# The New Poona College Magazine.

Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's Thy God's and truth's.

-Shakespeare.

Vol. V]

September, 1920

[ No. 1.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE anniversary of the late Vishnu Shastri was made the occasion for the unveiling of his lifesize oil-painting. Wrought by the artistic brush of Mr. Pimpalkhare, it puts you into an attitude of reverential awe as if you were in the actual presence of that august personality of unbendable resolve. Mr. Dadasaheb Karandikar of Satara had been kind enough to preside on the occasion.

The spiritual founder of our school is honoured for the inspiring message of his life. Within the stinted span of less than twelve years of workable age allowed him by Providence he worked a revolution. A devouring reader of books from his school days, a hater of sloth, with the keenest sense of selfrespect he put forth a mighty effort for rousing the same love of literature, the same passion for work, the same feeling of selfrespect in the hearts of his slumbering countrymen. He forced the recognition of the till then despised Marathi as an expansive language equipped for the conquest of new realms of thought. He commanded a style which must for ever remain a model for dignity and vigour. His writings possessed a torrential force with their enthusiastic appreciations and erce onslaughts. The preaching extended over a period of seven years formed a prelude to his con-

structive work. He became a pioneer in the field of research concerning the Maratha history and literature and in the field of private educational enterprise. The New English School directly and our school indirectly were of his workmanship. The first steps of his career were higher than the crown of many careers, and to unprecedented eminence it should have risen if he had not been cut off on the threshold having achieved great and promising to achieve greater deeds.

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His Excellency honoured with his visit the institutions of the Mandali in Poona on the 27th of July. On arrival His Excellency was received by the members of the Council, S. P. Mandali and by the heads of the institutions at the entrance to our site near the Appa Balwant Gate. Excellency after watching the lessons in two classes of the High School there was taken round to cast an inspecting look on the open ground on the main Narayan Peth Road which will form the new entrance. After going round the College, the High School and the Primary School classes. His Excellency met the assembled students of the College eager to listen to his address. The Principal accorded His Excellency a hearty welcome on behalf of the students and placed before him the record of the work of the College during the last four years. His Excellency commended the work and then turned to his favourite subject of industrial Sir George Lloyd spoke in an impassioned regeneration. tone. What, he asked, was the use of Home Rule if they could not provide their homes with necessaries but had to look for them to other countries? The denunciation of materialism was not going to help them, but the salvation lay in technical education, in the flocking of Indian youths to the industrial schools and factories instead of to the legal and medical classes. Afraid of being irresistibly borne by his enthusiasm for the theme beyond the time-limit of his visit, Sir George called for an abrupt halt remarking that he would watch during the next three years of his career whether his

advice had fallen on barren or fertile soil. Diwan Bahadur Godbole thanked His Excellency who was then garlanded, and there were three cheers for His Excellency. The function terminated with a group photograph of His Excellency and staff and the members of the Council and lifemembers of the S. P. Mandali. His Excellency was obviously pleased with the sight of numerous bright faces lining the verrandah of the College buildings. His Excellency motored away in the midst of the students' salutations in acknowledgment of which His Excellency smiled and touched his hat every now and then.

We are confident that His Excellency's administration will be commemorated by the growth of industries and industrial schools in this presidency.

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The plans and estimates of the proposed college buildings which were ready on the day of His Excellency's visit have been submitted to the department. We hope to receive an early sanction and to be able to begin operations before the end of this year.

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We congratulate the Karnatak Education Society on their success in founding a second Arts College in Dharwar. The Karnatak has just begun to provide for the college education of her sons. There are the greatest possibilities for the expansion of school education and more colleges will in course of time be demanded. We learn with gratification that both the colleges in Dharwar have the full complement of students allowed by the Senate. We wish our newest comrade all possible good luck.

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The Sarvajanik Education Society's College at Surat is now a full grade college. We congratulate our brethren on this success in their enterprise.

We are glad to announce that Prof. Naralkar M. A., L.T. and Prof. Dandekar M. A. have both cast in their lot with us. Prof. Naralkar has a special liking for the training of teachers, a special talent for organisation and a special capacity for untiring work and making others work. Prof. Dandekar (a past student of the N. M. Vidyalaya) has an innate sense of duty, is known for his devotional temperament and has been a student of the Eastern as much as of the Western philosophy. The admission of these two lifemembers spells a fuller school and college life.

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The malaria of the city has been responsible for Prof. Patwardhan being installed as the Head master of our High School at Sholapur. His transfer was a providential gift for the High School but a loss to the College. His wasted figure presented a sad sight. We wish him complete recovery in the dry climate of Sholapur, and the earliest return to his work in the College with the best of healths.

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The results of the examination have been very gratifying Out of fifty-one students appearing at the B. A. examination thirty-three passed, Mr. Bapat getting a first and eleven getting a second. At the Intermediate seventyfive [ one in class I and 18 in class II] out of one hundred and nine passed; Mr. Karkhannis gota first class and Mr. Sane carried the Bai Dayakore Sanskrit Scholarship. At the Matriculation 83 out of 146 passed, Mr. S. A. Gopujkar carrying the first Jugannath Shankarshet Scholarship and standing second on the whole. He is now a student of our college.

We offer them all our heartiest congratulations, expect of them greater exertions leading to greater successes.

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The I. D. F. volunteers have grievances which await a speedy and sympathetic redress. Tunics and helmets are calculated to give a more smart appearance than the blouses and topis of the present arrangement. There seems

to be no definite graded system of instruction, and its progress is, therefore, greatly hampered and takes unconscionable time in coming like the death of Charles II. One reason of this is apparently the paucity of instructorsthree instructors for about two hundred when even an ordinary class in a High School with more than forty boys is declared sinfully bulky. But the demand made on the volunteer's time is not inconsiderable. He has to spend nearly three hours most part of which is spent in going to and returning from a far-off parade ground and in the nursing of the outfit. The important withdrawal of the hours is grudged because with two years' training the volunteers have not progressed much beyond the slope of arms. We have almost a religious faith in the beneficence of military education, but it must be intensive, it must be thorough. The practice of conscriptionist nations was to withdraw young men of a particular age for a stated period from their occupations and compel them to devote themselves exclusively to military affairs for that period. We hope the Senate appreciate this fact, and so order things that the students are subjected to a real strain on account of military training and are then freely given concessions which is certainly a better policy than to reduce the training to a farce and thus to do away with the necessity for concessions.

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We do not feel very seriously elated at the introduction of Vernaculars into the curriculum of the B. A. Examination. The improvement was long over due. The resolution passed in the Senate on the matter was eminently defective and has, we are afraid, most certainly and most unnecessarily postponed the working of it by a year. A provision should have been included in the resolution that the first examination with Vernaculars raised to the level of other languages should take place in 1922, and the announcement of the books ought to have followed immediately after. As it is,

it will be a great relief to see the first examination taking place at least in 1923.

However we must be thankful even for small mercies.

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H. H. The Maharaja of Dhangadhra has been pleased to announce a donation of Rs. 5,000 to our Mandali on the joyful occasion of his last birthday of which we wish him many happy returns. The Maharaja has expressed a desire to visit the institutions of the Mandali in Poona as soon as he happens to come here. We are sincerely thankful to the Maharaja for his kindness and look with eagerness to his proposed visit.

We have to very sincerely thank Mr. Chitale for his handing over promissory notes of the face value of Rs. 5000 on certain conditions out of the interest of which a monthly Scholarship of Rs. 12-8 is to be instituted later.

The Paradkar Prize of Rs. 20 to be awarded annually to the student who stands first in Sanskrit among the students of our High School at the Joint-Board Examination has a moral value of its own. The sum of Rs. 600 (Rs. 500 in promissory notes with an interest of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and Rs. 100 cash) the interest on which will make the amount of the prize represents a large part of the life's savings of the donor, Mr. K. V. Paradkar whose pay at the time of his retirement was only Rs. 130. He is a man to be honoured for his life of typically austere simplicity. We are most sincerely thankful to him for having chosen our Mandali for the donation of a considerable portion of his hard made savings.

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We are most deeply grieved that the king of the Bombay Share Market has been carried away from our midst. It was even before a year had passed from the day of the announcement of his splendid donation of Rs. 20,000 to our Mandali that the lamentable death took place on 23rd June 1920.

## Indian Defence Force Poona University Company.

New Poona College Platoon (1920).



(From left to right)

- 18t Row Standing.- 1 G. K. Latnekar, 2 M. S. Dhavale, 3 S. N. Deodhar, 4 S. V. Gokhale, 5 V. R. Gokhale, 6 B. T. Gupte, 7 D. P. Joshi, 8 M. M. Paranjpye, 9 B. M. Adhar.
- 2ND Row Standing. -- 1 V. V. Modak, 2 S. H. Godbole, 3 V. B. Purandare, 4 D. L. Karavande, 5 M. R. Deodhar, 6 P. S. Barve, 7 P. V. Shiravale, 8 V. M. Deshmukh.
- 3RD ROW CHAIRS, -- 1 P. R. Oka, 2 Prof. Deodhar, 3 Prof. Karmarkar, 4 Principal Apte, 5 Prof. Naralkar, 6 Prof. Gharpure, 7 G. R. Alekar.
- 4TH ROW. 1 N. P. Paranjpye, 2 B N. Phatak. 3 V. C. Naralkar.

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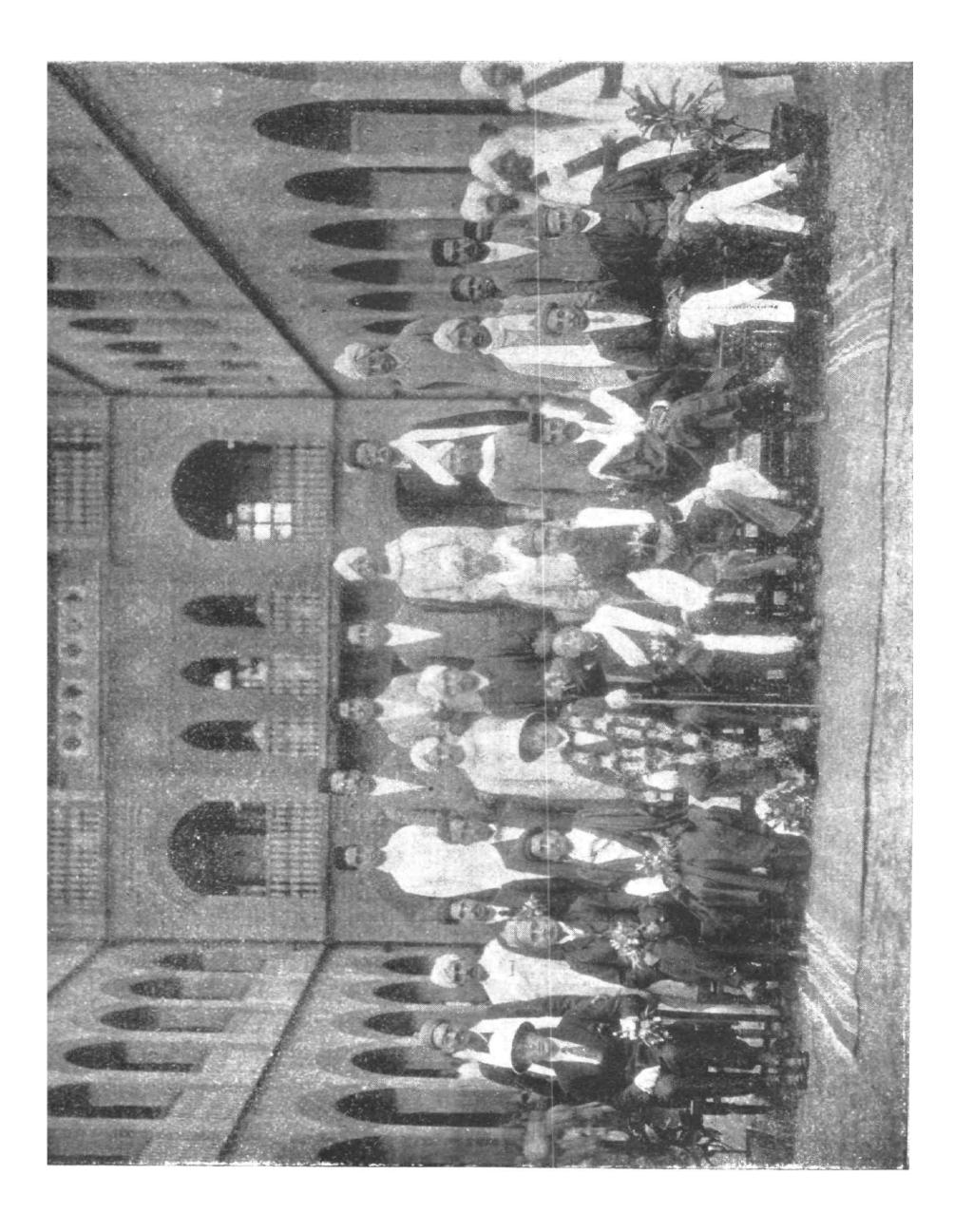
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## The late Sir Shapurji Broacha, Kt.



Born 1845. 1

I Died 23rd June 1920.



The life of the late Sir Shapurji Broacha is a romance of what ability and adventure can do for a man. Broach in 1845 in such abject poverty that it was with great difficulty that he struggled up to the Matriculation, he started life as a railway servant on Rs. 10 per month. Not content to rot in the mire of drudgery Sir Shapurji came to Bombay the field par excellence for ambitious men. once his commercial genius established his dominance in the Share Market, and later he became also a captain of industry by directing a number of companies. greatest thing about him was his freehanded charity. Unlike certain mean men who climb to a fortune from poverty, he never allowed the hankering for money or the passion for hoarding to take possession of his soul. knew and never forgot the difficulties of talented poverty, and he had made it a principle of his life not to allow any individual who or any institution which sought his help to go away from him without being helped. His charities have been calculated to amount to about sixty lacs.

We are sharers of the grief of Lady Shapurji, her son and other members of the family. May the soul of this princely donor rest in peace!

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The black day of 1st Agust witnessed the saddest event in the history of modern India. We refer to the death of the late Mr. B. G. Tilak, honoured of the people. We do not know where we might have been but for him. He was among the first pioneers in the field of private enterprise in education. He was the guide of the founders of our school. Just before he started on his voyage to England, he had completed the arrangements for the leasing of the plot for the proposed college buildings and removed one of our greatest difficulties.

To chronicle his life is superfluous, it is engraved in the hearts of his countrymen. He represented a unique combination of powers like that of Napoleon. There have

been men who equalled him in individual virtues, but to combine them all was to be among the rarities of genius who are born for dominating all future generations. He possessed an intellect which pierced through the knottiest of problems in any and every branch like a flashing sword. Fear of man or flinching was unknown to him. One of the most powerful writers and speakers, words flew to him on the wings of inspiration to stir to the inmost depths a million hearts. His life was spotless, untouched by the breath even of scandal. Such men towering above humanity mark the heights reached by mankind in its flight heavenward. They are the real glory of mankind; their mere existence is the noblest achievement.

His death is not a provincial or national but a world loss.

### An Appeal

#### TO THE

#### PAST STUDENTS OF THE COLLEGE.

It was said the Romans did not love Rome because she was great, but Rome was great because the people loved her. So it must be with a college.

-His Excellency at the Karnatak College.

THERE was on the first batch of graduates the onerous responsibility of inaugurating a tradition; they have creditably discharged it as much their zeal for the college activities as by their work for and success in the examinations. They have to leave an example of lifelong loyalty to the college which grew with their growth for them who follow to imitate.

There is nothing more essential for the greatness of a College than the love of its students. It must be an unconditional, an unchanging, an enthusiastic love which must make the bond which is lighter than air a bond stronger than steel. We trust wherever they go to the farthest corners of India or abroad they will have a thought for the College and will make us the sharers of their joys and sorrows. The students will see that the past is linked to the present in one continuous, living tradition. An organisation may have to be built up for this purpose, but the more important thing is the feeling behind it.

The reputation of a college evolves out of the reputation of the students sent out from it. Their virtues and their achievements exalt the college; we expect our students to associate them with the College. Distuiginshing themselves in liberal professions or in industry let them still be the

Students of the New Poona College,

a title of honour and of pride.

## The Editorial Touchstone.

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#### REJECTED ENGLISH ARTICLES.

- 1 Progress of the world (The Industrial Revolution):Three-fourths quotation.
- 2 Essay on love:—Seems an example of "borrowed feathers".
- 3 The Mazzini of India:—A farfetched comparison. Uncouth English mixed with trite quotations produces an effect diametrically opposed to the one which the writer has in mind.
- 4 Aerial Navigation:—The subject is a worn-out one; the language inexcusably ungrammatical.
- 5 Illustrious fame on him Both poetry'. The persition of a better cause.

  Both poetry'. The persition of him stence shown in writing English verses is worthy
  - 7 Come on; come on: "Poetry".

## न छापलेले मराठी लेख.

- े पावसाची एक सरपाडा म्हणून
- 2. कै. कि गोविंदाग्रज व प्रकाशक प्रार्थनेला काय किंवा प्रकाश-कांना सहा आणे किंमत फार ठेवली आहे म्हणून कळविण्यास काय चारपांचच ओळींचा मजकूर पुरतो. तो पाऊणशें ओळींवर पसरविण्याचा प्रयस्न यशस्वी कसा होईल ? शुद्धलेखनाकडे लक्ष यावयास पाहिजे.
- 3. विद्यार्थी आणि धर्भ—लेख अज्ञ श्रोत्यांपुढें दिलेल्या व्याख्यानासारसा उत्तरला आहे. तीच तीच कल्पना कितीदां निरिनराळ्या शब्दांत घोळावयाची ! जास्त चांगला लेख लिहिण्याचें सामर्थ्य अजमावतां येतें. शुद्धलेखनाकडे लक्ष यावयास पाहिजे.
  - **४. एक सवाल**—आरंभ कांहींतरी; सवालही कांहीं तरी.

- ५. भारतभाग्यविधाता—रवींद्रनाथांची मूळ कविता सहज समजण्या-आरसी असल्यामुळे भाषां र अस्थानीं वाटतें. आर्यावृत्तांतसुद्धां वृत्तभंग झाले आहेत, तसे होऊं देऊं नयेत.
  - ६. कुष्णेच्या कांठावरती-किवेतंत 'काव्य ' मुळींच नाहीं.
- कालाय तस्मै नमः—'कालाची विशाल कल्पना' ठीक आहे. कितेच्या भाषेंत सहजपणा नाहीं. "हार्डे मोडुनि वारिदांचि, ' तत्कणा ' इत्यादि शब्दप्रयोग असंमत.
- पवन(स--कविता बऱ्यापैकीं. शीष्मवाताला विचारलेले किहीं प्रश्न मार्मिक आहेत. 'वात्रट' प्रश्न विचारला नसता तरी चालण्यासारलें होतें. ''मुळिंच नच '' चच्या पाद्पूरणार्थकत्वाचा अंत पाहूं नये.
- गारांचा पाऊस—वर्णन कविसंकेतास धरून आहे. "रिथत्यंतर जगतीं भरलें '' हा बोध पत्येकाला सुचण्यासारखा आहे.
  - १०. सूर्यफुलें वृत्तासाठी ओढाताण. कविता बऱ्यापेकी.
- ११. दुर्जनपरिचय—टाकाऊ. 'मोरींतिल पाणी ' कावळ्याला जसें आवडावें-उपमा फारच ग्राम्य.
- १२. चंडोलगान— ) य तीन कवींच्या तिन्ही कवितांतील कल्पना आतां १३. मित्रोदय— ) फार जुन्या झाल्या आहेत. 'मधु' 'मंगल' १४. उष:काल— 'लहरी' 'हंसणारी उषा' 'मुग्ध' शब्दांचा उषःकाल— वर्षाव केला म्हणजे काव्य साधतेंच असें नाहीं.
- गुलाबक लिकेचें कोडें---नांव अन्वर्थक नाहीं. 'कोडें ' 'उमगावें इत्यादि ' आधुनिकत्वा ' ची छाप आहे.
  - स्वतःसाठीं-एकदोनच ओळी बन्या.
- आहोची निराशा—'बाळा जो जो रे' इतकी सोपी चाल व यमकांचें बंधन झुगारून दिलेलें तरी भाषेला वृत्तांत बसाविण्यासाठीं असह्य जाच.
- १८. हिंदुभूचा विलाप—साधारण. 'मत्त्वीला ग्या अर्थबोध होत नाहीं. शुद्धलेखनाकडे लक्ष द्यावयास पाहिजे.
  - १९. रामायणाष्ट्रक-किवेचा प्रयत्न अगदीं निष्फल.

## His Excellency's Speech.

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MR. Apte and gentlemen,—In speaking at educational institutions I find that it invaribly falls to my lot to meet requests for money. But today I cannot, I am afraid, give any definite reply to your demands because the grants for which you ask are still under consideration of Government. I can assure you, however, that as soon as the plans and estimates of the proposed buildings are received by Government they will be dealt with as expediously as possible. I should like to take this opportunity to congratulate the College on the successes attained at Cambridge by its pupil Mr. M. K. Shah, in regard to whom reports have been received that he has displayed remarkable mathematical abilities. His is a success of which you should all be proud.

We have just heard from your Principal a very interesting account of the inception and growth of this institution, and to me and I expect to many of you also, it often occurs to ask what is going to be the practical result of all this mass of hard work and preparation. The immediate results are evident and cannot fail to encourage. But none the less there are times when we are compelled to look more closely and to investigate the more material profit which each student derives from this education here.

The educational theorist is perhaps apt to look too much to the ideals and to say that it is the business of education to deal only with the students' general development, mental and physical. The practical business man is inclined to reply that no young man can afford the ideal education nowadays because he cannot neglect to equip himself for the now highly specialised struggle for livelihood. "Give a boy a good general education and he is fitted for any career," says the idealist. The materialist

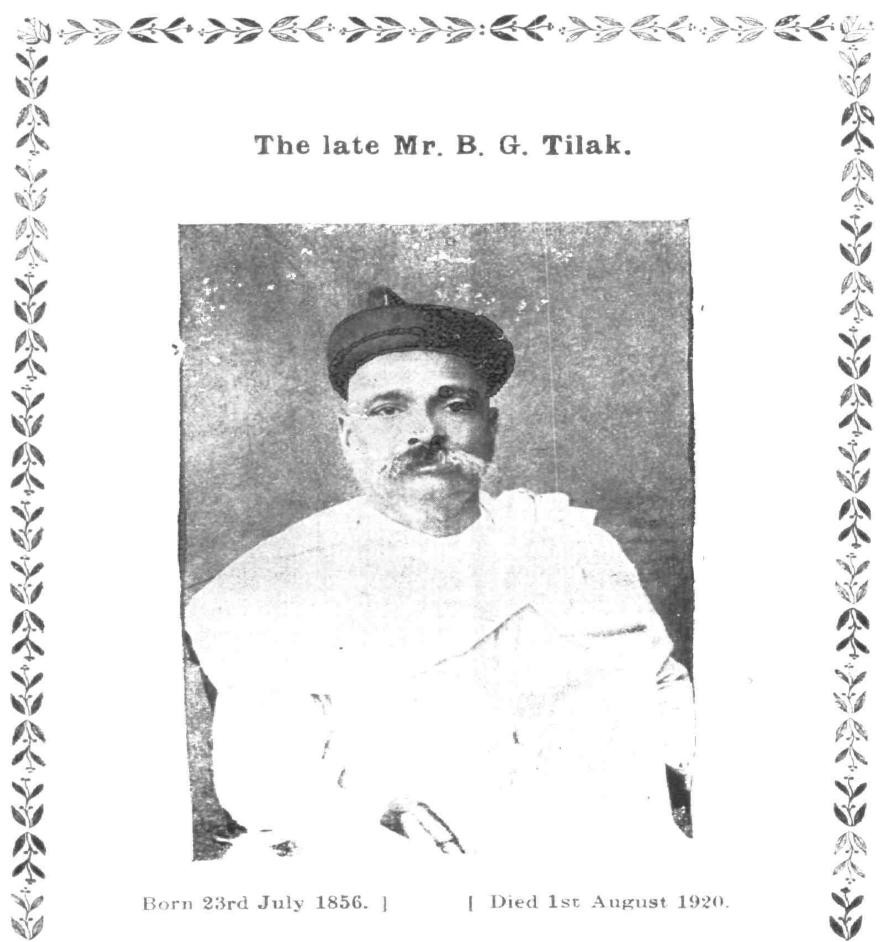
replies: "Give a boy a highly specialised technical education, you have equipped him fairly for the struggle of life which is all the education required."

These are the extreme views of course; but none the less there is a real problem of this nature which the educationalist must face. People talk of home rule, but what are you going to do with your homes if you have to depend for the smallest articles on foreign countries to furnish them? India is now in economic competition with the great industrial countries of the world, and the generation that is now growing up must be equipped for this competition, for no great industrial concern can prosper without good material from which to take its staff, and that condition can never be attained unless a certain proportion of her young men receive a technical education equal in quality to that which is obtainable in the foremost industrial countries.

To that proposition I think, all of us must assent, but at the same time it must be realised that the claims of general education, of science and the arts, cannot be entirely neglected. And the problem which requires immediate solution is how to combine the two. At what point in the student's career should the path diverge and his education be definitely technical? Can the Primary school afford to cut down its general curriculum in order to find time for technical classes in which the student may be given an opportunity for displaying his talent for a particular craft; or is general education for the early years so important that it should take up the boy's whole studies to the exclusion of all technical training? I have dwelt upon this problem today because I think it essential for those who are still being educated and must shortly choose a career to realise that there are many avenues open to them. The young man who finishes his education at college has perhaps some, certainly not much, justification for saying that the clerkly profession is the only one open to him. But parents sending their boys to school shoulder a greater

responsibility still, if they do not take their share in meeting with all these educational problems the solution of which will make it possible for this country not only to supply personnel for the various services of Government and to hold their own in the great professions of medcine and law, but also to manage and to staff the great industrial concerns which alone can exploit to the full the great potential wealth of the country. But I must stop lest I should be carried away when I have once started on my favourite theme. I shall watch during the next three years of my administration whether my advice has fallen on barren or fertile soil.

Mr. Principal and gentlemen, I thank you for the warm welcome you have accorded me today. I have been much interested in all I have seen here, and I shall look forward to the future of this institution with every expectation of its continued success.



The late Mr. B. G. Tilak.



Born 23rd July 1856. ]

[ Died 1st August 1920.



## An Appeal

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--His Excellency at the Karnatak College.

THERE was on the first batch of graduates the onerous responsibility of inaugurating a tradition; they have creditably discharged it as much their zeal for the college activities as by their work for and success in the examinations. They have to leave an example of lifelong loyalty to the college which grew with their growth for them who follow to imitate.

There is nothing more essential for the greatness of a College than the love of its students. It must be an unconditional, an unchanging, an enthusiastic love which must make the bond which is lighter than air a bond stronger than steel. We trust wherever they go to the farthest corners of India or abroad they will have a thought for the College and will make us the sharers of their joys and sorrows. The students will see that the past is linked to the present in one continuous, living tradition. An organisation may have to be built up for this purpose, but the more important thing is the feeling behind it.

The reputation of a college evolves out of the reputation of the students sent out from it. Their virtues and their achievements exalt the college; we expect our students to associate them with the College. Distuiginshing themselves in liberal professions or in industry let them still be the

Students of the New Poona College, a title of honour and of pride.

## The Editorial Touchstone.

### REJECTED ENGLISH ARTICLES.

-:o:<del>--</del>-

- 1 Progress of the world (The Industrial Revolution):Three-fourths quotation.
- feathers". Seems an example of "borrowed
- 3 The Mazzini of India:—A farfetched comparison. Uncouth English mixed with trite quotations produces an effect diametrically opposed to the one which the writer has in mind.
- 4 Aerial Navigation:—The subject is a worn-out one; the language inexcusably ungrammatical.
- 5 Illustrious fame on him
  though deemed to smile:

  6 Bolshevism:—

  of a better cause.

  Both 'poetry'. The persistence shown in writing English verses is worthy
  - 7 Come on; come on: "Poetry".

## न छापलेले मराठी लेख.

े दीनद्याळा द्या करा— ) पावसाची एक सर पाडा म्हणून े २. के. किय गोविंदाग्रज व प्रकाशक ) प्रार्थनेला काय किया प्रकाश-

कांना सहा आणे किंमत फार ठेवली आहे म्हणून कळविण्यास काय चारपांचच ओळींचा मजकूर पुरतो. तो पाऊणशें ओळींवर पसरविण्याचा प्रयत्न यशस्वी कसा होईल ? शुद्धलेखनाकडे लक्ष द्यावयास पाहिजे.

- 3. विद्यार्थी आणि धर्भ—लेख अज्ञ श्रोत्यांपुढें दिलेल्या व्याख्यानासारसा उत्तरला आहे. तीच तीच कल्पना कितीदां निरनिराळ्या शब्दांत घोळावयाची ! जास्त चांगला लेख लिहिण्याचें सामर्थ्य अजमावतां येतें. शुद्धलेखनाकडे लक्ष दावयास पाहिजे.
  - **४. एक सवाल**—आरंभ कांहींतरी; सवालही कांहीं तरी.

- भारतभाग्यविधाता--रवींद्रनाथांची मूळ कविता सहज समजण्या-आरसी असल्यामुळें भाषांार अस्थानीं वाटतें. ृआर्यावृत्तांतसुद्धां:वृत्तभंग झाले आहेत, तसे होऊं देऊं नयेत.
  - ६. कुर्णेच्या कांठावरती---किरोत 'काव्य ' मुळींच नाहीं.
- कालाय तस्मै नमः—'कालाची विशाल कल्पना' ठीक आहे. कितेच्या भाषेंत सहजपणा नाहीं. "हार्डे मोडुनि वारिदांचि, ' तत्कणा ' इत्यादि शब्दप्रयोग असंमत.
- पवनास--कविता बऱ्यापैकीं. ग्रीष्मवाताला विचारलेले कांहीं प्रश्न मार्मिक आहेत. 'वात्रट ' प्रश्न विचारला नसता तरी चालण्यासारलें होतें. ''मुळिंच नच " चच्या पाद्पूरणार्थकत्वाचा अंत पाहूं नये.
- गारांचा पाऊस—वर्णन कविसंकेतास धरून आहे. "श्थित्यंतर जगतीं भरलें '' हा बोध मत्येकाला सुचण्यासारला आहे.
  - १०. सूर्यफुलें वृत्तासाठीं ओढाताण. कविता बन्यापेकीं.
- ११. दुर्जनपरिचय—टाकाऊ. 'मोरीतिल पाणी ' कावळ्याला असे आवडावें-उपमा फारच ग्राम्य.
- १२. चंडोलगान— ) य तीन कर्वांच्या तिन्ही किवतांतील कल्पना आतां १३. मित्रोदय— ) फार जुन्या झाल्या आहेत, 'मधु''मंगल' १४. उपःकाल— ) 'लहरी' 'हंसणारी उपा' 'मुग्ध' शब्दांचाः वर्षाव केला म्हणजे काव्य साधतेंच असे नाहीं.
- गुलाबक लिकेचें कोडें--नांव अन्वर्थक नाहीं. 'कोडें ' 'उमगावें इत्यादि 'आधुनिकत्वा ' ची छाप आहे.
  - स्वतःसाठीं---एकदोनच ओळी बन्या.
- आहोची निराहा।—'बाळा जो जो रे' इतकी सोपी चाल व यमकांचें . बंधन झुगारून दिलेलें तरी भाषेला वृत्तांत बसविण्यासाठीं असह्य जाच.
  - १८. हिंदुभूचा विलाप--साधारण. 'मत्विला गचा अर्थबोध होते नाहीं. शुद्धलेखनाकडे लक्ष द्यावयास पाहिजे.
    - १९. रामायणाष्ट्रक-किवेचा प्रयत्न अगदीं निष्फल.

## His Excellency's Speech.

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MR. Apte and gentlemen,—In speaking at educational institutions I find that it invaribly falls to my lot to meet requests for money. But today I cannot, I am afraid, give any definite reply to your demands because the grants for which you ask are still under consideration of Government. I can assure you, however, that as soon as the plans and estimates of the proposed buildings are received by Government they will be dealt with as expediously as possible. I should like to take this opportunity to congratulate the College on the successes attained at Cambridge by its pupil Mr. M. K. Shah, in regard to whom reports have been received that he has displayed remarkable mathematical abilities. His is a success of which you should all be proud.

We have just heard from your Principal a very interesting account of the inception and growth of this institution, and to me and I expect to many of you also, it often occurs to ask what is going to be the practical result of all this mass of hard work and preparation. The immediate results are evident and cannot fail to encourage. But none the less there are times when we are compelled to look more closely and to investigate the more material profit which each student derives from this education here.

The educational theorist is perhaps apt to look too much to the ideals and to say that it is the business of education to deal only with the students' general development, mental and physical. The practical business man is inclined to reply that no young man can afford the ideal education nowadays because he cannot neglect to equip himself for the now highly specialised struggle for livelihood. "Give a boy a good general education and he is fitted for any career," says the idealist. The materialist

replies: "Give a boy a highly specialised technical education, you have equipped him fairly for the struggle of life which is all the education required."

These are the extreme views of course; but none the less there is a real problem of this nature which the educationalist must face. People talk of home rule, but what are you going to do with your homes if you have to depend for the smallest articles on foreign countries to furnish them? India is now in economic competition with the great industrial countries of the world, and the generation that is now growing up must be equipped for this competition, for no great industrial concern can prosper without good material from which to take its staff, and that condition can never be attained unless a certain proportion of her young men receive a technical education equal in quality to that which is obtainable in the foremost industrial countries.

To that proposition I think, all of us must assent, but at the same time it must be realised that the claims of general education, of science and the arts, cannot be entirely neglected. And the problem which requires immediate solution is how to combine the two. At what point in the student's career should the path diverge and his education be definitely technical? Can the Primary school afford to cut down its general curriculum in order to find time for technical classes in which the student may be given an opportunity for displaying his talent for a particular craft; or is general education for the early years so important that it should take up the boy's whole studies to the exclusion of all technical training? I have dwelt upon this problem today because I think it essential for those who are still being educated and must shortly choose a career to realise that there are many avenues open to them. The young man who finishes his education at college has perhaps some, certainly not much, justification for saying that the clerkly profession is the only one open to him. But parents sending their boys to school shoulder a greater

responsibility still, if they do not take their share in meeting with all these educational problems the solution of which will make it possible for this country not only to supply personnel for the various services of Government and to hold their own in the great professions of medcine and law, but also to manage and to staff the great industrial concerns which alone can exploit to the full the great potential wealth of the country. But I must stop lest I should be carried away when I have once started on my favourite theme. I shall watch during the next three years of my administration whether my advice has fallen on barren or fertile soil.

Mr. Principal and gentlemen, I thank you for the warm welcome you have accorded me today. I have been much interested in all I have seen here, and I shall look forward to the future of this institution with every expectation of its continued success.

## Bhaskaracharya for the First Year Students.

#### I. Algebra.

BY

Prof. T. B. Hardikar, M. A.

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NDEED if one understands by algebra the application of arithmetical operations to complex magnitudes of all sorts, whether rational or irrational numbers or space-magnitudes then the learned Brahmins of Hindostan are the real inventors of algebra."

HANKEL HERMANN,

Zur Geschichte der Mathematik im Alterthum und Mittelalter.

Leipzig, 1874.

"Both the form and spirit of the arithmetic and algebra of modern times are essentially Indian and not Grecian. Think of that most perfect of mathematical symbolisms—the Hindu notation, think of the Indian arithemtical operations nearly as perfect as our own, think of their elegant algebraical methods and then judge whether the Brahmins on the banks of the Ganges are not entitled to some credit."

F. CAJORI, History of Mathematics

In penning the following article we mean to be, above everything else, practical. As is evident from the title, we are writing expressly for the First Year students of the Arts course; and the various references are to the class Text-Book Davison's Algebra for Secondary Schools vol. II. The knowledge of Hindu mathematics is absolutely essential to every student of modern algebra, and more so to a Hindoo student entering the college portals for higher education. The names of आयेभड़, ब्रह्मगुप्त, पद्मनाभ, श्रीधर and भारतर can never be allowed to be forgotten. They must go down from one generation to another till the end of the world. Common courtesy and gratitude require it. We owe it to our ancestors. It is a necessary complement to the teaching of the college texts and without this, education in this particular branch can

never be said to be complete; and we are trying here to supplement our efforts by resorting to the hospitality of the pages of our College Magazine. Unfortunately, the stroke of the college-bell and the rigour of discipline enjoined by our educational system do not permit us to deal in the class, with this aspect of the subject as fairly as we would have wished; and here we are at the mercy of the editor!! would also like to draw the attention of our readers another view of the matter. No doubt, it is a side issue but it can not be lost sight of. The era of the vernaculars is dawning, and we anticipate with fervour that a day would come when -as in the good old days of our once glorious land—every scientific theory and result will be learnt and taught through the medium of the mother-tongue. We have full and abiding faith in the future of our vernaculars. Instead of coining new and cumbrous words we would rather stand for old traditions. To give the old terms a greater currency and popularity among our young college friends, we are adding at the end a list of Sanskrit equivalents for almost all the algebraical terms that we meet with in the works of the great Bhāskarāchārya. We propose to take up the first paper this time, leaving the second paper—Bhāskarāchārya's Geometry and Trigonometry—for some other occasion. We do not intend to trouble young readers by referring them, every now and then, to the subtle and abstruse theories of the scholars and the antiquarians, nor have we any desire to transgress the proper limits of an average First With these assurances and introductory Year student. remarks, about the scope and the object of the article, we shall turn direct to the subject proper.

Bhāskarāchárya, the celebrated mathematician and astronomer lived in the twelfth century of the Christian era. This date is ascertained from the fact that he himself informs us in a passage of his गोलाध्याय, that he was born in the year 1036 of the Shaka era, and that he completed his great work सिद्धान्तिश्रोमणि when he was 36 years old.

रसगुणपूर्णमही (१०३६) समशकनृपसमयेऽभवन्ममोत्पत्तिः । रसगुण (३६) वर्षेण मया सिद्धान्तशिरोमणी रचितः ॥ ५८॥ सिद्धान्तशिरोमणेर्गोलाध्याये प्रश्नविचारः This together with many other corroborations fixes, with the utmost exactness, on the most satisfactory grounds, 1150 A. D. as the date of the completion of his great work.

In verses 61 and 62 of the same chapter of his गोलाध्याय, the author says about himself, his work सिद्धान्तिशोमणि, विज्ञडविड, his residence and महेश्वर, his father:—

आसीत्सह्यकुलाचलाश्रितपुरे त्रैविद्यविद्वज्ञने नानासज्जनधाम्नि विज्ञडविडे शाण्डिल्यगोत्रो द्विजः। श्रोतस्मार्तविचारसारचतुरा निःशेषविद्यानिधिः साधनामविधर्महेश्वरकृती देवज्ञचूडामणिः॥ ६१। तज्जस्तच्चरणारिवन्दयुगलप्राप्तप्रसादः सुधी-मुंग्धोद्वोधकरं विद्यधगणकप्रीतिप्रदं प्रस्फुटम्॥ एतद्व्यक्तसदुक्तियुक्तिबहुलं हेलावगम्यं विदां सिद्धान्तप्रथनं कुबुद्धिमथनं चक्ने कविभास्करः॥ ६२॥

सिद्धान्तिशिरोमणि The great work of भारकराचार्य is sub-divided into four books—(i) लीलावती or पाटीगणित, (ii) बीजगणित, गोलाध्याय and (iv) उयोतिष. The English translations of लीलावती and the बीजगणित are published by H. T. Colebrooke, London 1817; while the chapters on the sphere and astronomy were edited by L. Wilkinson, Calcutta 1842. The numerous commentaries on लील।वती and बीजगणित clearly prove that the work had become exceedingly popular and was studied every-The Persian version where as a text-book on mathematics. of ভীভাৰুৱী was undertaken by Faizi, by the command of the Emperor Akabar and was executed in the 32nd year of his reign A. D. 1587; while the Persian translation of बीजगणित was completed by Ata Ullah Rashidi in the 8th year of the reign of Shahajahan A. D. 1634. For the Hindoos, Mathematics had no independent existence, and it was looked upon only as a hand-maid to Astronomy which was studied as one of the six वेदांगs. The first two books लीलावती and बीजगाणित contain Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry (Plane and Solid) and Trigonometry; and as we have decided to take up Elementary Algebra we shall have to deal with only a few select chapters from the two books. Two things must be borne in mind at the very beginning. Every principle and rule is expressed in the form of a verse, and this helped the students to a great extent, to memorise the different results.

For facilitating the framing of these verses, they had to resort to several artifices as for example:—The figures one, two, three etc., were not expressed by numerical adjectives but by objects suggesting the particular numbers in question. Thus ख, गगन, अम्बर denote zero; इषु, बाण, शर, सायक denote five; रुद्र eleven; रवि, अर्क, सूर्य twelve; तिथी fifteen etc. (a list of all equivalents used is given at the end). Secondly, it appears that the old folk cared very little for demonstrations and they were not in the habit of preserving proofs; so that the naked theorems and bare statements of the processes or operations are all that have come down to our time. fortunately they had not the luxuries of paper pencil as we have at present and much of the work had to be left to the teacher. Their difficulties can be well imagined from the following description of their mode of writing:-"The Hindoos wrote with a cane pen upon a small black-board with a white thinly liquid paint which made marks that could be easily erased, or upon a white table t. less than a foot-square, strewn with red flour, on which they wrote figures with a small stick; so that the figures appeared white on a red ground". They had no other alternative, but to learn the lesson of self-help. of examples bearing on the different sections found in Bhaskaracharya's Text as we do in our present day text-books. Perhaps the Guru was expected to make up the deficiency. भास्कराचार्य puts forward a very nice dilemma and thus defends his position:-

> न ह्युदाहरणांतोऽस्ति स्तोकमुक्तमिदं यतः। दुस्तरः स्तोकबुंद्धीनां शास्त्रविस्तारवारिधिः। अथवा शास्त्रविस्तृत्या किं कार्ये सुधियामपि॥

There is no end to examples, and hence a few of them have been given here. The vast ocean of examples can not be easily crossed by those who are slow of understanding. As for the dullards, they would not be able to go through all the exercises, even if they be given; while in the case of the talented, it will be quite unnecessary and hence superfluous; for

उपदेशलवं शास्त्रं कुरुते धीमतों यतः। तु प्राप्येव विस्तारं स्वयमेवोपगच्छति॥ BHASKARACHARYA FOR THE FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

and then he cites the old सुभाषित,

जले तेलं खले गुह्यं पात्रे दानं मनागपि ॥ प्राज्ञे शास्त्रं स्वयं याति विस्तारं वस्तुशक्तितः॥

in corroboration of his line of reasoning. After this long peroration, none of our young scholars, we think, will dare accuse the author of not supplying them with a good number of examples.

#### Imaginary and Infinite Quantities.

मास्कराचार्य had very definite and clear notions about both the infinite quantities and the imaginary numbers. Both in लीलावती and बीजगणित, we find a chapter on श्रून्यषड्विघ. By षड्विघ are meant the six usual mathematical operations viz. (i) Addition (ii) Subtraction (iii) Multiplication (iv) Division (v) Involution and (vi) Evolution. For multiplication and division of a finite number by the cipher he has given the two rules:—

(i) 
$$a \times o = o$$

and (ii) 
$$\frac{a}{a}$$
 = infinity

thus:--

वधादो वियत् खस्य खं खेन घाते खहारो भवेत् खेन भक्तश्च राशिः॥

[वध: = product (from हन् to multiply ) वियत् = खम् = zero हर: = denominator.]

खहर means a fraction with cipher for its denominator. It is an infinite quantity; since it can not be determined how great it is. It remains unaltered by the addition or subtraction of finite quantities. The commentator affirms that it is infinite because the smaller the divisor is, the greater is the quotient; now a cipher being small in the utmost degree, gives a quotient infinitely great. The बीजटीकानवांकर—for which we are indebted to the आनंदाश्रम here—explains the idea thus:—

अयं अनंतः राशिः खहरः उच्यते इति । लिब्धः अनंता इति उत्तरम् इति भावः ॥ एतस्य अनंतत्वे युक्तिस्तु । अस्ति यथा 'यथा भाजकापचयः तथा तथा लब्धेः उपचयः । तथा सित भाजके परमापचिते लब्धेः परमोपचयेन भाव्यम् । लब्धेः चेत् इयत्ता उच्येत तिर्हि परमत्वं न स्यात् । ततः अपि आधिक्यसंभवात् । अतः लब्धेः इयत्ताऽभावः एव परमत्वम् । तदः एवं उपपन्नं खहरोराशिः अनंतः इति ॥

Then भास्कराचार्य has given, for impressing upon the minds of his pupils, the different properties of infinity, a simile that is exquisitely beautiful. Many a writer of mathematical treatises may perhaps feel what General Wolfe felt about the line in Grey's elegy.

"I would rather like to be the author of that line, than take Quebec tomorrow."

The idea is very nobly conceived and simply grand!! भारकराचार्थ is comparing अनंत (infinity) to अनंत (God—Paramatman) while the भूतगण (all beings) are likened to the finite quantities.

अस्मिन् विकारः खहरे न राशाविप प्रविष्टेष्विप निःस्तेषु । बहुष्विपस्याल्लयसृष्टिकालेऽनंतेऽच्युते भूतगणेषु यद्वत् ॥

"At the time of annihilation or creation of the universe, all the beings merge into or come out of, the form of the Almighty, but He ( अनंत ) undergoes no change whatsoever; so also is the case with infinity, the several operations producing no change in its original form."

This happy illustration speaks volumes for itself! It proves the usual rules:—infinity  $\pm a$  finite quantity = infinity.

In the chapter on ঘন্দিস্বিঘ the great সাবাহী is making a clear and explicit statement about imaginary quantities. Imaginary quantities have no existence altogether or if at all they have any existence, they exist only in our imagination. After giving the following rule for the multiplication and division of positive and negative quantities,

स्वयोरस्वयोः स्वं वधः स्वर्णघाते क्षयो भागहारेपि चैवं निरुक्तम् ।

( स्वम् = positive ; ऋण = क्षय = negative ; वेधः = घातः = product ) he proceeds to the imaginary quantities.

कृतिः स्वर्णयोः स्वं; स्वमूले धनर्णे; न मूलं क्षयस्याऽस्ति, तस्याऽकृतित्वात् ॥ (कृतिः = square मूलम् = square-root)

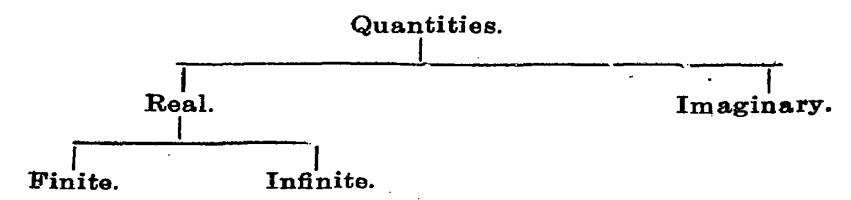
(i) The square of a positive or negative quantity is always positive; (ii) A positive quantity has two square roots one positive and the other negative; (iii) while the square-root of a negative number can not be obtained for a negative number can never be a perfect square.

The second part proves our usual practice of appending the ambiguous sign for the square root  $c. g. x^2 = 25$ .  $x = \pm 5$ ; while the third part defines an imaginary quantity.

A very lucid and clear explanation of the 3rd part is given in the बीजटीकानवांकुर. He is proving the statement by the reductio ad absurdum method.

अथ अत्र विशेषमाह । न मूलं क्षयस्याऽस्ति इति । तत्र हेतुमाह । तस्य अकृतित्वात् इति । वर्गस्य हि मूलं लभ्यते । ऋणांकः तु न वर्गः । कथं अतः तस्य मूलं लभ्यते । ननु ऋणांकः कुतः वर्गो न भवति । सत्यम् । ऋणांकं वदता भवता कस्य वर्गः इति वक्तव्यम् । न तावत् धनांकस्य समघातः हि वर्गः । तत्र धनांकेन धनांके गुणिते यः वर्गः भवेत् स धनमेव । स्वयोः वधः स्वम् इति उक्तत्वात् । न अपि ऋणांकस्य । तत्रापि समद्विघातार्थे ऋणांकेन ऋणांके गुणिते धनमेव वर्गो भवेत् । अस्वयोः वधः स्वं इति उक्तत्वात् । एवं सति कमपि तं अंकं न पश्यामः यस्य वर्गः क्षयः भवेत् ।

Generally beginners are likely to confound the infinite quantities with the imaginary ones, as both of them can not be conceived very easily. Perhaps the table given below may help them a little bit, to form a definite idea.



Hence-forth we shall follow the order of the class-text:—Davison's Algebra for secondary schools Vol. II. The volume opens with

## Equations of a higher degree than the Second.

(CHAPTER XVII)

भास्कराचार्य in his मध्यामाहरण प्रकरण says this, about the cubics and the quartics:—

न निर्वहश्चेत् घनवर्गवर्गेऽथेवं तदा ज्ञेयभिदं स्वबुद्ध्या।

In the case of equations of the 3rd and 4th degrees, everything is left to the ingenuity of the student. The whole expression containing the variable on one side must be made a perfect power (प्रमुद् = yielding a root); and this is to be accomplished by intuition (स्वाद्ध). Thus, they succeeded in solving only some special cases, in which both sides of the equation could be made perfect powers by the addition of certain

terms to each. For the sake of illustration भास्कराचार्य has taken the cubic:—

राशिद्वीदशनिष्नो राशिघनाट्यश्च कः समा यस्य । राशिकृतिः षङ्गुणिता पंचित्रिंशद्युता विद्वन् ॥

(राशि: = the unknown quantity = x; कृति: = square; निष्न = multiplied by.]

$$12 x + x^3 = 6 x^2 + 35$$

by transposition,

$$x^3 - 6x^2 + 12x = 35.$$

Deducting 8 from both sides,

$$x^3 - 6x^2 + 12x - 8 = 27$$

Extracting the cube-roots,

$$(x-2)=3$$

 $\therefore x = 5 \text{ Ans.}$ 

and the quartic:-

को राशिर्द्विशतीक्षुण्णो राशिवर्गयुतो हतः । द्वाभ्यां तेनोनितो राशिवर्गवर्गोऽयुतं भवेत्॥ रूपोनं वद तं राशि वेत्सि बीजिक्तयां यदि ।

i. e. 
$$x^4 - 2$$
 (200  $x + x^2$ ) = 10,000 - 1.  
(वर्गवर्ग: = fourth power; अयुत = ten thousand)  
 $x = 11$  Ans.

In the next chapter we find

## Problems leading to the Quadratic Equations.

(CHAPTER XVIII).

On page 12, Mr. Davison has quoted example No. 20 from Colebrooke's translation of आचार्य's बीजगणित.

"The square root of half the number of a swarm of bees is gone to a shrub of jasmin, and so are eight-ninths of the whole swarm; a female is buzzing to one remaining male, that is humming within a lotus, in which he is confined, having been allured to it, by its fragrance at night. Say, lovely woman, the number of bees."

It is a literal rendering of the following verse:—
अलिकुलदलमूलं मालतीं यातमधो निखिलनवमभागाश्चालिनी संगमेकम्।
निशिपरिमललुब्धं पद्ममध्ये निरुद्धं प्रतिरणति रणन्तं ब्रूहि कांतेऽलिसंख्याम्।।
[फूल = swarm; दल = one-half; मूल = square root.]

The dry science of mathematics has been given a garb that is extremely charming, and one would agree with the आचार्य in describing the work as:—

गणकभणितिरम्यं बाललीलावगम्यं सकलगणितसारं सोपपत्तिप्रकारम्। इति बहुगुणयुक्तं सर्वदोषेविंमुक्तं पठ पठ मतित्रद्धंचै लिखदं प्रोढसिद्धंचे॥

Our young scholars will find a good exercise in solving the following three problems:

(1) पार्थः कर्णवधाय मार्गणगणं कुद्धो रणे संद्धे तस्यार्धेन निवार्य तच्छरगणं मुलेश्वतुर्मिहयान् । शक्यं षड्भिरथेषुभिक्षिभिरिपच्छत्रं ध्वजं कार्मुकं चिच्छेदास्य शिरः शरेण कित ते यानर्जुनः संद्धे ॥

$$\frac{x}{2} + 4\sqrt{x} + 6 + 3 + 1 = x$$

x = 100 Ans.

(2) वनांतरां छे छवगाष्ट्रभागः संवर्गितो वल्गति जातरागः।
फूत्कारनादप्रतिनादहृष्टा दृष्टा गिरो द्वाद्श ते कियन्तः॥

$$\left(\frac{x}{8}\right)^2 + 12 = x$$

x = 48 or x = 16 Ans.

(3) यूथात्पंचांशकस्त्र्यूनो वर्गितो गव्हरं गतः ॥ दष्टः शाखामृगः शाखामारूढो वद ते कति ॥ (शाखामृगः = वानरः)

$$\left(\frac{x}{5}-3\right)^2+1=x$$

x = 50 Ans.

† Here is आचार्य's remark regarding the two answers for the quadratic.

अव्यक्तमूलर्णगरूपतोल्पं व्यक्तस्य पक्षस्य पदं यदि स्यात् । ऋणं धनं तच्च विधाय साध्यमव्यक्तमानं द्विविधं क्वचित् स्यात् ॥

It can be easily seen that the condition mentioned herein is necessary for two positive roots.

## Theory of Quadratic Equations.

(CHAPTER XX).

The method of completing the square, for solving a quadratic is given by the आचार्य as follows:—

अञ्यक्तवर्गादि यदावशेषं पक्षौ तदेष्टेन निहत्य किंचित् । क्षेप्यं तयोर्थेन पदप्रदः स्याद-व्यक्तपक्षस्य पदेन भूयः ॥ व्यक्तस्य पक्षस्य समिक्यैवमव्यक्तमानं खलु लभ्यते तत् ॥ He is also quoting here श्रीधराचार्य's सूत्र,

चतुराहतवर्गसमें रूपैः पक्षद्वयं गुणयेत् ॥ अव्यक्तवर्गरूपेर्युक्तो पक्षो ततो मूलम् ॥

[ रूपम् = a numerical constant, अन्यक्तवर्गरूपम् = the square of the numerical constant for the अन्यक्त (the first power of the अन्यक्त)].

The standard quadratic is taken in the form-

$$a x^2 + b x = c$$

वर्गरूप = The numerical co-efficient of the second power is 'a'

... Multiplying the two sides by 4a, we have,

$$4 a^2 x^2 + 4 ab x = 4 ac$$

We are to add be the अन्यक्तवर्ग रूप—अन्यक्तर्पवर्ग would have been more accurate and intelligible—to both the sides and we get,

$$4 a^2x^2 + 4 abx + b^2 = b^2 + 4 ac.$$

Taking the square-roots,

$$(2 ax + b) = \pm \sqrt{b^2 + 4 ac}$$

This is exactly the method that we are now following. As we start with a change in the sign of the absolute term, we find here under the radical sign  $(b^2 + 4 ac)$  instead of our usual discriminant  $(b^2 - 4 ac.)$ .

On pages 35 and 36, in Exercise 147, Mr. Davison gives three sets, containing ten examples each;

(i) 5 to 14; where the sum of the squares of the roots of the equations is to be found, and the identity to be used is,

$$<^2 + \beta^2 = (< + \beta)^2 - 2 < \beta,$$

(ii) 15 to 24; where the square of the difference of the roots of the equations is to be found, and the identity for this is,

$$(\alpha - \beta)^2 - (\alpha + \beta)^2 = 4 \alpha \beta.$$

(iii) 25 to 34; where the sum of the cubes of the roots of the equations is to be found, and here the identity is,

$$<^3 + \beta^3 = (< + \beta)^3 - 3 < \beta (< + \beta)$$

We want these identities because  $\prec$ ,  $\beta$  are the roots of the quadratic, and we know only their sum ( $\prec + \beta$ ) and their product  $\prec \beta$ ; and consequently our attempt is to express each and every function of the roots in terms of their sum and product.

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In his chapter on Quadratics (मध्यमाहरण) भास्कराचार्थ is giving the very identities thus—

(1) वर्गयोगस्य यदाश्योर्युतिवर्गस्य चांतरं । द्विष्नघातसमानं स्यात् द्वयोरव्यक्त-योर्यथा ॥

( युति:=योग:=Sum ; वर्गयोग:=The sum of the squares; युतिवर्ग:=The square of the sum).

$$(\alpha + \beta)^2 - (\alpha^2 + \beta^2) = 2 < \beta$$

(2) चतुर्गुणस्य घातस्य युतिवर्गस्य चांतरं । रार्यंतरकृतेस्तुल्यं द्वयोरव्यक्तयोर्यथा ॥ (रार्यंतरकृतिः = the square of the difference; घात : = product)

$$(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 4 < \beta = (\alpha - \beta)^2$$

The third identity is given in the लीलावती.

(3) घने करणसूत्रम् । खण्डाभ्यां वा हतो राशिस्त्रिघ्नः खण्डघनेक्ययुक् । [खण्डो = the two parts  $\prec$ ,  $\beta$ ; राशिः = the original sum  $(\prec + \beta)$ .]  $\therefore (\prec + \beta)^3 = 3 \prec \beta (\prec + \beta) + (\prec^3 + \beta^3)$ 

Along with the first two identities the usual formula  $a^2-b^2=(a-b)$  (a+b) is very elegantly expressed by the आचार्थ,

वर्गयोश्वांतरं राज्योर्योगांतरहतेः समम् । . . (योगः=Sum ; अंतरम् = difference ; हतिः = product)

#### Surds.

#### CHAPTER XXV.

In the करणीषड्विध the rule for finding the sum or difference of two like surds is stated first.

योगं करण्योर्महर्तीं प्रकल्प्य वधस्य मूलं द्विगुणं लघुं च। योगांतरे रूपवदेतयोःस्तः .....।।

It corresponds to the formula:

$$\sqrt{a} \pm \sqrt{b} = \sqrt{(a+b) \pm 2} \sqrt{ab}$$
 (i)

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करणी = a surd ; महती = करण्योः योगः = sum of the quantities under the radical signs=(a+b) ; लघु = द्विगुणं वधस्य मूलम =  $2\sqrt{ab}$ 

Mr. Davison thus defines (page 134: Definition 34) two similar surds.

'Similar or like surds are those which contain the same irrational factor.'

An alternative method for getting the sum or difference of these surds is given by the आचार्यः—

लच्चा हतायास्तु पदं महत्याः सैकं निरेकं स्वहतं लघुध्नम् ॥ योगांतरे स्तः कमशस्तयोर्वा .....॥

this method corresponds to the formula:-

$$\sqrt{a} \pm \sqrt{b} = \sqrt{\left(\sqrt{\frac{a}{b} \pm 1}\right)^2} b$$
 (ii)

Here the terms महती (the greater of the two; say a) and लच्ची (the smaller of the two; say b) are used in their usual senses.

It can be clearly seen from the very definition of two like surds, that the product ab in (i) and the quotient  $\frac{a}{b}$  in (ii) will be perfect squares, as the two surds  $\sqrt{a}$  and  $\sqrt{b}$  have one and the same irrational factor in common. If the surds are dissimilar or unlike, ab and  $\frac{a}{b}$  will have no square roots and further simplification would be impossible.

पृथक्स्थितिः स्यात् यदि नास्ति मूलम् ॥ thus  $\sqrt{18} \pm \sqrt{20}$  or  $3\sqrt{2} \pm 2\sqrt{5}$  will remain as it is (पृथक् स्थितिः) as (18 × 20) has no square root (rational).

The surd properties  $4\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{32}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}$  are given by the rule:—

वर्गेण वर्गे गुणयेत् भजेच ।

As an exercise in the multiplication of surds, the আৰাৰ্থ is giving the following examples:—

द्विज्यष्टसंख्यागुणकः करण्योगुण्यास्त्रसंख्या च सपंचरूपा ॥ वधं प्रचक्ष्वाशु विपंचरूपे गुणेथवा ज्यकीमिते करण्यः ॥

(अर्क = १२; रूप = number (free from the radical sign.)

(i) 
$$(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{8})(\sqrt{3} + 5)$$
  
 $15\sqrt{2} + 5\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{6} + 3$  Ans.  
(ii)  $(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{12} - 5)(\sqrt{3} + 5)$   
 $10\sqrt{3} - 16$  Ans.

Then we come to the rationalisation rule:—

धनर्णताव्यत्ययमीप्सिताया छेदे करण्या असकृद् विधाय ॥

तादक् छिदा भाज्यहरो निहन्यादेकेव यावत् करणी हरे स्यात् ॥

भाज्यास्तया भाज्यगताः करण्यः ......॥

The expressions  $\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}$  and  $\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b}$  are said to be conjugate surds (करण्याः धनर्णताब्यत्ययम्). The denominator of any expression of the form  $\frac{a}{\sqrt{b} + \sqrt{c}}$  can be rationalised by multiplying the numerator and denominator by  $\sqrt{b} - \sqrt{c}$ , the surd conjugate to the denominator. (ताइक् छिदा भाज्यहरी निहन्यात्). Similarly in the case of a fraction of the form  $\frac{a}{\sqrt{b} + \sqrt{c} + \sqrt{d}}$  where the denominator involves three quadratic surds, we may by two operations (असङ्गत् विधाय) render that denominator rational.

भास्कराचार्य obtained the square-root of  $a+\sqrt{b}$  with the help of the formula,

$$\sqrt{a+\sqrt{b}} = \sqrt{\frac{a+\sqrt{a^2-b}}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{a-\sqrt{a^2-b}}{2}}$$

the rule given being :--

वर्गे करण्या यदि वा करण्योस्तुल्यानि रूपाण्यथव। बहूनां ! विशोधयेद्रूपकृतेः पदेन शेषस्य रूपाणि युतोनितानि ॥ पृथक् तदर्धे करणीद्रयं स्यान्मूलेथ बव्हीकरणी तयोर्या । रूपाणि तान्येव मतोपि भूयः शेषाःकरण्यो यदि संति वर्गे ॥

िहपम् = a ; करणी = b; रूपकृतिः  $= a^2$  शेषः  $= a^2 - b$ ; तस्य पदम्  $= \sqrt{a^2 - b}$  रूपाणि युतोनितानि  $i.\ e.\ (a \pm \sqrt{a^2 - b})$  मूले तदर्धे पृथक् करणीद्वयं स्यात्

$$\sqrt{\frac{a+\sqrt{a^2-b}}{2}}+\sqrt{\frac{a-\sqrt{a^2-b}}{2}}$$

Here we have the rule about prefixing the signs to the surds in the square-root.

न्द्रणात्मिका चेत् करणी कृतौ स्याद् धनात्मिका तां परिकल्प्य साध्ये ॥ मूले करण्योरनयोरभीष्टा क्षयात्मिकैका सुधियावगम्या ॥

Square the expressions:— $(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})$ ;  $(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} + \sqrt{c})$ ;  $(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} + \sqrt{c} + \sqrt{d})$ ; and so forth. We find the number of surds in the answer to be 1; 3; 6; 10; 15;......which we recognize to be the sum of the natural numbers (भास्कराचार्य calls it एकादिसंकलित), as in squaring the expression we are to take the surds in all possible pairs. Hence we have  ${}^2C_2$ ;  ${}^2C_2$ ;  ${}^4C_2$ ;...... ${}^{r+1}C_2$ .  ${}^{r+1}C_2 = \frac{r(r+1)}{2}$  which is the sum of the first r natural numbers.

And conversely in the problem of extracting the square root, if in the given expression there be one, three, six, ten and fifteen surds we must have in the corresponding answer, two, three, four, five and six surds respectively.

एकादिसंकिलितिम्तकरणीखंडानि वर्गराशो स्युः। वर्ग करणीत्रितये करणीद्वितयस्य तुल्यरूपाणि॥ करणीषदेक तिसृणां दशसु चतसृणां तिथिषु च पंचानां॥ रूपकृतेः प्रोङ्य पदं प्राह्मं चेदन्यथा न सत् कापि।

This is merely an extension of the rule—stated previously—for finding the square root of a binomial quadratic surd.

Students may try the following two examples, with advantage.

1. द्विकत्रिपंचप्रमिताः करण्यः स्वस्वर्णगा न्यस्त्धनर्णगा वा । तासां कृतिं ब्रुहि कृतेः पदं च चेत् षड्विधं वित्स सखे करण्याः ॥

[ The latter part : কুরি: =  $10 + 2\sqrt{6} - 2\sqrt{10} - 2\sqrt{15}$ . Extract the square root of this

$$\pm\sqrt{2}\pm\sqrt{3}\mp\sqrt{5}$$
 Ans.

2. चत्वारिंशदशीतिद्विशतीतुल्याः करण्यश्चेत् ॥ सप्तदशरूपयुक्ता यत्र कृतौ तत्र किं पदं ब्रूहि ॥

Find the square root of:

$$\sqrt{200} + \sqrt{80} + \sqrt{40} + 17.$$

$$\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{10}$$
 A.ns.

#### Progressions.

#### श्रेद्धीव्यवहार.

(CHAPTERS XXVIII & XXIX).

The आचार्य starts with the figurate numbers.

1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21, 28.

1, 4, 10, 20, 35, 56, 84.

and the formulæ  $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$  and  $\frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{2.3}$  for the linear and triangular numbers.

तत्र संकलितेक्ये करणसूत्रं वृत्तम् । सेकपदध्नपदार्द्धमथेकाद्यङ्कयुतिः किल संकलि-ताख्या । सा द्वियुतेन पदेन विनिध्नी स्यात्रिहता खळु संकलितेक्यम् ।। [संकलित=sum of the natural numbers= $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$  (Page

185. Ex. No. 8). पद = number of terms = n; पदार्घ =  $\frac{n}{2}$ ; सैकपद = (n+1); संकलितेक्यम् = The aggregate of the additions = the sum of these sums =  $\frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{6}$  (Page 221. Exercise 206 Ex. No. 8)].

The संकलिताल्या  $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$  is to be multiplied by द्वियुतपद (n+2) and the product to be divided by three (त्रिहता) to obtain संकलितेक्यम्.

For finding the sum of the squares and cubes of the first n integers (Page 227. Art. 331 and 332) we have the 432:—

कृत्यादियोगे करणसूत्रं वृत्तम् । द्विष्नपदं कुयुतं त्रिविभक्तं संकलितेन हतं कृतियोगः । सङ्कलितस्य कृतेः सममेकादाङ्कघनेक्यमुदीरितमाद्यैः ॥

[ कृतियोगः=sum of the squares. संकलित=sum of the natural numbers. कु=पृथ्वी=1 (which is the symbol for the number one) एकाद्यङ्कघनैक्यम्=sum of the cubes of the natural numbers.] घनैक्य  $i.\ e.\ \ge n^3$ =the square of the संकलित

$$= \left\{ \frac{n (n+1)}{2} \right\}^{2} = \frac{n^{2} (n+1)^{2}}{4}$$

and  $\sum n^2 = (2n+1)$ —द्विष्तपदं कुयुतं—to be multiplied by  $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$  (संकलित) and the product to be divided by three i.e.  $\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$ 

It seems that these results were known to the ancients long before the time of भास्कराचार्य.

Hereafter the आचार्य proceeds to find the last term or the nth. term (Page 180; Art. 299) and the sum of n terms of the Arithmetical Progression (Page 184; Art. 303).

यथोत्तरचयेऽन्त्यादिधनज्ञानाय करणसृत्रं वृत्तम् । व्येकपदध्नचयो मुखयुक् स्याद्-

चयः=common difference=d; पदम् = number of terms=n. व्येकपद=(n-1). मुखं=वदनं=आदि=the first term=a. अन्त्यधनं=the last term=l. The increase (d) multiplied by the period (n) less one, and added to the first quantity is the amount of the last.

$$l = a + (n-1) d$$
.

मुखयुग् दिलतं तत् (i.e. अन्त्यधनं ) मध्यधनं, पदसंगुणितं तत्सर्वधनं गणितं च तदुक्तम् ॥

[ दलित=divided by two; मध्यधनं=middle term; सर्वधनम्=the sum of all the terms.]

That (i. e. the last term) added to the first and halved, is the amount of the mean; which multiplied by the period is the amount of the whole and is denominated 'गणित', the computed sum.

$$\therefore S = n. \frac{(a+l)}{2}$$

which combined with the preceding result for l, gives the usual formula

$$s = \frac{n}{2} \left\{ 2a + (n-1) d \right\}$$
.

When the period (गच्छ or पद) is an even number, there is no middle term; wherefore half the sum of the terms preceding and following the mean place, must be taken for the mean amount (मध्यधन).

Out of the four letters s, a, d and n, when any three are given, we can obtain the value for the fourth. Having obtained s, भास्कराचार्य proceeds to find a (भुख) d (चय) and n (गच्छ); and we have the three corresponding formulæ.

मुखज्ञानाय करणसूत्रं वृत्तार्धम् । गच्छह्ते गणिते वदनं स्याद्येकपदघ्नचयार्धविहीने । (वदन or मुख=a; पद or गच्छ=n; गणित=s; चय=d.)

"The sum of the progression being divided by the period, and half the common difference multiplied by one less than the number of terms, being subtracted, the remainder is the initial quantity."

i. e. we have : 
$$\frac{s}{n}$$
 - (n-1).  $\frac{d}{2} = a$ .

चयज्ञानायं करणसूत्रं वृत्तार्धम् । गच्छह्तं धनमादिविहीनं व्येकपदार्धहृतं च चयः स्यात् ॥

(धनं i. e. सर्वधनं=Sum)

The sum being divided by the period and the first term subtracted from the quotient, remainder divided by half of one less than the number of terms, will be the common difference

$$\frac{\frac{s}{n}-a}{\frac{(n-1)}{2}}=d.$$

गच्छज्ञानाय करणसूत्रं वृत्तम् । श्रेढीफलादुत्तरलोचनब्नाचयार्धवक्त्रान्तरवर्गयुक्तात् । मूलं मुखोनं चयखण्डयुक्तं चयोद्धृतं गच्छमुदाहरन्ति ।

[ श्रेढीफल=the sum; उत्तर=चय=common difference; लोचन=Eyes (the symbol for two) वक्त्रं=मुखं=the first term; खण्ड=the part referred to i. e. one-half.]

"The sum of the progression, multiplied by twice the common increase, and added to the square of the difference between the first term and half that increase, the square-root being extracted, this root less the first term and added to the (above mentioned) portion of the increase, being divided by the increase, is pronounced to be the period."

Our corresponding formula

$$n = \frac{1}{d} \left\{ \frac{d}{2} - a \pm \sqrt{\left(a - \frac{d}{2}\right)^2 + 2sd.} \right\}$$

is obtained by regularly solving the quadratic for n.

Evidently, भास्कराचार्य is taking only the upper sign, and hence we find no discussion about the meaning of the two values for n.

Students may find, the following five examples bearing on the preceding formulæ, some what interesting.

आदो दिने द्रम्मचतुष्टयं यो दत्त्वा द्विजेभ्योऽनुदिनं प्रवृत्तः । दातुं सखे पश्चचयेन पक्षे द्रम्मा वद द्राक्कति तेन दत्ताः ॥
 a = 4; d = 5; n = 15; find s.

- 2. आदिः सप्तचयः पञ्च गच्छोऽष्टो यत्र तत्र मे । मध्यान्त्यधनसंख्ये के वद सर्वधनञ्च किम् ॥ a = 7; d = 5; n = 8. Find the mean amount, last term and the sum.
  - <sup>19</sup><sub>2</sub>; 42; 196; Ans.
- 3. पञ्चाधिकं शतं श्रेढीफलं सप्त पदं किल। चयं त्रयं वयं विद्यो वदनं वद नन्दन।। s = 105; n = 7; d = 3; find a.

6 Ans.

- 4. प्रथममगमदह्ना योजने योजनेशस्तदनु ननु कयासौ ब्रूहि यातोऽध्ववृद्धया । अस्किरिहरणार्थं योजनानामशीत्या रिपुनगरमवाप्तः सप्तरात्रेण धीमन् ॥ a=2; n=7; s=80; find d ( i.e. वृद्धि or चय )  $\frac{2\pi}{2}$  Ans.
- 5. द्रम्मत्रयं यः प्रथमेऽह्नि दत्वा दातुं प्रवृत्तो द्विचयेन तेन । व्यातत्रयं षष्ट्यधिकं द्विजेम्यो दत्तं कियद्भिर्दिवसैर्वदाशु ।।  $\alpha = 3$ ; d = 2; s = 360 find n.

18 Ans.

#### Geometrical Progression.

The method of finding the sum of n terms of a G. P. of which the first term is 'a' and the common ratio r, (page 199; Art. 314) is thus given by the आचार्थ.

अथ द्विगुणोत्तरादि फलानयने करणसूत्रं सार्धवृत्तम् । विषमे गच्छे व्येके गुणकः स्थाप्यः समेऽर्धिते वर्गः । गच्छक्षयान्तमन्त्याद्यस्तं गुणवर्गजं फलं यत्तत् ।। व्येकं व्येकगुणोद्धृतमादिगुणं स्याद्धणोत्तरे गणितम् ॥

(गुणोत्तर = the common ratio. गुणोत्तरे गणितम् = the sum for the Geometrical Progression.)

From the first three lines, we simply get  $r^n$ ; and the

whole of the formula  $S = \frac{a(r-1)}{r-1}$  is very succinctly stated in the last line.

The first part is expressed rather clumsily and obscurely. For finding  $r^n$  he considers the two cases n even and n odd, and then proceeds with squaring and multiplying, till the period is exhausted.

"The produce (দল) being lessened by one, is to be divided by the common multiplier less one, and multiplied by the initial quantity, and the result will be the sum of a progression increasing by a common multiplier.

The two examples given are worth trying.

1. पूर्व वराटकयुगं येन द्विगुणोत्तरं प्रतिज्ञातम् । प्रत्यहमर्थिजनाय स मासे निष्कान् ददाति कित ॥ a=2; r=2; n=30; find s.

2147483646 cowries Ans.

2. आदिर्द्विकं सखे वृद्धिः प्रत्यहं त्रिगुणोत्तरा । गच्छः सप्तदिनं यत्र गणितं तत्र किं वद ॥ a=2; r=3; n=7 find s.

2186 Ans.

#### Permutations and Combinations.

भास्कराचार्य deals with this subject in two chapters in his लीलावती; one is called मिश्रकव्यवहार, while the other is termed अंकापशब्यवहार or गणितपाश.

The number of permutations of n different things taken r at a time (Page 229; Art. 342) is thus obtained by the आचार्य:—

अनियताङ्केरतुल्येश्व विभेदे करणसूत्रं त्रतार्धम् । स्थानान्तमेकापचितान्तिमाङ्कघातोऽस-माङ्केश्व मितिप्रभेदाः ॥

"The series of numbers decreasing by unity (एकापचित) from the last (अन्तिमाङ्क) to the number of places, being multiplied together will be the variations of number, with dissimilar digits."

This corresponds to our usual formula—  ${}^{n}P_{r} = n (n-1) (n-2) (n-3).....(n-r+1).$ For Ln! we have,

अथ गणितपाशे निर्दिष्टांकैः संख्याया विभेदे करणसूत्रं वृत्तम् । स्थानान्तमेकादिचयाङ्क घातः संख्याविभेदा नियतैः स्युरङ्कैः ॥

"The result of multiplication of the arithmetical series beginning and increasing by unity, and continued to the number of places, will be the variations of number with specific figures,"

The following examples are given for the sake of illustration:—

- पाशाङ्कशाहिडमरूककपालशुलैः खद्रवांगशक्तिशरचापयुतैर्भवन्ति । अन्योन्यहस्तकलितैः कति मूर्तिभेदाः शम्भोहरेखि गदारिसरोजशङ्खैः ॥
- "How many are the variations of the form of ary, by the exchange of his ten attributes etc.......as well as those of

Hari by the exchange of the mace, the discus, the lotus and the conch?"

जाता मूर्तिभेदाः शम्भोः ३६२८८०० i. e. L10! एवं हरेश्व। २४ i. e. L4! Ans.

2. स्थानषदकस्थितरङ्कोरन्योन्यं खेन वर्जितेः। कतिसंख्याविभेदाः स्युर्यदि वेत्सि निगद्यताम्॥

 $^{9}P_{6} = 60480 \text{ Ans.}$ 

The vast scope for application of the principles and rules mentioned in the two chapters, has been clearly noticed by the आचार्य at the very start.

छन्दश्चित्युत्तरे छन्दस्युपयोगोऽस्य तद्विदाम्। मूषावहनभेदादो खण्डमेरो च शिल्पके। वैद्यके रसभेदीये तन्नोक्तं विस्तृतेर्भवात्॥

"It serves in prosody (ন্তন্থান্ত), for those versed therein, to find the variations of metre; in the architecture (নিপেক) to compute the changes upon apertures (of a building); in music (নাখন) the scheme of musical permutations; in medicine (নিখক) the combinations of different savours. For fear of prolixity, this is not (fully) set forth."

Then he has proved that the total number of ways in which a selection can be made of n articles is  $2^n - 1$ .

(Page 241 Ex. No. 23).

The treatment is most perfect and exhaustive. भास्कराचारे has also obtained the number of permutations and combinations with certain letters alike, combinations with repetitions, the number of homogeneous products of r dimensions, and the sum of these homogeneous products. But as we are afraid it may not fall exactly within the scope of an average First Year Student, we have thought it wiser to refrain from touching the above-mentioned parts.

Problems on permutations and combinations require profound thinking and imagination. Beginners may well remember the warning given by the आचार्य:—

न गुणो न हरो न कृतिने घनः पृष्टस्तथापि दुष्टानाम् । गर्वितगणकबहूनां स्यात्पातोऽवश्यमङ्कपादोऽस्मिन् ॥

"Though neither multiplier nor divisor be asked, nor square nor cube, still presumptuous inexpert scholars in arithmetic will assuredly fail in (problems on) this combination of numbers."

# List of Sanskrit Equivalents.

#### General.

ce lân ait.

अध्यायः = a chapter.

परिच्छेद :=a section.

परिपाटी; पाटीगणित; व्यक्तगणित=

बीजिक्रया; बीजगिषत; अव्यक्तगणित=
Algebra.

करणसूत्रम् = a working rule.

उदाहरणम् ; उद्देशकः = an example सारणी = a formula.

विधानं ; परिकर्म = an operation.

षड्विध = the six mathematical operations viz. addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, involution and evolution.

संयोजना ; संयोजनम् ; सङ्कलितम् ; योगः ; युतिः ; युक्तिः = addition.

व्यवकलितम् ; व्यवकलनम् = subtraction.

वियोग ; अंतरम् = difference.

उपेत, युक्त=added to.

वियुत; शोधित = subtracted from. संशोध्यमान = that which is to be subtracted.

षधः ; हतिः ; अभिहतिः; घातः (from हन् to multiply) product.

गुण्यः = multiplicand.

गुणकः = multiplier.

भक्त=divided (from भन् to divide).

भाज्यः = dividend.

ं भाजकः ; हरः = divisor.

शेष:=a remainder.

भागहार:=division.

पदम्; मूलम्=a root; a square

कृतिः ; वर्गः = square.

घनः = cube.

स्वं; धनम्=Positive.

ऋणम् ; क्षयः ; अस्वम् = Negative.

फलम्=an answer.

करणी = a surd.

#### Equations.

राशि:=a quantity; an expression.

व्यक्तम्=a known quantity.

अव्यक्तराशिः; अज्ञातराशिः=an unknown quantity.

हपम्=a number; a numerical constant. [as distinguished from (i) a surd or (ii) an unknown quantity.]

मानम्=value e. g. अन्यक्तमानं value of an unknown quantity.

समीकरणम्=an equation.

पक्ष: = a side.

यावृत्तावृत् = an unknown quantity say x.

वर्ण:=a letter (a colour) as distinguished from रूप etc.

कालक; नीलक, पीत, लोहित=unknown letters say x, y, z'etc. भावितम्; असमजातिघात = the product of unknown quantities say \*y.

#### Progressions.

श्रेढी = a progression.

श्रेढीव्यवहार=determination of progressions.

आदि; वदनं, मुखं, वक्त्रं (and other synonyms of face). आदिधनं; आद्यधनम्=the first term (a).

मध्यधनम्=middle term.

अन्त्यधनम् = last term (l).

सर्वधनं, श्रेढीफलं, गणितम् = sum (s).

गच्छः = पदम् = number of terms (n).

उत्तर; प्रचयः, अधिक; वृद्धिः चयः =  $common\ difference\ (d)$ .

एकादिसंकलितम्=sum of the natural numbers.

कृतियोगः = sum of the squares of natural numbers.

गुणोत्तर = common ratio (r).

# Permutations and Combinations.

ब्यक्तिः, भेदः, विभेदः = a change, a variation, a permutation.

प्रस्तारः ; व्यक्तिभिति = The number of permutations.

मिश्रकव्यवहार:=determination of permutations and combinations.

अङ्कपादाः; गणितपादाः=permutation of digits.

#### Numbers.

गगन, र्व, आकाश, वियत् (or any synonym of ख); शून्यम् = zero; cipher.

दलम्=one half.

कु; भू; भूमि; पृथ्वी; इन्दु; चन्द्र = one, लोचन, अश्वि, यम = two.

गुण; अमि=three.

प्राण, इषु, शर, बाण, सायक=five.

ऋतु, अङ्ग, रस=six.

अद्रि, शैल भूभृत् , अश्व = seven.

गज, द्विप, नाग = eight.

अङ्क=nine.

दिक्=ten.

भव; ह्य = eleven.

अर्क; रवि; सूर्य=twelve.

भ, नक्षत्र=twenty-seven.

दशन = thirty-two.

अमर = thirty-three.

#### Is it a Contradiction?

 $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{Y}$ 

N. S. Agashe, I. E. Class.

——)(—)(----

have often heard it said regarding the works of Kalidasa, -and more especially about his famous play Shakuntala-that every new perusal discloses to the reader something new to be appreciated. It is possible that sometimes the case may be just the reverse of this, and a judicious critic may discover something to take exception to, for some light reason or other. My readers need not infer from this that I have personally got something to say against Kalidasa's works. Far from it. I am before them only for making an attempt to refute, according to my humble ability, an objection raised by a learned critic, with all due deference to his learning.

The objection raised is about some statements of Dushyanta in the first act of Shakuntala. Here they are:-

- (1) कथमियं सा कप्वदुहिता। &c. (before verse 17). N. B:-[The edition referred to is Mr. Kale's Shakuntala. Fourth revised edition ].
  - (2) भगवान् कास्यपः शाश्वते ब्रह्मणि स्थित इति प्रकाशः। and (3) अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णक्षेत्रसम्भवा स्यात् । (before verse 20).

The learned critic maintains that these statements are somewhat contradictory in as much as the first and the third, viz. कथमियं सा कष्व दुहिता। and अपि नाम कुलपते : &c. show Dushyanta's belief that the sage कष्व (Kanva) was married, while the second viz. भगवान् कास्य पः शाश्वते etc. expresses his knowledge that the sage was a celibate.

I think that in arriving at this conclusion the critic lost sight of some important statements and circumstances. shall now proceed to show how the above-mentioned sentences can be reconciled without importing anything natural into the play.

Generally Rishis of the highest order at least remained unmarried, and so it is natural that the king should suppose Kanva to be unmarried. But on his way to the hermitage, or rather when he approaches the hermitage while pursuing a deer, he comes upon Tapasas (sage-disciples of Kanva) one of whom told the king to visit Kanva's hermitage and receive hospitality at the hands of Shakuntala, who had been stationed there by Kanva for the reception of any guests that should turn up. He, moreover, speaks of Shakuntala as Kanva's daughter (दुहितरं शकुन्तलामितिथिसत्कारे नियुज्य &c. after Verse 13). Now the तापस who spent all his time in the hermitage, and who was consequently always in touch with Kanva was in the opinion of the king a more reliable source of information regarding Kanva than a mere report. his belief that Kanva was a celibate was nearly shaken, the word of the Tapasa gaining, of course, greater possession of his mind than the report viz. Kanva was a celibate. it was impossible for the king to reject as untrue the report of a long standing, all at once. In his mind there lurked a doubt as to the fact of the whole affair. The arrea after his speech दुहितरं शकुन्तलां &c. abruptly leaves the king, and the king is not in a position to get the riddle solved. In making the 'tapasa' disappear suddenly the poet gives a very strong proof of his high imaginative powers. Let us see how:---

Had the doubt of the king been removed by the tapasa then and there, the king would not have found a suitable excuse to carry on some conversation at the time of his meeting the three girls, Shakuntala and her two friends—and the poet, in that case, would have been required to bring their meeting in the garden to a close, directly as the king's reception was over. But since the poet wants to show that the love between Dushyanta and Shakuntala was formed at the time of the meeting, it is desirable that the time of meeting should be long enough for the creation of love. This time must necessarily be passed in some sort of agreeable conversation. The king was enamoured of

Shakuntala and wanted to speak about her; but his singling her out from her two friends for the subject of his conversation would have appeared awkward. In order that he may have a plausible reason to turn his conversation on Shakuntala, the poet intentionally keeps the doubt in the king's mind unremoved till the meeting in the garden, where he can at leisure get it removed. Who can say that this is not a thoroughly poetic arrangement?

Another reason, why the poet does not give sufficient time to Dushyanta to get his doubt dispelled with the help of the tapasa, probably seems to be this:—The king would have naturally been ashamed to disclose, to an important person like the tāpasa, his ignorance of some simple fact about one of the greatest Kulapatis in the penance forest of which he posed as the protector. But his doubt would not at all have been a thing to be ashamed of when expressed in the personality of an ordinary servant of the State. He could not conceal his personality from the tāpasa, but he was able to conceal it from the girls; and naturally he was not in the least disconcerted to question the girls on that point, in disguise.

Some particular stress is placed by the critic also on the third sentence अपि नाम कुल्पते: &c. But even this can be easily set aside in the following way. We have seen that the king's mind was swinging between two things—his belief that Kanva was a celibate on one side and the tāpasa's words दुहितरं शकुन्तलामातिथिसत्कारे नियुज्य etc. on the other. In this unstable state of his mind, he can wish, without the least inconsistency, that if at all Shakuntala was the daughter of Kulapati Kanva, she should at least be his daughter from a woman of dissimilar (i.e. inferior) caste. When looked at in this light, this wish of the king will never serve as a stable foundation for the above mentioned objection.

Taking into consideration the arguments given above, I think there remains no ground for holding the view that the statements quoted at the beginning are contradictory.

#### Bolshevism.

 $\mathbf{BY}$ 

'Politicus'—S. B. A Class.

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WITH the collapse of the Czardom, during the war, a mighty doctrine was born in Russia. This new child had received a favourable treatment, while it was in the embryo. The despotic, unfeeling, and the merciless rule of the Czar coupled with the wayward and fickle character of the queen, who was allowed a dominating and controlling voice, in the government of the country, had already paved the way for the chaotic state that was hanging over the Since the year 1910, country's destiny in the near future. the new wave of popular freedom swept over Russia, and it greatly affected the educated people, who spread the ideas of political freedom, and democracy among the masses. This period in Russian history can be compared to the state of India, from 1905 upto the beginning of the world-war. There were strikes and demonstrations, for securing constitution, in which public opinion would be a determining factor. When the emperor and his satellites found it impossible to ignore the demands of the country, they gave it a toy, to divert its attention from the main object; for the Duma possessed practically very little power.

The introduction of this assembly marks a new step in Russian politics. After many vicissitudes, the people found out that the toy was useless, and that they had been deceived by government. Agitation for the freedom of speech and the press increased in spite of the repressive measures adopted by government with a view to stifle the expression of public opinion. When at last Russia entered the war, ostensibly to defend the Slav world, but really with the intention of giving a new turn to the mentality and

aspirations of the country, Government took every opportunity, which the panic-stricken conditions offered, to remove thousands of outspoken and agitating men and women, who exposed the misrule of the bureaucracy before the public view. Everything went on smoothly for a year, until at last Germany inflicted a crushing defeat on the Russian army, on the banks of the Dunajek and laid the train of a mighty revolution. The army and its generals so completely lost their faith in the emperor that he abdicated i.e. was dethroned, in 1917. A Government was formed under Kerensky, and the army for a time redeemed its honour. But Lenin, the apostle of the Bolshevic theory was at large with many discontented followers liberated from dreary confinement in Siberia.

There had been before the war a conference of all Socialists at Stockholm, where the question of the policy to be followed in future for the spread of socialistic doctrines all over the world, was warmly discussed. The majority voted in favour of using any means within human power, such as general strikes, to achieve the downfall of the lazy capitalists and the rich people, by subverting the established governments, in which these people domineered. They determined to form a system of their own under which 'every man receives a share according to his need and ability.' The word 'Bolshevik' is expressive of the majority referred to above.

Now Lenin who possesses a strong personality, and is gifted with high oratorical powers could easily win over the illiterate mob of labourers and peasants by his fascinating descriptions of the state in which every person willing to work was to receive a share of the vast fertile lands owned by the nobility—which he proposed to distribute among them—together with a part of their surplus wealth. The Russian labourer or farmer, who under the regime of emperors, was scarcely able to keep the wolf off his doors, and could never dream of owning even a modest farm by

life-long honest labour naturally fell a victim to Lenin's views. There is nothing of a miracle in this. On the other hand it would have been quite unnatural if he had consented to rot in his servile state, while such alluring promises were held forth to him. The only defect in the doctrine is its unscrupulousness, its utter disregard for moral, social and religious sentiments of long standing; but Lenin argued that these things were only the means to a glorious end. How could they expect to see the rich and the noble parting with their surplus wealth and lands voluntarily? Why should they cease to wield their influence in the adminis-And if they are always at the helm of Government, is there any hope left for the inauguration of an era new in every respect? How can socialism thrive as long as the initiative in the work of government and the enormous wealth and power resulting therefrom are left in the hands of these men? The natural reply to all these questions was that nothing could be done unless the nobility, the idle class hanging upon society is dethroned from its present eminence, by any and every means such as force and bloodshed. The work bore a wild and heinous aspect on the surface, but there was no way out of the impasse.

Kerensky and his government, had already confiscated large estates of the church and the nobles. Lenin who thought Kerensky to be a mild and half-hearted socialist, went even further. Kerensky had to fly away before the rising power of Lenin who assumed the reins of the administration. The first thing he did was to remove such mild men as Kerensky out of his way by violence in order that he might become the dictator of Russia.

A Bolshevik is nothing but an unscrupulous and advanced Socialist. The difference between them lies in the methods to be followed in achieving their objective, which is to give as far as possible equal opportunities and freedom to every individual and to distribute evenly the means of comfort. A socialist will try to convince the people by

argument and logic. He is unwilling to sacrifice his moral sentiments for the furtherance of his cause. He respects order in society and government. He will resort to violent measures only under exceptional circumstances. vik on the other hand never argues; he carries his doctrine in one hand and in the other, the sword of ruin. If you submit, all goes right; but woe to the person who offers any opposition! There is nothing in this world that can prevent him from cold-blooded atrocities; even the highest religious and moral obligations are ignored by him. His law, religion, and morals, all are included in his faith. we must all the while remember that these are only the The common goal of both is to create a social structure, in which every able and working (intellectually or physically) individual shall receive adequate facilities and comforts. This necessarily implies the elimination of the rich class who possess unnecessary means of comfort, without any exertions. If a capitalist owns a factory in which five hundred men are working, the net profits, which fill his coffers, are grievously disproportionate to his physical and mental labour. His manager works more, but receives comparatively very little. This uneven distribution of wealth, they say, is the cancer eating into the vitals of the modern society, and has produced the present misery in They also advocate the utmost individual liberty and flexible government.

After two years' hard struggle against the internal and external foes, the Bolsheviks have firmly established their doctrine all over Russia. Eye-witnesses tell us that they have done more, in this short period, in educating and improving the condition of the peasantry, than the utmost that could have been done in fifty years under the Czars. There is now some sort of order restored in the country, and we seldom hear of massacres. The veil of the bloody atmosphere is lifted partially, and some statesmen, who are their enemies are compelled to admit some good points in

the system. In the French Revolution bloodshed and other heinous deeds were witnessed, but out of the chaos democracy was born. Europe is now tired of its darling, and Bolshevism has come into existence. There is no doubt that it will be accepted with some modifications by the advanced European nations, for the new system has a power of solving satisfactorily the conflict between capital and labour. There are clear traces, which prove that Bolshevism has influenced nations like England and America, e.g. the question of the nationalization of railways, mines and other national industries, is being vigorously discussed in these countries. England and other capitalistic nations are opposed to it, because, they see only the black side of the picture, and because the capitalists who govern in these countries read in it, the prophecy of their downfall for ever.

### Magha's Versatile Genius.

BY

S. G. Kanade, B. A.

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IN all the languages, dead and living, poetical literature holds prominence, and it is but an established theory that as long as every language is the natural outcome of a particular society, it produces especially that kind of literature which is the spontaneous outflow of the feelings and emotions of human mind, as Shelley has truly said "Poetry is connate with the origin of man." Sanskrit, the language of our forefathers is no exception. In the hoary Vedic times the germ of Sanskrit poetry was at first discerned, and it was reared to its complete growth in the so-called classical period. when it filled the atmosphere with its sweet melodious warblings. In those times, over the horizon of Sanskrit literature, began to shine forth luminaries of magnitudes one after another. Great poets and dramatists adorned the muse of Sanskrit poetry with their compositions displaying a variety of subjects, and melodies, and in this way the Sanskrit muse who was up to this time an infant. having childlike simplicity, now entered the stage of developed youth, as described in a well-known verse.

> " यस्याश्चोरश्चिकुरनिकरः कर्णपूरो मयूरो भासो हासः कविकुलगुरुः कालिदासो विलासः। हर्षो हर्षो हृदयवसतिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणः केषां नेषा कथय कविताकामिनी कोतुकाय ॥ "

She began to show the silken beauty of her hair through the poet Chora; the light of her earrings through Mayur. She began to smile temptingly through Bhasa and her amorous sports and gestures found place in the mouth of Kalidasa. The god Cupid taking the human form of the poet Bana sojourned in her heart and planned gigantic love-campaigns. Besides these there arose many other great poets, whose works spread the fame of the Sanskrit Language

over all the countries, and among them Magha is one of the most renowned. He composed a great poem named Shishupalavadham which, together with the Kiratarjuniyam of Bharawi, and Naishadham of Shri Harsha formed a triplicate of grand poems (बृहत्काञ्यत्रयो), while the लघुकाञ्यत्रयो comprised the three well-known poems of the masterpoet Kalidasa viz. Raghuvansham, Kumarsambhavam, and Meghadutam.

As regards the times and the personal history of our author, suffice it to say in a limited space like this that we know from some autobiographical verses given at the end of the poem, from a colophon\* found at the end of a certain manuscript, from his verses taken as illustrations by some writers on Rhetorics, from direct mention of some grammatical works in some of his own verses and lastly from the three fabulous works named प्रबंधिंवतामणि, प्रभाकरचरितम्, and भोजप्रबंध, that Magha must have lived in the latter half of the 8th century, when Buddhism, though not in its full power, had much influence over many native princes one of whom named Shriwarmal ruled in Gujarat over a small portion of territory the capital of which city named was Bhinnamala now a small village, with Supradeva, our author's grandfather appointed as prime minister. Our author must have studied the various Sanskrit sciences earned fame as a great grammarian as is seen from the above mentioned colophon. In the capital he had many opportunities of observing the court-life as a grandson of a prime minister. We reject the above mentioned three fabulous works which describe the condition of dire poverty of Magha as untrustworthy for the purposes of correct history as they are composed to extol the greatness of kings like Bhoja and others, by describing that almost all the poets like Kalidasa, Bharavi, Magha got their livelihood under the shelter of such bountiful patrons. It seems that Magha, a grown-up man having immense resources at his command the fame of being as great a poet as कालिदास or भारवि or of excelling such poets, and the result is this our standard poem शिशुपालवधम्, composed in strict conformity with the rules which were in vogue at that time. While composing

<sup>\*</sup> इति श्रीभिन्नमालवास्तव्यदत्तकसूनोभहावैयाकरणस्य माघस्य कृतौ शिशुपालवधे.

the poem he has taken into consideration both the manner and matter like a prudent man who resorts both to fate and valour as Magha himself says in the verse.

नालंबते देष्टिकतां न निषीदति पौरुषे। शब्दार्थों सत्कविरिव द्वयं विद्वानपेक्षते॥

In this connection it is very interesting to note that he must have composed the whole poem mostly in the latter halves of nights when floods of inspiration were overpowering his heart as he describes himself.

क्षणशयितविबुद्धाः कल्पयन्तः प्रयोगा नुद्धिमहति राज्ये काव्यवहुर्विगाहे । गहनमपररात्रप्राप्तबुद्धिप्रसादाः कवय इव महीपाश्चिन्तयन्त्यर्थजातम् ॥

This fact reminds us of the words of Shelley who says "Poetry is the record of the best and happiest moments of the happiest and best minds."

Not only had Magha acquired a great name as a famous grammarian, but he was also well versed in almost all branches of Sanskrit literature from the old Vedas to the sciences of everyday life such as politics, and medicine; as well as of the fine arts viz. Music, Dramaturgy and others. A critical survey of the poem Shishupalvadham will convince the readers of this statement.

Shishupalavadham in many verses discloses our author's full acquaintance with the four Vedas, metrical Smritis such as the Manusmriti as well as epics like the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. We find [several allusions that confirm this fact. The verse III 65.

मुखादिवाथ श्रुतयो विधातुः पुरान्निरीयुर्मुराजिद्ध्वजिन्यः। and also III 75

आलोकयामास हरिः पतंतीर्नदीः स्मृतीर्वेदमिवांबुराशिम्। directly alludes to Shrutis and Smritis

In XII 11 नानाविधाविष्कृतसामजस्त्ररः सहस्रवत्मी चपलेर्दुरध्ययः । गांधर्वभूयिष्टतया समानतां स सामवेदस्य दधौ बलोदधिः ॥

the army of Shri Krishna is compared to the Samaveda. Again

सप्तभेदकरकल्पितस्वरं साम सामविदसंगमुजगो । तत्र सूनृतगिरश्च सूर्यः पुण्यमृग्यजुषमध्यगीषत ॥ (XIV 21) alludes to the three Vedas ऋक्, साम, यज and distinctly describes the mode of reading the Samveda viz. the mode of marking distinctly seven tunes with the parts of fingers which is in vogue even now. Again in I 31, 32, 33 the निगुणस्त्रह्म of the Brahma of the Upanishads is described. Again a verse

रुचिधाम्नि भर्तिरे भृशं विमलाः परलोकमम्युपगते विविद्यः। ज्वलनं त्विषः कथमिवेतरथा सुलभोऽन्यजन्मनि स एव पतिः॥ (IX 13).

beautifully links the fact of the Upanishads "अभि वाबादित्यः साथं प्रविश्वति with the then prevalent custom of burning widows. The verse I, 72.

सतीव योषित् प्रकृतिः सुनिश्वला पुमांसमध्येति भवांतरेप्वपि । indirectly alludes to the verse in Manusmriti.

पति या नाभिचरति मनोवाक्कायसंयता । सा भर्तुर्लोकमाप्नोति सद्भिः साध्वीति चोच्यते ॥ as Mallinath hints in the commentary. But the verse XIV 67.

> पूर्वमेष किल सष्टवानपस्तासु वीर्थमनिवार्यमादधौ । तच्च कारणमभृद्धिरण्मयं ब्रह्मणोऽस्जदसाविदं जगत् ॥

is a literal paraphrase of the following in Manusmriti.

अप एव ससर्जादों तासु बीजमवास्टजत्। तदण्डमभवद्धेमं सहस्रांशुसमप्रभम् ॥ १॥ तस्मिञ्ज्ञे स्वयं ब्रह्मा सर्वलोकपितामहः।

Lastly the fact that our author has taken for his poem an incident from the great epic, the Mahabharata is fully sufficient to prove his acquaintance with epics and Purāṇas.

There are various indications in this poem which show our author's study of the six philosophical schools, as well as of the doctrine of Buddhism &c. I need not dilate upon this point very much, but only mention the references which a curious reader is expected to read. The verses XIV 20 and XI 41 allude to the Mimansa School, the first describing the various functions of the sacrificial priests होता, प्रशास्ता, अवर्षे and so on, and the second describing the morning sacrificial duties. Verses II 59, XIV 19, I 31 are indications of his acquaintance with the संस्थ doctrine, the first two being quite clear and direct. The doctrines of Patanjali are

alluded to in verses IV 55, XIV 60-62 and those of the Nyaya philosophy in verses II 91, XX 11-18. There are also references to Buddhistic views and incidents the most prominent of which are verse II 28 which alludes to the पंचरकंघड of बुद्ध and verse XV 58, which I quote here as it refers to the struggle between बुद्ध and मारबल thus.

इति तत्तदा विकृतरूपमभजत्तदवभिन्नचेतसम्। मारवलमिव भयंकरतां हरिबोधिसत्वमपि राजमंडलम्॥

Now we come to the various worldly sciences viz. politics, medicine, commerce in regard to which our author The whole second canto is fully displays his erudition. descriptive of the various tricks and stratagems of royal policy as well as other matters of politics. The verses XX 76, XIV 13, XII 25, as well as II 10, 54, 84, 96, may be shown referring to the Ayurveda doctrine. As regards the knowledge of commercial transactions, it may be fairly said that Magha, the grandson of a prime minister living in the capital of Shrivarmal had various opportunities of observing the commercial transactions at large as well as the markets in the king's camps. The verses III 38, IV 11, III 76; XII 36 show the author's knowledge of commerce, the last two verses having interesting peculiarities the first of which describes the joy of Shri Krishna at the sight of merchants carrying on their trade with far-off countries through the ships, and the second of which describes the pain of a Merchant at the loss of honey dropping down through the whole street. In the fifth canto there are some references showing Magha's knowledge of अश्वविद्या, गजाविद्या the typical references being V 4, 10, 56, 47, 49.

As regards our author's knowledge of grammar, it is enough to say that the whole poem discloses his command of grammar and vocabulary. The whole style of शिशुपालवध is tinged with a grammatical colour, nay every page or every verse bristles with some kind of grammatical peculiarity. There are several direct allusions such as verses II 47, 72, 95, 112, XIV 22-23, but a funny reference is the verse X 15,

सन्तमेव'विरमप्रकृतत्वादप्रकाशितमदिद्युतदङ्गे । विभ्रमं मधुमदः प्रमदानां भातुलीनमुपसर्ग इवार्थम् ॥ where the poet describes how the intoxication of young damsels, who had drunk fragrant wines, displayed the hidden amours, as a preposition' (उपसर्ग) carries out the hidden meaning of a 'verb' (घातु.) As to Magha's knowledge of Rhetorics every verse is made striking by the use of a figure of speech. There are several allusions also to Dramaturgy in verses XX, 44 XIV 50, II 8, I 69. Some verses bristle with allusions to the Kamasutras of वात्यायन the typical reference occurring in the verse X 75.

सीत्कृतानि भणितं करणोक्तिः स्निग्धमुक्तमलमर्थवचांसि। हासभूषणस्वाश्च रमण्याः कामसूत्रपदतामुपजग्मुः॥

The art of singing is alluded in many verses such as XIII 66, II 10, but the verse,

श्रुतिसमधिकमुचेः पंचमं पीडयन्तः सततमृषभहीनं भिन्नकीकृत्य षड्जम् । प्रणिजगदुरकाकुश्रावकिसम्धकन्ठाः परिणतिमिति रात्रेमीगधा माधवाय ॥

describes how the bards were singing in मालकंस or भिन्नषड्ज tune, in which पंचम and ऋषभ are strictly prohibited.

All these allusions can go to prove that Magha, the poet must have had a very versatile genius and a wonderful command over all the sciences. There is only a slight exaggeration when it is said, that the study of HIT's nine cantos will acquaint the readers with all words in Sanskrit—

नवसर्गगते माघे नवशब्दो न विद्यते।

### "My Reverie".

BY

G. M. Lonkar, S. B. A.

ONE night being very much troubled by the day's worries and anxieties I looked outside my window, and a beautiful sight presented itself. That day being a full-moonday, the sky was brightened up by the charming and cool rays of the Moon who seemed running through the sable clouds when there were seen some dark spots on the beautiful and the shining orb. I could see brilliant stars twinkling, and the planets steadily shining. Not being content with the sight which was visible through the window I opened the door of my apartment and putting the cap on the head and the sandles on the feet I moved out of the room. The time, if well calculated, was ten o'clock. All the other members of the family were abed save my younger brother who was near the candle repeating Sanskrit verses. Every now and then some sound fell upon my ears but I did not heed it as the mind was thoroughly engrossed in meditating on the strange creation of the Almighty. As soon as I stepped out of my maindoor I met my much-loved dog, Tom. He was awakened by the noise made at the time of opening the door, and having shaken off his sleep he made himself ready to follow me and began to wag his tail. Accompanied by my Tom I passed along the street but all absent-minded. We passed many houses, temples, hotels, theatres, and shops, but none claimed my attention. My Tom must have stopped (I do not remember correctly) at the familiar places on our way but must have been disappointed to see his master proceeding further not caring a straw for the musical concert in the theatre and disdaining the warm, refreshing cup of coffee in frequented hotel of his. We still went on. Myself meditative

and Tom likewise. We reached at last the foot of the small hill which was a mile off from the centre of the city, and which had been a visiting place of all philosophers and meditators.

The whole of the hill was full of green trees. The full moon in the sky, the fresh and cool breeze, the green carpet of grass studded with blooming flowers and the calm and limpid lake in the middle of the hill all these charmed and gravely impressed me. The foot-path which took us up the hill was bordered on both the sides by young and fresh plants which welcomed the arrival of the visitors with a bow and kissed the mother earth with reverence and joy. Going by the path and accepting the hearty welcome of the plants on the way we neared the top. In the middle of it a beautiful lake representing an image of the sky upon its surface attracted my attention. There were made regular seats for the meditators to sit upon. These marble slabs were arranged round the fountain, and how glad the heart which joyfully sweeps up and down, rushes and recedes with the simultaneous rise and fall of the surges up the lake!—The quick and lovely dance of the variegated fish.—The innumerable surges bearing up countless forms of the star-lit sky. Innumerable forms of the all-shining Moon—the Lord of the Night. oppressed breast was relieved a bit by such a beautiful scene.

To watch further and discover the glory of the scene I settled on a vacant marble seat by the lake, being charmed so much by the beauty of the place that I was lost both to myself and to my Tom and did not know when I got there, and how steep the ascent was. All Nature around seemed silent and abed. Two souls-myself Tom—and were the only animated creation up the hill. The Moon overhead and Godlike soul within. I faintly remembered when I came to myself that at times Tom guided my path and at others lost it himself. Sometimes he was ahead, myself pursuing him; some times I was ahead and he losing the zigzag path up the hill followed me up by the sense of scent. But I paid

no heed to all this. My mind was completely engrossed by the subject of my narrative. Meditators like myself had been earlier in the field to begin with their "Samadhis", and mere skeleton-like bodies were visible seated erect and motionless all round the lake on the slabs. They seemed lifeless, but life there was though completely covered up by the outward motionlessness. Drinking in once more the freshness, and vigour and life of the charming scene I began my meditation about the subject revolving in my mind. What my Tom did, I did not know. Perhaps he sat behind me and was also soon meditating like myself.

I began my pure and sincere meditation. At first when I closed my eyelids I saw nothing but darkness even though there was glorious light outside. Though I had eyes to see, that power of the Almighty was not to be seen by them; my inward eyes alone could do it. I long watched and waited My main intention was to see the figure of in darkness. the Almighty and to converse with Him and to ask Him about the riddle which puzzled my brains. After an hour or so a great blaze of light was visible to my inward eyes. thoughts about the world-its fret and fever-melted away from me. The only object sought with longing was the Almighty and nothing but the Almighty. Why should God be away from man? Why should the earth be to men, and the heaven to God and the hell to Satan? It is the passions which make men men—and virtues God. Why are men ruled by God? Because Virtues rule passions? I concentrated all attention upon the aim and forgot all else.

"Sinful mind makes a failing". So runs the adage, and it was more than verified in my case. Many doubts, suspicions, both worldly and spiritual crossed my mind as to how I who had a guilty past behind, whose past record was tarnished with evil actions and who had done no virtuous deeds even in the daily life-no charity, beggars turned out, forgiveness withheld, nobility restrained, anger spread, wordly glory pursued, perishables hoarded and the everlasting and permanent

detested—should be able to meet the all-glowing power of the Almighty. The image which I expected to see was that of Gajanan-the auspicious deity.

The light was constantly changing. I felt as if I was witnessing a wondrous film. Every change stupefied my senses and thrilled my heart. The varying colours displayed varying lights. First the dark was changed into all white and seemed to set with changeable stars. It lasted but a moment and was over-run by pale blue. All the stars ran a race and had a big one of Great Lustre to order it. The middle star was the crown of them all.

A moment passed, and the scene was changed. blue curtain that was set with stars was seen divided into two One portion was drawn in on the right side, and the other was taken away on the left, and what a grand, beautiful and blissful sight was presented to my eyes! With each change my curiosity, euthusiasm and eagerness increased. One step forward I was progressing. I was thoroughly charmed with the scene and felt as if my sins were being destroyed, and I was being carried a step nearer to absolution. I saw a big garden with a fair fountain in the middle round which the white spray of water was playfully dancing. The surface was closed in by the green foliage of the creepers and plants, and amidst these stood the crown of flowers, the lotus pleasing the heart. The sweet soft humming of the bees hovering round it appeased the soul. The discharge of the superfluous water was all pleasing and delightful. It was lined by the evergreen-mango trees the branches of which lowered and kissed the earth with every gust of the wind. The birds conspicuously pronounced their presence, and the sweet warbling and soft singing enchanted the ears and captivated the hearts. The whole of the scene wrought a magical spell upon me.

In the centre was the figure of the God Gajanan with two females attending on him with fans in their hands. The figure was all beautiful, clad in yellow garment, ornamented with the best jewellery. On the left lap of his was

his better half, the Goddess of Learning richly dressed and ornamented and seated with her right hand round his neck. In front of this dais was the watchful attendant, the mouse ready to obey the master. All of a sudden twenty young richly dressed celestial girls, crowned with beauty came in marching there, and dividing themselves in two rows began to dance a charming dance before the God Gajanan. It lasted for a short time, and after it was ended each of them bowed low to the God and departed with showers of blessings on their heads.

Now thinking that it was a very favourable time for me to enter upon the scene I asked one of the servants to usher me in.

"Who are you please, may I know?" he asked.

"I am a poor man from the Earth"—replied I. "And my object is to have an interview with your Lord." come from the Earth, do you?" said the servant, "Please wait here." After a time he got back and ushered me in. The first duty I performed was to make abow before the Lord, the Master of my fate. As I bent low I bathed His lotus-like feet with my warm tears till at length He raised me and placed His lotus-like hand on my head. I was so overwhelmed with the sense of my own guilty, sinful, evil life that confessed my faults and begged forgiveness of Him. I respectfully entreated the Goddess Saraswati to plead my cause. As both of them rose from their seat I got up amidst the showers of flowers that fell upon my head. He touched me, and taking me by the hand warned me against continuance of the old life giving instructions as to how mortals should behave to get absolution after death. The touch as divine it was, infused a pure and delightful spirit in. to me, and I thought myself changed from that time. On being asked what more I wanted, I bent low and requested "O God of Gods, I don't wish to go down to the earth, a world of, passions, of sorrow and pain, of fret and fever, but wish always to be at Your feet to serve You absorbing my being in Yours;

Your company is more charming, blissful, happy and auspicious than that of the worldly beings. I have forgotten father, mother, sister, brother, wife, friends and other relatives. With You I wish to lead the rest of my life. Your auspicious feet will lead me to perfect immortal bliss and not the transitory mortal company of men. I despise wealth. I detest freedom. I hate momentary happiness. I disdain artificial I am weary of the passions which toss me and play false with me. You-Your feet alone are all for me. You are, O God, beyond all praise of the devoted sages. feet is my joy, and Your feet, 1 love and for ever want." When I had said this, He blessed me. "Go forth, my boy, with showers of blessings upon your head. Welcome fortitude and patient cheer, frequent sights of what is to be borne. Not without hope, suffer or mourn. Let your mind reflect your virtues, and let your actions mirror your thoughts. Do your duty-with sincerity and patience, and above all be true to yourself."

The words made a lasting impression on my heart. With a load of sorrow I prepared to leave the scene, but in the meanwhile the loud sound of cymbals and bells dispelled my vision. Opening my eyes I saw the scene of the hill and the lake which I saw before. Coming fully to myself and regaining my lost consciousness I was reminded of my Tom. I started homewards. It was 4 o'clock in the morning. The fresh and vigorous breeze of the east had begun to blow.

The sublimity and the grandeur of the scene I had witnessed was such that

"The scene in my heart I bore Long after it was seen no more."

#### **Debating Societies**

 $\mathbf{BY}$ 

N. D. Marathe, F. Y. A. class

Section 1

A new era has begun, and we are on the path of our political goal. A new page of the political history of India has been opened by the new Reform Scheme. We are now gradually getting sufficient scope to show our abilities. Some of our leaders might occupy chairs in the Legislative Councils. They will have to discuss many questions political, social and economical. Sometimes they will have to win over the opinions of other Councillors. In the Council meetings they have to represent public opinion. They will not quite succeed in these matters, unlesss they are effective speakers.

Here I cite this instance only to illustate the necessity of cultivating the power of public speech. We have a great field to work for the public welfare if we have debating abilities. Skill in debate and oratory is a powerful means of turning the current of public opinion according to our point of view.

I just suggest a few points in connection with the organisation of the debating societies in schools and colleges on a firm and systematic basis. In schools and colleges compulsion for attending the meetings of the debating societies is necessary at the beginning. Frequent examinations should be held, and funds should be started for prizes to be distributed among successful candidates. The system of joint debates between schools and colleges will create some interest among the students, and thereby co-operation will be

possible the discussions on the lines of Parliamentary debates. The subjects should be announced at least eight days before the meeting so that the students may get sufficient time to study them. The wording of the subject and that of the reports of the meetings should be humorous and witty to allure the students to attend the meetings. The system of proposing and opposing will also create much interest in the discussions.

These are the few hints which would serve to enhance the interest of debate in the student world. I hope that these hints will be noticed by the students in general and by the Secretary of our Debating Society in particular.

## Gymkhana Notes.

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The following are the members of this year's managing committee:—

Prof. Deodhar ... President.

Mr. V. V. Bapat ... General Secretary.

Mr. V. A. Bhopatkar ... Secretary for Cricket.

Mr. S. V. Damle ... Secretary for Indian Games.

Mr. D. G. Chaphekar ... Secretary for Reading Room and Library.

Mr. V. K. Joshi ... Secretary for the Debating Club.

Cricket:—This year's Cricket season marks a decided progress over that of the last four years. The daily attendance on the Cricket field was so large that even two nets were often found insufficient. Owing to the inconvenience of the grounds and want of funds the secretary could not make arrangements for practice on a large scale. It is, however, hoped that from the next year we shall have our own play-ground near Peru's gate outside the City ready for use, and all the present difficulties and inconveniences would be removed.

In order to encourage cricket, the cricket clubs in Poona formed themselves into an association. Our College too joined though we could not sent out our best team. Besides the association matches we played friendly matches with almost all the known teams in Poona. We won four out of them, lost three and one was drawn. Special mention must be made of the Northcote Shield Matches in which we

were pitched against the Fergusson College team. The match evoked a good deal of interest.—Cricket is always a game of chance, and this match did not prove an exception. In the first innings the Fergusson College Team scored nearly 180, and it stemed that the score would run up still more. But the tab es were suddenly turned, and Mr. Gupte took 6 wickets within half an hour. In the second innings we had got the better of the Fergusson College Team, but we lost the match by 60 runs. Mr. V. A. Bhopatkar, the cricket secretary and J. V. Karandikar showed high skill in bowling and batting respectively. In spite of the defeat, the play was certainly creditable.

Indian Games:—That students do not take any interest in Indian games is a frequent phenomenon in almost every College Gymkhana, and so it was with us. The absence of a Gymnasium somewhere in the vicinity of the college forms a serious handicap. The Secretary, however, hopes that our college will be represented in the ensuing Deccan Gymkhana Tournaments.

The Reading-Room and the Library:—This department has always been in a flourishing condition, and even a casual observer would not fail to find the Reading-room crowded with students keenly interested in the burning topics of the day. The 'Times of India' has been discontinued for its aspersions on the late Lok. Tilak.

The work of the Students' Library is going on very well to the entire satisfaction of the students for which Messrs. Deshpande and Godbole—the ordinary members—deserve hearty thanks.

The Debating Club:—This department also was in full swing throughout the term. The enthusiastic secretary was able to arrange several interesting debates. We had the good fortune to have amongst us the distinguished patriot Mr. Lala Lajpatrai. The following is the schedule of the debates:—

Subject.	Speaker.	President.
(1) कवितागायन	Mr. A. K. Tekade	•••
(2) Home Power	Mr. Rahurkar	Prof. Gharpure.
(3) ब्राह्मण व ब्राह्मणेतर	Mr. Shaikh	Prof. Phadke.
(4) शिवाजी व रामदास	Mr. Bhuskute	Prof. Dandekar.
(5) कॉलेजांतर्गत स्वराज्याची मीमांसा	Mr. D. P. Joshi	Prof. Hardikar.
(6) स्वदेशी	Mr. G. D. Khare	Mr. D. V. Potdar.
(7) बहिष्कृत भारत	Mr. S. M. Mate	Prof. Sabnis.

The secretary hopes to arrange an Inter-Collegiate debate and also a 'debate-match' with the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya High School in the next term.

In conclusion, I have to thank all the secretaries for their enthusiastic work and hope they will show the same interest in the next term.

V. V. BAPAT

General Secretary,

N. P. C. Gymkhana.

#### Students' Stores.

The sales amounted to Rs. 5869-1-9; net profits Rs. 306-2-3 distributed as under.

Rs. 150	Technical Education.
Rs. 125	Dividend on 500 share of Re. 1 each
•	at 4 as per share.
Rs. 30	Reserve fund.
Re. 1-2-3	For poor deserving volunteers.

N. G. NARALKAR.

#### The Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya High School.

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SINCE March last Dr. V. V. Bhagwat has been kind enough to send Rs. 5 every month for being distributed among poor deserving students for which we have to thank him very sincerely.

At the Gokhale Education Society's Debating Competitions in April last, almost all the prizes for which the students of our school were eligible were carried by them—M. S. Parkhi, H. M. Joshi, G. T. Kale, S. V. Godbole, S. K. Hajirnis, G. S. Gore being the successful debaters.

The Social Gathering was this year grafted on the Rasapan. The finals of the sports organised by the Past Students' Union were played on the same day and prizes distributed to the winners. The dramatic performances were a huge success, about Rs. 250 being collected out of which Rs. 156 were handed over to the Poor Boys' Fund. The Rasapan address written by Prof. Naralkar opportunely drew an inspiring picture of what our students' School Republic ought to be as a fitting prelude to the wider republic of India in later life.

His Excellency was kind enough to go over the classes of the High School when he had come down to visit the institutions of the Mandali on 27th July 1920.

The Science Inspector visited the school on 17th and 19th August 1920. His report is to hand. Therein he pronounces a decided improvement in the Science work; and recommends three periods instead of two for Science, the employment of a demonstrator and an addition to the apparatus so that two instead of four students should have one set of apparatus.

Our Junior and Senior Cricketers were beaten in the first round by the Poona High School. The only redeeming feature was the splendid persistence with which the senior players played the second innings even though they knew that the game was hopelessly out of hand—the spectators were convinced that the defeat was more glorious than victory. But that cannot shield them entirely from the charge of slackness in allowing their opponents to score 235 runs and themselves compiling the poor score of 51 in the first innings.

The Educational Inspector has not yet visited the school.

R. P. SABNIS,

Superintendent.

# Nutan Maratki Vidyalaya Vernacular School, Poona.

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(From 15th February to 15th September 1920.)

Ceremonies:—The anniversary day of the late Vishnushastri Chiplunkar--17th March-was observed this year with special eclat. A life-size oil-painting of the revered educationist, prepared by Prof. S. K. Pimpalkhare, the celebrated and generous Poona artist, was unveiled at the hands of Mr. Dadesaheb Karandikar, the well-known Satara leader. The High School boys also took part in the ceremony. The leading lights of the city were present on the occasion, as also a great number of guardians. Boys from our school, acted a short and sweet drama and gave recitation performances; the parts played by Masters Sudame and Ranadive highly delighted the audience. Potdar in a short speech pointed out the importance of the occasion and the President having offered a few apt remarks, this most joyful ceremony came to a close, after a vote of thanks was moved by Principal Apte, and the guests were given pansupari and attargulab.

In April, as usual, took place the annual Rasapana, followed by a short piece of advice, dealing with "Determination", copies of which were distributed free.

On both these occasions the Boy Scouts of our High School and College did splendid service.

Numbers—The results of the Annual examination were satisfactory, and the new classes began working satisfactorily. New admissions had to be stopped, and the bulky classes were gradually reduced to a proportionate size. The Managers took this step at the risk of the displeasure of many of their sympathisers! At the time of the Inspection the average number per class was roughly about 35 as against 40 for

the last year; yet, unmindful of the difficulties of the managers and their sincere efforts to keep down the number as low as possible, the Asstt. D. E. Inspector, even this year, talks of some "bulky" classes.

The Annual Inspection of the school took place rather early on the 19th, 20th, and 21st July. Mr. N. A. Oka M.A. 6th Asstt. D.E.I. with Messrs. Bapat and Gokhale conducted the Inspection. The general Inspection remarks given below, speak for themselves.

"The averages show a slight decline. Some of the classes are bulky, and the sooner the school is removed to its new building, the better will it be for the boys as well as masters.

The school is well furnished. The Infants classes are well looked after. The games and action songs were particularly good. Reading requires more attention in lower classes. Progress of the upper classes in vernacular and geography is just fair. These subjects are not taught on the right lines, and the Superintendent will do well to instruct teachers as to the methods of teaching these subjects.

There is a marked improvement in the handwriting of all classes. The Superintendent is to be congratulated upon the success which has attended his efforts to improve the handwriting of the school.

Another interesting experiment is being tried in the school—lessons in picture reading are given in all classes with good results.

Lessons of all teachers were watched, and the defects noticed in their teaching have been communicated to the Superintendent.

Drawing, claymodelling, singing and drill are properly attended to.

On the whole the institution has advanced in efficiency, and the Superintendent is working hard to carry out improvements in all directions, but he is handicapped in his

efforts for want of a sufficient number of trained hands in the school.

31-7-1920.

N. A. OKA, 6th Asstt. Dy. Ed. Inspector.

To want of trained hands we should add want of funds. As to trained hands, the Inspecting authorities do not seem to have duly appreciated our difficulties. We are not financially able to pay stipends to our teachers to attend the training college. To get new trained hands we cannot offer them attractive prospects. The help from Government is far far below what they give to Municipalities. Yet as Raosaheb Sant D. E. Inspector observes "The Municipal primary schools in the city can copy with advantage several features of the school." Though our school is held in such high esteem, it does not get even as much help as Municipal schools. Unless, therefore, we are more liberally supported all talk of progress is bound to be idle.

His Excellency's visit-On 27th July 1920 His Exellency Sir George Lloyd honoured the institution by a visit while the school was in working order. He made very sympathetic inquiries about the sloyd work in the school. We are confident that His Excellency's Government will come to our help and do the needful.

Miscellaneous—This year six teachers have received permis sion to appear for the 1st year examination. They have been given leave, and we trust that they will spare no pains to get success.

At Sholapur, an exhibition of boys' and teachers' work was arranged, at the time of the Primary Teachers' Conference. Our articles were highly appreciated, though, when back to the school, they were a heap of mud and paper all spoiled! A small new exhibition has again been arranged here.

We are glad to announce that Dr. Gopal Sadashiv Palsule has given over to us a sum of Rs. 107 out of the interest on which prizes are to be given in memory of his late lamented nephew, a student of our school.

We are also very glad to announce that Master Sudame from IV A carried the 1st Middle School Scholarship. He is a very promising and well behaved boy. His success is equally cereditable to himself, his school and his teacher Mr. H. K. Kulkarni.

Messrs G. G. Kamat, N. S. Dev, K. V. Phatak, G. G. Kamble, F. F. Muhammed, A. B. Mungi and R. S. Pathak, all assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors visited the school and were pleased with its working and features "worth copying".

D. V. POTDAR, Superintendent.

### Haribhai Devkaran High School, Sholapur.

(March 1920 to September 1920.)

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A Sannounced in the last issue of this magazine, the 7th standard class was opened in March 1920.

The number of students is rapidly increasing, the number on the rolls at present being nearly 500, out of whom the 7th standard claims 38.

Mr. G. P. Shidore, B. A., who was Superintendent. went on furlough leave in June last, and in his place Mr. G. P. Patwardhan M. A., has been appointed Head Master.

In consequence of high prices in general and higher salaries given to teachers in particular, the scale of fees in the school was raised with effect from August 1920 and has been brought up to the level of the local Government High School (Rs. 4 for standards VII and VI, Rs. 2-8 for standards V and IV, and Re. 1-8 for the first three standards).

A large amount of science apparatus and other furniture has been bought, and every effort is being made to make the equipment of the school all that can be desired.

The most urgent need of the school is a good building of its own and adequate funds for that purpose as well as for its growing needs in the way of equipment and apparatus. Government is being moved to grant a suitable site (and one is likely to be granted) and to help the school with liberal grants-in-aid. The Mandali also appeals to the sympathetic and generous-minded citizens of Sholapur to help the school liberally in its years of infancy, and to free it from all financial anxiety as early as possible.

G. P. Patwardhan

Head-Master.

# Contributions to the Permanent Funds of the Shikshana Prasarak Mandali, Poona

- CONTRACTOR

From 1st February 1920 to 31st August 1920.

NAME.	Sub-Total Rs.	Grand-Total. Rs.
BOMBAY.		
Shet Hansraj Pragjee Thackersee Shet Gulab Devchand Javeri D. N. Bahadurjee Esqr Kashinath Vithal Paradkar Esqr.	500 150	
KOLHAPUR.		1750
His Highness the Shahu Chhatra- pati Maharaja of Kolhapur. HIVARKHED (Berar).	5000	5000
Shet Bhivraj Ramsukh	201	
AKOLA (Berar).		201
S. A. Bhagwat Esqr Shet Motilal Bansilal ELLICHPUR (Berar).	101 101	202
M. R. Pathak Esqr.  Shet Bansi Parashuram  V. S. Karkare Esqr.  V. K. Dange Esqr.  S. G. alias Nanasheb Ohale  Sitaram Balkrishna Barve Esqr.  G. N. Godbole Esqr.  Shrimant G. B. Deshpande	30 25 20 15 11 10 25 50	10.5
KOPERGAON.		186
Gopal Ramchandra Harhare Esq.	20	20
Carried over		7359

NAME.	Sub-Total. Rs.	Grand-Total Rs.
Brought forward		7359
NASIK.		
Ramchandra Abaji Sathe Esqr	10	
DHULIA.		10
Shankar Shrikrishna Deo Esqr	50	
MHOW.		50
T. Narayan Swami Pilley Esqr	100	
AKALKOT.		100
Govind Nanaji Paricharak Esqr.	100	
KOPOLI.		100
Lieut V. A. Belsare	50	
POONA.		<b>5</b> 0
Tulshidas Laxmidas Kath Captain S. V. Velankar G. D. Apte Esqr. M. R. Shrinivasrao Esqr. M. D. Bakare Esqr. Chintaman Raoji Gokhale Esqr.	100 100 100 10 5 2-8	- 317-8
Received through the teachers, the past and present students of the New Poona College and the past students of the N.M. Vidyalaya.		95
Grand Total Rs		8081-8

### Examination Results, 1920.

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#### B. A. Examination.

	First clas	s. I	otal.	15		<b>27</b> 9
1.	Bapat V. V.		593	16		300
۶.	Dapine v. v.		000	17	Khair G. S.	<b>292</b>
	Second class (H	onours).		18	Ambekar V. K.	211
		•	440	19	Bakre M. D.	260
2	Bhat D. B.	(Eng.)	443	20	Deshmukh G. V.	244
3	Apte W. T.	(Sans.)	517	21	Borgaonkar V. B.	208
4	Brahme V. V.	"	410	22	Dalvi G. H.	222
5	Chiplunkar N. V.	71	<b>495</b>	<b>2</b> 3	Joshi N. B.	242
6	Gadre P. G.	,,	510	24	Zambre V. K.	217
7	Gore G. R.	71	484	25	Gavandi D. B.	<b>2</b> 53
8	Natu G. A.	"	421	26	Naik D. V.	<b>2</b> 37
9	Pethe G. V.	"	<b>452</b>	27	Sathe M. R.	210
10	Savadi N. N	2,9	454	28	Bedekar M. H.	212
11	Sutavani D. M.	,,	<b>499</b>	29	Karmarkar R. P.	$\overline{271}$
12	Tambekar D. S.	,,	397	30	Lele B. V.	<b>230</b>
13	Parulekar N. B.	(Philo.)	484	31	Godbole V. V.	210
•	•			$3\overline{2}$	Joshi M. D.	201
	PASS.			33	Shukla S. B.	216
<b>14</b> .	Bam P. N.		227	017	Sacato Di Di	210

#### Inter Arts Examination.

	Vol-Logic.		18	-	202
	Count Clans		19	Deshpande M. S.	204
	Second Class.		20	Deshpande V. K.	<b>22</b> 8
1	Sane P. S.	<b>32</b> 8	21	Garde V. K.	.216
2	Avadhani B. B.	<b>285</b>	<b>22</b>	Gujrathi B. J.	. 213
3	Gokhale N. R.	<b>24</b> 9	23	Harshe R. R.	206
4	Patankar S. R.	250	24	Joshi K. J.	<b>206</b>
5	Patkar S. G.	257	25	Joshi L. D.	237
6	Rabde R. V.	<b>2</b> 69	26	Joshi M. A.	207
Ū		•	27	Kulkarni K. G.	227
	PASS.	•	28	Kulkarni M. H.	188
7	Athalye B. V.	227	29	Lele B. L.	229
	Apte V. J.	205	30	Modak S. V.	204
$\frac{8}{9}$	Ashtekar M. H.	216	31	Morgaonkar S. D.	195
10	Bapat S. M.	2017	32	Nadkarni D. S.	217
11	Bhagvat V. P.	224	33	Nagarkar S. N.	242
12	Bhame S. K.	197	34	Paranjpye G. N.	210
$\overline{13}$	Bhopatkar V. A.	208	35	Paranjpye G. G.	186
14	Borde B. V.	178	36	Paranjpye M. M.	209
15	Chaphekar R. D.	173	37	Paranjpye V S.	188
$\overline{16}$	Chitnis S. N.	196	38	Ranade H. S.	224
17	Dayame B. R	205	39	Sangle S. N.	207

40	01 111 4 7	010	4 -	4 1 - TO TO	010
40	Shaikh A. L.	213	15	Apte R. R.	210
41	Soman B. V.	<b>2</b> 20	16	Apte V. G.	215
42	Lucka N. B.	178	17	Bagul D. D.	224
43	Simpson Sarah	223	18	Bhide N. C.	224
	**************************************		19	Dixit V. S.	210
	Vol—Mathematics.		20	Gadre R. G.	230
	$First\ m{Class}.$		21	Garge R. B.	<b>237</b>
	Mr. B. D. Karkhanis	336	22		205
			23	Joshi G, N.	214
	Second Class.		24		192
2 3	Apte G. N.	256	25	•	239
	Athalye B. G.	<b>2</b> 63	$\frac{26}{26}$		196
4	Bhawe G. A.	257	27		214
5	Bokil K. V.	275	28		242
6	Gokhale Venu N.	256	29		213
7 8 9	Joglekar A. V.	<b>254</b>	$\overline{30}$		213
8	Joglekar B. J.	253	*31	Male S. R.	195
9	Karandikar J. V.	260	32	Padhye G. V.	<b>2</b> 26
10	Kelkar N. R.	254	33	Palande J. R.	237
11	Kulkarni S. G.	$\tilde{2}\tilde{6}\tilde{7}$			
$\hat{1}\hat{2}$	Marathe D. A.	249	34	Pandherkar D. B.	209
			35	Sane R. P.	176
13	Shenderkar D. D.	323	36	Sate B. R.	194
	PASS.		37	Raipett P. V.	221
14	Adkar B. M.	205	38	Kulkarni S. K.	Pass.

### First Year Arts Examination.

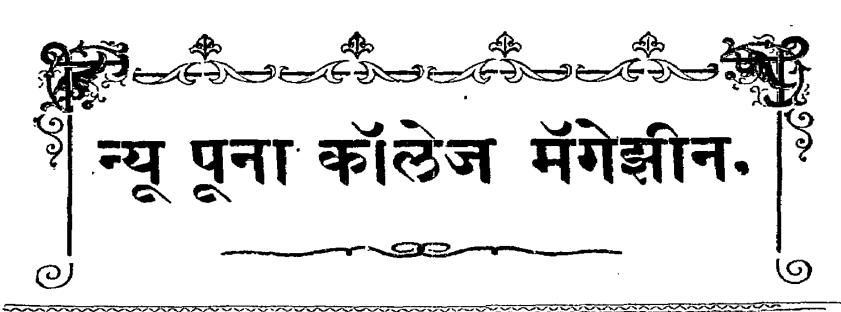
Fir	est Class (in order of merit.)	21	Patvardhan S. G.
1	Gadkari D. A.	22	Rishi R. R.
	Gupte V. S.	23	Sapre R. G.
$\bar{3}$	Agashe N. S.	24	Sheogaonkar V. V.
4	Moholkar V. S.	<b>2</b> 5	Sohoni G. K.
2 3 4 5	Waknis T. D.	26	Soman R. V.
6	Shevde M. K.	27	
	Second Clus:	28	Vaidya S. N.
1	Aherkar D. G.		French.
	Apte V. G.	29	Chitre D. T.
$\ddot{3}$	Bhide M. P.	<b>3</b> 0	Manglore R. S.
2 3 4	Bhide N. R.		Persian.
5	Bhide V. C.	21	
6	Bhopatkar B. D.	31	Doctor F. S.
7	Chitnis S. D.		PASS.
8	Galgale K. G.	32	Acharya G. M.
•	Garde D. J.	34	Adamane M. V.
10	Gharpure A. L.	35	Apte N. G.
11	Godambe V. Y.	36	Athavale J. M.
12	Gore V. N.	37	Atre A. B.
13	Gujar J. H.	<b>3</b> 8	Atre D. S.
14	Gujar N. N.	39	Barve D. S.
15	Joshi V. G.	40	Belapurkar V. D.
16	Kulkarni D. M.	41	Belsare G. T.
17		42	Bengali N. S.
18	Padhye K. G.	<b>43</b>	Chaugule L. R.
19	Paralikar B. M.	<b>44</b>	Damlo S. Vasudeo.
20	Paranjpye D. B.	45	Danke L. K

46	Deshpande A. Y.	85	Sukhatankar S. V.
47		86	Supekar S. N.
4.8		87	
49		88	
50		89	Tisgaonkar D. L.
51		90	Vaidya S. S.
<b>52</b>		91	Vaishampayan G. R.
53		92	Virkar N. G.
$\bf 54$	Girdhar N. P.	93	
55	Gosavi V. R.	94	Wagh B. M.
56	Joglekar M. C.		
<b>57</b>			French.
58	Joshi S. S.	95	Pamale Shivram Vishnu.
59	Karmarkar V. H.	96	Karulkar T. K.
60			Pali.
	Khare M. P.	97	Datar M. Y.
	Koranne H. M.	98	•       •       •
63		99	Karwe R. V.
64		อฮ	
65			Persian.
66	Malekar G. R.	1.00	Mankikar K. D.
67	Mhaskar D. V.		lifologo es
68	Moghe R. V.		Hebrew.
6 <b>9</b>	Morgaonkar N. D.	101	Sampson J. S.
70	Natu M. P.		Ex-students.
71	Natu R. G.	1/10	
72 72	Nivargi B. V.	$\begin{array}{c} 102 \\ 103 \end{array}$	Bhagwat G. H. Bhuskute V. M.
$\frac{73}{74}$	Paithankar L. H.	1 <b>04</b>	Danke M. N.
74 75	Paranjpe V. S. Patvardhan G. V.	105	Gondhalekar C. B.
75 76	Pawar N. K.	106	Kaujalgi N. N.
76 77	Pawar T. B.	107	Kher P. V.
78	Phadke J. H.	108	Marathe V. R.
79	Ranade, S. K.	109	Patankar R. D.
80	Sabnis A. N.	110	Patvardhan V. G.
81	Sahagrabudhe G. V.	111	Pitre R. G.
82	Sakhalkar G. B.	112	Punde T. M.
83	Sane M. W.	1.3	Samant V. J.
84	Soman G. R.	114	Sule M. G.
C I	Villan ~ II.		

### School Leaving Examination.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Matriculation Regular Students. Abhyankar N. G. Adamane G. G. Aghashe V. V. Akolkar S. G. Apte V. R.	19 20 21 22 23	Gadgil M. K. Gavandi S. K. Gholap B. R. Godbole G. B.
6	Apte V. V.	24	Godbole R. B.
7	Belapure B. B.	25	Godbole V. G.
	Belekar V. K.	26	Gopujkar S. A.
9	Bhagvat N. R.	, 27	Gurjar D. S.
10	Bhat G. G.	28	Harclikar R. B.
11	Bhopatkar P. B.	29	Huprikar V. G.
12	Borudey C. A.	30	Joshi D. V.
13	Chinchanikar R. H.		Joshi R. V.
14	Datar G. D.	32	Joshi T. K.
	Deshpande B. G.	33	Joshi V. K.
16	Deshpande G. M.	34	Karandikar R. P.
	10		•

35	Kelkar K. N.	8 Bhalerao D. L.
·36	Kelkar N. M.	9 Chitale N. Y.
	Kelkar Y. N.	10 Deshmukh D. B.
	Kelkar G. G.	11 Godbole V. B.
	Khare G. D.	12 Gupte B. T.
	Kirtane K. P.	13 Joshi S. D.
		14 Joshi V. M.
41	Kokje G. R.	15 Kulkarni D. D.
42	Kulkarni R. V.	
	Lagvankar L. V.	16 Lokapalli M. V.
	Lembhe M. V.	17 Nagpurkar G. S.
45	Lokhande M. A.	18 Narayanpethkar V. B.
46	Marathe A. D.	19 Pujari G. B.
47	Mehendale Y. M.	20 Shahne G. V.
48		21 Paranjpe N. P.
49		Govt. Service
	Naralkar V. G.	
	Oka M. B.	Regular Students.
<b>52</b>	Palaude K. R.	1 Abhyankar R. V.
$5\overline{3}$	Pangarkar T. A.	2 Aghashe V. V.
		3 Akolkar S. G.
54	Paranjpe M. R.	4 Apte V. R.
55		5 Apte V. V.
<u>56</u>	Patwardhan V. G.	6 Asodkar K. D.
	l'ethe D. K.	7 Bhole R. B.
<b>58</b>	Phadke D. R.	
<b>5</b> 9	Phatak B. N.	
-60	Pitkar S. N.	9 Datar G. D.
	Sahasrabudhe H. S.	10 Deshpande B. G.
62	Salaye P. H.	11 Deshpande G. M.
$\widetilde{63}$	Sane N. D.	12 Gavandi S. K.
64	Sathe V. K.	13 Godbole G. B.
65	Savant D. S.	14 Godbole R. R.
		15 Gurjar D. S.
66 67	Shejwalkar B. S.	16 Joshi T. K.
<b>67</b>	Shiravle P. V.	17 Joshi V. K.
68	Sholapurkar P. M.	18 Kelkar N. M.
<b>69</b>	Sabnis S. M.	19 Khare G. D.
70	Sule B. B.	20 Kokje G. K.
7 l	Taskar V. L.	21 Kulkarni R. V.
72	Tulpule D. V.	22 Mehendale Y. M.
73	Upasani P. A.	
74	Vaidya C. N.	
<b>75</b>	Vaidya R. K.	24 Pangarkar T. A.
76	Vaidya V. A.	25 Patwardhan V. G.
77	Vanjpe L. H.	26 Pothe D. K.
	Vartak K. V.	27 Salaye P. P.
	Vartikar D. G.	28 Savant D. S.
	Wakenkar K. D.	29 Sholapurkar B. M.
81		30 Sole B. B.
	_	31 Upasni P. A.
	Asodka: K. D.	32 Vaidya C. N.
83	Bhole R. B.	33 Vaidya V. A.
	Ex-Students.	34 Deshpande S. G.
		35 Kulkarni N. M.
1	Bapat N. L.	
2	Ghare P. V.	Ex-Students.
3	Joshi D. B.	1 Ghare P. V.
4	Joshi S. R.	2 Ambekar V. T.
4 5	Ambekar T. V.	2 Ambekar V. T. 3 Apte V. N.
6	Apte V. N.	4 Karve A. N.
7	Bakehi V. V.	5 Kulkarni L G
•	• •	
	•	•
		•



वर्ष ५ वें ]

सप्टेंबर १९२०

[ अंक १ छाः

# विद्यार्थी व शिक्षण.

### 

लेखक:-ज. वि. फडके, सी. बी. ए.

समाजाची अथवा देशाची सुस्थिति राहण्यास ज्या पद्धतशीर नियमांची योजना केलेली असते, त्यांचा अवलंब त्या समाजांतील अथवा देशांतील घटकावयवांकडून करविला गेला पाहिजे. सुज्ञ व त्रिकालदशीं महात्मे आपल्या अलोकिक सामर्थ्यानें एकंद्रर प्रस्तुत व मावी वस्तुस्थितीचें सम्यक् आलोचन करून ज्या आचरणयोग्य गोष्टी समाजस्थापनेकरितां स्थापित करीत असतात, त्यांत त्यांचा स्वार्थ नसून, केवळ पराहित व्हावें यासाठीं त्यांचा हा स्तुत्य प्रयत्न झालेला असतो. अशा प्रकारच्या परिणतप्रज्ञ माणसांस मार्ग-दर्शक समजून, त्यांनीं घालून दिलेल्या आचारविचारांची कास न सोडितां जर वर्तन झालें, तर त्यांतच आपला फायदा झाल्याशिवाय राहणार नाहीं.

पूर्वींची आश्रमपद्धति आज जरी पूर्णत्वानें अस्तित्वांत नसली तथापि मनुष्याच्या आयुष्यांतील स्वाभाविक विभाग अशाच प्रकारचे आहेत कीं, त्या पद्धतींचें न कळत तरी आपणांकहून आचरण व्हावें. ब्रह्मचर्य, गार्हस्थ्य, वानप्रस्थ व संन्यास ह्या चार खांबांवर मनुष्याच्या आयुष्याची इमारत रचली गेली होती. ज्या काळीं ही चतुःशृंगी पूर्णपणें आस्तित्वांत होती, तो काळ निराळा व ती परिस्थितिहि पण निराळी. अशा काळांत कोणत्याहि

प्रकारच्या उच्चनीच भेद्भावाचें विशाच्च न मानतां राजांपासून रंकापर्यंत त्या पद्धतीचा स्वीकार करविण्यांत येत असे. उपलक्षणादाखल आपण एक उदाहरण घेऊं. दशरथ राजाचे पुत्र रामलक्ष्मणादि यांस गुरुगृहीं विद्यार्जनाकरितां ठेविलें होतें. तो त्यांचा ब्रह्मचर्याश्रम होय, ती त्यांची विद्यार्थिद्शा होती. तो त्यांच्या भविष्यत्कालीन सर्वव्यापी आयुष्यमंदिराचा भरभक्कम पाया तयार करण्याचा काळ होता. त्या विद्यार्थिद्शेंत त्यांनी अलौकिक गुणसमुच्चय संपादण्याचा मनोभावानें प्रयत्न केला, त्या गुणसमुच्चयान्तर्गत ब्रह्मच-र्थाचं अत्यंत कडकडीतपणें वत झाल्यावर इतर प्राप्य गोर्धीची सुलमता त्यांस साहजिकच प्रतीत झाली असल्यास त्यांत मुळींच आश्चर्य नाहीं. ब्रह्मचर्य हाच शब्द व विषय जरी शिळा वाटत असला, तरी तो इतका महत्त्वाचा आहे कीं त्याबांचून जगांत कोणत्याहि नात्याने । टिकाव धरून जिवंत राहणें शक्य नाहीं सर्व गोष्टी जर सुखाकारतां व सुस्थितीमध्यें जिवंत राहण्याकरितां करावयाच्या आहेत तर तुत्रतें शेळपटपणानें अजागळस्तनवत् आयुष्य यांन क्रिंगताही पुरुषार्थ नाहीं. शरीरांत जोम, उल्हास, शाक्ति व घडाडी यांचें वास्तव्य पाहिजे असल्यास बालपण व विद्यार्थिद्शा ह्यांमधील शुद्ध, पवित्र व प्रामाणिक आचरणास आद्य स्थान दिलें पाहिजे. हीं जेवहीं तेजस्वी तेषढी त्यांची सर्वकार्यकर्तृत्वाची शक्तिही पण ते जस्वीच राहणार ! अशा तेजापुढें सहस्रराहिम फिका पडल्याचें उदाहरण आहे. अशा अन्तःप्रकाशास तपःप्रधानांसही वश व्हावें लागलें आहे. अन्तः करणांत एकदां ही देवी शक्ति उत्पन्न झाली म्हण ने त्या शक्तीचा प्रतिरोध करण्याचे सामर्थ्य कोणामध्येंही नाहीं. ह्या आश्रमव्यवस्थेनंतर सर्वपरिचित गृहस्थाश्रम हा आपोआप प्राप्त होतो, व त्यासंबंधीं इष्टानिष्ट कर्तव्याची निवडानिवड करण्याची व्यवसायात्मिक बुद्धि, मनुष्यास आद्याश्रमांतील पावित्रीकृत अन्तःकरणामुळं पाप्त होतेच. नंतर वानप्रस्थ व संन्यास. ह्यांसंबंधी ह्या ठिकाणी विवेचन करणें इष्ट नसून केवळ प्रवाहपतितन्यायाने त्यांचें नुसतें दिग्दर्शन करणेंच चांगलें; तथापि काळाशीं त्यांचें साम्य दाखविणें कठिण नाहीं; फक त्यांत कार्य व नामनिर्देश यांचा पर्याय आहे.

हर्हींचा काळ हा परिस्थित्यनुरूप जरी बदलला असला, आचार-विचारांत क्रांति झाली असली, राहणीमध्यें फरक पडला असला तरी मुख्यत्वेंकरून सर्वव्यापी व त्रिकालाबाधित मूलभूत तत्त्वांचें संक्रमण्

होणें, क्षींहि शक्य नाहीं.आयुर्मयीदेमधील, अल्पकालावन्छिन बहा-चर्याश्रम जरी आज आस्तित्वांत नाहीं, तरी त्याचा पर्याय जी आपण पाहतों तो विद्यार्थिद्शा जिवंत आहे. त्यावरून विद्यार्थिद्शा हें इतर प्रमाणें एक वत आहे, हें लक्षांत येईल. कोणतेंहि वताचरण करण्यास मनाची खंबीर वृत्ति असावी लागते, त्याकरितां संवय व अभ्यास अवश्य आहे. त्यांचे योगानें अलभ्य वाटणाऱ्या गोष्टी लभ्य होतात, त्यांचे योगानें त्या प्रयत्नसाध्य असल्याबद्दल आपली खात्री पटते. '' असाध्य तें साध्य करितां सायास कारण अभ्यास तुका म्हणे ॥ " सतत अभ्यासानें संवयी लावून घेतां येतील. परंतु त्या चांगल्या, शुद्ध, सरळ व निरुपद्रशे असल्या पाहिजेत. कारण त्या आपल्या जीवि-ताशीं संलग्न होत असतात, व त्या मनुष्याच्या प्रकृतिरूप बनत असतात. अर्थात् जीवितयात्रा सुखोत्पादक व्हावी, एतदर्थ ज्या संवर्यीनीं आमरणांत ' वर्तन करावें लागणार अशांची उत्कृष्ट निवड करणें हें मनुष्याचें अतिशय महत्त्वाचे व आद्य कर्तव्य आहे. अर्जुनाने मनाच्या चंचलत्वाची, प्रमाथित्वाची व बलिष्ठत्वाची कहाणी सांगून, तें वळविण्यास किंउण आहे व ' वायूची मोट बांधण्याप्रमा में 'मला तें दुष्कर वाटतें, असे भगवान् श्रीकृष्णास सांगितलें, त्यावर त्यांनीं उत्तर दिलें,—

### अभ्यासेन तु कौंतेय वैराग्येण च गृह्यते।\*

ह्यावरून 'अभ्यासा' (= कोणतीही गोष्ट पुनः पुनः करणें) चे महत्त्व कळून येईल. मनोभूमिका अशा प्रकारें चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधाची, अभ्यासाची, सदसद्विकाची व निश्चयाची वाढ करून देण्यास तयार झाली म्हणजे, इतर गोष्टी फार सोप्या आहेत.

कालपरतें ज्याप्रमाणें चालीरीतींमध्यें फरक पडत असल्यामुळें त्यांमध्यें निरिनिराळ्या दिशा उत्पन्न होत असतात, तद्दतच शिक्षणक्रमांत स्थित्यंतर षडून आलेलें आहे. आपण ज्या जगांत रहात असतों, त्या जगांत चालू असलेलें व्यवहार व घडामोडी ह्यांचा मनुष्यमात्राचे जीविताशीं निकटचा संबंध येतों। सभोंवतालची परिस्थिति कित्येक गोष्टी करण्यास आपणांस भाग पाडीत असते. पूर्वींच्या आयाश्रमांतील वेदपठणानेंच आपला सर्वस्वीं निर्वाह होईल किंवा काय याचा प्रत्येकानें स्वतःशीं विचार करावा. तशाच प्रकारची निवांत व अलित राहणी कितपत शक्य आहे याचाहि विचार करणें इष्ट आहे. तें वेदोपयुक्त व तत्कालीन

<sup>\*</sup> भ. गीता ६, ३५ . '

पंशिस्थितीस शोभणारें असे शिक्षणं व ती राहणी या दोन्ही गोष्टी देशाच्या स्वास्थ्यास व त्याच्या टिकाऊपणास पोषक होत्या. आजत्याच पावलावर पाऊल टाकून मार्ग आक्रमण करूं लागलों तर त्यायोगें देशाचें हित काय होत आहे याकडे लक्ष पुरविलं पाहिजे. आजचा एक विशेष हाच कीं, वैयाकिक हितापेक्षां——िकंबहुना वैयाकिक हितास दडपून टाकून देशाचें, आपल्या मातृ-भूमीचें हित ज्यास्त करावयाचें. आध्यात्मिक मोक्ष एखादाच प्राप्त करून घेऊं शकतो, परंतु आधिमौतिक मोक्षाचा लाभ आपल्या समोंवतालच्या सर्व व्यक्तींना मिळत असतो. पूर्वीच्या सर्वच गोधी विलकूल त्याज्य नाहींत, पूर्वीच्या सर्वच आचारव्यवहारप्रायश्चिताची रचना मुळींच अव्यवहार्य नाहीं. आजच्या परि-स्थितीच्या ठशांत त्यांतील ज्या ज्या गोष्टी बरोबर बसतील, व ज्या ज्या गोष्टी थोडचा फार फरकानें हलींचे काळांत सजतील, तितक्या आपण घेत आहीं, व नेहमीं घेत राहणारच. तत्त्व कायम ठेवून रूपामध्यें बदल होईल. मूळ उच्च संस्कृ-तत्वाला विध्वंसक असा उपक्रम आपल्या हातून होतो किंवा काय इतकें आपल्या चित्ताचें अवधान असलें पाहिजे.

शिक्षण हा शब्द मनांत आला म्हणजे, धार्मिक, शारीरिक, बौद्धिक व औद्योगिक असे त्याचे विभाग लागलेच पुढें उमें राहतात. आजपर्यत आपणांस जें एकांगी शिक्षण देण्याचा प्रयत्न केला गेला, तें बौद्धिक शिक्षण. आतां त्यापासून आपल्या डोक्यांत काय काय पिकें आलीं व कशाचा प्रकाश पडला हैं सांगणें कठिण आहे; परंतु, वाईटांतसुद्धां चांगल्याचा अंश सांपडतोच ह्या न्यायानें अशा शिक्षणांतही संस्कृतीचा अंश आपणांस मिळालेला अधो देशावरून वर फेंक्लेली वस्तु स्वसामध्यप्राप्त उच्चतम बिंदूपासून पुन्हां अधोभागीं येत असते. आपल्या शिक्षणाची तन्हा ह्या वरील न्यायाच्या अगदीं उलट अशी आहे. उच्च देशावरून, पुन्हां चढाव चढण्याचा सुयोग आपल्याला लत्रकरच प्राप्त होण्याचा रंग दिसत आहे. उचस्थान हें पतनाक्रियेस जितकें सुलभ तितकाच उंचीकडील प्रवास कष्टसाध्य आहे. इंग्रजींत अशी म्हण आहे कीं, 'भूतानुकंपा, द्यालुत्व वंगेरे, यांचा उगम, घरामध्यंच-कुटुंबामध्यं असतो.' \* त्याचप्रमाणें, शाळांनीं—सार्वजानेक संस्थांनीं—धार्मिक बाबींची व शारीरिक जोपासनेची काळजी घेतली नाहीं, तथापि त्या गोष्टी यथाशक्ति, जिवंत ठेविल्या गेल्या आहेत. कष्टचा आधिभौतिक वायांनासुद्धां, सृष्टीच्या मुळाशीं कांहींतरी अगम्य, अतक्ये, अदृष्ट, अज्ञेय

Charity begins at home.

असे सूक्ष्म तस्व आहे हें कबूल आहे. अशा परमेश्वराचा नामनिर्देशसुद्धां होऊं नाहीं अशा अहाहासानेंच कीं काय, चिमुकत्या, कोंबळया बालकांच्या लि।हिण्याला आरंभ, अ आ इ ई पासून ! ! श्रीगणेशाच्या गजवद्रनामधून अद्याप श्वासोच्छ्वासरूपी मंद सुगंध वारा वहात असावा, परंतु त्याचे रूपांतर भीतिप्रद झंझावातामध्यें झालें तर, पामरांनो, तुम्ही कोणत्या दरी बोन्यांत द हुन बसाल ? शारी रिक शिक्षण व बौद्धिक शिक्षण दोन परस्परांपासून भिन्न अशीं कार्यें दिसतात. डोक्यास फाजील ताण दिला तर अपाय होण्याचा संभव, व शरीरास व्यायाम जास्त डोक्याची किया मंदावण्याची भीति, परंतु शिक्षणाचा उपयोग हाच, कीं, त्यांची एकतानता घडवून आणावयाची. बलभीमाची व विना-यकाची दोस्ती झाली पाहिजे! उद्योग करण्यास, औद्योगिक शिक्षणाचा अव-लंब करण्यास बुद्धि लागतेच, व शक्ति तर अवश्यच पाहिजे. परंतु कर्म करीत असतां अन्तःकरणांत आशातंतु जिंवत ठेवण्यास, उत्साहाची ज्योत तेवत राह-ण्यास व जगांत नेकीनें आणि ईश्वरश्रद्धेनें वावरण्यास धार्मिक बाब अग्रगण्यत्व स्वीकारते. आध्यात्मिक शक्तीपुढें, आधिभैतिक विद्वत्ता खालीं वांकते, परंतु आज तिच्याखेरीज जगांत टिकाव लागणार नाहीं, तेव्हां यांचाहि आपणा-करितां समेट झाला पाहिजे.

सयः प्रचित शिक्षणाची दिशा दोषयुक्त आहे. ही सात्री पटल्यामुळें देशाचे पुढारी व त्यांस अनुसरणारी जनताहि राष्ट्रोपयुक्त असें शिक्षण
कोणते, व ते कसें पुरवावयाचे याचा विचार करण्यांत गुंतलेले आहेत. प्रथमतः
धार्मिक शिक्षण पाहिजे म्हणून आपण म्हणत असतों, तर धर्म म्हणजे तरी
काय ? स्वामी विवेकानंद हाणतात, 'मनुष्यमात्रांत सदैव वास
करणाच्या ईश्वरत्वाभोवतालचें आकरण निघून जाऊन त्याचें
ईश्वरत्व त्याचे कृतींत प्रतिबिंजित होणें याचें नांव धर्म. 'अशा
प्रकारचें धार्मिक शिक्षण आपणांस पाहिजे. त्याचप्रमाणें कालीइल म्हणतो,—'धर्म हा मानवजीविताला मूलभूत व प्राणभूत असणारा जो आचार
( Practice ) त्याचा आत्मा होय.'\* नीतिशिक्षण धार्मिक शिक्षणाहून निराळें

<sup>\*</sup> Religion.....is the soul of Practice; the primary vital fact in man's life (The Hero as Poet.)

नाहीं, त्यांतच त्याचा अन्तर्भाव होतो. कार्लाईलची वरील व्याख्या, आपल्या 'आचारप्रभवो धर्मः '† ह्या वचनाचा कसा तर्जुमा आहे हें ध्यानांत येईल. ज्या धर्मापासून सुख व ज्ञान मिळेल अशा धर्माचें शिक्षण पाहिजे. धर्मापासून ह्या दोन्ही गोष्टी प्राप्त होतात असें वचन आहे. !

आतां शिक्षण म्हणजे काय याचा थोडा विचार करूं. वरील धर्माचे व्या-रुयेप्रमाणेंच स्वामीजींची शिक्षणाची व्याख्याही व्यापक आहे.— 'मनुष्यमात्रांत सदैव जागृत असणाऱ्या ज्ञानज्योतिभोवतालचें आवरण निघून तिचा प्रकाश फांकणें याचें नांव शिक्षण'! हें शिक्षण वाचन, मनन, व वर्तणूक यांनी साध्य होत असून, तें फलप्रद्र होण्यास इच्छाशकीचा निरोध करून तिला योग्य वळण देणें इष्ट आहे. अशा प्रकारचें हें शिक्षण कोणास द्यावयाचें ? मनुष्यप्राण्याखेरिज इतरांस सत्याची अवइयकता आहेच असे नाहीं. 'शिक्ष-णाचे योगानें मनुष्याचे उिकाणीं मनुष्यत्वाचे धर्म उत्पन्न होत असतात, व ह्या मनुष्यत्वाखरीज मनुष्याची कांहीं एक किंमत नाहीं. निरनिराळया कार्यप्रवर्तक शक्ति त्याचेमध्यें सुप्तत्वानें वसत असतात, परंतु त्यांस योग्य प्रबोधन व मिळत नसल्यामुळे त्यांचे यथार्थत्व उघड व विशद होत नाहीं. '\* सुलम करून देणारें असे आपणास शिक्षण पाहिजे. 'शिक्षणानें सद्गुण पैदा करावयाचे असतात, व हेंच त्याचें अंतिम ध्येय आहे. सहुण म्हणजे मनुष्याचे ठिकाणीं आत्मिक ( Inward ) स्वातंत्र्याची असलेलो कलाना. म्हणून शिक्ष-णाचा हेतु व त्याचें कार्य ही स्वातंत्र्योत्पादक कल्पना प्रसविणारीं असलीं पाहिजेत.'§

फिल्ट्चा कटाक्ष वैयक्तिक वर्तणु कीच्या वाढीवर होता. ह्यापेक्षां त्यानें एक गोष्ट अतिशय जोरानें प्रतिपादन केळी ती शिक्षण देण्याची राष्ट्रीय पद्धति ही होय. जर्मन राष्ट्रसंघाचे तुकडे होत होते, त्यांच्यांत दुही वाढत होती, व ते सर्व फान्सच्या ठोकरीखाळीं दडपून जात होते. अंशावेळीं त्याच

<sup>†</sup> मनु. १; १०८. ‡'धर्मात् सुखं च ज्ञानं च. १ स्कंदपुराण.

<sup>§</sup> Herbart.

वरील राष्ट्रीय पद्धतीचा उपयोग जर्मनीस झाला. ह्या पद्धर्तानें सर्वीस एकसारखें व निर्मिन्नतेनें शिक्षण देण्याचा क्रम सुरूं झाला. त्यांत खीपुरुष हा मेद नव्हता. तें शिक्षण बौद्धिकन नव्हे तर नैतिकही होतें, व केवळ धार्मिकही नव्हे तर लिलकलांचें (aesthetic) ही होतें. समाजांतील सर्व वर्ग सुशिक्षित झालेच पाहिजेत अशी त्याची ठाम समजूत होती, व त्याप्रमाणें जर्मन राष्ट्रासही त्याच्या कल्पकतेचा पूर्ण फायदा मिळाला. इतिहासाची पुनरावृत्ति होत असते, व एक राष्ट्र, दुसन्या राष्ट्राकहे, आपल्याशीं साम्य अथवा विरोध त्या राष्ट्राचे जीवनांत, एकंदर कुठें आढळतात तें पाहण्यास नेहमीं उत्सुक असतें, व संकटनिवारणार्थ एकानें केलेल्या सटपटीचा काय शेवट झाला हें समजण्याची दुसन्याची तीव जिज्ञासा असते. हेतु हाच, कीं आपणांस त्यांत कांहीं ग्राह्य आहे किंवा काय हें कळावें. मनुष्यस्वभावांत आशा ही फार प्रवल आहे त्यास इलाज नाहीं.

आपल्या प्राचीन विद्येपमाणें ग्रीक लोकांची शिक्षणाची कल्पना आत्मिक उन्नतीला पोषक होती. रोमन लोकांच्या शिक्षणक्रमांत मनुष्यांचे ठिकाणीं कार्य-प्रवृत्ति व उत्तम नागरिकत्व उत्पन्न करण्याचा धर्म होता. म्हणजे मिल्टनच्या शब्दांत सांगावयाचे तर, 'ज्याचे योगानें, खासगी व सार्वजनिक, तसेंच शांत-तेचीं व धामधुमीचीं कामें नीतीनें, चातुर्यानें व संमावितपणानें करण्यास मनुष्य योग्य होतो, तेंच खरें यशस्वी शिक्षण होय. ... .... शिक्षणाचें खरें मर्म ठरीव सांच्यामधून प्राप्त झालेली अभ्यासाची परिणतता व गतानुगातिक पद्धति ही नसून विद्यार्थ्याचे अन्तःकरणांत त्याचे (परिणतप्रज्ञ) गुरूबद्दल जागृत असलेली भावना हैं आहे.' ही उत्तरार्धामधील कल्पना हल्लींच्या काळांत कितपत अनुभवास येत असेल, तें ज्याचें त्यानें पाहून घ्यावें; परंतु इतकें खरें कीं, पूर्वी आपली खरी भिस्त खऱ्या गुरूवरच अवलंबून असे. ज्याच्यापासूनं आपणाला आपल्या सबंध आयुष्याचें पुढें होणारें कल्याण साध्य करून ध्यावयाचें, त्याच्या अन्तः करणाशीं विद्याध्यीच्या अन्तः करणाचें तादातम्य व पूर्ण विश्वास ह्या गोष्टी कशा अपरिहार्य होतात हैं कळून येईल. गुरु कसा असावा, विद्यार्थी कसा असावा वगैरेसंबंधीं सुद्धां आपल्या प्राचीन वाङ्मयामध्यें उत्कृष्ट नियम दिलेले आहेत. गुरूवांचून ज्ञान साध्य होणे कठीण. तेव्हां ,त्यांस संतुष्ट राखणें--नजराणा देऊन नव्हे--अगदीं प्राप्त होते.

' आचार्याद्धैव विद्या विदिता साधिष्ठं प्रापित, '\* ' तिद्दिद्विप्रणिपातेन '† इत्यादि श्रुतिस्मृतिवचनांवरून ही गोष्ट ध्यानांत येणारी आहे. परंतु ही झाली पूर्वपीठिका. आजच्या काळाकडे पाहिलें, म्हणजे ह्या बाबतींत शेंकडा बरोबर शंभर टक्के बाद करांव लागतील, असें लेदानें म्हणांवें लागतें; त्याची सोडवणूक प्रत्येकानें स्वतःशीं करून पहावी. असो; ग्रीक लोकांचें शिक्षणांतील आत्मसंस्कृतीचें (Self-culture) तत्त्व व रोमन लोकांतील आत्मयज्ञाचें (Self sacrifice) तत्त्व या दोहों मध्येंही आपणांस कांहीं करतां येईल किंवा काय याचाही विचार करावा. हीं दोन्हीं तत्त्वें एक मेकांस पूरक आहेत. पहिल्यावांचून दुसरें व दुसन्यावांचून पहिलें नेहमीं कमजोर राहणार !

आजच्या शिक्षणानें आपण आपल्या स्वतः हा विसरत आहों आहों. आम्हांस भास्कराचार्याची ओळस नसही तरी न्यूटन आम्ही चांगला जाणतों ज्ञानेश्वर आम्हांस ठाऊक नसले, तरी चाँसर आम्हांस पारसा नाहीं. 'दासबोधा' चा कर्ता जरी आठवत नसला तरी, 'पिल्यिम्स् प्रोग्रेस्' कोणीं लिहिला तें सांगतां येतें. कालिदासाचें शब्दमाधुर्य व अर्थ कुशलता नीट समजण्याचा प्रयत्न झाला नाहीं तरी शेक्स्प अरच्या नाटचकृति रोज पाठांत चेतात. बाणभद्दाच्या गद्यांतील पद्य नीट समजलें नाहीं तरी रास्किन्चें तसें असलेलें वाङ्मय आपणांस सदोदित वाचीत बसावेंसें वाटतें. एका बाजूच्या वाङ्मय-विषयक, चरित्रविषयक व कृतिविषयक गोष्टी आपणांस सम्यक् समजण्याची जेवित अवश्यकता वाटावयास पाहिजे, व त्यांविषयीं जिज्ञासा, होंस उत्पन्न ब्हावयास पाहिजे, तितकी ती वाटत व होत नाहीं. ती वाटाविण्याचा प्रयत्न होत नाहीं ही दुःखाची गोष्ट आहे. तोंच दुस-या बाजूविषयीं काय प्रकार दृष्टीस पहतो ? ह्याचा अर्थ परकीय वाङ्मयास आपण पारखें असावें असा नाहीं. बिलकूल नाहीं. परंतु प्रत्येक गोष्टीस तारतम्य व घोरण लागत असतें त्यांस अनुसरून आम्हांस जाऊं द्यां इतकीच आमची इच्छा आहे.

काय पाहिजे तें शिकवा ! इंग्रजी शिकवणार ना ? मग त्यास चांसर व स्पेन्सर कशाला ? येत असलेल्या व येणाऱ्या इंग्रजीची मात्र दुर्दशा त्यानें होणार ! त्या माषेची कुळकथा समजून आम्हांस काय लाभ होणार आहे ?

<sup>\*</sup> छांदोग्य • ४।८।३

<sup>†</sup> म. गीता० ४।३४

<sup>१</sup> शिक्षण असे पाहिजे कीं, विश्वविद्यालयांतील कार्यक्रम पुरा झाला, म्हणजे शक्य तितक्या लवकर विद्यार्थीस आपल्या स्वतःचें पोषण करितां यावें. त्याच-बरोबर ही गोष्ट खरी आहे कीं, आपापल्या विशिष्ट मार्गीचें शिक्षण त्या ठिकाणीं पुरें होणें शक्य नाहीं; तर केवळ त्या त्या व्यवसाय।ची खरी दिशा दाखिणारीं तत्त्रें नीटपणें हृद्यांत प्रतिबिंबित झालीं पाहिजेत. हें न होतां, कांहीं तरी निरुपयोगी व खर्चिक शिक्षण देण्यांत काळ घाळविळा तर त्याचा अपन्यय केला गेला असें म्हणण्यास काय हरकत आहे ी कारण ही वेळ, ह्या विद्यार्जनाची अमूल्य वेळ, एकदां गेली महणजे पुन्हां केव्हांही तिची भरपाई होणें नाहीं. "\*...हड्डीं दिल्या जाणाऱ्या उच्च शिक्षणामध्यें खेदीत्पादक गोष्ट कीं, ज्या विषयांकरितां येवढा अमूल्य वेळ खर्ची घातला जातो, मुळींच विषयांचा उपयोग : व्यवहारांत जेमतेम मराठी वाचतां येऊं लागतें न लागतें ताच इंग्रजीमध्यें 'What is this? This is a Cat' ही बालबोधिनी मंत्रमाला सुदं होते. पुढें तो विद्यार्थी आपलें ज्ञान चंद्राच्या प्रतिदिवशीं वर्धमान होणाऱ्या कलेप्रमाणें विकास पावत आहे अशा भावनेत चूर असतो, परंतु स्वदेशी ज्ञानाची अमावास्या सर्व शरीर व्यापून शिल्लक उरली आहे ही कल्पनाही त्याच्या गांवीं असत नाहीं ! इतिहास ध्या तीच कथा ! शिवाजी लुटारू होता; भामटा होता ! शिक्षक सांगतात, विद्यार्थी पढतो. शिवाजी लुटाक !! विद्यार्थ्यांनो, कोन्या कागदाप्रमाणें, वर कांहाही लिहिलें तरी उमदून दिसणाऱ्या कोंवळया मनांनो, तुमच्या हाडामासांत ही लुटारूपणाची कल्पना आणि तीही, तुमच्या जीविताचें, देशाचें, धर्माचें रक्षण पुरुषश्रेष्ठ देवतुत्य छत्रपतीविषयीं ! ! ज्याच्या उज्जबल इतिवृत्तानें इतिहासाचे हजारों ग्रंथ भरावे-त्याचा वृत्तांत, तुमच्या इतिहासपुस्तकाचीं किती पार्ने अडवितो, व त्यांत तरी काय सांगतो ? शिवाजी लुटारू ! 'इतिहासार्ने आपणांस जर कोणता लाभ होत असेल, तर तो हाच, की त्यायोगे शरीरांत उत्पाह उद्दीपित केला जातो. '†

हें वरील उदाहरण उपलक्षणात्मक होय. अशा प्रकारच्या शिक्षणानें देशो-न्नतीचा मार्ग म्हणून भलत्याच रस्त्यानें, आपण उजाड, ओसाड, निर्जन व

<sup>\*</sup> Froude. † Goethe.

नापीक अशा रेताड मैदानांत जाऊन पडल्याखेरीज राहणार नाहीं. तेथें पिण्यासं पाणी, खाण्यास अन्न, व पांचरण्यास वस्त्र ह्या महत्त्वाच्या व मुख्यतीन गोष्टींचा आपणांस मागमूसही लागणार नाहीं; आणि वरून पाश्चात्य सुधारणेचीं प्रखर किरणें व खालून स्वकृत ढोबळ चुकीची तापलेकी वाळू यांचा असह्य जाच हिरमुसलें होऊन सहन करावा लागेल. सूर्यप्रकाशांत चालत असतों, तर अवलंबलेला मार्ग कोणत्या दिशकडे व कशा ठिकाणांतून जातो आहे, याची प्रतीती आली असती; परंतु प्रवासास मूळ निघालों, तेच मुळीं काळोखांतून. मग वरीलप्रमाणें दिशाभूल झाली, तर त्यास कोणीं काय करावयाचें ?

'कोणत्याही शिक्षणाचा हेतु हान असतो कीं, त्याच्या योगानें व्यक्तिमात्राचे गुण, संस्कारयुक्त होंऊन परिणित पावावे. परिणित होणें हींच जीवितसफलता. शिक्षणानें होणारी गुण-परिणित ही सर्व व्यक्तींमध्यें सारख्याच दर्जाची दिसून येणार नाहीं. कारण, शिक्षण हें उद्दीपन किंवा निमित्तकारण आहे. पण, त्यामुळें ज्या व्यक्तीमध्यें उत्कृष्ट गुण असेल त्यालाच तेवढें शिक्षण देऊं असे म्हणून चालणार नाहीं. कारण, गुण उत्कृष्ट आहे, किंवा अपकृष्ट आहे, हें मुळीं शिक्षणसंस्कारानें उरतें, आधीं उक्षं शकत नाहीं. ' \*

<sup>\*</sup> विष्णुशास्त्री (चिपळूणकर.)

## जुनी सायकल

लेखकः--शं. रा. कुलकणी, सी. बी. ए

# " नीचैर्गच्छत्युपरि च दशा चक्रनेमिक्रमेण "

--कालिदास.

रस्त्याबरून ऐटीनें सायकलवर बसून जातांना लेक दिसले, म्हणजे मला त्याचा फारच संताप येत असे, व त्याचें खरें व प्रामाणिक कारण मजजवळ सायकळ नव्हती हें होय. याशिवाय सायकल घ्यावी याला एक ताान्विक कारण होतें व तें कारण वरील <sup>5</sup>ेळाकपादांत ग्रथित केलें आहे. सायकलच्या व विशेषतः जुन्या **सायकलच्या धां**धा फिरतांना पाहून कोणा तास्विक मनुष्याच्या मनांत हैं तस्व शिरणार नाहीं ! त्यांतून आपण हिंदी लोक म्हणजे तत्त्वज्ञानप्रधान. याशिवाय मला आणसी एक सामाजिक कारण होतें; तें असे कीं, हिंदुस्थानांतील स्त्रीपुरुषांमधील संबंध दासविणारें तें एक फ्रीव्हील व चेनचें चित्र होतें. सायकलचें या लटांबर चाक म्हणजे हिंदी समाजांतील स्त्रिया मागील संसारांतील सर्व कर्तव्याचा व जबाबदारीचा बोजा, बसणाराच्या ओझ्याप्रमाणे मागील चाकावर असतो व तें चिचारें न कुरकुरतां, व प्रसंगविशेषीं कुरकुर करून सहनशीलपणें सोशीत असतें; परंतु खुशालचेंडू पुढील चाक, कांहीं एक ओझें न घेतां अगर फार थोडें ओझें घेऊन वाटेल तसें सेरावेरा धांवत असतें, व चमत्कार हा कीं, मागील चाकाला अकृत त्याचे मागामाग जावें लागतें.

मीं सायकलवर बसावयास शिकण्याचा उपक्रम तर केला, नाना तन्हेच्या जसमा होऊन, कपडे फाटून, व चब्मा फुटून, अनेक अडचणी व विघ्ने बेऊन, माझ्या कल्पनांच्या बाहेर भाडें मह्मन व त्यापेक्षांही जबर असा मोडतोडीचा चार्ज मह्मन मी एकदांचा तोल संभाळून बस्ं लागलों. नंतर मी प्रॉक्ट्स कहं लागलों. डॉक्टर व वकील यांचे पहिले प्रॅक्टिसचे दिवस गिन्हाईकास फार धोक्यांच असतात. माझही तसंच क्षालें. इतके दिवस मी व सायकल यांचेंच जीवित धोक्यांत होतें. परंतु आतां आम्हीं रस्त्याचे लोकही आमच्या गट्टींत घेतले. रस्त्यावह्मन माझी सायकल दिसली की ती पार जाईपर्यंत लोकांचे जिवांत जीव नसे. एका आठवड्याचे मुद्तींत फक २५ अपपात झालें मीं एकंद्र १० फळवाल्यांच्या पाट्या भूमातेस अर्पण केल्या, ६ स्लेट पाट्या फोडल्या, ४ लोकांस साधारणपणें दुसापती केल्या व ५ लोकांस जबर लागल्यामुळें मला पोलिस गेटावर जांवें लागलें. असो, बेन केन प्रकारण मी सायकलवर बसावयास तर शिकलों.

शिकते वेळी बरेचसे अनुभव आल्यामुळें मला " सायकॅालजी' चें ( सायकल-संबंधीं शास्त्राचें ) बरेंच ज्ञान झालें होतें. पण नुसर्ते शिकून काय उपयोग ! तीवतेनें सायकलची जहरी भास् फारच आतां मला अन्न गोड लागेना. चैन पडेनासें झालें. सायकलज्बर असे वैदाचे ठाम मत पडलें. सायकलसंबंधीं विचार माझ्या डोक्यांतून जाईनात. रात्री सोपंत पेडलवर हालविल्याप्रमाणे पाय हालवूं लागलों, हाताने घंटा वाजविण्याचा चाळा करूं लागलों, व घंटा वाजवूंन गर्दी मोडत नाहीं असें पाहून गालीमिश्रित '' बाजू बाजू " इत्यादि बरळूं लागलीं. मला आतां सायकलवायु हेाण्याची भीति वार्टू लागली.

तेव्हां माझ्या एका मित्रानें आडगिन्हाइकी यंत्र विकत घेऊन दिलें. तांबेरल्यामुकें त्याला पोष्टाच्या सायकलसारखा तांदडा रंग आला होता. ती सायकल म्हण जे सर्व सायकलकंपन्यांच्या सामानाचा एकेक नमुना दाखिणारें एक प्रदर्शनच हेतें.—कसें कां असेना मला औषध मिलालें व मी त्याच्या दुरुस्तीला लागावयाचें असा एकदम जाहीरनामा काढला.

त्या सायकलला माझ्या मतें स्वच्छीकरण, धांवा व नच्या घालणें एवढी दुरुस्ती पाहिजे होती. मी व आमचे मित्र रिववारीं व बुधवारीं जुन्या बाजारांत एक-सार से खेटे घालूं लागलों. आमच्या मित्राचें असें एक प्रामाणिक तत्त्व होतें कीं कोण तीही वस्तु प्रथम जुन्या बाजारांत पाहून तेथें नच मिलाली तर नव्या बाजाराचा रस्ता पहावयाचा. या व्यवहारांत नेहमीं बरेच टाहे बचत होते. कांहीं वेळां तोटाही होतो, परंतु तो अपवाद.

त्या दिवसापासून एकहि जुनाबाजार चुकविल्याचें माझ्या स्मरणांत नाहीं, व आज ती सायकल मजजवळ असती तर सायकलच्या मेडक्यातेडक्या सामानाचें दुकान थाटण्याचा प्रसंग माझ्यावर आला असता, अशी माझी बालंबाल खात्री झाली आहे.

> जुनि सायकळ जिर तूं घेशी। रविवारीं बुधवाराशी। ही सेप लागली तुजसी।

सावध होई। जुनि सायकल नच तूं घेई॥ १॥

हा मननीय उपदेश तरुणांच्या कल्याणासाठी एका आधुनिक कवीनें कह्न,त्यांना कायमचें कणी कहन ठेविलें आहे.

' लवकरच आमच्या मनाप्रमाणें १ रुपयाला २ धांवा व २ नद्रया असा स्वस्त सबदा करून परतलों. आतां मला स्वतःची सायकल मिळणार या भावनेनें रात्रीचा दिवस करून कामाला लागलों. नद्र्या काढून पाहतां असंख्य भों हें. तथापि त्याच नव्यांवर निवीह करण्याचें ठरविलें व भोंकें बुजविण्याचे नादास लागलों. नद्र्यांच्या किंमतीच्या दुष्पट किंमतीचें सोल्यूशन व तिष्पट किंमतीचीं ठिगळें सूर्च करून नद्रमा

निर्मीक केल्या. पंपानें बराच वेळ वारा मरल्यानंतर त्या फुगल्याहि. अशा जय्यत त्यारीनें सायकल सिद्ध करून तिला एकदांची फिरावयास तर काढली. तों ती फारच जड थेऊं लागली. पेडल मारतांना पोटांतील आंतडीं गोळा हीतातसें वाटलें, व ११२ मिनिटांतच, अरेरे !! एक दुष्ट सडा लागून दोन्ही चाकांतून हवा त्या नश्वर नव्यांतून चालती झाली. थोड्या वेळापूर्वी सोल्यूशनच्या तीन बाटल्या व ठिगळांचा एक ढींग खलास केल्यामुळें माझ्या एकमतानें दुकानांतून पंक्चर काढून घण्याचें टरविलें. व त्या-प्रमाणें नजीकच्या दुकानांत सायकल नेऊनहीं टाकिली. ५ मिनिटांनी द्यावयाची कबुली करून ६ वे दिवशीं मोठ्या मिनतवारीनें त्यानें सायकल पहावयास घेतली. पिण्ड (balls) व नवीन नव्या (tubes) पाहिजेत असा त्यानें कठीर सहा दिला. आतां मला सायकलच्या अडेलतटूपणाचें कारण समजलें. बरोबरच आहे. मृत पितरांचें खदां पिण्डावांचून चालत नाहीं तर चालत्या सायकलला पिण्ड हे पाहिजेतच.

आतां मी सायकलवर बस्न ऐटीनें फिरूं लागलों. वेळ फार खर्च होऊं नये म्हणून मीं सायकल घेतली तों आतां काम इतकें वाढलें कीं, वेळच पुरेनासा झाला. माझें हिंडण्याचें काम थोडे वेळांत आटपण्याचेऐवर्जी अतीनात वाढलें. माझ्या सर्व मित्रांच्या चहाच्या वेळीं मला हजर राहतां येऊं लागलें.

एक आठवडा या तन्हेंने चैनींत काढल्यानंतर पुन्हां रिपेरीचें सत्र सुद्धं झालें. मला सायकल रिपेरिशिवाय दुसरा उद्योगच नाहींसा झाला. माझी खोली म्हणजे सायकल रिपेरचें दुकानच बनलें. आज काय तर चाक आऊट झालें, तर उद्यां स्पोक्स तुटलें, सांखळी ढिलीं, तर बेअरिंग घट झालें, फिन्हींल जास्त फी झालें, तर, कणा गुंगारा माखं लागला व परवां बॉल फुटले तर तेरवां पेडल पडलें. माझ्या डायरींतील एक एक तारीख रिपेरीच्या खर्चानें चिताड होर्ज लागली. माझी सायकल आठवड्यांतून ६ दिवस दुका-वांत विसांवा घेत पडुं लागली. केन्हांहां बोहर जाण्यापूर्वी पंक्चर काढण्याच्या गणेश-पूजनाशिवाय भागतच नाहीं. ज्या सायकलींवर बसून मी ऐटींत फिरावयास जात असें तिला परत चेतांना खांदावर बसवून आणावें लागे व कचित् पसंगीं दोघांनाही टांग्यांत बसून चांवें लागत असें.

आतां एकच शेवटची हकीकत सांगून मी हैं पुराण संपविणार आहें. एके दिवशीं समोहन येणाऱ्या एका गृहस्थाची व मासी एकमेकांस चुकविण्यासाठीं आट्यापाट्या खेळण्यास सुरुवात झाली. केहाकर्पणाचे नियमाप्रमाणें एकमेकांची टक्कर झाली. अरेरे! माझ्या सायकलीचें पुढचें चाक कडबोळ्याच्या आकाराचें झालें, माझा चण्मा दिवंगत झाला, व मी वेशुद्ध पडलों. झालें. त्या दिवसापासून मला साय-कलची विलक्षण मीति वाटूं लागली आहे. व सायक्लवर बसणाराची कींव येऊं लागली आहे.—

## साक्षरताप्रसारक मंडळ.

लेखकः --ज. वि. करंदीकर, ज्यू. बी. ए. 'न हि ज्ञानेन सदशं पवित्रमिह विद्यते । '

-- श्रोमद्भगवद्गीताः

अर्वाचीन काळांत, ज्ञानाशिवाय अशी एकही चीज नाहीं की जी मनुष्यास वैभवाच्या हुव्या तितक्या उच शिसरावर नेण्यास समर्थ आहे. ज्ञानदेवता प्रसन्न झाल्यावर पृथ्वीच्या पाठीवर दुर्मिळ अशी एकही वस्तु आढळणार नाहीं. भिन्न भिन्न देशांतीळ ज्ञानी लोकांनी अचाट शोध लावृन, ज्ञानाच्या पगतीशिवाय राष्ट्राचें जीवित फोल आहे असे जगाच्या निद्शनास आणलें आहे. इंग्रज लोकांनी आपला देश जिंकला याचें मूळ त्यांच्या ज्ञानश्रेष्ठत्वामध्येंच आहे. जगाच्या नजरेपुढें ठळकपणांने येणारी एकही गोष्ट ज्ञानाशिवाय साध्य झालेली नाहीं. मोठमोटे तच्चवेत्ते, कुशल कारागीर, संदे वीर, चाणाक्ष मुत्सद्दी, हुशार वकील, बहुश्रुत विद्वान् आणि धोरणी व्यापारी या सर्वास आपआपलें अंतिम ध्येय साध्य करण्यास ज्ञानाचा उपयोग करावा लगतो. मग या सर्व उद्योगी लोकांचा ज्या राष्ट्रांत समावेश होतो त्या राष्ट्राच्या प्रगतिचें ज्ञान हें एक अत्यंत अवश्यक साधन आहे, एवढेंच नक्हे, तर त्या राष्ट्राची प्रगति होण्याकरितां ज्ञान हेंच एक उपयुक्त साधन आहे, असें ह्मटेंल तर त्यांत नवल कोणतें ?

आपल्या या हिंद्मुमींतील रहिवाश्यांना ज्ञानाची किती अवश्यकता आहे हें सांगण्याची जरूरी आहे असे मला मुळींच बाटत नाहीं. हिंदुस्थानांत साक्षर लोक किती
ओहेन याची आपण गणती केली तर आपणांस असे आहळून येईल कीं, अशा
साक्षर लोकांची संख्या शेंकडा आठ देखील पुरी नाहीं, व या शेंकडा आठ लोकांत
ज्यांना केवळ अक्षर ओळल आहे व त्यापलीकडे ज्यांचें लिहिण्यासंबंधानें कांहींच
ज्ञान नाहीं, अशाही लोकांचा समावेश केला आहे. बाकी राहिलेले शेंकडा ९२ लोक
अगदी निरह्मर आहेत. अज्ञानांनें आपली काळीकिमिन्न दुष्ट छाया आपल्या या
देशबांधवांवर टाकून त्यांना पूर्णपणें घेरून टाकलें आहे. आपलें ध्येय काय व तंं
साध्य करण्यास मार्ग कोणता ह्या गे। ष्टींचें त्यांना आकलन होत नसल्याकारणानें,
डोळे शाबूत असून त्यांना दिसत नाहीं व मेंद् अविरुत असून तो चालत नाहीं. यावरून आपला देश अज्ञानांधकारांत किती गडन झाला आहे हैं दिसून येईल.

सांप्रत, आपलें राष्ट्र पुढें स्रसावावें, त्याचा व्यापार वृद्धिंगत व्हावा, आपल्या देशबांधवांचें अधिक कत्याण व्हावें, राजसत्ता शक्य तितकी आपल्या हातीं यावी -सारांश, आपलें राष्ट्र शक्य तितक्या दृष्टीनें पूर्ण व्हावें, अशी तीव महत्त्वाकांक्षा मनांत बाळगून आपण सर्व राष्ट्रभर जागृति करवृन आपल्या राज्य-कर्त्योपाशीं स्वातंत्र्य मिळणें कठीण हैं जितकें सरें आहे तितकेंच—राष्ट्रांतीळ आबाळवृद्ध साक्षर झाल्याशिवाय म्हणजे त्यांना आपलें हिताहित कळूं लागल्याशिवाय राष्ट्रांत संपूर्ण जागृति होणे शक्य नाहीं हेंही खरें आहे. साक्षरतेचा प्रसार होण्यास सक्तीचें मोकत शिक्षण सुद्धं झालें पाहिजे आणि तसें सुद्धं करण्याचा प्रयत्न करणें हें प्रत्येक राष्ट्रभक्ताचें कर्तव्य होय.

याच हेत्नें साक्षरताप्रसारक मंडळ ही संस्था १९१८ सालीं स्थापण्यांत आली. प्रारंभीं ही संस्था खासगी अस्न तिचा प्रांतही पण नियमित होता. परंतु गतवणीं म्हणजे १९१९ सालीं पुण्यांतील आबालवृद्धांस माहीत असलेली अशी सार्वजनिक कामांतील ठळक गोष्ट घडल्यामुळें या संस्थेस एक विशेष स्वस्प प्राप्त झालें. म्युनिसिपालिटी-तर्फें पुणें शहरांत सक्तीचें मे।फत शिक्षण सुद्धं करावें असा एक ठराव किमटी-पुढें आला. मुलांच्या व मुलींच्या या दोहोंच्या मोफत शिक्षणास पुरेल इतका पैसा किमिटीजवळ नव्हता, याकरितां शिक्षण द्यावें तें मुलांस दावें कां मुलींस दावें असा खडाजंगीचा वाद् सुद्धं झाला. नेहमींप्रमाणें या अगडबंब फोल वादापास्त कांहीं एक निष्यन्न न होतां मोफत शिक्षण देण्याचें काम तसेंच नहकूब ठेवण्यांत आलें.

हतकीं स्थित्यंतरें झाल्यानंतर ज्या ग(ीव मुलांना आपल्या आईबागांजवळ असलेल्या पैशाच्या टंचाईमुळें शिक्षण घेतां येत नाहीं अशा मुलांना, किंवा उद्रित्विहासाठीं दिवसा कामधंद्यांत निमम असल्यामुळें ज्या मुलांस गांवांत असलेल्या शाळेंत
हजर राहातां येत नाहीं अशा मुलांस साक्षर करावें, हा विचार साक्षरतापसारक मंडळाच्या प्रवर्तकांच्या मनांत आला, आणि त्यांनीं तशा प्रकारें खटपट करण्यास सुरुवात
केली. फारशा द्रव्याच्या मद्तीशियाय हें काम तडींस नेण्यास स्वयंसेवकांची अत्यंत
जहर असल्याकारणानें मंडळाच्या प्रवर्तकांनीं स्वेच्छेनें आपल्या वेळापैकीं कांहीं वेळ
राष्ट्रबंधूंस साक्षर करण्याच्या सत्कार्यात खर्चूं इच्छिणाऱ्या स्वयंसेवकांस पाचारण
केलें. पुष्कळ स्वयंसेवकांनीं आपलीं नांचें दाखल केलीं आणि साक्षरतापसारक मंडळाचें काम सुह झालें.

सध्यां या मंडळाच्या पांच शाळा आहेत. पहिली बुरुडांची शाळा, दुसरी भेरो-बाचे तालमीचां, तिसरी चांभारआळीची, चोंथी मंगळवारांत असलेली, आणि पांचवी नंबी पेठेंतील. या पांच शाळा मिळून हिजरीपटावर जवळ जवळ ८० मुलें आहेत. या विद्यार्थ्यांस शिकविण्याचें काम करणारे स्वयंसेवक पंचविसाच्या जवळजवळ आहेत. थोडचा विद्यार्थ्यांस शिकवावयास इतके स्वयंसेवक लागतात याचें कारण उघड आहे. शाळेंन येणाऱ्या विद्यार्थ्यांची शिकण्याकडे कारच थोडी प्रशृत्ति असते. त्यांच्यामध्ये शिकण्याविषयीं आवड उत्पन्न करावी लागते. दुसरें कारण म्हटलें म्हणजे त्या विद्यान्थांची बुद्धि साधारणतः मंद असते. शिकविलेली गोष्ट ध्यानांत पूर्णपणें राहात नाहीं व नवीन गोष्टीचें लवकर ग्रहण करितां येत नाहीं. तिसरें कारण म्हणजे शिकविण्यासाठीं सर्च केलेला वेळ साधारणनः एक तास किंवा त्यांपेक्षां अधिक १५ मिनिटें इतकाच असतो, त्यामुळें तेवढ्या वेळांत थोड्याच विद्यार्थ्यांकडे लक्ष पुरविणे श्रेयस्कर असतें.

अशा तन्हेनें चाललेखा शाळांची संख्या वाढिविण्याकरितां मंडलाला ज्यास्त स्व-यंसेवकांची जरूर आहे. याकरितां विद्यार्थ्यांनीं मग ते शाळेंतील असीत किंवा कॉले-जांतील असीत-या पवित्र कार्यास मद्त करावी अशी मंडलाची सविनय प्रार्थना आहे. संतश्रेष्ठ रामदास यांच्या उपदेशाप्रमाणें:—

> ' जें जें आपणांसी ठावें । तें तें परासि सांगावें ।। शहाणे कहन सोडावे । सकळ जन ॥ '

हें तस्व आपण अंगीकत केलें पाहिजे. शिवाजी महाराजांनी बाह्मणांचें अधःपाता-पास्न तारण केलें. आतां बाह्मणांनीं (व इतर जातीच्या बंधूंनीं देखील) खालावलेल्या जातींतील लोकांचें निरक्षरतेच्या गर्तेतून उद्धरण केलें पाहिजे. ह्या लेकांना अज्ञानशत्रूच्या केचींतून मुक्त करणें हें आपणां सुंधारलेल्या बाह्मणांचें आद्य कर्तव्य आहे. या कर्तव्यास जागलों तरच आपण देशमक, तरच आपण सुशिक्षित, नाहीं तर आपलां देशाभिमान व सुशिक्षितपणा व्यर्थ होय. ज्या माणसास स्वतः जवळ राष्ट्रहिताचें सावन अस्न, त्याचा उपयोग करितां येत अस्न, इतकेंच नाहीं तर त्या साधनाचा याग्य कामीं उपयोग कर-ण्याची वेळ आली असतांही, चिक्कूपणांने म्हणा किंवा आळसांने म्हणा, त्या साधनाचा उपयोग करण्याची इच्छा होत नाहीं त्या माणसानें राष्ट्राभिमानाबद्दल कितीहि बढाया मारल्या तरी त्यांची किंमत वाटाण्याच्या टरफलाइतकीच समजावी.

आपणांस राष्ट्राबद्धल खरी कळकळ असेल तर आपण या अल्प परंतु अतिशय महत्त्वाच्या कार्यास हातभार लावलाच पाहिने. होय ! रोज रात्रीं १॥ तास विद्यादानांत खर्च करणें म्हणजे कांहीं डोईभार काम नाहीं. रोजच्या २४ तासांपेकी आपण किती तासांचा योग्य कारणीं व्यय करितों हा प्रश्न प्रत्येकानें आपल्या मनास विचाहन त्याचें प्रामाणिक उत्तर काय येईल त्याकडे नीट लक्ष दावें. आहार, निद्रा, व्यायाम, आणि अभ्यास या चार मुख्य कर्तव्यांत खर्च केलेला वेळ सोडून, रोज चार किंवा ५ तास आपण चकाट्या पिटण्यांत अगर व्यर्थ भटकण्यांत फुकट घाल-वितों. या चार तासांपेकी एक दींड तास आपण सत्कार्यी खर्च केला तर आपण मोठे कत्तरुत्य झालों असेंहि वाटावयास नको. इतकें विनमेहेनतीचें काम करण्यासाठीं आम्ही कच खातों तेव्हां आमच्या या दुबळ्या मनास काय म्हणावें हेंच कळत नाहीं!

साक्षरताप्रसारक मंडळ अजून अज्ञात स्थितींत आहे. तें अजून स्कुलिंगावस्थेत आहे. त्याचा विकास झाला म्हणजे तें आपल्या किरणांनीं सर्व देश प्रकाशित करील. मंडळाचा विस्तार होण्यास स्वयंसेवकांची अत्यंत जहरी आहे. मंडळातर्फें चालू असलेल्या सर्व शाळा शहरामध्येंच आहेत. मोफत शिक्षणाची गरज जितकी शहरांतून आहे त्यापेक्षां पुष्कळ प्रमाणांनें अधिक ती खेडेगांवांतून आहे. शहरांतील खेडवळ लोकांना शहरच्या सुंधारलेल्या लोकांशीं प्रत्यक्ष किंवा अप्रत्यक्ष संबंध आल्यामुळें थोडेंबहुत ज्यास्त कळूं लागून शहराबाहेर काय चाललें आहे याचें ज्ञान होण्याचा संभव तरी असतो. परंतु खेड्यांतील खेडवळांना त्या संसर्गंच्या अभावीं जगाच्या अज्ञात स्थितींत झलत राहावें लागतें. याकरितां खेडेगांवांतून चालवितां येतील तितक्या शाळा चालविणें इष्ट आहे. अशा शाळा सुह करण्यास द्रव्याचा व माणसाचा पाठिंबा असल्या शिवाय काम योग्य तन्हेंनें होणार नाहीं. कार्यास सुरवात केली नाहीं तरी हरकत नाहीं. परंतु एकदां सुरवात झल्यावर मात्र तडीस न नेलें तर त्यांत शहाणपणा तो कोणचा!

' अनारम्भे। हि कार्याणां प्रथमं बुद्धिलक्षणम् । प्रारब्धस्यान्तगमनं द्वितीयं बुद्धिलक्षणम् ॥'

एवंच स्वयंसेवकांनी अशा प्रकारच्या शाळा सुद्ध करण्याची स्टपट केळी पाहिजे. आपळी जन्मभूमि म्हणून किंवा कोणत्याही अन्य कारणामुळे ज्या ज्या सेडघांत जाण्याचा आपणांस प्रसंग येईळ त्या त्या सेडघांतीळ चांगल्या जाणत्या लोकांची सहानुभूति मिळवून स्वयंसेवकांनी अजाण सेडवळांच्या मनावर शिक्षणाचें महत्त्व विंच-वृत यांचें, आणि उदाहरणादासळ कांहीं मुळांस तेथें शिकविण्याचा उपकम कद्दन आपणही देशासाठीं स्वार्थत्यागाचा पहिला धडा शिकण्यास आरंभ करावा. साक्षर-तेचा प्रसार शहरोंशहरीं, सेडघापाड्यांत, आणि शक्य असेळ तेथें जारीनें झाळा पाहिजे. ज्ञानांजनानें ज्याची दृष्टि निवळली नाहीं असा एकही मनुष्य हिंदुस्थानांत सांपडतां उपयोगाचा नाहीं. हिंदुस्थानच्या कानाकोंप-यांतीळ अणूरेणूदेसीळ ज्ञानसूर्यांच्या हितकर किरणांनीं प्रकाशित झाले पाहिजेत. अशा तन्हेनें जर स्वार्थत्यागी स्वयंसेवकांचीं पथकें हातांत सरस्वतीचीं आयुधें घेऊन वेदकाळापासून वाढत आलेल्या या चार हजार वर्षांच्या जीर्ण हिंदुस्थानद्भपी बृक्षाची डागडुजी कद्धन त्याच्या मुळाशीं सदुद्योगाचें मुबलळक पाणी ओततीळ तर हाच हिंदुस्थानचा जीर्णवृक्ष सर्व बाजूंनीं फोंकावत जाऊन एक दिवस नभोमंडळांतही आपळीं प्रख्यांच्या फडकवीळ.

### विद्यार्थ्यांस सूचना.

ज्या विद्यार्थ्यांस साक्षरताप्रसारक मंडळाचे स्वयंसेवक होण्याची इच्छा असेल त्यांनी आपळी नांवें प्रो. ना. सी. फडके यांजकडे द्यावीत.

मंडळाच्या शाळांत शिकविण्याची वेळ-रात्री ८-९॥ प्रतिक शाळेची मुद्दत--- ५ महिने.

# आधुनिक महाराष्ट्रीय कवि.

लेखकः—रा. गो. पित्रे, इंटर क्लास.

आर्थाः--तनयायज, सुत, नंद्न, रमणादिक आधुनिक कविवरांच्या ॥ पासंगासि न पुरती कविता वामन-मयूरपंतांच्या ॥ १ ॥

—एक आधुनिक कविराजः

आधुनिक कवितांचें परिशालन करून निश्चित मत देणें म्हणजे महाकर्म कठीण. कारण आपलें स्पष्ट व निभींड मत देतांना आपण प्रत्यक्ष न्यायासनावर आहों असें समजून, निरपेक्ष व निःपक्षपाती बुद्धीनें न्यायाचा कांटा समतोल राखून, कुठलेंही पारडें झुकवूं न देतां मत दिलें पाहिजे. तरच तें खरें मत. हा आहे प्राचीन कवि, म्हणून तो चांगला असलाच पाहिजे, व हे दिसतात आधुनिक कवि, यांचेकडे लक्ष्मच देऊं नये असें स्पष्ट मत देणाराला म्हणून भागायचें नाहीं. मी याविषयीं अगदीं स्पष्ट मत देणार आहें. तें प्राचीन कवींविषयीं पक्षपातीपणानें किंवा आधुनिकांविषयीं कलुषित मनानें मी देत नाहीं, हें प्रथम सांगून आधुनिक कवींकडे वळतों.

आतां प्रथमतः जें वाचून मनास आल्हाद होतो, मनाच्या वृत्ति उचंबळून येतात, त्याला काव्य, व असें काव्य करणाराला किव असें म्हटल्यास कांहीं प्रत्यवाय येईल असें वाटत नाहीं. याबद्दल कोणाचें मतद्देत नाहीं. असें काव्य करण्यास कवीच्या अंगीं प्रतिमा पाहिजे. ही कवीची मोठी शक्तीच आहे. तिला परिपोपक अशा हतर गुणांची—अद्वितीय वर्णनशेली, भाषाप्रीढी वेगेरे-जहरी आहेच. ' इकडुन तिकडुन आणलेली बुद्धि ' घेऊन होणारे सरे किव नस्न भाडोत्री होत. कितीची स्फूर्ति आपोआप झाली पाहिजे. सरे किव ' कल्पनचे कल्पतह ' असतात; ' बोलके चिंतामणी ' असतात. आतां या उपिरानिर्दिष्ट गुणांशीं आमच्या आधुनिक कवींचें किती सख्य आहे तें पाहूं.

या कवींची कविता हातांत घेतळी म्हणजे सर्वसाधारणतः हें दृष्टोत्पत्तीस येतें कीं, यांपैकीं बहुतेकांना स्वतःची अशी करुपना थोडीच. बहुतेक करुपना परराष्ट्रीय कवींपासून किंवा आपल्याच प्राचीन कवींपासून बेधडक लुबाडलेली. परकरुपनाहरण हें जणूं यांच्या पष्टीलाच पूजलेलें! बरें, अशी करुपना चोरून देसील यांची पुढें कशी नेधा उडते पहा! दुसऱ्याचे लुबाडलेले विचार आपलेच असें दुसऱ्यांस भासवावयाचें! बरें, या विचारांचें बहिरंग तरी भाषालिलत्य, खुबीदार वर्णन वंगेरे साधनांनीं सुंदर करतां येतें काय ? मुळींच नाहीं. बांचें संस्कृत मराठींचें ज्ञान के विचार कर्णाध!

फार तर चार मराठी कांद्बन्या वाचलेल्या असायच्या. यांना आपल्या प्रांचीन कवींची ओळखही नसायची. असलीच तर त्यांची टर करण्यापुरती, व कल्पना, विचार चोरून घेण्यापुरती. पुनः हे विचार, हें कान्य आपलेंच असें भासवून शेखी मिरवायला तयार. यांना साधारण परिचय असायचा तो आंग्ल कवींचा. त्यांची बहुतेक कल्पना चोरून त्यावर मराठी भाषेचा मुलामा देण्याचा प्रयत्न करावयाचा. अशा प्रयत्नांत ' अर्धबाटगा पाऊण मराठा ' झालें तर नवल नाहीं. हा एकंद्र प्रकार मोठा हास्यकारक उडतो. दोन मिम्न विचारांचें एकीकरण करावयाचें साधत नाहीं, व मग जो चिवडा होतो तो विचार नका. विचान्यांच्या स्वत्वाचें खोबरें होतें!

या कविंपेकीं कांहींना थोडी कल्पना असली, तर यांच्या मनावर जे कांहीं तरंग उठतील त्यांना एका विशिष्ट तन्हेच्या पद्मदावणींत अडकवृत देणें म्हणजे कविता करणें, असा त्यांचा समज झालेला असतो. यांनी आपल्या मनाशीं असा विचार केला पाहिजे कीं, आपण प्रलाप काय कावतों, आपला अधिकार काय, कोणत्या पद्भतीनें बोलतों, कीं 'निरंकुशाः कवयः ' हैंच शस्त्र प्रत्येक ठिकाणीं काढायचें ? तें कांहीं नाहीं, आला विचार कीं ओढ त्याला एकाद्या मासिकाच्या पागेंत!

हा झाला एक प्रकार. आतां दुसरा. या कवींची बरीच मदार आंग्लकवींवर. नेहमीं त्याच कवींचे वाचन. त्यांच्या कल्पनांचें मराठींत रूपांतर करतांना, तीच भाषा डोक्यांपुढें असते, व त्याचें अस्सल मराठी रूपांतर करतां आलें नाहीं म्हणजे सहजच भाषांतर होतें, व कवितेंतिल कांहीं भाग अस्सल मराठी व मध्येंच एकाद्या इंग्रजी वाक्याचें भाषांतर. एकादी आडगिन्हाइकी गुलाबी काश्मीरी शाल, व तिला मधून मधून तेलानें मेणचटलेल्या एकाद्या वाकळीचीं ठिगळें! मी हैं लिहितों हें सोदाहरण दासविणार आहें.

तद्नंतर या अवीचीन सरस्वतीकंठाभरणांच्या एका विशिष्ट गोष्टीकडे लक्ष वेधते.
ती गोष्ट म्हणजे यांचे 'गूढार्थ . या शिरोमणींना वाटतें कीं, हा 'गूढार्थ ' कवितेंत ज्या ज्या मानानें जास्त त्या त्या मानानें काव्याची तेजस्विता अधिक. हीं काव्यें वाचूं लागलें म्हणजे कांहीं सांकेतिक शब्दांसार शब्द आढळायचेच. 'हें उमगावें, ''हृद्धीं विरलें, ' 'नभीं लोपलें, ' इ. इ., व अधिक गूढार्थ करण्याकारितां त्यांचेपुढें उद्गारचि-न्हांचे डांब उभारायचे. यामुळें वाचुकास बहुधा काविता वाचाविशी वाटत नाहीं. जो त्या गूढार्थात शिरत नाहीं त्यास हैं आपल्या कल्पनेबाहेरचें म्हणजे कांहीं तरी अद्भुत असलें पाहिजे असें वाटतें. जो त्यांत शिरतो त्यास ' डोंगर पोखरून उद्गीर ' सांपडतो. अशी या ' गूढार्थाची ' गोष्ट.

यांच्या पारमार्थिक विचारांची थोडी मजा पाहूं. यांपेकी बरेचसे आपल्या मनांत उद्भवलेले विचार प्रगट करण्याकडे प्रवृत्त असतात, परमार्थीतील गहन तत्त्वांचे स्पष्टी- करण करतांना मनास पटणाऱ्या विचारांपेक्षां यांच्या ठिकाणीं विलक्षण लहरीच दिस्न येनात, व या तत्त्वांचा बरोबरसा खुलासा करतां आला नाहीं म्हणजे या लहरी खोट्या ठरून हास्यास्पद होतात. आपल्या धर्मामध्यें ज्ञानी मनुष्यांनीं पारमार्थिक तत्त्वांचें विवेचन इतकें पूर्ण करून देवलें आहे कीं, मानवी बुद्धीला त्यापुढें जातां येत नाहीं. तेव्हां हें तत्त्वज्ञान आह्मांस या कवींनीं सांगावयास नको. परंतु, हे घमंडानंदन आपण मोठे विद्वान् असे दर्शविण्याकरितां ज्ञानी लोकांची टर उडवूं पाहतात, हें मार्मिक वाचकांस कसें सपेल ? असो.

आतांपर्यंत दुरून निरीक्षण झालें. आतां प्रत्यक्ष उदाहरणें घेऊन पाहूं.

या आधुनिक कविराजांपैकीं बन्याच जणांस ' प्रेम-वेड 'लागलेलें दिसतें.यांपैकी ' गोविंदायज, ' ' नागेशां ' सारखे आहेत ते आपली पात्रता नसतां अधिकार घेऊं इच्छीत नाहींत. पण कांहीं ' प्रेम-वेडे ' कवी आहेत त्यांची गोष्ट न्यारी. त्यांना ' प्रेम, आनंदा ' शिवाय कांहीं दिसत नाहीं. ' आनंदी आनंद गडे. ' ठोमरे म्हणतातः — प्रेम ' आकाशीं तें, जगीं विलसतें, ' इ. आम्ही म्हणतों कबूल. पण आधीं प्रेम ही चीजच काय आहे ? त्याचें उत्तर कुठें आहे ? बरें. ' प्रेम, प्रेम, आनंद : म्हणून ना । यल तुम्हांला एवढें काय गूढ समजलें ? कांहीं स्वानुभव आहे ? कांहीं नाहीं, लुचेगिरी. प्रेम कशाबरोबर सातात हें सुद्धां ठाऊक नाहीं. व्यथ कावळे—ओरड. जो अंतरंगांत शिरणारा वाचक आहे त्यास हें वाचून हंसूं चेतें ! दुसरे एक कविजी म्हणतात, प्रेम ' सुख-दु:साच्या पलीकडे ' आहे ! अरे बाबा ! या द्वंद्वाच्या पलीकडे सुस नाहीं, दु:स नाहीं. तथें सर्व वृत्ति लय पावतात, समजलास ? अनुभवाशिवाय फुकाचे बोल काय कामाचे ?

यांचें तत्त्वज्ञानांतील उडु।णही तसेंच. रे. टिळक, गोविंदायज यांचें तत्त्रज्ञान आपणांला समजण्यासारलें आहे. पण रा. ए. पां. रेंदाळकर, 'Bee' यांचें विलक्षण आहे. ते अद्वेताचा पूर्ण अनुभव घेतल्याचें सांगतात. ते म्हणतातः —' आत्मा अमुचा एक जाहला एकरसीं मिसळोनी ' बेरें पुढें काय ! 'तेज आमुचें पसरत पसरत गगन मेदुनी गेलें। विश्व सर्वही त्यांत भासलें तदा निमज्जित झालें।।' म्हणजे काय झालें हो ! तेजांत विश्वही लीन झालें ! इतकी स्वानुभृति आली ! मग तुम्ही परमेश्वरच ! मग या कविता मासिकाकडे कशाला पाठवितां ! स्वानुभृति आली त्याला या लटपटी नकोत. काहीं नाहीं. निवळ थोतांड. फुकटा मोठेपणा पाहिजे!

ही 'Bee' म्हणते:—' जन है विषयाचे किडे ' आणि 'आपण करूं शुद्ध रसपान ' कशी गोड फसवेगिरी ! म्हणे ' जन विषयाचे किडे ' आणि आपण कांहीं स्थांपैकी नाहींत. शुकासारख्या महर्षीच्या तोंडी हैं शोभेल, पण ' बी.' च्याः या शहाण्यांची एक कुरकुर आहे. ते म्हणतात, महाराष्ट्रांत उत्तमोत्तम कवी आहेत. पण 'उणीव रितकांचीच परी। आज भासते खरोखरी। काय बेट्याची बढाई पहा! वाचक हो! तुम्ही सगळे अरितक, झालांत! बा कवे! नसतें महत्त्व घेऊं नको. महाराष्ट्रांत उत्तम रितक आहेत, पण जें काय विशेष आहे तें तुमन्यासारख्या सोद्यांच्या तांड्याएवढा मोठा तांडा थेथल्यासारखा दुसरीकडे नाहीं.

आतां सर्वसाधारणपणें पाहायचें म्हणजे या अलिकडल्या कवीत 'गोविंदाग्रज ' कांहीं बरे आहेत. त्यांना कवी म्हणतां येईल. आपल्या मनांतील भाव चांगल्या रीतीनें च्यक्त करण्याची हातोटी त्यांना साधली आहे. त्यांचें काव्य अंतःकरणवृत्तींवर परिणाम करतें. स्वानुभवाशिवाय अधिकारग्रहणाची हांव दिसत नाहीं.

रे. टिळक कांहीं बरे आहेत. पण केव्हां केव्हां त्यांना असा भास होतो कीं, आप-ल्या ठिकाणीं कांहीं अनुपमेय आहे. (त्यांची 'तुतारी 'वाचळी असतां लक्षांत येईल.) वास्तविक तसें कांहीं नाहीं. आधुनिक कवींना बहुधा 'ग'ची बाधा असतेच.

'केशवसुतां 'ना आपण मराठी 'वर्डस्वर्ध ' आहों असें वाटत होतें कीं काय न कळं. किवतांची दावण मात्र बरीच लांच आहे. परंतु मराठी भाषेची त्यांनीं अबू घालिविली असें म्हटलें पाहिजे. त्यांच्या 'गोफणीं ' तील प्रत्येक कडव्यांत 'वेर तयांना' असे शब्द आहेत. ही काय मराठी भाषा ? मला तर नाहीं वाटत मराठी भाषेंत असें बें।लतातसें. हैं इंग्रजीतील ' Woe to them ' चें शब्दशः भाषांतर. पुढें 'सूर्य-स्तवन 'किवतेंत त्यांनीं सूर्याला ' लता, वेलीं ' नीं पूजिलें आहे. ही पूजेची तन्हा नवीनच आहे. आमच्या हिंदू देवांवर तरी लता, वेली तोडून आणून घालीत नाहींत. त्यांचीं पणें घालतात. असो. अशा शेंकडो गोष्टी आहेत. जातां जातां थोडी नजर टाकली इतकेंच.

असो. आतां हैं निरीक्षणाचें काम स्थलसंकोचामुळें तसेंच आमच्या प्रियं वाचकांच्या प्रशांत वृत्तीचा अंत पहाणें बरें नव्हे असे वाटल्यावहृत आटोपतों. पण शेवटीं इतकेंच सांगावयाचें की, आपल्या सर्वीत्तम अशा प्राचीन कवींची टर उडवून आपली शेखी मिरवूं पाहणाऱ्या या आधुनिक उन्मत्त कवींच्या कविता मराठी भाषेची इम्रत वाढवीत नसून उलट ती कमी करीत आहेत. मराठी भाषेंत अशी कविता होण्या-पेक्षां ती अजीबात नच झाली तरी चांलेल. असे कवी जोंपर्यंत महाराष्ट्रांत होत आहेत तोंपर्यंत मार्मिक वाचक त्यांची नेहमी टरच करीत रहाणार. यावहृत होतकहृ कवींनी निराश होणेचें कारण नाहीं. उलट अधिक हुहृप धहृत मराठी वाङ्मयाला उच शिखरावर पोंचवितील अशा कविता निर्माण करण्यास झटलें पाहिजे, एवडें सांगून वाचकांची रजा घेतों.

# बाह्मण व बाह्मणेतर.

लेसकः—वि. वि. दीक्षित, सीनिअर बी. ए.

जातिभेदाची मूळपीठिका अत्यंत प्राचीन काळापर्यंत जाते. हिंदुस्थानांत आलेल्या आर्योचें मुख्य बल त्यांच्या धार्मिक विधींत एकवरलेलें होतें. त्यांच्यामार्गे उज्ज्वल परंपरा होती ती त्यांना राखावयाची होती. या प्रचंड कामाकरितां सर्व समाजा-पैकीं कांहीं बुद्धिमान् मनुष्यांनीं आपला सर्व वेळ खर्ची घालविणें इष्ट होतें; म्हणूनच बाह्मण हा वर्ग त्यावेळीं अस्तित्वांत आला. त्याचप्रमाणें अनार्य लोकांना जिंकून वसाहती स्थापन करण्याचे काम, शूर व हालअपेष्टांस न जुमाणाऱ्या अशा कांहीं पुरुषांकडे गेलें. हाच पुढें क्षित्रयवर्ग झाला. व्यापारधंदा करणारे सर्व लोक वैश्यवर्गात समाविष्ट झाले. कांहीं कालपर्यंत हे तिन्ही घटकावयव आर्यच असल्यामुळें बुद्धिमत्तेंत व आचारविचारांत यांच्यामध्यें फारच थोडा भेद होता; म्हणूनच स्यांच्यामध्यें सर्राप्त शरीरसंबंध चालू होता. परंतु कांहीं काल लोटस्यानंतर क्षत्रिय व वैश्यवर्गातील पुरुष निरुष्ट अशा अनार्य क्षियांशीं संबंध करूं लागल्यामुळें धर्माची पवित्रता राखण्यांत अत्यंत जागरूक असलेला बाह्मणवर्ग, क्षत्रिय व वैश्यांच्या भेसळ संततीशीं संबंध करण्यास पूर्वी प्रमार्गे तयार नव्हता, व महाभारतकाळीं क्षत्रिय खाँपासून बाह्मणांस झालेला मुलगा हा बाह्मण खाँपासून झालेल्या संततीपेक्षां थोडा हीन दर्जीचा असें ठरविण्यांत आलें व पुढें पुढें तर बाह्मण व क्षत्रिय ह्यांचे संबंध फार कमी होऊं लागले. त्यास उदाहरण ययाति व देवयानी ह्यांचा विवाह होय. अनार्य लोकांना जित म्हणून व त्यांच्या हीन स्थितीस अनुसद्धन त्यांना हलकी कामें देण्यांत आहीं, व त्यांच्या हीन संस्कृतीचा पगडा आर्थ संस्कृतीच्यावर बस् नये म्ह्रगून प्रति लोमविवाहास कडक निर्वध घालण्यांत आले.

बुद्धमिन्या फेलावामुळें ही चातुर्वण्याची घडी बरीच विस्क्रजीत झाली, परंतु श्रीशंकराचार्यासारख्या अलोकिक बुद्धिमान् पुरुषाच्या परिश्रमामुळें, बुद्धधमींचें कायमचें उच्चाटन झालें. बुद्धधमींच्या नाशापास्न जे अनेक परिणाम हिंदुधमींवर घडले त्यांपैकीं जातिमेदाचें दढींकरण (Crystalization) हा एक होय. अतें म्हणण्याचें कारण बाह्मण जातीनें मांसावर घातलेला बिल्कार हैं व ज्या बुद्धधमींनें जाति मोडण्याचा चंग बांधला होता, त्याच्या विरुद्ध दिशेनें हिंदु लोकांच्या मनाचा छक्रलेला कल हें होय. ह्या समाजास्थितीवर मुसलमानांच्या स्वान्यांपास्न फारसा परिणाम झाला नाहीं.

ह्यानंतर आपण आपलें लक्ष महाराष्ट्रापुरतेंच संकृचित कहं, कारण या वादाच्या ज्वाला मद्रास व महाराष्ट्र या भागांतच वावरत ओहेत.

धर्म हा हिंदु लोकांचा पाण आहे. शिवाजीमहाराजासारख्या शूर पुरुषानें है मर्म ओळखर्ले व गोबाह्मणप्रतिपालक ही पदवी धारण केली. हातांत सर्व राज्यसूत्रें आस्यानंतर त्यानें ब्राह्मणांचा ते केवळ मराठ्यांच्या पैक्षां बौद्धिक दृष्ट्या श्रेष्ठ म्हणून अगर त्यांचा सर्व समाजावर वरचष्मा म्हणून, पाडाव करण्याचा कांहींही प्रयत्न केला नाहीं. उलट स्वराज्यस्थापनेच्या कामांत त्यांच्यापासून योग्य ती मदत घेण्यास तो चुकला नाहीं. पुढें कर्त्या व बुद्धिमान् मराठे सरदारांची वाण पडल्यानंतर बाळाजी विश्वनाथासारख्या कारकुनाला मुख्यप्रधानाच्या पदावर आरूढ होतां आलें, व सातारचा राजा हा त्याच्या वंशजांच्या हातांतील बाहुलें होऊन बसला. इतिहासांतील हा प्रसंग मराठ्यांस सालीं तोंड घालावयास लावणारा आहे व हलींचे काहीं मराठे लोक आपल्या जातिबांधवांस असें भासावितात कीं बाह्मणांनीं लबाडीनें आमचें मराठ्यांचें राज्य नाहींसं केलें; व राज्यसंपत्तीचा फायदा बाह्मणवर्गास अतोनात करून दिला. यावर उत्तर असं कीं, संभाजी व राजाराम ह्यांच्या पश्चात् महाराष्ट्रांतील मराठे लोकांमध्यें शाह्च्या राज्याचा कारभार बघण्यास एकही पुरुष लायक नव्हता, हा दोष कोगाचा ! लवाडीचा व आपमतलबीपणाचा बाह्मणांवरील दुसरा आक्षेप असाच पोकळ आहे. कारण बाह्मण पेशन्यांच्या अमलाखाली जितके सामान्य जनांपेकी मराठे गडी (शिपाई) मोठमोठे सरदार होऊन प्रसिद्धींस आले, तितके शिवाजी अगर राजाराम ह्यांच्या कारकीर्द्गितिह आहे नाहींत. पेशवे जर केवळ स्वार्थीच असते तर यांनीं साधारण बुद्धीच्या बाह्मण लोकांचीच बढती केली असती. परंतु योग्य स्थळीं योग्य वस्तु, या न्यायानें त्यांनी कर्त्या मराठे लोकांस महत्त्वाच्या जागा देण्यास कमी केलें नाहीं. आतां अज्ञानांत ठेवण्याबद्दल जो बाह्मणांवर आक्षेप आहे, त्यासंबंधीं आपण थोडांसा विचार करूं. शिक्षणासंबंधींच्या आज्ञच्या ज्या कल्पना प्रचलित आहेत तशाच मकारच्या पेशवाईत अगर शिवाजीशाहींत होत्या की काय, हा एक प्रश्न आहे. दीडरी ाकेंवा दोनशें वर्षांपूर्वीच्या लोकांस, आजकालच्या कल्पनेश्रमाणें ज्याला शिक्षण म्हण-त्यांनीं दिलें नाहीं असा त्यांच्यावर दोषारोप करणें हास्यास्पद आहे. शिवाजीमहाराजांनीं जर प्राथामेक शिक्षणाच्या शाळा राज्यस्थापनेनंतर घातल्या असत्या तर मराठेशाहीच्या स्थैर्याच्या दृष्टीनें तें कितपत हितावह झालें असतें ही सुद्धां विचार करण्यासारसीच गोष्ट आहे. बाह्मण लोक लवाड, त्यांनी सर्व विद्या आपल्या हातांत ठेविली, असा गवगवा करणाऱ्यांस भी एकच प्रश्न करतों कीं, शिवाजीमहाराज हे सोळा आणे मराठे असतांना त्यांनी बाह्मणांना लालूच देऊन, अगर त्यांच्यावर बळजबरी करून त्यांच्याकडून त्यांचे वेद, तत्त्वज्ञान, तर्क वेगेरेसंबंधींचें ज्ञान हस्तगत करून वेण्याचा कां प्रयत्न केला नाहीं ? ह्याचें उत्तर एवढेंच कीं, धर्ममूलक कल्पनांचा म्हणजे चातुर्वण्याच्या करपनांचा त्यांच्या मनावर दाब होता. त्यांची व तत्कालीन मराठे लोकांची ही भाषना कीं, आपल्या लोकांनीं लढाई न मर्दुमकी गाजवून, जहागिरी व मानमरातब

मिळवावा हेंच आपेलें श्रेष्ठ ध्येय. वेदपठण करणें, काञ्च, वैद्यशास्त्र, ज्योतिष वगैरे शास्त्रांचा ज्यासंग करणें हें फक्त बाह्मणांचेंच काम होय. आपण त्या धंदांत प्रवीण होण्याची इच्छा करणें हें धार्मिक दृष्ट्या पाप व ज्यावहारिक दृष्ट्या अबूस क्रमीपणा आणणारें असें ओहे. हिंछींचा बाह्मणवर्ग जर मराहा समाजावर असा आक्षेप आणील कीं, त्यांनीं आम्हांला गानिमी काञ्यानें व दोन दोन दिवस उपास काढून कसें लढ़ोंवें हें शिकविलें नाहीं, अगर त्यांच्या अंगांत एक प्रकारची पाशवी शक्ति आहे, ती कशी संपाइन करावी हें आम्हांपासन लपवन देविलें, तर त्यास समंजस मराहा काय उत्तर देईल ? तो म्हणेल '' अरे बामणा, नुसता पचपचीत ताकभात खाऊन तुद्ध्या अंगांत मर्दुमकीच्या कामास अवश्य असलेला एक प्रकारचा उग्रपणा कसा येणार ? अंगांत तो आणण्यास तुला आमच्यासारखें खाणेंपिंगें व इतर संवयी लावून घेतल्या पाहिजेत. ह्या गोष्टी दुसन्यानें शिकवून साध्य होत नाहींत. त्याच्याकरितां स्वतः झीज सोसावी लागते. '' त्याच प्रकारचें उत्तर, वेदादि ज्ञान आमहांस दिलें नाहीं असें म्हणणान्या मराठ्यांस देतां येईल.

पेशवाईत सुद्धां शिवाजीच्या वेळच्या धर्मकल्पना लोकांच्या मनांत रढमूल होत्या. मग जें शिवाजीनें अधिकार असून केलें नाहीं अगर त्याच्या वंशजांनीं केलें नाहीं, तेंच पेशव्यांनीं केलें नाहीं, ह्यावरून ब्राह्मण आपमतलबी आहेत असा निष्कर्ष कसा काढतां येईल १ हेलींची मराठ्यांची एकंद्र परिस्थिति पाहिछी व तिची पेशव्यांच्या काळाच्या परिस्थितीशीं जर तुलना केली तर असेंच म्हणावें लागेल कीं, पेशवाईत मराठे एकंद्रीनें अनेक पटीनें सुसी होते. हिंमतवान्, धेर्यवान् अशा प्रत्येक गरीब मराठ्याला वेशव्यांच्या कारकीर्द्यीत हजार पांचशें सेन्यावर अधिकारी है। णें ही गोष्ट अशक्यतेच्या कोटींतली नव्हती. शिंदे-होळकरांसारखे कित्येक श्रेष्ठ सामर्थ्याचे पुरुष तर, अत्यंत निरुष्टावस्थेंतून बाहेर निघून खुद्व पेशव्यांच्या तोडीचे बलिष्ठ व संपत्तिमान् झालेले दशीस पडतात. लहान लहान जहागिरी, व वतनें तर शेंकडों मराठ्यांनीं ह्याच कारकीर्दीत मिळवलेलीं आहेत. आजची परिस्थिति अशी आहे कीं, हवालद्वारीपलीकडच्या कुरणांत चरण्यास क्षात्रतेज असलेल्या मराठ्यांना आज बंदी आहे. जन्मभर अर्धपोटीं राहून नुसती शिपाईगिरी करणें, हैं त्यांना अपमानकारक वाटत असल्यामुळें त्यांच्यातील कुलीन घराणीं लष्करी पेशाकहे ढुंकूनसुद्धां पहात नाहींत. संपत्ति मिळविण्याचे इतर मार्ग, म्हणजे व्यापार व उच्च द्रजी-ची सरकारी नौकरी हे होत. कारण तिसरें साधन जें शेतकी, त्याची इंग्रज सरकारने कायदेकानू करून अशी कोंडमाऱ्याची स्थिति केली आहे कीं त्यांत निदान मराठा वर्ग तरी डोकें वर काढील,अशी आशा दिसत नाहीं. शैतकऱ्यांची स्थिति दिवसेंदिवस खाला-बत चालली आहे, व आजामितीस तर अशी नवीन भीति उत्पन्न झाली आहे कीं, पुढील पांचपंचवीस वर्षीत मेाठमोठ्या युरोपियन कंपन्यांच्या तावडींतून सुटून, कितीशी सुपीक जमीन आपल्या ताब्यांत राहील. आतां, व्यापाराविन षयीं विचार करूं. हिंदुस्थानांतील होणाऱ्या देववेवींतील बराचसा फायदा इंग्लिश, युरो-

पियन व जपानी लोक ह्यांनी पटकाविला आहे. राहिलेले अवशिष्ट तुऋडेसुद्धां फार मौल्य-वानू आहेत सरे, पण माग्वाडी, गुजराथी, आणि पारशी ह्या लोकांनीं आपश्या वंशिक संस्काराच्या जोरावर व बुद्धिमत्तेच्या जोरावर ने गिळंरुत केले आहेत. ठ्यांची प्रगति ह्यांत होईल अशी लक्षणे दिसत नाहींत. तिसरें साधन नोकरी हैं केवल हर्छी तीव बुद्धिमत्तेच्या लोकांसच साध्य असल्यामुळें सरकारनें कितीहि सवलती दिल्या तरी मराठ्यांस त्यांचा फायदा मिळणें दुर्घट आहे. ह्या क्षेत्रांत, त्यांना बाशण हे अत्यंत प्रबल असे प्रतिस्पर्धी आहेत व बुद्धिमत्तेंत त्यांची बरोबरी करण्यास मराठ्यांस निदान शंभर वर्षे तरी घाळवावीं लागतील ही खरी गोष्ट उघडपणे सांगण्यास कांहीं हरकत नाहीं. मराठे व तत्सदश वर्ग ह्यांना अत्यंत सुलभ व आनुवंशिक संस्कारांमुळें शावीण्य संपादण्यास योग्य असा एकच धंदा आहे, व तो धंदा म्हणजे होय. पण इलाज काय ! राज्यकर्त्यांनीं अवास्तव भीतीमुळें व लोभामुळें महारा-शृंतील हा क्षात्रतेजाला जागा म्हणून ठेविली नाहीं.महायुद्धामुळे ह्या तेजास थोडासा अव-सर मिळणार अशीं चिन्हें दिसं लागलीं होतीं, पण युद्धाबरोबरच तीं चिन्हें नाहींशीं झालीं. अशा रीतींनें ना शेती ना व्यापार, ना नोकरी, ना शिपाईगिरी, कोर्टेंहि डोकें वर काढीन अशी आशा बाळगण्याससुद्धां, ह्या समाजाला जागा उरली नाहीं. पेशवाईअंबर बाह्मणवर्गाच्या हातून राज्यसत्ता जरी गेली तरीसुद्धां त्यांचें महत्त्व तिळमात्रहि कमी झालें नाहीं. कारण त्यांच्या बुद्धिमत्तेस इंग्रजी अमलांत अमर्योदित क्षेत्र सांपडलें, व याचा त्यांनी शक्य तिनका उपयोग करून घेतला.

या निराशेच्या स्थितींत कांहीं जणांना नोक-यांसाठीं व भटकीसाठीं बाह्मणांशीं भीडावें अशी इच्छा झाली आहे. आपल्याविरुद्ध तकारीला जागा राहूं नये म्हणून बाह्मणवर्गानें ह्या बाबतींत पुढील दिशेनं यत्न केला पाहिजे.

१. शिपी, सुतार, न्यापारी व हलके नोकर इत्यादि लोकांच्या धंदांत जे बाह्मण लोक शिरले आहेत, त्यांनी त्यांतून हलू हलू आपलें आंग कादून घेण्याचा यत्न करून वेदाध्यम, आधुनिक शास्त्रें (Physics, Chemistry, Biology &c.) वेदाक, ज्योतिण, कान्य, इतिहास इत्यादि ज्यांत तीव बुद्धिमत्ता लागते अशा धंदा वरच उपजी विका करावी. बाह्मणजातीला सांगितलेली शक्य तितकीं कर्में करण्याचा व सान्विकपणें व द्रव्याकडे दृष्टी न ठेवितां, राष्ट्रकार्य करण्याचा व इतर जातींना है ईल तितकी मद्त करण्याचा संकल्प करावा. ह्या वागणुकीचा सुपारिणाम लवकरच दृष्टोत्पत्तीस येईल. पूर्वीची पवित्रता व साधा जीवनक्रम स्वीकारला म्हणजे आज इतर जातींच्या मनांत, त्यांच्याविषयीं जो तिरस्कार आहे, तो अर्धाअधिक विरघळून जाईल व बाकीचें काम त्यांनी इतर लोकांचे धंदे सोडल्याने होईल.

र मराठा वगैरे जाती ह्यांना क्षत्रिय म्हणवून घेण्याची फार होंस आहे. वेद्रोक्त कर्में करण्याचा अधिकार ते सांगत आहेत, ह्याविषयी बाह्मणांनी त्यांना वेद्पठण करण्यास व वैदिक संस्कार शिकविण्यास पूर्ण मद्दत करावी; व त्यांचे सर्व संस्कार मराठे भटांकडू- नच होण्यास आडकाठी करूं नथे. असे केल्यानें, मराठ्यांस वेद्राध्ययन करणें, व त्यावर उपजीविका करणें, किती दुर्घट आहे, हें लवकरच कळून चुकेल, व ते हा नाद सोडून देऊन, पूर्वीप्रमाणेंच बाह्मणांकडूनच सर्व कर्में करून घेतील. अशी मीति वाटते. त्याचप्रमाणें जोशीपणाचे गांवागांवी असलेले हक्क, बाह्मणांनी इतर जातींवर लाद्ण्याचा प्रयत्न करूं नये. उलट लेबी हुकूम आल्यशिवाय, कोणत्याही बाह्मणेतराकडे धर्मकार्य न करण्याचा, त्यांनी निश्चय करावा. हें करणें म्हणजे आपल्या पिढीजाद चालत आलेल्या द्व्यार्जनाच्या साधनावर आपण होऊनच पाणी सोडण्यासारखें आहे, हें खरें. परंतु समाजाच्या हिताकरितां तें करणें जरूर आहे. जशीं कुळकणीं लोकांचीं वतनें सरकारनें हिसकावून घेतलीं तशींच ही परिरिधितीनें आपणांस सोडावीं लागत आहेत, असें समजून आपल्या कार्यास लगांवें.

3 केंवळ बाह्मणवर्गाला वरील गोष्टी, बाह्मण-ब्राह्मणेतरांमधील तंटा मिटविण्या-करितां करणें शक्य आहे. ह्याच्यापुढें एकही पाऊल जर त्यांनीं टाकलें तर ते श्रेष्ठ स्थानापासून लक्करच अधोगतीस जातील, व त्यामुळें बाह्मणेतरांचेंच नव्हे, तर सर्व राष्ट्राचें अकल्याण होईल. बाह्मणवर्ग वरील सवलती इतर जातींना देण्यांत, देवाण घेवाण ह्या म्हणीप्रमाणें, त्यांच्याकडूनही कांहीं गोष्टींची अपेक्षा करील, हें उघड आहे. इतर जातींतल्या कांहीं मंडळींनीं चालिविलेली बाह्मणवर्गांची निंदा बंद करण्याचें त्या त्या जातींतील लोकांनीं वचन दिलें पाहिजे, व बाह्मणवर्गाविषयींचे दूषित यह सोडुन त्यांच्याकडून शक्य तितकी मदत घेण्याचा निश्चय केला पाहिजे.

अस्पृश्यवर्गीविषयींचा विचार पुढें केव्हां तरी करूं.

## पुस्तकपरीक्षण.

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१ " निलिनी ": --लेबक प्रो. वा. म. जोशी, एम. ए.

" रागिणी " कादंबरीचे कर्ते रा. वामन मल्हार जोशी यांनीं " नलिनी " नांवाची एक लहान कादंबरी नुकतीच प्रसिद्ध केली आहे. कालक्रमानें व विस्तारदृष्टीनें ही " नलिनी " " रागिणीची " धाकटी बहीण आहे. " धाकटी " आहे तशीच ती जरा " नकटी " ही पण आहे. तथापि, तिचें सौदर्य कमी आहे असें नव्हे. अव-यवांच्यां निर्दोष प्रमाणबद्धतेंत स्त्रीचें सोंदुर्य नसतें, तर एसादा अवयव किंचित् सदोष असल्यानेंच रमणीला रमणीयत्व प्राप्त होतें, असें प्रख्यात इंग्रज निबंधकार बेकन याचें म्हणणें आहे. तेव्हां '' निलनी '' नकटी असूनहीं मोहक आहे असें आम्हीं म्हटलें तर त्यांत आश्र्यये करण्यासारसें कांहीं नाहीं. " रागिणी " वर अभिप्राय देतांना चार वर्षी-पूर्वी आम्हीं असें म्हटलें होतें कीं, मनोरंजनाबरोबरच तत्त्वज्ञान सांगण्याची हाते.टी रा. वामनरावजीना उत्तम साधळी आहे. " नालेनी " कादंबरींतही वामनरावजींचें हं लेबनवैशिष्ट्य दिस्न वेतें. शिवाय "नलिनी " " रागिणीपेक्षां अधिक वस्तुस्थिति-दर्शक आहे. तींतील प्रसंग अगदीं साधे, रोजच्या संसारांतील आहेत, व तसें अस्नहीं ती चित्ताकर्षक झाली आहे. आम्ही तर असें म्हणूं कीं,एका दृष्टीनें '' निल्नी '' अगदीं घरगुती गोष्ट असली, तर दुस=या दष्टीनें ती एक ' नवल कथा '' आहे. कारण, पहि-ल्यापासून शेवटपर्यंत या छोट्या कादंबरींत एक प्रकारचें गूढ भरलें अस्न प्रकरणा-मागून प्रकरणें दाच्चण्याची वाचकांची जिज्ञासा सारखी दाहतच असते; व शेवटीं जेव्हां या गूढाचे निर्शितको धागे उलगडत जाऊन निर्शिताब्या अन्पेक्षित गोष्टी उघडकीस येतात त्यावेळी निलनीप्रमाणेच वाचकांसही वाटूं लागतें कीं, '' जग उलटें चाललें आहे कीं काय ? "

या कादं शीत जहाल पक्षांतील मंडळीच्या मनोरचनेचें वामनरावजींनीं जें स्म व मार्मिक दिग्दर्शन केलें आहे तें फारच बहारीचें साधलें आहे. या कादं वरीचे नायक वसन्तराव हे पक्के जहाल कल्पिले आहेत, व त्यांच्या निरानिराव्या प्रसंगींच्या वर्तनाच्या आणि भाषणाच्या सहाय्यानें वामनरावजींनीं जहाल माणसांची वृत्ति मोठ्या कुशलपणें वाचकांपुढें चित्रित केली आहे. वसन्तरावांच्या लहान मोठ्या कत्यांत व उद्गारांत खऱ्या जहाल देशाभिमान्याचे विचार व विकार चांगलेच प्रातिचींबित झाले आहेत. "नलिनी "ही या नवलकथेची नायिका आहे, व ती पक्क्या मवाळाची मुलगी आहे. कह्या मवाळ बापाच्या तालमींत लहानाची मोठी झालेली, मुरलेच्या मवाळ मास्तराच्या हाताखालीं शिकलेली, आणि वसन्तरावांच्या तोंडावर जहाल मतांची

वेळीं अवेळीं टर उडविणारी निलनी हलके हलके जहाल मतांकडे क्शी झकत जाते हैं दाख-विण्यांत वामनरावजींनीं अभिनंदनीय कोशत्य प्रगट केलें आहे यांत संशय नाहीं. या दशींने, ८७, ११३, १२१, व २१३ या पृष्ठांचें वाचन वाचकांस खिचत आल्हाददायक वाटेल.

आम्हीं प्रारंभी म्हटलेंच आहे कीं, '' निलनी '' नकटी आहे. या कादंबरीन पहिला दोष आम्हांस वाटतो तो हा कीं, कादंबरी शोकावसानी करण्याचा लेखकानें निश्यय केल्यासारसा दिसतो, आणि त्यामुळें कादंबरी वाचून साठीं ठेवळी कीं, वाचकाला किँचित् उदाप्तवाणें वाटल्याबेरीज रहात नाहीं. " देश विपरीत परिस्थितींत अतला म्हणजे अशाच गोष्टी व्हावयाच्या ! '' असें वाक्य शेवटच्य। प्रकरणांत रंगरा-वांच्या तें।डीं घाळून लेखकानें उदास उपसंहाराचें समर्थन केलें आहे खेरं, पण देशाच्या " विपरींत स्थितींतही " कमलाताई सुरतेच्या इास्पितळांत प्रसूत होऊन अफ़ साऊन मेरुया असें दाखविण्यापेक्षां शेवटीं रंगरावांशीं विवाहबद्ध झालेर्या दाखविणें अधिक नैसर्गिक झालें असतें, इतकेंच नके तर त्यामुळें रंगरावाचें स्वभावचित्र अधिक उदात्त होऊन वाचकांच्या मनालाही शोकाचा चटका विनाकारण लागला नसता. त्याच ममाणें, उपसंहारांतील एका पॅरियाफांत चाविनायकरावाचा चळी प्लेगच्या तोंडीं देण्याची कांहीं गरज नव्हती, व आवडीला मृत्युमुखीं टाक्न तरी लेखकांनीं कोणती गोष्ट साधली कोण जाणे ! दुसरा दोष असा कीं, न्यायाधीशांनीं विनायकरावांना फांशीची शिक्षा सांगितल्यानंतर भर कोर्टोत उभें राहून "मी खरा खुनी " असें वसन्तरावांनीं जाहीर केलें असें ३२ व्या प्रकरणांत वर्णन अहें, व " खरा खुनी मी " अशा तन्हेचा खुळासा रंगरावांच्या तोंडून ३३ व्या प्रकरणांत बाहेर पडला आहे. पण इतकें झाल्यावर मूळ विनायकरावावरील खटल्याचा शेवटीं न्यायकचेरींत काथ निकाल दिला गेला हैं वाच-कांस कोठेंच धड कळत नाहीं. तिसर। दोष म्हणजे प्रकरणांना नांवें देण्यांत थोडासा निष्काळजीवणा दिसून येतो. वास्तविक ९ व्या प्रकरणांत आप्पासाहेचांचा खून होतो व '' खून '' हा मथळा याच प्रकरणाठा शोभठा असता. परंतु या प्रकरगाठा '' अ रु-िपत प्रकार '' असें नांव मिळालें आहे, व ज्या ११ व्या प्रकरणांत मधल्या वेळच्या चहाच्या प्रसंगाचें वर्णन व त्या प्रसंगाच्या निभित्तानें " स्वदेशी वता " ची बहारीची मीमांसा आहे त्या प्रशांत प्रकरणाला " खून " हा मथळा दिलेला आहे. तसेंच १९ ब्या प्रकरणाला '' हैं काय गूढ़ हैं ! '' हैं नांव मुळींच शोभेसें नाहीं, कारण स्यांत केाण स्याही गूढाचा अस्पष्ट देखील उल्लेख नाहीं. आणसी एक बारीक पण जरा हास्यास्पद्च द्रोष लेखकांच्या नजरचुकीनें राहिला आहे. निलनीच्या मास्तरांचा निरनिराळ्या ठिकाणीं निर्रानराळ्या नांवांनीं उक्षेष झाला आहे. ३६ व्या पानावर स्यांचें नांव '' विश्वनाथपंत देवधर " आहे, त्याच नांवाचें १९६ व्या पाना र " गोपाळराव " या नांवांत परिवर्तन होतें, व पुन्हां २०० व्या पानावर " गोपाळराव करमरकर " असें रूपांतर होऊन,

शेवटीं २४६ व्या पानावर " गोपाळराव भोपटकर " अशी त्या नांवाची शेवटची द्शा आढळून येते.

परंतु, या असल्या नकटेपणाने निलनीच्या सेंदियांचा चिघाड झालेला नाहीं हें खास. या कादंबरीला एक प्रकारचा एकस्त्रीपणा असल्यामुळें कथानकाच्या ओघा- बरोबर वाचक उपसंहारापंयत सहज वहात जातो. या कादंबरीताल तीन प्रमुख स्वभाव- चित्रेंही फार चांगलीं साधलीं आहेत. ७५, ८२, ८६, या पानांतील प्रसंगीं निलनीचें स्व गाववर्णन सहज होऊन गेलें आहे. कमलाताईच्या पात्राची मांडणीहि खुरेख झाली असून, वसन्तरावाचें स्वभाववर्णन तर चहुतेक प्रत्येक प्रकरणांत आधेकाधिक स्पष्ट होत गेलें आहे. निलनीचा व वसन्तरावाचा स्वभाव रेखाटणारें २३ वें प्रकरण तर पुन्हां पुन्हां वाचावेंसें वाटतें. १९, २० या व इतरहीं कांहीं पानावर विनोद बरा साधला आहे. ७, १४३, २०४, २०५, हीं पानें भाषासींद्यांनें खचून मरलीं असून, ८७, ११३, १२१, १२३, १६६ या पानांवरील खंदर विचार बोधप्रद व आल्हादकारक बाटतात. सारांश '' रंगरावांस वरांवें कीं, वसन्तरावाशीं लग्न लावावें ? '' अशा अनिश्वयात्मक स्थिनींत अविवाहित राहिलेल्या या ठेंगण्या दुसक्या ' निलनी'चें पाणिग्रहण रिक्क वाचकवर्ग मोठ्या आनंदानें करील असें आम्ही वामनरावजींस आश्वासन देतों.

ना सी फडके.

२ मुलांचा महाराष्ट्रः — लेखक रा. रा. गोविंद अनंत मोडक, बी. ए.

पुस्तकाचें नांव हलींच्या स्थितींत योग्य ठेविलें आहे असे आम्हांस वाटत नाहीं. अगदीं अलीकडें उपलब्ध झालेल्या साधनांवह्न मिळविलेली माहिती येथें प्राधित केली आहे. महाराष्ट्राच्या इतिहासाच्या या चित्रपटांत रेखिलेल्या चित्ताकर्षक गोष्टी आमच्यांतील बोढ माणसासहि दुरैंवानें बहुधा अपरिचित असतात. म्हणून हें पुस्तक रचून रा मोड कांनीं ते समजतात त्याप्रमाणें छोट्या मुलांवरच नव्हे तर सर्व महाराष्ट्रावर उपकार केले आहेत.

अमक्या वर्षी अमुक गोष्ट घडली अशी जंत्री म्हणजे इतिहास नव्हे. आशण नादान पूर्वजांचे वंशज आहों अशी करूपना पसराविणे म्हणजे इतिहास नव्हे.इतिहासाचा मुख्य उपयोग म्हणजे होऊन गेलेल्या उदाहरणांनी सद्गुणांविषयींचें प्रेम व दुर्गणांवि-षयींचा तिरस्कार वाढला पाहिजे. मुलांच्यासाठीं लिहिलेल्या या पुस्तकांत रा. मोडकांनीं ही दृष्टि ठेविली आहे. त्यांचें पुस्तक वाचल्यावर

> नरनारीरत्नांचा आकर महाराष्ट्र देश । बलविद्याचापल्यशीलशोभेचा अधिवास ॥-Bee\*

<sup>\*</sup> या कवीला विचः न्याला । दी टापणनां विह सांपडलें नाहीं.

अशी महाराष्ट्राविषयींची उच्च भावना झाल्याशिवाय रहाणार नाहीं. महाराष्ट्राच्या भूमींत कणखर, तेजस्वी, पराक्रभी माणसें हेंच अमूल्य धान्य पिकावयाचें. महाराष्ट्राचा इतिहास हा आपल्या लोकांना स्वतंत्र करण्याकरितां केलेल्या लढायांचा इतिहास; इतरांना परतंत्र करण्याचा इथें प्रयत्न झाला नाहीं. म्हणून इथें शौर्याला पाविज्याचें पाठबळ आहे.

स्वराज्याचे संस्थापक श्रीशिवराय यांच्या इतका सामर्थ्यवान् अस्नही पुण्यशील महात्मा इतिहासांत दुशरा कोण आहे ? केवढा स्वाभिमान, केवढी कल्पकता, केवढी दूर-दृष्टि, केवेंहें शोर्थ, केवेंहें निष्कलंक वर्तन ! विशालगडच्या पवित्र सिंडींत व सिंहगडाच्या पुण्यभूमीवर या महाराष्ट्राच्या नरवीरांनीं स्वामीसाठीं व देशासाठीं जीवितावर लाथ मार्-ण्याच्या वृत्तीचीं अक्षय स्मारकें आपल्या रक्तानें लिहून ठेविलीं. संभाजीच्या मृत्यूनंतर आपल्या पूर्वजांनी जो सद्गुणांचा उत्कर्ष दाखावला त्याला जगाच्या इतिहासांत तोडच नाहीं. राजा हालहाल करून ठार मारलेला, राज्याचा मालक शत्रूंच्या हातांत सांपडलेला, व्यसनी राजाच्या मूर्सपणामुळें व दुश्पणामुळें राज्याची घडीपार बिघडलेली व कांही मराहे सरदार मराठी राज्याचे शत्रु बनेलेल, अशी म्वतःची हलासीची स्थिति. याच्या उलह अवरंगजेबाजवळ सर्व हिंदुस्थानची संपत्ति व मनुष्यबळ. मराठ्यांच्या इतिहासांतीळ ह्या ऐश्वर्यमय प्रकरणाचा विचार करितांना मति गुंग होऊन जाते. राजारामाचा साधेपणा व संग्राहक बुद्धि घ्या, प्रस्हाद निराजीची संकटांतून मार्ग शोधून काढणारी तीक्ष्ण बुद्धि-मत्ता घ्या किंवा खंडो बहाळाचें राज्य वांचिवण्यासाठीं वाटेल तो छळ सोसण्याचें धेर्य व सर्व मालमत्तेवर पाणी सोडण्याचें औदार्य ध्या, धनाजीचा द्णकटपणा व न डगमगणोरं शोर्थ घ्या, किंवा विजेच्या गतीनें कूच करण्याची संताजीची चतुराई घ्या; कशाचें सर्वात ज्यास्त कौतुक करावें हेंच समजत नाहीं. थोरल्या माधवरावांची कद्र, नाना फडणिबसांचा मुत्सद्वीपणा, बापू गोसल्यांचें व लक्ष्मीबाईचें \* बेद्रकार शौर्य, हीं लोका-त्तर खरीच, पण आपल्या महाराष्ट्रांत रामशास्त्री व अहिल्याबाई अशीं जीं दोन रतें। आपल्या तेजाने चमकली ती केवळ अनन्वय अलंकारांची उदाहरणे होत, त्यांच्या सारखीं तींच, त्यांच्या सद्गुणांना त्यांच्या सद्गुणांचीच उपमा. एवंढें माधवराव करंडे तर् त्यांना ज्यानें ''राज्यकारभार नीट करावयाचा नाहीं, तर काशीच्या घाटावर भिक्षुकी कां करा-वयाला येत नाहीं?'' असा संडेतोड प्रश्न केला, आपत्या पुतण्याच्या रक्तानें ज्यानें हात विटाळहेः त्या एकेकाळी भरारी महणून गाजलेल्या पण बाईलवेडेपणामुळे धूळ खात पडलेल्या राघोबाला देहांत प्रायाश्रित्त सांगण्यास जो क्षणभरही कचरला नाहीं, आणि दुस-या बाजीरावासारखा गादीवर येतांच अन्यायी राजनगरांत पाणी पिण्यासही न राहतां जो। माहुलीला चालता झाला, त्या रामशास्त्रवाच्या स्पष्टवक्तेपणाची बरोबरी झाली असेल, पण एवढें न्यायदानाचें मोठें काम केवळ अन्नवस्नाच्या वेतनावर केलें आहे असें कर्तबगार

<sup>\*</sup> यांचें नांव पुस्तकांत १८४८ पर्यंतचा इतिहास असल्यांने आंले नाहीं.

निर्लोभतेचें उद्ाहरण हिंदुस्थानच्या बाहेरच्या इतिहासांत नाहींच.त्याचप्रमाणें अहिल्याबाई-सारखी पुण्यशील साध्वी आपल्या भरतभूमीशिवाय दुसरीकडे निपजणें शक्यच नाहीं. कपटांत प्रवीण व अनेक सरदारांशीं लघळपणा करणारी इम्लंडची मोठी राणी एलिझाचेथ, कर्तबगार असली तरी अत्यंत दुष्ट व विषयंलपट अशी रशिआची राणी कॅदरीन,यांच्यापासून ऑस्ट्रियाहं-गेरीच्या शूर व निष्कपट मेरिआधेरेसाकडे वळलें म्हणजे मनांला समाधान वाटतें, पण तिलाही आपली सूडाची आसुरी वृत्ति शमविण्यासाठीं फ्रान्सच्या राजाच्या पद्रीं असलेल्या एका हलकट वेश्येशीं संगनमत करण्यांत कमीपणा वाटला नाहीं. पण आमच्या अहि-ल्याबाईच्या हातीं अमर्याद् सत्ता असतांना तिला अन्याय करण्याच्या कल्पनेनें स्पर्शही कैला नाहीं; तर केवळ आपल्या प्रजेस्या कल्याणाकरितां ती झटली. असंख्य विषय-सुसें पायाशीं लोळत असतां ही केवळ तपरूयासारखी राहिली. ती जितकी कोमळ तित-कीच कठे।रही होऊं शके; दुःख पाहिलें की जिचें हृद्य वितळावें तिला आपला दुष्ट मुलगा मेला तेव्हां मुळींच वाईट वाटलें नाह्यें. सती जाण्यानें आपल्याला पुण्य मिळेल अशी खात्री असतांना आपल्या वृद्ध सासन्याकंडे पाहून तिनें तो निर्धार सोडून दिला. राज्य अत्यंत न्यायाने करून जमित्रेला खिजन्यांतील पैसा राज्याची व्यवस्था ठेवून तिनें दानधर्मात सर्च केला, स्वतःसाठीं नाहीं. सर्व हिंदुस्थानभर उदार देणग्यांचा वर्षाव करून दातृत्वानें तिनें आपहें नांव अजरामर केहें.

सद्गुणांविषयीं आद्र उत्पन्न करण्याचा रा. मोडक यांचा प्रयत्न यशस्वी झाला आहे. शिवाजीमहाराजांपासून तों पेशवाई असेरपर्यंत जीं थोर मनुष्यें होऊन गेळीं त्यांच्या गुणांचें वर्णन पुस्तकांत वाचून हृद्य देशाभिमानानें उचंबळतें. पण दुर्गुणांचा धिक्कार करण्यास शिकवावयाचें तें रा. मोडक यांनीं केलें नाहीं. ज्या दिवशीं स्वार्थपरा-यण ताराबाईनें कोल्हापूरचें राज्य स्थापिलें त्या दिवशीं दुहीनें आपलें नीच डोकें वर काढिलें, व मराठी राज्य ढासळण्यास सुरुवात झाली. कोल्हापूरची दुही माजविणाऱ्या घरभेद्यांची शाहूनें व त्याच्या मुत्सद्यांनी गय केली हा मोठा अपराध होय. एक दोन उदाहरणभूत होण्यासारख्या घोर शिक्षा बड्या धेंडांना दिल्या असत्या तर पुढचा अनर्थ टळला असता. मेजर अंड्रे या स्वजनद्रोह्याला वाशिंग्टननें एकदम तोफेच्या तेंाडीं दिलें. मराठ्यांच्या इतिहासांत बाळाजी बाजीराव हैं एक काळेंकुट नांव आहे. बाळाजी विश्वनाथाचे आंग्रचाशीं सलोखा घडवून आणण्याचे राज्यसंग्राहक धोरण कोणीकडे, व इंग्रजांना मिळून मराठ्यांच्या अरमाराचा नाश घडवून आणण्याचें. याचे शतकत्य कोणीकडे ! बाजीराव याचे खऱ्या शौर्याशीं संलघ असलेलें ऋजुत्व एवढें कीं,दाभाड्याशीं लढाई झाली असतां त्या कलहाची एकहि ठिणगी मागें धुमसत राहिली नाहीं, तेंच यानें आपल्या कारकीदींत आपसांतील भांडणांना ऊत आणिला. राघो भरारीसारख्या सर्वीना प्रिय व अटकेला क्षेंडा लावणाऱ्या शूराच्या बच्च्याला पानिपतावर पाठविण्याऐवर्जी त्याच्या हातांत कारकृनाची लेखणी देऊन भाऊसारख्या उन्मत्त मूर्खाला पाठवून यानें आपल्यः अकले वा दिवा पाजळला. विद्वल सुंद्रासारख्या तेजस्वी बुद्धिमान् तरुणाचा उपयोग

करून न घेतां त्याचा तिरस्काग् करून त्याला शत्रूच्या गोटांत जाण्याला सवड दिली. यँट डफनें बेजबाबदार रीतीनें बाळाजीच्या पद्री बांधलेले आळशीपणा व व्यसनासक्ति हे दुर्गुण बाळाजीच्या अंगी असते तरी ते इतर गुणांत लोपृन गेले असते. पण देश-बुडवेपणा ही गर्ता इतकी स्रोल आहे कीं, सन्मान्य इतिहासकारांनीं त्याची तरफदारी केलेले कितीही ग्रंथ तिच्यांत टाकले तरी ती भरावयाची नाहीं व त्याचे सद्गुण वर याव-याचे नाहीत. कारण चंद्राच्या प्रकाशांत त्याचा डाग होपतो सरा, पण अमृताच्या हालाहलाचा थेंब पडल्यानें त्याचा अमर करण्याची शक्ति नाहींशी पापांमध्यं मोठें पाप '' जो सर्वा **चांधवद्रोह** पृथ्वीवर नाहीं व स्वर्गीतही नाहीं. आपल्या यशाची व मराठी राज्याची होळी करणारा होळकर याच्यावर निंदे्चे प्रहार करावे तेवढे थोडे तांना तो तसाच सुटला आहे. सखारामबापू व त्याहीपेक्षां विष्ठल सुंदर यांना सबंध शहाणे व नाना फडणवीसाला अर्धा शहाणा ठरविण्याचा आमचा खुळसटपणा संपावयाचा ! तुफान समुद्रांत टाकलेल्या नावेशमाणें इकडून तिकंड डळमळण्यांत व फितूर माज्विण्याला मद्त करण्यांत ज्याची बुद्धि स्वर्ध झाली तो बापू शहाणा कसा ? त्याचे-माणें तो अधमाधम विद्वल सुंद्र. त्याचीं शत्रुचा उत्कर्ष घडवून आणण्यांत दिस्न आलेली बुद्धिविलासितें आम्हांस दिसलीं नसतीं तरी चोललें असते. असे नराधम वाईट बुद्धि उत्पन्न झाल्याबरोबर मरत नाहीत ही एक मनुष्यजातीवर में ठी आपात्त ईश्वराने ठेविली आहे. प्रत्यक्ष आपल्या बापाचा विनाकारण ानर्दयपणं संभाजीनें खून फेला असतांहि ज्यानें आपल्या देशाभिमानांत तिळमात्र अंतर पडूं दिलें नाहीं तर उलट न्याचें उज्ज्वलतर रूप प्रकट केलें तो संडो बहाळ कोणीकडे व तिरस्काराच्या एका वाक्यासाठीं मराठी राज्यावर घाव घालणारा किळसवाणा देशद्रोही कोणीकडे ! जी थोर बुद्धि होती ती स्वदेश द स्वजन यांच्या सेवेला अर्पण करणाऱ्या नानांना जर आपण सम्रागमबापू व विद्वलसुंदर यांपेक्षां कमी लेखूं तर आजपर्यंत दाखविली तेवढी कतझता पुरे झाली नाहीं असाच त्याचा अर्थ होईल. या संबंधांतील चुका रा. मोडकांनीं पुढील आवृत्तीच्या वेळी अवश्य सुधाराच्या.

रा. मोडकांच्या पुस्तकाची भाषा सुगम असूनिह तिच्यांत चटकद्रारपणा आहे. 'मेंडचांवरी लोंकर दाट भारी ' असे लिहिलें तरच भाषेचा साधेपणा साधता अशी कित्येकांची खुळसट कल्पना असते. प्रकरणांच्या नांवाकडे नजर टाकिली तरीसुद्धां रा. मोडकांच्या कोशल्याचा प्रतीति येते. " कपटानें धरलें पण युक्तीनें सुटले ' 'तांदः भडकलें, ' 'कणधारांचा निश्यय', 'गजेंद्रमोक्ष ', 'घनघोर संग्राम, भाऊ, भाऊ!' 'दक्षिणचा दिवा मालवला, हिरा हरपला ' यांवरून प्रकरणांना बोधक व खुबीदार नांवें देण्याची हाताटी व माषेची सफाई सारसीच दिस्न येत नाहीं काय ?

छापण्यांत, नकाशा जोडण्यांत, व सूची तयार करण्यांत ब्यवस्थितपणा व टापटीप, कठीण शब्दांच्या कोशानें बखरीची भाषा परिचित करून देण्याचा नवीन उपक्रम, भाषेची सफाई, विचारांची स्वाभिमानपोषकता इत्यादिकांमुळें उत्रुष्टता आलेल्या या रा. मोडकांच्या पुस्तकाचा त्यांच्या हातून अशी ग्रंथरचना आणसी होवो अशी इच्छा पदार्शत करून आम्ही प्रेमपूर्वक निरोप घेतों.

राः पः सबनीस

# शिक्षणप्रसारक मंडळीच्या " स्ट्रडंटस् . स्टोअर्स "चा वार्षिक रिपोर्ट.

शिक्षणप्रसारक मंडळीच्या नूतन मराठी व न्यू पूना कॉलेज यांमधील कांही उत्साही विद्यार्थ्यांना , परिस्थितीची जाणीव पटल्यामुळें विद्यार्थ्यांना उपयुक्त अशी सहकारी तत्त्वाच्या पद्धतीवर प्रस्ताव चालणारी एखादी संस्था स्थापन करावी असे वाटलें; व त्यांस चालकांक्ड्नही अत्यंत स्फूर्तिदायक सहानुभूति मिटाल्यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांच्या विचाराला कार्याचे स्वरूप लवकरचे प्राप्त होईल असे वाटूं लाएलें. याच सुमाराला, संस्थेच्या इतिहासांतील अत्यंत महत्त्वाचा अशी एक गोष्ट घडून आली व ती म्हणजे महात्मा गांधीजींची कॉलेजला भेट. महात्या गांधीजींनी कॉलेजमधील मुलांच्या-कि तां स्वत्वाची जाणीव उत्पन्न करणारें व अन्तःकरणांत कर्तव्याबद्वल जागृति उत्पन्न करणोरं अत्यंत जोरदार असे ' स्वदेशी<u>'वर व्याख्यान दिलें व त्याचाच प्रत्यक्ष किं</u>वा अप्रत्युक्ष परिणाम म्हणजेच सनत औदासीन्याच्या भाराखाळी दृहरून गेलेल्या विद्यार्थ्या-च्या हातून झालेळी ' स्टोअर्स'ची स्थापना हा होय. दास्य!पासून पाप्त झालेख्या दारि-द्भाच्या हृद्रोगोमुळे रस.तळास जाऊं घातलेश्या भरतखंडास वर आणण्यास स्वदेशी शिवाय अन्य उपाय नाहीं. हिंदी गिन्हाइक्वीवर पुष्ट होणाऱ्या परकीय व्यापाऱ्यांच्या स्वार्थलो-लुपेतेनं हिंदी मजुरांच्या पाटास बसणाऱ्या चिमट्यापासून त्यांची सुटका करणे हैं प्रत्ये-काचें पविञ्ञतम कर्तव्य आहे ' अशा प्रकारचा महात्माजीनी केलेला उपदेश प्रत्येक विद्यार्थ्यानें आपल्या अंतःकरणावर कोह्नन टेविला होता व हा महात्माजींचा उपदेश लोकर रुतींत आणण्याकरिता शाळा व कॉलेन यांची एक जोड बैटक विद्यार्थ्यांचे मार्गदर्शक व या करपनेचे आद्यप्रवर्तक थे. नारळकर यांचे अध्यक्षतेखाळीं झाळी, व त्यांत शाळा व कॉलेज यांमधील दियार्थ्यांचीं भाषणें होऊन अशा प्रकारची संस्था स्थापन करण्याचा ठराव पास झाला व त्यांत्रमाणें उद्योग करण्याचें ठरलें.

अशा प्रकारें महात्मा गांधीजींचा उपदेश कर्तांत आणण्याकरितां व मुख्यतः आपल्या व आपल्या देशाच्या नाशास प्रत्यक्ष रीतीनें उद्देश कारणीभून होणाच्या परदेशी मालाची चटक नरुण विद्या- ध्यांना फार लागलेली आहे, तेव्हां त्यांना या आत्मघातकी संवर्य पासून परावृत्त करून व त्याचचरोवर औद्योगिक चळवळीबद्दल प्रेम व निष्ठा उत्पन्न करून त्यांना व्यापारी पद्धतींचें स्वावलंबनाचें शिक्षण देण्याकरितां 'स्टूइंट्स स्टोअर्स र उपडण्याचा समारंभ भाद्रपद शुक्क १४ शके १८४० रोजी कल्याणचे लोक- निय पुढारी रा. ब. चिंतामणराव वेदा यांचे हस्तें मोठ्या उत्साहनें साजरा कर्ण्यांत आला. त्या वेळी या संस्थेची बहुतेक मुख्य मंडळी हजार

स्थापना होती. अध्यक्षांचें अत्यंत उत्साहदायक असें भाषण झालें, य नंतर त्यांनीं कांलेजच्या इमारतींत ठेविलेलें 'स्टोअर्स '

उघड़ें व शके १८४२ भाद्रपद् शुक्क १४ स स्टोअर्सच्या जन्माची आनंद्दायक चातमा प्रसिद्ध केळा व तें चिरायु होवा असा मंगळ आशिवाद देऊन ते गेळे. याप्रमाणें 'स्टोअर्स' जन्मास येऊन कार्यास सुरुवात झाळी; परंतु याच 'स्टोअर्स' स्थापनेकरितां सर्वस्वीं प्रतिकूल परिस्थिति असतांनाही शाळा व कॉलेज यांनीं अनुक्रमें १०० व ५० रु. दिले. त्याचप्रमाणें पि. आपटे यांनीं कॉलेजच्या इमार-तितिल मध्यवर्ती जागा व तीन सुंद्र कपाटें व शाळेचे सुपरिटंडेंट प्रा. सबनीस यांनीं टेबलें व म्टुले वगैरे सामान बरी वर्शा गैरसोय सोस्न दिलेलें आहे. शाळा व कॉलेज यांनीं दिलल्या रकमवरच केवळ 'स्टोअर्स' चालवयाचें नव्हतें व त्यासाठीं संस्थेनें एक रुपायाचा एक याप्रमाणें ५०० शिअर्स काढिले व ते अशा दिवसांत खपलेही,

ही गोष्ट हिशांत ठेवण्यासारखी आहे. अशा रीतीने सर्व प्रारंभ शअसी संपल्यानंतर पुढील कार्य सुरळीत चालावे म्हणून

एक व्यवस्थापक मंडळ नेमावें असें ठरलें व त्याकरितां एक सर्व शेअरहोन्डर्सची सभा भरली व त्यांनीं प्रतिनिधि निवडून दिले. जवाबदार चालकांमधून दोन (१) थो. नारळकर-अध्यक्ष. (२) प्रोक्तसर हडीकर हिशेब तणसनीस. कॅलिजमधील विद्यार्थ्यामधून चार (१) मुळे. (२) आपटे. (३) केळकर व (४) गडकरी. व शालेमधील विद्यार्थ्यामधून तिन (१) लोशी (२) नारळकर व (३) जेजुर्गकर आणि माजी विद्यार्थ्यांमधून तिन (१) नतू, अशा दहा गृहस्थांचें एक व्यवस्थापक मंडळ स्थापन झालें व ह्यांच्या सहाय्यानें सर्व कारभार चालावा असें ठरलें.

येणेंप्रमाणें व्यवस्थापक मंडळ स्थापन झाल्यानंतर स्वयंसेवक निवडून व त्यांच्या-कडून काम करून घेण्यासाठीं व्यवस्थापक मंडळाच्या प्रत्येक सभासदाकढे ठराविक कामें दिली व त्याप्रमाणें स्वयंसेवकही पुष्कळ येऊं लागले व अध्यक्षांच्या नेतृत्वासालीं प्रत्यक्ष कार्याला स्ररवात झाली. स्वयंसेवक दर आठवडघाला बदलत असल्यामुळें कोणास निराश व्हावें लागत नाहीं. सर्वाना सवडीप्रमाणें काम करण्यास सांपडतें व विशेषतः जे उत्तम प्रकारें काम करितात त्यांना सतत कामावर ठेविल्यामुळें त्यांना त्यांत गोडी लागून ते या कलेंत उत्तम तयार होतात. याप्रमाणें या अत्यंत महत्त्वाच्या अशा व्यापारी शिक्षणाच्या दानास सुस्वात झाली व पहिल्याच महिन्यांत स्टोअर्सच्या कार्याचा प्रकाश सर्वोच्या डोळ्यापुढें आला. बरींच मुलें यांत तयार होऊं लागलीं; कारण विकीच्या मालाचीं अशीं तीन कपाटें आहेत. (१) स्टेशनरी (२) कापड (३) कांचसामान. स्वयंसेवकांस आरंभीं सर्व माहिती करून दिलेली असते. शिवाय सर्व कपाटांतील मालावर किंमती मांडलेल्या असतात व एका कागदावर सर्व जिनसांची यादी करून त्याच्यापुढें त्यांच्या किंमती दिलेल्या असतात व तो कागद जवळच ठेविलेला असतो. यामुळें माल देतांना व पैसे घतांना क्यीं चूक होत नाहीं. प्रत्येक कपाटा-

वर २ स्वयंसेवक नेमलेले असतात. एकानें माल द्यावयाचा कामाची पद्धाति व दुसऱ्यानें पैसे घेऊन तो वहींत नोंदावयाचा. यापमाणें ८ दिवस काम केल्यावर बहुतेक किंमती लक्षांत रहातात

व त्या कपाटाच्या विकीची त्या स्वयंसेवकांना चांगली माहिती होते. नंतर त्यांना दुस-या कपाटावर नेमावयाचे अशा रीतीने दर आठवड्यांत ६ मुलें तयार होतात. या सर्वाच्या-वर व्यवस्था पहाण्याकरितां व जास्त कमी माल लागल्यास तो देण्याकरितां व्यवस्थापक मंडळांतील एक समासद हजर असतो. त्यानें स्टोअर्स बंद करितेवेळी प्रत्येक कपा-टाच्या वहीवहन खपलेल्या मालाच्या पेशाची बेरीज घ्यावयाची व त्याप्रमाणें त्या त्या पेश्यांमधून पेसे घ्यावयाचे व ते खजीनद्राराजवळ नेऊन द्यावयाचे याप्रमाणें रोजचाच कार्यक्रम असतो. व विद्यार्थ्यांना चालविण्यास शक्य तितका वेळ 'स्टोअर्स उघडें असतें. शाळा सुह होण्यापूर्वी ३० मिनिटें, १५ मिनिटांची सुटी, रूप मिनिटांची सुटी

व शाळा खुटल्यानंतर ३० मिनिटें मिळून जवळजवळ " स्टोअर्स " २ तास उघेडं असतें. रोजच्या हिशेबा-या शेवटीं जमेचा आंकडा व अध्यक्षांची सही असते. स्टोअ-र्सच्या बाबतीत काणासही कांहीं सूचना करावयाच्या असल्यास त्या करतां याव्या म्हणून सूचना-पुस्तक ठेविलेलें असते. याप्रमाणें 'स्टोअर्स'चा रोजचा कार्थक्रम असतो.

अशा रीतीनें एक वर्षभर चाललेल्या या संस्थेनें कामगिरी काय केली ? हा

कामगिरी

विद्यार्थी आहेत. ही एकच

साहजिकच पक्ष येतो व तोच अत्यंत महत्त्वाचा आहे. अ।मच्या मतें आम्हांस अत्यंत महत्त्वाची वाटण.री काम-गिरी म्हणजे ही 'आम्ही ' म्हणवून घेणारी सर्व मंडळी गोष्ट जरी हक्षांत देविही तरी 'स्टोअर्स'चें कार्य पुष्कळ इ: लें असे प्रत्येकास प्रांजलपणें कबूल कगवं लागल. व विद्यार्थ्यांची सायकी हीच गोष्ट ज्या ज्या सन्मान्य गृहस्थ नी या बेळेपर्यंत भेटी दिल्या त्यांना प्रामुख्याने महत्त्वाचा वाटल्याचे कबूल केलें

आहे. त्याचप्रमाणें या वर्षीत सनासरी ६० (वयंसेवक काम करून गेले व सरासरी २५ उत्तम तन्हेचे दुकानद्र तयार झाले आहेत. ही गोष्ट कमी महत्त्राची आहे असें नाहीं. आज बाहेरच्या जगांत ' स्टो भर्स मध्यें तयार झालेल्या व्यापारी स्वयंसेवकाला शाळेंतील किंवा कॉलेजांनील एकाद्या विद्यार्थ्योपेक्षां जास्त किंमत येईल हें विसरतां कामा नये. त्याचनमाणें गेल्या वर्षात ' स्टोअर्स'ची झालेली विकी सरासरी ६००० रु. आहे. यावरून ' स्टोअर्स'चें कार्य किती महत्त्वाचें झालेलें आहे हें सहजच कळेल. ' स्टोअर्स'मध्यें असणारा माल स्वदेशा असतो व हा माल आम्हीं गेल्या वर्षात ६००० रु. चा विकला हैंच आमचें कार्य. हें कार्य लहान आहे काय! विद्यार्थ्यांच्यामधून परदेशी मालांत जाणारे सहा हजार रूपये दीनदुबळ्या हिंदी लोकांच्याच सौख्याकिरता उपयोगीं पड़नील एवडी कामगिरी लहान लहान बालगोपालानी केलेटी पाहून कोणासही कौतु-कच वाटेल. विशेषतः महाराष्ट्रमकुटमणि के. विष्णुशास्त्री चिपळुणकरांनी—आपल्या स्मरणार्थ स्थापन झालेल्या शाळेतील बालगोपालांचे हैं देशकार्य पाहून स्वर्गाच्या सोनेरी तावदानांतृन प्रेमाश्रुसिंचनाचा मंगल आशीर्वाद् पहिलेच दिवशीं दिलेला आहे. हीं महत्त्वाचीं मेाठीं कार्में जरी सोडून दिलीं तरी लहान सहान ५ण महत्त्वाचीं कार्में 'स्टोअर्स'नें किती तरी केलीं आहेते. गेल्या वर्षीत गरीब मुलांना मद्त केली. नाद्रार

मद्त

व अर्धनादार मुलांना पेपराबद्धल पुष्कळ सवलती हेवल्या होत्या. व इतरहा पुष्कळ माल पात्रता पाहून फुकट दिला. औदोगिक बाबतीतही पुष्कळ खटपट केली आहे व त्यांत

बरेंच यशही आलें आहे. या बाबतींत प्रथम पेपर शिवण्याच्या अगदी क्षुक्रक कामा-पासून सरवात केली. पुढें बुकबाइंडिंग, पेपरमिंट, हूक व पाकिटें वगैरे गे ष्टति विद्या-थ्यांनीं बरेंच पावीण्य मिळविलें व हड़ीं 'स्टोअर्स'न बरीच रक्कम

करून ५।६ मुलांना विणकाम शिकण्याकरितां पाठि तिलें **औद्योगिक प्रगृति** आहे. कॉलेजमधील रा. रा. मोडक यांच्याकडे

सुतारकामाकि ताही पुष्कळ मुलें जातात. त्या कामासाठी त्यांना एक हत्यारांचा सेट घेऊन दिला आहे. त्याचपमाणें शिंपांचीं बटणं करण्याकरितां पुष्कळ खःपट सुरू आहे; परंतु केवळ शिक्षकांच्या अभावीं हे मनांतले विचार मनांतच ठेवणें प्राप्त झालें आहे. आयोगिक उन्नतांकरितां गुष्कळ सटपट केली आहे व त्यांत यशही चांगलें आहें आहे. याशिवाय आणसी र्क महत्त्वाचें कार्य म्हणजे 'स्टोअर्स में केलेला स्वदेशीचा प्रसार. 'स्टोअ-

सं भं आपता दृष्टिकोण शाळा व कॉलेज येवढ्यापुरताच न ठेवितां तं पुण्कळ वाढ विला व "आपुन्या सारी स्न करिता तत्काळ" या मंतोकी-सहकारित्वाचें कार्य प्रमाणें जन्मल्यापासून अल्पकाळांतच या नव्या बाळांने खुद्ध पुण्यांतांल (१) नू म. विद्यालय (२) न्यू पूना कॉलेन (३) फर्युसन कॉलेज (४) न्यू इंग्लिश स्कूल (५) भावे स्कूल (६) फीमेल हायस्कूल (७) हिंगणें येथील संस्था (८) कॅप मिशन स्कूल (९) महारा-प्राय ज्ञानकोश मंडळ (१०) नू. म. विद्यालयाचें माजी विद्यार्थिमंडळ व परगांवच्या मुधोजी हायस्कूल फलटण, औंध, सोलापूर, वंगरे शहरांच्या संस्थांना माल देऊन स्थां-मध्यें ही स्वदेशीची आस्था उत्पन्न केली. हेंही कांही लहानसहान कार्य नन्हे.

याचबरोबर अगदीं लहान लहान मुलांच्यामध्यें जें 'स्टोअर्स ' बहुल भेम उत्पन्न झालें आहे, तें खरोखरीच अलोकिक आहे एकादे दिवशीं 'स्टोअस ' उघेंड नसलें तर मुलें अडचण सोसतात परंतु बाहेरचा परदेशी माल घेत नाहींत तर दुसरे दिवशीं ज्या

वेटी मिळेल तसा तो केवळ आपला आहे म्हणून व विक-विद्यार्थ्यांचें 'स्टोअर्स ' ण्यास असल्या आपल्या बंधूंचा प्रामाणिकपणा व काम विषयीं प्रेम करण्याची होस व लीनता पाहून माल वाईट असला तर्ग त्यांन आनंद मानून तो घेनात. व प्रा. नारळकगंनीं

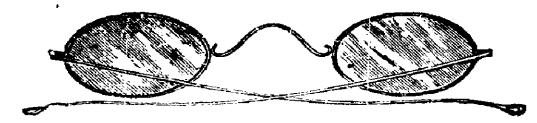
सांगितल्यावमाणें ते नेहमीं म्हणत असतात कीं, 'स्टोअर्स हं माझें आहे व मी स्टोअ-संचा आहें. 'अशा प्रकारचें हें अगदीं लहान विद्यार्थ्यांच्या अंतःकरणांत स्वदेशप्रीतीचें रुजलेलें बीं प्राहून कोणास आनद वाटणार नाहीं ? हेंही कार्य 'स्टोअर्स'चें आहे हें लक्ष्यांत ठेवण्यासारलें आहे. परंतु त्याबरोबरच आम्हांस येथें एक गोष्ट नमूद करणें अवश्य वाटतें ती ही कीं, ज्याप्रमाणें शाळेच्या मुलांमध्यें आपलेपणा व खामिमान दिसन येतो, त्याच्याविरुद्ध स्थिति कॉलेजमधील वाढलेज्या सुशिक्षित विद्यार्थ्यांच्यामध्यें दिसून येत. त्यांच्यामध्यें दिसून यणाऱ्या औदार्सान्यासालीं ते नेहमीं दडपले गेलेले असतात तरी परमेश्वरक्षेनें, ज्या तरुणांच्यावर बरी सर्व मदार, त्याच्यामधील हें औदार्शान्य पार लयाल गेलेलें पुढच्या रिपोटांत सितद्ध करण्याचा प्रसंग येवो येवढेंच त्या जगिन्नयंत्या परमेश्वराजवळ मागणें आहे.

आतां आभार कोणाचे व किती मानावयाचे हैंच समजत नाहीं. ही संस्था, शिक्षणप्रसारक मंडळीच्या कॅ'लेज व शाला या दोन संस्थेचे अपत्यच असल्यामुळे 'स्टोअर्स'ही त्यांचेंच आहे. तरी पण 'स्टोअर्स' आतां मोठें झालेलें आहे म्हणून एवढेंच महणूं शकेल की शाला व कालेज यांच्या चालकांनी केलेल उपकार कर्धाही फिटणार नाहींत. त्यांनी केलेल्या उपकारांची याद या निर्जीव लेखनीनें करूं पहाणें हैं

स्रोसरच हास्यास्यद् आहे. कारण सर्व त्यांचें, जागा/ आभार त्यांची, सामान त्यांचें, थोडं मांडवल देखील त्यांचेंच. तेव्हां अशा स्थितीत आभार तरी किती मानावयाचे शियाच-

प्रमाणें या संस्थांशीं ज्या ज्या सदृहस्थांचा संबंध असल्यामुळें, 'स्टोअर्स'शीं संबंध आला व ज्यांनीं 'स्टोअर्स'ला सहानुभूति दृश्किविली व मार्ग द्राखितला त्यांचें 'स्टोअर्स' कतज्ञतापूर्वक आमार मानतें व ते सतत मानीलच. ।

## Short-sight or Myopia.



Myopic persons are unable to distinguish clearly distant objects, and they have to get very close to objects which they wish to look at. This is a trouble which, if neglected, is liable to develop and become more serious; one eye will have to do all the work while the powers of the other will decay through lack of exercise.

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The Editor does not undertake to return rejected contributions, unless an addressed and stamped envelope is sent with them.

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