If public servants are good, public administration is bound to be good. One need hardly remember the British saying that the bureaucracy set up by them was the steel frame of their Imperial fabric. If the same bureaucracy has deteriorated now, one must analyse the reasons and be faithful to the above virtues. For carrying on traditions of this nature, the chief responsibility must rest on the shoulders of the official class, who by dint of their education, intelligence and strong code of honour, generated through regimented mess life, not only will cherish the ideals but will inspire the rank and file to stick to the golden rule. To drive the points home one need hardly recall here the towering example of British Officers' Corps, who through their leadership, training, knowledge of strategy and tactics, not to speak of their camaraderie, strong sense of welfare of the subordinates no less the spirit of loyalty to their State, converted the 18th Century Indian Sepoy Army to one of the strongest fighting machines in the East and thereby laid the firm foundations of the Military Traditions of Indian Army of today. Had the traditions been weaker, the vicissitudes this country has passed through after the Independence through the communal discord, the Kashmir War etc, would have upset the apple-cart of democracy and liberty in India, as happened in Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon and the Persian Gulf countries.

(e) There should be a broad realisation or education of the Country's plans and interests and a general readiness in the force to advance the same on or off duty. For example preservation of peace, tracking down saboteurs is the local Police job. Similarly defending the borders of India is Army's job. Now helping the progress of the country is the common work of all citizens. Education about the plans would naturally teach what one should do to preserve the larger interests of the country by way of one's duty or by helping and even informing those, whose duty it is to attend to them. Now the vision of India has changed from being a feudal society to a socialistic welfare State. Our rivers are no longer regarded as simple places of pilgrimage but as a source of giant irrigation or power projects. Old religious centres as places of gathering of people from all parts of the country are yielding in primacy to the steel towns, factories and ship-building yards. Consequently we find Army doing flood-relief, road construction and other humanitarian work in the interest of national progress these days as-much-as safeguarding the national frontiers, in the true spirit of a national force.

(f) There must be a strong and clear conception of duty both during periods of war and peace and an inflexible resolve to accomplish it whatever be the cost. Although this is a part of training and discipline as much as a part of morale, no national force can allow its vista of responsibility in this respect to fade or fold, lest at the time of actual stress or strain, there may be danger of clash of interests and lack of cooperation between several forces of national importance leading to frustration and defeatism on the one side or frittering of national resources on the other. Britain would not have survived the blitz but for the coordination of work between the government organisations amongst one another and their effective liaison with civil organisations like the Home Guards, Fire Fighting Services and other social service units. The efficiency of British Police has never shown itself in better limelight than during the last Great War through internal security duties of rounding up of spies, preventing of sabotage, interception of enemy messages and the like. Their efforts left the Army free to regroup, train and reorganise after the dark days of Dunkirk, to take its wonted place, once again in the Western Front, within an incredible period of one year. The same is the epic lesson of the American Navy, which received decisive blows at the outset of War at Pearl Harbour and yet rose like the sphinx, alive to its national duty of clearing the Pacific and the Indian Oceans of Japanese menace.

(g) Then again, it must have a traditional past of good record of achievements for inspiring the younger generation, with the older guards keeping the flame fanned by examples and sacrifices as also through publicity and periodicals and thereby ensuring the continuity of the vision of the task as well as its underlying spirituality and moral force. On the one hand from the days of Greek hoplites, Roman legions, Turk Janisaries, the French Imperial Guards, the Nazi Youths, in one direction and on the other hand from the lessons of Scotland Yard of American Federal Force, history has repeatedly vindicated the need of a conviction in the minds of the force that the traditions they are cherishing and defending are based on principles of morality and justice. The conviction that your interests are mixed up with the general good is the important factor in the morale of a civilised man or force. Hence is the need of a slogan to remember or spiritual epithet or songs to be lived upto, cherished or died for. This is also the significance of Pennants of flags or colours in a way.

(h) To keep a force striving for national ends, it is as much necessary to keep its thews and sinews moulded as it is essential to constantly lubricate its wheels by intellectual thoughts of technological advance and progress in skill. Just as no force would be constant without a progressive and patriotic officers' corps, similarly no training would be perfect without its research institute and advanced centres of training for various age groups in the force. The import of this statement is borne out by the establishment in modern India of Staff College at Wellington or National Defence School

at Delhi for the Army as by the opening of Refresher Courses in Central Police Training College Abu or Central Forensic Laboratory for the Police at Calcutta. Gazettes, magazines or periodicals or regimental history and the various manuals may be there but their unrestricted flow with intellectual vigour, commensurate with national advance can be ensured by training institutions and Research institutes. To this should be added absorption of results of experiments in other countries by arranging visits or good-will missions outside or obtaining information through own embassies in foreign countries.

3 It is a well-known fact that Crown Representative Police was organised for the purpose of aiding the force of law and order in the Princely States of India. Its composition was on communal lines in that the proportion of Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs, all recruited from British India, as well as the type of officers to command them were fixed. Promotions in the lower ranks followed the same policy. Between 1942-47, its detachments were utilised in various Princely States of Central India, Sourashtra and Rajasthan, partly for suppression of Prajamandal agitation, troubles over revenue Satyagraha and partly for tackling dacoits, Hurs etc. In both of these directions some notable successes were achieved but the cause of Country's freedom did not benefit by these measures nor was Crown Representative Police utilised with the popular support for any national cause until 1947, when some detachments were used for the suppression of Communal riots in Delhi, Rampur, Tonk etc.

In its training and organisation also, it followed at Neeruch the Armed force's pattern, with a leavener of some Police subjects, in comparative isolation. The same hall-mark of British character that transmuted the Sepoy force of India to a good fighting arm was displayed in the CRP also. Men lived in their barracks under close supervision of British Officers or Officers chosen by them. They were organised and drilled on uniform lines, taught to operate in groups making good use of their arms or tear smoke. Essence of man-management and leadership were carried from parade ground to sports and welfare meets, in which personal loyalty was cultivated to the full. The officers too had their own mess and so also the subordinate officers, where besides cultivating good social manners, Camraderie was generated also. As usual, politics was a taboo and very few officers got to know the political or social problems of the native States where they were called in. Though some Commandants started the practice of visiting the various States of Rajasthan and Central India, mostly it was for some purposes other than for social study. Thus the CRP Force developed all the essentials of a regimented unit such as training, organisation control and fighting efficiency but all these again were completely divorced from national interests or national consciousness. There was no idea of public service and no contact with the people as such.

4 If the force upto 1947 remained Crown Representative's Reserve, after the transfer of power for a number of years, its future remained in the balance, notwithstanding addition of one Battalion. Upto 1955 its disbandment was a considerable proposition. History during that year took a flying leap and there came the expansion phase in a flood. Through a force of necessity, not through any official fiat, recruitment was made from right round India, from the open market and from ex-Army recruits, with the help of the Employment Exchanges and the Army Recruiting Centres. The result to date is that the Central Reserve Police is teeming with recruits from all the States and climes of India. For the same reason also, on the departure of the old guards Indian Officers have been requisitioned from right round, in consequence of which all but two States of India and the Indian Army are represented in the official hierarchy, at present. Even direct recruitment on all India basis to the Central Reserve Police Cadre has started recently. The promulgation of the Central Reserve Police Act and Rules, making duty throughout India obligatory to the force and breaking down the class composition of the Companies lifted the force's status from the parochial level. Being an armed force just like Army, Navy or Air Force and coming in precedence next to them the newly reconstructed Central Reserve Police felt between 1950-55, the first flush of pride due to conversion from a sectional interest into a national force. In the coming years, the deficiencies in this regard to be made good are (i) to make service in the CRP popular by greater publicity in order to attract better recruits and (ii) to stipulate in them a sense of free and fair competition for promoting the general good besides discharging the internal security duties of a high order.

5. To mould this growing force, the background of training and discipline was there but what it lacked was its own leadership—trained and graded, with incentives to take initiative, a good sense of tradition, patriotism and personal code of honour. In the latter years ideas of patriotism, high traditions and golden rules of conduct have been inculcated but it lacks an officers' corps of its own, being dependent on borrowed officers of the Indian Army or Police, coming to the force for stipulated periods. Beginnings have been made to make some promoted officers permanent and recruit some Company Commanders direct, but this number is very few. To build up this force, the existing Army and Police Officers have brought high traditions of their respective services; but a conscious and planned attempt to augment the time-honoured tradition and enrich them by further study of internal security problems or developments elsewhere is lacking. Efforts should be made to retain suitable borrowed officers for long and elaborating the ideas and outlook of these with us, through refreshers and Courses, in and outside the department. Although the officers' cadre is not left static due to changes, their knowledge regarding CRP problem tends to remain static, notwithstanding the camaraderie or fellowship assimilated in the field. Another defect in the CRP

is frequent deputations and great disturbance of family life, which tend to make men disaffected and even is a source of discouragement to a good officer from joining the CRP. In the Army, the period of deputation in hard areas is prescribed. In the Police, officers mostly remain with the families, doing their field jobs on tour. Both the type of officers find considerable difficulty in adjustment in the CRP. During Crown Representative's days deputations were for short periods and whenever the force went, it went on specific conditions for a specific duty and provision of secure accommodation was assured. In the second place, there is the question of children's education. Although some Primary Schools have been started in some CRP Lines, this is a drop in the ocean and does not go very far. Thus for the upbringing of this great force provision of an officers' cadre is as much necessary as to keep it enlightened and contented by making the CRP career attractive especially through improving their welfare.

6 As to general awareness regarding the virtues to be acquired as a member of the master force of the Centre, beginnings have been made in the Central Training College at Neemuch for the men and for the direct officer recruits at Abu. This has to be cultivated and propagated in the units concerned. It should be realised that to be in the CRP is an education in itself, as it is meant for working out a synthesis between the dispositions for readiness to use extreme force on the one side and reliance on patience and persuasiveness, before employment of force on the other. The Paradox is but apparent as each disposition is for dealing with a separate task such as—operational or Crowd dispersal in nature. To combine, these dispositions with knowledge of human relations, and local affairs, tempered by cultivation of good behaviour, honesty, courtesy and good humour characteristic of the Police duties require sterling character, consummate skill and lot of patience in an average CRP man and officer. Thus the training of recruits in CRP requires a broader basis than in any other force as much as its selection of NCOs and JCOs requires deeper insight. If these cardinal objectives are forgotten the mission of the CRP may easily go astray. Just as extreme vigilance is the safe-guard for liberty similarly, watchfulness and wakefulness on the part of officers' class is the palladium of the good name of the force. To aid this the regimental Police requires to be reorganised in all Battalions and discipline has to be tightened further.

7 For broad realisation of CRP duties in clear and concise terms, a CRP Manual has already been formulated but on account of certain inhibitions in the present set-up, the same is not fully carried out in letter and spirit. This will ease in the course of time as a detachment policy is formulated and acted upon. As to general enlightenment regarding the country's plans and progress vis-a-vis the CRP duties and deputations, this is being accomplished through education classes and lectures during the training cadres. They have to be supplemented by the officers at detachments, if need be, by bringing the

Jawans closer to State and education authorities of eminence, to address the rank and file. Albeit the CRP's preoccupations, humanitarian work of the nature of affording relief during fire, flood or accidents have been undertaken in the past and numerous recognitions of this are on record. The same thing applies to CRP's contributions to excellence in Sports. This cycle has to be continued consciously and comprehensively to make the name of the force ring as truly national. Where opportunity is lacking or efforts have not been made is in the direction of organising the ex-CRP men in giving leadership in the country side or preparing them to help the national discipline or integration scheme as in the Army. At present such personnel are but a handful and live in various scattered areas but foundations for such ventures in the future should be made.

8 As to emotional or moral basis for inspiring the force with a patriotic or national zeal, unremitting deputations since 1947, on theatres of national importance and achievements recorded in each sector are sufficient self-education and stimulant. Guarding of Rajasthan and Kutch border, dacoity operations in Pepsu and Bhind-Morena ravines, preservation of law and order in Jammu and Kashmir including the latest capture of Balakot, State reorganisation trouble in Baripada and Bombay, Naga Operation, Assam Language Agitation and last but not the least the Ladakh episode are but few shining signal posts highlighting the extent to which the force has been associated with important national work, to be inspired with a sense of belonging to the country as a whole. If general public are not conscious of it, this is probably a back-wash of the past history but there is no doubt about the under-current of patriotism in the force, which is going to bind and hold it together for long. Nevertheless salient steps have been taken in presenting the force with the flag, a motto, a code of conduct as much as ideas of its traditions. What is more, the force is timing the beginning and ending of the daily chores of duties to the national songs of Vande-mataram and Jana-gana-mana. Its regimental history has been recently published and it is kept enlightened through its fortnightly "gazettes" and half-yearly issue of the Magazine. All that is required is to improve them qualitatively to which attention of all is drawn. The synchronising of CRP Martyr's Day of 21st October, when 10 of our gallant men died at the hands of the Chinese, with the all India Police memorial service has bestowed a unique recognition on this force as the Corps-de-elite amongst Police Forces both in service as well as in sacrifice.

9 Lastly to the need of research, and research institutes, beyond starting a Central Supply Agency, or Radio School with laboratory and above all the Central Training College, all at Neemuch, Central Reserve Police has nothing further to boast. These institutions are of recent origin and have yet got to strike root or work out a tradition. They have been entrusted with the task of formulating a manual each, governing their working, which will be subjected to further research and adaptation in the light of, on the one hand, technological advance in and outside the Country and on the other, administrative progress inside. To facilitate matters, several State Police Reorganisation Commission's reports are available. Besides the Army Centres of Mhow and Pachmarhi are also close. Coordination of activities and reports obtained from these sources will go far in meeting our present needs and forging ahead for the future. Would these institutions be ready for this?

★★★

History of Atom for Peace & Its Security

Shri H. C. Panigrahy, O. C. CRP Trombay



This article has been attempted by a Police officer with a view to give a short note on the aspects of Atomic Energy a police-man should know to be able to deal with the security of its various departments at work. Though I am not competent to discuss any technicalities involved on which our scientists are busy round the clock to unravel the mysteries of this mysterious power of nature, yet we are in duty bound to safeguard not only their personal interests but also the project as a whole which is of utmost importance as a unit of National development. I owe a debt of gratitude to the administration as well as the scientific staff for the help obtained in attempting the article.

The disastrous effects produced at Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan during 1945 and the immediate cessation of the great World War—If due to the atom bombs are solid proof of their destructive power. Even now after a lapse of almost a decade the very thought of that event makes mankind shudder. The destiny of man-kind hangs to-day in the hands of the great powers that wield this powerful energy and only Almighty knows the shape of things to come.

During the forties when the world was facing this dilemma, President Eisenhower of the United States of America while addressing the general Assembly of the United Nations on 8-12-1953 urged for an International Organisation to serve the peaceful pursuits of mankind and hoped the technically developed countries to dedicate some of their strength to serve the needs rather than the fears of mankind. Accordingly in 1954 the General Assembly of the United Nations proposed to establish the International Atomic Energy Agency without delay and decided to hold an International Technical conference on the peaceful uses of Atomic Energy during 1955.

In this historical conference held at Geneva in August, 55 Dr. H. J. Bhabha FRS the chairman of Atomic energy commission of India presided, an earnest desire on the part of all the nations was demonstrated to co-operate in developing the Atom for peaceful purposes and thus man began to hope for a brighter and more prosperous world than before. From this day the writer on atomic energy turned a fresh page to write down its uses on peaceful purposes rather than destruction and the great stride the world would make in its progress and prosperity. A working level meeting was convened in Washington in Feb. 1956 by the United States Govt. and representatives of 12 countries commenced to prepare the first draft of the statute of the International Atomic energy Agency and the same year Sept. to Oct. a conference was held at New-york. In this

conference detailed discussions were held regarding the various aspects of safeguards against the use of fissionable materials like uranium, thorium and plutonium for military purposes. Whatever might be the views of other countries India has clearly and unambiguously committed herself to the use of Atomic energy for peaceful purposes and in furtherance of this policy the President in his speech to Parliament on Feb. 10th 1958 declared 'for ourselves, my govt. desires to make it clear beyond all doubts, that while we could, if we so decided, unwisely, produce atomic weapons, with the resources and skills that we have and can develop, we have no intention what-so-ever of acquiring, manufacturing or using such weapons or conducting their use by any state. Our endeavours in the Atomic field will remain confined to the peaceful use of Atomic Energy'.

In the field of International collaboration for peaceful development of Atomic Energy, India has played a vital role. Dr. H. J. Bhabha FRS of India was made the President of the International conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy held at Geneva in 1955 where he stated "man a generation hence will look back at August, 1955 as the month when mankind turned its back upon a decade fearing atomic energy and recognised that for the future development of the world, atomic power has become an absolute necessity."

In 1958 a second conference was held in which Mr. H. N. Sethna of India, Head of the chemical group of atomic energy estt. at Trombay was selected as the Dy. Secretary General and Indian scientists have presented high quality of papers in these conferences. Mr. Sethna also presided over a panel which drafted safety regulations for the transportation of large radio-active and fissionable materials.

APSARA : The first and foremost decision taken by the department of Atomic energy of India in 1955 was to instal an experimental type of reactor for research and consequently a building was started at Trombay in May, 1955 and in a record time of a 1 year & 4 months the reactor reached criticality on 4th August, 1956 as a first reactor to be operated in Asia leaving aside Russia. This reactor is named Apsara as it was purely engineered by Indian engineers and scientists though the fuel Uranium used in this reactor is of a pure type supplied by the U. K. atomic energy Agency.

The fuel being a pure type of uranium 235 made into an alloy with aluminium and encased in aluminium is suspended in a tank of light water at a depth of 22' below the surface of water. The radiations emitted by the reactor are moderated by the water above and the walls of the reactor tank 8 and 1/2 ft. of thick concrete. The maximum working capacity of this reactor is one megawatt and the thickness of the concrete wall and the light water moderator above it are sufficient to protect the personnel working in the reactor from radiation dose which does not exceed even a tenth of the tolerance dose recommended by the International commission on Radiological protection.

This reactor is mainly useful for research and investigation of Atomic energy as it has got four channels providing neutrons & gamma rays, isotopes and thermal neutrons free from gamma-rays. Various experiments on the properties of atom are in progress by scientists who are to guide the destiny of mankind for its peaceful and progressive use.

In addition to the rehearsals of emergency procedures in the event of accidents this reactor has been used for the production of isotopes, testing the types of reactor and health physics instruments and irradiation of biological samples.

Isotopes like phosphorus 32, sulphur 35, chromium 51, Iodine 131, gold 198 which are used for research in the Atomic Energy estt. and hospitals in the country have been produced and supplied. Platinum-sheathed radioactive gold which is an invaluable material for the treatment of the deadly disease of cancer is produced and supplied to hospitals where cancer patients have been treated and cured.

Seeds of rice, wheat, mango and several other agriculture material have been irradiated and marvellous results have been obtained in their capacity of production.

In addition to the above, various other experiments and research in science and health physics have been carried out by scientists and the results obtained have enabled Indian scientists a voice of authority & confidence in International conferences.

CANADA INDIA REACTOR : While the first reactor Apsara as described above was in progress for small experimental purposes, decisions were taken for construction of a high flux reactor for higher engineering experiments. In 1955 the Canadian Govt. under the Colombo plan offered to cooperate with India for the construction of a reactor of the NRX type which is in operation at the Canadian atomic energy centre at Chalk river which proved one of the best reactors for conducting Engineering experiments of a high order. Accordingly India accepted the offer and an agreement was reached between the two governments signed by our Prime Minister who stated, "This close collaboration in a highly complicated field between the scientists & engineers of two countries geographically as far remote as Canada and India is a symbol of the manner in which the world has shrunk through modern technology and a token, I hope, of the peace, understanding and cooperation which will one day spread throughout the world."

Thus the second reactor of India in the field of Atom for peace came into existence at the Trombay Estt. constructed at a cost of 10 crores (20 million dollars) shared in roughly equal proportions by Canada and India. The design and construction of the reactor was carried out by Canadian experts while the other civil works etc. were

planned and executed by Indian engineers. This massive structure of steel shell known as the **ROTUNDA** is 120 feet in diameter and 134 feet high, is fabricated with steel plates hermetically sealed and tested against any leakage and taking into account the highest consideration that under no circumstances should gaseous radio-active product escape into the outside atmosphere in case of any accident in the reactor. The fuel elements are stored in a pressure tight steel shell operated by airlocks for entrance and exit.

The centre of the reactor known as the **Calendria** which is about 9 feet in diameter and 11 feet high is the spot where nuclear reactions take place. This Calendria contains the aluminium tubes containing the natural uranium rod of 10 feet length which emits fast neutrons in the speed of 10000 miles per second to about 1 mile per second and terrific heat produced during the chain reaction is moderated by means of the **heavy water** which surrounds the Calendria. This heavy water is cooled by a continuous flow of sea water pumped inside the Calendria and ultimately exhausted into the sea. The production of heat inside the reactor is so much that it would not be possible for the existing heavy water to cool the rods. When it is desired to close the reactor, it is accomplished by inserting shut-off rods which contain **boron** which absorbs neutrons immediately.

Every detail of action inside the Calendria (core of the reactor) is controlled from a control room where scientists are watchful to prevent or rectify any unforeseen accident within the twinkling of an eye and the control system is laid down with so much thoroughness with automatic mechanism that even with some mistake the hazards of radio-activity are not affected beyond the permissible level to any body working inside the reactor. But for this efficient working of the control system, the history of this massive structure of C. I. R. would have been otherwise. Scientists working round the clock in this C. I. R. have obtained wonderful results in their research experimenting with confidence the various aspects of Atom for peace and have so far progressed to such an extent that perhaps the days are not far off to make its effective use in the progress of mankind.

In the earlier stages of its construction credit is due to Mr. H. N. Sethana, who as project manager supervised the work from 1956 to 1958 when it was taken over by Mr. N. B. Prasad due to the appointment of Mr. Sethana as the Deputy Secretary General of the second conference of United Nations on the peaceful uses of Atomic Energy held at Geneva in 1958.

On July 10th 1960 the reactor was first brought to criticality by Mr. F. W. Gilbert and Mr. D. R. Tegart of reactor commissioning group at Atomic Energy of Canada.

Natural uranium 235 used in the reactor is about 10 tons half of which have been imported from Canada and the other half came from the fuel element fabrication

facility at Trombay. The heavy water moderator was purchased from America as there is yet no production of this material in India.

The Sindri fertilisers corporation have decided to manufacture heavy water and work in this line is reported to have progressed considerably and it is hoped that with the progress of Atomic Energy in India Sindri fertilisers shall make a clear headway to supply the necessary heavy water which will save an enormous amount of foreign exchange.

The safety precautions taken in the construction of the reactor to guard against escape of radio-active neutrons needs special mention.

In addition to the hermetically sealed Rotunda by means of steel plates which I have noted earlier in this article, it has only 2 openings one for personnel and the other for vehicles in the shape of airlocks. These two airlocks are electrically operated automatic doors, each airlock having two such doors one of which automatically closes while the other is open. This system ensures airtightness inside the Rotunda.

Around the Calendria where the reactor functions to produce radio-active neutrons two concentric rings of nuclear pure graphite 9"x24 and 1/2" in thickness are provided to enable the escaping neutrons back into the core. To ensure greater safety against the highly penetrating radiations emitted due to nuclear reactions inside the Calendria these graphite reflectors are enclosed by two cylinders. The shielding above the calendria is provided by three water cooled thermal shields each is 1' thick. Above these are 4 circular shields each about a foot thick consisting of concrete poured into steel frames. Beneath the Calendria are 4 water cooled shields made of steel and water like the upper shields.

If there is any escape of radio-active neutrons they are detected by instruments called **ionization chambers** located at several places of the reactor and they are at once transmitted to the control chamber where attention of scientists is drawn for necessary action.

Operating personnel change their normal clothing and deposit inside lockers provided in in-active zones and enter the work site with their working clothing. They then pass through a radiation hazard control check post where film badges are issued to put on their clothing. When they return from work effective control is exercised at the radiation control post. If any contamination is detected in their person or clothing they are taken to decontamination room for necessary treatment. A strict check on this system prevents the spread of radioactive contamination. The film badges used by the personnel at work inside the reactor are later developed by the radiological measurement

section to check and ensure that the radiation dosage received by any individual does not exceed the permissible levels fixed by International commission for radiological protection.

This reactor provided ample scope for research in Engineering, metallurgy and biology in addition to the production of large quantities of radioisotopes for industries and medicine. Common among such isotopes are Phosphorus-32 for treatment of blood conditions, Iodine-131 for treatment of Thyroid cancer and cobalt-60 for treatment of tumours. Iridium-192, caesium-137 and cobalt-60 are also produced for use in industries.

ZERLINA REACTOR : This is the third reactor constructed at Trombay for experimental purposes and is situated in one of the engineering halls of the establishment. This reactor is a zero energy reactor with a power level of only 100 Watts and this differs from Apsara in that moderator used here is heavy water instead of pure demineralised water.

Automatic safety arrangements have been made in this reactor and in case of an emergency shut-down of the reactor is achieved by dropping safety rods into the core and draining the heavy water into dump tanks. These safety rods contain cadmium which absorbs the neutrons and the rods are held in position by electric-magnetic clutches which fall into the core by gravity in case of an emergency. Several useful experiments on the fuel elements are being carried out in this reactor for use in the power reactor programme of India, the shape of things of which we are yet to see.

(To be continued in next issue)



XII ALL INDIA POLICE ZONAL GAMES MEET

Shri M. S. Bawa

Organising Secretary, XII All India Police Zonal Meet.

For the first time the CRP was given the honour of holding the Zonal Police Meet which was staged at Ajmer from 4th to 10th December, 1961. Out of the 6 teams of the zone, 5 State Police Teams participated in the Meet in the healthiest traditions of sports and sportsmen. Unfortunately team from C. P. T. C., Abu could not join. In this Meet 253 players including 4 G. Os., 30 O. Os. and 219 other ranks participated.

The Meet was declared open by Shri Hari Bhau Upadhyay, the Finance Minister of Rajasthan on 4th December, 1961, with traditional pomp and show. As the Chief Guest unfurled the All India Police Games Flag, a fan-fare was sounded by the trumpeteers, multi-colour balloons and pigeons were released from all sides. Contingent of 50 rank and file fired the feu-de-joie.

The matches were played on League basis. Most of the matches were well contested in which only superior skill helped the winners. The winners of the Zone will compete at the All India Police Games Meet at Trivandrum. The Volleyball matches and the Wrestling Bouts attracted the maximum audience. For the wrestling bouts the gentry of Ajmer stayed upto 2200 hours to witness the interesting bouts even though they had to brave the coldest evenings of the year.

A special display of Gymnastics was also arranged. The demonstration was given by selected gymnasts of the Zone and the referees from Delhi.

Following were the Winners:—

Hockey	... Madhya Pradesh.
Foot-ball	... CRP
Volleyball	... CRP
Gymnastic	... Maharashtra won the Team Championship.
Wrestling	... CRP won five weights and other three were bagged by Maharashtra.

Lance Naik S. H. Jambholkar of Maharashtra won 4 items in Gymnastics and was declared the Zonal Champion.

Constable A. L. Nalwade of Maharashtra became the Zonal Feather Weight Champion in spite of a serious injury sustained during the bout.

For the recreation and entertainment of the visiting teams everything possible was done. There was a film-show practically every evening in which sports film specially arranged from Foreign Information Centres were exhibited. Site-seeing trips for the Players were arranged to Pushkar and Jaipur.

On the final day amongst us was our Chief Shri P. L. Mehta, J. P., I. P., as he could not be kept away from us in spite of heavy official commitments and engagements at Delhi. His presence was a source of encouragement both to the Organisers as well as the sportsmen. The certificates of merit were given away by Shri P. L. Mehta before a colourful closing ceremony.

A variety programme followed the BARA KHANA in which 1200 persons including the elite of the Town, Officers and Sportsmen rubbed their shoulders together. The variety entertainment was thoroughly enjoyed by one and all. The colourful GARBA set the pace for the evening which never slackened. The flute recital, MACHUA and NAGA dances stole the show. The Hindi pantomime "TAMATAR KI CHATNI" rendered by the families of the CRP Officers was as finished a production as one could wish for. The vigour of the language and skill in handling the climax went to make this pantomime a rollicking piece.

The credit goes to the Team of Officers and men for successfully staging this Meet who were always helped and guided by their beloved D. I. G. Shri B. B. Mishra, I. P., Chairman Organising Committee.

On the 11th morning the sportsmen left for their respective States equipped with better skill of the game and with the happiest memories, characteristic of such a union or Meet of Police Forces all over India.



☆ A result sheet

C. R. P. in XII All India Police Games

Shri N. K. Dass



Results vis-a-vis distinctions won by the CRP personnel at XII All India Police Games at Trivandrum are furnished below:—

A. ATHLETICS

Name	Event-performances	Position & Points Won	Remarks
1. S. I. Gurbachan Singh V Bn.	1) High Jump 6'. 5½"	First 12	
	2) Long Jump 23'. 3½"	„ 12	New All India Police record.
	3) Javelin 199'. 6¾"	„ 12	-do-
	4) 110 Hurdles 14.7 Sec.	„ 12	-do-
	5) Hop-step Jump 47'. 1½".	Second 8	
With Individual Points at 56, S. I. Gurbachan Singh won Home Minister's Gold Medal for Best Athlete-for the 3rd Year in Succession.			
2. Nk Sher Singh VI Bn.	High Jump 6'. 2"	4th 3	Last year he cleared 6 Ft. and was placed 5th.
3. Ct Jeewan Singh IX Bn.	1. 800 Meters 1.56 Sec.	3rd 5	All the first three in this event bettered
	2. 1500 Meters 4m. 3 Sec.	3rd 5	A. I. Police record.
4. Ct Satar Singh VI Bn.	400 Hurdles 57.8 Sec.	3rd 5	
5. S. I. Harjinder Singh IV Bn.	1. Shot 39 Ft. 4".	5th 2	
	2. Discus 126 ft. 3"	5th 2	
6. Ct Surendra Kumar III Bn.	10,000 m. 32 m 58 Sec.	4th 3	
7. (4 x 100)	RELAY	6th 2	

Total points scored by CRP 83. Team position 4th—as against 71 in 1961 and team position 4th.

This year's Winning Team Punjab Police secured 206 points, 2nd Madras Police with 121 and 3rd Andhra Police with 113.

VOLEY-BALL

CRP secured the 3rd place having defeated Bengal Police in straight games (15-6, 15-5, 15-5). Andhra Police was Volley-Ball Champion with Punjab Police as the runners up.

C. WRESTLING

Constable Phool Singh of II Bn. won the Gold Medal in heavy weight by defeating his opponent (of Bengal Police) by a full in 2 and half minutes in the final round. D. **NOTE :** Earlier, in the month of January, the Central Reserve Police Athletic team took part in the Delhi State Athletic Meet and won the team Championship as also best athlete's trophy (S. I. Gurbachan Singh) with Six Firsts, Four Seconds and Four Thirds.

Six of the CRP athletes (1) S. I. Gurbachan Singh (Decathlon, Hurdles and Javelin), (2) Nk. Maha Singh IV Bn.. (400, 100x4, 400x4), (3) Ct Jeewan Singh IX Bn. (800 m), (4) Ct Kundan Singh (Marathan), (5) Ct Surendra Kumar III Bn. (5000, 10000 m) and Ct Satar Singh VI (400 x 4) were selected to represent Delhi State at the National Games at Jabalpur. Except S. I. Gurbachan Singh and Ct Jeewan Singh the rest could not participate in their events due to illness and injuries.

NATIONAL GAMES RESULTS— S. I. Gurbachan Singh secured Two Gold and One Silver Medals winning Decathlon with 6776 points (A NEW NATIONAL RECORD), 100 m High Hurdles in 14.7 Sec. and Second place in Javelin with a 203 Ft. 1 and 1/2") Incidentally Gurbachan's High Jump of 6 Ft. 4 and 1/2 inch performance in the Decathlon was 1 and 1/2" better than the height cleared in the open High Jump event.



DILEMMA

Shri A. P. AERI



After all the efforts of the Father of the Nation bore fruit and BHARAT MATA was un-fettered from the foreign yoke as a result of the selfless sacrifices of her valiant sons but the wicked 'Whites' at the connivance of some of the black sheep at the helm and with vested interests, while quitting Indian soil, thus purging BHARAT BHOOMI of their established tyranny, battered the country into 2 Dominions.

There was anarchy and arson in the country but our Revered Mother (Bharat Mata) bore the befallen catastrophe in the following manner:—

'She bowed low before the blast, In patient deep disdain,
She let the legion thunder past, And plunged in thought again.'

With the division of the country, Bharat Mata had to part with her talented intellectuals but in the International barter she got some of the same calibre—though in the lesser number and, in majority of the cases, below the par.

M. Rambani was one of the migrants of the Partition. Like many of his colleagues and other unfortunate sufferers, he landed at Bombay with his kith and kin. He had 12 souls to feed including his own existence and his better half.

Rambani—the hero of this article had spent 40 summers in the alien's country. Although possessed of a smattering knowledge of the 3 rs and having the propensities of a 'hanger on' with parasitical characteristics to his credit, which he probably inherited from his demi Gods, he manoeuvred to knock the door of Rehabilitation Ministry and got himself 'passed out' as a TB Nominee for being taken into service. Hindi, our National Language, was quite Greek to him.

The appointing authorities having a large number of vacancies under them at that time and being not in full picture of the previous antecedents of M. Rambani took him as he bore the Trade mark of 'TB Nominee' and certified, at the same time, a refugee.

So Rambani started his career. With an outward display of devotion to duty he dived into office routine and with the speed of time he carved out his future. With an increase in the establishment and by importunations consistent with throwing open Tea and Lunch Parties, he contrived to get over his many seniors thus adding a new 'feather to his worn out cap'. After safeguarding his position, our hero continued with his mission

of overlapping his conferres, and, in doing so, he very wisely and tactfully tapped the door of nepotism and with the help and cooperation of his henchmen, managed to get through the iron bar of departmental test.

Rambani's position was now safe and he was waiting for the dawn of a new horizon.

At last that lucky day dawned and Rambani's sweet dreams were translated and he got promotion and he was Gazetted in the Official Organ. He was now posted as a 'Book Keeper' in one of the offices.

That day would be reckoned as a Memorable Day in the annals of Rambani's biography, when he assumed charge of his new office and he was extolled by his Asstts. who, in the heart of heart knew that he had been 'thrust upon them'. On 1st Apr. (financial year had been closed on 31st Mar.) our veteran 'Book Keeper' attired in his National costume, appeared before his boss, who winked at him. After observing all formalities of paying and accepting respects, there was a general discussion on some financial aspects and general instructions were given by the officer to maintain the accounts in spick and apan manner.

Time went on and Rambani glided with the current of events meriting no mention in this article.

Fortunately enough, Mr. Rambani, though independent in his post, was under the cover of a superannuated hag, who, considering that as he (latter) was marking time, rendered guidance and help whenever requisitioned by Rambani.

Orders for the move of the Troops to Operational area were received which were to be executed with lightning speed. The Officer—belligerent type, asked Mr. Rambani to pay all the men their dues before Move. Rambani hurried to his senior and conveyed the orders of the Officer. Upon this the latter asked him (Rambani) to prepare pay bills of all the Officers and men who were to move.

'But the Pay Bill Clerk is on leave' Said Rambani

'That matters little' told the senior. 'Help yourself; you are Incharge of accounts and versatile in accounts work; whatever help you want from me I will give.'

Rambani was cut to the quick at this suggestion and left the place with a wry face. He sat on his table brooding over the solution of the problem. It was now half past five and all the office staff had left for their homes.

Next day, when the office opened, there lay on the officer's table an application of Rambani requesting for 3 days casual leave on grounds of illness. The officer at once clicked the call bell on his table and summoned the Incharge of the office who appeared like genius in Alladin's tale.

"Well, you see, the fellow has submitted application for leave, have all arrangements for 'paying of' the officers and men ready to move been made?" enquired the officer in a fury.

'No Sir', came the simple reply of the officer incharge.

'I see. So there he stands. the fellow is rather a liability for us. He does not even know the elementary accounts. You remember that the other day we got so many audit objections for incorrect preparation of statement of accounts and my TA bill was also returned with numerous objections raised by our head office. He is absolutely a misfit and I do not find any benefit in retaining him here any more'.....went on the officer. Anyway, I will see to this later, but please take up preparation of pay bills of the staff at the earliest so that the move is not delayed'.

After a lot of struggling with pen and paper, the pay bills were prepared and payments made to the outgoing staff. The Officer led the Bn. to its new location.

Rambani got scent of the Officer's annoyance through some source and finding himself between Scylla and Charbydis muttered—

'What should I do now? My lack of knowledge is vaxing me. I was more happy in my previous post and this accounts drudgery is really a nightmare and boredom for me. How should I get out of it.....?'

Will my kind and judicious readers give the benefit of their experience and wide guidance to Rambani as to whether he should continue in his present exalted position or.....? My humble submission subject to their approval, is that he should be contented with his previous post as it is proverbial

'Little knowledge is a dangerous thing'.



LITERARY TIT-BITS

Gleanings by Shri P. D. Mathur



THE BUSINESS LETTER

Business-men have their own notions on how business letters should be written. Whether these are good or bad is a question. It is true there is no such thing as 'business' English, but there is unfortunately such a thing as commercial jargon, and it is made up of a whole host of meaningless, foolish tags. To an educated reader, these are as offensive in their way as is the display of a lack of breeding evidenced by a 'bounder', who finds himself among a group of cultured persons. A lot of this jargon finds its way in the vocabulary of the Indian student. It is used in the hope that these oft-repeated phrases have stood the test of time, and can, therefore, never go wrong. At places, they are actually used as purple patches.

Dr. Henderson and Mr. R. W. Jones, in their excellent 'Guide to Correspondence', have some amusing comments to make on the business-man's jargon. "To call a letter 'your esteemed favour' points to some obscure disease. The clerk who was given a rise of salary (as I like to think, and am nearly certain, he was) for first inditing the sentence, 'we are obliged for same', deserves a statue at Puddle Dock. I do not know what to say of the gentleman who caught from the air, or from his looking-glass while he shaved, that masterly phrase, 'yours of even date'." The authors offer a long list of these mis-begotten locutions, adding occasional comments. Here are a few for a sample:—

We enclose herewith : (How the man of commerce loves these expressions—herewith, herewith, herein ! If the item is enclosed, herewith is plainly superfluous.)

To execute your order : (or, in parliamentary phraseology, to apply the guillotine.)

To expedite the despatch of the commodities : (one can not comment on such language !)

As per instructions : (a thoroughly nasty, low-down commercialism.)

Kindly acknowlege receipt.

We have your letter before us (a fatuous remark).

Goodselves; (this fine word stands for you).

Has come to hand.

We wrote you on the 20th instant.

And oblige (this phrase is weary and jaded).
 Enclosed kindly find. (Perhaps you are stone blind :)



OVER RIGHTEOUS GRAMMAR

That over-carefulness in grammar, at times, leads to slovenliness, is seen in Mr. B. L. K. Henderson's long-winded discourse on 'the rule of proximity' in his much applauded book, 'A Mirror of English.' The author's method is to quote and then criticise passages taken from current journalism and literature. There could be no better method, but here is an instance where 'the rule of proximity' makes him giddy. He quotes the following sentence from the Daily News:—

"This comes rather badly from a Government which can flout all technical criticism and carry a Bill such as that dealing with coal in the teeth of the Opposition."

On this sentence he comments:—

"Clearly this cannot refer to a Bill giving dentists special licence to search the mouth of Baldwin or Mr. Lloyd George, in order to see whether the naughty fellows have been chewing coal and have not used a tooth-brush. We can see that the phrase in the teeth of Opposition is not in its proper or logical place. It belongs to the word carry. Put it near that word and notice the improvement."

"This comes rather badly from a Government which can flout all technical criticism and carry, in the teeth of the Opposition, a Bill such as that dealing with coal."

I confess, at my risk, that I fail to notice 'the improvement.' A safer and a more graceful version, I venture to think, would be—

"This comes rather badly from a Government which can flout all technical criticism, and in the teeth of the Opposition, carry a Bill such as that dealing with coal."

Here we get rid of dentistry, and join the verb 'carry' to its immediate object 'a Bill'. But what is the matter with the Daily News writer's sentence? I prefer it to my own.



INTERESTING PHRASES

"The dickens"

Many Indian students are under wrong notion about this phrase and think that it is connected with Charles Dickens. It is so associated by many people, and, therefore, it may be said to have had a sort of double birth. 'What the dickens?' occurs in Shakespeare. Says Mrs. Page, in The Merry Wives of Windsor (Act III, Sc. 2), 'I cannot tell

what the dickens his name is, my husband had him off. What do you call your knight's name, Sirrah?' Robin answers, 'Sir John Falstaff'. The occasional capital D, in 'What the dickens?', may have originated in this notion about a phrase which is really an old construction of devilkins.



"Alright"

Most of the ministerial staff are under the impression that 'alright' is all right and often during the course of DIGP's inspection they have been noticed to utter 'all right Sir'. It is all wrong. It unites two words only to weaken both and it impoverishes the idea to be conveyed. It is curious that 'all right' is very modern English. The new English Dictionary quotes no earlier example of its use than a speech by Mr. Winkle in the Pickwick Papers (1837). "Beg your pardon, Sir", continued Sam, touching his hat, as Mr. Winkle descended, 'hope there warn't a priory', 'tachment, Sir'..... 'It's all right, Sam; quite all right'. The origin of the phrase was undoubtedly its common use by the guard of mail-coaches. Charles Lamb has a note on it in his Table Talk. He refers to the cheerful recurrence of the cry of the London omnibus conductors—'All's Right.' Our 'all right' is simply a contraction of the mail-coach 'All's right', but wise contraction will go no further.



AN IMPRESSION



Shri A. P. Aeri



Somewhere in the Operational area of NEFA was headquartered a service company of an Army Unit. It was Sunday Morning and the Jawans were relaxing in the sun.

'Hello Johnnee—how is life these days?' asked Smith.

'Smithy—no change—P. T. Parade in the morning and monotonous Fatigue in the afternoon is a matter of daily routine but the greatest oddity in life these days is that the presence of a 'new arrival' is making life more miserable.'

'O.....what is wrong there ?' snarled Smith.

'Dear—don't inquire that—replied Smithy—Perhaps you are not unmindful of the activities of the new arrival—brazen faced, feigning to be in his 'Thirtys' by dyeing his 'GREYS' by double coating of LOMA, showing his Macleaned fangs, a bourgeois—hailing from Yeomanry stock, a pseudonymous administrator and feels himself as the temporal head over a handful of high-class, polished and educated young souls under him. The benign Govt. is very liberal in awarding concession to such 'Made Ups' for continuance in confirmity with the time honoured adage 'Feed the white elephant.' Anyway, what he is and what he should be is a secondary question. What the rank and file feel is that his is a flexible mechanised brain and at times passes orders like 'carrying coals to the Newcastle' or 'putting the cart before the horse' etc. thus creating a wide gulf between 'his own existence' and those of the Jawans, thereby failing to covet the affections of the latter, who, from the very core of their heart, regard him to be 'A Jack of all trades but Master of none.'

'Blessed be thy Soul--Johnee for the pen picture, but you know that the Golden precept of to-day's service is

'We are not to make reply

We are not to reason why

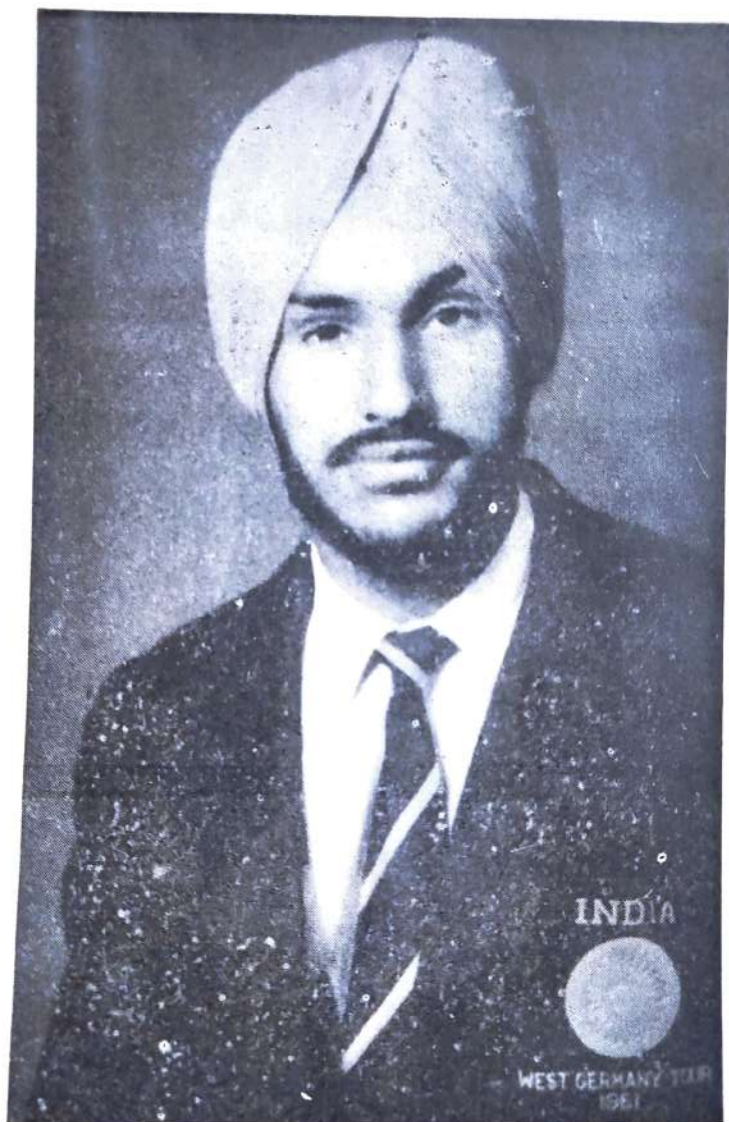
We are but to 'Do' and.....'

and for other things—R E M E M B E R

Grieve not my friend, grieve thy not
 They are deluders as ever
 With one foot in sea and one on shore
 To one thing constant never
 Then feel not so but let them do
 And be you Gay and Bonnie
 Cast all your notes of woe to winds
 Into Hey Nonnie Nonnie dear Johnee.



☆ Winner of the 'ARJUN' Award—



S. I. Gurbachan Singh

"Sportsman of the year 1961 in Athletics"



Shri N. K. Dass, Dy. S. P.

**Recipients of the "Police" Medal
for gallantry**



Jem Pritam Singh

☆ गद्य गीत—

सै नि क

—श्री जिन्दल ☆

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिष्ठा के आधार-बिन्दु, विश्व-वैभव के एक मात्र संरक्षक, जीवन-धर्म के यशस्वी कलाकार तू धन्य है—

संसार का आज विचार-क्रम बदला हुआ प्रतीत होता है ! शान्ति के संस्थापन में गतिरोध-स्वरूप हर पल, हर घड़ी भय, शंका और विवाद का विषैला तत्त्व उभरता हुआ दिखाई देता है !! ज्ञान, विकास और संस्कृति के उज्ज्वल पृष्ठों में सर्वत्र शस्त्र, शक्ति और युद्ध के मार्ग से एक भयंकर ज्वाला उठती हुई लगती है !!!

तब सबके लिये एक ही प्रश्न है— क्या यह विश्व बच सकेगा ? शस्त्रों के सहारे क्या मानव-धर्म का उत्थान हो सकेगा ? जन-जन के अन्तःकरण से तनाव, अविश्वास और असहयोग जैसे भ्रमपूर्ण तत्त्वों के उन्मूलन हेतु प्रेम, शान्ति और सह-अस्तित्व युक्त कोई प्रकाश-दीप हमारे अन्धकार को दूर कर सकेगा ?

निश्चय ही तब तेरी ओर देख कर मन आनन्दित हो उठता है । यौवन एक नये विश्वास से भूमने लगता है । त्याग, तपस्या और तेजस्विता से परिपूर्ण तेरा जीवन-दर्शन एक नये संसार की कल्पना से ओतप्रोत लगता है— जहां विश्व निःशस्त्र होगा । समान-भाव ही मानवता का सच्चा लक्षण होगा । जन-जीवन को विकसित करने के लिये सबमें परस्पर प्रेम, निस्वार्थ सेवा और अटूट देश-भक्ति का एक व्यापक दृष्टिकोण होगा ।

तू इसी प्रेरणा का शक्ति स्तम्भ है ! इसी सत्य-निष्ठा का सफल प्रसारक है । मानव आत्मा की जागृति का एकमात्र ज्योतिषुंज है ।

तेरी जय हो, विजय हो ।



हे सैनिक इस देश के सेवक मेरे देश के



—श्री कुशलचन्द्र

हे सैनिक—
इस देश के।
तू है तो शक्ति है
बहुत देश भक्ति है
तेरे ही साथ आज—
सारा मानव समाज
जीने की चाह ले
हँसता है, गाता है
प्रेम और शान्ति के
सपने सजाता है
धन्य रे—
वीर देश के !

सेवक
मेरे देश के।
सुख और दुःख क्या
जब सर कफन लिया
साहस तेरा विशाल
दुश्मन के लिये काल
अजब है खेल तेरा
मृत्यु से खेल जाना
जन-जन की पीड़ा को
अन्तर में प्रे़ल जाना
धन्य रे—
वीर देश के !

☆ गीत—

जीवन खिलता रहे निरन्तर
वीरों की गाथा गुन गुन कर

हार न मानें हम जीवन में
सेवा भाव लिये तन-मन में
कष्टों की हम गले लगा कर
प्रेम-शान्ति को लायें घर-घर।

नहीं स्वार्थ को हम अपनायें
नैतिकता के सुमन खिलायें
जन-हित को निज धर्म समझ कर
सच्चा स्नेह लुटावें जी भर।

लिये त्याग की ध्वजा हाथ में
जन-बल की ले शक्ति साथ में
साहस कभी न हम तज पायें
जीतें हम जीवन मर मर कर।



—श्री 'श्याम' ☆

☆ स्केच—

● क र्त व य ●

श्री कुलबहादुर सिन्हा



‘कर्तव्य निष्ठा परिस्थिति को वश में कर सकती है लेकिन परिस्थिति कर्तव्य को कभी वश में नहीं कर सकती’— यही सोचता हुआ रणवीरसिंह केम्प में बैठा किसी पत्रिका को पढ़ने में मग्न था।

इतने ही में एकत्र होने का अलार्म बजा और रणवीर तुरन्त लाइन में जा खड़ा हुआ। अभी-अभी खबर मिली है कि कुछ बाहरी दुश्मनों ने सरहद पार कर ली है। उस इलाके के किसी गांव में आक्रमण होने वाला है। सब जवानों को तैयारी का हुक्म मिला। ठीक एक घंटे के बाद उनको रवाना होना था।

रणवीरसिंह एक कर्तव्यपरायण और ईमानदार सिपाही था। सभी साथी और अफसर उसकी तारीफ करते न थकते। रणवीर उस समय सबसे ज्यादा खुश और उत्साही दीख रहा था। शायद उसको यह अपना कौशल दिखाने का मौका मिल रहा था, जिसके लिये वह शायद वर्षों से इन्तजार कर रहा था।

तभी एक सिपाही दौड़ता हुआ आया और बोला— ‘कमान्डिंग साहब तुम्हें याद कर रहे हैं’ और वह अपने साहब के सामने जा उपस्थित हुआ।

रणवीर तुम्हारे घर से तार आया है— साहब ने तार देते हुए कहा। तुम्हारी माँ बीमार है। तुम चाहो तो छुट्टी जा सकते हो। रणवीर का दिल धक् से रह गया। तार पढ़ा— माँ सख्त बीमार थी। देखने की अन्तिम इच्छा लिये उसको जल्दी बुलाया था। रणवीर पर मानो बिजली गिर पड़ी। खड़े-खड़े वह स्वप्न लोक में खोया हुआ अपने घर जा पहुँचा। उसकी बूढ़ी माँ चारपाई पर लेटी थी। उसकी पत्नी मधु पास बैठी हुई सिसक रही थी। उसने पुकारा— माँ ! माँ ने धीरे से आँख खोली और कहने लगी— तू आ गया बेटा...पर क्यों...? तुझे तो लड़ाई में जाना था ! बेटा... मेरी इतनी फिकर मत कर। मैंने तुझे जन्म दिया है, पाल-पोस कर बड़ा किया है— केवल इसीलिये कि तू अपना कर्तव्य पूरा करे। परिस्थिति का दास न होकर देश की सेवा का ध्यान रखे— यही तेरा धर्म है।

रणवीर का अन्तःकरण पुकार उठा। माँ जो कह रही है ठीक कह रही है। यहां एक माँ की नहीं, हजारों माँ की पुकार है; एक पत्नी की नहीं, हजारों पत्नियों की अपने स्वामियों से एक ही मांग है— वे कर्तव्य करें। देश की रक्षा करें। साहब ने जैसे ही पूछा— ‘तो क्या छुट्टी जाओगे रणवीर ?’ कि वह यकायक सपने से जाग उठा। होश सँभाला और दृढ़ स्वर में बोला— नहीं साहब, मैं छुट्टी नहीं जाऊंगा, बल्कि लड़ाई में जाऊंगा। और अश्रुपूर्ण नेत्र लिये वह आफिस से बाहर निकल आया।

आखिर एक दिन युद्ध छिड़ गया। दोनों तरफ से बराबर गोलियाँ चल रही थीं। टैंक और तोपें आगे उगलने में लगी थीं। रणवीर ने देखा—पहाड़ी पर दुश्मनों का जो भीमकाय टैंक आगे बरसा रहा था उससे आगे बढ़ने में बड़ी रुकावट हो रही थी। रणवीर एन्टी टैंक रायफल लिये अपूर्व साहस के साथ उसी तरफ सरकने लगा, और बढ़ता ही गया...कि एक सनसनाती हुई गोली उसके दाहिने घुटने को पार कर गई। रणवीर एक पल चीख उठा पर थोड़ी देर बाद ही वह फिर उसी जोश के साथ आगे बढ़ा और टैंक के ड्रायवर पर प्रहार कर उसको मार गिराया। ओ. पी. नष्ट-भ्रष्ट कर दी उसने और टैंक पर अपना अधिकार करने में सफल हो गया। जो टैंक थोड़ी देर पहिले रणवीर पर हमला कर रहा था उसी टैंक ने अब दुश्मनों की तरफ मुंह कर लिया था। रणवीर की सूझ के आगे, दुश्मनों का कोई बश न चला। उनके पैर उखड़ गये। वे भाग गये और जीत का सेहरा रणवीर के सर था।

सभी फौजी आनन्दातिरेक से नाचते गाते वापस आ रहे थे। रणवीर भी अपने दोनों बाजू दो दोस्तों के कन्धों पर डाले हुए लँगड़ाता आ रहा था। कस्बे की हजारों माँ-बहिनें व बच्चे उनको बधाई देने के लिये रास्ते के दोनों ओर खड़े थे।

रणवीर उस समय अपना सब दुःख भूल गया। उसे प्रतीत हुआ मानो उसकी माँ स्वर्ग से भी उसे देख रही और खुश होकर कह रही है कि उसके बेटे ने उसकी कोख न लजाई, अपने कर्त्तव्य से किसी प्रकार जान न चुराई !



बधाई है आपको डी. आई. जी. श्री मिश्राजी

धन्य भाग्य सी. आर. पी. ! आज सब स्वागत करते हर्ष भरा है हृदय, नहीं पग धरती पड़ते।

सादर स्वागत हम करें अपूर्व उल्लसित है मन
सोहत आप सी. आर. पी. में ज्यों इन्द्र मध्य देवगन।

‘राष्ट्रपति पदक’ से सम्मानित हो आज पदारे
कार्य कुशलता देख आपकी मन आनन्द हमारे।

लेते हैं सब नाम आपका, आप सभी के प्यारे हो
सेन्ट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस फोर्स के आप आँख के तारे हो।

सी. आर. पी. का नाम आज छाया सब देश में
नेतृत्व है आपका जो मान यह— देश में।

—सरोज माथुर (अजमेर)

☆ कहानी—

नई सुबह

—श्री जिन्दल ☆

कितने आशा भरे थे वे दिन जब नवीन शील से प्रेम करता था ! आज भी बरबस वीते दिनों की याद उसको आ घेरती है और वह ख्यालों के घने कुहरे में कुछ देर के लिये खो सा जाता है ।

वह सोचने लगता है कि कभी शील उसके साथ पढ़ती थी ! उसके साथ हँसती-खेलती थी...!! लेकिन एक दिन उसको कॉलेज छोड़ देना पड़ा जबकि वह अपने माँ-बाप का कहना मानती हुई कुल की मर्यादा रखती हुई, समाज की दृष्टि में एक सभ्य, सुशील व शिक्षित लड़की बनती हुई पराई हो गई, उसका साथ छोड़ गई; जीवन भर उसके साथ रहने का वचन देने वाली शील जब किसी और की जिन्दगी बन गई !!!

समय की यह करवट भले ही शील को काफी सुहानी लगी हो, इसमें उसे बहुत खुशी मिली हो लेकिन उसके बिछोह की कड़ी धूप को देख कर नवीन बिना झुलसे न रह सका । सारे मौज-शौक भूल कर वह जिन्दगी में एक बोझ, दुःख व हार का अनुभव करने लगा । जिस शान से उसने जीने की आशा की थी, उसको इस तरह मिटते देख उसे लगा जैसे उसका सब कुछ छिन गया, उसका दिल-जिगर सब जल गया । डूबती उमंगों ने उसको इतना हताश कर दिया कि वह थका-माँदा हैरान एक दिन क्षय जैसे भयंकर रोग का शिकार हो गया । बेबस हो अपने कॉलेज जीवन को तिलांजलि देता हुआ अपने आपको कोसता रह गया । खांसता-कराहता एक लम्बी बीमारी का ग्रास बन गया ।

उसको अतीत याद आ रहा था जबकि ससुराल जाते समय आखरी मुलाकात की बात कहती हुई शील के सामने आ खड़ी हुई थी । 'काश मैं तुम्हारी होती ! तुम मेरे सुहाग होते !! मेरा सर्वस्व तुम्हारे अर्पण होता'— कहते-कहते उस अनबूझ शैशव की मारी ने अपना सर नवीन के सीने पर गिरा दिया था । उस समय वह भी एक बार तो अपनी हालत पर काबू न रख सका, उसका भी दिल चीख उठा और एक दबी-सी आह उसके रोम-रोम में फैल गई; फिर भी... उसने अपना दर्द पी लिया और बड़ी ही सादगी से शील के सर पर हाथ फेरते हुए उसको बधाई दी ! उसके मुख की कामना की !! वह और कर भी क्या सकता था...!!! केवल पथराई आँखों से उसे देखता रह गया ।

दूसरे दिन सूरज की उठती-सी सुनहरी किरण में शील का रूप भी सिमट कर बनारसी साड़ी के गुलाबी आंचल में दमक उठा । वह घर से बिदा हो रही थी । सुख-प्रेम व साथ-बिछोह के उस चुभते प्रहर में कई पलकों में आंमू छलछला आये थे । नवीन भी शील के बार-बार कहने पर किसी तरह उसे बिदा करने के लिये स्टेशन जा पहुँचा । गाड़ी के आते ही शील एक कम्पार्टमेंट में चढ़ी और खिड़की के पास आ बैठी ।

मनुष्य स्वभाव से कठोर हो सकता है लेकिन भावना में वह सच्चाई से दूर नहीं रह सकता ! शील के गालों से बहते हुए आँसुओं ने नवीन को भी झकझोर दिया। सीटी के बजते ही मुसाफिरों की भगदड़ के साथ-साथ उसके दिल में भी हलचल मची और घुटी-घुटीसी लम्बी उसाँसें उसकी आँखों में गर्म पानी का खारापन घेर लाईं। एक-दूसरे को देखने वाली आँखों को आखिर बिछोह देखना पड़ा !! दूसरी सीटी के बजते ही रेलगाड़ी धुँएँ की फुफकार भरती हुई बढ़ने लगी।

तब शील इतना ही कह सकी थी— नवीन, अपनी शील को न भूल जाना ! जवाब में नवीन का दिल बड़े ही विश्वास से कह रहा था— शील, तुम नवीन की हो, जन्म-जन्म के लिये तुम उसमें समा चुकी हो। तुम उसकी सब कुछ हो। लेकिन.....मूक भावनायें होठों तक आकर शान्त हो गईं और वह पत्थर-सा गड़ा हुआ जाती हुई रेलगाड़ी पर देर तक आँखें गड़ाये रह गया।

गाड़ी के प्लेटफार्म छोड़ते ही नवीन के दिल दिमाग पर सैकड़ों तरह के विचारों ने अपना बोझ डाल दिया। अब शील छिन गई है ! नये घर में उसका नया जीवन है !! वह अब विवाहित है— यही बातें रह-रह कर उसको हर वक्त कचोटने लगीं। कुछ ही दिन बीते होंगे कि शील का एक पत्र आया। नवीन को उसमें जो कुछ लगा वह इतना ही था कि वह अपने नये घर में बहुत खुश है। उसे कोई दुःख नहीं अपनी ससुराल में। उसने लिखा— 'वे भोले हैं लेकिन मुझे बहुत प्रिय हैं। मैं आऊँगी तब तुम्हें सब कुछ बता दूँगी। कुछ न छिपाऊँगी तुम से !' नवीन को अपने स्वास्थ्य के विषय में सावधानी रखने का भी संकेत था उसमें।

नवीन उस समय स्वयं एक ऐसे काँटों भरे रास्ते पर चल रहा था जहाँ शील को अपने साथ लाना दुष्वार था उसका ! फिर वह मजबूर, अकेला ही अपनी जिन्दगी के दीपक को रोग, क्लेश व चिन्ता की थपेड़ से किसी तरह बचा ले जाने की कोशिश में लगा था !! कोई एक महीने बाद ही शील अपने ससुराल से लौट आई। नवीन से मिली भी लेकिन इस बार नवीन की आँखों ने उसके मन की थाह न ली। इस बार उसकी धड़कनें उससे गलबाहियाँ ले यौवन गीत का अलाप न भर सकीं। मिलन की उस बेला में एक उत्साह था, खिचाव था, प्यार करने का चाव था लेकिन समय के सस्ते मोह के आगे उसने हारना न चाहा। वह शील से मिला पर अब नियंत्रण मानो उसके सच्चे प्यार का आधार बन चुका था।

शील अपने अरमानों की बड़ी भेंट लाई थी किन्तु नवीन के आगे वह हार गई। कुछ न चली उसकी और प्रेम प्यास की एक गहरी अकुलाहट लिये वह मन मसोस कर रह गई।

नवीन ने अपनी समझ से तो शील को नये रूप में अपना लिया पर मन में छिपे हुए लगाव से वह जरूर तिलमिला उठा। उसे खाना-पीना अच्छा न लगने लगा। सारे खेलकूद व रागरंग फीके जान पड़े। बढ़ते हुए रोग में दिनबदिन उसकी हालत गिरती गई। रात-रात भर नींद उसके पास आने में झिझकने लगी। जो कुछ हुआ, स्वाभाविक था और वह अपने घर से दूर ऊँची पहाड़ियों के बीच बर्फीले आँगन में बने हुए एक क्षय अस्पताल की ओर जा बढ़ा।

संसार की मायावी उलझनों में सुख-चैन को ढूँढता, छटपटाता अपने जीवन से एक बारगी धवड़ाता हुआ नवीन, सेनीटोरियम की चारपाई पर लेटा-लेटा सोच रहा था— उसने इस दुनियां में किसी से क्या पाया ? कौन उसकी बात मान सका ? किसने उसका साथ दिया ? जब भी ऐसी समस्याएं उसको अकेला पाकर शोर मचाने लगतीं कि उसका दिल दुःख की गहरी टीस में टूट-टूट जाता, आँखों के सामने अंधेरा-सा घिर आता और वह घायल पंछी की तरह तड़प कर रह जाता ।

फिर भी सेनीटोरियम में उसको रोग मुक्त होना था । ठीक तरह इलाज चलने लगा । मेडिकल दल अपने समय के अनुसार आता, आवश्यक जाँच-पड़ताल करता और चला जाता । खाने-पीने, बातचीत करने व घूमने-फिरने आदि सभी बातों की पूरी सावधानी रखी जाने लगी । दवा-दारू से ज्यादा मरीज के मनोविज्ञान तथा जीवन-वेदना को समझने का प्रयत्न किया गया और इस देखभाल के लिये सेनीटोरियम की एक अत्यन्त प्रभावशील, कुशल एवं सीनियर नर्स सोमा की नियुक्ति हुई ।

सोमा अब नियमित रूप से नवीन की सेवा सुश्रूषा में जुट गई । हर पल, हर घड़ी वह उसको संभालने लगी । चाहे किसी मित्र का पत्र हो अथवा शील का— सब सोमा देखती, पढ़ती जाँचती; उसके आराम का ध्यान रखती तथा उसको जरा भी किसी ख्याल में अकेला न भटकने देती । रोज दिन नवीन से मिलने-जुलने व उसको समझने के उस दौर में सोमा को यह विश्वास करते देर न लगी कि प्रेम की कसक व साथी-मित्रों के साथ से वंचित होने के कारण ही उसके दिल-दिमाग पर जो बुरा असर पड़ा, उसको वह सहन न कर सका और इस पीड़ा को सर चढ़ा बैठा ।

नवीन को सोमा एक सुन्दर, सुशील एवं निपुण नर्स के अतिरिक्त अत्यन्त व्यवहार कुशल, सुलझे विचार वाली और बहुत ही सेवा-भावी युवती लगी । उसको निकट पाकर वह अपना सारा दुःख-दर्द भूलने लगा । उसको अपने जीवन से फिर मोह होने लगा । कभी-कभी इसी आकर्षण से भावुक हो वह लेटा-लेटा सोमा को अपनी कल्पना में उतारता हुआ मुग्ध-बुग्ध खो बैठता ।

एक बार ऐसे ही भावावेश में उसकी पलकें तर थीं कि सोमा आई और उसे बुरा-भला कहने लगी—
आखिर तुम्हें मुझ पर विश्वास क्यों नहीं होता ! क्या परेशानी है तुम्हें ? रोगी होने का कैसा भ्रम है तुम्हें जो सारी उदासी अपने ही कलेजे में भर लेना चाहते हो ? हमेशा खुश रहने का क्या तुम मुझे ऐसा ही वचन देते हो ? यदि तुम्हारा दुःख ही सब कुछ है तो मैं भी तुम्हें आज अपनी कहानी सुनाना चाहती हूँ—

यकायक उसके होंठ काँप उठे । आँसुओं की झड़ी लग आई और डूबे-डूबे भारी अन्तःकरण से उसने बताया कि वह अविवाहित नहीं तो विवाहित भी नहीं है ! कभी उसके भी पति थे । वे कितना प्यार करते थे उसको— वही जानती है । लेकिन उससे भी ज्यादा उन्हें एक वस्तु और प्यारी थी । वह थी किसी को भी संकट में देख कर एक सिपाही की भाँति पूरे साहस और भरोसे के साथ इन्सानियत के सच्चे दावेदार बन कर हमेशा हँसत-मुस्कराते हुए उसकी सहायता करना, हमेशा त्याग की ड्योढ़ी पर शान्ति का आव्हान करना ।

जन-हित तथा लोक कल्याण में वे इतने बेखबर हो गये थे कि एक दिन उन्होंने भीषण आग में धधकते हुए एक मकान को देखा जिसमें फंसे लोग अपने प्राणों की रक्षा चाहते हुए चीख-चिल्ला रहे थे। अपनी जान की तनिक परवाह न कर वे उसमें कूद पड़े। संकटग्रस्त लोग तो बच गये लेकिन विकराल लपटों ने उन्हें न छोड़ा। कितना झुलसे वे—क्या बताऊँ? मैं अपने ईश्वर को खो बैठी—कहते-कहते उसके धैर्य का बाँध टूट गया और आँचल में अपना मुँह छिपाते हुए रो पड़ी।

सोमा का हाल सुनते ही नवीन का कलेजा मुँह को आ लगा। गालों पर आँसुओं की लकीर बन आई। उसे क्या पता था कि हँसती-मुस्कराती, अपने काम में तन्मय दिखाई देती, निश्छल सेवा की जीती-जागती सोमा ने कैसी आग दबा रखी है अपनी छाती में?

तुम सचमुच महान् हो सोमा—इतना ही कह सका था नवीन और ऊंची पलकें किये हुए वह उसे घूरता रह गया। सोमा एक नर्स नहीं, उसकी आशा थी! धड़कन थी!! नई जिन्दगी थी जिसका सहारा पाकर वह मर कर भी जी गया था।

वैसे सोमा भी नवीन की व्यथा जान चुकी थी। वह भी बेकाबू-सी उसकी ओर खिंचती चली जा रही थी। उसकी दृष्टि भी नवीन के व्यक्तित्व, व्यवहार व जीवन को अपना लेने के लिये आतुर दिखाई दी। आखिर... डूबती-तैरती हुई उनकी जीवन नौकायें दुःख, अभाव और क्लेश के तूफान से बच कर किनारे आ लगीं। दोनों के आँसू थम गये। दोनों ने एक-दूसरे को निकट से देखा, परखा तथा एक-दूसरे के हाथ में हाथ दे अपने दिल के सच्चे मर्म को व्यक्त कर दिया।

सब कुछ हार जाने वाला नवीन फिर जीत गया, उधर सोमा को भी जीवन में फिर नया उल्लास दिखाई दिया और एक नई सुबह में हँसते-मुस्कराते, दोनों अपनी एक नई दुनियाँ बसाते, भविष्य में सुख-आनन्द और अपूर्व शान्ति की चाह ले एक-दूसरे की ओर एक-टक देखते रह गये।



☆ मनुष्य अपने जीवन में ईश्वर का साक्षात्कार करना चाहता है तो उसका एक ही उपाय है कि वह मनुष्यमात्र से बिना किसी स्वार्थ, संकीर्णता व भेद-भाव के सच्चे मन से प्रेम करने लगे। —म. गाँधी

☆ बिना विपत्तियों का सामना किये हम अपने कर्तव्य में सफल नहीं हो सकते। फिर असफल होने के भय से भी हम अपना कर्तव्य नहीं छोड़ सकते क्योंकि जीवन में सच्ची महत्वाकांक्षा का मोती तो हमें विपत्तियों के सागर में गोता लगाने से ही प्राप्त होगा। —स्वामी विवेकानन्द

☆ कविता—

ॐ चीन से ॐ

—श्री उम्मेदसिंह रावत ☆

तुम हमारी भावना को ठेस क्यों पहुँचा रहे हो ।

मित्रता और शिष्टता का	सराहकर हमारी नीति
पथ तुम्हें हमने दिखाया	हमसे तुम सहमत हुए थे
भाई भाई तुम और हम हैं	मानने को पंचशील
ज्ञान यह हमने कराया	एक दिन उत्सुक हुए थे

भूल अब अतीत को क्यों हीनता दिखला रहे हो । पर सभी कुछ त्याग अब तुम व्यर्थ में इतरा रहे हो ।

हम तुम्हारे वास्ते जग की
अदालत में चढ़े थे
समान भाव के लिये हम
मित्र देशों से अड़े थे

आज क्यों सहिष्णुता पर वज्र सा तुम ढा रहे हो ।

आदर तुम्हें हमने दिया	जानते हो तुम सदा से
धोखा हमें तुमने दिया	हम बुद्ध गाँधी के पुजारी
मित्र का सा ढोंग रचकर	विश्व सारा शान्ति चाहे
आक्रमण हम पर किया	नीति यह हमने उभारी

जितनी हम करते भलाई तुम बुराई ला रहे हो । भटक सीधी राह से विद्वेष को पनपा रहे हो ।

चाहते हो जो भला
भूमि हमारी छोड़ दो
'हिन्दी-चीनी भाई भाई'
को नया फिर मोड़ दो
सीख तुमको दे रहे पर तुम समझ नहीं पा रहे हो ।

अजब है दास्ताँ अपनी

(शेर-शायरी पर आधारित एक स्केच)

श्री मंगवतीप्रसाद

मुझे आज भी अक्सर वह रात चौंका देती है— या कहूँ कि वह मीठी याद मुझे बेताब कर देती है जबकि मैं यकायक बोल पड़ता हूँ— 'मुद्दतें गुजरीं— तेरी याद भी आई न हमें; और हम भूल गये हों तुझे— ऐसा भी नहीं'। या फिर यही समझूँ कि तू खुद मेरी ख्यालों में उतरती हुई अचानक दिल के उतनी ही नजदीक आ बैठती है जितनी कि उस रात...! कैसे अचानक ? कितनी नजदीक आ बैठी थी तू !! तब अपने सिवाय और कोई न था; लेकिन तब भी एक दीवार मुझे रह-रह कर तेरी तरफ बढ़ने से रोक देती थी। मैं जलूर तुम्हारी आँखों के सामने था पर वह मेरा जिस्म ही था। शायद मेरा दिल-दिमाग कहीं खो चुका था। मैं बेबस उस नींद की बाँहों में उलझा हुआ एक गहरे अन्धकार में डूब चुका था। सच मानो तो मेरी आँखों पर पर्दा डाल कर वह मुझे तुमसे दूर ले भागी थी। पर...मुझे कोई खुशी न मिली चाहे मैं समझ लेता— 'समझ लेता कि मिलना हर तरह तेरा है नामुमकिन, तमन्ना फिर भी मिलने की मेरे इस दिल में बाकी थी' और उसी तमन्ना की ठंडी साया में साँसों का एक तार हमारे रिश्ते को मजबूत बनाने में लगा था।

हर घड़कन में अलग न होने का एक भरोसा था। मिलन का एक राज था। न भूलने का एक वादा था— 'कौन कहता है मैंने तुझको भुला रखा है, तेरी यादों को कलेजे से लगा रखा है।' 'दिल में आहें भी नहीं आँखों में आँसू भी नहीं, तेरा हर राज मोहब्बत में छिपा रखा है।' आखिर मजबूर होकर नींद ने मेरा साथ छोड़ दिया और ज्यों ही थकान से छुटकारा पाकर मैंने सवेरे की सुनहरी किरण को देवता चाहा कि सबसे पहले तेरा ही दीदार हुआ— मुझे लगा मानो तू ही पहली किरण बन कर मुस्कराती हुई मुझसे आ मिली हो।

तुझे देखते ही आँखें चौंधिया गईं। मुँह पर ताले पड़ गये। बोलने को हुआ कि जबान न हिली और तभी मैंने देखा कि तू मुझे अकेला छोड़ कर चल दी। उस वक्त मुझ पर क्या गुजरी— मैं नहीं कह सकता। मैं हार गया और जिन्दगी का वह मोड़ मेरे लिये एक ख्वाब बन कर रह गया। मैं खामोश था, शायद तेरी ऐसी ही मर्जी हो ! शायद तुझे मुझसे नफरत हुई हो !! शायद तुझे पलकों की तराजू पर दो दिलों को तोल लेना अच्छा न लगा हो !!! देर तक अनजान रास्ते में भटकते हुए मेरे ख्यालों में एक ही धुन गूँजती रही— 'तुम्हारे इश्क में हसबाये आलम हो गये, न निकली है न निकलेगी तुम्हारी आरजू दिल से।'

तू चली गई— एक याद देकर, दर्द देकर। दिल में एक अजीब-सी कसक देकर। मैं देखता रहा पर अपना रोग न छिपा सका और मुझे कहना ही पड़ा— 'कुछ खटकता तो है पहलू में रह-रह कर, खुदा जाने वो तेरी याद !'

या मेरा दिल है।' अपने आपको मैं कैसे मनाता ? अफसोस जो था कि मैं तुझे अपना दिल न दिखा सका। तेरा रूठना न समझ सका। इस तरह परायापन जताते हुए, बेखुशी से नजरें बचा कर, तेरे बेतहाशा निकल भागने से मैं मन को चैन न दे सका। मुझे तेरी याद जरूर आती है लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है— मुझे उसमें अपनी नामुराद मोहब्बत पर सत्र की एक रोशनी ही नजर आती है जबकि मैं गुनगुना कर रह जाता हूँ— 'परायों की क्या चर्चा पराये फिर पराये हैं; मोहब्बत में अदावत खास अपने दिल से होती है।'।



☆ शब्द काव्य—

दो पत्र

—श्री धनीराम शर्मा

☆ पत्नी की ओर से—

चरण कमल की अनुगामिनी हूँ नाथ

मेरा अनुराग तुम्हें खींच क्यों न लाता है।

या तो प्रेम बन्धन ही शिथिल हो गया है आज

या फिर रूठ गया मुझसे विधाता है आज।

कामना यही शेष बसी मेरे उर में है

आपके पद-पंकज मैं प्रेम से धोया करूँ।

बन कर एक छाया-सी निरन्तर संग रहूँ

वियोग के इस रोग में व्यर्थ न रोया करूँ।

पति की ओर से—

लज्जा भरी चितवन प्रिये सुखपूर्ण रातें याद हैं

मुस्कान तेरी मद भरी रसपूर्ण बातें याद हैं।

पर देश के हित के लिये जो वचन मैंने है दिया

परिपूर्ण करने में उसे— दूँ प्राण-व्रत मैंने लिया।

बलिदान में ही सैनिकों के विश्व का कल्याण है

होता वही है वीर जो हँस-हँस लुटाता प्राण है।

यह जान ले मधु स्नेह से तेरे हूँ अब तक क्षेम से

यदि भाग्य ने फिर से मिलाया तो मिलेंगे प्रेम से।

○ रुबाइयां ○

श्री दमन

★ तेरे अन्दाज की मस्ती पिये जाता हूँ ।
जाम पर जाम मैं सब भूल पिये जाता हूँ ॥
बहारे इश्क में बे-रोक पिये जाता हूँ ।
या गमे जिन्दगी में हूब पिये जाता हूँ ॥

★ मैं अपने प्यार को अंगार दिये बैठा हूँ ।
अपनी मस्ती का आज खार पिये बैठा हूँ ॥
बहारों ने दिया है आह का सरगम ऐसा—
मैं वीराने में भी संसार लिये बैठा हूँ ॥

★ किसी ने आंख बदल ली है आज तो मुझसे ।
दिल को मैंने भी उठा लिया है उस दर से ॥
मेरे जज्बात का हो इल्म इतना उसको—
किसी की आंख फिर न मांग ले ये दिल मुझसे ॥

★ जिस्म का साथ भी कोई साथ हुआ करता है ।
बिना आंख छलके कोई प्यार हुआ करता है ॥
ये हविश है, ऐश है; मौज-शौक दो दिन के—
वरना दिल का क्या साथ दो दिन को हुआ करता है.

★ क्यों आज जिन्दगी ना-काम हुई जाती है ।
यह उल्फत मेरी बदनाम हुई जाती है ॥
सोचता हूँ—दबा लूँ दर्द जो उठा दिल में—
मगर आंखों से छिपी बात बही जाती है ॥

★ मेरी दुनियां उजाड़ दे मैं नई बसा लूंगा ।
खुशी को छीन ले मुझसे मैं फिर सजा लूंगा ॥
मिट्टा दे मेरी हस्ती जो करार तुझको मिले—
मेरा क्या, जाऊंगा वहीं तुझे बुला लूंगा ॥

☆ कहानी—

राँग डेलीवरी

श्री उम्मेदसिंह रावत



आज नौ बजे ही राजन आफिस में आ बैठा था। सिगरेट जलाई, दो कश खींचे और एश ट्रे पर रख दी। एक जम्हाई ली और घड़ी की ओर देखा—ठीक ग्यारह बज चुके थे। इन दो घण्टों में उसने काफी डाक डिस्पोज की फिर भी ट्रे की फाइलें ज्यों की त्यों दिखाई दीं उसे ! जैसे वे कम होना ही नहीं चाहती थीं !!

कॉल बेल पर हाथ मारा। चपरासी को पानी लाने के लिये कहा। पानी आया और उसने एक ही सांस में गिलास खाली कर दिया।

टर्...टिक्, टर्...टिक्—फोन बोल पड़ा। उसने चोंगा उठाया। हेलो...

हेलो—‘धर’ स्पीकिंग...

ओह ‘धर’—आय एम राजन हीयर—कहो कैसे याद किया...

.....’

आज ! अचानक ! ऑन वाट अकाउन्ट ?

.....’

‘थैंक्यू फॉर दी इनवीटेशन’ पर बता तो दो—किस बात की है ?

.....’

खैर आकर जान लूंगा।

.....’

‘यस—यस’, एग्जैक्ट एट सेवन ! ओ—के !! और राजन ने फोन रख दिया।

फोन राजन के एक नए-नए मित्र मिस्टर चक्रधर शर्मा का था जो पढ़े-लिखे एक अच्छे खासे सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता व जनसेवक हैं। अधिकांश व्यक्ति उन्हें मिस्टर धर के ही नाम से जानते हैं।

चपरासी ने राजन की मेज पर ढेर सारे लिफाफे लाकर रख दिए और यह कह कर ‘साहब, अभी अभी डाकिया दे गया’ बाहर चला गया। नित्य की भांति आज भी वह एक-एक पत्र लेता, एड्रेस पढ़ता...खोलता और पढ़ पढ़ कर एक ओर रखता जाता। एक...दो...तीन...चार, कई पत्र खोल डाले कि यकायक राजन चौंक पड़ा। यह कोई विशेष पत्र न था, फिर चौंकना कैसा ?

फिर भी चौकने की बात तो यही थी कि वह पत्र उसके अपने नाम का न था। शायद डाकिये द्वारा 'रांग डिलिवर' हो गया था। लिफाफे पर पता अंग्रेजी में इस प्रकार था—रजनी शर्मा, चीफ कंट्रोलिंग आफिसर, पब्लिक वेलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट, काशीपुर। परन्तु नाम का अन्तिम अक्षर 'आई' पढ़ने में न आ रहा था। यों देखने पर ठीक 'राजन शर्मा' ही पढ़ा जा रहा था, इसीलिए डाकिया इस पत्र को सही जानकर ही यहां दे गया था शायद !

रजनी नाम के साथ उसके जीवन की एक विशेष कड़ी जुड़ी थी जो तीन वर्ष पूर्व टूट चुकी थी। शायद इस नाम ने इसीलिए यकायक झकझोर दिया था राजन को। पर यह वही रजनी नहीं हो सकती। क्योंकि होगी एक ही नाम की कई लड़कियाँ हो सकती हैं। कुछ भी हो पर एक भूले हुए नाम ने आज अचानक उसको फिर उलझा लिया था।

राजन ने सिगरेट जलाई। कश खींचता रहा, धुएँ के लच्छे छोड़ता रहा और पत्र को हाथों में लेकर गौर से देखता रहा। पत्र खोलना भी नहीं चाहिए दूसरे का जानकर ! कौन हो सकती है यह रजनी ? वही मेरी रजनी तो नहीं ! पर मेरी क्यों ? ... उसको कभी जरूर प्यार किया था, परन्तु अपनी न बना पाया था। न जाने कहाँ होगी वह आज...

राजन ने धुएँ का एक गोल सा लच्छा छोड़ा जो धीरे-धीरे आगे बढ़ा और बड़ा सा गोला बनकर फैल गया। राजन को लगा जैसे उस धुएँ के बीच उसकी रजनी खड़ी हुई उससे बातें कर रही हो !

खो सा गया वह अतीत की उन स्मृतियों में। उसे वह घटना भी याद आई जब अपने कालेज जीवन में एक सन्ध्या को नेताजी पार्क में बैठा हुआ वह रजनी की प्रतीक्षा कर रहा था और सहसा उसने आकर कहा था, हेलो राजन ! यू आर लुकिंग सो हैन्डसम टु-डे। तब उसने चुटकी भरते हुए कहा था—क्या वह उसे पसन्द करेगी ? उसने विवाह करेगी ? और रजनी ने कुछ लजाते हुए कहा था—ऐसी उतावली भी क्या है तुम्हें !

उसकी आँखों में अब भी रजनी की वह छवि तैर रही थी। वही पुष्ट शरीर, निखरता व्यक्तित्व, रक्तिम होंठ, चमकते कपोल, उन्नत वक्ष, मृदुल स्वभाव, चाल में वही तीखापन। यदि कोई भावुक हृदय इस चितवन को देख ले तो पहली बार ही आधी जान निकल जाय उसकी !

लेकिन... रजनी उसकी न हो सकी थी क्योंकि वह बाल विधवा थी, जिसे कोई नहीं जानता था, रजनी भी नहीं। वह अबोध थी, तभी पुरानी कुरीतियों में जकड़े समाज ने उसका बाल विवाह कर दिया और उस मासूम नन्हीं-सी जान, अबोध बालिका को तभी विधवा भी बना दिया। राजन, रजनी से विवाह की बातों में प्रसन्न था कि एक दिन दुर्भाग्यवश रजनी के घर के नौकर द्वारा रजनी के बाल विधवा होने का रहस्य राजन के पिता को ज्ञात हुआ। अतः उन्होंने न केवल राजन को रजनी से सम्बन्ध तोड़ने को कहा बल्कि उसकी ज्यादा जिद्द पर बरेली शहर छोड़ कर वे अपने शहर काशीपुर चले गये। राजन को, न चाह कर भी, रजनी से अलग होना पड़ा। वह रजनी के विधवा होने की बात जान कर भी उससे विवाह करने को उत्सुक था। परन्तु वह अकेला था, असमर्थ था वह समाज से लड़ने में ! अपनी इमी कमजोरी के कारण वह रजनी को अपना न बना पाया। और तब से अब

तक राजन, रंजनी के बारे में कुछ न जान सका। न जानने की आवश्यकता ही पड़ी। उस समय वह कॉलेज का छात्र था और आज सरकारी उच्च पदस्थ अधिकारी, परन्तु यह मनोभावना एक प्रकार का ऐसा रोग है जिसमें अफसर-नौकर, गरीब-अमीर सभी प्रवाहित होते हैं।

षष्ठी ने राजन का ध्यान अपनी ओर आकर्षित किया। विचार शृंखला टूट गई। चार बजने में दस मिनट थे। आज उसने लंच भी नहीं किया। काम भी पड़ा था करने को, पर उस पत्र के पश्चात् वह न काम में मन लगा पाया और न खाना खा पाया। उसने अब उठ जाना ही उचित समझा। उसने रंजनी शर्मा वाले लिफाफे पर लिख दिया "रॉग डेलिवर्ड" और चपरासी को जो आज सुबह से साहब द्वारा न बुलाये जाने पर बैठे-बैठे ऊँच रहा था, पकड़ाते हुए कहा— देखो अगर डाकिया आए तो यह लेटर उसे दे देना और कहना कि वह गलत दे गया था। हमारा नहीं है और हाँ, मैं जा रहा हूँ ऑफिस बन्द कर देना। फिर पर्सनल बैग उठा अपनी कार में बैठ कर चला गया।

सायंकाल सात के लगभग राजन कार लेकर शहर की ओर जा रहा था कि एक चौराहे पर उसे मिस्टर रंजन खड़े दिखे। उसने ठीक रंजन के पास गाड़ी खड़ी की। पूछने पर पता चला कि वह मि. धर के घर पार्टी में जा रहा है। "यार जा तो मैं भी वहीं रहा हूँ, पर यह तो बताओ पार्टी है किस उपलक्ष में? मुझे तो मि. धर ने बताया ही नहीं"— राजन बोला।

अरे... तुम्हें मालूम नहीं? मि. धर तो ठहरे सामाजिक व्यक्ति। समाज सुधार की बातों में ही लगे रहते हैं। रुढ़ियों के वे विरोधी हैं। उन्होंने अभी तक विवाह नहीं किया था, पर कुछ दिन हुए उन्होंने गुपचुप विवाह कर लिया। वे दुनियाँ को बता कर बखेड़ा नहीं मचाना चाहते थे। सुना है लड़की भी उन्हीं के विचारों की है। मजे की बात तो यह है कि वह लड़की नौकरी करती है और किसी ऊँचे पद पर है। सुना है अब तो उसने अपना तबादला भी इसी शहर में करवा लिया है।

अच्छा; कहां? उत्सुकता से पूछा राजन ने। "जी यहीं, अपने पब्लिक वेलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट में!!"

राजन का माथा ठनका। फिर भी कुछ और पूछने पर रंजन ने बताया कि वह बरेली की है। पड़ी-लिखी है— एम. ए. है।

पर क्या? उतावलेपन से पूछा राजन ने।

पर... उसका यह दूसरा विवाह है। वह बाल विधवा थी यह उसने पहले ही स्पष्ट कर दिया बताते हैं। यह समाज सुधार का काम तो 'धर' जैसे व्यक्ति ही कर सकते हैं जो समाज से अकेला लड़ रहे हैं।

राजन को सारी स्थिति समझते देर न लगी। उसने कहा— अच्छा भई तुम चलो मैं जरा घर हो आऊँ।

पर तुम तो 'धर' बाबू के घर पार्टी अटेंड करने ही जा रहे थे— रंजन बोला।

हां, जा तो रहा था पर अभी कुछ जरूरी काम याद हो आया— कह कर उसने स्टीयरिंग घुमाया और एक लम्बी सी सड़क पर दौड़ गया। आठ-दस मील का चक्कर लगाता हुआ किन्हीं विचारों में डूबा घर लौट आया; पर रंजनी और उस 'रॉग डेलीवर्ड लेटर' की याद अब भी उसके दिमाग में उसी तरह घूम रही थी।

मनुष्य और जीवन

श्री सत्यनारायण 'सरोज'

मनुष्य एक सामाजिक प्राणी है। वह समाज में रहता है तो उसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि वह मनुष्य के नियमों में अपने को पूर्णरूपेण पाबन्द रखे। किन्तु समाज में शादी-विवाह तथा अन्य रीति-रिवाज ऐसे हैं जो इन्सान की जिन्दगी परेशानी में पड़ जाती है। अगर वह उन रिवाजों के मुताबिक कुछ नहीं करता है तो उसे अच्छी नजरों से नहीं देखता। आखिर बेचारा इन्सान कहां तक कमा करके इन रीति-रिवाजों के मुताबिक रहे और समाज की नजरों में अच्छा बना रहे जबकि उसके लिये अपना पेट भरना ही मुश्किल हो !

जीवन में दैनिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए मनुष्य को आज निःसन्देह इतना संघर्ष करना पड़ता कि अवकाश के आनन्द का तो अनुभव ही नहीं कर पाता।

आज की दुनियां में एक्य बल नहीं है। इसी कमी के कारण विश्व की तो क्या एक परिवार की समस्या हल नहीं हो पाती। आज भाई-भाई लड़ना चाहते हैं, पति-पत्नी लड़ना चाहते हैं और यहां तक कि अधिकारी उनके सहायक आपस में लड़ना चाहते हैं। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में जहां तक मेरा अनुमान है अगर एक थोड़ा-ना शान्त रहे तो कोई ताकत नहीं कि भाई-भाई लड़े, पति-पत्नी लड़े और देश-देश लड़ें। लड़ने वालों में जो भी हो अगर वह सोचने लगे कि जो मेरे से लड़ रहा है यह तो मेरे से छोटा है, इसमें समझ मेरे से कम है अगर जरा नादानी कर भी लेता है तो मैं इसकी बातों पर क्यों विचार करूं ? उसको समझाना मेरा कर्तव्य है दूसरी ओर छोटा यह सोचने लग जाय कि वह मेरे से बड़ा है, पूज्य है— मुझे इनके सामने ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए।

यह सही है कि इन्सान गलतियों से बना है और गलतियां इन्सान से ही होती हैं। जो आदमी गलती नहीं करता है वह फिर भी कभी ठोकर खा जाता है लेकिन वह, जो गलती करता है कहीं ज्यादा अच्छा है बनिस्सन्देह उसके कि जो गलती नहीं करता है किन्तु उसी हालत में कि उसने अपनी गलती पर गौर किया हो तथा भविष्य के लिए सचेत हो गया हो। इसलिए इन्सान को अपने ऊपर काबू करना चाहिए और अपना कर्तव्य समझते हुए धारण करना चाहिए। धैर्यता से काम लिया जाय तो सर्वत्र शान्ति व्याप्त हो जायेगी। संसार सागर में नाना की बाधाएं आती हैं। इन्सान की समय-समय पर परीक्षा होती है। धैर्यता से जीवन की सभी परीक्षाओं में सफलता प्राप्त करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

मनुष्य को अपने जीवन में नैतिक विकास लाना बहुत जरूरी है। मनुष्य मात्र के कल्याण की करना बड़ी बात है। हृदय से उदार एवं व्यावहारिक होने में ही हमारी सफलता है। क्या उचित है और

— इसके लिए विवेक की आवश्यकता है, परस्पर प्रेम और एकता की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन स्थिति कुछ नजर आ रही है। आज कोई सत्तारूढ़ होते ही अपना कर्तव्य खो बैठता है। नाजायज फायदा उठाने की कोशिश करता है लेकिन उसको यह नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि वह कभी क्या था? इन्सान नीचे से ऊपर उठता है या सौभाग्य है किन्तु अपने कर्तव्य को भूलना उसके लिए सबसे बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है। जब तक इन्सान की चाल विरुद्ध चलती है तो खूब चलती है, उसे आनन्द का आभास भी होता है पर जब नमक हरामी अपनी मा पर पहुँच जाती है तो उसका सारा सुख, दुःख में परिवर्तित हो जाता है। दीपक जब तक उसमें तेल खूब जलता रहता है और आखिरी समय जब उसके बुझने का आता है तो उसकी ज्योति और भी ज्यादा होती है। उस समय दीपक अपने मन में सोचता है कि अहो ! मेरी रोशनी कितनी तेज हो गई। भय यह स्थिति पैदा होती है तो थोड़ी देर में वह बुझ जाता है। उसका अन्त हो जाता है। इन्सान के हाथ भी अधिकार होता है, उसका दुरुपयोग करने पर उसका अन्त निकट होता है। अतएव इन्सान को अपना कर्तव्य भी नहीं भूलना चाहिए। इसके साथ-साथ ऐक्य बल भी सबसे बड़ा बल है। अगर हम एकता नहीं रखें तो हमारा सहयोग लुट जाता है। तमाम विपत्तियों को मिलजुल कर सहना है। उनको दूर करना भी हमारा कर्तव्य है। एकता और कर्तव्य पालन में हुकूमत की भी जरूरत है और सहयोग की भी। इन्सान के हाथ में अधिकार है ही वह बड़ा नहीं हो जाता है, वह बड़ा कहलाने का अधिकारी तभी हो सकता है जबकि वह अपने कर्तव्य का सदुपयोग करे। इन्सान के लिए एकता और कर्तव्य के साथ-साथ परिश्रम की भी आवश्यकता होती है। आगे बढ़ सकेंगे और प्रगति कर सकेंगे— परिश्रम के बल पर।

मानव यदि ईमानदारी से अपना कार्य करता रहे तो उसके जीवन में निराशा का कोई स्थान नहीं। आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि ज्यादातर आज सभी का यही ख्याल है कि उन्हें अपना सुख चाहिए। लेकिन हमें लिये ईमानदार हों' जब तक यह भावना घर नहीं कर लेगी तब तक दो देशों का, दो वर्गों का और जातियों का संघर्ष समाप्त नहीं हो सकता।

कुछ लोग जो कर्तव्य से विमुख होते हैं वे यह प्रायः सोचा करते हैं कि अगर उनको आवश्यकता की लालसा जायेगी तो वे ईमानदार हो जायेंगे। लेकिन यह नहीं सोचते कि जिन लोगों के पास में आवश्यकता से भरा हुआ है वे ईमानदार क्यों नहीं हैं, उनको शान्ति क्यों नहीं है? उनके मन में और अधिक पाने की लालसा है। इस दृष्टि से यह निर्विवाद सिद्ध है कि वे जीवन में सच्चे दृष्टिकोण को अपनाने में असफल रहे हैं।

जिस हृदय में अभिमान और अधिकार की अग्नि प्रज्वलित रहती है वहाँ शान्ति नहीं है, श्रम नहीं है, कर्तव्य नहीं है।

कोई भी परिस्थिति सुख और दुःख से युक्त होती है। किसी परिस्थिति में हमें सुख अधिक है और दुःख कम है। लेकिन अगर सभी को अपना कर्तव्य समझ कर सीमा में रहते हुए करते हैं तो हम सुखी हैं और कोई दुःख हमारी चिन्ता का कारण नहीं बन सकता।

अपने जीवन को क्षणमात्र सुख के लिए कर्तव्य पथ से विचलित नहीं होने देना चाहिए । जिन्दगी को आने वाले सुखों के लिए पथ भ्रष्ट नहीं होना चाहिए । जिन्दगी वह नहीं है जिसके लिए तरसते हो, पर जिन्दगी वह है कि जो भी अपने पास है जैसा भी है उसे पहचानने की कोशिश करें । इस थोड़ी-सी जिन्दगी में जो इन्सान अत्याचार और बेईमानी छोड़ कर प्रेम और शान्ति कामय रखते हुए सुखी जीवन निर्वाह करने की सोचता है— वही सच्चा मनुष्य है ।



चुटकुले



एक मित्र—इस चश्मे में तो तुम उल्लू से दिखाई देते हो !

दूसरा मित्र—एक ही बात है—यदि इसको उतार दिया तो मुझे तुम उल्लू से दिखाई दोगे....!!



अध्यापक—मकानों में रोशनदान क्यों बनाये जाते हैं ?

विद्यार्थी—जी....इससे ईंटों की बचत होती है ।



एक अभिनेता को जब अभ्यास के समय एक शेर के पिंजरे में घुसने को कहा तो उसने साफ इन्कार कर दिया ।

निर्देशक ने हौसला दिलाते हुए कहा—घबराओ नहीं ! यह तो पलतू है; इसे दूध पर पाला गया है !!

अभिनेता—जी... ! मैं भी दूध पर पाला गया था लेकिन अब गोشت भी खाता हूँ !!



एक कलाकार—डायरेक्टर साहब, आप मुझे थोड़ा चांस और दें; आखिर ड्रामे के पहले ही सीन में मुझे क्यों मार देना चाहते हैं ?

डायरेक्टर (व्यंग मुद्रा में)—यदि मैं ऐसा न करूँ तो दूसरे सीन में कहीं लोग तुम्हें मार डालेंगे !



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