



SANKALP

2020-2021





Malad Kandivli Education Society's
The Bombay Suburban Grain Dealers'
Junior College of Commerce, Arts & Science

(An ISO 9001: 2015 certified institution)



Bhavishya Bharat Campus, Bhadran Nagar, Off. S. V. Road,
Malad (W), Mumbai - 400 064. Tel : 2807 2262, 2808 5424
Website : www.bsgdjrc.ac.in

College Anthem

दे मुझे स्वर भारती दे, गीत देश जगा सकूँ ।
दे विधाता ज्ञान वह, भारत भविष्य बना सकूँ ॥
दे मुझे स्वर भारती

सत्य की ही राह पर, चलने की शक्ति दे मुझे,
झूठ, भ्रष्टाचार से, लड़ने की शक्ति दे मुझे,
मात-पितु, गुरु बड़ों का, मैं नाम जग में बढ़ा सकूँ ।
दे विधाता ज्ञान वह, भारत भविष्य बना सकूँ ॥
दे मुझे स्वर भारती

भावना राष्ट्रीय हो, रहें भाई-चारे से सभी,
दूसरे के दर्द-दुख से, मुँह नहीं मोड़ें कभी,
मदद की दे भावना, दूजे के दुख को मिटा सकूँ ।
दे विधाता ज्ञान वह, भारत भविष्य बना सकूँ ॥
दे मुझे स्वर भारती

एम.के.ई.एस. विद्यालयों से प्राप्त शिक्षा महान हो,
जो भी शिक्षित हो यहाँ, वह नेक इक इंसान हो,
भेद-भाव न उपजे मन में, सब को मैं अपना सकूँ ।
मैं बनूँ इंसान अच्छा, जग में कीर्ति कमा सकूँ ।
भारत भविष्य बना सकूँ, भारत भविष्य बना सकूँ ॥

CERTIFICATE

Management system as per
ISO 9001 : 2015

In accordance with TÜV NORD CERT procedures, it is hereby certified that

**MALAD KANDIVLI EDUCATION SOCIETY'S
THE BOMBAY SUBURBAN GRAIN DEALERS'
JUNIOR COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, ARTS AND SCIENCE**
Bhadran Nagar, Road No.1, Off. S.V.Road,
Malad West, Mumbai – 400 064, Maharashtra,
India



applies a management system in line with the above standard for the following scope

**Imparting Education to Higher Secondary Students of Maharashtra State
Board - Mumbai Division in the Commerce and Arts streams.**

Certificate Registration No. 44 100 19392213/01
Audit Report No. 2.5-4821/2010

Valid until 30.01.2022



Certification Body
at TÜV NORD CERT GmbH

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Place : Mumbai

This certification was conducted in accordance with the TÜV NORD CERT auditing and certification procedures
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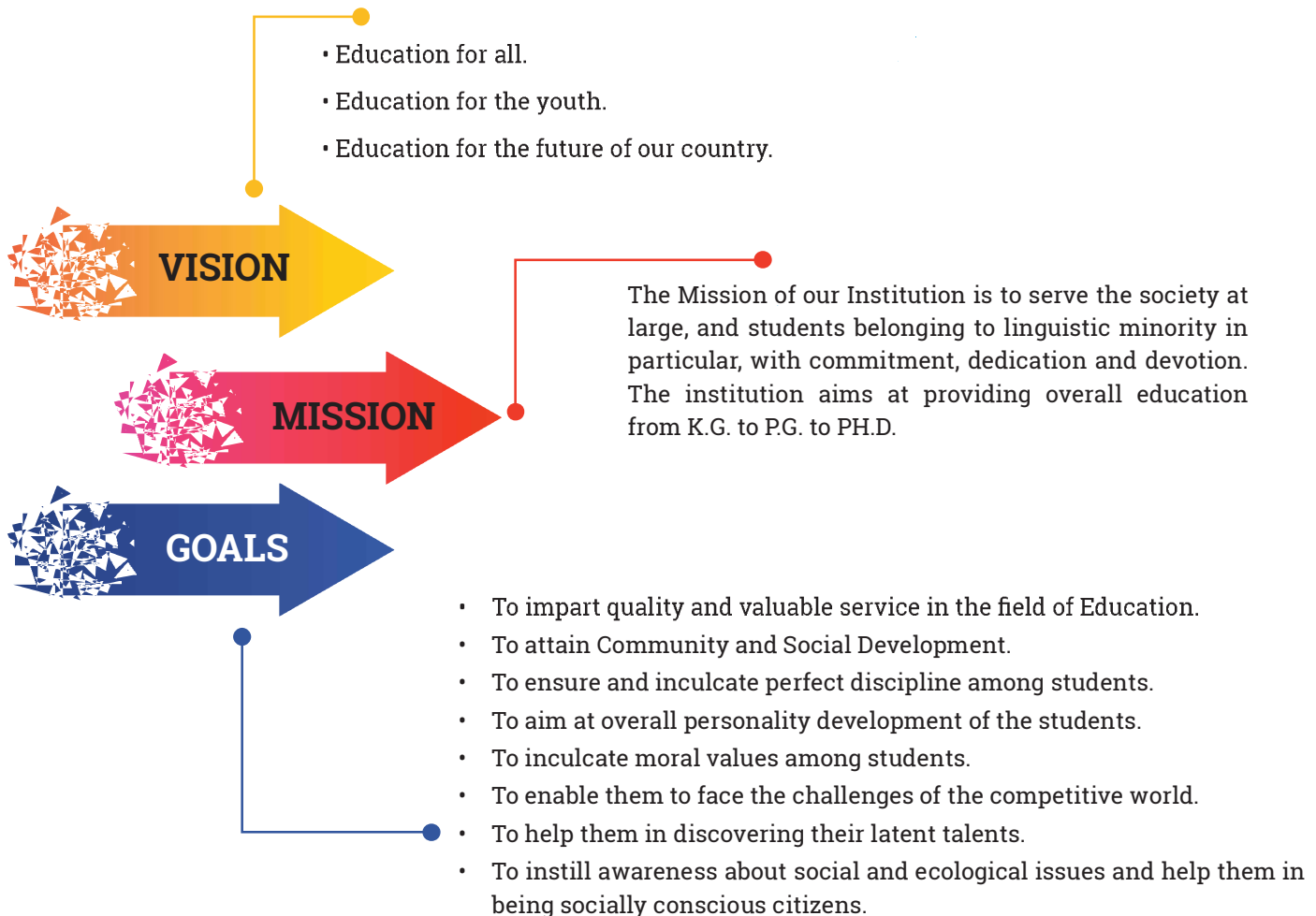
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THE BOMBAY SUBURBAN GRAIN DEALERS' JUNIOR COLLEGE



Quality Policy :

We at, Nagindas Khandwala College of Commerce, Arts and Management Studies, Shantaben Nagindas Khandwala College of Science and The Bombay Suburban Grain Dealers' Junior College of Commerce, Arts and Science are committed to impart Quality Education to youth, enabling them to develop the right attitude, professional competence and inculcating right ethical values.

This shall be achieved by :

- Providing excellent infrastructure and conducive learning environment.
- Building a harmonious work culture and motivating everybody to contribute the best.
- Pro-actively responding to changing needs of industry, parents and society by embracing latest technological trends in the field of education.
- Complying with requirements of ISO 9001 : 2015 Standard and striving for continually improving the operations of the Institution.

From the Editor's Desk...

You have in your hand 'Sankalp', The B.S.G.Ds' Jr. College's official magazine. This is the first edition to be circulated during this ongoing period of unrest, caused due to COVID-19. Right now, we find ourselves, collectively facing this pandemic, an unprecedented situation for which we had no experience. Amidst this, we have decided to move ahead because we believe, it is vital to provide our students with a platform to bring out their creativity and express their thoughts.

I believe that a great team can change failure into success. This magazine, indeed, is an honest effort to give exposure to not just the talents of our budding writers, poets and artists, but to tap the undiscovered potential and facilitate their development. We have strived to provide a space for young minds to connect with each other and express their feelings despite being indoors. I am sure the readers will appreciate and enjoy the fruit of our efforts.

The editorial team takes this opportunity to express heartfelt gratitude to our Principal, Dr. (Mrs.) Ancy Jose, Vice Principal, Mrs. Anuja John and Supervisor, Mr. Sanjaykumar Joshi for their guidance and support. We would also like to congratulate all the parents who walked that extra mile with us to ensure that their children made constructive use of their time.

Enjoy reading this edition of Sankalp... an attempt to spread joy and hope during the turbulent and challenging times that has become the new normal these days

Mr. Rajesh Shinde
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Principal's Achievements



- * Excellent Leadership in Higher education - ICONS Mumbai - 2020-2021
- * The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Letters (D. LITT.) by the University of Asia on 3rd October, 2018.
- * 'Nari Ratna Samman - 2018' award by National Human Rights & Social Justice Commission on International Women's Day on 8th March, 2018 at NHRSJC, Mumbai, Maharashtra.
- * 'Bharat Ratna Rajiv Gandhi Gold Medal Award' for Excellence in Education Field 2017 by Global Economic Progress & Research Association.
- * 'Literary Award - Education Category' by 3rd Asiad Literature

Festival.

- * Nominee of Governor for SNDT University for appointments and promotions.
- * 10th Innovative Education Leadership Award on 16th February 2018 .
- * Rashtriya Shiksha Shiromani Award - 2017 for outstanding achievements in the field of education by Indian Solidarity Council, New Delhi.
- * 'Vidya Rattan Gold Medal Award' by, 'International Institute of Education and Management' for outstanding achievements in the field of Education-2015.
- * 'Life Time Education Achievement Award' by, 'International Institute of Education and Management' for outstanding achievements in the field of Education -2015.
- * 'Bharat Vidhya Shiromani Award' and 'Certificate of Education Excellence' for Outstanding Achievement and remarkable role in the field of education, 2015.
- * 'Most Admired Principal of the Year Award' in Asia 2013-2014 by the Prestigious 'Asian Customer Engagement Forum'.
- * 'Best Ensemble Faculty' (Academic Brilliance Awards-2013) by Education Expo TV's Research wing for Excellence in Professional Education and Industry.
- * 'Award for Eminent Educationists' by Indus Foundation, USA -2012.
- * 'Best Principal Award' by Education Expo TV's Research Wing for Excellence in Professional Education and Industry.
- * 'Best Teacher Award'-2010 by Bahujaan Vidyarthi Parishad.
- * Former Member of Senate –University of Mumbai.
- * Former Member- Academic Council, University of Mumbai.
- * Former Chairperson-Board of Studies, Mass Media.
- * Former Member-General Council, NAAC.
- * Member-University Advisory Committee of National Service Scheme, University of Mumbai.
- * Former UGC Observer-Career Advancement Scheme.
- * Former Member – Expert Committee, UGC – Allocation of Grant, Extension of Autonomous Status to the Colleges.
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Library Attendant

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Principal Speaks...

“Climbing to the top demands Strength, whether it is to the top of the
Mt. Everest or to the top of your career.”

-Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

“An Investment in Knowledge, pays the best interest...”. This statement by Benjamin D.Franklin, many a time has been proved true by history, because all the innovations, discoveries and inventions were made by people who would rightly be called as intellectuals. Dear students, keep pushing your limits and make your dreams your goals. Don't let anyone mislead you from your goal. Keep your eyes on the stars and feet on the ground. “

Education is something which is not to be confined to the four walls of a classroom; one can impart education from every possible incident in one's life. One gets knowledge from an educational institution and thus, it is the duty of every educational institution to motivate their students to become good learners, great listeners, critical and evaluative thinkers and a better person who carries the vision to change the society, to make it a better place.

This academic year was challenging though, yet an interesting one, as it taught everyone to adapt to the situations and move forward. The online platforms helped the teachers and students to blend with technology and explore the new dimensions of learning. Students were motivated to face challenges and take every adversity as an opportunity to be a leader of tomorrow. Our commitment at The BSGDs' Junior College of Commerce, Arts and Science, is to provide the students with a safe, stress-free, healthy, competitive and challenging environment to empower them to become innovative thinkers and enthusiastic learners and thereby thrive in this competitive world.

Imparting quality global education and co-curricular activities, to make students responsible citizens have been the chief objective of our institution. The legacy of our college has been maintained by our students as they act as responsible individuals abiding by our self-set

disciplinary standards. This has, indeed, been a successful year because students willingly took part in the activities, though it was conducted online.

Every student has the right to seek education and the education imparted must also have quality; because that's when a student can compete with the world. Quality education at a global level has become an essential tool for achieving academic excellence. Along with education, we believe in inculcating in our students the nobler values, a moral code of conduct and self-discipline that are the primary requisites of being human. Therefore, we target for the holistic development of a student and undertake constructive curriculum-oriented programs to ensure the same. Ignorance by far is the biggest danger and threat to humankind.

Children need to get quality education and gain positions that necessitate their growth and development. We want our students to imbibe the qualities of caring for and giving respect to others, self-esteem, family commitment and a strong sense of civic duty. We are convinced that one lives through the worst times to only bring out the good in oneself.

Though this pandemic has seen us surviving through one of the toughest times, it was a blessing in disguise when it came to technology. Technological advancement made it possible for us to pursue our work efficiently and steadfastly. This year, too, the students had great opportunities to express themselves creatively and access information through the various virtual platforms offered. When a student is learner belonging to a reputed, educational environment, there are all possibilities for him to be a responsible and mature citizen of the society.

It is rightly stated that it is not the destination but the journey to the destination that pins you down. I would like to thank you all for being with us in this journey. I express my deepest sense of gratitude for having shared your generosity in terms of time, talent and resources. Our college has always aimed at sculpturing and nurturing young minds to be innovative and yield great things for humanity and society. We have ignited a spark of life-long learning in them. I would also like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the hard labour of our dedicated team of Teaching and Non-Teaching faculty for working round the clock to keep our College at the pinnacle of success.

"It is noble to teach oneself, but still nobler to teach others." These inspiring words of Mark Twain, has always goaded us into action and imparting education through online teaching tools has become the new found joy in our lives. Every student needs to remember : Learning is a Treasure that will follow its Owner Everywhere.

My dear young minds, the real joy lies not in buying materialistic things, but in serving humanity. If every person forgets his egoistic attitude and develops trust for each other, this world will truly be a better place to live. The pillars of a strong nation are built only when people trust each other, have honesty in their deeds, show respect to each other and work together towards a bright future. These sentiments of mine reflect the noble thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi, "By Education, I mean an all-round drawing of the best in child and man; in body, mind and spirit."

Dear students, so here's wishing you in the words of Abraham Lincoln, "The best way to predict your future is to Create it." Strive selflessly to achieve success and glory, may you scale greater heights whilst being a true human... Stay connected, stay safe... God bless.

Dr. (Mrs.) Ancy Jose
Principal

ANNUAL REPORT 2020-2021



“ Learning gives creativity, Creativity leads to thinking,
Thinking provides knowledge and Knowledge makes you great. ”

True education signifies training in excellence, which makes a person passionately desirous to be a perfect citizen. We believe that learning takes place all the time and everywhere. Every exposure or interaction provides scope for learning, only if you are interested in improving and exploring. Therefore, with delight, I present this Annual Report that enumerates the labour of love, activities and achievements of the College during the academic year 2020-2021.

Let me begin my report with felicitating Shri. Jiledar R. Rai, Vice Principal of the The BSGDs' Junior College of Commerce, Arts and Science, who retired on 31st July, 2020 after several years of devoted and committed service to this institution. I gratefully acknowledge his sincere and wholehearted efforts extended towards the smooth functioning and administration of the institution. Along with the highlights of the many accomplishments of our institution, it is also important to acknowledge the particular challenges that arose with the onset of the global COVID-19 pandemic, especially in the field of Education. The year marked a profound transition for our College; from the conventional chalk-n-duster method we progressed to online teaching tools and methods. We started our session for the academic year 2020-2021 from 1st July, 2020. Our enrollment has seen an upward trend, reaching out to nearly 3586 students this year, as more and more parents flock to this temple of learning, making The BSGDs' a first choice for their wards. We had 1610 students enrolled in the Commerce stream, 584 students in the Arts stream and 391 students in the Science stream for the FYJC & SYJC courses.

Academic achievements reflect the diligence and skill required to perform to the best of our potential. Much has been spoken about the need to attend to character and value building. Development of self along with academic achievement forms the nuclei of all learning processes in our College. Keeping true to Mahatma Gandhi's words, "In a gentle way you can shake the wild...", our students : Shah Rajvi Kamlesh of the Commerce stream with 88.67%, Lobo Keira Ruth Richard of the Arts stream with 83.50% and Nalawade Anushka Vishwas of the Science stream with 87.5% demonstrated meritorious brilliance and we achieved overall passing percentages of 99.77% in the Commerce stream, 95.89% in the Arts stream and cent percent results in the Science stream in the FYJC Annual Examination for the academic year 2019 - 2020. Similarly, we competently attained overall passing percentages of 99.05% in the Commerce stream, 90.14% in the Arts stream and 98.65% in the Science stream and Shah Kosha Rajesh of the Commerce stream with 93.2 3%, Meena Rakhi Sureshchand of the Arts stream with 88.31% and Mane Ishaan Arun of the Science stream

with 86.77% were the valedictorians of our College for the HSC Examination, March 2020. Today as we have reflected back on our achievements, experiences and learning opportunities that made the year 2019-2020 a remarkable one, let me reiterate that the scholastic performance of an institution is the benchmark for gauging its excellence in academics.

The Principal and Management firmly believe that professional ongoing learning of the staff is the key for quality teaching - learning, as it is the core of all that we do. This has ensured the development of skills, knowledge and understanding of the curriculum and current trends in online teaching and learning. The staff participated in a variety of professional learning opportunities. Before the new academic year commenced, the entire staff had attended a series of webinars and training sessions to acquaint themselves with the methods and tools applicable for online teaching-learning process.

Transformation and innovation are the unifying themes in all that we do. This was reflected when the pandemic and the restrictions imposed by an impending lockdown to protect the health and safety of our communities, required us to make a historic shift of delivering our lectures and services virtually. It was our focus on technological innovation that has increased our capacity to deliver blended and online teaching. To make this least expected, sudden, yet a well-ordered though meticulous, transition to disseminating formal education and conducting periodic performance monitoring tests virtually, we have been facilitated by the sincere and relentless efforts pitched in, almost 24x7, by Pranali Lanjekar, Priya Poojari, Madhavi Gadani, Ashwini Tuscano, Myrna Alex, Soniya Khatu, Sheetal Zingade and Suraj Upadhyay who were constructively led by Neha Wagh and Dipika Aherrao. I am remarkably proud of the commitment of these and all our faculty members to pivot quickly in response, and of the resilience demonstrated by the students who likewise had to adapt to a new mode of learning to complete their academic terms. While the Bhavishya Bharat campus remained closed to curriculum related activities, until a safe return to be announced by the State authorities, we continued to be closely connected through a plethora of initiatives including the social media and other online platforms to keep our staff and students working and learning together and maintaining the spirit that defines our campus culture.

To promote the competitive spirit and to bring out the talent of the students, they are encouraged to participate in various co-curricular activities. Competitions and activities organised offer favourable circumstances for students to be imbued with the values of teamwork, individual and group responsibility, and a sense of culture and community. Realising this, opportunities were provided to students to take part in a number of activities and competitions, both intra and inter collegiate during the course of the academic year. Elocution, Essay Writing, Story Writing, Blog Writing, Picture Composition, Poetry Recitation, Declamation, Podcast, Sudoku and Quiz competitions and Advertisement Making, Slogan Writing, Poster Painting, Mental Map Concepts, Terrytoons, Rangometry, Still Photography, Wrap the Scrap and Monoacting were the events organised on virtual platforms by the various Subject Associations of our College in an effort to develop and enhance the literary, artistic and aesthetic skills of our students. Students participated in all these events in large numbers with gusto. The Students' Council also celebrated a two-day Youth Fest on Zoom, which witnessed our students showcasing their talent enthusiastically on 2nd and 3rd October, 2020. Besides these, the Hindi Sahitya Mandal of our College organised an Intercollegiate competition 'Hasya Vyang Kavya Pathan Pratiyogita' on Google meet.

Though Inter-Collegiate Fests by all colleges in Mumbai were scaled down due to the pandemic restrictions, our students successfully represented the College in the few events orchestrated and won accolades. Yohan Raju Mavelly of SYJC Science won the Second prize at the Senior Level Inter-Collegiate English Essay Writing Competition organised by the English Department of Chandrabhan Sharma Jr. College of Science and Commerce, Yadav Jyoti Chandrashekar and Pandey Shweta Shyamnarayan of SYJC Arts and Commerce respectively, shared the Second position in the Hindi Katha Pratiyogita organised by Bandodkar College, Thane and Yadav Jyoti Chandrashekar bagged the First Prize in the Hindi Poetry Recitation Competition conducted by Lala Lajapat Rai College, Mahalakshmi. For

the last seven years the Ramkrishna Mission has been organising Essay writing competition in various languages and our students have been regular participants of the event. This year too, eight students from our college won prizes in the Essay writing competition conducted in English, Marathi and Hindi. The State Education Department, Pune organised week-long competitions to celebrate Childrens' Day and around 52 students of our College participated in most of the events. Choudhary Pooja Ramchandra of SYJC Arts for English Essay Writing Competition on Pandit Nehru's Contribution to the Industrial Development of India, Khedekar Shweta Santosh of SYJC Arts, Moradiya Vidhi Rajesh of SYJC Commerce and Merchant Farhan Abdul Razak of SYJC Arts for Video Making Competition on Pandit Nehru's life were awarded cash prizes.

The NSS unit, in collaboration with the Degree College NSS unit, organised a number of health related awareness Webinars, Online Workshops, Elocution, Debate, Quiz, Poster Making, Dance and Singing competitions and a Cleanliness drive for its volunteers, despite being forced to curtail its customary social and outreach activities. The Gymkhana and NSS units of our College jointly commemorated National Sports Day in honour of the birth anniversary of Major Dhyan Chand on 29th August, 2020. These and many such extra curricular activities, definitely provide the much required channel for reinforcing the lessons learned in the classroom (which was unfortunately confined to the safety of our homes this year) with the real world context and are thus considered an integral part of a well-rounded education.

Acknowledging the good that you already have in your life is the foundation for all abundance. "The world has enough beautiful mountains and meadows, spectacular skies and serene lakes. It has enough lush forests, flowered fields, and sandy beaches. It has plenty of stars and the promise of a new sunrise and sunset every day. What the world needs more of is people to appreciate and enjoy it." These strikingly remarkable words by Michael Josephson remind me of my unfailing duty of expressing my heartfelt gratitude to our Principal, Dr. (Mrs.) Ancy Jose and the Managing Committee members of the Malad Kandivali Education Society for their constant support and timely guidance and assistance. I humbly gratify and appreciate Supervisor Mr. Sanjalkumar G. Joshi and Vice Principal Shri. Jiledar Rai for their dedicated services extended in all matters concerning the day-to-day administration of the College. With extreme joy, I acknowledge and acclaim the active involvement and co-operation rendered by all my fellow teachers, the Non-Teaching faculty and the student fraternity.

Dear fellow friends and students, as we build upon our many accomplishments spread across our campus, we thank you once again for your continued support. Your support truly energizes us, ensures our future success and allows us to prepare an increasing number of students with enriching lives for the society. We remain grateful to all the parents for reposing their unparalleled trust in us which propels us to march ahead with greater commitment and zeal.

"If the mind is intensely eager, everything can be accomplished - mountains can be crumbled into atoms..." Banking on this inspirational quote by Swami Vivekananda and with God's grace and guidance, we hope to move forward with our priorities being innovation in our educational programmes, intellectual ambitions and globalisation of education. It is a matter of great importance and pride to us that the students who pass out from our portals should carry forward the values they have inherited, excel in whatever they do and be role models in society.

Wishing you success in all your ventures as you progress on your career graphs ... May the Almighty God bless each one of you in translating your dreams into action ... Be safe ... Stay blessed.

Anuja John
Vice Principal

ASSOCIATION REPORTS

2020 - 2021



Ms. Meeta Tapadar

English Literary Club

The academic year 2020- 21 was filled with challenges. We switched to the online mode of conducting co-curricular activities to ensure that the pandemic does not hamper the all-round development of our students. The English Association was determined to go the extra mile by conducting dynamic competitions like Story Writing Competition, Declamation Competition, Film Review Competition and so on.

The first event organized, was a Story Writing Competition on 9th September with the participation of 16 enthusiastic students. With a view to develop the learners into better leaders, the association came up with a Declamation Competition. It was conducted for the first time in our college. It was organized on 17th October where 11 students delivered the words from the iconic personalities and showcased their oratorical power.

In the second term, a Film Review Competition was arranged on 18th February to enable the students to develop deeper understanding about world cinemas. 12 students participated in it enthusiastically. 7 students took part in the Elocution Competition conducted on 27th February and were vocal and expressive about their thoughts on contemporary matters.



श्री. राजेश शिंदे

मराठी वाङ्मय मंडळ

विद्यार्थ्यांचा सर्वांगीण विकास साधण्याच्या हेतुने शैक्षणिक वर्ष २०२०-२०२१ मध्ये 'मराठी वाङ्मय मंडळातर्फे' विविध स्पर्धांचे आयोजन करण्यात आले. २५ सप्टेंबर २०२० रोजी 'निबंध लेखन स्पर्धेचे' आयोजन करण्यात आले. १० डिसेंबर २०२० रोजी 'मराठी कविता लेखन स्पर्धा' आयोजित करण्यात आली. २७ फेब्रुवारी २०२१ रोजी 'मराठी 'राजभाषा दिन' व जेष्ठ साहित्यिक 'वि.वा.शिरवाडकर' तथा 'कुसुमाग्रज' यांची जयंती साजरी केली आणि त्यानिमित्ताने 'वक्तृत्व स्पर्धा' आयोजित करण्यात आली. २५ मार्च २०२१ रोजी 'मराठी जाहिरात लेखन स्पर्धेचे' आयोजन केले होते. विद्यार्थ्यांनी मराठी वाङ्मय मंडळातर्फे आयोजित विविध उपक्रमांमध्ये उत्स्फूर्तपणे सहभाग नोंदविला आणि पारितोषिकांचे मानकरी ठरले.



श्रीमती दीपा महेता

गुजराती साहित्य मंडळ

वीतेवां वर्षांनी जेम आ वर्षे पण गुजराती साहित्य मंडळ द्वारा विविध कार्यक्रमांनु आयोजन करवामां आयुं हुतुं अने विद्यार्थीओने विविध स्पर्धाओमां भाग लेवा माटे प्रोत्साहन आयुं तेमज मार्गदर्शन पण करवामां आयुं हुतुं. गुरुजो प्रत्ये आदरभाव अभिव्यक्त करवा हुतु ४ जुलाई २०२० नां रोज गुरुपूणिमा नी उजवणी करवामां आवी जेमां विद्यार्थीओने जवनमां गुरूनां महत्व पर पोताना विचारो, व्यक्त कया.

२४/८/२०२० नां दिवसे विश्वगुजराती भाषा दिवसनी उजवणी करवामां आवी हुती जेमां श्री. विरल राख नुं वक्तव्य राखवामां आयुं हुतुं. ता. १०/९/२०२० नां दिवसे गुजराती काव्यपठन स्पर्धा योजवामां आवी हुती जेमां विद्यार्थीओने उत्साहभर भाग लीधो हुतो. ता. ७/१/२०२१ नां रोज गुजराती निबंध स्पर्धानुं आयोजन करवामां आयुं हुतुं. तेम ज धोरण-१२ नां विद्यार्थीओ माटे ता. १३/३/२०२१ ना रोज मार्गदर्शन व्याख्यान श्रीमती दीप्तीभटेन भूय द्वारा आपवामां आयुं हुतुं. ता. १५/३/२०२१ नां रोज चित्र परथी वार्तासर्जन स्पर्धा योजवामां आवी हुती.

श्री. कांदिवली ऐज्युकेशन सोसायटी संयालित तेमज बी.के.श्रीकृ. महाविद्यालय अने संवित्ति द्वारा आयोजित राष्ट्रीय आंतर महाविद्यालय 'ज्ञान परीक्षा स्पर्धा' मां विद्यार्थीओने उत्साहपूर्वक भाग वर्तने विजयी बन्या हुता. गुजराती साहित्य मंडळ ना कार्यक्रम मां सहभागी थवा बटव मंडळ सर्व विद्यार्थीओना आभारी छे.



श्रीमती माधवी मिश्रा

हिंदी साहित्य मंडल

हिंदी साहित्य मंडल द्वारा विगत वर्षों की भाँति इस वर्ष भी विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन किया गया, एवम् विद्यार्थियों को प्रतियोगिताओं में भाग लेने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करते हुए उनका मार्गदर्शन किया गया।

गुरुजनों के प्रति कृतज्ञता एव आदर भाव की अभिव्यक्ति हेतु गुरुपूर्णिमा ४ जुलाई, २०२० के पावन अवसर पर सरस्वती वंदना से कार्यक्रम का प्रारंभ किया गया, जिसमें विद्यार्थियों ने जीवन में 'गुरु महत्त्व' पर अपने-अपने विचार व्यक्त किए। हिंदी साहित्य मंडल द्वारा निबंध प्रतियोगिता, एकल अभिनय, वक्तृत्व प्रतियोगिता व कविता वाचन प्रतियोगिता का सफल आयोजन किया गया। इन प्रतियोगिताओं में कनिष्ठ महाविद्यालय के छात्र - छात्राओं ने उत्साहपूर्वक भाग लिया एवम् अपने अभिव्यक्त कला, लेखन कला व वाक् कौशल का सफल, परिचय दिया। प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन ऑनलाईन किया गया।

हिंदी साहित्य मंडल की देख-रेख में छात्र-छात्राओं ने मुंबई के विभिन्न महाविद्यालयों तथा अन्य सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, संस्थाओं द्वारा आयोजित प्रतियोगिताओं में भाग लिया एवं पुरस्कृत हुए। हिंदी साहित्य मंडल द्वारा, अंतर-महाविद्यालयीन, 'हास्य व्यंग्य' काव्य पठन प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन ऑनलाईन किया गया। इसमें २९ कनिष्ठ महाविद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों ने उत्साहपूर्वक भाग लिया। हिंदी साहित्य मंडल अपनी प्राचार्या डॉ. श्रीमती एन्सी जोस, उप. प्राचार्या, पर्यवेक्षक, विभाग के शिक्षकों सभी सहयोगियों एवं विद्यार्थियों का आभारी हैं।



Mr. Sumeet Bapat

French Association

The French Association conducted Essay writing competition on 20th October 2020. The topic for the competition was 'Importance of Learning a Foreign Language in general and French in particular'. The students researched and found that French is an official language of 29 countries and it is one of the widely spoken languages in the world. Proficiency in French beneficial almost everywhere and help you advance. The knowledge of French is a career asset for finding a job in a wide range of industries. So this competition helped them to know that French language is making them Future Ready. The French Association also conducted a Blog writing Competition on 6th March 2021. The topics were: 'The life of youngsters today', 'The Earth is in danger: The challenges & measures, Online Education: Advantages and disadvantages'. The idea of competition was to introduce them to blog writing in today's digital era. Students shared their experiences about online learning and their life in today's times. They also mentioned about the challenges faced by our Mother Earth.



Mrs Sonali Mishra

EVE Association

Various activities were organized by the EVE Association of our college, keeping in view to update the students about the several environment issues. Activities were organized to help the students acquire knowledge, instill values, attitude and practical skills to participate in a responsible and effective way in solving social problems and maintaining the quality of the ecosystem.

WRAP the SCRAP competition was organized on 17th October 2020 with 18 participants, out of which two were awarded certificates. The competition focused on bringing an understanding among the students about preserving the environment by reusing and recycling waste material.

The virus has thrown our plans out of gear but nature is coming closer to us. To be with nature, one does not really need to travel long distances. With this aim, we organized a competition on 1st March, 2021 - SHOOT the FRAME, with the theme Nature Next Door. 33 students submitted photographs based on the theme and awarded certificates to five students.



Mr. Ashley Fernandes

Geography Association

The Geography Association of our college began the year with the "Mental Map presentation competition" on 16th January 2021. It was inaugurated by our Vice Principal Ms. Anuja John and our Supervisor Mr. Sanjaykumar Joshi. This competition helped our students to rack their brains on different topics that were selected by them and were put down in a diagrammatic format on a piece of paper and was presented with an explanation. This also helped our students to be more familiar with the modern requirements and the technology, that's been used in today's time. In all, we had 17 participants, of which the best 2 were selected.

On 25th of March 2021, the Geography Association of our college organised "Presentation of Power Point". Students had to select a topic of their choice and create a power point which was submitted to the judges for credit purpose. This competition helped our students to explore new ideas and showcase their talents. This also gave a platform to our students to be ready to face the competitive world. 25 students participated in the competition and certificates were given to the deserving participants.



Mrs. Anagha Kadam

PPL Association

The first activity organized by Political Science Association was, a poster making competition for FYJC and SYJC students of Arts, Commerce and Science on 10th October 2020. The topics for the same were: 1) Humanitarian Issues -Environment, Poverty, Gender Issues 2) Covid 19 and we 3) Terrorism and India. Students actively participated in the competition and prizes were given as per the performance.

The Philosophy Association held an Essay Writing Competition for FYJC and SYJC students of Arts, Commerce and Science. Students virtually expressed their thoughts through their essays on the following topics: 1) Reading enriches a person 2) The need of knowledge and skill for leading a good life. We received great response from our students.



Mrs. Siddiqua Kazi

Sociology Association

The sociology Association started the year with an essay writing competition for Commerce, Arts and Science students, on 9th October, 2020. The topics were as follows:

- Gender Discrimination in Bollywood • Drug Abuse Amidst Pandemic.

Students participated in large numbers and came up with creative essays, displaying their literary skills.

On 23rd February 2021, the Sociology Association organised a slogan writing competition and the topic was 'Society's Fight Against Covid'

Students exposed their talent with innovative, eye - catching slogans and portrayed the cause of fight against covid very skillfully. Certificates were awarded to the winners for both the events.



Mrs. Ashwini Tuscano

Psychology Association

The Psychology association organized a poster competition on the topic, "Adoptive coping mechanisms to fight the pandemic" on 3rd October 2020. For this event 15 students participated from which 3 prizes were awarded.

In the second term, a pod cast competition was held on 'Emotional Intelligence: toolkit for survival in current times' in order to stress importance of sound mental health to fight adverse situations encountered in the life. There was an overwhelming response for this creative competition from FY JC as well as SY JC students of Arts, Commerce and Science.



Mrs. Suneeta Maurya

Economics Association

The Economics Association conducted an Elocution Competition – JAM (Just – A – Minute) ,on 26th September 2020. The objective of this competition was to enhance the knowledge of the students and to develop their communication skills. The Association also organised a Cartoon Making Competition – Terrytoons, on 27th February 2021, keeping in view to provide opportunity to the students to scratch their brains and express their views via cartoons.

Due to Corona Pandemic, these events were conducted online. There was a massive response from the students of Commerce, Arts and Science. Students presented their skills enthusiastically in both the events.



Mrs. Reni Anish

Commerce Association

The Commerce Association of our college during the academic year 2020-2021 ,organised various competitions to keep our students engaged and connected to the commerce subject, amid this pandemic. We started with a webinar, on 'Basics of Investment' by Mrs Greeshma Binesh, Project Analyst in Bombay Stock Exchange, on 19th September 2020. The webinar helped the students to realise the importance of saving in early age and the various sources of investment. We had 130 participants for the webinar. With the view to bring out the creativity in the field of marketing among our students, the department held an ad making Competition 'Ad-O- Mania' on 17th October 2020 with 15 students as participants. In the Second term, we organised 'Brain Drilling'- a quiz competition to assess the commerce related knowledge of our students. It was conducted on 27th February 2021 and we had 52 participants for the same. Thus the Commerce Department with all its activities during this academic year 2020-2021 served to infuse fun in learning as well as bolster students' confidence and the ability to think critically.



Mr. Santosh Wagh

Science Association

The science Association kick started its year by organising a Powerpoint presentation Competition on Saturday, 12th September, 2020, on a virtual platform, Google meet. Students showcased their creative and technical skills. On 27th February, 2021 the Science Association conducted a Science Quiz Competition on a virtual platform, Microsoft Teams. The students brainstormed well for this event.



**Mrs. Gayatri
Vishwakarma**

Mathematics Association

The Mathematics Association organized, its first event "Rangometry", a Rangoli Making Competition on 10th October 2020. 11 participants explored their rare creativity and put forth Mathematical Rangolis. The second event was Sudoku Competition, held on 20th March 2021. 40 students exhibited their ability of logical thinking by participating in this competition. Both the competitions were a grand success for the association.



Mr. Suraj Upadhyay

Information Technology Association

The IT Association of our college arranged various online activities to motivate the students and showcase their talents in the Year 2020-2021. Our department organized "Tech Kavi" competition on 10th October, 2020, where many students showed their unique creativity by reciting poems on Technology. IT department also organized a quiz competition "Techno Brains" on 6th February, 2021, where large number of students participated online and showed their logical and designing skills.

Association Events -Prize Winners 2020- 2021

English Literary Club

Prize	Name	Class & Div	Stream	Roll No.
Story Writing Competition				
First	Shah Parva Keki	SYJC-K	Com	1532
Second	Mehta Vyom Mehul	SYJC-I	Com	1255
Third	Mavely Yohan Raju	SYJC-B	Sci	177
Declamation Competition				
First	Nahata Priyanshi Naveen	SYJC-C	Com	368
Second	Gaikwad Doorva Dinesh	SYJC-J	Com	1369
Film Review Competition				
First	Singh Aayushi Mritunjay	FYJC-G	Com	1007
Second	Damania Dhruvi Shashikant	FYJC-A	Arts	11
Elocution Competition				
First	Tiwari Kavya Radheshyam	FYJC-B	Arts	247

Marathi Vangmay Mandal

Prize	Name	Class & Div	Stream	Roll No.
Essay Writing Competition				
First	Sadekar Kalpesh Vilas	SYJC-G	Com	906
Second	Koli Shrushti Ajit	SYJC-A	Com	38
Third	Manjrekar Sakshi Suryakant	SYJC-G	Com	904
Elocution Competition				
First	Wakharkar Shashank Sachin	SYJC-G	Com	910
Second	Dodia Meet Chetan	FYJC-A	Arts	43
Poetry Writing Competition				
First	Kadam Sahil Vijay	SYJC-G	Com	902
Zahirat Lekhan				
First	Chavan Swapnil Prakash	FYJC-G	Com	902
Second	Mali Soham Daulatrao	FYJC-B	Sci	245

Gujarati Sahitya Mandal

Prize	Name	Class & Div	Stream	Roll No.
Kavya Pathan				
First	Bharsadiya Tanvi Dhudabhai	SYJC-G	Com	913
Second	Tank Jugal Deepakbhai	SYJC-G	Com	946
Third	Patel Jahnvi Rahulbhai	SYJC-B	Com	236
Essay Writing Competition				
First	Tank Jugal Deepakbhai	SYJC-G	Com	946
Second	Kidecha Harshal Paresh	FYJC-G	Com	915
Third	Kothari Vrushti Raju	SYJC-C	Com	351
Consolation	Sondagara Daya Himmat	FYJC-G	Com	924
Consolation	Mehta Urvi Suresh	FYJC-G	Com	920

Association Events -Prize Winners 2020- 2021

Gujarati Sahitya Mandal

Prize	Name	Class & Div	Stream	Roll No.
Story Writing Competition				
First	Mehta Urvi Suresh	FYJC-G	Com	920
Second	Darji Karan Ashwinbhai	FYJC-G	Com	911
Third	Chotaliya Urvi Vipul	FYJC-G	Com	908
Consolation	Bharsadiya Tanvi Dhudabhai	SYJC-G	Com	913
Consolation	Kidecha Harshal Paresh	FYJC-G	Com	915

Hindi Sahitya Mandal

Prize	Name	Class & Div	Stream	Roll No.
Kavya Vachan				
First	Yadav Jyoti Chandrashekar	SYJC-A	Arts	102
Second	Shah Parva Komal Kebin	SYJC-K	Com	1532
Third	Pandey Shweta Shyamnaryan	SYJC-B	Com	228
Consolation	Kalantri Anushka Hemanshu	SYJC-C	Com	344
Consolation	Kacha Jalpa Naresh	SYJC-G	Com	928

Bhashan Pratiyogita

First	Tiwari Shweta Mahesh	FYJC-A	Com	105
Second	Dave Vibha Nilesh	FYJC-B	Arts	165
Third	Shah Hetavi Vinay	FYJC-B	Arts	252

Nibandh Pratiyogita

First	Shah Parva Komal Kebin	SYJC-K	Com	1532
Second	Khan Tasveerunnisa Mohammed Ibrahim	SYJC-A	Sci	57
Third	Jaiswal Abhishek Rajendra Prasad	FYJC-B	Sci	244

Ekal Abhinay Pratiyogita

First	Tiwari Kavya Radheshyam	FYJC-B	Arts	247
Second	Ghoda Jaini Prakashbhai	FYJC-B	Com	175
Third	Negi Gautam Manoj	SYJC-B	Com	227

French Association

Prize	Name	Class & Div	Stream	Roll No.
Essay Writing Competition				
First	Shetty Prerna Jagdish	SYJC-K	Com	1622
Second	Bavishi Deshna Ravindra	SYJC-A	Arts	43
Third	Bhandari Kashish Rajkamal	SYJC-F	Com	756
Blog Writing Competition				
First	Alurkar Shreya Saurabh	SYJC-A	Arts	41
Second	Ghoghari Ami Indravadan	FYJC-F	Com	786
Third	Parekh Diya Rajesh	FYJC-K	Com	1597

Association Events -Prize Winners 2020- 2021

EVE Association

Prize	Name	Class & Div	Stream	Roll No.
Shoot The Frame Competition				
First	Kukadiya Harikrushna Niteshbhai	FYJC-C	Arts	324
Second	Tiwari Kavya Radheshyam	FYJC-B	Arts	247
Third	Shah Jay Mukesh	FYJC-C	Com	380
Consolation	Jain Grishma Praful	FYJC-B	Com	186
Consolation	Bhosale Sankar Sanjay	FYJC-C	Com	309

Geography Association

Prize	Name	Class & Div	Stream	Roll No.
Mental Map Presentation Competition				
First	D'costa Pearlita Peter	SYJC-A	Arts	6
Second	Lobo Keira Ruth Richard	SYJC-A	Arts	20
Power Point Presentation Competition				
First	Gupta Suraj Lalmani	FYJC-E	Com	637
Second	Dave Vibha Nilesh	FYJC-B	Arts	165
Third	Soni Rushikesh Santosh	FYJC-B	Sci	160
Consolation	Ghoghari Ami Indravadan	FYJC-F	Com	786
Consolation	Shukla Prachi Manish	FYJC-A	Arts	36

PPL Association

Prize	Name	Class & Div	Stream	Roll No.
Poster Making Competition				
First	Gupta Anjali Dharamchand	SYJC-B	Sci	163
Second	Mistry Yana Vijay	SYJC-A	Arts	59
Essay Writing Competition				
First	Gupta Suraj Lalmani	FYJC-E	Com	637
Second	Aashna Anand	FYJC-C	Arts	358
Third	Goradia Bhakti Bharat	FYJC-A	Com	27

Sociology Association

Prize	Name	Class & Div	Stream	Roll No.
Essay Writing Competition				
First	Lobo Keira Ruth Richard	SYJC-A	Arts	20
Second	Shaikh Nida Mohd. Shakeel	SYJC-B	Arts	232
Third	Shah Riya Piyush	SYJC-B	Arts	227
Slogan Writing Competition				
First	Shah Jeeya Parag	FYJC-B	Arts	190
Second	Dodia Meet Chetan	FYJC-A	Arts	43
Third	Goradia Bhakti Bharat	FYJC-A	Com	27

Association Events -Prize Winners 2020- 2021

Psychology Association

Prize	Name	Class & Div	Stream	Roll No.
Poster Competition				
First	Gohil Akshata Prakash	SYJC-A	Arts	15
Second	Mistry Yana Vijay	SYJC-A	Arts	59
Third	Anthony Aashna Juan	SYJC-A	Arts	66

Podcast Competition

First	Shah Hetavi Viral	FYJC-B	Arts	223
Second	Nair Shlok Subhashchandra	FYJC-F	Com	799
Third	Majithia Jiyah Hiren	FYJC-B	Arts	199

Economics Association

Prize	Name	Class & Div	Stream	Roll No.
Elocution Competition- JAM				
First	Shetty Ritika Mahesh	SYJC-K	Com	1578
Second	Nisar Vrushti Narendra	SYJC-D	Com	574
Third	Shetty Prerna Jagdish	SYJC-K	Com	1622
Consolation	Dave Astha Dattatray	SYJC-I	Com	1219

Cartoon Making Competition

First	Ghoghari Ami Indravadan	FYJC-F	Com	786
Second	Dehadray Yogini Vitthal	FYJC-B	Sci	246
Third	Vala Bhumi Ghanshyam	FYJC-G	Com	937
Consolation	Tomar Shalini Narendrasingh	FYJC-C	Arts	351
Consolation	Patel Sagar Pravinchandra	FYJC-H	Com	1088

Commerce Association

Prize	Name	Class & Div	Stream	Roll No.
Ad-O-Mania				
First	Shah Parva Kekin	SYJC-K	Com	1532
Second	Bhandari Kashish Rajkamal	SYJC-F	Com	756
Third	Pandey Shweta Shyamnaryan	SYJC-B	Com	228

Brain Drilling Competition

First	Shah Shubham Yogesh	FYJC-H	Com	1108
Second	Metkar Sanjana Ravindra	FYJC-G	Com	979
Third	Purohit Dhariya Bhavik	FYJC-C	Com	373
Consolation	Shukla Isha Rakesh	FYJC-C	Com	401
Consolation	Shah Viral Sanjay	FYJC-A	Com	94

Association Events -Prize Winners 2020- 2021

Science Association

Prize	Name	Class & Div	Stream	Roll No.
Power Point Presentation Competition				
First	Gurav Sanika Naresh	SYJC-B	Sci	213
Second	Jamkhandi Lavisha Bharat	SYJC-B	Sci	166
Vigyan Manthan Science Quiz Competition				
First	Haria Milan Hiten	FYJC-A	Sci	28
Second	Gupta Suraj Lalmani	FYJC-E	Com	637
Third	Shah Jeet Unmesh	FYJC-A	Sci	54
Consolation	Soares Alston Robinson	FYJC-A	Sci	59
Consolation	Khan Uzair Abdul Hameed	SYJC-B	Sci	239

Mathematics Association

Prize	Name	Class & Div	Stream	Roll No.
Rangometry Competition				
First	Moradiya Vidhi Rajesh	SYJC-F	Com	808
Second	Chheda Riddhi Jignesh	SYJC-G	Com	962
Sudoku Competition				
First	Doshi Dhriti Chetan	FYJC-E	Com	622
Second	Mahto Nikita Ajaykumar	FYJC-B	Sci	183
Third	Shah Krutika Sandeep	SYJC-C	Com	397
Consolation	Shiroiya Harsh Jayesh	FYJC-D	Com	535
Consolation	Bansal Archit Deepak	FYJC-F	Com	755

Information Technology Association

Prize	Name	Class & Div	Stream	Roll No.
Tech Kavi Competition				
First	Kunwar Richa Prabodh	SYJC-C	Com	354
Second	Varma Shrey Ramdhani	SYJC-B	Sci	201
Techno Brains-IT Quiz Competition				
First	Bohra Bhavesh Nandkishor	FYJC-E	Com	606
Second	Jethmalani Preeti Rajesh	FYJC-C	Com	332
Third	Choudhary Pankaj Gamnaram	FYJC-J	Com	1363
Consolation	Shiroiya Harsh Jayesh	FYJC-D	Com	535
Consolation	Shah Vanshita Ramesh	FYJC-C	Com	393

STUDENTS' COUNCIL REPORT

2020- 2021

The year 2020-2021, was full of uncertainties. Due to pandemic, as we could not meet physically, we all met virtually. All the college activities including, lectures and co curricular activities were conducted online, some on Google meet, some on Zoom and some on Microsoft teams.

To encourage the young minds, Students' council organised Youth Festival 'Spectrum - the Splash of Talent' on Friday, 2nd and Saturday, 3rd October 2020 on Zoom platform. Activities like Solo/Group dance, Solo singing and instrumental music, Cooking competition, Aarati decoration, Quiz competition and Mandala Art competition were conducted. Students participated in all the activities with great enthusiasm and we received overwhelming response. Mandala Art competition was introduced for the first time and it proved to be a great success for us.

Prizes in each event were declared and winners were given e-certificates. This year, Hindi department of college organised an intercollegiate competition 'Hasya Vyang Kavya Pathan Pratiyogita' on Google meet.

29 students from various colleges participated and exhibited their talent.

Bandodkar college, Thane, organised Hindi Katha Kathan Pratiyogita, where Miss Jyoti Yadav and Miss Shweta Pandey bagged the Second Prize.

Lala Lajapat Rai college, Mahalakshmi, came up with Hindi Poetry Recitation competition and Miss Jyoti Yadav grabbed the first prize.

Ramkrishna mission conducts Essay writing competition in various languages, every year. Eight students of our college won prizes in this Essay writing competition in English, Hindi and Marathi.

The State Education Department, Pune held a week-long competitions to celebrate Children's Day. Our students participated in most of the events. Choudhary Pooja Ramchandra of SYJC - Arts, won a prize in English Essay Writing Competition on Nehru's Contribution to the Industrial Development of India. Whereas Khedekar Shweta Santosh - SYJC Arts, Moradiya Vidhi Rajesh - SYJC- Commerce and Merchant Farhan Abdul Razak - SYJC- Arts, won prizes in Video making Competition on Pandit Nehru's life.

This is enough to prove that even the Pandemic couldn't stop our highly talented, young and enthusiastic students. They maintained the spirit of 'Show must go on'.

Congratulations to all the participants and gratitude and thanks to all the event coordinators.

Thanking you,



Mrs. Shyamala Joshi
Convenor-Students' Council

SPECTRUM - THE SPLASH OF TALENT

2020-2021

Prize Winners

Sr. No.	Event	Prize	Name of the Student	Class	Stream	Div	Roll No.
1	Aarti Decoration Competition	First	Kharawalikar Sharvani Ajay	SYJC	Com	D	478
		Second	Bharsadiya Tanvi Dhudabhai	SYJC	Com	G	913
		Third	Shah Parva Kekin	SYJC	Com	D	1532
2	Mandala Art	First	Shah Sakshi Viresh	SYJC	Com	C	335
		Second	Master Salma Khojema	SYJC	Com	E	643
		Third	Mehta Vinanti Piyush	SYJC	Com	D	536
		Consolation	Chauhan Kalpana Bhanupratap	SYJC	Sci	B	159
		Consolation	Goswami Sanika Anukalp	SYJC	Arts	B	161
3	Solo Dance Competition	First	Sawant Manas sanjay	SYJC	Com	K	152
4	Cooking Competition	First	Nagda Malishka Akshay	SYJC	Arts	A	106
		Second	Mehta Ashvi Rajesh	SYJC	Arts	C	362
		Third	Shah Parva Kekin	SYJC	Com	K	1532
5	Quiz Competition	First	Lalwani Akshat Sachin	SYJC	Com	E	640
		Second	Kacha Jalpa Naresh	SYJC	Com	G	928
		Third	Gandhi Bhavik Hirendra	SYJC	Com	A	22
		Consolation	Shah Siddhi Nilesh	SYJC	Com	C	404
		Consolation	Patel Sshil Bhupesh	SYJC	Com	C	382
6	Instrumental Music Competition	First	Shirodkar Aditya Shrikant	SYJC	Com	I	1305
7	Singing Competition	First	Chhanga Laxmi Ramji	SYJC	Com	E	604

INTER COLLEGIATE EVENTS

PRIZE WINNERS 2020 - 2021

ENGLISH LITERARY CLUB

Ramakrishna Mission

Essay Writing Competition

Prize	Name of the Student	Class/Div./Stream	Roll No.
First	Aashna Anand	FYJC-C-Arts	325
First	Shija Shibu	FYJC-G-Com	1004
First	Gaglani Jiya Mukesh	FYJC-K-Com	1552
Second	Lobo Keira Ruth Richard	SYJC-A-Arts	20
Third	Jain Diya Devendra	SYJC-A-Com	27
Third	Parekh Yashvi Piyush	FYJC-D-Com	510

Maharashtra State Board Competition

Essay Writing Competition

Prize	Name of the Student	Class/Div./Stream	Roll No.
Second	Choudhary Pooja Ramchandra	SYJC-C-Arts	340

Video Making Competition

Prize	Name of the Student	Class/Div./Stream	Roll No.
First	Khedekar Shweta Santosh	SYJC-A-Arts	54
Second	Moradiya Vidhi Rajesh	SYJC-F-Com	808
Third	Merchant Farhan Abdul Razak	SYJC-A-Arts	58



INTER COLLEGIATE EVENTS

PRIZE WINNERS 2020 - 2021

MARATHI VANGMAY MANDAL

Ramakrishna Mission			
Prize	Name of the Student	Class/Div./Stream	Roll No.
First	Dodia Meet Chetan	FYJC-A-Arts	43

GUJARATI SAHITYA MANDAL

College : B.K. Shroff College

National Level Quiz Competition			
Point	Name of the Student	Class/Div./Stream	Roll No.
150/150	Kacha Jalpa Nareshbhai	SYJC-G-Com	928
150/150	Chauhan Jitendra Shivendrabhai	SYJC-G-Com	915
80/150	Bharsadiya Tanavi dhubibhai	SYJC-G-Com	913

HINDI SAHITYA MANDAL

College : Bandodkar College

Katha-Kathan Pratiyogita			
Prize	Name of the Student	Class/Div./Stream	Roll No.
Second	Yadav Jyoti Chandrashekhar	SYJC-A-Arts	102
Second	Pandey Shweta Shyamnarayan	SYJC-B-Com	228

College : Lala Lajpat Rai College of Com. & Eco.

Poetry Recitation Competition			
Prize	Name of the Student	Class/Div./Stream	Roll No.
First	Yadav Jyoti Chandrashekhar	SYJC-A-Arts	102

Ramakrishna Mission

Essay Writing Competition			
Prize	Name of the Student	Class/Div./Stream	Roll No.
First	Kukreja Bhavika Sanjay	FYJC-A-Arts	15

INTER COLLEGIATE EVENTS

PRIZE WINNERS 2020 - 2021

HINDI SAHITYA MANDAL

College : Wilson College

Hasya Vyang Kavya Vachan Pratiyogita			
Prize	Name of the Student	Class./Stream	Roll No.
First	Pandey Saurabh Jayprakash	SYJC-Sci	283

College : Smt. M.M.K. College of Com. & Eco.

Hasya Vyang Kavya Vachan Pratiyogita			
Prize	Name of the Student	Class/Stream	Roll No.
Second	Choudhary Pooja Punaram	SYJC-Com	225

College : Smt. T.S. Bafna College of Arts & Com.

Hasya Vyang Kavya Vachan Pratiyogita			
Prize	Name of the Student	Class/Stream	Roll No.
Third	Sah Sandhya Jaikishor	SYJC-Com	69

College : R.K. Raheja College

Hasya Vyang Kavya Vachan Pratiyogita			
Prize	Name of the Student	Class/Stream	Roll No.
Consolation	Sharma Aditi Ajay	SYJC-Arts	20

College : Versova Welfare Association Jr. College

Hasya Vyang Kavya Vachan Pratiyogita			
Prize	Name of the Student	Class/Stream	Roll No.
Consolation	Pawar Siddhi Ravindra	SYJC-Sci	58



N.S.S Report

2020 - 2021

The watchword of NSS unit is 'NOT ME BUT YOU,' this has always been reflected in the selfless service rendered by our students for the welfare of the society. 2020-21, was a challenging year still, our committed volunteers didn't leave even a single stone unturned to organise all the events successfully on a virtual platform. The NSS unit began its activities by celebrating National Sports Day on 29th August, in order to honour the National sports teams.

A webinar on 'First Aid' was organised on 14th September and the guest speaker was Dr. Manjeet Singh Arora.

To highlight the importance of literacy to individuals, communities and societies 'International Literacy Day' was celebrated on 8th September and an awareness programme was organised on account of 'World Suicide Prevention Day'.

'Plant a sapling' was conducted on 19th September to emphasize on ecological and environmental value. 'Kavi Sammelan' was organised on 20th September wherein, renowned poets' writers' participated and made the event a grand success.

On the occasion of NSS Foundation Day, NSS unit arranged Plantation Drive, dancing and singing competitions along with poster competition on a virtual platform.

On 26th September a webinar on 'seasonal disease' was conducted to stay informed about the ill effects of seasonal diseases.

To raise awareness for Alzheimer's a talk was organised on 30th September.

On the occasion of GANDHI JAYANTI, a quiz and an elocution competitions were held along with the Degree college volunteers. Students participated enthusiastically for the event. Cleanliness drive was organized to fulfill Gandhiji's dream of total sanitation.

A session on 'Tobacco and its effects on Covid deaths', was conducted on 30th October, the keynote speaker was Dr. Hitesh R Sanghavi, who stressed upon risks involved in consuming such hazardous material. On the occasion of Mental Health Day, 'Happy Health Hunt – Mind Games with Peers', was organised virtually on 10th October. Intra Collegiate Debate competition in co-ordination with Women Development Cell was conducted on 11th October to focus on the security of women in everyday life. On 12th October, Poster making competition was organised on the occasion of International Girl Child Day, topics were 'Save the Girl Child' or 'Stop rape culture'. An Intra Collegiate Debate competition was conducted on 11th October based on the same theme.

On 15th October 'Global Handwashing Day' a global advocacy day dedicated to create awareness and understanding about the importance of washing hands with soap as an effective unaffordable way to prevent diseases and save lives.

NSS by its wide range of activities and community service enhances all round development of students and this was possible only with the able guidance and support extended by our Principal, Vice Principal, Supervisor, NSS committee members and teachers who strived hard to achieve the overall abilities of every individual enrolled under the scheme.



Mr. Dineshkumar Singh
N.S.S. Programme Officer

Library and Information Centre



Ms. Sonali Vhatkar

Our Library and Information Center organized a short-term course on "Online Information Sources, Tools and Techniques (COIST)" for PG students of Economics, Geography, Geoinformatics, Commerce, and Information Technology department. The library conducted the COIST programme in online mode for the first time. In the course, students were introduced to online search strategies, copyrights, creative commons license, citation styles, and various research and ICT tools.

The library and Information Center subscribed to 'Economic and Political Weekly Research Foundation India Time Series (EPWRF ITS)' database and 'Turnitin' software. The library also organized a demonstration session on EPWRF ITS for Economics department. The remote access to 'EPWRF ITS' and 'Capitaline' database has been provided to faculty, students and researchers. Also, to get access to eBooks library has purchased two Kindle. Under the subscription to kindle unlimited, Amazon Kindle provides access to more than 67,000 eBooks.



Bidding Adieu To...

Mrs. Surekha Sutar

Retired on 31st May 2021



*We offer our deepest condolences and sincere sympathies to his family and friends
May Almighty grant peace to the departed soul.*

Sad Demise

Prakash Bhikaji Kadam

Retired on 31st May 2020 &
Expired on 5th June 2020

Bidding Adieu To...



Mr. Bhaskar Paithankar
Retired on 30th June 2020



Mr. Jiledar Rai
Retired on 31st July 2020



Mrs. Vijaya Patil
Voluntarily Retired on
30th January 2021



Mrs. Soniya Khatu
Resigned on 30th January 2021

TOPPERS

Academic Year 2019-2020

Top Ten Scorers of FYJC Annual Examination

Sr. No.	COMMERCE	%	Sr. No.	ARTS	%	Sr. No.	SCIENCE	%
1	Shah Rajvi Kamlesh	88.67	1	Lobo Keira Ruth Richard	83.50	1	Nalawade Anushka Vishwas	87.50
2	Makwana Disha Ashwin	88.17	2	Patel Banafsha Shakir	78.50	2	Aga Ameen Nazeer	85.83
3	Doshi Akshat Vikrant	86.00	3	Manjrekar Arya Parag	77.33	3	Koli Aryan Pradeep	85.50
4	Maheshwari Neha Naveenkumar	85.83	4	Quadros Elisa Kevin	76.50	4	Sirvi Bhavana Sohanlal	83.00
5	Duberiya Mahima Manoj	85.17	5	Dube Mihir Manoj	74.67	5	Poriya Ankit Kanji	82.67
6	Shah Kahan Ronak	84.67	6	Jain Dishita Manish	74.33	6	Shah Heta Vijay	81.00
7	Patni Naksh Mukesh	84.00	7	Mehta Khushi Gaurav	73.67	7	Singh Ritik Dinesh	80.50
8	Oza Priyanshi Kailash	83.83	8	Darji Yashika Vinod	73.33	7	Gupta Anjali Dharamchand	80.50
9	Chauhan Ritu Atul	83.50	9	Shaikh Arbaz Firoz	72.00	8	Lade Nimish Hemant	79.50
10	Sethia Yashika Rajendra	83.33	10	Karkera Nidhi Pramod	71.67	9	Pillai Ramyadevi Mariyappan	78.67
10	Sharma Reetu Amod	83.33				10	Pandey Aditya Raysahab	78.50
10	Jain Mitansh Kumarpal	83.33						

Top Ten Scorers of HSC Annual Examination

Sr. No.	COMMERCE	%	Sr. No.	ARTS	%	Sr. No.	SCIENCE	%
1	Shah Kosha Rajesh	93.23	1	Meena Rakhi Sureshchand	88.31	1	Mane Ishaan Arun	86.77
2	Mitalia Dhrasti Prakash	92.61	2	Thakkar Dishita Amit	87.23	2	Mourya Sujitkumar Radheshyam	86.46
3	Mishra Anjali Neeraj Kumar	92	3	Bhutani Raunak Deepak	86.92	3	Yadav Priyanka Sunil	86.31
4	Shah Khushi Pankajkumar	91.38	4	Gosrani Nishita Bharat	85.23	4	Chaurasiya Aakash Anil	85.54
5	Savla Mohak Nilesh	91.23	5	Chindarkar Vallariie Udayan	84.92	5	Bangde Parth Sudhir	84.31
6	Sakhwala Dhruvi Haresh	91.07	6	Das Gotika Gautam	84.92	6	Abraham Elbin Thomas	83.54
7	Haldankar Sahil Padmanabh	90.76	7	Tuba Mohd Sohail	84.77	7	D Silva Ashlyn Agnello Stephen	83.23
8	Savla Vidhi Praful	90.76	8	Taparia Dhvani Ajay	84.46	8	Sahu Kushika Birendra Kumar	83.08
9	Sapaliga Shreya Viveka	90.46	9	Sonigra Vanshika Jinesh	84.31	9	Forte Mikhail Condrad	82.92
10	Ranka Sayyam Vikram	90.46	10	Maurya Madhavi Hiralal	84.15	10	Shaun Jose Geevarghese	81.54

TOPPERS

Academic Year 2019-2020

Students Securing Highest Marks in S.S.C. and Admitted in F.Y.J.C.



Omecha Rishi Hiralal
Commerce
93.60%



Thomas Audrey Jacinta
Arts
94.20%



Kamat Uttara Milan
Science
96.60%

Toppers in F.Y.J.C.



Shah Rajvi Kamlesh
Commerce
88.67%



Lobo Keira Ruth Richard
Arts
83.50%



Nalawade Anushka Vishwas
Science
87.50%

Toppers in S.Y.J.C.



Shah Kosha Rajesh
Commerce
93.23%



Meena Rakhi Sureshchand
Arts
88.31%



Mane Ishaan Arun
Science
86.77%

TOPPERS

Academic Year 2019-2020

Special Cash Prizes In Academics



Mitalia Dhrasti Prakash

Kesarben Bhaichand Patel Merit Prizes (Donated by Shri Ramanbhai Patel). This prize is awarded to the Girl Student securing highest marks and standing first in the H.S.C. Examination in Commerce stream from Junior College and joining Khandwala College.



Halandar Sahil Padmanabh

Lalitaben Dhirajlal Desai Merit Prize (Donated by Shri Navneet Desai). This Prize is awarded to the Boy student securing highest marks and standing first in the H.S.C Examination in Commerce stream from Junior College and joining Khandwala College.



Bhutani Raunak Deepak

Keshubhai G. Patel Merit Prize (Donated by Malad Sanstha Congress Sarvajanik Trust). This prize is awarded to the student securing highest marks and standing first in H.S.C. Examination in Arts stream from Junior College and joining Khandwala College.



Pandey Shweta Shyamnarayan

Udaychand N. Gupta Charitable Trust (Regd) Prize. This prize is awarded to the student securing highest marks in H.S.C. Examination in Science Stream from Junior college.



Mane Ishaan Arun

Vishal C. Vaidya Scholarship Prize (Donated by Shri C. R. Vaidya, Father of Late Master Vishal C. Vaidya). The prize is awarded to the student who has a Bright Academic Career and is in need of Financial Assistance while studying in F.Y.J.C. and S.Y.J.C. classes of this college

English

Black

A lady in black, devoid of glamour
walked those streets on the judgmental ground
a sparkle of shine, was just shining darker
and was waiting within her to be found

In the world full of sun, she was the moon
Who nourished beams of light, but differently
In the world full of roses, she was a lily in bloom
who was to reel her head proudly

A white woman she saw, lying on the street
Who begged and prayed, and starved
o 'if someone would present her a treat
was soulfully singing her heart

The black lady glanced
A cold stir ran through her nerves
Said, "more than any race that ever lived,
Humanity has lived the most years"

Her gentle hands had food, irrespective of their race
Black was surely her face.

Maste Shruti Pankaj
FYJC-(Sci)-B

Let's be friends

Friendship is an important part of life and having strong relationships with people, will always keep you happy. Good friends will be with you to share good times and stand by you to help you overcome the hard ones. They are sincere and make incredible sacrifices without personal motives. They love us because they choose to, not because they should. Friendship is about having wonderful moments with friends and sticking to them no matter what you do or what goes on. There are friends we hang out with, we shop with or those we head to the movies with. But despite having a friend for every occasion, having a best friend is a huge bonus in our lives. We get to share our thoughts, dreams, fun times and problems with the one who knows, understands and cares about us.

Making friends is one thing, but maintaining a good friendship, is a matter of great importance and commitment. Friendship is very delicate and sensitive relationship. It is like planting a seed and nurturing it, to see it blossom. Vices like arrogance and vanity is harmful to friendship. Remember, "When we respect our friends and trust them as we would like to be treated, we will be rewarded with a trustworthy, everlasting companionship."

Shah Kriya Pankaj
FYJC-(Com)-A

In Search of Light

Sitting in a room she was trying to suppress her rage,
In desperate search of her obscured courage,
A voice said - "I can't imagine the brutal battles you
must have fought".

Waking up every morning,
Society poured salt on her every morning,
She always asked - "Why me?",
A voice said - "To toughen the soft heart given to you
by thee".

She couldn't spill the truth,
Her unspoken words destroyed her youth.
She fell like a dry leaf, Without making a sound,
Desperately wanting to be found.

She was left alone in grief,
And on that eve,

she wore her past with grace,
Mentally, with it she made solace.

Then she started making peace,
All the pain started ceasing.
She bid her farewell, to the darkness of night,
And made her way towards the days of bright light.

Maste Shruti Pankaj
FYJC-(Com)-A

When Your Head Hits Down The Pillow Tonight

When your head hits down the pillow tonight,
Remember the your actions made for someone's right;
Remember that your words have made someone's day
bright.

When your head hits down the pillow tonight,
Be relaxed as you have made someone's heart light;
Be happy because someone is happy as you passed by
her sight.

Thank God through your gestures,
because you have earned one more day and night.
Next day be determined to help others to make their
dull life bright;.

So when your head hits down the pillow the next night,
You would have earned one more day and night!

Jain Diya Devendra
SYJC-(Com)-A

Learning: A Life-Long Process

We humans always think that we have gone through a difficult phase than others comparatively. However, we are wrong, we all have gone through bad stage, conquered it and learned something. No matter what our age is we are trying to learn from experiences of life. Learning doesn't have monetary value; it is the most precious thing which can't be experienced through a short-term course. The teachers are also learners. Our age is simply a number. A grey-haired person should not stop exploring new episodes because knowledge has no limits. It's a progressive process. Hence, learning and teaching are constant events that occur in our lives.

We learn something from someone and teach that same thing to others. What happens, when we learn? We turn stronger! not physically but mentally. A child/person who has learnt about his passion and his liking, is not dumb but is sharper than his ordinary fellow colleagues and classmates in that field. Let me help you with an example- there is a boy in my class who was not so good in his academics but knew all the global afoot. He was more realistic rather than idealistic. Whereas me ... I was a bit good. We had a debate competition where this boy blew everyone's mind with his counter arguments and we were just flabbergasted. That day, I realized that no books could gain me knowledge of a life. We learn so many things in every moment. Additionally, we learn life's greatest lessons from miniscule tasks. There is no book that has techniques to learn to live life. Our life revolves around what we have learnt the most. A person who has learnt more of science may pursue medicine or engineering. It's completely sane if they didn't know much of economics because it isn't their liking! We learn from our experiences, our bad decisions and sometimes from other people's philosophies too. The more you learn, the more you grow. To live more is to learn more. Currently, many successful people might have learnt about their passion so deeply that they could beat all their competitors. In a nutshell, I can just say that there is no specific technique or method to learn to live life.

You just need to keep learning! Be receptive instead of resistant.
"In learning you will teach and, in teaching you will learn".

Phil Collins
FYJC-(Com)-J

TITLE:- "I think at times"

Why is it just me, I think at times,
the loneliness that eats me alive,
the courage to be living still,
is not the reason to end up like this.
As the beginning was just a phrase,
it was all about the journey with grace,
look up, be bold and be confident,
yes this is what we used to hear with disgrace.
Why is it that the truth hurts more,
I think at times,
relationships, then spoke aloud with pride,
it is not just love that defines and determines,
but also the trust and equality should be customized.
They define the things around,
who cares, cause one day they'll be buried in the ground,
our thoughts they are, which you think are forever,
Ever noticed that the word itself has over?

Gogri Pooja Kapil
FYJC-(Com)-J

POEM - BEWARE

Generally its beware of dogs
But actually we have to beware of the hogs
They can be your friends who stab you in back,
or in your partner for whom you
sacrifice your sleep
Beware of the people who make you feel like a
rack,
and never let that mistake repeat
Toxic people all around
Trust me its more toxic than it sounds
This generation makes use of people
So lets be smart and confuse then
Lets be more alert towards our hearts
And then see how the beautiful and peaceful life
starts.

Trivedi Mahek Chirag
-(Arts)-A

Just like the dazzling sky

Do you ever get this feeling to disappear for a while,
Just to take a little break from this hotchpotch of life?
Sit in a comfy chair in the balcony of a bungalow having
a riverside view,
With the cold breeze rushing in, kissing your face and
you feeling refreshed and anew?
The trickling of the stream and the chirping of the birds,
A cup of tea in your hand and alongside a beautiful garden
of pretty flowers and buds?
While you feel the early morning sunlight on your skin,
The cold breeze from the stream to calm you down,
As you sip the tea and let out a satisfying sigh,
Everything seems so blissful for a moment, just like the
dazzling sky.

Dcosta Ishita Joaquim
FYJC-(Sci)-A



AN EVERLASTING DREAM

It is said that- 'Hold onto your dreams, for if dreams die your life will be like a featherless bird that cannot fly. 'According to me, the biggest adventure which one could have in life is to live the life of your dreams. Everyone has certain dreams in their lives. Some come through admiration and others through your own passion. My dream came through my very own passion of living. Confused, right? I have a dream which can ever last throughout my life. I dream to- LIVE LIFE LIVELY! It's completely different and simple as well. Not leading to any further confusions and questions, I would explain it to you by just saying, 'Don't be afraid that your life will end, be afraid that it may never begin. 'To me life has always been a lively process of becoming. Becoming a person who is kind, a human, a person of more smiles and less disgrace, and so on. Living lively is to enjoy every moment of your life. As it's correctly said that, 'The every moment you are sad or angry, you lose every sixty seconds of happiness. 'Hence, live for yourselves and towards yourselves. So in the end you may say that- Yes! Here I am standing on the ground and I have truly made for myself an everlasting dream I have had.

Tiwari Kavya Radheshyam
FYJC-(Arts)-B

Mother- A Guardian Angel!

When her children are asleep,
She is right there to watch over them ..
When they open their eyes,
She is right there to greet them ..
When they are sick,
She is right there to nurse them ..
When they are in trouble,
She is right there to protect them ..
When they need love,
She is right there to give them love ..
MOTHER'S LOVE IS A PRICELESS GIFT OF GOD!

Shah Foram Hitendra
FYJC-(Com)-E

A Never-ending loop: Learning

Sitting in a room she was trying to suppress her rage,
In desperate search of her obscured courage,
A voice said - "I can't imagine the brutal battles you
must have fought".
Waking up every morning,
Society poured salt on her wounds,
She always asked - " Why me? ",
A voice said - " To toughen the soft heart given to you
by thee".
She couldn't spill the truth,
Her unspoken words destroyed her youth.
She felt like a dry leaf,
Without making a sound,
Desperately wanting to be found.
She was left alone in grief,
And on that eve,
she wore her past with grace,
Mentally, with it, she made solace.
Then she started making peace,
All the pain began ceasing.
She bid her farewell, to the darkness of night,
And made her way towards the days of bright light.

Gogri Pooja Kapil
FYJC-(Com)-G

Understand Now Or Cry Later

Oh! How nature makes us wonder!
From sea to the mountain terrains,
It feels like heaven
From glaciers to deserts,
Nothing terrors!
But the ones in concrete jungles,
Don't care for the existing Nature.
The foolishness in those concrete brains,
Gradually spoil these green trails.
The dumbs don't understand
Just because they cannot stand
Against those miserable cuts,
And so called profitable bulks.

To thee he gifts such a natural exquisite,
Oh! Why don't we pay our attention to it.
Definitely there will come a time
When these fellows will cry.
Not because of their deeds
But those situations indeed!
But still it is not too late
To start a future great.
Though now you don't understand about this
beautiful gate
Later you will think and blame your fate.

Joshi Chaitanya Yashwant
SYJC-(Com)-G

The Bhagvad Gita-Words of the Divine

The Gita, hearing this word what is the first thing that comes to our mind? Some say, it is a book consisting of 18 chapters and some shlokas, some say it is a book that only priests and saints read. Well, the thing is, true that The Gita has 18 Chapters with 700 shlokas compiled together and also true that it is not easy to understand. But not knowing what it really is and blabbering something about it 'won't work.

The Gita is like a golden door to the best way of life and liberation of the soul, to understand who the lord is and mainly what the universe is. You must be thinking how do we believe in it? Here is the proof, Maharishi Ved Vyasa compiled it, he was the one who wrote what the Supreme Lord said, and as a matter of fact the Gita provides solutions for all kinds of problems. What captured my interest was its beautiful poetic depiction and in a way once you start reading you can't keep it down. In fact the Dhyana Shloka which is recited before reading it or before studying is so beautifully written and explained that one will fall in love with it. It says

सर्वोपनिषदो गावो दोग्धा गोपाल नन्दनः।

पार्थो वत्सः सुधीर्भोक्ता दुग्धं गीतामृतं महत् ॥४॥

Which means that - All the Upanishads are the cows; the milker is Krishna, the cowherd boy, Partha is the calf, men of purified intellect are the drinkers, the milk is the supreme nectar of The Gita.

The importance of the Gita may not be understood so quickly, but if you try once, you may catch something that might lead you to go through it again. Once you understand the Gita you become Arjuna, not the real one but like him, enlightened with the supreme knowledge and almost no queries about life and its hardships, like

why me? Or why does it happen always with me? And etc. The Gita was given to Arjuna as a blessing in a battlefield. We all know that, many of us think that Mahabharata never happened, they are mostly atheists but we have its evidences in the Gita itself. Because the Gita says that each and every person who is fighting here is just a body and when the body dies the soul, which the body hosts, leaves it and takes some other body (form). This very knowledge and many other things were told to Arjuna by the Lord. Now many of us think why should we read the Gita? The Gita shows the way, the way to where? The way to liberation of the soul, it gives us the correct meaning of life which helps us do the right thing and by right thing, I mean, is that the Karma which helps us or rather our souls to liberation. If we have some faults in our Karma we keep on taking births as a human again and again until we are pure. The ultimate aim of the Soul is liberation; this is the thing most of us don't know.

We think that the Lord is different concept and the universe is another. But the thing we miss is that both are one and the same thing. There are many different things we miss and things we don't know but the Gita enlightens the reader, it is the nectar that sweetens the life, the herb that cures the ailments We think are incurable, in other words the Gita is the encyclopedia of life and mainly the essence of life that gives it a flavor.

Joshi Chaitanya Yashwant
SYJC-(Com)-G

The Copper Beeches



The Copper Beeches is an episode from a TV series called The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes. It is based on the book written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle -The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes. It at once captures the rapt attention of the audience when an unassuming Violet Hunter, the female protagonist visits Holmes for seeking his advice before accepting a lucrative post.

As a governess, it was demanded of Hunter to cut her long and beautiful hair, wear a particularly electrifying blue gown and be seated by a sitting-room window whenever commanded by the master of the house. The strange terms put forth by Mr. Rucastle made her all the more apprehensive. However, the unusually high wages offered, also

made it an undeniable proposal. Holmes decided to let her take the final call.

The handsome payment and the curiosity to unravel the mystery made Hunter take up the challenge. She found that initially things were mediocre but soon she started suspecting the occurrence of strange and mysterious incidents. She found it difficult to continue her stay in that house. Therefore, she approached Mr. Sherlock Holmes to rescue her from the predicament. Eventually, the great detective and his companion Dr. Watson solved the mystery of The Copper Beeches with unimagined dexterity.

The characters, definitely attempt to win over the hearts of the audience. From the very start, they all appear sceptical and successfully enthrall the delight and interest of the viewers. Ms. Violet Hunter played by Natasha Richardson, depicts a strong side of the character, who dares to take the risk of accepting the job and steps forward to open the doors for Holmes and Dr. Watson, in the absence of its owners, to reveal the truth. Though threatened by the villain, she shows undaunted courage combined with a submissive stature. One can witness a soft side of Holmes when he decides to help the stoic lady as she told them that she had no family or friends to go to. Jeremy Brett undoubtedly played his best as Sherlock Holmes. He portrays the iconic character flawlessly and meticulously on screen. Right from throwing the newspaper on the table to guessing an answer, his expressions look perfect. David Burke and Joss Ackland have splendidly illustrated the characters of Dr. John Watson and Mr. Rucastle respectively. All the characters look realistic and successfully create an inexplicable aura of enigma throughout the screening. Nevertheless, the director seems to have forgotten about Mr. Rucastle's son. It seems a little strange though, that there was no further mention of Edward who gifted a dead bird or killed cockroaches with slippers.

The dialogues in this episode are quite impressive and relatable to the scenes. It unfolds the mystic quality of the script as the language used is simple yet figurative. The music, by Patric Gowers, is aptly used to display the various moods and supplement the actions of the characters. The opening part of the episode with the playing of the violins and pianos is one of calmness and the least expected of a suspenseful thriller. The setting created by Michael Grimes, the production designer of the series is commendable. The set design is not very far from one's imagination while reading the book. As it was filmed around 1985, one can see the rustic beauty and functioning of the then London city.

Mr. Paul Annett was one of the fine directors of his times. His expertise is evident in the transformation of fictional imagination into actual visualization. Well, not everyone can provide what you imagine, but he attempted his best to do so.

Overall, this series is worth watching. It triggers a curiosity in the viewers to know the truth behind the scenes. The readers and admirers of Doyle's works will find this series, especially this sinister episode awe- inspiring and praiseworthy.

Singh Aayushi Mritunjay
FYJC-(Com)-G

First Prize winner of Film Review Competition at Collegiate Level

Face the Brute- Concept Of Courage And Boldness According To Swami Vivekananda

Courage and boldness are the pillars that define youth. How a youth uses these traits defines the destiny of the youth himself, the family, the society, the nation, and humanity at large. Swami Vivekananda was clear of the objectives that a youth must have. His single-minded pursuit of freedom was such that he once said, "Let us then be brave and sincere: whatever path we follow with devotion, must take us to freedom."

Swami Vivekananda started his journey with philosophy as a Hindu monk under his guru Sri Ramakrishna Paramhansa. Born into an aristocratic Bengali family of Calcutta, he was greatly influenced by his guru about spirituality and believed that all living beings were an embodiment of the divine self. Swamiji was aware of the ills that plagued the society. Ruled by the British in cahoots with the elite Indians, commoners had lost their freedom. Since the French revolution, there has been a lot of debates over what qualifies as personal freedom. It is sometimes overawed by local customs, traditions, and sometimes is at the mercy of the ruling dispensation. Each provide their own definition of freedom, muddying the already muddled understanding of it. In a simple utopian world, freedom would mean the freedom to do what one pleases as long as it does not hurt others. But what if the others are in majority and at wrong, and force you to conform to their idea of freedom? Truly, what is good for the goose should be good for the gander too. But again, like many other social definitions, this only happens in utopia. And sadly, common people don't live in it. So, what does one do to exert his thoughts on the majority? Understandably, one has to express it. And how does one do it? With courage and boldness, right?

Swamiji was the embodiment of courage and boldness. He lived his life exhorting the youth to be free. Free not just from the evils the evils that haunt the society, understand what is happening happening within us, we need was the first step towards there was anyone in India who education, it was Swamiji. He ideas, and mental, physical, integral to a holistic education". courage and boldness is a great Swamiji believed that education help them face the challenges the dream mission of Swamiji, to nation building. He believed what was right. He travelled Hindu philosophies. He was mind worked in different ways.



of the Nation – the ruling British, but from and those that possess us as a person. To around us and to get a sense of what is to be educated in some way. Education self-confidence, and self-worth. Perhaps, if personified the true holistic meaning of said, "Education was an assimilation of noble emotional & spiritual development was A holistically developed youth armed with asset to the nation and society at large. must make the students self-reliant and of life. Building an army of such youth was as he believed that man-making was akin in the strength of being bold and expressing to the States and Europe propagating the credited by his professors as a genius whose He was regarded as a patriotic saint, and his

speeches were peppered with courage, boldness, and victory. He suggested to take courage and work hard. He urged people to be brave, strong, and moral. Swamiji himself learnt these lessons when he was young.

When Swamiji was just a youth in his mid-twenties, he travelled to the ancient and venerated city of Varanasi, located on the banks of the river Ganges. This was in the years after the passing of his guru Sri Ramakrishna Paramhansa and before he went to America in 1893. On his arrival in Varanasi, Swamiji visited many a holy place and met with many scholars of that time.

One day while visiting the Durga Temple, he was attacked by a troop of monkeys. While he was running away, a monk shouted to him, "Face the brutes." Swamiji stopped and looked defiantly at the beasts. They quickly disappeared. This incident left a deep impression on Vivekananda, and later on in his lectures in the United States, he used it as an example to exhort people to face the dangers and vicissitudes of life bravely, and not run away from them.

"The ultimate aim", he said, "Is not to enjoy life, but to conquer it – to gain a supreme mastery over our own self." This means gaining control over our fears and anxieties, so that no matter what situation we find ourselves in, our mental make-up is so strong that we come through unshaken and victorious.

He believed strongly that the moral nature of a person reflects in the moral nature of the society and the nation. All his life thereafter, he faced the brutes boldly, without being overawed by their stature, position or might. The brutes kept changing – sometimes brutes within our minds leading us astray from our noble mission in life of the betterment of humanity and self-actualisation, sometimes social mores that pulled us back in the

name of religion and customs, and were just blind superstitions, and at other times ruled by the oppressive rule of the mighty.

Swamiji said, "Brave, bold men, these are what we want. What we want is vigour in the blood, strength in the nerves, iron muscles and nerves of steel, not softening namby-pamby ideas. Avoid all these. Avoid all mystery." He added, "Be bold and fear not. It is fear that is the great cause of misery in this world. It is fear that is the greatest of all superstitions. It is fear that is the cause of our woes, and it is fearlessness alone that brings heaven even in a moment."

"If there is one word that you find coming out like a bomb from the Upanishads, bursting like a bombshell upon masses of ignorance, it is the Sanskrit word "Abhiih" which means fearlessness. Be not afraid of anything. For the moment you fear you are nobody." Swami Vivekananda always stressed the universal and humanistic side of the Vedas, the oldest sacred texts of Hinduism, as well as believed in service rather than dogma, he attempted to infuse vigour into Hindu thought, placing less emphasis on the prevailing pacifism and presenting Hindu spirituality to the West. He was an activating force in the movement to promote Vedanta philosophy. Swami Vivekananda was one of the main representatives of Neo-Vedanta, a modern interpretation of selected aspects of Hinduism in line with western esoteric traditions, especially Transcendentalism, New Thought and Theosophy. His reinterpretation was, and is, very successful, creating a new understanding and appreciation of Hinduism within and outside India, and was the principal reason for the enthusiastic reception of yoga, transcendental meditation and other forms of Indian spiritual self-improvement in the West.

"Stand then and be free. What can frighten you, what can hold you down? Only ignorance and delusion of your true nature! Nothing else can bind you. You are the One Being in the universe. If the suns come down, the moons crumble into dust, systems after systems are hurled into annihilation, what is that to you? Stand as a rock; you are a soul infinite and immortal, you are indestructible. Say to yourself: I have no fear because I am Existence Absolute, Bliss Absolute, Knowledge Absolute – I am He."

How can one not be swayed by these powerful words? As the story goes...When Swamiji addressed the Parliament of Religions in Chicago, his opening statement of 'My brothers and sisters of America' drew a minute-long applause. Such was his mastery in oration, self-belief in his ideas, and conviction in his thoughts...fearless to the core.

Swamiji was an enthusiastic student of history and had a thorough knowledge of the India's glorious past. After the death of his guru, Shri Ramakrishna Paramhansa, he explored India, and got to know it better. He met people from every segment of the society, from the richest to the poorest, from the most learned to the most ignorant, from high caste priests to those condemned as the low caste, from Maharajas to penniless beggars. The knowledge that he gained through his search of the real India gave him a complete understanding of India including the causes for its downfall. Being a visionary and endowed with an extraordinary intellect and even a more feeling heart, he could find out the cure for India's maladies and for restoring her to her former glory. He pondered on the various methods to regenerate India.

He was sure that uplifting the masses by restoring their lost individuality and faith in themselves would be the first step. He knew that the nation lives in the cottages and that politics will be of not much use until the masses of India are once more well educated, well fed and well cared for. He said, "Our mission is for the destitute, the poor, and the illiterate peasantry and labouring classes, and if, after everything has been done for them first, there is spare time, then only for the gentry." He underlined the importance of having pride in our past and exhorted the countrymen to derive strength and inspiration from those glorious chapters of the bygone days. How he dared to question the rulers and demand accountability of them for the nation makes for an excellent crash course on courage and boldness.

If there was a true son of India, who understood his motherland like the back of his palm, it had to be Swami Vivekananda. If there was somebody who understood the ills that India was plagued with, and if there was anyone who knew the panacea, it was Swami Vivekananda. If there was anyone who had the power to mobilise the youth towards man-making and nation building, it was Swami Vivekananda. If there was a beacon light in the dark alleys of despaired souls, it was Swami Vivekananda. If there was anyone who could be the greatest teacher to develop courage and boldness, amidst hopelessness, misery and oppression, it has to be Swami Vivekananda.

Swami Vivekananda encompasses all the virtues of a noble soul that directs, guides, and propels anyone who in his sphere of influence towards transforming oneself into a courageous and bold citizen of our nation. May the light of his wisdom, and his blessings, shower on us and guide us all in developing the India that he dreamed of. In doing so, we would have paid our greatest tributes to one of the greatest sons of India.

Aashna Anand

FYJC-(Arts)-C

First Prize winner of Essay Writing Competition conducted by Ramakrishna Mission

Nehru's Contribution to The Industrial Development of India

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of independent India was also the Architect of Modern India. He was born great and also achieved greatness by his vision, hard labour, sincerity, honesty, patriotism and great intellectual power. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was born to Motilal Nehru and Swarup Rani Nehru in Allahabad on November 14, 1889. Nehru then lived in Anand Bhavan (abode of joy). His love for children was limitless. He liked to talk and play with them. He regarded them as the wealth and golden future of India. He looked into their innocent and smiling eyes and felt assured about country's future. Children's Day is celebrated on 14th November every year on the day he was born. The children proudly called him "Chacha Nehru". This bond of love, affection and understanding was deep and abiding.

It was he who gave us the slogan "Aaram haram hai". He was full of optimism, vitality, vigour and enthusiasm. He was a leader of masses and was beloved by them. Their deep love and respect for him always enthused, inspired and sustained him. The good of the masses was ever at his heart. He had undertaken many projects for the welfare of them and the prosperity of the country.

Jawaharlal Nehru was a modern economist. He believed that rapid industrialization was the most effective way to win the battle against mass poverty. Economic modernization was an essential part of his overall vision for India as a nation that could hold on its own in the world after centuries of foreign domination. The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948 was the most concrete expression of Nehru's means for achieving socialism in India. It was here that his intellectual appreciation of British socialist thought rather than the Marxist dialectic unmistakably asserted itself. The resolution adumbrated a "mixed economy" for India and this concept stood, despite all that had been said by the Congress about socialism in subsequent years. It was then Nehru spoke about the resolution that he brought out regarding the importance of understanding a socialist economy in terms of technological change. In a transitional economy, one must place oneself in a dynamic and not in a static conception of economic progress.

Dynamism came from technological change. The state would build a new and technological sound sector, and not waste its resources on acquiring productive resources that might become obsolete. This philosophy of Nehru meant recognising the role of what has come to be known as the private sector. Again reminding himself that the capitalistic structure is inherently acquisitive, he began to propagate the value of a cooperative sector that would help counteract the anti-social side of capitalism.

The most outspoken advocate of industrialisation in the early years of Indian independence was Jawaharlal Nehru, an ardent believer in modern science and socialism. Nehru believed that industrialization held the key to India's success as an independent nation. In particular, he focused on two types of projects, both of which required large-scale mobilizations of capital and labour and the importation of foreign technical expertise: steel mills and dams. To guide Indians, for promoting industrialisation, Nehru departed from the course taken by his predecessor, Mohandas Gandhi. In Gandhi's vision for independent India, the villages would serve as a basis for Indian life. Nehru disagreed with the central tenets of Gandhian economics. Nehru also believed that India should be economically self-sufficient, although his approach to self-sufficiency laid through large-scale industrialization rather than village industries. His idea of modern nationhood consisted of four key dimensions: democracy, secularism, socialism and non-alignment. These dimensions came about through long discussions between Nehru and Gandhi.

After independence, under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress government started to rebuild the country. Through his visionary policies and inspiring leadership, he helped India not only to overcome serious challenges but also successfully put her on the path of progress. In order to develop the country, the Planning Commission was set up. The establishment of the Planning Commission and the time of planning gave Nehru a chance to work simultaneously for economic development and social justice. His burning wrath against poverty heightened his sense of frustration at the miscalculations of the planning process. Not being an economist in the conventional sense, he just could not understand the frequent breakdowns in the economy.

Nehru continued to emphasize the importance of land reforms, increasing production through the application of technology and spreading cooperation to ensure distributive justice within capitalism. The Commission was set up by Nehru with explicit objective to promote rapid rise in the standard of living of the people by efficient use of the resources of the country, increasing production and offering opportunities to all for employment in the service of the community. Under the leadership of Pandit Nehru, Five-Year Plan was started in 1951. The plans were formulated for centralised and integrated national development. Pandit Nehru got the blueprint of the First Five-Year Plan (1951-1956) prepared. It was very important since it played an important role for the development of the country. This plan provided much needed push to the agriculture sector and also for the establishment of industries. It also initiated the system of mixed economy which emphasized the development of both the sectors - public and private. The role of public sector was going to be important keeping in the view of India being a welfare state. The

Congress government under the leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru allocated 2,378 crore rupees for the First Five-Year Plan.

It comprised provisions for seven main factors in the following manner-irrigation and power (27.2%), agriculture and community development (17.4%), transport and communication (24%), industry (8.4%), social services (16.4%), land reforms (4.2%) and other sectors and services (2.5%). Under the leadership of Pandit Nehru, the Congress government very efficiently accomplished all the tasks. This plan aimed at a growth rate of 2.1 % in GDP but the efficiency of the Congress government increased it to 3.6%. NDP also increased by 15%. Per capita income increased more than the average income per person. During this time, Pandit Nehru along with the Congress government started several important irrigation projects which included Bhakra Nangal and Hirakund Dam projects. Under his guidance, the Congress government with the active participation of World Health Organisation (WHO) took children's well-being as a mission that yielded outstanding results in terms of child health and infant mortality rate. At the end of this plan, Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) had been started as a premier institute of science and technology. It was Nehru's aim to develop the technological sector of India. To strengthen higher education, University Grants Commission (UGC) was formed. Also, during this plan, a memorandum of understanding was signed for establishing five steel plants, though the work could be started only in the Second Five-Year Plan. On the whole, the First Five-Year Plan was very successful in terms of objectives set by the Congress government under the guidance of Nehru.

Encouraged by the success of the First Five-Year Plan, the Congress government with the mentorship of Nehru continued their work. The Second Five-Year Plan was dedicated primarily to the public sector. Mahalanobis model was adopted in this plan. The Nehru government decided to invest more in production so that the country may see long term economic development. In this plan, the government started to adopt and implement the model based on extensive research put forward by Indian Statistical Institute (ISI). During the Second Five-Year Plan, apart from hydroelectric projects, five steel plants including Bhilai, Durgapur and Roorkee were started with the cooperation of Russia, Britain and Germany respectively. Mining activity especially of coal also increased. Railway tracks were laid across the country particularly in the North East region. During this plan, the government formulated an industrial policy for the country.

To augment India in the field of science and technology, especially in atomic power, talent search examination and scholarship schemes was started with an aim to select meritorious students. During the Second Five-Year Plan, 4,800 crore rupees were allocated and it reinforced industrial development, education and research, communication and other social welfare programmes. Nehru outlined the central role of government when he said, "The public sector must grow not only absolutely but also relatively to the private sector." Later in the same speech, he said, "Private enterprise, free pricing, private management are all devices to further what are truly social ends; they can only be justified in terms of social results." The Second Five-Year Plan centred on a shift towards developing capital goods and heavy industry for long-term economic benefit. There was a significant shift in allocation of funds from agriculture to industry between the First and Second Five-Year Plans. During that period, agriculture spending fell from 37 % of public spending to 20.9 %, while industry allocation increased from 4.9% to 24.1%. About 70% of the funds allocated for industry were allotted to large and medium sized business, while the rest was for mineral development and village and small industries.

The success of two plans bolstered the government as well as the countrymen. Inspired by them, the Nehru government implemented the Third Five-Year Plan (1961-1966). The success of the first two plans demonstrated that the policy adopted for the development of the country by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was suitable and genuine and should be implemented on a long-term basis. During the Third Five-Year Plan, river and dam projects continued and several cement and fertilizer factories were built. The agro-sector witnessed tremendous growth and Punjab set new records in wheat production. During this plan, the government established primary schools in a large number in rural areas. Jawaharlal Nehru started Panchayat elections so that democracy could be fortified up to the country's hinterland. States were given more responsibilities for their own development. Also, during this plan, the responsibility of state electricity boards and middle and higher education boards were once again given to states only. During the Third Five-Year Plan, the Congress government established state transport corporations and also decided that the responsibility of building and maintenance of local roads will belong to the state governments.

Nehru played an important role for the development of industrialisation in India. He initiated as well as participated in many projects. After being immensely happy in 1948 for the ground-breaking of the Hirakud Dam in Orissa, he wrote, "As I threw some concrete, which was to form the base of the great Hirakud Dam, a sense of adventure seized me and I forgot for a while the many troubles that beset us. I felt that these troubles will pass, but the great dam and all that follow from it will endure for ages to come." He often compared the dams with temples or mosques. At Bhakra Dam in the Himalayan foothills, Nehru even compared the project with the greatest Indian monuments of all and said, "The Taj Mahal is for the dead; Bhakra is for the living."

Choudhary Pooja Ramchandra

SYJC (Arts) C

Second prize winner of Essay Writing Competition conducted by the Maharashtra State Board

मराठी

आई - बाबा

आपण आयुष्यभर आईचं गुणगान करतो
पण बाप देखील आपल्यासाठी रक्ताचं पाणी करतो.
संकट प्रसंगी बाप धावून येतो,
ठेच लागता आपण आई गं म्हणतो.
आई असते संस्काराची किल्ली तर,
बाप असतो संयमाची गुरुकिल्ली.
सदा आठवते जेवण करणारी ती प्रेमळ आई,
त्याच शिंदोरीची सोय बापच नेहमी पाही.

काटकसर करून खर्चासाठी देतो पॉकेट मनी,
स्वतः मात्र वापरतो शर्ट पॅन्ट जुनी रे जुनी.
घरी बाप आटपतो बिन साबणाची दाढी,
मुलांना मात्र घेतो नवीन ड्रेस, नवीन गाडी.
वयात आल्यावर मुलं आपल्याच विश्वात मग्न,
बापाला दिसतं मुलाचं शिक्षण, पोरीचं लग्न.
नेहमी पूर्ण कराव्या, आईवडिलांच्या इच्छा,
त्यांना समजून घ्यावं हीच शेवटची इच्छा !

कदम साहिल विजय
बारावी (वाणिज्य) जी



आयुष्याचा सण

सण सर्वांना आवडतात हे खरे आहे,
मग तो कुठलाही सण असो.
मला तर वाटते आई-बाबा म्हणजे माझा सण,
आई-बाबा सण कसे असणार ?
कारण प्रत्येक सण आई-बाबांमुळेच आपण साजरा करतो,
ते आपल्याला प्रत्येक सणांचे महत्त्व सांगतात.
दिवाळीच्या सणात दिवा बनून,
यशासाठी आपल्याला ऊर्जा देतात.
संक्रांतीच्या सणात आकाश बनून,
मोकळा विहार करायला शिकवतात.
वसंतपंचमीच्या सणात फूल बनून,
चांगल्या भविष्यासाठी बाग फुलून देतात.
होळीच्या सणात रंग बनून,
जगाचे अनेक रंग दाखवून देतात.
गणेशचतुर्थीच्या सणात गोड मोदक बनवितात,
आणि लोकांशी कसे गोड राहायचे ते शिकवतात.
नवरात्रीच्या सणात देवीची पूजा करतात,
आणि अन्यायाचा प्रतिकार करायची शिकवण देतात.

डोडीया मीत चेतन
अकरावी (कला) ए

आयुष्यावर बोलू काही

आयुष्य खूप सुंदर आहे
मजेत जगा, दिलखुलास हसा.
अनेक माणसे भेटतील
काही हसवतील, काही रडवतील
काही चांगले अनुभव देतील.
काहींनी हसवलं, काहींनी रडवलं
म्हणून आयुष्य संपत नसतं.
जगण्याचं नव बळ कुठुनतरी येत असतं
यालाच आयुष्य म्हणतात हे पटलेलं असतं.
हसता हसता अचानक अश्रू येऊन जातात
जवळची माणसे एका क्षणात आठवून जातात.
आयुष्याच्या वाटेवर अनेक वळणे असतात
पुढे धोका आहे अशा पाट्या लावलेल्या नसतात.
धोक्याच वळण सुद्धा सोपं वाटतं
पोहोचल्यावर मात्र सारच बदलून जातं.

पालव मानसी बापू
बारावी (वाणिज्य) जी

सखे चांदणे

नभी बहरले चांदणे
तू आहेस कुठे सखे ?
पौर्णिमेच्या चंद्रागत रुप तुझे देखणे
मी पाहतो स्वप्नी तूज अनेकदा,
तू आता तरी ये जीवनी माझ्या
मी उदास नेहमी तुजवाचुन,
आस लागली नयनी
कधी येशील जीवनी ?
आर्तता न कळे तुला
शोध कधी संपेल हा.

राजवाडकर रक्षित संदिप
बारावी (वाणिज्य) जी

त्या उदास रात्री आता मला नकोत

त्या उदास रात्री आता मला नकोत
आत्ता अशाच एका मैफलीतून उठलो
उठलो तो उदास होऊनच.
चंद्र ढळला होता किंवा
असे म्हणून घराकडे वळला होता,
उदास होऊन पूर्ण मावळला होता.
दिवसाचे ध्वज फडकु लागले,
थडकू लागले,
नगरावरून, घरावरून सर्वत्र टापा
उचलू लागले.

जिवबा बसला होता फाटकावर
बाकडे टाकून
अजून पेटतच होता कंदील
घेत होता वर्गणी मोजून
“जिवबा रे जागरणा रे
कितीसी करतलंस ?”
“हा-हा आग खावान इंगळे करणारे आमी
आमका असल्यो गजाली नकोत,”
तुमच्या त्या उदास रात्री
आता खरोखरच मला नकोत.

भेकरे कश्मिरा सुधीर
बारावी (वाणिज्य) जी

गाव प्रेमी

सुख म्हणजे नक्की काय असतं ?
जिथे पापण्या बंद केल्यावर आपलं छोटे गाव दिसतं
त्या छोट्याशा गावात आपल्याला
जीव लावणारी नाती असतात.
तिथे मोबाईल आणि नेटवर्कची गरजच भासत नाही
आणि चार जणांना भेटल्याशिवाय मन रमत नाही
सुख म्हणजे नक्की काय असतं हे गावी जाऊन कळतं.
पहिल्या पावसात येणारा तो मातीचा सुगंध,
त्या ओलसर मातीत जो आनंद मिळतो तो वेगळाच.
विहीरीतील पाण्याचा वेगळाच गोडवा
त्या पाण्याची चव हवीहवीशी वाटते.
सुख म्हणजे नक्की काय असतं ?
जिथे सार काही आपलचं असं
आपलं ते गाव असतं.

मांजेरकर साक्षी सुर्यकांत
बारावी (वाणिज्य) जी

निसर्ग रक्षण

धरती आपली सुंदर सुंदर
हिरवळ आहे चोहीकडे
दिसते का कोठे वनराई ?
काँक्रीटची जंगले इकडे तिकडे.
संध वाहणाऱ्या सुंदर नद्या
मोजा त्यातील प्लास्टिकच्या बाटल्या
उंच उंच रम्य डोंगरावर
खाणींच्या नक्षी कोणी रेखाटल्या ?
रस्त्याकडील उभे उंच उंच वृक्ष
पानांचा रंग तांबडा की हिरवा ?
कोठे गेला तो सांजवेळी
जाणवणारा थंड थंड गारवा.

गावकर अक्षता कमलाकर
बारावी (वाणिज्य) जी

स्त्री - एक शक्ती

‘स्त्री ही अनंत काळाची माता असते.’ आज असे एकही क्षेत्र नाही जिथे स्त्रीने आपल्या कार्याचा ठसा उमटविला नाही. स्त्रीमध्ये अपार क्षमता आहे. स्त्रीया सर्व पातळीवरच्या लढाया यशस्वीपणे पार पडतात. आई जिजाऊ यांनी छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराज यांना घडविले. स्वराज्य स्थापनेची प्रेरणा दिली. स्त्रियांवर होणाऱ्या अत्याचाराची जाणीव करून दिली. छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराज हे मोगल स्त्रियांनाही बहिणीसमान मान देत. ही सर्व शिकवण होती जिजाऊंची.

ज्ञानेश्वरांची बहिण संत मुक्ताबाई यांनी आपल्या थोरल्या भावांनाही ज्ञान दिले. संत जनाबाई यांचे अभंग चांगल्या तत्वांची शिकवण देतात. संत मीराबाई श्रीकृष्णभक्तीमुळे परिचित झाल्या. संत बहिणाबाई यांचे अभंग समाजप्रबोधनाचे कार्य करत आहेत.

सहनशीलता हा स्त्रियांचा एक महत्त्वाचा गुण आहे. ‘स्त्री’ ही कितीही मोठया पदावर कार्यरत असली तरी ती आपल्या घराकडे, घरातील सदस्यांकडे दुर्लक्ष होऊ देत नाही.

सध्या स्त्रीयांची सुरक्षितता हा एक गंभीर प्रश्न आहे. महिला सबलीकरण ही काळाची गरज आहे. स्त्रियांना स्वसंरक्षणाचे धडे देणे गरजेचे आहे. जेणेकरून त्यांच्यावर जर एखादे संकट आले तर त्याचा त्या सामना करू शकतील.

खरोखर आपण सर्वांनी स्त्रीयांच्या पाठीमागे सक्षमपणे उभे राहिले पाहिजे आणि त्यांना नेहमी यशस्वी होण्यासाठी प्रोत्साहित केले पाहिजे.



पवार राही महेश
अकरावी (विज्ञान) ए

माझे स्वप्न पूर्ण होईल ?

माझे स्वप्न आहे, समाजातील जातिभेद, पंथभेद, धर्मभेद नष्ट व्हावे. काही जण, कोणी नवीन माणूस भेटला की, विचारतात ‘तुमची जात कोणती ?’ तुमचा धर्म कोणता ? काय सांगावं बरं अशांना ! मला जर असं कोणी विचारलं तर, मी एकच ठामपणे सांगेन की, माझी जात मानवजात आणि माझा धर्म मानवता धर्म.’

माझे स्वप्न आहे जर मानवामध्ये दया, माणुसकी आली तर मानवाचे जीवन किती सुरळीत चालेल ? मी शास्त्रज्ञ झालो तर विविध आजारांवर उपाय, संशोधन करून मानवी जीवन सुखी करेन. जर डॉक्टर झालो तर रुग्णांची अंखड सेवा करेन.

जीवनात मी कोणतीही नोकरी केली तरी मी एकच ध्येय ठेवेन की, ‘लोकांमधील धर्मभेद, जातिभेद, पंथभेद कसे जातील आणि त्यांच्यात करुणा, माणुसकी कशी येईल ? आतापर्यंत मोठे मोठे नेते आपल्याला चांगला संदेश देत राहिले. एवढेच काय ! त्यांनी लोकांसाठी स्वतःचे आयुष्य खर्ची घातले.

माझं स्वप्न खूप खूप मोठं आहे. परंतु मला एकाच गोष्टीचं खूप वाईट वाटतं की, जे अपंग असतात, जे अनाथ असतात त्यांचं जीवन किती दुःखमय असतं. त्यांच्यामध्ये जाऊन त्यांच्यासोबत खूप खूप गप्पा माराव्या, खेळावं असं वाटतं. शेवटी मी एवढेच सांगेन की, मी माझं स्वप्न जिद्दीने पूर्ण करेन.

स्वप्न करू साकार ।
स्वप्नाला देऊ आकार ॥
मनात ठेवा मोठी जिद्द ।
स्वप्न होईल नक्की सिध्द ॥
स्वप्न खरे करण्यास घ्या धाव ।
त्यासाठी मनात हवे चांगले भाव ॥
केली फळाची अपेक्षा ।
त्याचीच होईल उपेक्षा ॥
त्यासाठी सतत सावधान ।
सोबत राहील भगवान ॥

चव्हाण स्वप्निल प्रकाश
अकरावी (वाणिज्य) जी

‘ऑनलाईन शिक्षण’

सध्या मोबाईल, इंटरनेटचा वापर करीत नाही अशी व्यक्ती शोधून देखील सापडणार नाही. इंटरनेट, गुगलचे जाळे सर्वत्र पसरले आहे. कोणत्याही प्रकारची माहिती एका क्लिक वर गुगलद्वारे मिळते.

आताची परिस्थिती तर आपण सर्वजण बघतच आहोत. जगात उलथापालथ होत आहे. कोविड १९ नंतर आपण सर्वजण एका स्थित्यंतराच्या टप्प्यात आहोत. यामुळे आपल्या वैयक्तिक आयुष्यात देखील खूप बदल घडून येत आहे. काही गोष्टी आधीपासूनच आपली जागा बनवण्याच्या प्रयत्नात होत्या. आणि लॉकडाऊनमुळे तसे झाले खरे. बऱ्याच गोष्टींकडे पर्याय म्हणून देखील पाहण्यात येते. त्यापैकीच एक म्हणजे ‘ऑनलाईन शिक्षण’.

ऑनलाईन शिक्षणाचा सध्या खूप गाजावाजा होऊ लागला आहे. बऱ्याच जणांमध्ये याबाबत संभ्रम असला तरी शिक्षक आणि विद्यार्थी यांनी याचा स्वीकार केला आहे. शाळा, महाविद्यालये यांनीही काळाची गरज म्हणून ऑनलाईन शिक्षणाचा स्विकार केलेला दिसून येतो. ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामुळे वर्गातील संवाद नष्ट झाला आणि एका नात्याचा ओलावा कमी झालेला दिसून येतो हेही तितकेच खरे.

ऑनलाईन शिक्षण देणारे बरेच प्लॅटफॉर्म आधीपासून उपलब्ध आहेत. यामध्ये वापरण्यात येणाऱ्या तंत्रज्ञानामुळे तुम्ही जगातल्या कोणत्याही विषयाबद्दल माहिती मिळवू शकता. परदेशात ऑनलाईन शिक्षण फार पूर्वीपासून सुरु आहे. आपल्याकडे पायाभूत सुविधा, लॅपटॉप, इंटरनेट, अखंड वीज या गोष्टी समाजातील सर्व स्तरांपर्यंत पोहोचविणे ही काळाची गरज बनली आहे.

तात्पर्य काय तर कोविड १९ नंतर जग बदलते आहे. आपणही या बदलासाठी तयार होऊ या.

खोपकर निकिता राजू
अकरावी (वाणिज्य) ए

‘मराठी’ माझी मायबोली

‘मराठी’ माझी मायबोली आहे म्हणजेच माझी मातृभाषा आहे. लहान मुलं जन्मल्यापासून आईजवळच असतात. तेव्हा जी भाषा आई बोलते ती भाषा मुलं बोलतात म्हणून मायबोली. मराठी ही भाषा महाराष्ट्रातील सर्व लोकांची बोलीभाषा आहे. सर्व मराठी भाषिकांचे त्यांच्या मराठी भाषेवर खूप प्रेम आहे. आपली मराठी भाषा ही संस्कृत भाषेतून निर्माण झाली आहे. भारतातल्या बहुतेक भाषा संस्कृत भाषेपासून निर्माण झाल्या आहेत असा मतप्रवाह आहे.

मराठी ही अतिशय गोड भाषा आहे. तिला वळवावं तशी ती वळते. परंतु आता तिच्यात अनेक भाषांचे शब्द देखील आले आहेत. हल्ली सिनेमांमधून इंग्रजी, हिंदी भाषेतील अनेक शब्द मराठीत येत आहेत. परंतु आताच्या आधुनिक पिढीत अनेक लोक मराठी भाषेकडे दुर्लक्ष करत आहेत आणि आपली मायबोली सोडून जागतिक भाषेकडे वळत आहेत. आता अनेक लोकांना आपल्या भाषेचा विसर पडत आहे. ही चुकीची गोष्ट आहे आणि तिला जपण्याची गरज आहे. मराठी भाषा आपल्या सन्मानाची गोष्ट आहे म्हणून २७ फेब्रुवारी हा दिवस ज्येष्ठ साहित्यिक, नाटककार, सुप्रसिद्ध कवी “श्री. वि. वा. शिरवाडकर” उर्फ “कुसुमाग्रज” यांचा जन्मदिवस “मराठी भाषा दिन” म्हणून साजरा केला जातो.

आपल्याला या मराठी भाषेचा वारसा लाभला आहे ही अभिमानाची गोष्ट आहे म्हणून ज्येष्ठ कवी श्री. सुरेश भट यांनी लिहिलेल्या ‘मराठी अभिमान गीतात’ ते लिहितात

**“लाभले आम्हांस भाग्य बोलतो मराठी ।
जाहलो खरेच धन्य एकतो मराठी ॥”**

म्हणूनच मला माझ्या ‘मायबोली मराठी’ चा अभिमान आहे व माझे तिच्यावर खूप प्रेम आहे आणि मी तिला जपणार आहे.

सडेकर कल्पेश विलास
बारावी (वाणिज्य) जी

माझा भारत- शाश्वत भारत

भारतात जन्मले अनेक संत

प्रज्ञांना दाखविले योग्य पंथ ।

भारतात लिहीले गेले ऐतिहासिक ग्रंथ

म्हणून म्हणतात भारत माझा अनंत ॥

माझा भारत – अनंत भारत. मला भारत शाश्वत वाटतो कारण हा शब्द उच्चारताच माझे विचार अनंत होतात. भारतातील देऊळे, भारताचे सण, भारताची परंपरा इत्यादी गोष्टी वाखाणण्याजोग्या आहेत. भारत हा तरुणांचा देश आहे. जगात तरुण देश म्हणून भारत हा प्रथम स्थानावर आहे. वय वर्षे १० ते वय वर्षे २४ मधील लोकसंख्या ३५६ दशलक्ष आहे. लोकशाही असलेल्या भारतात सर्वात जास्त मतदान होते. लोकशाही असलेल्या देशांमध्ये प्रगतीशील असा माझा भारत देश आहे.

भारत हा देश प्राचीन काळापासूनच एक देवस्थान म्हणून गणला जातो. भारतात रामायण आणि महाभारतासारखे पौराणिक युद्ध लढले गेले. अनेक देव देवतांनी येथे अवतार घेतला. राम, कृष्ण, आदि देवांनी ही भूमी पावन केली. भारतात ऋषी वाल्मिकींनी 'रामायण' लिहिले. 'पानीपत' सारखे ऐतिहासिक युद्ध हयाच भूमीवर झाले.

भारताची संस्कृती ही प्राचीन आहे. भारताचा हिंदू धर्म हा एक पवित्र धर्म आहे. स्वामी विवेकानंदांनी त्यांच्या पुस्तकात म्हटलं आहे की, "जगात अशी भूमी जेथे संस्कृती, भक्ती, शांती, माणूसकी आहे ती म्हणजे भारत भूमी. संत ज्ञानेश्वर, संत तुकाराम, राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराज इत्यादी संतांनी भारत घडविला.

भारताने कधीही बदला घेण्याची भूमिका घेतली नाही. भारतावर आजपर्यंत परकीय आक्रमणे झाली. भारताची अनेकवेळा लूट केली गेली तरीही आज भारत श्रीमंत देशांच्या यादीत गणला जातो. भारताने प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात प्रगती केली आहे. मग ते क्षेत्र विज्ञान असो वा तंत्रज्ञान. भारताने आण्विक शस्त्रे तयार केली. परमाणु, अग्नि आणि अनेक. ISRO ने अंतराळामध्ये यान पाठविले. भारताला याचा अभिमान आहे. डॉ. होमी भाभा, डॉ. ए. पी. जे. अब्दुल कलाम ही भारताची रत्ने आहेत. आयुर्वेदामध्ये देखील भारत हा प्रगती करणारा देश आहे. प्राचीन काळापासून निसर्गाची मदत घेवून आयुर्वेदिक औषधाची निर्मिती करून त्याद्वारे अनेक रोग दूर केले आहेत. भारताने अनेक रोगांचे उच्चाटन केले आहे उदा. पोलिओ, टी.बी. इत्यादी.

भारतातील स्त्री देखील आज प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात प्रगतीशील आहे. शिक्षण, विज्ञान, व्यवसाय इत्यादी क्षेत्रांमध्ये मुलगा आणि मुलगी यांनी समसमान प्रगती केली आहे. अंतराळवीर कल्पना चावला, शकुंतला देवी, मेरी कोम यांसारख्या रत्नांनी भारताचे नाव अजरामर केले. आज स्त्री डॉक्टर, इंजिनियर, पोलीस या क्षेत्रांमध्ये दिसून येते.

भारत दिवसेंदिवस शेती, व्यवसाय, विज्ञान, तंत्रज्ञान, शिक्षण, वैद्यकीय क्षेत्रात प्रगती करीत आहे. भारताने प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात चांगला बदल घडवून आणला आहे. भारताचा इतिहास खूप सुंदर होता, वर्तमानही प्रगतीशील आहे. आणि भविष्यकाळही खूप प्रेरणादायी असेल. अशा या माझ्या थोर भारत देशाबद्दल माझ्या भावना मी खालील वचनाद्वारे व्यक्त करीत आहे.

अनेक प्रदेशा अनेकेच वेषा :

अनेकानि रुपाणि भाषा अनेका :

परं यत्र सर्वे वयं भारतीया :

प्रियं भारतं तत् सदा रक्षणीयम्

डोडीया मीत चेतन

अकरावी (कला) ए

એ કોઈને ન ગમે

દુનિયામાં આવવું તો સહુને ગમે પણ,
માતા-પિતાની સેવા કરવી એ કોઈને ન ગમે.
મંદિરમાં જવું તો સહુને ગમે પણ,
ભક્તિ કરવી એ કોઈને ન ગમે,
મિત્રતા કરવી તો સહુને ગમે પણ,
ગુલામી કરવી એ કોઈને ન ગમે,
પ્રેમ કરવો તો સહુને ગમે પણ,
પ્રેમ નિભાવવો એ કોઈને ન ગમે,
સુખ-સાહચર્ય તો સહુને ગમે પણ,
મરણ-પથારી એ કોઈને ન ગમે,
પારેવાં થવું તો સહુને ગમે પણ,
પિંજરામાં રહેવું એ કોઈને ન ગમે.

અરેઠિયા સંજના મેઘજીભાઈ
અગિયારમું (વાણિજ્ય)-જી

માણસ તો માણસ છે.....

સમયને રોકી શકે, અહીં એવું કોઈ નહીં
માણસ તો માણસ એના જેવું કોઈ નહીં

દરિયા સાથે મિત્રતા, પર્વતો સાથે લાગણી
પ્રકૃતિ પ્રેમી છતાં માણસો માટે લાગણી
દરિયાને પૂરો જોઈ શકે એવું કોઈ નથી
માણસ તો માણસ એના જેવું કોઈ નહીં

રસ્તામાં વળાંક આવે એ ખબર હોય ખરા !
રસ્તો નવો ભલે જગ્યાની થોડી જાણ ખરા.

કોડીયાતર વૈશાલી રામાભાઈ
અગિયારમું (વાણિજ્ય)-જી

વૃક્ષો - કુદરતની અદ્ભુત ભેંટ

વૃક્ષો આપણા જીવનમાં બહુ જ મહત્વનો ભાગ ભજવે છે આપણી વૈદિક પરંપરામાં. ભારતીય સંસ્કૃતિમાં કુદરતી તત્વોની દેવી-દેવતા માની તેની પૂજા અર્ચના કરવામાં આવે છે. ધાર્મિક કાર્યોમાં પણ વૃક્ષોનાં પાંદડાનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવે છે.

‘વૃક્ષ’ એ ઇશ્વરની મળેલી અનન્ય ભેંટ છે માનવ જીવનની જરૂરિયાતોનો સંપૂર્ણ આધાર વૃક્ષને ગણવામાં આવે છે અને તેમાં કોઈ જ મતમતાંતર નથી એ જ વાસ્તવિકતા છે વૃક્ષ નો એક પણ ભાગ નકામો જતો નથી અને તેથી જ નાળિયેરી જેવા વૃક્ષને કલ્પવૃક્ષ ગણવામાં આવે છે. અત્યારે કોરોના જેવા કપરાકાળમાં વૃક્ષો. ઔષધીઓ જ વિશેષ કામમાં આવી રહ્યા છે.

વૃક્ષો જન્મ દેનારી માતા જેટલા જ વિશેષ છે. વૃક્ષો માણસની સંવેદના પણ જાણે છે અને એટલે જ લજ્જમણીને રૂપરૂ કરતાં તેનાં પાન બીડાઈ જતાં હોય છે. વૃક્ષોને ધ્યાન થી જોઈએ તો એ પિતાની જેમ છાંયો આપે છે અને માતાની જેમ વાત્સલ્ય પણ વરસાવે છે. ક્યારેક તો વૃક્ષો પણ હસતાં હોય એવું લાગતું હોય છે ‘વૃક્ષો’ તો પૃથ્વી પરની સજીવન કવિતા છે જે આકાશને પણ રૂપરૂ છે. માણસ પોતાની પ્રગતિની આંધળી દોટમાં પર્યાવરણને ગુસ્સાન પહોંચાડે છે જગદીશ ચંદ્ર બોઝે સાબિત કર્યું છે કે વનરૂપિતામાં જીવ છે એ વાતનો સ્વીકાર વિજ્ઞાન પણ કરે છે. અને છતાંય સ્વાર્થપ્રિય માનવી કસ્વત ચલાવતાં અચકાતો નથી.

ક્યારેક તો એવો વિચાર પણ આવે કે જન્મદિવસ પર મોંઘી ભેટ આપવા કરતાં એકાદ છોડ આપવો સારો આવનારી પેઢીને છાંયો આપશે .

ચૌહાણ ગુંજન જગદીશભાઈ
અગિયારમું (વાણિજ્ય)-જી

આજે પણ પ્રકૃતિ પાસે માનવ પાંગળો છે “ફેલાવી બે હાથ બાળક ઉભો વેરાનમાં, માણી રહ્યો મોજ, મા પ્રકૃતિની ઓથમાં.”

સમગ્ર સૃષ્ટિનું સર્જન કુદરતે કર્યું છે. આ સૃષ્ટિમાં વિવિધ નવરંગી રૂપો છે. આ સૃષ્ટિમાં સુંદરતા, અલૌકિકતા અને રમણીયતા છે, તો બીજી તરફ આજ સૃષ્ટિમાં ભયાનક અને વિકરાળ રૂપો પણ છે. આ કુદરતે જ આપણને જીવન બક્ષ્યું છે. જ્યાં સુધી કુદરત આપણા ઉપર પ્રસન્ન છે. ત્યાં સુધી આપણો વાળ પણ વાંકો થતો નથી. કુદરત જ્યારે આપણા ઉપર રૂં છે છે ત્યારે માનવજાતના અસ્તિત્વ સામે જોખમ ઊભુ થાય છે. માનવીએ પોતાની બુદ્ધિશક્તિ દ્વારા વિજ્ઞાન અને ટેકનોલોજીના ક્ષેત્રમાં ઘણી બધી શોધો કરી છે. આ બધી જ શોધો પર મનુષ્યને બહુ અભિમાન છે. કેટલીક વાર તે ઈશ્વરના અસ્તિત્વને પણ પડકારે છે પણ જ્યારે કુદરતનો કહેર વરસે છે. ત્યારે મનુષ્ય સાવ પાંગળો, નિઃસહાય અને લાચાર બની જાય છે. પ્રકૃતિનો વૈભવ જ અલગ છે. તેને ખોળે જવાથી મન પ્રશાંત બને છે ચિત્ત એકાગ્ર બને છે. ને વૃત્તિઓ સંયમિત રહે છે, માનવ પોતે પણ જે પ્રકૃતિનું એક અંગ છે તે વસંતઋતુમાં હર્ષિત બને છે. ને આંધી, તોફાન, ભૂકંપ ને દાવાનળ, વર્ષાના રૌદ્ર સ્વરૂપથી ભયભીત થાય છે. આમ તેના મન પર પ્રકૃતિ અસર કરે છે.

પ્રકૃતિ ક્યારેક શોક મનાવતી નથી તે સદાય પ્રફુલ્લિત, અલ્પિત ને નિયમિત જ રહે છે. અને આ ગુણ માનવને શીખવા જેવો છે. સૂર્ય, ચંદ્ર એજ નિયમિતતા થી ઊગે છે, આથમે છે એ વનવગડાનું જંગલી પુષ્પ પોતાની અદાઓથી ઝૂમતું હોય છે..... કોઈ કદર કરે કે ના કરે

કોઈ ધ્યાન કેન્દ્રિત કરે કે ના કરે આવું આસક્તિ રહિત, અપેક્ષા રહિત જીવન જીવવાની પ્રેરણા પણ આ પ્રકૃતિના તત્વો તરફથી મળે છે પ્રકૃતિમાં ચૈતન્ય છે, ઉમંગ છે, ઉત્સાહ છે, સાત્વિકતા છે, નિયમિતતા છે. અને માનવજાતની બધી જ જરૂરિયાતો પૂરી પાડે છે.... અને એજ માનવ આજે પ્રકૃતિને ભૂલીને વિજ્ઞાન અને તંત્રજ્ઞાન ના બવંડર માં ફસાઈ ગયો છે.

કુદરતની જ્યાં-જ્યાં, હયાતિ

ત્યાં-ત્યાં પથરાયી પ્રકૃતિ

પણ એ સૌને આજે નડી છે !

આ માણસની વિકૃતિ.

ભૂર્ગભમાં થતી ભૌગોલિક ઘટનાઓને કારણે ભારત, જાપાન, જાવા, સુમાત્રા જેવા દેશોમાં ભૂકંપની પ્રાકૃતિક આપદા વારંવાર આવ્યા કરે છે. ઇ. સ. ૨૦૦૦ ની સાલમાં ગુજરાતના કર્ણાટમાં આવો જ એક ભૂકંપ આવ્યો હતો તેને કોણ ભૂલી શકે ! જેમાં કર્ણ જીલ્લાના ભચાઉ શહેરમાં ભૂકંપને કારણે હજારો વ્યક્તિએ જીવ ગુમાવ્યા હતા તથા સમગ્ર શહેરની ઇમારતો પડી જવાથી રમશાન જેવું વેરાન-ઉજજડ બની ગયું હતું. ઇ.સ. ૨૦૨૦ માં સમગ્ર વિશ્વમાં કોરોના નામના રોગની મહામારી પ્રસરી ગઈ હતી. આ રોગની ઉત્પત્તિ ચીનમાં થઈ હતી અને ત્યારબાદ એનો ફેલાવો સમગ્ર વિશ્વમાં થયો હતો. લાખો લોકો આ રોગની ઝપેટમાં આવી ગયા હતા. આમ, આ બધી પ્રાકૃતિક આપદાઓ જોતા જ્યાલ આવે છે કે માણસ આજે ભલે ચંદ્ર કે મંગળ જેવા ગ્રહો સુધી પહોંચી ગયો હોય પણ આ બધી પ્રાકૃતિક આફતોને એ અટકાવી શકતો નથી. કુદરત આગળ તે લાચાર બની જ જાય છે. કુદરત પાસે માનવને પાંગળું થવું જ પડે છે.

“પ્રકૃતિ જેવી બીજી નથી કોઈ કૃતિ,

ઈશ્વરની સર્વશ્રેષ્ઠ છે આ આકૃતિ.

થઈના જાય કદી એની વિરમૃતિ

ચાલો રાખીએ એના તરફ જાગૃતિ.

શાહ હેતવી વિનયભાઈ
અગિયારમું (વાણિજ્ય)-જી

શાંતિ અને અહિંસા

અહિંસા

આ એક શબ્દ નથી... આખી સંહિતા છે. દુનિયામાં હિંસા ન કરવી હોય તેમ છતાં સત્તાધીશોને કે અન્યાયી કાયદાઓને પડકારવા હોય તો અહિંસક આંદોલન એકમાત્ર રસ્તો છે - એ રસ્તો કે ગાંધીજીએ દુનિયાને બતાવ્યો. ગાંધીજીના રસ્તે ચાલીને દુનિયામાં કેટલાય અહિંસક આંદોલન કારીઓ ન્યાય મેળવવામાં સફળ થયા છે એ ઇતિહાસ જાણીતો છે.

ગાંધીજી માટે અહિંસા એ એક શબ્દ ન હતો, આચરણ હતું. તેમના અહિંસક આંદોલન વખતેય સ્થિતિ હાથમાંથી સરકી ગઈ હોય અને હિંસા થઈ હોય એવા બનાવો નોંધ્યા જ છે. ચૌરી-ચોરા ની ઘટના એનું જાણીતું ઉદાહરણ છે. અને ગાંધીજીએ એ વખતે આંદોલન મોકૂફ રાખીને પોતે પ્રાયશ્ચિત્ત કર્યું હતું. અહિંસક આંદોલનમાં હિંસાના બનાવોને ગાંધીજીએ ક્યારેય પ્રોત્સાહન આપ્યું નથી એ જ બતાવે છે. કે તેમણે અહિંસાનો સંદેશ ને આપનાવ્યો અને જીવી બતાવ્યો હતો.

અન્યાયને પડકારતી વખતે અહિંસાને વળગી રહેવાનું કામ કપરું છે. શાસકો ઓછા - વત્તા અંશે, જુદાં-જુદાં પ્રકારથી જુલમ ન કરે એવું ભાગ્યે જ બને છે. આવી સ્થિતિમાં આંદોલનકારીઓ માટે અહિંસક બની રહેવું અતિ મુશ્કેલ છે ગાંધીજીએ તો વર્ષો સુધી એ મુશ્કેલ કાર્ય સહજ રીતે કર્યું અને સફળ પણ રહ્યા.

વિશ્વ અહિંસા દિવસની ઉજવણી થવા જઈ રહી છે ત્યારે ગાંધીજીના જ 'આપણે સૌ એક પિતાના સંતાન' પુસ્તકના આધારે અહિંસા પ્રચંડ શરૂ

અહિંસા એ મનુષ્ય જાતિની પ્રબળ શક્તિ છે. માણસે સર્જેલા પ્રચંડ શસ્ત્રો કરતાં એ વધારે પ્રચંડ છે, જેમ હિંસા આચરવા મારતા શીખવું પડે છે. તેમ અહિંસાની તાલીમ સારું માનતા શીખવું પડે છે. હિંસામાં ભયથી બચવાનો ઈલાજ છે. જ્યારે અહિંસામાં ઉપાસકે ઉચ્ચ કોટિની, ત્યાગ વૃત્તિ કેળવવી જોઈએ. અહિંસાની તાલીમ હિંસાની તાલીમની સાવ ઉલટી હોય છે. બહાર રક્ષા માટે હિંસાની ગરજ છે, આત્માની, સ્વમાનની રક્ષા સારું અહિંસાની ગરજ છે.

મે જોયું છે કે જીવન વિનાશની વચ્ચે જ ટકી રહ્યું છે, તેથી વિનાશ કરતા બીજો કોઈ મોટો નિયમ હોવો જોઈએ, તે નિયમ તળે જ સુવ્યવસ્થિત સમાજ જેવી વસ્તુ હોઈ શકે, જીવન જીવવા ચોક્કસ રહે અને જે તે જીવનનો નિયમ હોય તો આપણા રોજના વ્યવહારમાં પણ તેને અમલમાં મૂકવો જોઈએ.

ગુરુસામાં પણ અહિંસાનું પાલન

મને કદી ગુરુઓ નથી આવતો એમ નથી, પરંતુ લગભગ દરેક વખતે હું મારી લાગણીઓને કાબૂમાં રાખી શકું છું પરિણામ ગમે તે આવે પરંતુ અહિંસાના નિયમોનું વિચારપૂર્વક સતત પાલન કરવા માટે મારા મનમાં હમેશા યુદ્ધ ચાલતું જ હોય છે. આવા આંતરિક યુદ્ધને પરિણામે માણસ દિવસે દિવસે સબળ બનતો જાય છે.

મે જોયું છે કે વ્યક્તિની જેમ રાષ્ટ્રો પણ આકરી કસોટીની તાવડીમાં તવાઈને ઘડાય છે બીજી કોઈ રીતે નહીં, બીજાઓને પીડા આપવાથી નહીં, બીજાઓની પીડા દૂર કરવાથી જ વધારે આનંદ આવે છે. સત્ય અને અહિંસાના પાલન દરમિયાન મને સમજાયું કે વિરોધીનો પીડા આપવાની વાતને એમાં સ્થાન નથી. ખામોશી અને સહાનુભૂતિ દ્વારા તેને ખોટું માર્ગેથી પાછો વાળવો એજ સૌથી શ્રેષ્ઠ ઉપાય છે. જો અહિંસક આંદોલનની સફળતાનો આધાર અમલદારોના સ્વભાવ-સંદર્ભ પર હોય તો એ પોકળ છે. એનો ખરો આધાર આપણા આત્મબળ પર છે.

અસરકારક આંદોલન પદ્ધતિ

ઘણા કહેશે કે અહિંસક આંદોલન થઈ જ ન શકે અને ઇતિહાસમાં એવું આંદોલન કદી જોયું નથી. પણ મારી મહત્વકાંક્ષા તો એવું દ્રષ્ટાંત પૂરું પાડવાની છે. હું એ સ્વપ્ન સેવી રહ્યો છું. કે મારો દેશ અહિંસા દ્વારા સ્વતંત્રતા મેળવે અને હું આખા જગતને અસંખ્ય વાર કહેવા ઈચ્છું છું કે અહિંસા જતી કરીને હું સ્વાતંત્ર્ય સંગ્રામ નહીં કરું. અહીં મે સત્યનું નથી દીધું, તે એટલા માટે કે સત્ય અહિંસા સિવાય બીજી રીતે પ્રગટ થઈ જ ન શકે.

માનવજાતિના કચડાતા વિભાગ પ્રત્યેજ રાજદ્વારી અને અથાગ અન્યાય થાય છે તે દૂર કરવા માટે અહિંસા સૌથી નિર્દોષ અને છતાં અસરકારક પદ્ધતિ છે. અનેક જુગની જે ઝંખના છે તે શાંતિની સ્થાપના અહિંસાના સદાચાર વગર મેળવવી શક્ય નથી.

આજે દુનિયાભરમાં હિંસા વધી છે. જે અમેરિકાના ઉદાહરણો સમાનતા માટે દુનિયાભરમાં અપાતા હતા ત્યાં પણ ફરીથી રંગબેદે માથું ઊંચક્યું છે અને તેના કારણે અવારનવાર હિંસા ફાટી નીકળી છે. યુનૈનની પીસ કાઉન્સિલે ટકોર કરીને શાંતિ જાળવી રાખવાની અમેરિકન સરકારને અપીલ કરવી પડી ત્યાં સુધી સ્થિતિ બગડી ગઈ છે..

મહેતા ઉર્વી સુરેશભાઈ
અગિયારમું (વાણિજ્ય)-જી

લોકડાઉનની મિત્રતા

મુંબઈ શહેરમાં બે બહેનપણીઓ રહેતી હતી, એકનું નામ જીની અને બીજીનું નામ પ્રીયું. બંને નાનપણથી જ સાથે ને સાથે રહેતા. જ્યાં જતાં ત્યાં સાથે ને સાથે જ જતા ભણવામાં પણ બંને હોંશિયાર હતા. બંનેને જાતજાતની વાનગીઓ બનાવવાનો ખૂબજ શોખ હતો જ્યાં રહેતાં ત્યાં તેમની વાનગીઓ ખૂબ જ પ્રખ્યાત હતી જીની ની નવી નવી કયાંક નોકરી લાગી હતી પરંતુ સંજોગવશાત કોરોના મહામારીને કારણે લોકડાઉન આવી જતા નોકરી છૂટી ગઈ.

લોકડાઉનને કારણે આખું ભારત જાણે બંધ થઈ ગયું હતું. જીવન વ્યવહાર થંભી ગયો હતો. આવા સમયમાં બંને બહેનપણીઓ પણ ઘરે જ હતી. આર્થિક પરિસ્થિતિ સારી ન હોવાથી બંને વિચારવા લાગી કે હવે શું કરીશું ?

લોકડાઉન માં પ્રીયું ની તબિયત બગડતાં દાખલ કરવામાં આવી. તેનો કોરોના નો રિપોર્ટ પોઝીટીવ આવ્યો. જીનીને ખબર પડતી નહોતી કે હવે શું થશે પ્રીયું ની સાથે તેનો પરિવાર પણ ક્વરિન્ટીન સેન્ટર માં ખસેડવામાં આવ્યા. પ્રીયું ના પરિવારને આર્થિક રીતે કેવી રીતે મદદ કરશે. આ વિચાર માત્ર જીની નો જ નહીં પરંતુ જીની અને પ્રીયું જેવા અસંખ્ય પરિવારોના હતો ઓખો પરિસ્થિતિ સામે પાંગળા બની ચુક્યા હતા ઘણો લોકો પોતાનાં વતન પરત ફરી રહ્યા હતા પણ જીનીએ હિંમત હારી નહીં અને પોતાની જાતજાતની વાનગીઓ બનાવીને સોશિયલ મિડિયા પર અપલોડ કરવાની શરૂઆત કરી શરૂઆતમાં તો કોઈ ફાયદો થયો નહિ પરંતુ હિંમત હાર્યા વગર તે કામ કરતી જ રહી અને એવું કહેવાય છે ને કે 'હિંમતે મદદ તો મદદે ખુદ' ધીરેધીરે તેનાં વાનગીનાં વિડીયો પ્રખ્યાત થવા લાગ્યા લોકો તેનો વિડીયોને દાદ દેવા લાગ્યા બીજી બાજુ મિત્ર પ્રીયુ ની ખૂબ જ યાદ આવતી કારણ શરૂઆત બંને સાથે જ કરતાં એક તરફ ખુશી પણ બીજી તરફ મિત્ર ની કોરોનાની ખિમારી પોતાની પ્રિય મિત્ર બહેનપણી પ્રીયુની ચિંતા. ત્યાં જ થોડાક જ દિવસમાં બહેનપણી ઘરે આવી ગઈ કોરોના મહામારીની પીડા સમયની વેદના પરિવારથી છૂટા પડવું આ બધી જ વ્યથાઓ બંને બહેનપણી જાણી ચુકી હતી.

હવે બંને બહેનપણીઓ એ નક્કી કર્યું કે કોરોના મહામારી વિશે જાગૃતિ લાવવાનાં કેટલાંક વિડીયો બનાવીએ અને લોકોને સાવચેતીનાં પગલાં જ્ઞાન આપીએ જેથી સમાજમાં આપણે ઉપયોગી થઈએ અને ખરેખર આ બંનેના આ વિષય અંગેના વિડિયો પ્રખ્યાત થયા.

હજી પણ આ મહામારી ટળી નથી, રસી આવી ચુકી છે. પરંતુ કાળજી પણ રાખવી જોઈએ આપણા કુટુંબની..

સમાજની જવાબદારી છે. તેથી જ્યારે આપણે તંદુરસ્ત રહીશું ત્યારે જ પરિવાર અને સમાજ સંભાળી શકીશું. એટલે હજીપણ સાવચેતી રાખવી, મારક પહેરવું, અંતર રાખવું અત્યારે દૂર રહીશુ તો નજીક આવવાનો ક્યારેક અવસર મળશે.

ચોટાલિયા ઊર્વી વિપુલભાઈ

બારમું (વાણિજ્ય)-જી

કાળ નો કાળ કોરોના

વૈશ્વિક મહામારી તરીકે જાણીતો આ કોરોના વાઈરસ એ આખા જગતમાં પથરાયેલો છે. આ રોગે સમગ્ર સૃષ્ટિ માં કાળો કેર વર્તાવ્યો છે. ભારત સરકાર અત્યાર સુધી રાજ્ય સરકાર તેમજ શાર્ક દેશોના સંકલનમાં આ મહામારી સામે રક્ષણ આપવા માટે શક્ય તે બધું જ કરી રહી છે.

કોરોના મહામારીને કારણે માણસની જીંદગી માં બહુ જ મોટું પરિવર્તન આવ્યું છે. સામાન્ય માણસ તો એક ઘરમાં પૂરાય ગયો છે. કોરોના ને લીધે માણસ કયાંય હરીફરી નથી શકતો જે માણસ રોજ કમાઈને પોતાનું ગુજરાન ચલાવે તેમને ભૂખ્યું સુવું પડતું. આ રોગચાળાને કારણે માનવ જીવન સમગ્રપણે ઠપ્પ પડી ગયું છે. આ કાળમાં શરૂઆત નાં તબક્કામાં તો માણસ જાણે ભય નાં અજગરે વીંટી લીધો હતો પરંતુ ધીરે ધીરે પરિસ્થિતિ સાથે અનુકૂળ સ્થિતિને માણસે ફરીથી જીવવાનો પ્રયત્ન કરી રહ્યો છે. જે લોકો માત્ર ગુજરાન ચલાવવા શહેરમાં આવ્યા હતા તેઓ પોતાને ગામ જવા નીકળી પડ્યા અને રસ્તામાં અટકી પણ પડ્યા હતા, આ સમય એવો હતો જ્યાં પૈસા ખર્ચાતા હતા પણ આવક નાં સ્ત્રોત બંધ થયા હતા તેમ છતાંય ઓછા પૈસામાં ઓછી, જરૂરિયાત સાથે માણસ પોતાનાં પરિવાર સાથે જીવવાનો પ્રયત્ન કરી રહ્યો હતો.

કોરોના ને કારણે કેટલાય લોકોનાં ઘંઘા પડી ભાંગ્યા, સપનાઓ તૂટ્યા આ મહામારીનાં કારણે માત્ર આપણા દેશનીજ નહિ પણ સમગ્ર દુનિયાનાં દેશોની અર્થવ્યવસ્થા ભાંગી પડી અને તેમ છતાંય 'આત્મનિર્ભર' બનવાનું સ્વપ્ન જોયું પણ અને સિધ્ધ પણ કર્યું. શાળા, કૌલેજો પણ બંધ હોવાને કારણે વિદ્યાર્થીઓ પણ કંટાળી ગયા હતા બાળકો અને વૃદ્ધોનું વિશેષ ધ્યાન

રાખવું પડતું હતું કારણ કે આ વાઈરસ અબાલવૃદ્ધોનાં સંપર્કમાં ઝડપથી પ્રવેશતું હતું.

સાથે રહેવાનું સુખ હતું પરંતુ વાઈરસની ઝપેટમાં આવેલા કેટલોક લોકોનાં મૃત્યુ પણ થયા જન્મ અને મૃત્યુ નિશ્ચિત હોવા છતાં જ્યારે આપણા જ માણસને મૃત્યુબાદ સ્પર્શ ન કરી શકીએ, જોઈ ન શકીયે અને તેમની અંત્યેષ્ઠી પણ ન કરી શકીએ. આની ઝપેટમાં આવ્યા બાદ જીવનમાં જાણે અંધકાર છવાયેલું હોય તેવું લાગ્યા કરે ભણતર, સંબંધ બધુંજ ઓનલાઇન માત્ર માણસ જ ઓફલાઇન, આ કાળમાં માણસ તંત્રજ્ઞાન ના સંપર્કમાં વધારે આવ્યો અને માણસ - માણસથી દૂર થતા ગયા જો પરિસ્થિતિ આમ જ રહેશે તો સંવેદના અને પ્રેમપણ યાંત્રિક ન થાય તો સારું, ડૉક્ટરો પણ ભગવાન બનીને સામે આવ્યા છે રાત-દિવસ કંઈ જ ગણકાર્યા વગર દરદીઓની સાર-સંભાળ લઈ રહ્યા છે.

કોરોનાકાળ માણસો માટે એક શીખ બનીને આવેલ છે અને માણસજાતને ઘણાંય પાઠ શીખવ્યા છે..

કીડિયા હર્ષલ પરેશભાઈ
અગિયારમું (વાણિજ્ય)-જી

વૃક્ષ મનુષ્યનો સહચર

એક વડનગર નામનું ગામ હતું. ત્યાં વડનાં ખૂબજ વૃક્ષો હતા તેથી તે ગામનું નામ વડનગર પડ્યું હતું. આ ગામની જમીન ખૂબજ ફળદ્રુપ હતી, તેથી ગામનાં લોકો ખેતી પણ કરતા. આજ ગામમાં કિશન નામનો ખેડૂત રહેતો તે ખૂબજ ઈમાનદાર હતો પણ જુગાર રમવાની ખરાબ આદત હતી ખેતીમાંથી મેળવેલા રૂપિયા જુગારમાં ખોઈ નાંખતો. સમય જતાં કિશનને ખાવાનાં પણ સાંસા પડવા લાગ્યા મિત્રો પાસે ઉઘાર માંગ્યા પણ નિષ્ફળ રહ્યો. ઘર ખોરડાં વેચાઈ જવાથી હવે તે ગામની બહાર નીકળી ગયો.

ગામની બહાર જતાં જ તેણે એક મોટી ખુરશી-ટેબલ બનાવવાની મિલ જોઈ તેણે વિચાર્યું કે હું અહીંયા કોઈ કામ માંગી લવ જેથી પૈસા વધુ મળશે' કિશન ને કામ તો મળ્યું પણ તે ઝાડ કાપવાનું મિલનાં માલિકે જણાવ્યું જેટલા ઝાડ વધારે કાપીને લાવીશ તેટલા રૂપિયા વધારે આપીશ.'

કિશને મિલનાં માલિકને ત્યાં પોતાનું નામ નોંધાવ્યું અને કામ પર લાગી ગયો. કિશન ની માહિતી મિલ માલિકે વાંચી તો ખબર પડી કે. તે વડનગરનો છે જ્યાં પુષ્કળ વૃક્ષો છે તેથી સ્વર્ણવૃત્તિ રાખીને માલિકે કિશનને કહ્યું કે "જો તું તારા ગામમાંથી વૃક્ષો લાવીશ તો હું તને વધારે પૈસા આપીશ." કિશન વિચારમાં પડી ગયો કે એક તરફ પૈસા તો બીજી તરફ વનસંપત્તિનું અને પર્યાવરણનું રક્ષણ પરંતુ પૈસા તરફ તેનું પલડું ઝુક્યું અને ગામનાં વૃક્ષો કાપવા લાગ્યો એકવાર ભર તડકાથી, રક્ષણ મેળવવા પોતે ઝાડનાં છાંયા હેઠળ બેસી ગયો.

જ્યારે તેને શાંતિ થઈ ભૂખ પણ લાગી હતી તે ઝાડનાં ફળ ખાવા લાગ્યો અને પીવા માટે પાણીનો વાડકો ન હતો તેણે ઝાડનાં પાંદડાનો વાડકો બનાવીને પાણી પીધું કિશન ફરી વિચારમાં પડી ગયો કે માનવ જીવનની સંપૂર્ણ જરૂરિયાત વૃક્ષ પર જ છે તેને લાગ્યું કે "જો વૃક્ષને કચડું નષ્ટ તો આપણને પડશે કષ્ટ." હવે કિશનને ભારોભાર પરતાવો થવા લાગ્યો તેની આંખો ખુલી ગઈ તેની ભૂલ સમજાણી, કે વૃક્ષો તો આપણાં મિત્રો છે તેને હવે યાદ આવ્યું કે 'મને એક એક ઝાડની માયા કે ઝાડ મને લાગે ન કોઈ દિ પરાયા', હવે કિશન ઝાડ કાપનારા ની વિરુદ્ધની ઝુંબેશ માં જોડાયો અને લોકોને વૃક્ષોનું મહત્વ, જાળવણી વિશે, સમજાવવા લાગ્યો, ગામમાં જાણે મિશન હરિયાળી શરૂ થઈ ગયું દરેક જણ વૃક્ષો વાવવા લાગ્યા અને ભેગાં મળીને ગાવા લાગ્યા.

વૃક્ષો વાવી પાણી આપી
સહુ અમે ગીત ગાઈએ
પર્યાવરણ થી પ્રેમ વધારીએ
આજે સંકલ્પ એવો કરીએ
કુદરત આપણી જનની
અને આપણે તેના સંતાન
વૃક્ષ કાપી આપણે
ન કરીએ તેનું અપમાન

દરજી કરણ અધિનભાઈ
અગિયારમું (વાણિજ્ય)-જી

કોરોના કાળની કથા અને વ્યથા

“કોરોના.....” એક એવું નામ જેને સંભળતા જ બધા તેનાથી દૂર જવા માંગે છે. ‘કોરોના વાયરસ’ રોગચાળો એ આપણા સમયની વ્યાખ્યા આપતી વૈશ્વિક કટોકટી છે. હાલમાં દુનિયા એક અદ્ભુત, જીવલેણ દુશ્મન સાથે ઝઝૂમી રહી છે. તેમ જ વાયરસ દ્વારા ઉદ્ભવેલા જોખમને ટાળીને કેવી રીતે જીવવું તે સમજવાનો પ્રયાસ કરી રહી છે. આ વૈશ્વિક મહામારીના સમયમાં પ્રત્યેક માણસ માટે તંદુરસ્તીથી મહત્વપૂર્ણ બીજું કંઈ નહોતું. કારણ કે “આરોગ્ય એ જ સંપત્તિ છે.”

લોકડાઉન દ્વારા અનુસરેલ ‘કોવિડ-૧૯’ એ ‘વિશ્વ યુદ્ધ - ૨’ પછીનો સૌથી મોટો પડકારજનક તબક્કો છે. જેને આપણે સહન કર્યો. ૧૧ ફેબ્રુઆરી ૨૦૨૦ ના રોજ ‘વર્લ્ડ હેલ્થ ઓર્ગનાઇઝેશન (WHO)’ એ જાહેર કર્યું કે કોવિડ - ૧૯ એક વૈશ્વિક મહામારી છે. જે સૌપ્રથમ ડિસેમ્બર, ૨૦૧૯ ના રોજ ચાઇના દેશના વુહાન રાજ્યમાં દેખાય આવ્યો હતો. ત્યારબાદ તે ધીમે-ધીમે ભારત સહિત આખી દુનિયામાં ફેલાવાની શરૂવાત થઈ. અને ઘણા માણસોના મૃત્યુ પામવાનું કારણ બન્યું.

કોરોના વાયરસના સામાન્ય લક્ષણો તાવ આવવો, સૂકી ઉધરસ, શ્વાસ લેવામાં તકલીફ વગેરે છે. જ્યારે કેટલાક કેસોમાં તો લક્ષણો જ હોતા નથી. તથા વાયરસના નિવારણના ઉપાયો સામાજિક અંતર રાખવું, માર્સ્ક પહેરવું, શારીરિક તંદુરસ્તી જાળવવી વગેરે છે. આ વાયરસનું સંક્રમણ એક માણસના બીજા માણસના સંપર્ક આવવાથી થાય છે. તેથી કોવિડ-૧૯ ના ભયને લીધે આખી દુનિયાના દેશોમાં સંપૂર્ણ પણે લોકડાઉન કરવામાં આવ્યું. જેથી વાયરસનું સંક્રમણ અટકાવી શકાય. ભારત માં પણ ૨૨ માર્ચ ૨૦૨૦ ના રોજ ‘જનતા કલ્ચર’ કરવામાં આવ્યું. ત્યારબાદ ભારતમાં પણ ઘણા મહિનાનું લોકડાઉન કરવામાં આવ્યું. જેથી વિમાનમથક, શાળા-કોલેજો, દફતરો વગેરે પર રોક લગાડવામાં આવી કારણ કે કહેવાય છે ને કે

"Safety is our first Priority"

લોકડાઉનને લીધે આખી દુનિયાની અર્થવ્યવસ્થાને મોટો ફટકો લાગ્યો હતો. કેટલાક લોકોએ પોતાની નોકરી અને આવક ગુમાવી દીધી. બધાનું જીવન લગભગ રથગિત થઈ ગયું. તેના લીધે માનવ કુટુંબ લગભગ અસહ્ય બોજ હેઠળ પીડાઈ રહ્યું હતાં. વર્લ્ડ બેંક ૨૦૨૦ ના વર્ષે નાણામાં ૧૧૦ અબજ ડોલરના ઘટાડાની આશંકા ધરાવે છે. જેનો અર્થ ‘૮૦૦ મિલિયન’ લોકો તેમની મૂળ જરૂરિયાતો પૂરી કરી શકે નહીં તો પણ એક વાતની ખુશી હતી કે કોઈપણ વસ્તુ કાયમ રહેતી નથી. તેનો અંત નિશ્ચિત જ છે. એવી રીતે આખી દુનિયા કોરોના વાયરસના અંતની રાહ જોતી હતી. કોરોના કાળમાં લોકોને જાગૃત કરવા માટે “માર્સ્ક નહીં તો પ્રવેશ નહીં”, “સેનિટાઇઝરનો ઉપયોગ કરો”, "This year a house visit; next year a grave visit" જેવા અનેક શબ્દસમૂહો નો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો.

જેવી રીતે એક ચિક્કાની બે બાજુ હોય છે. એવી રીતે કોવિડ-૧૯ ના પણ બે પહેલુ (બાજુ) છે. એક ખરાબ અને એક સારી. કોરોના વાયરસની સારી બાજુ એ હતી કે તેને લીધે પર્યાવરણ સંરક્ષણને મદદ મળી હતી. જેમ કે નદીઓ, પર્યટન સ્થળો, બાગ-બગીચાઓ, દરિયા કિનારા પહેલા કરતા વધુ સ્વચ્છ અને સુંદર થઈ ગયા, આકાશમાં પણ પહેલા કરતા વધુ તારાઓ દેખાવા લાગ્યા, ઓઝોન લેયરનો થર વધારે સારો થવા લાગ્યો વગેરે. તેમ જ કોવિડ - ૧૯ ને લીધે ઘણા નવા અનુભવો પણ થયા છે. જેમ કે ઘરેથી જ કામ કરવું, ઓનલાઇન ભણતર (લેક્ચર્સ) દ્વારા શિક્ષણ પ્રાપ્ત કરવું વગેરે તથા લોકડાઉન દરમિયાન ‘ આત્મ નિર્ભર ભારત’ આ આંદોલનને પણ પ્રોત્સાહન આપવામાં આવ્યું. આ વૈશ્વિક મહામારીની એટલી બધી નિરાશાઓમાં એક આશા હતી કે આપણે પોતાના પરીવાર સાથે સમય પસાર કરી શકતા હતા.

“પરિવર્તનનું રહસ્ય એ છે કે તમારી બધી ઊર્જા જૂની વસ્તુ માટે લડવાની નહીં પણ નવી વસ્તુ બનાવવા પર કેન્દ્રિત હોવી જોઈએ” આ વાક્યને ધ્યાનમાં રાખતા દેશ - વિદેશના વૈજ્ઞાનિકો કોરોના વેકસિન (દવા) બનાવવા માટે પ્રેરિત થયા.

કોરોના કાળમાં ઘણા ઉતાર - ચડાવ આવ્યા. પણ દુનિયાએ સંગઠિત થઈને આ મુશ્કેલીનો હિમ્મતથી સામનો કર્યો. અને આખરે આપણને ‘કોરોના વેકસિન (રસી)’ ના રૂપે સફળતા મળી કારણ કે કહેવાય છે ને કે

“સિદ્ધિ તેને જઈ વરે;

જે પરસેવે ઝાલ્ય”

તો આ હતી કોરોના ની કથા અને લોકોના મનની વ્યથા. તેના પરથી આપણને ખબર પડે છે કે મહેનતથી જ સફળતા મળે છે અને ‘મહેનત નો કાઈ સોટકર્ટ હોતો નથી.’

સોંડાગર દયા હિંમતભાઈ
અગિયારમું (વાણિજ્ય)-જી

કેવી છે માં મારી

જન્મ આપીને ઉછેરી મોટા કર્યા
સુખના પ્યાલા અમને આપ્યા, મારા દુઃખ એણે ઘર્યા
બની વૃક્ષ મીઠી છાયા દેતી જાય
પોતાની પ્રાર્થના મા મારી દુવા માંગતી જાય.
માં ની મમતા ચુકવવાનું કોઈ નાણુ નથી
માં સિવાય કોઈ નિઃસ્વાર્થ ભાવનું ઝરણું નથી
તેનો હાથ માથા પર છે તો સુખી છું હું
પણ પોતાના દુઃખ કહેવામાં ચુપ છે તે
જ્યારે 'મ' ને કાનો લાગે ત્યારે સંસાર
આખો નાનો લાગે
દુનિયા કરતા તારો - મારો સંબંધ મને
મોટો લાગે.



દરજી કરણ અશ્વિનભાઈ
અગિયારમું (વાણિજ્ય)-જી

વૃક્ષો

ઊભાં ઊભાં જુઓ કેવાં મલકાય છે વૃક્ષો.....
સ્થિર ઊભાં ક્યાં ન આવે ના જાય છે
પહાડની ટોચે ઊભા ને ખેડના ઊંડાણમાં,
વર્ષા, આંધી, તૂફાનો સહી જાય છે વૃક્ષો.....
લાખો મુસીબતો આવે જીવનના રાહ પર
કેમ હસતાં રહેવું એ શીખવી જાય છે વૃક્ષો.....
વન-વગડે, ખેતરને શેઢે ને રસ્તાની બાજુમાં,
રહી બધે ખુશખુશાલ લહેરાય છે વૃક્ષો.....
ઊભાં ઊભાં જુઓ કેવા મલકાય છે, વૃક્ષો.....
લીલાછમ વૃક્ષો ને ફૂલોનાં આભુષણો
સોળે શણગાર સજીને હરખાય છે વૃક્ષો.....
ખાટાં-મીઠાં, મધુરા રસાળ ફળો આપતા વૃક્ષો.....
છતાંય નમ્રતા ને વિનયથી નમી જાય છે વૃક્ષો.....
પંખીનો આવાસ ને પશુઓનો વિસામો બને
પણ પતંગિયાની છેડછાડથી શરમાય છે વૃક્ષો.....
પહેલાં એ ખેંચી લાવે છે વરસાદનાં વાદળ
ને પછી છત્રી બની ઊભાં રહી જાય છે વૃક્ષો.....
ઊભાં ઊભાં જુઓ કેવા મલકાય છે વૃક્ષો.....

ચિત્રોડા દર્શના દિલીપભાઈ
બારમું (વાણિજ્ય)-જી

ભ્રમ

ઘણાં લાંબા સમય બાદ
આજે મને એકલતા સાંપડી
હું એકલી એકલી
મારા એકાંતને માણતી હતી
ત્યાં જ મારું ધ્યાન
મારા પડછાયા પર ગયું અને
એકલતાનો ભ્રમ તૂટી અચો.

મહેતા જનક જોગેશ
અગિયારમું (વાણિજ્ય)-જી

એક દીવાલ વિનાનું ઘર

એક દીવાલ વિનાનું ઘર
રસ્તા પર સચવાયેલું
ના પથ્થરથી, ના ચુનાથી
બસ મજબૂરીમાં બંધાયેલું....
બેસીએ તો બેઠક રૂમ
અને રસોઈ બનાવો ત્યારે રસોડું
બારી તો એક પણ નથી એમાં,
છતાં જુઓ બહાર તો રસ્તાનું
એક એક દૃશ્ય સંગ્રહેલું
એક દીવાલ વિનાનું ઘર
થોડા ડગલે સમાયેલું
થોડા સામાનથી ભરાયેલું,
ક્યારેક એક ઠેકાણે તો ક્યારેક ઠેક ઠેકાણે,
અવનવું છે દીવાલ વિનાનું ઘર,
બંધાણ તો એક ઈંટનુંયે નથી એમાં,
છતાંય લાગણીથી રચાયેલું
દિવસે ઉજાસથી ભરાયેલું
રાતે ઠંડીમાં ઠંઠવાયેલું
ને ચોમાસે ખાબોચિયામાં ભરાયેલું
એક દિવાલ વિનાનું ઘર
સંકલન
ભરસાડિયા તનવી ધુડાભાઈ
બારમું (વાણિજ્ય)-જી

વિકલ્પ

મંઝિલને પામવું સરળ નથી
ડગર છે કઠિન પણ ડગમગવું
થાકી ને ક્યાંય હટવું નહિ
રસ્તાઓ ઘણાં છે પણ મંઝિલ એક જ છે.
ધર્મ જુદાં છે પણ ભગવાન એક
રૂપ જુદાં છે પણ સત્ય એક
પરંદ એ જ કરવું જે સત્ય હોય

યાદવ જયમિન સવજીભાઈ
બારમું (વાણિજ્ય)-જી

સ્વયં

કરો સ્વને એટલું બુલંદ કે
દરેક ખુશીઓ દ્વાર પર દસ્તક આપે
લેવું છે તો જ્ઞાન લ્યો
દેવું છે તો સાથ દયો
સુખમાં દુઃખમાં, પૂરો
સહયોગ આપો
સ્વતંત્ર બનીને જીવતા શીખ
હે ભારતીય તૂ
ભારતની ઓળખ આપ
દુશ્મનોની સામે વીરતાની
મિસાલ આપ
સ્વતંત્ર છે તુ, બધાને સ્વતંત્ર બનાવ
કર્તવ્ય તારું તું જાણ,
સ્વને કર બુલંદ
કે ખુશીઓ દ્વાર પર દસ્તક આપે

વાજા દક્ષ કમલેશભાઈ
બારમું (વાણિજ્ય)-જી

રત્રી - દમન

આજે પણ કોઈક બળી રહ્યું છે
મુક્ત થવાની વેદના કણસી રહી છે
પ્રત્યેક સંબંધ તારે જ સાચવવો
સંસારની જવાબદારી તારે જ રાખવી
ભૂખ-તરસ કંઈ જ જોવું નહી
રાત-દિવસ તારે જોવા નહી
તને તારા સ્વપ્ન પણ નહી
ક્ષિતિજ પણ નહી
સમાજનાં બંધનની રેખા ફક્ત તારે માટે
આજે પણ કોઈક બળી રહ્યું છે
વાસનાની નજરનો અત્યાચાર
તારે સહન કરવાનો
સાવિત્રી-લક્ષ્મીનાં દેશમાં તુ
આજેય અબળા છે
દ્રૌપદીની મદદે આવેલ શ્રીકૃષ્ણ કલયુગનું
રત્રી દમન મૂંગા મોઢે જોઈ રહ્યા !
આજે પણ કોઈક બળી રહ્યું છે

મકવાણા એકતા વિનુભાઈ
બારમું (વાણિજ્ય)-જી

ગામડું

ઘૂળ, ઢેઠાં ને પાણા હોય
ભીંતે ભીંતે છાણા હોય
સાણા એવા ગાણા હોય
અને મળવા જેવા માણહ હોય.
માથે દેશી નળિયા હોય,
વીઘા એકના ફળિયા હોય
બધાંય હૈયા ભળિયા હોય.
કાયમ મોજે, દરિયા હોય,
જ્યાં હામૈયા - ફૂલેકા હોય.
જ્યાં ગાય-ગોલરને ગારો હોય.
આંગણ તુલસી ક્યારો હોય
જ્યાં ગામડાનાં આંગણ ઊજળા હોય
અને દિલ દરિયાવ હોય

સંકલન
કાયા જલ્પા નરેશ
બારમું (વાણિજ્ય)-જી

‘પુસ્તક જ્ઞાનનો દરિયો છે’

તમે ક્યારેય વિચાર્યું છે કે પુસ્તક માણસોનો જીવ બચાવી શકે છે ? જો વિચાર્યું ન હોય તો આ વાર્તા તમારા માટે છે. અથવા તમે વિચાર્યું છે તો આ વાર્તા તમારા માટે તો ખરી જ

સાવરકુંડલા નામનું ગામ હતું. ત્યાં શ્યામ નામનો એક ખૂબજ તેજસ્વી, સંસ્કારી બાળક રહેતો હતો. તેને પુસ્તકો વાંચવાનો ખૂબજ શોખ હતો. ૨૧ મી સદીમાં બધા બાળકોના હાથમાં મોબાઇલ હોય પરંતુ શ્યામના હાથમાં પુસ્તક હોય. તેને શાળામાં બધાંજ “પુસ્તકિયા કીડા” તરીકે ઓળખતા હતા. કારણ કે જ્યારે પણ જોઈએ ત્યારે શ્યામ શાળાનાં પુસ્તકાલયમાં જ જોવા મળતો પુસ્તકાલયનાં અડધાં કરતાં વધારે પુસ્તકો શ્યામ વાંચી ચૂક્યો હતો.

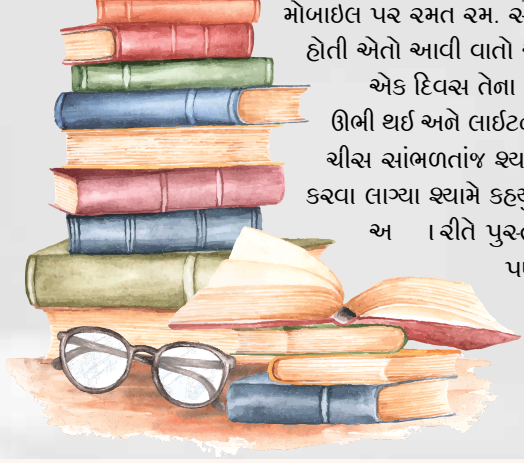
તેનાં પાડોશીઓ તેને જણાવતા કે પુસ્તકો વાંચવાથી કંઈ જ વળવાનું નથી બહાર લોકોની સાથે ભળ, જ્ઞાન મેળવ, મોબાઇલ પર રમત રમ. સોશિયલ મિડીયા જે તેમાંથી કંઈક નવું જાણ પરંતુ આ વાતોની શ્યામ પર કોઈજ અસર થતી ન હતી એતો આવી વાતો એક કાનથી સાંભળતો અને બીજા કાનથી કાઢી નાંખતો.

એક દિવસ તેના ઘરની વીજળી અચાનકથી બંધ પડી ગઈ. ત્યારે તેની બહેન કપડાં ધોતી હતી કપડાં ધોતા ધોતા ઊભી થઈ અને લાઈટનાં બોર્ડને હાથ લગાડ્યો અને હાથ લગાડતાં જ તે બોર્ડ સાથે ચોંટી ગઈ અને જોરથી ચીસ નાંખી, ચીસ સાંભળતાંજ શ્યામ આવ્યો અને તેણે લાકડાની દાંડી ની મદદથી બહેન ને છૂટી પાડી લોકોતી શ્યામની પ્રશંસા કરવા લાગ્યા શ્યામે કહ્યું કે પુસ્તક વાંચવાથી જ મને ખબર પડી હતી કે લાકડું વીજળીનું અવરોધક છે.

અહીં તે પુસ્તક પણ માણસોનો જીવ વચાવી શકે છે. ઉત્તમ પુસ્તકો સારાં મિત્રો, માર્ગદર્શક અને ભોમિયા પણ બની શકે છે.

પુસ્તક વાંચવાથી સમય વ્યર્થ નથી જતો પરંતુ પુસ્તકો સારી રાહ, અને આહ્વાન થી પણ બચાવે છે. આમ પુસ્તક એ જ્ઞાનનો દરિયો છે.

ટાંક જુગલ દીપકભાઈ
બારમું (વાણિજ્ય)-જી



મારું ગૌરવ - મારી માતૃભાષા

‘જય જય ગરવી ગુજરાત’

“હું છું ભાગ્યશાળી”

મને મળી મારી માતૃભાષા ગુજરાતી”

આ વાક્ય ઉપરથી તમને ખબર પડી જ ગઈ હશે કે હું છેલ છબીલો ગુજરાતી એટલે કે મારી માતૃભાષા ગુજરાતી છે. અને મને ગર્વ છે. કે મારું શિક્ષણ ગુજરાતી એટલે કે મારી માતૃભાષામાં ગ્રહણ કરેલું છે.

અને હા મને એક વાતનું દુઃખ પણ છે. આજે ગુજરાતી શાળાઓ ઘણી ઓછી થઈ ગઈ છે. એનું સૌથી મોટું કારણ છે જે છે. આ

“અંગ્રેજી ભાષા”

હું માનું છું કે આજનો યુગ એ અંગ્રેજીનો યુગ છે પરંતુ તમે તમારી માતૃભાષા કેમ ભુલી રહ્યાં છે ? એનું એક જ કારણ છે આ અંગ્રેજી ભાષા એનો અર્થ એવો છે કે તમારા બાળકને તમે માતૃભાષા માં શિક્ષણ ગ્રહણ કરવા બેસાડશો તો તેને અંગ્રેજી ભાષા બોલતા નહીં આવડશે અથવા બોલતા તો આવડશે પણ ‘Fluently’ બોલતા નહીં આવડશે અને તમારું બાળક ભવિષ્યમાં નબળો રહી જશે ? આ બધાના ઉપાયો છે મારી પાસે.

અંગ્રેજી ભાષા બોલવી સે ખૂબ જ સરળ છે. શરૂઆતમાં તમારા બાળકને થોડી તકલીફ થાશે પરંતુ આ વાતની હું ખાતરી લઉં છું કે તમારો બાળક ભવિષ્યમાં ક્યારેય પાછો પડશે નહીં.

“ગુજરાતી ભાષા એ આપણું ઘર છે. અને અંગ્રેજી ભાષા એ તો ખાલી બારણું છે. બારણાનો ઉપયોગની જરૂર ઘણી ઓછી હોય છે. અને હા ઘરની જરૂર વધારે પડે છે. જે તમે જોયું જ હશે આ કોરોનાના કપરા સમયમાં.”

અંગ્રેજી ભાષાનું શિક્ષણ એ તમારા બાળકને ગોખાણું જ્ઞાન આપશે અને માતૃભાષા જ્ઞાન તમારા બાળકને વિચાર કરવાની અને સમજવાની શક્તિ આપે છે. ના કે ગોખાણું જ્ઞાન અને એક વાત સમજો ગોખેલું જ્ઞાન ક્યારેય કામમાં આવશે નહિ.

અને હા કોઈ તમારા બાળકને અંગ્રેજી બોલવામાં પાછળ પાડતો હશે તો એનો અર્થ એવો નથી કે અંગ્રેજી જ સર્વસ્વ છે. હું તો એમ કહું કોઈ અંગ્રેજી બોલે તો આપણે એની સામે ગુજરાતી અથવા પોતાની માતૃભાષા બોલવાની. અને એને પરતાવો કરાવવાનો કે મને મારી માતૃભાષા નથી આવડતી. હું શું કરીશ ? એમ આપણે ક્યારેય પરતાવો કરવાનો નહિ. કે મને અંગ્રેજી ભાષા નથી આવડતી.

ગાંધીજી, ધીરુંભાઈ અંબાણી તે લોકો શું અંગ્રેજી ભાષામાં લખ્યા હતા ? નહીં ને તો પણ ગાંધીજી આપણા રાષ્ટ્રપિતા હતા. અને ધીરુંભાઈ અંબાણી તો તમને ખબર જ હશે. હવે હું એક વાત તમને કહેવા માંગું છું.

“જીવનમાં માતૃભાષા ના શીખી તો તમે શું શીખ્યું સાહેબ”

કૉલેજ મારા પાસે એક છોકરો આવ્યો હતો. એણે પણ પોતાનું શિક્ષણ માતૃભાષામાં ગ્રહણ કર્યું હતું. પરંતુ એના મનમાં એક ડર હતો. કે અણે degree મળવી. તો અને કોઈ અંગ્રેજી બોલતા નહીં આવડે તો અને કોઈ કામમાં રાખશે નહિ. ત્યારે મેં એને સમજાવ્યો એવું કંઈ ન હોય. જો તારી પાસે આવડત હશે તો મને બધા કામ માટે બોલાવશે. તને ભાષા ને કારણે કામમાં નહીં રાખે એવું નથી

“ભાષા જરૂરી નથી સાહેબ, જ્ઞાન હોવું જરૂરી છે”

જ્ઞાન હશે તો તમને કોઈ પાછો પાડી શકશે નહીં. પરંતુ ખાલી ભાષા જ આવડતી હશે. જ્ઞાન નહીં હોય તો તમને કોઈ લેશે નહિ. આ વાત યાદ રાખજો.

અંતમાં હું એજ કહેવા માંગુ છું.

“મને ખરેખર ગૌરવ છે. મારી માતૃભાષા પર”

“જય જય ગરવી ગુજરાત”

ટાંક જુગલ દીપકભાઈ
અગિયારમું (વાણિજ્ય)-જી

માર્ગ

માર્ગના સાથી ઉંઘી ન જા તું
ચાલતા ચાલતા થાકી ન જા તુ
સવારની મંઝિલ આવી રહી છે
ઉંઘી ન જા તું.....

કદિ અંધારું કદિ અજવાળું
રાત વીતેને દિન ઉજાળવા
સવારની મંઝિલ આવી રહી છે
ઉંઘી ન જા તું.....

માર્ગ છે મુશ્કેલ લાંબી સફર
લાંબા માર્ગમાં કંટકોનો ડર
વાંકો માર્ગ સીધો બનાવો
સવારની મંઝિલ આવી રહી છે

મકવાણા પ્રશમ કલ્પેશભાઈ
બારમું (વાણિજ્ય)-જી

પાણી એટલે અમૃત

તમામ જીવ-સૃષ્ટિ પાણીમાંથી ઉદ્ભવી છે, એ એક નિર્વિવાદ સત્ય છે. બ્રહ્માંડમાં, પૃથ્વી સિવાયના અન્ય કોઈ ગ્રહ પર જીવન છે કે નહિ એ જાણવા - શોધવા મથતાં વૈજ્ઞાનિકો જે - તે ગ્રહ પર હવા છે કે નહિ એ જાણવાની કોશિશ નથી કરતા પરંતુ તે ગ્રહ પર પાણી છે કે નહિ એ જાણવાનો પ્રયત્ન પહેલો કરે છે. કોઈપણ ગ્રહ પર પાણી હોવાનો અણસાર મળે તો તે ગ્રહ પર જીવન હોવાની શક્યતા બળવતર બને છે. પ્રાણવાયુ વગર પણ કેટલાક જીવાણુ ની ઉત્પત્તિ શક્ય છે પરંતુ પાણી વગર સજીવોનો પ્રાદુર્ભાવ શક્ય નથી.

આપણા માટે હવા જેટલું જ પાણી પણ જરૂરી છે. ખોરાક વગર માનવી અનેક અઠવાડિયાં જીવતો રહી શકે છે પરંતુ પાણી વગર તે થોડાક દિવસથી વધુ જીવી શકતો નથી.

ઝાડ, પાન, પશુ, પક્ષી, મનુષ્યો બધા માટે પાણીનું મહત્વ અનન્ય છે. જે સ્થળે પાણીની વિપુલતા હોય તે સ્થળ પ્રવૃત્તિઓથી ઘમઘમે છે. માટે જ યાત્રાધામો, નગરો, દેશો તેમ જ સંસ્કૃતિઓની વિકાસ નદી ઓળા કાઠે થયો છે.

સાહિત્યજગતમાં પણ પાણી શબ્દ ખૂબ 'પાણીદાર' પુરવાર થયો છે. ગુજરાતી ભાષાના કોઈ પણ શબ્દએ રૂઢિપ્રયોગો, કહેવતોમાં પાણી જેવું (કે જેટલું) સ્થાન નથી મેળવ્યું

- પાણી તારો રંગ કેવો ? તો કહે જેમાં બળે તેવો
- મોઢામાં પાણી આવી જવું
- મહેનત પાણીમાં જવી
- કાર્ય પર ઠંડું પાણી રેડવું
- પાણી પહેલાં પાળ બાંધવી
- સ્થિર પાણી ઊંડાં હોય
- પાણીની જેમ પૈસા ખર્ચવા
- ઘાટ ઘાટના પાણી પીવા
- દૂધનું દૂધ અને પાણીનું પાણી
- પાણી મૂકવું
- સતા પાણી એ રડવું
- પાણીમાં રહેવું અને મગર સાથે વેર રાખવું
- નેવાનાં પાણી મોલે ન ચડે
- પથ્થર પર પાણી
- પાણીમાં લીટા ન ચીતરાય

જીવન પાણીમાંથી જ ઉદ્ભવ્યું હોવાથી દરેક સજીવના શરીરમાં પુષ્કળ પાણી હોય છે. મનુષ્ય - શરીરના કુલ વજનમાં આશરે ૬૫ થી ૭૦% વજન પાણીનું હોય છે ! શરીરની અંદર રહેલું આ પાણી અનેક મહત્વનાં અને જીવન ઉપયોગી કાર્યો કરે છે. રોજ પુષ્કળ પાણી પીવાથી તંદુરસ્તી જાળવી શકાય છે.

પ્રાધ્યાપક દીપા મહેતા
ગુજરાતી વિભાગ

हिंदी

पर्यावरण

हमारा पर्यावरण वायु, जल, वृक्ष, मिट्टी एवं जीवों के आपसी संतुलन से बना है। मनुष्य के शारीरिक एवं मानसिक विकास के लिए पर्यावरण के विभिन्न कारकों का सही अनुपात में रहना आवश्यक है।

कभी – कभी पर्यावरण के कारकों में से किसी कारक की मात्रा कम या अधिक हो जाती है। अथवा पर्यावरण में किसी बाहरी कारक का प्रवेश हो जाता है। इससे पर्यावरण का संतुलन बिगड़ जाता है। इस स्थिति को 'प्रदूषण' कहते हैं। प्रदूषण जीव – जन्तु के लिए अत्यंत हानिकारक सिद्ध होता है।

प्रकृति पर्यावरण में संतुलन बनाए रखती है। परन्तु मानव अपनी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए प्राकृतिक साधनों का अंधाधुंध उपयोग करता है। इससे पर्यावरण को हानि पहुँचती है।

जनसंख्या वृद्धि के साथ, लोगों के रहने के लिए, कल-कारखाने लगाने के लिए, भूमि की आवश्यकता बढ़ती गई। परिणाम यह हुआ कि वन कटते गए। वन पर्यावरण के आधार हैं। वन कम होने पर वर्षा समय पर नहीं होती। भूमि का कटाव होता है, बाढ़ आ जाती है, कहीं-कहीं वृक्षों के न होने से वर्षा ही नहीं होती।

आधुनिककरण भी पर्यावरण के संतुलन के बिगड़ने का एक कारण है। मशीनों से सुविधा तो हुई है, परन्तु जीवन भी संकट में पड़ गया है। फ्रीज से निकलने वाला क्लोरोफ्लोरो-कार्बन वाहनों से निकलने वाला कार्बन-मोनो-ऑक्साइड, कारखानों की चिमनियों से निकलने वाला सल्फरडाय ऑक्साइड जैसी जहरीली गैस इसका उदाहरण है।

कारखानों का दूषित जल नदी-नालों में बहाया जाता है जिससे जलमण्डल भी दूषित होता है। कारखानों के रासायनिक

तथा औद्योगिक अवशेषों की समस्या पूरे विश्व को चिंता में डाल रही है। भारत जैसे देश के लिए तो घरेलू कचरा भी एक भयानक प्रश्न बनता जा रहा है।

विभिन्न वैज्ञानिक परीक्षणों से भी पर्यावरण को नुकसान पहुँचता है। परमाणु परीक्षण सर्वाधिक हानि पहुँचाते हैं। इसकी रेडियोधर्मी विकिरण से जीव जन्तु पर हानिकारक प्रभाव पड़ता है।

मनुष्य स्वयं ही अपने हाथों से अपने पर्यावरण को बिगाड़ने में लगा है। वनों के कटने से वातावरण में ऑक्सीजन की कमी होती जाती है। दूसरी तरफ कारखानों से दिन-रात जहरीला धुँआ निकलता रहता है। इससे वातावरण दूषित होता जाता है। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि आर्कटिक प्रदेश में ओजोन स्तर से छिद्र हो गया है। यही कारण है कि पृथ्वी का तापमान दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ता जा रहा है।

पृथ्वी पर जीव-जन्तुओं के सहज-स्वाभाविक जीवन के लिए पर्यावरण की रक्षा करना आवश्यक है। पर्यावरण के संतुलन को बनाए रखने के लिए अधिक से अधिक वृक्षारोपण की आवश्यकता है।

मनुष्य विकास के पथ पर बढ़ता हुआ प्रकृति की उपेक्षा न करे। वैज्ञानिक उपकरणों का प्रयोग तथा हानिकारक परीक्षणों को एक सीमा तक ही की जानी चाहिए। परमाणु परीक्षण पर पूर्णतः प्रतिबंद होना चाहिए।

पर्यावरण के प्रति विश्वव्यापी चेतना की आवश्यकता है। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति पर्यावरण के प्रति अपने कर्तव्य को समझे तथा इसकी रक्षा का भरसक प्रयत्न करे।

तिवारी श्वेता महेश

ग्यारहवीं (वाणिज्य)–अ

भीतर की आवाज

मेरे भीतर की ज्वाला से, आज इक आवाज आई,
जैसे किसी रेगिस्तान में, बारिश की फुहार हो आई।
आज के इस कलयुग में, इंसान ने ही,
इंसानियत को ठगा भाई।
कहीं दंगे हैं, तो कहीं लड़ाई
ये हम मनुष्यों ने कैसी रीत है बनाई।
आज विकासशील तो हैं, हम, पर क्या कभी
ईश्वर ने यहीं सोचकर सृष्टी थी रचाई ?
गिरगिट को रंग बदलते देखा है मैंने,
पर मनुष्यों ने यह कला कहाँ से पाई ?
जहाँ इंसान से ही इंसानियत को ठगा भाई

परंतु क्या मैं खुदको इन सबसे अलग रख पाई ?
मन एक ऐसा गहरा समुद्र है,
जिसमें डूबकर मैं खुद को पाई।
जहाँ मेरे भीतर उसने मुझे, किसी को
ठगने की दी नहीं गवाही।
तो बस आज यूँही
मेरे भीतर से इक आवाज आई।

तिवारी काव्या राधेराम

ग्यारहवीं (कला)–ब

मेरा भारत – मेरा शाश्वत भारत

“जिस मिट्टी की संतान वीर और योद्धा पाए,
गहरे पानी से अधिक प्यार जहाँ दिखलाए,
जहाँ विभिन्न त्यौहारों से नए खुशियों के पंख खुल जाए,
आज़ादी के तथ पर महात्मा गांधी, भरत, आदि
जैसे फूल खिल जाए,
उस देश का नाम भारत देश कहलाएँ।”

सचमुच भारत देश सब देशों से न्यारा है। यह दुनिया के सबसे बड़े महाद्वीप ‘एशिया’ में स्थापित है। महाराजा दुष्यंत और शकुंतला के वीर पुत्र ‘भरत’ के नाम पर इस देश का नाम ‘भारत’ रखा गया। प्राचीन काल में इस खूबसूरत देश को ‘आर्यवर्त’ से जाना जाता था। हमें अपने देश अपने लोगों के साथ प्रेमभावना और अटूट बंधन के साथ रहना चाहिए। जितना प्रेम मोहनदास करमचन्द गांधी (महात्मा गांधी), जवाहरलाल नेहरू, रानी लक्ष्मी बाई, नाना साहेब, बहादुर शाह ज़फ़र, दादाभाई नौरोजी, तात्या टोपे, सरोजनी नायडू, कस्तूरबा गांधी, रविन्द्रनाथ टैगोर, मंगल पांडे, आदि को था।

मुसलमान शासकों ने इसे ‘हिंदुस्तान’ का नाम दिया। अंग्रेजों ने इस देश को ‘इंडिया’ कहकर पुकार परंतु स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद इस देश का नाम ‘भारत’ के नाम से देदीप्यमान हो गया है। भारत देश की बात ही निराली है, क्योंकि भारतीयों ने जिस धरती पर जन्म लिया है उस धरती को ‘माँ’ का दर्जा दिया है। यहाँ वीर जवानों से लेकर नृत्य और गीत ने हमारे देश का नाम रोशन किया है। यहाँ गणतंत्र दिवस २६ जनवरी को मनाया जाता है, क्योंकि इस दिन वीरों ने अपना खून बहाया है। हमारी आज़ादी के लिए। देश की आज़ादी के लिए हमारे वीरों ने अपनी जान की भी परवाह नहीं की। इसके लिए भारत देश को सोने की चिड़िया कहकर पुकारते हैं। यहाँ हर देशवासी हर त्यौहार को बड़ी धूम-धाम से मनाता है, जैसे की होली, दीपावली, लोहड़ी, गांधी जयंती, जन्माष्टमी, पोंगल, क्रिसमस, रक्षा बंधन, मकर संक्रांती, नवरात्रि, स्वतंत्र दिवस, आदि मनाया जाता है।

“वासुधैव कुटुम्बकम् ॥

यहां महा उपनिषद् सहित कई ग्रन्थों में लिपिबद्ध है। इसका अर्थ है – धरती ही परिवार है। भारत का यह अतीत गौरवमय है। भारत स्वतंत्रता – संग्राम की अमर गाथा संसार के इतिहास में स्वर्णिम अक्षरों से लिखी गई है। मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम राम, श्री कृष्ण, राजा जनक, दशरथ, युधिष्ठिर, अशोक, चन्द्रगुप्त, अकबर जैसे राजाओं ने यही अवतार लिया था, शिवाजी, राणा प्रताप, समुद्रगुप्त जैसे नरवीर, कबीर, नानक, ज्ञानेश्वर जैसे महान संत इसी देश ‘भारत’ में पैदा हुए। इसलिए राष्ट्रपिता बापू, लोह पुरुष सरदार पटेल, वीर सुभाषचंद्र बोस और शांतिदूत जवाहर जैसे हीरों ने भारतमाता की कीर्ति में चार चाँद लगा दिए, सी.वी. रामन, जगदीशचंद्र बोस, जैसे वैज्ञानिक तथा कालिदास, टैगोर जैसे ब्रम्हज्ञानियों की वजह से भारत का मस्तक आज संसार में ऊँचा है। सीता, सावित्री, गार्गी, मैत्रियी जैसी नारियों ने हमारे देश को महिमामण्डित किया है। सचमुच,

“जननी जन्मभूमिश्च स्वर्गादपि गरियसी।”

भारत एक जनतंत्र देश है। यहाँ भाषा, वेशभूषा, खानपान, रीति-रिवाज आदि में विभिन्नता पाई जाती है। किंतु फिर भी सभी देशवासी एकता के सूत्र में बंधे हैं। आज हमारी तटस्थता विदेश नीति, पद्धति ने समस्त विश्व का धरती में ध्यान अपनी ओर आकर्षित किया है। वैज्ञानिक और व्यापारिक दृष्टि से भी हमारा देश अच्छी, तरक्की कर रहा है। भारत देश कला के क्षेत्र में भी पिछड़ा नहीं है। अजंता की गुफाएँ, दक्षिण के मंदिर।

“जग में कोटि-कोटि युग जीवे,

जीवनसुलभ अमीरस पीवे,

सुखद वितान सुकृत का सीवे,

रहे स्वतंत्र हमेशा,

जय जय प्यारा भारत देश ॥”

“जगकर उठे और दूसरो को जगाया,

यह भारत देश ने लड़कियों को भी पढ़ाया,

भेदभाव का सफर हो गया खत्म,

आनेवाली पीढ़ी ने दिखा दिया अपना दम।”

यह भारत देश कि बात ही निराली है, खत्म हुआ लोगों का अन्धविश्वास और बराबरी का स्थान लड़कियों को भी मिला। मैंगते चंगेइजेंग मेरी कॉम एक भारतीय महिला मुक्केबाज है। रानी लक्ष्मीबाई मराठी शासित झाँसी राज्य की रानी और १८५७ की राज्यक्रांति की द्वितीय शहीद वीरांगना थी, गीता और बबीता फोगाट राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों के स्वर्णपदक विजेता हैं जो पहलवानी करते हैं और दंगल खेलकर भारत का नाम रोशन करते हैं, शकुन्तला देवी को ‘मानव कम्प्यूटर’ के नाम से विख्यात गणितज्ञ एवं ज्योतिषी शकुंतला का नाम मिला है, सावित्रीबाई फुले जिनके कारण ‘बालिका दिवस’ मनाया जाता है, उन्होंने पहले नौ लड़कियों को शिक्षा दी थी, आदि औरतो ने इस भारत देश का नाम रोशन किया है और आगे भी करेंगे, और तो और गुंजन सक्सेना, ‘कारगिल गर्ल’ के नाम से भी जाना जाता है उन्होंने युद्ध क्षेत्र में निडर होकर चीता हेलीकॉप्टर उड़ाया, इस दौरान वह ट्रांस और बटालिक की ऊंची पहाड़ियों से उठाकर वापस सुरक्षित स्थान पर लेकर आई। अरुणिमा सिन्हा ने जिन्हें चलने से मना किया था वह २० जुलाई, १९८८ को पर्वत चढ़कर दिखा दिया की वह हार नहीं मानेगी।

“हम कल को नहीं बदल सकते,

परंतु आने वाले पल को जरूर रंग सकते हैं।”

“मनमोहिनी प्रकृति की गोद में जो बसा है,

सुख-स्वर्ग सा जहाँ है,

वह देश कौनसा है ?”

यह कहकर सशक्त कवी श्री रामनरेश त्रिपाठी ने भारत देश का गुणगान किया था। भारत देश उत्तर कश्मीर से दक्षिण में कन्याकुमारी तथा

पूर्व में गंगासागर से पश्चिम में गुजरात तक फैला हुआ है। नागाधीराज हिमालय इसके उत्तर में मुकुटमाणिक की माँति शोभायमान है। दक्षिण में हिंद महासागर इसके चरण-प्रक्षालन कर रहा है। देश के पूर्व में बंगाल का उपसागर और पश्चिम में अरब सागर है। गंगा, यमुना, गोदावरी, कृष्णा, नर्मदा, आदि नदियाँ अपने जल सिंचन से इस देश की भूमि को हरा-भरा विस्तृत मरुस्थल कर रहे हैं। भूगोल की अनेक विधाओं को अपने में समेटे हमारा देश धरती का स्वर्ग है। ताजमहल, दिल्ली का कुतुबमिनार, साँची का स्तूप आदि कला के उत्तम नमूने देश के प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य और संपदा की दृष्टि से धनी होने का संकेत करते हैं। परंतु वर्तमान समय में स्थिति कुछ अलग ही दृष्टिगोचर हो रही है। प्रान्तीयता का विष धीरे-धीरे बढ़ता जा रहा है। बंगाली बंगाल की, गुजराती गुजरात की, मद्रासी मद्रास की, उन्नति चाहता है। कोई उर्दू की आवाज बुलंद कर रहा है, तो कोई पंजाबी की। पृथक्तावादी शक्तियों को बढ़ावा मिल रहा है। यह सब चित्र इतना भयावह है कि भारत के कही उगणित टुकड़े न हो जाए ऐसा कुविचार मन में अतिक्रमण करता है। इसका एकमात्र कारण है देशवासियों में राष्ट्रप्रेम का अभाव ! प्रत्येक व्यक्ति का यह कर्तव्य है कि वह संकीर्ण विचारों को त्यागकर समूचे राष्ट्र के लिए मनन करें।

**“मेरा देश, देश का मैं, देश मेरा जीवनप्राण,
जिऊँगा स्वदेशहित, मरूँगा स्वदेशकाजी।”**

इस भावना से, आपसी बैर भुलाकर भारतवर्ष के उत्थान के लिए पूर्ण प्रयत्नशील होना चाहिए। सच कहा है,

**“जो भरा नहीं है भावों से,
बहती जिसमें रसधार नहीं,
वह हृदय नहीं पत्थर है,
जिसमें स्वदेश का प्यार नहीं।
जिसके न निज गौरव, निज देश का,
अभिमान है, वह नर नहीं, नर-पशु
निरा है, वह नर नहीं वह मृतक समान है।”**

अतः भारतीय होने के नाते हम सभी मिलकर प्रार्थना करें की, भारत विश्व का प्राचीनतम सभ्यता का प्रतीक है। यहीं की संस्कृति बहन श्रेष्ठ, मूल्य है। समय, त्याग, विश्वबंधुत्व सदा भारतीय जीवन के आदर्श रहे हैं। संकीर्ण-स्वार्थ साधनों से लिप्त न रहना हमारे देश की संस्कृति का आदर्श है।

**“स्वार्गिक शशिफल पृथ्वी का,
प्रेममूल, प्रियलोक त्रयी का,
सुललित, प्रकृति - नटी का टीका,
ज्यों निशी का राकेश,
जय जय प्यारा भारत देश।”
“नदी का पानी कभी रुकता नहीं हर पत्थर को मात देता,
वैसे ही भारत यह देश है,
जो हर पत्थर को मात दे।”**

किसी महान पुरुष ने कहा है कि ‘कर भला सो होए भला।’ परंतु कुछ लोग यह बात भूल जाते हैं और पत्थर की तरह दुश्मनी निभाते हैं। परंतु लोग भूल जाते हैं कि वह नदी से पंगा ले रहे हैं जो हर पत्थर को मात देता है। चाहे वह अंग्रेजों का राज हो या गुलामी की समय हमने सबको साबित करके दिखाया है की एकता के संग और सच्चाई के साथ भारत हर जंग जीत सकता है। उन वीर-जवानों के कारण हम आज स्वतंत्रता और आज़ादी को महसूस कर सकते हैं। इसलिए कहा जाता है की,

**“हीरों की बारिश जैसे समुद्र से ही हुई,
वैसे ही मेरे दोस्तो वीरों की बारिश,
हमारे भारत देश से ही हुई।”
“जय जवान, जय किसान।”**

भारत के अन्नदाता तो किसान ही हैं, जो दिन-रात चाहे तूफान, गर्मी, आदि जो भी आए वह काम करते ही रहते हैं और बदले में बराबर से दो-वक्त की रोटी भी प्राप्त नहीं होती। मुझे गर्व अपने किसानों पर और उनकी हमारे मेहनत पर। कभी सोचा है, अगर किसान नहीं होते तो ? हमारे जिंदगी का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण ‘अन्न’ नहीं प्राप्त होता और बिना अन्न के कौन देश के लिए कुछ कर पाएगा ? इसलिए किसान हमारे लिए इतने ही महत्वपूर्ण हैं जितना हमारे लिए हमारा परिवार।

**“समुद्र की रफ्तार जैसे बहेंगे हम,
आज़ादी के द्वार को खालेंगे हम।
नारीशक्ति को मिला सम्मान,
स्वर्ण की तरह चमके दिन-रात।
त्योहारों की बरसात हुई यहाँ से,
एकता का मान मिला जहाँ से।
अन्य पदार्थ की सीढ़ियाँ उगाई किसानो ने,
कल्याण मिला देश को हमारे वीरों से।”
॥ जय हिंद ॥**

कुकरेजा भाविका संजय

ग्यारहवीं (कला)-अ

निबंध प्रतियोगिता की विजेता आयोजक - रामकृष्ण मिशन

भारतीय संस्कृति

कोई भी जाति अपने विकास क्रम में सामाजिक व आत्मिक उन्नति के जो प्रयत्न करती है, उस धारा को ही 'संस्कृति' कहते हैं। संस्कृति शब्द का मूल 'संस्कार' है। संस्कार का तात्पर्य है मानव जीवन को दोषरहित बनाना। मानव जीवन के इतिहास में जीवन को सुन्दर तथा आचार व विचार को शुद्ध बनाने की जो चेष्टाएँ की गयीं, वही संस्कृति है।

भारतीय संस्कृति विश्व की प्राचीनतम संस्कृतियों में से एक है। इसके निर्माण में आर्य व द्रविड़ जाति का तो योगदान है ही, परन्तु इस पर उन जातियों का भी प्रभाव है जो समय-समय पर भारत आयीं जैसे हुण, शक, यमन, कुषाण आदि। वस्तुतः भारतीय संस्कृति विभिन्न संस्कृतियों के अच्छे गुणों को अपनाती गयी। यही कारण है कि हर बार इसका स्वरूप और परिष्कृत व मजबूत होता गया। भारतीय संस्कृति का आधार सत्य व प्रेम है। 'सत्यं शिवं सुन्दरं' की भावना यहाँ आदि काल से चली आ रही है। सत्य ही ईश्वर है अतः सत्य ही सुन्दर है। सत्य मनुष्य को वह शक्ति प्रदान करती है जो उसे कठिन से कठिन परिस्थिति में भी दृढ़ व शक्तिशाली बनाए रखती है। इस सत्य की लाठी पकड़ कर ही बापू ने अंग्रेजी सरकार को अपने सामने झुकने के लिए बाध्य किया।

'प्रेम' भारतीय संस्कृति का मूल मंत्र है। मनुष्य का मनुष्य के प्रति प्रेम ही सबसे बड़ा धर्म है। यही शिक्षा भारत के सभी आदि ग्रंथ व महापुरुषों ने दी है। यह 'वसुधैव कुटुम्बकं' के सिद्धांत पर चलता है। संपूर्ण विश्व अपना ही परिवार है, यही भारतीय संस्कृति की भावना है। यहाँ नर सेवा को ही नारायण माना जाता है। आज विश्व के अन्य देशों में जहाँ जीवन भौतिकता के रंगों में रंग गया है, वहीं भारत में अब भी मानवीय मूल्यों का बहुत महत्व है। यही कारण है कि दूसरे देशों के इस मशीनी युग से थके लोग शान्ति पाने के लिए भारत की ही शरण लेते हैं।

वेद, पुराण, स्मृतियाँ उपनिषद आदि ज्ञान व जीवन दर्शन के कभी न खत्म होने वाले कोष हैं। इन आदि ग्रंथों में जीवन के आशावादी पक्ष को महत्व दिया गया है। पूजा, त्योहार उत्सव, मेले, नाच-गान, रंग भारतीय संस्कृति के वे उज्ज्वल पक्ष हैं, जो जीवन के आशावादी दृष्टिकोण का निर्माण करते हैं। ये ग्रंथ शारीरिक सुन्दरता को नहीं बल्कि आत्मिक सुन्दरता को प्रधानता देते हैं और इसलिए सौहार्द, उदारता, क्षमा, प्रेम आदि मानवीय भावनाओं की शिक्षा देते हैं।

प्रकृति व मानव का अटूट संबंध है। प्रकृति के बिना मानव जीवन संभव नहीं। हमारे पूर्वजों ने इस सत्य को जान लिया था। यही कारण है कि वैदिक युग से ही प्रकृति की आराधना की जाती रही है। वृक्ष की पूजा, वायु, जल, अग्नि, पवन आदि को ईश्वर स्वरूप मानना भारतीय संस्कृति का एक अंग है।

रामायण व महाभारत भारतीय संस्कृति के उत्कृष्ट प्रतिरूप हैं। रामायण में जीवन के उच्च आदर्शों की स्थापना की गयी है। रामायण जहाँ आपसी प्रेम, त्याग, सचरित्रता, बड़ों का आदर आदि की शिक्षा देता है। भारतीय संस्कृति कर्म प्रधान है। श्रीकृष्ण ने कहा है 'कर्मण्येवाधिकारस्ते मा फलेषु कदाचन'।

कर्म का अधिकार सबको है। कर्म करते चलो परन्तु फल की इच्छा न करो। फल की इच्छा किए बगैर निःस्वार्थ कर्म की शिक्षा भारतीय संस्कृति की ही विशेषता हो सकती है। यहाँ मनुष्य कर्म करते हुए ही सौ वर्ष की जीवन की कामना करता है।

भारतीय संस्कृति क्षणिक व भौतिक सुखों की अपेक्षा स्थायी व आध्यात्मिक सुखों की ओर प्रेरित करती है। यहाँ दैनिक जीवन का आधार भी सत्य, परोपरकार, त्याग, दया व क्षमा ही है। यहाँ अतिथि को देवता माना जाता है। कहा गया है - "अतिथि देवो भव।" अहिंसा जीवों पर दया, प्रकृति की आराधना आदि यहाँ के जीवन मूल्य हैं जो भारतीय संस्कृति की अबाध धारा को प्रवाहित रखते हैं।

भारतीय संस्कृति आध्यात्मिक प्रधान होते हुए भी विज्ञान, कला को पर्याप्त महत्त्व देती है। प्राचीन काल से ही यहाँ हर क्षेत्र में प्रगति होती रही है। यही कारण है कि आज भारत अपनी संस्कृति के मूल्यों को बनाए रखते हुए भी बड़ी गरिमा के साथ इक्कीसवीं शताब्दी में कदम रखा है।

तिवारी काव्या राधेराम

ग्यारहवीं (कला)-ब

जीवन

मौत ही बहेतर, उस जीवन से,
जिसमें हटकर बात नहीं,
वो जीवन ही क्या जीवन है,
जिसमें कोई घात नहीं।
माना की मंजिल कठिन है,
पर हार मानना रास नहीं।
फिर रचा विधाता ने क्यों हमको,
कर पाए जब कुछ खास नहीं।
मैं बनूँ अलग कुछ करूँ अलग,

क्या तुमको खुदसे इतनी भी आस नहीं ?
विश्वास तो रखना ही है, खुद पर,
पर करना गलत किसी के साथ नहीं।
हे परम परमात्मा, दे ऐसा जीवन मुझे,
जिसमें मैंने इंसानियत को ठगा नहीं।

तिवारी काव्या राधेराम

ग्यारहवीं (कला)-ब

जीवन में चरित्र पालन का महत्व

किसी विचारक ने कहा है कि यदि धन चला जाय तो हमें चिंता नहीं करनी चाहिए, धन पुनः प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। यदि स्वास्थ्य चला जाय तो हमें निश्चित ही चिंतित होना चाहिए कि कुछ अमूल्य वस्तु जीवन से चली गई है। किंतु चरित्र ही यदि चला जाय तो समझ लेना चाहिए कि हमारे पास से सब कुछ चला गया है। अब हमारे पास कुछ भी शेष नहीं रह गया है।

चरित्र मनुष्य की वह अमर और अमूल्य निधि है जो कि न मात्र हमारे जीवन तक ही अक्षुण्ण रहती है बल्कि मरने के पश्चात भी अमर रहती है और आनेवाली पीढ़ी के लिए आदर्श प्रस्तुत करती है। यह एक ऐसी मणि है जो कि विकट से विकट परिस्थितियों एवं निराशा और अवसाद के समय हमारे जीवन-मार्ग में प्रकाश का काम देकर हमारे पथ को आलोकित करती है। मनुष्य चाहे सर्व शक्तियों से संपन्न क्यों हो किन्तु चरित्र बिना वे सब शक्तियाँ निरर्थक है। उनका कोई कीमती जीवन में नहीं है। वैयक्तिक जीवन में भले ही धन-दौलत का महत्व हो किंतु सार्वजनिक एवं सामाजिक जीवन में चरित्र का ही सर्वोपरि महत्व है।

मनुष्य को बुनियादी रूप में चरित्र एक ओर तो संस्कार के रूप में प्राप्त होता है। उसके माता-पिता अथवा परिवार के लोगों का व्यक्तिगत या सामाजिक चरित्र यदि अच्छा है, तो बालक के मन पर उनके चरित्र का प्रभाव अवश्य ही पड़ेगा। इसे ही हम 'संस्कार' भी कहते हैं और ये प्रेरक होते हैं। चरित्र समाजगत भी प्रेरित होता है। बड़े होने पर हम विभिन्न प्रकार के लोगों के संपर्क में आते हैं। उनके आहार - व्यवहार, रहन-सहन, खान-पान का हम पर प्रभाव पड़े बिना नहीं रह सकता है। इसीलिए हमारी संस्कृति में हमेशा सत्संग की चर्चा की गई है। अंग्रेजी की प्रसिद्ध कहावत है कि मनुष्य को उसके मित्रों के द्वारा पहेचाना जा सकता है। सामाजिक प्राणी होने के नाते हमारे सामाजिक परिवेश का प्रभाव हम पर अवश्य हो पड़ेगा।

महाभारत के युद्ध में दुर्योधन भी युधिष्ठिर की बात को वेदवाक्य मानता है। यह युधिष्ठिर के चरित्र का ही एक अंग है। किसी व्यक्ति से हमारे वैयक्तिक कारणों से लाख शत्रुता हो किंतु उसका चरित्र यदि उज्ज्वल है तो हम उसके चरित्र की ओर उंगली उठाने की हिमायत नहीं कर सकते। शिवाजी यद्यपि मुसलमानों के घोर शत्रु थे किंतु उन्होंने न तो कभी स्वयं अथवा अपने साथियों से किसी मुसलमान स्त्री के सतीत्व की ओर नजर उठा कर देखा और उनके धार्मिक स्थानों एवं ग्रंथों का अपमान ही किया। उनके शत्रु भी इस संबंध में उन पर पुरा यकीन करते से यह थी शिवाजी के चरित्र की विशेषता।

चरित्र में कई बातें आती हैं - सच बोलना, चुगली न करना, निराहंकारी रहना, पराए धन की लालच न करना, परस्त्री को सम्मान की दृष्टि से देखना, चोरी न करना, पर हित में हाथ बढ़ाना आदि। जिस प्रकार सच्चे सोने की परीक्षा अग्नि में तपाकर ही संभव है उसी प्रकार चरित्रवान की परीक्षा के लिए भी जीवन में अनेक अवसर आते हैं। ऐसे समय हमें धैर्य से काम लेना होता है। महाराजा हरिश्चंद्र मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम राम आदि के जीवन की घटनाएँ इस प्रकार के अनेक उदाहरणों से भरी पड़ी हुई हैं।

चरित्र एक अर्जित संपत्ति भी है। हम इसका निरंतर विकास कर सकते हैं। पग-पग पर हमें अपने चरित्र की परीक्षा देनी पड़ती है। यदि कभी भी इधर से उधर हुए की जीवन का सर्वस्व ही समाप्त समझिए जिस प्रकार स्वच्छ सफेद वस्त्र पर एक छोटा-सा धब्बा भी दूर से ही लोगों के ध्यान को आकर्षित करता है उसी प्रकार चरित्र में छोटा-सा भी दोष दूर से ही स्पष्ट हो जाता है। चरित्र जीवन की ऐसी अमूल्य निधि है जिसकी तुलना में सांसारिक निधियों तुच्छ व नगण्य हैं।

शाह हेतवी विनय

ग्यारहवीं (कला)-ब

समय का सदुपयोग

ऐसा कहा जाता है कि समय बड़ा बलवान होता है। समय के आगे बड़े-से बड़ा बलवान भी कमजोर पड़ जाता है। जिस प्रकार सागर की लहरें एक बार आने के बाद वापस नहीं जाती, उसी प्रकार बीता हुआ समय कभी लौटकर नहीं आता। समय उस रेत के समान है जिसे हम मुट्ठी में बंद कर नहीं रख सकते। मुट्ठी के अंदर से भी जिस प्रकार रेत फिसल जाती है उसी प्रकार समय भी हमारे सामने से फिसल जाता है। इसलिए कहा है कबीरजी ने

काल करे सो आज कर -

आज करे सो अब

पल में प्रलय होगी

बहुरी करोगे कब

अतः हमें अपना आज का कार्य कल पर नहीं छोड़ना चाहिए। बीता समय लौट कर नहीं आएगा। इस के लिए समय का नियोजन अत्यंत आवश्यक है। हमारा हर कार्य समय के काँटे के साथ चलता है। अंतरराष्ट्रीय उड़ानें, अंतरिक्ष यान, रेलगाड़ियाँ हर चीज के चलने में समय का महत्व है। अगर समय का उपयोग ठीक से नहीं किया जाए तो सारा आवगमन ठप पड़ जाएगा। किसान अगर समय पर अपना बीज नहीं बोएँ तो फसल अच्छी नहीं होगी। कई बार ऐसा देखा गया है कि अगर किसान आलस कर जाए तो वह बुआई नहीं कर पाता है और उसके परिवार को फाका करना पड़ता है।

विद्यार्थियों के लिए समय नियोजन करना अत्यंत आवश्यक है। अगर विद्यार्थी समयानुसार अभ्यास न करे तो पीछे रह जाएँगे। एक स्वस्थ शरीर और स्वस्थ दिमाग के लिए समय से खाना और सोना बहुत जरूरी है। समय का जिसने सदुपयोग कर लिया समझो जीवन में सफलता पा लिया।

जो व्यक्ति समय का सदुपयोग करता है वही आगे चलकर महान बनता है। गाँधी हमेशा अपने साथ घड़ी रखते थे जिससे वह अपना हर कार्य समय पर कर सकें। हमारा जीवन क्षण का है। जीवन के एक-एक क्षण का हमें सदुपयोग करना चाहिए। यही सफलता की कुँजी है।

जैस्वाल अभिषेक राजेन्द्रप्रसाद

ग्यारहवीं (विज्ञान)-ब

“वही मनुष्य है जो मनुष्य के लिए मरे”

राष्ट्रकवि स्वर्गीय श्री. मैथिलीशरण गुप्त रचित उपरोक्त कविता – पंक्ति मानवता की बहुत ही व्यापक परिभाषा हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत करती है।

प्राणी-मात्र का कल्याण ही आदर्श मानवता का सर्वप्रमुख कर्तव्य है। वह मनुष्य वास्तव में मनुष्य कहलाने का अधिकारी नहीं है जिसके हृदय में परोपकार की भावना न हो। यह परोपकार की भावना ही मनुष्य को पृथ्वी के समस्त जीवधारियों में श्रेष्ठ बनाती है। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति का यह परम कर्तव्य है कि अपनी ही तरह दूसरों को भी समझे तथा दूसरों के दुःख से स्वयं भी दुःखी हो। जो व्यक्ति हमेशा अपने स्वार्थ की ही बात सोचता है, वह पशुओं से भी गया बीता है।

सच्ची मानवता का यह अमर सिद्धांत आज के उलझे हुए युग के लिए बहुत उपयोगी है। आज जबकि विश्व की स्थिति इतनी तनावपूर्ण है कि एक देश दूसरों देश का भला नहीं देख सकता, एक व्यक्ति दूसरे व्यक्ति के खून का प्यासा है। ऐसी जटिल परिस्थिति में मानवता का यह आदर्श सिद्धांत ही हमारे समाज को रसातल में डूबने से उबार सकता है। हमें कवि के इस मंत्र को सही-सही समझना होगा और मात्र एक आदर्श सिद्धांत के बदले इसे यथार्थ का रूप देना होगा, तभी सारे विश्व का कल्याण संभव है। विश्व के इतिहास में ऐसे लोगों की कमी नहीं रही है, जिन्होंने मानवता के लिए अपना सब कुछ न्योछावर कर दिया।

एक आदर्श पुरुष समस्त विश्व को ही अपना भाई समझता है, उसे किसी से भी द्वेष या जलन नहीं होती। वह हमेशा दूसरों की भलाई के लिए तन-मन से तत्पर रहता है। सारा संसार ही उसका परिवार होता है। उसकी नजरों में कोई छोटा-बड़ा नहीं होता।

जब तक हमारे मन में दूसरों के प्रति हार्दिक सद्भाव नहीं पैदा होगा, दूसरों की भलाई के लिए त्याग व बलिदान की भावना नहीं जगेगी, तब तक हम सच्चे अर्थों में मानव नहीं हो सकते। मनुष्य कहलाने का यह ढोंग मात्र छलावा ही रह जाएगा। मानवता विहीन मानवसमाज सही अर्थ में समाज नहीं। आज के इस जटिल व अशांत विश्व में सुख व शांति की स्थापना के लिए यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है कि हम मानवता के असली अर्थ को समझें और उसकी रक्षा में तन-मन-धन से जुट जाएं।

मानव-जीवन बहुत ही मूल्यवान माना गया है, और ऐसी मूल्यवान चीज पाकर हमें उसे व्यर्थ में नहीं गँवाना चाहिए। इस मूल्यवान जीवन का जहाँ तक हो सके अच्छे से अच्छे ढंग से सुदुपयोग करने पर ही हमारा जीवन वास्तव में सार्थक हो सकता है। मानवता के लिए मानव द्वारा की गई कुर्बानी कभी व्यर्थ नहीं हो सकती। यही कुर्बानी हमारे अंधरे पथ में एक अलौकिक प्रकाश भर देगी जिसके सहारे हम अपने मानव-जीवन के वास्तविक उद्देश्य को प्राप्त कर सकेंगे।

भारतीय संस्कृति त्याग और बलिदान की गाथाओं से भरी हुई है। यहाँ के राजा से लेकर रंक तक परोपकार के लिए अपना सर्वस्व बलिदान करने में कभी भी पीछे नहीं रहे। लोकहित व कर्तव्य परायणता के कारण ही इस देशवासियों ने अपने पुत्रों का बलिदान दूसरों के हित के लिए किया। जब तक धरती पर मानव है तब तक यह उपकार करने की सत्त्विक प्रवृत्ति भी मनुष्य के अंदर अवश्य रहेगी। वास्तव में जीवन तो उन्हीं का सार्थक है जो लोकहित के लिए कुछ कर जाते हैं।

घोड़ा जैनी प्रकाशभाई

म्यारहवीं (वाणिज्य)–ब

॥ कोरोना ॥

पड़ा देशवासी को, घुट-घुट के रोना,
कई लॉकडाउन, लगाया कोरोना।

किया बंद स्कूल-कॉलेज मंडी,
बुझी चूल्ह होटल की, केटली भी ठंडी।

सभी धर्म वालो पर, छाया कोरोना,
कई लॉकडाउन, लगाया कोरोना।

गरीबो की दो जून की, रोटी नदारत,
व्यापार-धंधे में, भारी गिरावट।

घर-घर में बंदी, बनाया कोरोना,
कई लॉकडाउन, लगाया कोरोना।

शहर छोड़कर लोग, गावों को भागे,
कई राह में, मौत पाए अभागे।

पैदल को पग-पग, रुलाया कोरोना,
कई लॉकडाउन, लगाया कोरोना।

सूनी सड़क-हाट-रेलें पटरियाँ
निरखि एक दूजे को, सहमी नगरिया।

कई घर में अलगा, कराया कोरोना,
कई लॉकडाउन, लगाया कोरोना।

विक्री बढ़ा, सैनिटाइजर का भारी,
कई मास्क-साबुन की, चाहत थी न्यारी।

हरेक मुँह पे, खोंचा लगाया कोरोना,
कई लॉकडाउन, लगाया कोरोना।

प्रशासन ने बलभर, पसीने बहाया,
मुसीबत से लड़ना, सभी को सिखाया।

सफाई का संदेश, लाया कोरोना,
कई लॉकडाउन, लगाया कोरोना।

दुबे गौरव हेमंत

बारहवो (विज्ञान)–ब

पर्यावरण

ये है शृंगार जगत का,

यही आधार जगत का

ये है अपना आवरण

हम सब का पर्यावरण।

पिपासा है, इसे परोपकार सिखलाने की,

नहीं तलब इसे कुछ पाने की।

मित्र यह हमारा जाना पहचाना है,

फिर होता क्या इसका दोहन मनमाना है।

हे मनुज अगर तु प्राणी बुद्धिमान है,

तो विचार कर विमर्श कर।

ये दोहन है, पर्यावरण का,

या हो रहा तेरा दोहन है।

उत्थान और विकास के तलब में,

मरम हो रही तेरी काया है।

वैसे तो तु बुद्धिमान जगत का,

पर काल चक्र फिर घूम जाएगा।

जिस वसुंधरा को तु बाझ कर रहा,

वह तुझ विलकता छोड़ जाएगी।

यें है शृंगार जगत का

हम सब का पर्यावरण।

यादव ज्योति चंद्रकांत

बारहवीं (कला)–अ



साहित्य में आदर्श और यथार्थवाद

समाज की नवचेतना और नवजागरण के साथ साहित्यकारों की विचारधाराओं में भी परिवर्तन हुए, दिशाएँ बदलीं और विद्वानों ने अपने-अपने सिद्धान्तों का प्रबल समर्थन किया औरवादों की परम्परा चल पड़ी। किसी ने छायावाद को जन्म दिया तो किसी ने रहस्यवाद को, किसी ने प्रगतिवाद का समर्थन किया तो किसी ने प्रतीकवाद का। इसी प्रकार साहित्य में आदर्श और यथार्थवाद का भी आगमन हुआ।

कुछ विद्वान इस पक्ष में हैं कि साहित्य आदर्शवादी होना चाहिये। उनका विचार है कि मानव जीवन और संसार में जो श्रेष्ठ है और श्रेयस्कर है, उसी को साहित्य में स्थान मिलना चाहिये। इसी से जन-कल्याण संभव है। साहित्यकारों का कर्तव्य है कि वह अपने साहित्य में यथार्थवाद का उद्घाटन करें। मनुष्य को वास्तविक जगत् से दूर कल्पना के संसार में ले जाकर खड़ेकर देने से मनुष्य का कल्याण नहीं हो सकता, वह जिस भूमि पर रहता है उसी के वातावरण से उसका हित और अहित संभव है। हमारे जीवन में यथार्थ का बहुत महत्व है। यथार्थवादियों का दृढ़ विश्वास है कि वास्तविकता की ओर से आँखें बन्द कर लेने से हमारा कल्याण नहीं हो सकता। हमारे जीवन में सत्य का जितना महत्त्व है, उतना कल्पना या स्वप्नों का नहीं। आदर्शवादी अपनी कल्पना द्वारा संसार की कुरूपता को अपनी बुद्धिमत्ता से ढककर एक सुन्दर और पवित्र जगत् की रचना करता है जबकि यथार्थवादी साहित्य समाज का प्रतिबिम्ब है। वह कल्पना के आधार पर साहित्य में समाज का सच्चा, कुस्ति और वीभत्स चित्र उपस्थित करता है। साहित्यकार अपने समय का यथार्थपूर्ण चित्रणकर उस समय का सच्चा प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। वह सामान्य जन की अपेक्षा अधिक विवेकशील संवेदनशील, विचारवान और सहृदय होता है। अतएव वह उस समय की धारणाओं, मान्यताओं, कुरीतियों, समस्याओं, भावनाओं, उन्नति – अवनाति, गुण-दोष आदि सभी को अपने साहित्य में स्थान देता है और अपनी भावनाओं के अनुरूप उसकी रचना करता चलता है।

साहित्य समाज का मार्गदर्शन करता है। उसे असत् से सत् की ओर लगाता है इसलिए हमारे प्राचीन साहित्य में अन्ततः पाप और दुराचार की पराजय और उस पर सत्य, न्याय, धर्म आदि सद्गुणों की विजय दिखाई गई है। साहित्य केवल जनकल्याण के उद्देश्य को ध्यान में रखकर लिखा जाना चाहिये। जीवन और समाज से केवल पापमय चित्र को प्रस्तुत करने वाला साहित्य, साहित्य नहीं हो सकता। साहित्य से तो सत्यम्, शिवम्, सुन्दरम् की रक्षा होनी चाहिये। यह निश्चित है कि संसार में उत्तम और अधम सभी प्रकार के प्राणी रहते हैं, पाप और पुण्य भी रहता है। साहित्य में सभी का थोड़ा-थोड़ा प्रतिनिधित्व संभव है, परन्तु लोक कल्याण के लिए नितान्त आवश्यक है कि पाप पर पुण्य की विजय दिखाई जाए। इससे समाज में धर्मबुद्धि उदबुध होगी और अधार्मिक प्रवृत्ति के मनुष्य समाज की अधिक क्षति न कर सकेंगे।

साहित्य के उद्देश्य की पूर्ति इसी प्रकार के आदर्शवाद से होती है, क्योंकि कोरे आदर्शवाद का भी कोई मूल्य नहीं होता। सौन्दर्य अस्तित्व कुरूपता पर आधारित है। यदि संसार में कुरूपता नहीं होती तो सौन्दर्य का न तो इतना महत्त्व होता और न आकर्षण। इसी प्रकार पुण्य का अस्तित्व पाप पर है। धर्म का अधर्म पर। साहित्य में लोकोपयोगी आदर्श उच्चकोटि के सिद्धान्त, आत्मोन्नति के साधन तथा लोक कल्याण की भावना होनी चाहिये। परन्तु उसे अधार्मिक प्रवृत्तियों के द्वन्द्व द्वारा स्पष्ट किया जाए। लोकोपयोगी साहित्य-स्रष्टा इन दो रूपों का अपने साहित्य में विश्लेषण करता है। मनुष्य की सामाजिक प्रावृत्ति होती है कि वह काव्य में सत्य पक्ष की ही विजय देखना चाहता है चाहे वह स्वयं कितना ही दुष्ट हो, असत् पक्ष के साथ उसकी सहानुभूति हो। प्राचीन भारतीय कवियों ने सच्चारित्र नायक और नायिकाओं को लेकर अनेक काव्यों और नाटकों की रचनाएँ की। इन नायक और नायिकाओं के सामने अनेक विघ्न बाधाएँ आईं, किन्तु उन्हें वह गिनते हुए अपने लक्ष्य की ओर अग्रसर होते चले गए और अन्त में उनकी निश्चित रूप से विजय हुई। जब कोई देश या समाज दीर्घकाल से अन्याय और अत्याचारों से ग्रस्त रहता है, तब कुछ प्रतिभाशाली यथार्थवादी लेखक अपनी ओजस्विनी भाषा से समाज में परिवर्तन ला सकती है।

तात्पर्य यह है कि जीवन और शक्ति की प्रेरणा देनेवाला साहित्य ही सत्यम्, शिवम्, सुन्दरम् बन सकता है और लोक-कल्याण कर सकता है। यह तभी होगा जब हमारा साहित्य आदर्शोन्मुख होगा। प्रेमचन्द जैसा यथार्थवादी ही संसार में आदर प्राप्त कर सकता है। वे भी कोरे यथार्थवादी नहीं थे बल्कि वे आदर्शोन्मुख यथार्थवादी रचनाकर थे। अतः दोनों के सम्मिश्रण में ही समाज का कल्याण है। सारांश यह है कि समाज साहित्य को और साहित्य समाज को प्रभावित किए बिना नहीं रह सकता। साहित्य और समाज एक दुसरे पर आश्रित हैं।

शाह पर्व केतन
बारहवीं (वाणिज्य) क

जीवन में हास्य रस का महत्त्व

नीरस मानव तो दूर नीरस वृक्ष का भी उद्यान में कोई विशेष महत्त्व नहीं होता। वह कभी भी माली के हाथों उखाड़ कर फेंका जा सकता है। इसी प्रकार जीवन की सार्थकता सरस जीवन में है, नीरस में नहीं।

रस की सत्ता संसार में सर्वेपरि है। विद्यानों ने झसे “रसों वैसा:” कहकर ब्रह्मा की उपाधि से विभूषित किया है। यही रस हिन्दी साहित्य में दस प्रकार के माने जाते हैं हास्य, शृंगार, करुण, रौद्र, वीर, भयानक, वीभत्स अद्भूत शान्त और वात्सल्य ये सभी समय और परिस्थिति के अनुकूल अपना महत्त्व रखते हैं। संसार में घटित होने वाली घटनाएँ मानव हृदय पर अंकित होती रहती हैं, जिनको देखकर मानव की प्रकृति और उसकी भावनाओं में परिवर्तन होता रहता है, रामचरितमानस पढ़ते समय राम और भरत का मिलन प्रसंग पढ़ते हैं तो हृदय भ्रातृप्रेम से प्रसन्न हो जाता है। राम-रावण के युद्ध प्रसंग को पढ़कर हमारे हृदय में वीरता की भावना जागृत हो जाती है।

इस प्रकार विभिन्न घटनाओं को देखकर अद्भुत, शान्त आदि अनेक रसों से हृदय द्रवीभूत हो जाता है। इन रसों में हास्य भी एक रस है, जिसका जीवन में विशेष महत्त्व है। जीवन की एकरसता से उन्नत कर मानव हृदय हँसना चाहता है। वह अपना मनोविनोद चाहता है जब हम कार्य करते-करते थक जाते हैं और कार्य करने को बिल्कुल नहीं चाहता तब हम ऐसे स्थान की तलाश करते हैं, जहाँ कुछ देर बैठकर हँस-बोल सकें जिससे मानसिक थकान दूर हो जाए और हम पुनः कार्य करने के लिए तरोताजा हो जाएँ। हास्य से हमें एक ऐसा विटामिन प्राप्त होता है जिससे मनुष्य अपनी क्षीण शक्ति को फिर से प्राप्त कर सकता है। इसके विपरीत यदि आप सदैव मातम पुरसी या मातमी शक्ल बनाए बैठे रहेंगे तो लोग आपसे बातें करना भी पसन्द नहीं करेंगे उसका प्रभाव भी आपके स्वास्थ्य पर अहितकर पड़ेगा।

हँसने से धमनियों में रक्त संचार होता है, रक्त की गति में तीव्रता आती है। हास्य के लिए निःसन्देह मित्र मंडली की आवश्यकता होती है। अकेला व्यक्ति एकाकी न हँस सकता है न मनोविनोद ही कर सकता है। ऐसी अवस्था में हास्य रस की रचनाएँ आपका मनोरंजन कर सकती हैं, आपका मन बहला सकती हैं। वास्तव में विभिन्न रसों की पुस्तकें ही काव्य प्रेमियों के लिए मनोरंजन की पर्याप्त सामग्री प्रस्तुत कर सकती हैं। एक विद्वान् विचारक ने कहा है कि जिस प्रकार हमारे दैनिक जीवन में अन्य जीवनोपयोगी वस्तुओं की आवश्यकता है, उसी प्रकार हास्य की भी। हँसने से मनुष्य को स्वास्थ्य में वृद्धि होती है। दिन में चार या छह बार खूब खिलखिलाकर हँसने से फेंफड़ों का व्यायाम होता है और मन प्रसन्न होता है, हँसने से रक्त में श्वेत रक्त कणों की संख्या में वृद्धि होती है, जिससे हम रोगों से दूर रहते हैं परन्तु जब मनुष्य अधिक चिन्तित और उदास रहता है तब श्वेत रक्त कणों में कमी आ जाती है जिससे शरीर की रोग प्रतिरोधक शक्ति कम हो जाती है और मनुष्य बीमार पड़ जाता है। अतः हास्य मानव जीवन को सुखमय और स्वस्थ रखने के लिए परम आवश्यक है। जिनके जीवन में हँसी का अभाव होता है वे हमेशा ही रुग्ण बने रहते हैं।

आज भी हास्य रस में कविताएँ, एकांकी, नाटक, कहानियाँ और चुटकुले प्रस्तुत किए जा रहे हैं, जो मानव के निराशापूर्ण अन्धकारमय जीवन में हास्य रूपी प्रकाश का दीपक लेकर आते हैं। मनुष्य को पग-पग पर असह्य यातनाएँ सहनी पड़ती हैं। जब वह चिन्ताओं के अथाह समुद्र में डूब जाता है और उसे चारों ओर नीरसता और निराशा ही दृष्टिगोचर होने लगती है, तब उसके मित्र हितैषी और प्रियजन अनेक उपायों से उसे हँसाने का प्रयत्न करते हैं। हँसी आने पर वह क्षणभर के लिए उन सभी चिन्ताओं, व्यथाओं से मुक्त हो जाता है। हास्य मानव जीवन के लिए वरदान है। यदि मनुष्य के जीवन में हास्य का अभाव हो तो उसका जीवन दूभर हो जाए। जब काव्य के द्वारा समाज में प्रचलित कुप्रथाओं की हँसी उड़ाई जाती है तो वे कुप्रथाएँ समाज से धीरे-धीरे समाप्त होने लगती हैं। मनुष्य के स्वभाव में भी हास्य यथोचित परिवर्तन उपस्थित कर देता है।

मानव जीवन में निःसन्देह हास्य का बड़ा महत्त्व है यह सुधार के अन्य साधनों की अपेक्षा मानव जीवन को अधिक प्रभावित करता है, परन्तु हास्य शुद्ध हास्य ही होना चाहिए, कटाक्ष नहीं क्योंकि कटाक्षात्मक हास्य मानव हृदय पर बड़ा गहन आघात करता है जिसके प्रतिफल आए दिन समाज में दिखाई पड़ते हैं। अतः शुद्ध हास्य ही श्रेयस्कर है। हास्य सामाजिक सुधार करने में भी पर्याप्त सहयोग प्रदान करता है।

शाह पलक राजेश
बारहवीं (वाणिज्य) क

नारी-शिक्षा

हमारे प्राचीन समाज में पुरुष और नारी दोनों को समान महत्त्व दिया गया है। क्योंकि मानव – समाज का रथ पुरुष और स्त्री, इन दो पहियों पर चलता है। दोनों पहियों में से एक में भी खराबी आ जाने पर रथ की गति अवरुद्ध हो जाएगी। वैदिक काल में नारियाँ समाज में पूजित थीं। मनुस्मृति के अनुसार – यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यते, रमन्ते तत्र देवता।

अर्थात् जहाँ नारियों की पूजा होती है, वहाँ देवताओं का वास होता है। प्राचीन काल में शिक्षा का काफी प्रचार था। मैत्रीयी, गार्गी, अनुसूया, सावित्री, सिक्का विश्वधारा, लोपमुद्रा इसके ज्वलन्त उदाहरण हैं। मण्डन मिश्र की पत्नी भारती ने तो विश्व-विजयी शंकराचार्य को भी शास्त्रार्थ में पराजित किया था। इसीलिए महानिर्वाणतन्त्र में कहा गया है – “कन्या नित्य पासनीया शिक्षणीयातियत्नतः।” अर्थात्, कान्याओं का लालन – पालन और शिक्षा बहुत ध्यानपूर्वक होनी चाहिये। किन्तु हमारे देश पर बार-बार विदेशी आक्रमण होने लगे, परिणामस्वरूप जान-माल और इज्जत सभी खतरे में पड़ गए। कन्याओं की इज्जत बचाने के लिए हम उन्हें घर में बन्द करने को विवश हो गए। बाल-विवाह जैसे कुप्रथा का आरम्भ हुआ। नारी केवल बच्चों को जन्म देने और घर गृहस्थी संभालने तक सीमित हो गई। नारी को केवल भोग विलास की वस्तु समझ लिया गया। जिस देश में सीता और सावित्री जैसे नारियों ने जन्म लिया वहाँ नारियों की पूजा होने की बजाय अपमान होने लगा। बच्चों के पैदा होने पर घर में शोक छा जाता है। इस प्रकार गाड़ी का एक पहिया विकृत हो गया। हमारे देश के लोग भूल गए कि जिन हाथों में चूड़ियाँ शोभायमान होती हैं उन्हीं में समय आने पर तलवार भी चमकती है। रजिया बेगम, झाँसी की रानी लक्ष्मीबाई इसके उदाहरण हैं। देश की कुल जनसंख्या का लगभग आधा भाग नारी ही तो है। ऐसे में बिना नारी के शिक्षित एवं सुसंस्कृत समाज की कल्पना करना हास्यास्पद ही है।

वर्तमान समय में नारी के महत्त्व को समझा जा रहा है। आज जीवन के हर क्षेत्र में नारी कार्य कर रही है। विज्ञान हो या राजनीति अथवा समाज सेवा, हर जगह आज नारियाँ देखी जा रही हैं। मैडम क्यूरी की देन को क्या समाज भुला सकता है। राजनीति में इन्दिरा गाँधी, मार्गरेट थैचर या श्रीमती भण्डारनायक क्या किसी पुरुष से कम प्रभावशाली रहीं? समाज सेवा में मदर टेरेसा का स्थान नहीं ले सकता। अन्तरिक्ष में जाने वाली कल्पना चावला हो या सुनीता विलियम खेल के मैदान में दौड़ने वाली पी.टी. उश्मा और सायनी इब्राहिम या सनसनी फैला रही सानिया मिर्जा और सायनी नेहवाल सभी नारी हैं, जो अपनी विशिष्ट प्रतिभा से देश व समाज का नाम रोशन कर रही हैं। इसीलिए महान् भारत के स्वप्नदृष्टा महात्मा गाँधी ने कहा था – “जब तक भारत की महिलाएँ पुरुष के साथ कन्धे से कन्धा मिलाकर हर क्षेत्र में काम नहीं करेंगी तब तक भारत का सर्वांगीण विकास संभव नहीं है।” वर्तमान में सरकार की ओर से नारी-शिक्षा पर बल दिया जा रहा है, लड़कियों की शिक्षा के लिए अलग से बालिका विद्यालय एवं महाविद्यालय की स्थापना की गई है। बाल-विवाह एवं दहेज-प्रथा जैसी कुरीतियों पर अंकुश लगायी जा रही है। किन्तु सरकार का यह प्रयास घोर अन्धकार में जुगनू के प्रकाश की भाँति है। सरकार को इस दिशा में और भी ठोस एवं तीव्र गति से प्रयास करना चाहिये।

आश्चर्य होता है कि हमारे यहाँ महिलाओं को राजनीतिक रूप में महत्त्व दिलाने के लिए तिहाई आरक्षण की बात तो की जाती है पर उनकी शिक्षा के लिए आरक्षण की बातें कोई नहीं करता। आरक्षण के हथियार का उपयोग समाज को जातियों के नाम पर बाँटने पर किया जा रहा है लेकिन इस राजनीति में नारी शिक्षा विकास के लिए किसी प्रयास का कोई जिक्र नहीं किया जाता।

सरकार का जो भी प्रयास हो, लेकिन आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि नारी के सम्बन्ध में सामाजिक धारणाओं को बदला जाये। लोगों को यह समझाना होगा कि नारी किसी भी मामले में पुरुषों से पीछे नहीं है। नारी तुम केवल श्रद्धा हो और “नारी नरकस्य द्वारम्” नारी के सम्बन्ध में समाज के इस दृष्टिकोण को बदलना होगा। अब यह सर्वमान्य सत्य हो चुका है कि किसी देश का सर्वांगीण विकास तभी होगा जब उस देश की स्त्रियाँ भी शिक्षित होंगी। जिस देश का शिक्षित नारियों का प्रतिशत जितना ज्यादा है, वह देश उतना ही विकसित है। अतएव बालिकाओं को शिक्षित करना उतना ही जरूरी है जितना बालकों को। नारी – शिक्षा के लक्ष्य को द्रुत गति से तभी पाया जा सकता है जब इस कार्यक्रम को सामाजिक क्रान्ति का रूप दिया जाएगा। इसके लिए हमें यह नारा देना होगा। “बेटा बेटा एक सामान, शिक्षा देना इन्हें समान।”

महादेवी वर्मा तो नारी-शिक्षा को पुरुष से ज्यादा महत्त्वपूर्ण बताती है – “एक स्त्री को शिक्षित बनाना एक पुरुष को शिक्षित बनाने से अधिक आवश्यक है। यदि एक पुरुष शिक्षित है तो उससे एक व्यक्ति का ही लाभ होता है। यदि एक स्त्री शिक्षित बनती है तो पूरा परिवार शिक्षित हो जाता है।”

इसलिए नारी को अशिक्षित रखना घोर पाप है।

मिश्रा अपर्णा महेंद्र

बारहवीं (वाणिज्य) ब

उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त युवाओं का विदेश पलायन

एक सर्वे के अनुसार भारत से लगभग १०,००० प्रतिभाएँ हर वर्ष संसार के विकसित देशों की सेवा के लिए पलायन कर जाती हैं। प्रगति एवं प्रतियोगिता के इस दौर में भारत के प्रतिभा-सम्पन्न युवा विदेशों की ओर भाग रहे हैं। भारतर्ष वही देश है जहाँ नालन्दा, तक्षशिला, विक्रमशिला जैसे विश्वविद्यालय थे और अनेक छात्र जहाँ उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने आते थे। इन विश्वविद्यालयों में साधारण छात्रों का प्रवेश पाना भी असम्भव था। आज उसी भारत के छात्र विदेशों की ओर गमन कर रहे हैं। उच्चस्तरीय एवं प्रतिष्ठित संस्थानों से शिक्षा ग्रहण करने के बाद उनका यही प्रयास होता है कि वे किसी तरह विदेश चले जाएँ और अधिकाधिक धनपार्जन करें। यह अत्यंत दुख की बात है कि जिन विद्यार्थियों पर देश की जनता का इतना धन खर्च होता है, उनसे देश को कोई लाभ नहीं होता। ऐसा लगता है जैसे औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में विकसित देशों के लिए काम करने वाले प्रतिभा-सम्पन्न युवा भारत के खर्चे पर भारत में ही प्रशिक्षित होते हैं। याद आता है वह समय जब अंग्रेजों ने भारतीय राजाओं को दाना डालना शुरू किया।

भारत के प्रतिष्ठित एवं सम्पन्न राज्यों में रेजीडेन्सी बनाई गई, राजा के खर्चे पर ही अंग्रेज रेजीडेण्ट राजा की सुरक्षा का भार ले लेता था, सेना अंग्रेजों की होती थी और खर्चा भारतीय राजा का। जानबुझ कर राज्य में अव्यस्था फैलाई जाती थी और मौका पाते ही राजा को राज्य से, शासन में बेदखल करके राज्य हड़प लिया जाता था। गोरी चमड़ी की चाल न तब भारतीयों की समझ में आती थी, न अब आती है।

भारत के प्रतिष्ठित संस्थानों जैसे आई. आई. टी के कुल प्रतिभा सम्पन्न छात्रों में से लगभग २५ प्रतिशत छात्र विदेश चले जाते हैं। इंजीनियरिंग के क्षेत्र से, मेडिसिन के क्षेत्र से और सबसे अधिक कम्प्यूटर के क्षेत्र से विद्यार्थी विदेश चले जाते हैं। जबकि आज भारत को विकसित राष्ट्र बनाने की सर्वाधिक जिम्मेदारी इन्हीं प्रतिभाओं की है। उपलब्ध आँकड़ों के अनुसार लगभग १८ प्रतिशत चिकित्सक, ३५ से ४० प्रतिशत इंजीनियर तथा १० से २० प्रतिशत वैज्ञानिक और अन्य क्षेत्रों से जुड़े ३० प्रतिशत लोग विदेशों में पलायन कर रहे हैं। किन्तु इस समय सबसे अधिक संख्या में सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र से जुड़े लोग विदेश जा रहे हैं। भारतीय प्रतिका के इस में आशातीत सफलता प्राप्त की है और विदेशी इन प्रतिभाओं को हर कीमत पर हासिल करना चाहितें हैं। यही कारण है इन प्रतिभाओं से जो लाभ भारत को मिलना चाहिए था, वह विदेशों को मिल रहा है। एक बड़ी संख्या में हमारे कुशल युवा धन एवं पश्चिमी सभ्यता के आकर्षण से अमिभूत होकर विदेशों की ओर भाग रहे हैं। यह गहरी चिन्ता का विषय है।

इसी प्रकार चिकित्सा के क्षेत्र में भारत सरकार अच्छी खासी रकम भावी चिकित्सकों की पढ़ाई पर खर्च कर रही है। ऐसा भी नहीं है कि भारत के चिकित्सा संस्थान अच्छे चिकित्सक तैयार नहीं करतें, यदि ऐसा होता तो यहाँ से पढ़कर गए चिकित्सकों को विदेशों में कौन पुछता ऐसा सुना जाता है कि 'ब्रिटिश हेल्थ सर्विसेज' अधिकांशतः भारतीय चिकित्सकों के सहयोग से ही सफलतापूर्वक चल रही हैं। इसका अर्थ यह नहीं है कि अपने क्षेत्र में ज्ञानवर्धन के लिए विद्यार्थी विदेश न जाएँ, जरूर जाएँ, पर वहाँ के होकर न रह जाएँ। आज के युग में न तो किसी को कहीं जाने से रोका जा सकता है और न ही रोकना चाहिए सभी को अपने भविष्य को उज्ज्वल बनाने की स्वतंत्रता है, किन्तु अपने विषय में सोचकर अपने देश को अँधेरे में धकेलना कितना स्वार्थ पूर्ण है। विदेश की चकाचौंध ने भारतीयों को दीवाना बना दिया है। अपने देश के प्रति, अपनी संस्कृति, अपनी भाषा, अपने रीति-रिवाजों एवं परम्पराओं के प्रति ही यदि आस्था नहीं होगी तो भला देश से लगाव या देश के प्रति कर्तव्य का भाव कैसे जागेगा। यह भावना विद्यार्थी या व्यक्ति को उसे अपने परिवार एवं विद्यालय से मिलती है।

भारत की राजनैतिक स्थिति और पूरी आन्तरिक शासन प्रणाली भी इस पलायन के लिए कुछ कम जिम्मेदारी नहीं। सरकारें आती-जाती रहती हैं। नेता सबसे ज्यादा अपनी कुर्सी बचाने की ओर ध्यान देते हैं। देश को नेता नहीं उच्च पदों पर आसीन अफसर चलाते हैं। सच तो यह है कि अधिकांश अफसर भी अपने बच्चों को विदेशों में बसाने की ही फिक्क में लगे रहते हैं। प्रतिभा पलायन अधिकांश विकासशील देशों की एक गम्भीर समस्या है। इन प्रतिभाओं से लाभान्वित होने वाले देश इन अप्रवासियों के मूल्य से भली भाँति परिचित होते हैं। इसीलिए उनकी आब्रजन नीति ऐसी होती है कि प्रतिभा पलायन को गति मिलती है। इसका उद्देश्य बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है कि विकास की इस विश्वव्यापी दौड़ में वही विजेता होगा, जिसके पास तकनीकी दक्षता प्राप्त प्रतिभाएँ अधिक होंगी।

भारत यदि अपनी प्रतिभाओं को विदेशों में पलायन करनेसे रोकना चाहता है तो उसे प्रतिभाशाली विद्यार्थियों के लिए अपेक्षित सुविधाएँ एवं वित्तीय सहायता, शिक्षा के माध्यम से देशभक्ति की भावना का उदय, अधिक से अधिक रोजगार योजनाओं का क्रियान्वयन करना होगा। भारतीयों को हीन भावना से उबारना, भारतीय संस्कृति से परिचित कराना तथा अपने देश के प्रति आस्था एवं विश्वास जगाना होगा। इसके साथ ही विदेश पलायन के अन्य दो प्रमुख कारण हैं (१) नेताओं के इनके कार्यों पर अनावश्यक हस्तक्षेप एवं दबाव तथा (२) विदेशों में इनको दिये जाने वाले बड़ा वेतन पैकेज इसका समाधान ढूँढना होगा।

पटेल जाह्नवी राहुल
बारहवीं (वाणिज्य) ब

साईबर अपराध - एक समस्या

प्रत्येक मानव में अच्छी एवं प्रवृत्तियाँ होती हैं। प्रौद्योगिकी का जन्मदाता भी मानव ही होता है। प्रौद्योगिकी में कुछ गुण तथा अवगुण भी निहित होते हैं। सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी का मानव जीवन में बहुत अधिक प्रभाव है। इसके गुणों और अवगुणों ने मानव पर अमिट छाप छोड़ी है। गुण किसी को अखरते नहीं, पर अवगुण अपने कुप्रभावों तथा विषमताओं के कारण सबकी नजरों में आ जाते हैं।

इन्टरनेट के इस दौर में साईबर की एक लहर-सी चल पड़ी है। इसने सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र पर अमिट छाप छोड़ी है। साईबर अपराध विशेषरूप से इन्टरनेट से जुड़े कम्प्यूटरों पर किए जाते हैं। कम्प्यूटर इन्टरनेट से जुड़े अन्य कम्प्यूटरों में डाली गई सूचनाओं व तथ्यों को देखा जा सकता है। कुछ कोड किसी विशेष वेबसाइट की सूचनाओं से छेड़छाड़ कर सकते हैं। ये कोड या पासवर्ड प्राप्त करना इतना कठिन नहीं है। कम्प्यूटर प्रोग्रामर और धन के लालची कम्प्यूटर उपभोक्ता वेबसाइटों की सूचना को तोड़ने-मरोड़ने के लिए इन कोडों को प्राप्त कर लेते हैं। इस कार्य के लिए सॉफ्टवेयर की आवश्यकता है। एक बार पासवर्ड या कोड प्राप्त करने के बाद व्यक्ति वेबसाइट पर छेड़छाड़ करके धन व सूचना का आदान-प्रदान कर लेते हैं। इसको तकनीकी भाषा में साईबर अपराध कहा जाता है।

ये अपराध कई तरह के होते हैं। इसके द्वारा कोई व्यक्ति किसी अन्य व्यक्ति को ई-मेल द्वारा भद्दे अथवा अश्लील सन्देश भेज सकता है। इस कार्य से ई-मेल प्राप्त करने वाले व्यक्ति के मन को ठेस लगती है। दूसरा, कोई व्यक्ति, जिसको कम्प्यूटर की थोड़ी-बहुत, जानकारी हो, इन्टरनेट पर कम्प्यूटर वायरस फैला सकता है।

साधारणतः ई-मेल सेवाओं को यह दुष्कर्म करने के लिए प्रयुक्त किया जाता है। ये ई-मेल सन्देश जिन कम्प्यूटर में जाते हैं उनमें वायरस प्रवेश पाकर कम्प्यूटर को निष्क्रिय कर देते हैं। हाल ही में फिलिपीन्स के एक युवक ने इन्टरनेट पर वायरस फैलाकर अमेरिका के प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय के कम्प्यूटरों को जाम कर दिया था।

तीसरा, कुछ व्यक्ति बैंकों के खातों की संख्याओं के बार में जानकारी प्राप्त कर लेते हैं वे इन बैंकों से पैसा अपने खातों में स्थानान्तरित करवा लेते हैं और बैंकों को पता भी नहीं चलता। केवल एक कोड के सहारे इन अपराधियों के वारे-न्यारे हो जाते हैं।

चौथा इन्टरनेट पर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक हस्ताक्षरों का प्रचलन आम है। कुछ लोग दूसरों के इलेक्ट्रॉनिक हस्ताक्षरों को चुराकर उनका दुरुपयोग धन कमाने के लिए करते हैं। इस प्रकार के अपराध ई-कैश से सम्बन्धित आदान-प्रदान तथा कारोबारों में होते हैं।

पाँचवाँ, कुछ व्यक्ति निजी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के वेबसाइटों पर जाकर उत्पात मचा देते हैं। वे वेबसाइटों पर वायरस भेज देते हैं और वहाँ से अति संवेदनशील सूचना प्राप्त कर लेते हैं और दुष्प्रचार के हथकण्डे अपनाकर एक वेबसाइट पर किसी व्यक्ति अथवा उपक्रम की छवि बिगाड़ने का भरसक प्रयास करते हैं।

कुछ अपराधी किस्म के युवक-युवतियों ने इन्टरनेट को खिलौना बनाकर अपने घटिया लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति, कम्प्यूटर पर इन्टरनेट सर्फिंग करने हैं। उन्हें सावधान हो जाना चाहिये, क्योंकि साइबर अपराधों से निपटने के लिए आई. टी. एक्ट (२०००) पारित किया जा चुका है। साईबर अपराधियों को कठोर, दण्ड देने का प्रावधान है। अमेरिका में भी, जहाँ साइबर अपराध अधिक होते हैं इस प्रकार के कठोर कानून बनाए जा चुके हैं। इन्टरनेट पर अपराधों में हो रही वृद्धि को रोकने हेतु कुछ अच्छे सॉफ्टवेयर का अविष्कार किया गया है। इनमें से 'फॉयरबॉल' प्रमुख है, जिससे उपभोक्ता के कम्प्यूटर पर गलत आँकड़े प्रत्यारोपित नहीं हो पाते। इसी तरह अन्य कई प्रोग्राम तथा पुर्जे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बजारों में आ चुके हैं। अपने कम्प्यूटरों व सॉफ्टवेयर को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए उपभोक्ताओं को स्वयं ही कदम उठाने होंगे। अधिकांशतः साईबर अपराध धन की प्राप्ति हेतु व अधिकतर सेक्स से सम्बन्धित मनोरंजन हेतु होते हैं। इन अपराधों को रोकना होगा, क्योंकि इनके कारण इन्टरनेट का प्रयोग करने वालों की मानसिकता पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा और विश्व की आर्थिक व्यवस्था खराब होगी, सो अलग कोई व्यवसायी इन्टरनेट का प्रयोग करने से कतरायेगा ही जब उसे यह पता चलेगा कि उसके खाते से रातों रात करोड़ों रुपये इन्टरनेट से चुरा लिए गए हैं।

साईबर अपराध मानव जाति पर एक बदनूमा दाग की तरह है। आने वाले समय में कम्प्यूटरों, इन्टरनेट तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक तकनीकी का बोल बाला रहेगा और साईबर अपराध इन तीनों क्षेत्र को सफलतापूर्वक अपना निशाना बना लेंगे। सरकारी सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी से जुड़े लोगों तथा निजी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों पर इन अपराधों को रोकने की जिम्मेदारी है।

नेगी गौतम मनोज

बारहवीं (वाणिज्य) ब

सामाजिक आन्दोलन

सामाजिक आन्दोलन का स्वरूप और अर्थ

सामाजिक आन्दोलन शब्द का प्रयोग जर्मन समाजशास्त्री लोरेन्ज वोन स्टीन द्वारा पुस्तक 'हिस्ट्री ऑफ़ द फ्रेंच सोशल मूवमेंट फ्रॉम' १७८९, टू इ प्रेजेंट' इन द इयर १८५०, में किया गया। यह १९ वीं शताब्दी की शुरुवात में यूरोपीय प्रवचन में लोकप्रिय हुआ।

सामाजिक आन्दोलन की कोई विशेष परिभाषा नहीं है परन्तु टर्नर और किल्लियन के अनुसार सामाजिक आन्दोलन एक सामूहिक कार्य है, जो की समाज में विशेष परिवर्तन लाने या अपनी मांगों को पूरा करवाने के लिए समाज के लोगों द्वारा सरकार के समक्ष अपनी बात हिंसात्मक या अहिंसात्मक ढंग से रखी जाती है।

सामाजिक आन्दोलन की विशेषताएँ

सामूहिक स्वरूप – सामाजिक आन्दोलन एक वैयक्तिक प्रक्रिया नहीं है, इसमें पुरे एक व्यवस्थित समूह का सहयोग होता है।

सुनिश्चित और सोची-समझी प्रक्रिया – प्रभावी रूप से निष्पादित होने के लिए सामाजिक आन्दोलन का सुनिश्चित उद्देश्य को पूरा करने में।

सामाजिक बदलाव – सामाजिक आन्दोलन, सामाजिक बदलाव लाने में अपना सक्रिय योगदान देता है। कई बार सामाजिक आन्दोलन ने देश की कानून व्यवस्था को, और देश की संसद को ये सोचने पर मजबूर किया है, की कुछ बदलाव होना जरूरी हैं देश में। उदाहरण : निर्भया रेप केस, नर्मदा बचाओ आन्दोलन, चिपको आन्दोलन।

सामाजिक आन्दोलन के प्रकार

सांस्कृतिक मानवविज्ञानी डेविड अबेरले, ने दो मानदंडों के आधार पर चार प्रकार के सामाजिक आंदोलनों को बताया है।

दो मानदंड – परिवर्तन के लिए लक्ष्य समूह क्या हैं ?

और कितने परिवर्तन की जरूरत है।

चार प्रकार – वैकल्पिक सामाजिक आन्दोलन, सुधारवादी सामाजिक आन्दोलन, मुक्तिदायी सामाजिक आन्दोलन और क्रांतिकारी सामाजिक आन्दोलन।

हर्बर्ट ब्लुमेर ने तीन प्रकार के सामाजिक आन्दोलन बताये हैं।

सामान्य सामाजिक आन्दोलन

विशेष सामाजिक आन्दोलन

अर्थपूर्ण सामाजिक आन्दोलन

सामाजिक आन्दोलन होने की वजह

सांस्कृतिक बहाव – सांस्कृतिक बहाव समाज की उम्मीदों, मूल्यों, और विचारों में तेजी से बदलाव लाने में सक्षम होती हैं। जब किसी समाज में अनुमेय सीमा से परे क्या अपेक्षित है, और क्या स्वीकार किया जाता है, के बीच का अंतर समझ आ जाता है, तब संघर्ष उभरता है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सामाजिक आन्दोलन की सम्भावना बढ़ जाती है।

सामाजिक अव्यवस्था – कई प्रकार के परिवर्तन समाज में होते रहते हैं, औद्योगिक और शहरीकरण से सम्बंधित, जो की समाज में असमान और अन्यायपूर्ण विकास का कारण बनते हैं। नये कानून और मानकों का संघर्ष हो सकता है। ऐसे मानकों के साथ जो समाज में पहले से चले आ रहे हैं। एक साथ दोनों कानूनों और मानकों का समाज में रहना उलझन का और सामाजिक आन्दोलन का कारण बनता है।

अनुमानित सामाजिक अन्याय – जब लोगों के समूह में प्राधिकरण द्वारा लिए गये कुछ निर्णयों के प्रति असंतोष की भावना विकसित होती है, तो वे निराश और दुखी महसूस करते हैं। इस तरह की भावना, सामाजिक अन्याय की भावना के परिणामस्वरूप हो सकती है, अतः

एक आन्दोलन में भी परिणत हो सकती है ।

मानक संरचना में कठोरता – जब सरकार या कानून व्यवस्था कोई नियम बनाती है, तो उस कानून या नियम का आम जनता के हित में होना या उनके आदर्शों से मेल खाना जरूरी हो जाता है, परन्तु जब ऐसा नहीं होता है, तो इसी नियम के विरुद्ध सामाजिक आन्दोलन शुरू हो जाता है ।

भारतीय आन्दोलनकर्ता

राजा राममोहन रॉय – राजा राममोहन रॉय ने वर्ष १८२८, में बह्मो समाज के माध्यम से धार्मिक, सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक सुधार किये और सती प्रथा के खिलाफ धर्म युद्ध शुरू किया । वर्ष १८२९ में सती प्रथा का उन्मूलन, उनके प्रयासों का परिणाम था ।

स्वामी दयानंद सरस्वती – ने वर्ष १८७५, में आर्य समाज के माध्यम से जाती प्रथा, मूर्ति पूजा, और अंधविश्वासों को खारिज कर दिया, और उन्होंने महिलाओं की प्रगति और अशिक्षा के उन्मूलन के लिए भी प्रयास किया ।

महात्मा ज्योतिराव फुले – ने १८७३, में सत्य शोधक समाज की स्थापना की । वो महिलाओं की समस्याओं से गहरा सम्बन्ध रखते हैं, – शिक्षा, विधवा विवाह, और बाल विवाह उनकी पत्नी सावित्रीबाईफुले ने भी उनके साथ महिलाओं की मुक्ति के लिए काम किया ।

राजर्षि शाहू महाराज – कोल्हापुर रियासत (१८७४ – १९२२) के शासन थे । वो एक व्यापक विचारधारा वाले और समर्पित समाज सुधारक थे । उन्होंने जाती व्यवस्था पर जोरदार प्रहार किया ।

महर्षि कर्वे – महर्षि कर्वे को महिलाओं की शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के प्रयासों के लिए जाना जाता है । १९०७ में इन्होंने महिला विद्यालय शुरू किया और १९१६ में कर्वे विद्यालय (जिसका नाम अब S.N.D.T. विद्यालय है ।)

डॉ. बी. आर. आंबेडकर – एक न्यायविद, एक अर्थशास्त्री और एक सुधारक, हाशिये की श्रेणियों के भेदभाव के खिलाफ काम करते थे । उनका नारा, “शिक्षित करो, संगठित करो । “आन्दोलन” ने लाखों लोगों को प्रेरित किया । १९२८ में उनके द्वारा डिप्रेसड क्लासेस एजुकेशन सोसाइटी की स्थापना की गई ।

महात्मा गाँधी – एक वकील और राजनितिक नेता थे । उन्होंने भारत की स्वतंत्रता के लिए सफल अभियान का नेतृत्व करने के लिए, अहिंसात्मक प्रतिरोध को नियोजित किया । उन्होंने गरीबी उन्मूलन, महिलाओं के अधिकारों का विस्तार करने, और धार्मिक अपनापन के निर्माण के लिए राष्ट्रव्यापी अभियान का नेतृत्व किया । उनका मिशन छुआ – छूत को खत्म करना, और स्वराज हासिल करना था । उन्हें राष्ट्रपिता माना जाता है, और उन्हें प्यार से बापू कहा जाता है ।

निष्कर्ष – कई प्रकार के आन्दोलन हैं, सभी के स्वरूप अलग हैं । परन्तु सभी आन्दोलन एक विशेष विचारधारा से चलते हैं, और सभी आन्दोलन किसी ना किसी आन्दोलनकर्ता के दिशानिर्देश के अंतर्गत संचालित किये जाते हैं । आन्दोलन जब शांति पूर्ण ढंग से चलता है, तब तक कोई विशेष क्षति महसूस नहीं होती, परन्तु जब कोई आन्दोलन उग्र रूप ले लेता है, तब बड़े पैमाने पर सार्वजनिक जान-माल और सरकारी सम्पत्ति का नुकसान होता है । निसंदेह सामाजिक आन्दोलन, सामाजिक बदलाव लाते हैं, सामाजिक आन्दोलन और सामाजिक बदलाव परस्पर एक दुसरे पर निर्भर हैं । पर इसका उग्र स्वरूप अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर देश की गरिमा, अस्तित्व और सौहार्द्र के प्रति प्रश्न उठाता है । परन्तु एक लोकतान्त्रिक देश अपने नागरिकों को ये अधिकार देता है, की वो अपनी बात रखे पर शांतिपूर्ण ढंग से क्यों की आन्दोलन का उग्र स्वरूप किसी भी देश के लिए शर्मनाक होता है ।

जय हिंद ! जय हिंदी !

यादव ज्योति चंद्रकांत

बारहवीं (कला)–अ

French

La vie des jeunes aujourd'hui.

"Les Jeunes aujourd'hui !" sans aucun doute la phrase fétiche de toutes les générations dès qu'elles dépassent la vingtaine. Ils aiment le luxe. Disait déjà Socrate au cinquième siècle avant J.C.

Nos aînés comparent souvent la jeunesse d'aujourd'hui à celle d'hier qu'ils considèrent comme plus responsable et respectueuse. Il est vrai que si l'on regarde le comportement de la jeunesse de nos jours avec oeil vieux de soixante ans, il peut paraître totalement déplacé et rebelle.

En effet, les jeunes de nos jours ont tendance à se croire tout permis, à très vouloir faire partie du monde des adultes et à vouloir décider de tout par eux-mêmes. Les jeunes veulent révolutionner le monde et veulent explorer, découvrir, tester, essayer.

Les jeunes d'aujourd'hui sont très différents des jeunes d'autrefois. Aujourd'hui les jeunes adorent les gadgets modernes comme les tablettes, Les téléphones portables, Les laptops et les clés USB. Ils sont très attachés à ces gadgets modernes. Ils parlent sans cesse au portable. Mais ils sont aussi sportifs. Ils aiment sortir avec des amis et font des activités comme le trekking et la natation. Ils travaillent pendant les vacances pour gagner leur argent de poche. Ils sont plus indépendants que les jeunes d'autrefois.

"Young people today!" without a doubt the favourite phrase of all generations as soon as they are over their twenties. They love luxury. Socrates already said in the fifth century BC.

Our elders often compare the youth of today to that of yesterday, whom they consider to be more responsible and respectful. It is true that if one looks at the behaviour of youth today with a sixty-year-old eye, it can appear totally out of place and rebellious.

Indeed, young people nowadays tend to think they are allowed to do everything, they want to be part of the adult world and to want to decide everything for themselves. Young people want to revolutionize the world and want to explore, discover, test, try.

The young people of today are very different from the young people of old. Young people today love modern gadgets like tablets, cell phones, laptops and USB sticks. They are very attached to these modern gadgets. They keep talking on the cell phone. But they are also athletic. They like to go out with friends and do activities like trekking and swimming. They work during the holidays to earn their pocket money. They are more independent than the former youngsters.

Parekh Diya Rajesh

FYJC (Com) K



La terre est en danger: les défis et les mesures

Dans le passé, notre terre c'était la façon dont Dieu voulait que ce soit. C'était vert et propre et frais. Notre forêt était épaisse d'arbres. Les oiseaux, les animaux et les insectes y existaient par millions.

Mais regardez la terre aujourd'hui. Nous avons construit des jungles en béton. Près de 11 milliards d'arbres sont coupés chaque année. Les routes et les parcs sont jonchés de différents types de déchets. Le plastique est devenu à l'ordre du jour. Les véhicules et les

industries ont rendu l'air que nous respirons impur. La quantité de pollution que nous, êtres humains, contribuons à l'environnement ne fait qu'augmenter. Quel en quelque sorte un futur pouvons-nous espérer?

Nous avons des étudiants qui doivent prendre des mesures urgentes pour informer les gens. Ici, je voudrais présenter quelques mesures pour protéger notre terre mère. Suivez les trois mantras R - réutiliser, recycler et réduire. Si nous voulons sauver la planète et entreprendre cette mission ensemble, recyclez la meilleure façon de combattre. Changez votre façon de bouger. Utilisez les transports en commun. Cultivez votre propre nourriture ou achetez-la localement. Moins il faut de pesticides et d'énergie pour cultiver de la nourriture pour tout le monde, plus l'air de l'eau est pur. Évitez d'utiliser une voiture pour les trajets courts, vous pouvez à la place utiliser un vélo qui sera bénéfique pour réduire la pollution de l'air. Pour un meilleur environnement et pour sauver notre planète Terre, travaillons tous ensemble!

THE EARTH IS IN DANGER: THE CHALLENGES AND MEASURES.

In the past, our land was the way God wanted it to be. It was green and clean and cool. Our forest was thick with trees. Birds, animals and insects existed there by the millions.

But look at the earth today. We have built concrete jungles. Almost 11 billion trees are cut down every year. Roads and parks are littered with different types of garbage. Plastic has become the order of the day. Vehicles and industries have made the air we breathe unclean. The amount of pollution that we humans contribute to the environment is only increasing. What sort of future can we hope for?

We have students who need to take urgent action to educate people. Here I would like to present some measures to protect our mother earth. Follow the three R mantras - reuse, recycle and reduce. If we want to save the planet and undertake this mission together, recycle the best way to fight. Change the way you move. Use public transport. Grow your own food or buy it locally. The less pesticides and energy it takes to grow food for everyone, the cleaner the air in the water. Avoid using a car for short trips, you can instead use a bicycle which will be beneficial in reducing air pollution. For a better environment and to save our planet Earth, let's all work together!

Ghoghari Ami Indravadan

FYJC (COM) F

Le musée du Louvre

Le Louvre, aujourd'hui un musée de renommée mondiale, était un palais royal depuis deux siècles. Il a plus de 800 ans d'histoire. Il a été ouvert comme musée aux visiteurs le 10 août 1793.

Il est situé sur la rive droite de la Seine, au cœur de la ville de Paris. Il est réparti sur un champ d'environ 40 hectares. C'est le plus grand musée de France et l'un des plus grands musées du monde.

Il offre les plus grandes galeries d'art pour sa diversité de sujets du sixième siècle avant JC au 19ème siècle. C'est le musée national de France. Le musée du Louvre a conservé environ 6000 peintures européennes d'artistes tels que Van Gogh, Renoir et Leonardo Da Vinci.

La pyramide de verre qui recouvre le musée parisien a été construite en 1989 et mesure 21 mètres de haut. Il a été fabriqué par un architecte sino-américain.

La pyramide de verre est construite au centre de Napoléon Bonaparte. C'est environ 9 000 touristes par an. Cela en fait le musée le plus visité du monde

The museum of Louvre :

The Louvre, now a world famous museum, had been a royal palace for two centuries. It has over 800 years of history. It was opened as a museum to visitors on August 10, 1793.

It is located on the right bank of the Seine, in the heart of the city of Paris. It is spread over a field of approximately 40 hectares. It is the largest museum in France and one of the largest museums in the world .

It offers the largest art galleries for its diversity of subjects from the sixth century BC to the 19th century. It is the national museum of France. The Louvre museum has preserved around 6,000 European paintings by artists such as Van Gogh, Renoir and Leonardo Da Vinci.

The glass pyramid that covers the Parisian museum was built in 1989 and is 21 meters high. It was made by a Chinese-American architect.

The glass pyramid is built in the center of Napoleon Bonaparte. That's about 9,000 tourists a year. This makes it the most visited museum in the world..

Shah Nishtha Mahesh

FYJC (Sci) B

Une Entrepreneuse

Je m'appelle Viranshi Mitesh Vora. J'ai 16 ans . Je suis un étudiant du collège BSGD de 11e année. Ma famille compte sept membres. Nous sommes toujours heureux et restons ensemble.

Une fois les examens SSC terminés, j'ai fait une pause pendant un certain temps. Le gouvernement de mon pays a annoncé le verrouillage. En entendant cette nouvelle, l'entrepreneur en moi est né. J'ai décidé de faire cuire les gâteaux et de les vendre. J'ai vendu de nombreux types de gâteaux, différentes saveurs, différentes formes et couleurs. Au cours de cette période de verrouillage, j'ai fait plus de 800 gâteaux

Les gens aiment vraiment le goût de mon gâteau. J'ai reçu beaucoup d'appréciation. Je me suis senti très heureux.

Mes parents sont fiers de moi et je suis heureux que je sois aussi un exemple pour les autres. Merci et continuez à me bénir.

Rien n'est impossible pour atteindre vos objectifs.

Suivez mon Insta ID : Creamycreation __ viranshi vora

An Entrepreneur

My name is Viranshi Mitesh Vora . I am 16 years old . I am a student of BSGD junior college of grade 11. There are seven members in my family . We are always happy and stay together.

After SSC exams were over, I paused for sometime . The government of my country announced lockdown . Hearing this news the entrepreneur in me was born .I decided to bake the cakes and sell them . I have sold many types of cakes , different flavours , different shapes and colours . In this Lockdown period I have made more than 800 cakes

People duly like the taste of my cake . I received a lot of appreciation . I felt very happy.

My parents are proud of me and I am happy that I will be an example for others too. Thank you and keep blessing me .

Nothing is impossible to achieve your goals .

Follow my Insta ID : Creamycreation.

Vora Viranshi Mitesh

FYJC (Com) F

FRANÇAIS: La langue du futur

En tant que langue officielle de 29 pays et l'une des langues les plus parlées sur la planète Terre, l'apprentissage du français présente d'innombrables avantages.

Quels que soient votre secteur d'activité et votre profession, la maîtrise du français est bénéfique presque partout et vous aide à progresser.

La connaissance du français est un atout de carrière pour trouver un emploi dans un large éventail d'industries.

Certains d'entre eux sont les voyages et le tourisme, l'industrie hôtelière, les MNC, BPO, KPO, les ambassades, la mode, la vente au détail, l'automobile, les produits de luxe, l'aéronautique, le commerce international, les établissements d'enseignement et les entreprises d'exportation.

Les Français améliorent également les possibilités d'emploi dans diverses organisations internationales telles que les Nations Unies, l'UNESCO, l'UE, le Comité international olympique, l'OTAN, La Haye et la Croix-Rouge internationale.

1. Emplois en français dans les MNC, BPO, KPO, IT et Call Centers

La France possède la 5e économie mondiale et ses multinationales sont réparties dans le monde entier.

Il existe des centaines de marques internationales françaises comme Orange, BNP Paribas, Louis Vuitton, L'Oréal, Renault, Alcatel, Axa, Airbus, Christian Dior, Alstom, Chanel, Carrefour, Peugeot, Michelin, pour n'en citer que quelques-unes.

La maîtrise du français ouvrira non seulement les portes de ces entreprises françaises en France et dans d'autres pays francophones mais aussi en Inde et dans d'autres régions non francophones du monde entier.

Une fois que vous aurez réussi le test TCF ou TEF, vous obtiendrez également des points supplémentaires pour vivre en permanence au Québec ou au Canada.

De nombreuses entreprises françaises installent leurs bureaux régionaux en Inde et dans d'autres régions du monde.



Et la maîtrise de la langue augmente votre croissance si vous avez le français mentionné dans votre CV.

Cela vous donne une longueur d'avance sur les autres dans la recherche d'un large éventail d'emplois linguistiques dans MNC, BPO et KPO qui utilisent le français comme langue de travail et interactive.

Plusieurs sociétés informatiques telles que HCL, Tech Mahindra, TCS, Wipro, Infosys, etc., envoient leurs employés pour des

emplois sur site à l'étranger en Europe francophone, au Canada et en Afrique du Nord et centrale.

Les possibilités de carrière des francophones en Inde dans les entreprises multinationales sont très rentables.

Aujourd'hui, les records commerciaux entre l'Inde et les nations francophones ont énormément augmenté, et de nombreuses entreprises françaises opèrent sur le marché indien.

Le français vous permettra de surmonter la barrière de la langue dans la plupart des pays du monde, en particulier en Europe, au Canada et en Afrique, où la langue règne en maître.

2. Emplois français dans les ambassades étrangères

Chaque ambassade engage du personnel local du pays hôte pour aider à divers travaux.

Vous pouvez travailler en tant que support client, réceptionniste, s'occupant des passeports et des visas, personnel technique informatique, traducteur, interprète, emploi administratif, emploi de bureau de presse, analyste de recherche, messagers, logistique, etc. Avec plus de 25 pays francophones dans le monde, c'est l'une des langues maternelles les plus parlées au monde. Après avoir appris le français, vous pouvez postuler à des emplois dans ces ambassades étrangères en Inde.

Bien qu'il existe différents types d'emplois dans une ambassade, ils sont principalement de nature administrative.

Les emplois en français dans les ambassades sont un excellent moyen d'acquérir de l'expérience et de s'exposer à un environnement multiculturel.



French Embassy in New Delhi

Counsulate General of France

La compétence française est un avantage supplémentaire. Cependant, pour obtenir un tel emploi, vous avez également besoin d'autres qualifications essentielles telles qu'un MBA en relations internationales, une formation en informatique, des ressources humaines, une qualification académique en finance, marketing, etc.

3. Opportunités de carrière en tant que traducteur et interprète

Le monde est devenu un village planétaire et les opportunités d'emploi en France s'ouvrent comme jamais auparavant. Avec le monde numérisé de plus en plus, les experts français peuvent gagner beaucoup d'argent en travaillant à domicile dans différents domaines tels que traducteur, relecteur, interprète, éditeur, rédacteur de contenu, etc. Vous serez surpris de savoir que près de 50% préfèrent ne rejoindre aucune entreprise mais préfèrent travailler en freelance.



Les perspectives de carrière en tant qu'interprète et traducteur sont très lucratives. Vous pouvez le faire en tant que pigistes pour les ambassades, les entreprises et les établissements d'enseignement. Pour devenir un interprète ou un traducteur performant en Inde, vous aurez besoin d'une maîtrise quasi native du français.

Les critères d'éligibilité sont généralement le master en français ou DALF C1 ou C2.

Avec l'expérience, vous pouvez également envisager le rôle de la traduction spécialisée dans différents domaines tels que le juridique, le médical, la technique, la finance et la littérature.

4. Utile dans l'industrie du voyage, du tourisme, des loisirs et de l'hôtellerie

La langue joue un rôle essentiel dans l'industrie hôtelière. La maîtrise du français est une condition préalable essentielle à une communication réussie dans le secteur du voyage et du tourisme.

La compétence en français peut être utile pour aider le voyageur étranger, communiquer avec les employés francophones et travailler dans les pays francophones. Des millions de francophones visitent l'Inde chaque année.

Le nombre ne cesse d'augmenter d'année en année et ils recherchent une personne capable d'expliquer les choses dans leur langue maternelle.

La fluidité offre plus d'emplois dans l'industrie du tourisme pour les francophones en Inde.



The Hotel J.W. Marriott



Travel Industry

5. Une carrière d'enseignant, de conférencier et de formateur d'entreprise

Les entreprises indiennes et internationales recherchent des formateurs d'entreprise français capables de former les candidats à divers cours ou opportunités sur site ou de traiter avec des clients français.

La langue française est la langue étrangère la plus enseignée en Inde.

En conséquence, les professeurs de français qualifiés et les enseignants des collèges et universités trouvent leurs services plus demandés.

Les emplois des professeurs de français dans ce domaine sont nombreux - à travers le pays.

Alors que de plus en plus de gens apprennent le français comme langue étrangère, les sections des annonces dans les journaux sont souvent inondées de possibilités pour un professeur de français, que ce soit en Inde ou ailleurs.

Si vous avez une passion pour l'enseignement, il y a toujours un poste dans

l'enseignement du français qui s'offre à vous, y compris l'enseignement de cours de français en ligne.

FRENCH : The Language of the future

As an official language of 29 countries and one of the widely spoken languages on the planet earth, there are innumerable advantages associated with learning French.

Whatever your industry and occupation, proficiency in French are beneficial nearly almost everywhere and help you advance.

The knowledge to speak French is a career asset for finding a job in a wide range of industries.

Some of them are travel & tourism, hospitality industry, MNC, BPO, KPO, Embassies, fashion, retailing, automotive, luxury goods, aeronautics, international business, education institutions, and export firms.

The French also enhances job options in various international organizations like the United Nations, UNESCO, the EU, the International Olympic Committee, NATO, the Hague, and the International Red Cross.



1. French Jobs in MNC, BPO, KPO, IT, and Call Centres

France has the world's 5th largest economy, and its multinationals are spread all over the globe.

There are hundreds of French international brands such as Orange, BNP Paribas, Louis Vuitton, L'Oréal, Renault, Alcatel, Axa, Airbus, Christian Dior, Alstom, Chanel, Carrefour, Peugeot, Michelin, to name a few.

The ability to speak French will not only opens the doors of these French companies in France and other French-speaking countries but also in India and other non-speaking French regions worldwide.

Once you clear the TCF or TEF test, you'll also get extra points to live permanently in Quebec or Canada.

Many French companies are setting up their regional offices in India and other parts of the world.

And the skill to speak the language increases your growth manifold if you have french mentioned in your CV.

It puts you ahead of others in finding a wide array of language jobs in MNC, BPO, and KPO that use French as their working and interactive language.

Several IT companies such as HCL, Tech Mahindra, TCS, Wipro, Infosys, etc., send their employees for overseas on-site jobs in French-speaking Europe, Canada, and North & Central Africa.

The career options for French speakers in India in multinational companies are highly profitable.

Today, the trade records between India and Francophone nations have grown tremendously, and many French companies are operating in the Indian market.

French will enable you to overcome the language barrier in most places globally, particularly in Europe, Canada, and Africa, where the language reigns supreme.

2. French Jobs in Foreign Embassies

Every embassy hires some local staff of the host country to assist a variety of work.

You can work as customer support, receptionist, dealing with passports and visas, an IT technical staff, translator, interpreter, an administrative job, press office job, research analyst, messengers, logistics, and more.

With over 25 French-speaking nations worldwide, it is one of the most widely spoken native languages in the world.

After learning French, you can apply for jobs in these foreign embassies in India.

While there are various kinds of jobs in an embassy, but they are mostly administrative in nature.

French language Jobs in embassies provide an excellent outlet for gaining experience and exposure to a multicultural environment.

The French skill is an added advantage. However, to get such a job, you also need other essential qualifications such as MBA in international relations, IT background, HR, an academic qualification in finance, marketing, etc.

3. Career Opportunities as a Translator & Interpreter

The world has become a global village, and French job opportunities are opening up like never before.

With the ever-increasing digitalized world, French experts can earn handsome money by work from home in different domains such as translator, proofreader, interpreter, editor, content writer, etc.

You will be surprised to know that almost 50% prefer not to join any company but prefer to work as a freelancer.

The career prospects as an interpreter and translator are highly lucrative.

You can do this as freelancers for embassies, businesses, and educational institutions.

To become a successful interpreter or translator in India, you will need near-native proficiency in French.

The eligibility criteria are usually master in French or DALF C1 or C2.

With experience, you can also consider the role of specialist translation in different areas like legal, medical, technical, financial, and literary.

4. Useful in Travel, Tourism, Leisure & Hospitality Industry

Language plays a vital role in the hospitality industry. Proficiency in French is an essential prerequisite for successful communication in the travel and tourism sector.

The French language skill can be useful to assist the foreign traveller, communicate with French speaking-employees, and work in French-speaking countries.

Million of French-speaking people visit India every year.

The number keeps increasing year after year, and they look for a person who can explain things in their native tongue. The fluency provides more jobs in the tourism industry for French speakers in India.

5. A Career as a Teacher, Lecturer, and Corporate trainer

Indian and International companies look for French corporate trainers who can train the candidates for various courses or on-site opportunities or deal with French clients.

The French language is the most taught Foreign language in India.

As a result, skilled French teachers and College & University lecturers find their services in higher demand.

The job for French teachers in this field are plenty – across the country. As more and more people learn French as a foreign language, the newspaper ads sections are often awash with openings for a French teacher-be it in India or elsewhere.

If you have a passion for teaching, there is always a French language teaching job opening for you, including online French course teaching.

Conclusion – Should You Learn French?

For all of the career options aforementioned and a whole lot that hasn't been mentioned.

Acquiring French can be one of the most rewarding and exciting things you will ever do.

Becoming fluent in French will offer you an unrivalled feeling of accomplishment, and it is a skill that can be of significant importance to you for the remainder of your life.

Thanks to the ever-growing job market for French learners, you don't have to struggle to secure a highly paid language job in an increasingly competitive job market like India.

It is something that brings you lots of benefits as it opens you up to the world and the vast opportunities present there.

Sumeet Sharad Bapat
Assistant Teacher

L'importance d'apprendre une langue étrangère en general et le français en particulier.

Les langues étrangères sont une nécessité de la planète : tout le monde a besoin de les connaître. Les langues étrangères sont apprises partout. Elles jouent un grand rôle dans notre vie. « Qui connaît une langue, va à Rome », ce qui veut dire que si une personne connaît au moins une langue étrangère, elle pourra mieux réussir dans la vie, elle aura plus de chance d'avoir une belle carrière.

La langue c'est la carte de noblesse d'un peuple. » (Vasile Alecsandri). Elle est la preuve qu'un pays a une histoire riche en événements, qu'une nation a des valeurs spirituelles.

Je pense qu'étudier les langues étrangères et surtout celles qui servent pour les communications internationales, c'est très important. Cela permet de découvrir de nouveaux horizons vers l'inconnu. On fait connaissance avec de nouveaux peuples, avec leurs coutumes et traditions ; il faut pouvoir continuer à faire les études à l'étranger.

Les langues nous aident à faire des échanges d'expériences dans différents domaines : social, culturel, politique avec d'autres pays. Elles sont un atout pour notre CV.

Moi, j'aime bien étudier les langues étrangères, en particulier la langue française. Elle est ma passion, mon pain, mon besoin. Si je ne dis pas un mot en français chaque jour, il me manque quelque chose, une source d'inspiration. Une personne se mesure dans ses études et les études primordiales sont les langues étrangères qui enrichissent nos âmes et développent nos pensées, nos réflexions, notre mentalité.

The importance of learning a foreign language in general and French in particular.

Foreign languages are a necessity of the planet: everyone needs to know them. Foreign languages are learned everywhere. They play a big role in our life. "Whoever knows a language, goes to Rome", which means that if a person knows at least one foreign language, he will be able to be more successful in life, he will have more chance of having a good career.

"Language is the nobility card of a people." (Vasile Alecsandri). It is proof that a country has an eventful history, that a nation has spiritual values.

I think studying foreign languages, and especially those used for international communications, is very important. It allows you to discover new horizons into the unknown. We get to know new peoples, with their customs and traditions; you have to be able to continue studying abroad.

Languages help us to exchange experiences in different fields: social, cultural, political with other countries. They are an asset for our CV.

I like to study foreign languages, especially the French language. She is my passion, my bread, my need. If I don't say a word in French every day, I'm missing something, a source of inspiration. A person measures himself in his studies and the primordial studies are the foreign languages which enrich our souls and develop our thoughts, our reflections, our mentality.

Bavishi Deshna Ravindra
SYJC (Arts) A

L'Éducation en Ligne : Les avantages et les inconvénients

L'Éducation en ligne est la forme de l'éducation dérivée de l'internet. La pandémie de Covid 19 a découragé de nouvelles méthodes d'apprentissage. Partout dans le monde, les établissements d'enseignement se tournent vers des plateformes d'apprentissage en ligne. Il existe différents types d'éducatons en ligne.

La bonne chose à propos de l'éducation est qu'elle permet d'apprendre quelque chose au-delà de la norme. Un apprenant a accès à un nombre illimité de sujets. L'option en ligne est un besoin dans cette pandémie. Il nous a apporté une éducation sans nous aller nulle part et il est flexible. Les enseignants trouvent également des moyens uniques d'enseigner et d'accéder aux élèves.

Au contraire selon moi, l'utilisation d'Internet pour le divertissement est courante, mais pour les cours en ligne c'est un grand défi. Le langage corporel et le contact visuel qui sont des indices importants pour l'enseignant sont difficiles à percevoir dans un cours en ligne. Même les enfants de 5 ans sont obligés de rester assis pendant de nombreuses heures, ce qui est un problème car leur capacité de concentration est faible.

À mon avis, l'éducation ne concerne pas seulement la connaissance du sujet et le score que vous avez à l'examen, mais comment vous développez vos compétences sociales et travaillez en équipe.

Il y a des problèmes d'internet pour nombreux étudiants qui n'ont pas de bonne connexion finissent pas ne pas assister à des cours de ligne et par conséquent, il est difficile de comprendre le sujet particulier.

Enfin, le succès de l'éducation en ligne dépend de l'environnement qui nous entoure. De nombreux pays y ont réussi et certains ont échoué.

Online Education: The Pros and Cons

Online Education is the form of education derived from the internet. The Covid 19 pandemic has unleashed new ways of learning. Educational institutions around the world are turning to online learning platforms. There are different types of online education.

The good thing about education is that it allows you to learn something beyond the norm. A learner has access to an unlimited number of topics. The online option is a need in this pandemic. It brought us an education without going anywhere and it is flexible. Teachers are also finding unique ways to teach and access students.

On the contrary in my opinion, Internet use for entertainment is short, but for online teaching it is a big challenge. Body language and eye contact which are important clues for the teacher are difficult to perceive in an online course. Even 5-year-olds are forced to sit for many hours, which is a problem because their ability to concentrate is poor.

In my opinion, education is not just about subject knowledge and your exam score, but how you develop your social skills and work as a team.

There are internet problems for many students who do not have a good connection end up not attending online classes and therefore it is difficult to understand the particular subject.

Finally, the success of online education depends on the environment around us. Many countries have succeeded and some have failed.

Alurkar Shreya Saurabh
SYJC (Arts) A

Les fêtes de la France



Le pays de l'amour, des lumières et de la beauté - la France a tout ce dont vous avez besoin pour des vacances parfaites. Des plages de sable de la Méditerranée à la magnifique Manche et aux Alpes enneigées, la France possède certains des plus beaux paysages du monde. La vivacité française pour la vie éclate à travers les gens et même le banal semble unique.

Assister à des festivals en France est une autre joie, des milliers de personnes se réunissant et célébrant ensemble.

Que vous habitiez en France ou que vous soyez simplement en visite, aller à des festivals est un excellent moyen de vous immerger dans la culture française. Heureusement, il existe de nombreux festivals français spectaculaires tout au long de l'année. Ceux-ci célèbrent tout, des cerfs-volants aux citrons en passant par les dragons et l'opéra. Donc, si vous recherchez

une solution culturelle amusante, marquez votre agenda pour ces événements épiques.

1.Berck Sur Mer Kite Festival: Des cochons géants pourraient voler au Festival international de cerf-volant de Berck-Sur-Mer. Depuis plus de deux décennies, plus d'un demi-million de spectateurs sont venus assister à la spectaculaire démonstration de cerfs-volants survolant la ville balnéaire de Berck-Sur-Mer. Ayant lieu tous les mois de mars ou avril, le festival voit des dragons géants, des baleines, des poulpes et divers personnages de dessins animés prendre leur envol sur la plage de sable.

2.Cannes Film Festival: Les cinéphiles voudront sans aucun doute se rendre au festival de cinéma le plus célèbre au monde, le Festival de Cannes. L'événement tapis rouge a été créé par un ministre français de l'Éducation et des Beaux-Arts. Il voulait créer un événement culturel international en France pour rivaliser avec le Festival du Film de Venise. Et il est sûr de dire qu'il a réussi. Plus, de 30 000 professionnels du monde entier assistent au festival annuel.

3.Bastille Day: Célébré dans tout le pays le 14 juillet, le 14 juillet

le plus grand et le plus important festival du calendrier français. Il commémore le jour où les roturiers et les paysans parisiens ont pris d'assaut la forteresse et la prison de Bastille. Cela a provoqué des événements qui mettraient fin à la monarchie et inaugurerait l'ère de la liberté, de la fraternité et de l'égalité. Des célébrations ont lieu dans toute la France, y compris des événements publics et des fêtes à grande échelle.

English Translation : The country of love, lights, and beauty – France has everything you need for the perfect vacation. From the sandy Mediterranean beaches to the beautiful English Channel and the snowy Alps, France has some of the most beautiful landscapes in the world. The French vivaciousness for life bursts through the people and even the mundane seems unique. Attending festivals in France is another joy altogether with thousands coming together and celebrating as one.

Whether you call France home or are just visiting, going to festivals is a great way to immerse yourself in French culture. Luckily, there are plenty of spectacular French festivals to choose from throughout the year. These celebrate everything from kites and lemons to dragons and opera. So if you're looking for a fun culture fix, mark your diaries for these epic events

1.Berck Sur Mer Kite Festival: Giant pigs actually might fly at the Berck-Sur- Mer International Kite Festival. For over two decades, more than half a million spectators have come to watch the spectacular display of kites fly over the seaside town of Berck-Sur-Mer. Taking place every March or April, the festival sees giant dragons, whales, octopuses, and various cartoon characters take to the skies over the sandy beach.

2.Cannes Film Festival: Film buffs will no doubt want to head to the world's most famous movie festival, the Cannes Film Festival. The red-carpet event was created by a French Minister of Education and Fine Arts. He wanted to establish an international cultural event in France to rival the Venice Film Festival. And it's safe to say, he succeeded. More than 30,000 professionals from all over the world attend the annual festival.

Bastille day: Celebrated nationwide on July 14, Bastille Day is the biggest and most important festival in the French calendar. It commemorates the day that Parisian commoners and peasants stormed the fortress and prison of Bastille. This provoked events that would end the monarchy and usher in the age of liberty, fraternity, and equality. Celebrations are held all over France, including large-scale public events and parties..

Sampat Dhruti Hemang
SYJC (Com) K

Cloud Computing

Cloud Computing is the on-demand delivery of IT resources over the Internet with pay-as-you-go pricing. Instead of buying, owning and maintaining physical data centers and servers, you can access technology services, such as computing power, storage and databases, on an as-needed basis from a cloud providers like Amazon Web Services (AWS), Microsoft Azure and Google Cloud Platform.

When offices were ordered to close in March, in line with



measures to contain the coronavirus outbreak, many businesses found them unprepared. Workforce was sent home, while important data and project files sat – inaccessible – in on-site servers. Not all companies have managed the shift to a virtual office.

Cloud Computing also has several advantages that can help your business grow. It is undeniable that Cloud Computing is an extraordinary system, although there are various disadvantages, because there is no truly perfect system. Besides, cloud service technology is always improving time to time. The future of cloud computing will be more sophisticated and better management.

Gupta Rahul Mohan
FYJC (Com) C

Mobile App Development

The Covid- 19 forced social distancing and policies are driving a steady rise in mobile usage. Q3 of 2020 alone, 33 billion new apps were downloaded globally, according to a recent report Mobile users worldwide have spent 180 billion collective hours each month of the third quarter with a whopping spend of \$28 billion on technology apps Undoubtedly, the pandemic would have a lasting impact on mobile app development trends and technologies going forward, just like how it transformed the customer mobile behavior 1 In the recent years, mobile applications have been immensely changing the way of communication, socialization work, and recreation through mobile devices. Mobile app developers usually face challenges in product offering decisions.

It is true that a well engaging and standout business app will enhance branding and retain customers. Every business that wants to sell its product extend assistance, offer service, or share information I will definitely strive to make its mobile app user friendly and accessible to customers. Besides identifying how your mobile application will function or I what resources you will require it's important to figure out which mobile development platforms or technology in mobiles will serve your heed better

Singh Anshu Avdhesh
FYJC (Com) C

Safe payment methods through advanced technology

Technology, the application of scientific knowledge to the practical aims of human life or, as it is sometimes phrased, to the change and manipulation of the human environment. In today's times, Technology cannot prevent the onset of the pandemics; however, it can help prevent the spread, educate, warn, and empower those on the ground to be aware of the situation and noticeably lessen the impact .The converging technologies like mobile, cloud, analytics, robotics, AI/ML, 4G/5G, and high-speed internet ,have made it possible to test several innovative approaches to pandemic response.

The Era of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and digital innovations lead to dynamic changes in the business environment , where business transactions continue to shift from cash-based transactions to electronic-based transactions. During this pandemic, Online transactions have become more popular and secure than ever before, thanks to advancements in digital payments technology, demographic shifts, and the evolving cyber- security landscape. For a safer way of payment without any direct contact people have started making payment through online payment apps like Paypal, Amazon pay, Paytm , Google pay and etc .These apps keep the personal information of individuals safe thereby, helping them to shop safely to their content. Digital payerment methods, like QR codes, NFC communications and slowly gaining traction facial recognition can mitigate human contact and lessen the risk for spreading Covid-19 . It is proven that in 2020, there has been an increase in the percentage of usage of online payment modes.

Online sales increased 42% year over year last August and buy online pickup in the store (BOPIS) had increased 59% in August 2020. Since online payments are usually automatic, they have lower labour costs than manual payment methods, such as cheque, money order, cash and EFTPOS.

Hence, we hope that many more technological innovations take place and help the people in keeping themselves safer while living their normal and steady life. Hence we must use these technologies diligently and keep ourselves as safe as possible..

Shetty Vedika Ishwar
FYJC (Com) C

E-learning: the future?

There are a lot of things that have changed. No more going out to college to attain lectures, no traveling, no campus, no in person exams.

We as a whole were incredulous when we initially started to learn on the web. Yet, over time we have become acclimated to the internet learning experience.

Online studying makes it feasible for students to associate with their friends in devoted class meetings using helpful instruments. As students are from different backgrounds they can acquire a superior viewpoint subsequent to reflecting and imparting information to one another.

Community oriented learning helps students in likewise getting input from peers, rather than from just the staff the manner in which we are utilized to. Students can learn and become together. It decreases the gaps between man-made divisions amongst us. Likewise setting out better open doors for people.

Despite a mixed palette of opinions about E-learning, it sure looks like it is here to stay, especially until this pandemic ends, and perhaps even after that given how convenient, inexpensive and time saving it is.

Soni Bhavya Rajan
SYJC (Com) I

Vigyaan

Vigyaan se nirman hai

Vigyaan se badalta Insaan hai

Vigyaan se hoti kirti

Vigyaan se manushya banta kirtimaan hai

Aao hum pragati laaye

Vigyaan ke saath haath milaye

The technique of making technology is
acknowledging your technique

Telephones, computers, cell phones

We are stuck in them like cyclones

Husband clicks mouse more than he talks with her
spouse

Today's generation had stucked into a maze

Because of their love for phones and their craze

We watch Netflix instead of cinema the fascination
of internet has become a social dilemma

Varma Shrey Ramdhani
SYJC (Sci) B

"Covid - 19 की कहानी

"Covid - 19 की कहानी

कैसा आया है यह समय तो देखो !

एक छोटे Virus ने सभी को बिठा दिया घर में !

पर ऐसी हालत में भी internet ने दिया हमार संग
और भर दिया हमारी रुक सी नई जिन्दगी में रंग

बच्चो कि पढ़ाई में online study ने दिया साथ

My dear Friends इस pandemic को भी टाल देंगे
social distancing के साथ ।

Lockdown में कर दिया बच्चो ने coding सीखकर
कमाल,

उनके बनाए हुए websites देंगे benefits हमे सालो साल ।

अब तक की developed technology ने भारत के
economic development को भी नहीं होने दिया कम,
गरीबी आएगी, the world is about to die निकाल दो
ये मन का भ्रम

E-Commerce से कर सकते हो online trading

Discount तो मिलेगा but no bargaining

Online payment या Money transfer करने से क्यों
घबरातें हो ?

High level encryption will not allow your
personal information to flow.

Covid - 19 के कारण नहीं कर सकते घर के बाहर वाले लक्ष्मण
रेखा को पार

भरोसा रखो करके देखो एक बार ।

याद रहे Indian Applications पर ही डालना हाथ,
आत्मनिर्भर भारत बनाने में जो देना है हमे साथ ।

Digital India बनाना ही प्रधान मंत्री का सपना

माना है सभी ने जीवन का आधार अपना ।

God please unistall this year 2020 I pray

Please launch new version इसमें तो बहुत virus है ।

Kunwar Richa Prabodh
SYJC (Com) C



Patel Hiral Laxman
FYJC/Com/G



Patel Hiral Laxman
FYJC/Com/G



Patel Harsidi Rakesh
FYJC/Com/G



Patel Hiral Laxman
FYJC/Com/G



Patel Hiral Laxman
FYJC/Com/G



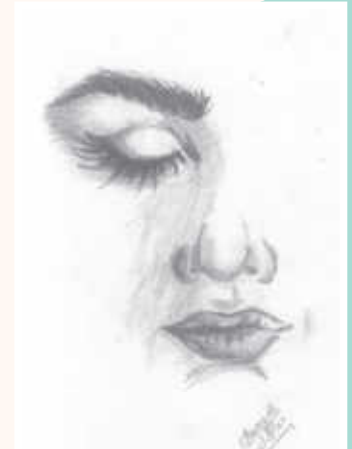
Patel Hiral Laxman
FYJC/Com/G



Chauhan Gunjan Jagdish
FYJC/Com/G



Chauhan Gunjan Jagdish
FYJC/Com/G



Makwana Mayur Hemant
FYJC/Com/G



MALAD KANDIVLI EDUCATION SOCIETY'S

THE BOMBAY SUBURBAN GRAIN DEALERS' JUNIOR COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, ARTS & SCIENCE
NAGINDAS KHANDWALA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, ARTS & MANAGEMENT STUDIES
AND SHANTABEN NAGINDAS KHANDWALA COLLEGE OF SCIENCE

COURSES OFFERED

JUNIOR COLLEGE : HSC CERTIFICATE IN COMMERCE, ARTS AND SCIENCE

Aided Programs

- B.Com.
- B.A. (Geography)
- B.A. (Economics)
- B.A. (Psychology)

Self Finance Programs

- Bachelor of Management Studies (BMS)
- B.Com. (Accounting and Finance)
- B.Com. (Banking and Insurance)
- B.Com. (Financial Markets)
- Bachelor of Arts in mass media and communication (BAMMC)
- Bachelor of Science in Information Technology (B. Sc. IT)
- Bachelor of Science in Computer Science (B. Sc. CS)
- Master of Arts in Psychology (M.A. – Psychology)
- Master of Science in Information Technology (M. Sc. IT)
- M.A. (Economics)
- M.A. (Geography)
- M.Sc. in Geoinformatics
- M.Com. in Accountancy
- M.Com. in Management

Programs Introduced Under Autonomy

- B.A. Honours in Apparel Design and Construction (Fashion Designing)
- B. Com. Honours in International Accounting
- B. Com. Honours in Actuarial Studies
- B.M.S. in Sports Management
- B.Sc. (Honours) in Integrative Nutrition & Dietetics
- Bachelor of Interior Design – BID
- Bachelor of Tourism and Travel Management (BTTM)
- Bachelor of Management Studies (E-Commerce Operations)



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AND SHANTABEN NAGINDAS KHANDWALA COLLEGE OF SCIENCE

Autonomous Programs Introduced in 2021-22

- B.B.A. in International Martial Arts
- B.B.A. (Honours) in Business Administration
- B.B.A (Honours) in Marketing Management
- B. Sc. (Honours) Computer Science – (Specialization in Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning)
- B. Sc. (Honours) Computer Science – Specialization in Cloud Technology and Information Security (CTIS)
- M.Sc. Computer Science (M.Sc.-CS)
- M.Sc. Computer Science - Specialization in Cybersecurity
- M.Sc. Computer Science - Specialization in Artificial Intelligence
- B.B.A. (Honours) in Professional Accountancy & Financial Management
- Bachelor of Business Administration (Honours) in Global Sports Management
- M. Sc. in Global Sports Management
- M.Sc. in Interior Design (MID)
- Masters of Tourism and Travel Management (MTTM)
- M.Sc. in Integrative Nutrition & Dietetics

Ph.D

- Banking and Finance
- Business Management
- Geography

MKES College of Law

- LLB (3 years)
- BLS LLB (5 Years)

MKES Institute of Management Studies and Research

Postgraduate Programs

- Digital Marketing
- Business Analytics
- Intellectual Property Rights
- Family Managed Businesses

