

the ROSARIAN

1975-76



Our Chairman
DR. ANGELO FERNANDES
Archbishop of Delhi.



**Our Principal
Fr. GEORGE PANAKAL**

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Parents Prayer

Lord, make me an instrument of your peace ... St. Francis of Assisi.

Rosary School Witnesses Sensational Bravery of her own teachers.

ANNUAL DAY

1975 - 76

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT

Dear Friends,

We are highly honoured and privileged to have Mr. H.K.L. Bhagat, Member of Parliament of this area, and Minister of State for works and Housing, as our Chief Guest. I take this opportunity to congratulate him on this appointment and wish him all success in discharging his duties.

We are also grateful to the Archbishop, Dr. Angelo Fernandes who had kindly consented to preside over the programme this evening. We appreciate his continued personal interest in the development of this institution, and look forward to his valuable guidance for the future.

The annual day which can aptly be called Parent's Day is an occasion for parents to be informed about the various activities, of the School and its alround developments. Education is a joined endeavour of the school authorities and parents. Both doing their best for the mental and physical growth of their children. It is a continuous process of teaching, guiding, counselling, correcting and encouraging the children to develop their talents, to develop their character and personality and above all to help them to be responsible citizens of our country. We are really enthused by the cooperation shown by the parents in undertaking this all important task.

The year 1975-76 has been an eventful academic year in the history of Rosary School. The year started with over 1500 students on the rolls, 54 teaching staff and 17 non teaching staff. On 11th May we had the annual Day and Prize distribution. On 15th May the school closed for the Summer Holidays. On the 6th of June 1975 the Higher Secondary results were declared. It was a pleasant surprise for me and a glorious day for the students and their parents who were anxiously waiting for the results. Three Cheers to Rekha Yadav! She secured the first position among the girl students all over India, and was placed fifth in the Merit List. Rekha, the calm shy girl has become famous because her merit was reported on the TV and A.I.R. The other students had also worked hard and they were rewarded with better results. Out of eleven

students, eight had secured first division, and three second division. They also secured distinctions in General English, English Literature, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Mathematics, Economics and Civics.

I must say a few words about the Scholarships, awarded to our students. Miss. Rekha Yadav has been awarded a scholarship by the Central Board of Secondary Education. Miss. Loveleena Gupta of Std. XI has been awarded the "Senior Science Talent" scholarship. Master Rajive Sharma and Deepak Kumar of Std. IX have been awarded the "Junior Science Talent" scholarship. Miss. Superna Kutiala of Std. VI, has been awarded a Central Govt. Scholarship having secured 19th position in an All India Competition. Hence she has been admitted to a Boarding School in Dheradoon. Although we miss her we are proud of her achievements.

In appreciation of Rekha's remarkable performance the school presented her with a big set of Literary Volumes costing about Rs. 800/-. More over to encourage others to strive for better results. We have instituted the "Rekha Merit Scholarship". awarded to the best student in Std. IX for academic performance. Last year, this scholarship was awarded to Master Praveen Gupta. This year, the Scholarship is awarded to Master Rajive Sharma.

On this occasion, I am very happy to announce that the Pitamber Lal & Sons, Veteran publishers on Modern Mathematics, have very kindly instituted a scholarship of Rs. 200/- per year, to be awarded to the best student in Mathematics of Std. VIII, promoted to Std. IX. This year the scholarship has been awarded to Master Girish Aggarwal of Std. VIII-B.

On August 14th, the School celebrated Independence Day. The chief Commissioner of Delhi, Mr. B.R. Tamta was our Chief Guest, who unfurled the National Flag and took the salute of the March-Past. On the occasion, National songs in English, Hindi, Malayalam and Bengali were sung by the students of the four Houses.

In his speech Mr. Tamta pointed out that our country is vast and is famous for "Unity in diversity". Hence he stressed the need to train the children to respect the customs and cultures of different states and to inculcate in them the spirit of dedication and service to the nation.

On September 5th the Teachers' Day was celebrated. The student representatives, spoke on the role and importance of Teachers in the national life, and thanked them for their great service in this school. The students also arranged a variety entertainment programme, ending with a high-tee.

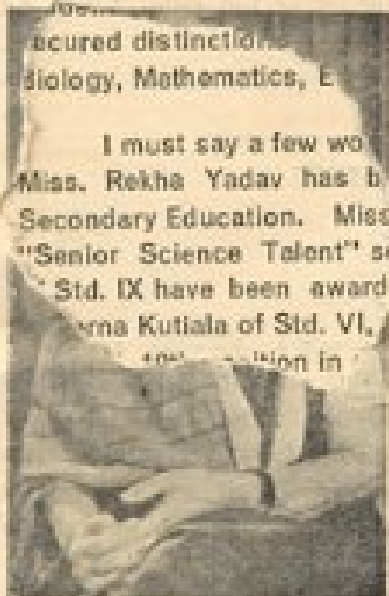
In response to the call of our beloved Prime Minister for relief fund on 17th September the school organised a mini Fete, inaugurated by the ex-Municipal Councillor of this area. This was community. The proceeds of the fete amounted to about _____ collection brought in about Rs. 4,500/- The balance brought a total amount of Rs. 11,111-00 was presented personally by the representatives of teachers and students.

On 30th November, the school Annual Sports were held at Town Stadium. Dr. Bhakshi, chairman, of the Central Board, presided over the function and took the salute of the Mass. A tiny speck, barely a two hours programme, and over a thousand students actively participated in it. The climax of the day, was the colourful group and Mass. Drill display, in which over 800 students of Std. IV to X participated. This was followed by Yogic Exercises and Gymnastics. Over four hundred students were awarded prizes. The prizes were distributed in between the items, by Dr. Bakshi, Archbishop Angelo Fernandes and the Principals of Presentation, Montfort and Holy Child school. The much contested trophy for the best Houses in sports was annexed by the Leopards House. Dr. Bakshi in his concluding speech, pointed out the importance of Physical Education and sports, and appreciated the mass participation of students in the days programme.

On 27th February 1976, a Motivation Course for the Teachers of Rosary School, was conducted by Fr. Thomas Kuanunkal S.J. Secretary of the Xavier Board of Education. In this connection may I also mention that some of our teachers and students have attended twice the leadership and personality development course conducted by the Archdiocesan Board of Education, held at St. Xaviers and Jesus & Mary Convent school. Our teachers are also attending seminars conducted by the Directorate of Education and the NCERT.

Finally, we are looking forward to give better education and better facilities to our students, but we have been hampered in our effort because of the delay in getting the only vacant land allotted to us which is adjacent to this school, by the D.D.A. Our request for this, is pending since 1969. As soon as we get the land, we hope to shift the Primary Section of Rosary School, to this new site. I request you all to pray to the Almighty God for this special intention. It is not a secret, that this year we could not admit even some of the brother-sisters of the students studying here, due to lack of accommodation, while many other parents were requesting to have at least one of their children admitted in this school. To give better education to their children is the life's desire of all these parents. But unfortunately we cannot satisfy all regret ?

We thank one and all of you, for sparing some time to be with us this evening.



WE VISIT THE Prime Minister

Last year we had an opportunity to go to our Prime Minister's house: to hand over our contribution to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. We collected the contributions from the teachers and students of our school. In all we were about fifty in number, who went to the Prime Minister, accompanied by our Principal and few members of the staff.

We went in the school bus at about 8 O' clock in the morning and arrived at the Prime Minister's residence by 9 O' clock. We formed a queue and entered the Prime Minister's house. The Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi was pleased to see us and we offered her some flowers along with the contribution. (Rs. 11,100) Some of the students sang a Bengali song, which Sr. Melani had taught them. All of us stood quietly. Mrs. Gandhi thanked us and said very sweetly in Bengali "Khub Sundor".

The usual shouting and howling of the class was not there and we all behaved in a nice manner. We were offered seats and Mrs. Gandhi posed with us for a photograph.

We were all very pleased to have our first meeting with Mrs. Indira Gandhi whom we all love so dearly. We will remember all through our lives, the thrilling experience, of this first meeting.

MEENAKSHI CHATTERJI
V-C

editorial

IN RETROSPECT

Rosary School, viewed in the corridor of time, sums a tiny speck, barely ten years old, having embarked on its carrier, as a Higher Secondary School only 1966. But measured in terms of its achievement during this period, it appears as a giant, having established the record of securing the All-India first position in the Higher Secondary Examination, among girl students, in the Arts group in 1975, the third year of its presenting students for the Examination. This, of course is an achievement of which any school could legitimately be proud of, and we are indeed proud of it. The overall academic record of the school in the Higher Secondary Examinations is an enviable one, and we are confident that the school will not only maintain this record, but surpass it in the years to come.

Alongside with such moments of joy and triumph, the school has had also its share of usual problems and obstacles, some of which were handled with the softness of silk while others were tackled with the hardness of steel, but all of them with the spirit of understanding and sympathy.

As in the academic field, so too in Extra and Co-curricular activities, the school has had its quota of achievements and distinctions. In keeping with its motto "Let your light shine forth" the school has continued its endeavour as in the previous years, to mould the character and to train and develop the whole personality of the boys and girls entrusted to its care.

A CHANGE

In 1974-75, Rev. Father Bennie Mathew who was the Vice Principal, left the school to take up the more challenging assignment of catering to the spiritual needs of the parishioners at Ashok Vihar. Rev. Father Paul Mandoth O.P. took over as the Vice Principal in July 1975. While wishing Fr. Bennie Mathew all success, in his new assignment, the Rosarian extends a most cordial welcome to Fr. Paul in the Rosarian family.

PROGRESS

Since the last issue of the *Rosarian*, there has been significant progress in the facilities provided by the school. The laboratories of the science section, i.e. Chemistry, Physics and Biology are fully furnished, and equipped and at the moment our school Library is one of the best in the capital.

AN APOLOGY

The contribution of articles, photos, etc. received from the students, were very good indeed and we really had a tough time, in choosing from among them, the appropriate matter for this issue of the magazine. In the process we might have disappointed some of our budding authors, but we do hope that they may not become unduly discouraged by it.

THANKS

We are indeed most grateful to the Principal, Fr. George, for his encouragement, to the Vice-Principal Fr. Paul for his assistance and guidance, to the staff for their continued and generous co-operation, and to the children themselves for their enthusiastic contributions towards making the "*Rosarian*" seeing the light of the day. Our special thanks are also due to the Printers S.K. Narang, for having brought out the magazine so splendidly and attractively, and to Fr. Ben Santos for his help and guidance in the final format of the "*Rosarian*".

DEDICATION

We would like to dedicate this issue to His Grace the Archbishop of Delhi and the Governing Body of Rosary school, who have so generously guided the institution during the past two years and more. We are most appreciative for their inspiration and assistance in making Rosary school grow in strength and Stature. Special mention need be made of our energetic Manager Father I. dos Santos, Father T. Knnunkal S.J. Fr. L.S. Pinto and Mrs. Jesudasan. God bless them all in abundant measure.

PHILOMENA F. MATHEW



Occasions do not make a man either strong or weak but they show what he is.

— Thomas A. Kempis

“WASTE”

Waste has become a part of our life. We do not grow enough food to feed our people, but we throw away as much food as would be enough to feed 60 million people. We exhibit our social status by leaving uneaten food in our plates. The left overs in hotels, restaurants and wedding parties are a sign of the utter lack of our social consciousness. People can avoid this waste of food and this can be done only when people are made aware of the harm their wasteful eating habits do to the community. Cereals, pulses and vegetables are also wasted due to lack of storage. As is the case with food, it is also so with other essential necessities like water etc. People in cities waste water unmindful of the fact that they are wasting a natural resource.

In addition, electricity, coal, wood, paper and host of other scarce items are used recklessly. There is colossal waste of electricity in homes, offices, trains and railway stations. This waste is avoidable. We can illuminate millions of houses if we switch off lights and fans when not required. We burn wood as fuel for domestic heating. Over 44 millions tonnes of wood is reduced to ashes. We can imagine the changes in our ecology due to this deforestation. To compensate this we must plant fast-growing trees and go in for "gobasi gas plants" to make proper use of our animal waste. The present method is unwholesome and unscientific. Waste contains nutrients. Out of this waste we get fertilizer and as byproduct cooking gas, which we can make use for domestic heating. Similarly industrial waste can be turned into building materials. Blast furnace slag, fly ash etc. are major waste products of industries. The blast furnace slag can be used for making cement. As regards fly ash, it has recently been found that if it is mixed with clay, it produces stronger, lighter and cheaper bricks.

Garbages can be turned into compost for farmland. Today they cannot only be made to bloom the land, but can be put to various uses which have been shown to us by science. Many countries turn the left over bones into tooth brushes chopsticks, cigarette butts into insecticides, oils, soap and husks of rice and coconut can be used in building. An astounding discovery has been recently made to produce silver from waste materials.

Thus millions of dark houses can be illuminated, billions of idle domestic appliances can be powered, thousands of acres of land can be made more fertile, the majority of starving people can be fed if only we learn to avoid waste in our daily life. Remember! Avoidance of the waste costs nothing. We can reduce its incidence only when we become aware of it and realize its consequences.

**SHIKHA
X-A**

"W A T S A W"

Hearty
WELCOME

to

Our New Headmistress
Rev. Sr. Anita

ROSARIANS IN THE FIELD OF COMPETITIONS

CONGRATULATIONS

TO THE

SCHOLARSHIP

HOLDERS

1975.



REKHA YADAV :

Secured THE HIGHEST MARK AMONG THE GIRLS IN ARTSGROUP, in the All India Hr. Sec. Exams. 1975 and was placed Fifth in the All India Merit List.

Awarded Scholarship by the C.B.S.E.

DEEPAK KUMAR—IX

Was Awarded

The

Junior Science

Talent

Scholarship

1975.



RAJIV SHARMA—IX

Was Awarded The

Junior Science Talent

Scholarship - 1975.



LOVELEENA GUPTA

Was Awarded

The

Senior Science

Talent

Scholarship

1975.



CONGRATULATIONS

The school is proud of 1975-76 batch of students who secured very good results.

Total number of students appeared in the Exams		31
First Division	...	25
Second Division	...	6
Distinction	...	21

WELL DONE - KEEP IT UP.

LET YOUR LIGHT SHINE



A crest or a motto for an institution is meant primarily to symbolize the ideals and aspirations for which it was founded, and to inspire those who come in contact with such an institution to be imbued with the objectives that provide lasting values in human life. Looking at the motto of the Rosary Higher Secondary School, one will not fail to notice that it is replete with lofty ideals which fit in admirably with the aims and purposes of the founders of the institution.

The words, "Let your light Shine", evoke eternal hope in the hearts of one and all. In this work-a-day world, it is light that we always need from the Giver of all gifts. Shorn of this light, which is otherwise known as knowledge or wisdom, we become just chattels on the chess-board life. Even a little child learning to walk has to depend on the light that God Almighty gives ceaselessly to help the child to take every step. Heads of Governments and persons holding responsible positions too have to depend on the divine light which influences the life and work of millions of people under their charge. The cycle of life moves thus, but at every stage and at every moment, the guidance of the Creator looms large to lead us from darkness to light and from ignorance to knowledge.

To signify this eternal love of God for man by guiding him always in his joys and sorrows, the torch of flame has been assigned in the motto of the School a pride of place, as the central and most essential requisite for human survival.

Another important motif of the School is that of the Rosary. The rosary, as it were, constitutes the ladder between heaven and earth, an efficacious means of prayer for invoking God's blessings through the intercession of the Virgin Mother. Rosary is to bring home the urgent need of prayer in the present-day world, rife with dissensions, tumults, animosities and national calamities like famine, disease and suffering, that the rosary as a potent instrument of prayer has been incorporated in the emblem of the School. Besides, the School itself is named after the Rosary.

The open book found in the crest is the book of life, the Holy Scripture containing the living words of the creator. "To whom shall we go, O Lord, for you have the words of eternal life", said the prophet. Every individual has to be fully acquainted with the Holy Scriptures. Another interpretation of the open book as found in the motto could be that it symbolizes the need for every one to equip one self with knowledge of men and matters and all that appertains to human well being.

In essence, therefore, the crest has a momentous message to offer us—that with knowledge based on the words of God and with prayer and meditation, we shall reach the goal for which we have been destined, namely, eternal bliss in union with our Creator. The pupils passing through the portals of our institution as well as all others like parents and guardians who come in contact with the school, would certainly be imbued with this message and would be able to transmit it to those with whom they live and work. The emblem of the School should be imprinted in the tablet of the heart of every staff and student of the institution. May they be endowed with the light of knowledge which will enable them continuously to meditate and pray to God, to thank Him for His infinite mercies and to implore Him for the salvation of the entire human race.

J. R. Victor Karunan

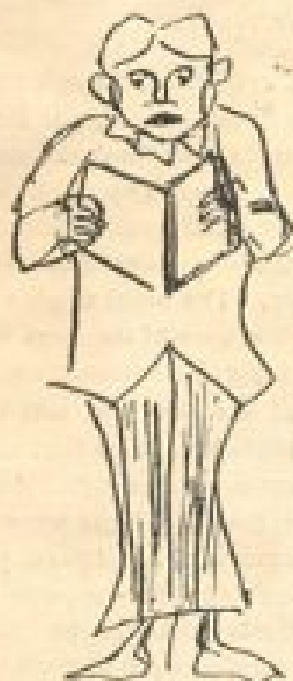


"If there is merit in what I do it is because it is done for the
LOVE of GOD".

Here it is written
"Mahatma Gandhi (1869)"
What does this mean ?

COLLEGE

Must be his Telephone Number /



Farewell To The Alma Mater

These were the days when as an eight year old youngster, did not appreciate the idea being "forced" to learn things like Arithmetic and Grammar. But then whoever but, Wordsworth took a 'six year old darling' or an eight year old offspring seriously? And we would be packed into stiff school uniforms and bundled off to school in that mobile prison cell - the school bus, to be released in the midst of other scowling faces, sulking away under the eye of the omnipresent, omnipotent teacher.

But even then, though none of us would have dreamt of admitting, something was in the school, our Rosary School, that allured us almost against our will; if that 'something' had not been there, none of us would have turned to look back so wistfully. The old building rising dreamily, the low lying marshy compound, the partly constructed new building smelling fresh of lime and mortar constituted our wonderland. Today the new building along with the Science Block rises loftily. The sight of girls leaning over the dissection trays (winking at the frogs) reminds us of the days when we used to be marched off to the terrace to be taught sewing and knitting (women's lib was relatively unheard of, you know!) though all we ever did was to poke each other with needles and make gruffy and doubtful looking entities that would have fitted any man, bird or beast on earth and which passed on as 'garments' only because that word comes closest to describing them. Those were days the Science Block was yet to be stacked with baby octopus and sea-horse, and funny looking rectangular, triangular, cylindrical and conical objects - objects of every geometrically conceivable form, we would authoritatively rove through the maze of corridors, playing hide and seek and curiously picking up bidi ends dropped by the workers! We would stroll off lazily to the tiny tap at the back which maliciously enjoyed going dry most of the time and would reluctantly run into a tiny trickle when thumbed and smacked vigorously. Whoever went to drink water never came back before ten minutes. Naturally the teachers found it difficult to comprehend the distaste with which the students now eyed the taps and water-coolers available on each floor. Any wonder that the cynics among us used to remark ruefully with a caustic smile, 'Progress, at what price?'

Today looking at the vast selection of colourful and imaginative books in our library-the territory of Miss Prakash who wouldn't let girls giggle or boys whisper and gossip, would one believe that there was a time when we would be ordered to form into a column (though whether after five minutes any queue that contained us looked very much like a queue is anybody's guess).

Now we, who when in school believed that the school couldn't possibly run without us, when out of school find that it can, and probably even better without us, are our egos deflated. A dull, voiceless, stifled pain, a fleeting wish that we could start from the kindergarten again. But in life there is no waiting for the past, only for the future. And the school hasn't forgotten us, we are welcomed back as members of ROSA (Rosary Old Students Association). The old building is still going strong, the nodding trees, the changeless face of Genda-the 'Jack-of-all-trade' the Mali and the Chowkidar-all somehow speak of timelessness. They are comforting for they assure us that all that has passed hasn't become the past yet. Some of the better foresighted among us even plan to finally settle in the Ozanam home (Home for the Aged) in the school premises for they tell us that Fr. George has promised that the case of ex-Rosarians will be considered with more than the usual sympathy. Let's hope that the day doesn't come when we have to bid a final farewell to our school.

MISS REKHA YADAV

(ex-student)

"I SOUGHT MY SOUL,
BUT MY SOUL I COULD NOT SEE.

I SOUGHT MY GOD,
BUT MY GOD ELUDED ME.

I SOUGHT MY BROTHER,
AND I FOUND ALL THREE.

Keep your friends, but keep them such,
Never let them know too much,
For, when your friends become your foes,
All your secrets, the world knows.



Modern Mathematics

(A BRIEF NOTE)

It is seen that there is much confusion among the majority of the parents about the term "New Maths" or "Modern Maths" and often one hears them saying what is happening to the teaching of mathematics in the school today. This is to some extent due to the fact that the objective behind the introduction of the new system has not been understood clearly. In the old system, as we all know, a student was not trained to find out the reasons for doing various mathematical operations. He was simply asked to learn the steps and short-cuts without knowing why those steps were necessary. In order that he should not forget the steps he was made to practice them through many examples and exercises involving calculations which were very long and tedious. As a result for most students the subject became very uninteresting and boring and they remained quite ignorant about the basic concepts.

First it must be clearly understood that whether our school system is working with the "new" or the "old" pattern it is not arithmetic but mathematics that children are now being taught. The stress is not on mere memorization but on understanding of the basic principles of all mathematics. The transition from arithmetic to algebra and geometry is made more easily with greater comprehension and much earlier in the curriculum than it was even a few years ago. The elementary mathematics has changed from a dry subject to one that is exciting, challenging and geared far better to the needs of children, in our modern scientific and technological age.

In the new system the fundamentals are not the least ignored. Indeed, arithmetic operations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division have still a very important place. Further, now it is possible for the students to understand clearly why $a+b$ is the same as $b+a$, and how addition and subtraction and similarly multiplication and division are related to each other.

With the development of Science and Technology detailed analysis of scientific and economic data involving lengthy calculations are very often to be carried out. This can be quite boring and time-consuming. Also unless one is very clear about the logic of the problem and the way this should be solved one is likely to commit mistakes in arriving at correct solutions. With the invention of electronic computers this problem has been solved to a large extent as they can

give solutions to any number of large problems in a matter of seconds. The practice of solving very large problems by the individuals, therefore, are no longer needed as this work can be done through the computers. But it is also realized that computers do not think on their own. So the persons who ask the computers for a solution of a problem must be clear about the nature of the problem and the steps involved in its solution. It is therefore, thought that the students should be saved the trouble of learning the long steps and practicing them for the solution of the various problems. Instead it is believed that they should be taught the basic concepts and logic of maths. These things will act as building blocks for their thinking and they will be able to grasp the nature of the problem and devise their solutions.

The curriculum for new maths includes a large number of examples which help the students in understanding the concepts better. The set theory, the language of modern maths and the number line which have been not taught in the old system are introduced to the students in the beginning itself which help them in knowing the basic principles well. For instance, the students particularly in the lower classes find it quite easy and interesting to do the additions and subtractions through the number lines. The new system consists of a number of standard symbols. For instance :-

- $\in$ — belongs to or is a member of ;
- $\subset$ — proper subset ;
- $\cup$ — union of sets ;
- $\cap$ — intersection of sets ;
- $\forall$ — for all
- $\wedge$ — and
- $\vee$ — or
- $\emptyset$ — null set or empty set etc.

The students may have some difficulties in the initial stage to pick up the symbols, but by practice this will be overcome. The students who have been taught in the new system will definitely find the merits of the system in the course of their further advanced study and research work.

(Mrs.) S. GANGADHARAN

INTERVIEW - BOARD



No previous experience Sir except that I had worked as a Vice-Chancellor for a day when the students had seized his office.



SCENES FROM THE SCHOOL ANNUAL DAY
APRIL 1975



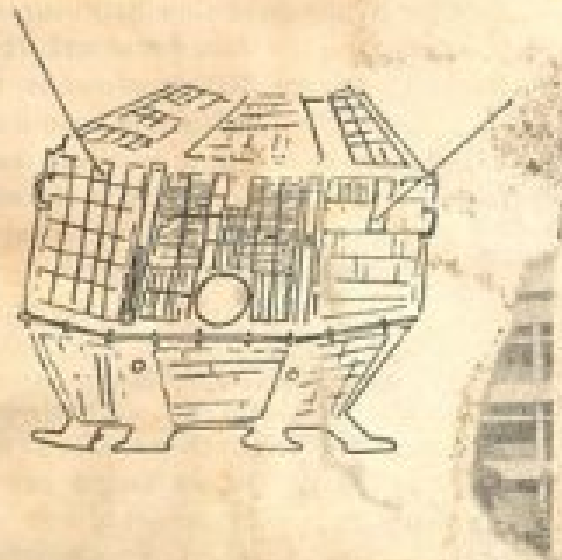
THE SCHOOL CRICKET TEAM - 1975



**Prize Winners :-
SHANKER'S ART COMPETITION**

ARYABHATTA

Have you ever witnessed a round small ball-like thing passing through the sky, near the horizon at around 7 P.M. Do you know what it is? Yes, it is the first scientific satellite of India which was launched on 19th April 1975 from a Cosmodrome in USSR. This satellite was named after an ancient and famous mathematician and space scientist 'Aryabhata'. Aryabhata was born in 476 B.C. in Patna. He wrote his first book 'Aryabhatiyam' when he was 23. He also wrote a book 'Tantra'. He found out π (II) to be 3.1416. He calculated the sun's age to be 4320000 years. This age of the sun is the age of the part of the sun at present. The age of the earth and the moon came to be 1,21,21,37,500 years and 5,77,53,336 years respectively.



The satellite Aryabhata has 26 faces with a blue and violet colour and a weight of 360 Kg. The diameter of this satellite is 1.6 m. Its shape resembles an intercosmos rocket of USSR. This satellite was prepared by the Indian Scientific Satellite Project (ISSP) at Poonya. It gets the energy from Solar Batteries. The satellite moves with a speed of 8 km/sec. and thereby completes one revolution of the earth in 98.41 minutes. On 19th April 1976, it completed its 5,3465th revolution of the earth. The satellite Aryabhata is in an orbit, at an average height of 600 km (minimum 564 km. and maximum 626 km.) from the earth at an angle of 50.4° . The life of Aryabhata was estimated to be $2\frac{1}{2}$ years and the regular working of the equipments used in it was up to the extent of 6 months. But the orbital operation period of one year had exceeded the original expected life design of six months. The technological systems are likely to continue to function for one more year. The ISRO's chairman Prof. S. Dhawan and ISSP's director Prof. U.R. Rao say that the satellite would be in space for about eight years more before disintegrating.

The satellite has proved rather useful not only in getting a mere fame in the world but also in conducting a number of technological experiments, the most important being the tracking of the satellite and the determination of its velocity. All the technological subsystems continued to function and perform according to designed specification. Along with other experiments, the 'tone ranging' (which included sending of different tones via the uplink to be received by the on board receiver and relayed through the on board transmitter back to the ground station) and the link of sight distance to the satellite was determined. The range of the satellite at any given time had been estimated with an accuracy better than 3 km by comparing the transmitter and received tones. The scientists at Sriharikota transmitted over 1000 commands to the satellite and everyone of them was executed. The satellite has been used in 5 various fields viz. to study the external atmosphere of the earth to locate the hidden minerals in the earth to collect data of the earthquakes occurring in the earth, to study the space profoundly, to find the causes of difficulties faced while entering the space and to help the scientists to work out measures to minimize them, to help in broadcasting, T.V. relay and getting knowledge of the weather. The satellite also helped in various other aspects like transmitting medical data, metallurgical data etc.

The satellite was a relatively sophisticated spacecraft. Though the spin of the spacecraft had decayed from 50 RPM to 5 RPM, the satellite had allowed the conservation of the on board gas thereby extending the useful lifetime of the satellite from the standpoint of spin stability. The performance of the telemetry downlink system inspite of the hostile environment had been very satisfactory.

RANJANA
X-A



An Ideal Teacher

Theocentric — with his/her only desire to please God.
Ethically sound in all things.
Ambitious and energetic in his/her teaching.
Charitable in his/her dealing with all.
Helpful specially to backward.
Edifying in his/her example.
Ready to admit his/her mistakes.

to give credit.

to listen, and

to be interested in the important nothing of a child's World.

OUR SCHOOL

It is natural for a child to like the school in which she studies. It is in the school that we develop our minds and learn the lessons of discipline and courage which are remembered in our later lives. The school also plays a major role in the development of our character. It is said "If wealth is lost, nothing is lost; if health is lost, something is lost but if character is lost everything is lost". This can be one main reason why every parent wishes to send his child to the best school. It is a different matter that he cannot afford to spend much on his child's education, but at the same time he has this desire in him.



I study in Rosary Higher Secondary School. It is located near Radio Colony. When I joined this school in the year 1969 the school had upto standard IX only and there were very few students on its rolls. The main school building had just been completed. The number of students and staff has been going up year after year since then and today we have nearly 1500 students, 65 teachers and 17 non-teaching staff. We have also a separate Science Block, a well equipped laboratory for the Science Students, a library with a good collection of books and magazines and a large reading room. The school is affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education and prepares students for the All India Higher Secondary Examination in Arts, Commerce and Science subjects.

Our teachers are qualified and experienced. They take good care of the students and guide them properly. Our Principal is Fr. George Panakal. He is hardworking and kind and helpful to all the children. We all like him very much.

The school is situated far away from the din and bustle of the city. It has a beautiful lawn and a big playground for children. Our school shows very good results at the Higher Secondary Exams. Majority of the students obtain first division. It is very difficult to get admission in our school. Admission is given on merit only.

Our school doesnot lag behind in the sphere of extra curricular activities such as scouting, excursions and educational tours. Our school also gives a lot of stress on games and sports which are essential for the proper development of our body and to keep us physically fit. There is a saying "All work and no play, makes Jack a dull boy".

There is a house system in our school which inculcates team spirit among the children. Each house has students from all the classes and a captain in charge of it. There are four houses in the school. They are:-Panthers, Leopards, Tigers and Lions. Every house functions under the guidance and advice of an experienced teacher.

Our school celebrates the National Festivals like Independence Day and Republic Day. We also send our school students for participating in the Republic Day Parade.

We celebrate the Annual Day and Sports Day each year. On sports day we have many races such as, running race, hopping race etc. Many children win prizes in these races. The house which is best in sports and games gets a trophy. We have also a march past on this day. There is also mass drill for all the classes.

On the Annual Day prizes are distributed for academic merits and competitions in essay writing, story telling, elocution, drawing etc. The chief guest cheers and congratulates each one of the prize winners. For this day we have many interesting items such as dance, drama, songs, speeches etc. The principal reads the report for the year, in which he highlights the achievements of the school. The chief guest addresses us and also tells us how to become good and responsible citizens of our country.

I like my school very much. I am sure that it is one of the best schools in Delhi and I am very proud of it.

GITA GANGADHARAN
VI-B



STAFF — SENIOR SECTION



STAFF — JUNIOR SECTION

THE FAKE

I almost sprang out of my bed and I was certain that it was the second time I was hearing this loud noise. It was one of those cold and chilly nights when the wind whistles into all crevices and cuts sharply on the glass panes.

The shrieks of the fast blowing wind sent a wave of terror through my mind. The continuous rattling of the doors and windows, the frightening laughs of the hyenas and creaking of numerous crickets, all together made the atmosphere dreadful.

Suddenly there was a loud "Thud", drowning all other noises. An awesome urgency drove me forward. I went to the basement, leaving my wife and child sleeping soundly in the warm bed.

As I moved down with the help of a torch. Even by its faint light I suddenly darts to that fateful day, 15th of August 1947, when 360 million Indians consecrated their "Tryst with destiny".

That tryst initiated a process of transformation of the Indian people, their social and economic life-by a grim struggle for development which still continues.

Agriculture which is still the mainstay of nearly two-thirds of the population has undergone a 'Green Revolution' now, with the implementation of the multi-purpose river valley projects, the intensive Agriculture District Programme, Scientific cultivation, co-operative farming, land reclamation and land reforms. From scarcity to self sufficiency, from 50 million tonnes of foodgrains to 100 million tonnes, agriculture to-day accounts for half the national income.

The Industrial revolution is in the ascendancy. Government's pursuance of the policy of a 'mixed-economy' has made possible the utilisation of hitherto untapped resources with each sector complementing the other. Private enterprise accounts for a sizeable part of the production but it is the government's active part in developing the industrial sector that has transformed our economy. Government has been active in areas where large capital investment has to be made or a long period of time passes between investment and dividends or where public interest and welfare predominate and so private investment is lacking such as in power, transport, steel and metals, heavy machine building, electrical energy, telecommunications and defence equipment. Great breakthrough and high production have been achieved in manufacture of all items of defence equipment,

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I came down with the help of a torch. Even by its faint light I could quite clearly see that things were not the same as we had left them before going to sleep. Slowly and cautiously I jumped over the sprawled out pieces of furniture before I could reach for the light and when it was on, I could not believe my eyes.

The drawing-room lay in utter confusion. It seemed like a pack of cards tossed by the losing gambler. My eyes travelled from one object to another. By the time I had straightened myself to come to facts, a gruesome sight confronted me. For possibly five seconds I stood motionless in the hall, held rigid in the shock of stark terror over the blood-curdling nightmare scene before me.

In the western corner of the room lay a man on his back, bleeding profusely and with each breath he gave a moan of extreme pain.

I felt all my nerves go numb. No reflex action came from the brain. I stood dumbfounded for a couple of minutes before reaching for the phone. I started dialling with trembling fingers. I dialled once, twice, then three times but there was no response. When I put the receiver back on the cradle, only then did I realize that the telephone wires had been cut off.

I was lost between two worlds. One about my safety, the other about the wounded man. The human part got the better of me and I ran as fast as my legs could carry me to the police-station. Towards the police-station, in the pitch darkness, I raced forward like a madman, in a half-conscious state and even collided with a tree on the way. But somehow recovering myself I reached the police-station with a terrified mind and confused jumbled thoughts. For sometime

I did not know what to say.

When I somehow regained my wits, I tried to explain the incident in broken words which at first seemed riddles to them. But after a few moments when they caught the scattered hints and realized something fishy was on, the police inspector collected about fifteen constables and we moved towards the house in jeeps.

We reached the house in five minutes. Four constables and their head followed me inside while the others were ordered to surround the house.

I threw open the doors, but to my great astonishment I saw the wounded man missing from the spot. I completely lost my voice and pointed towards the blood-stained spot and while the police was examining the place I raced upstairs to see if my wife and child were safe. I pushed the door open and was shocked to see the bed empty. I turned back shouting and screaming and came down crossing the steps two at a time and amidst sobs I told the inspector that even my wife and child were missing.

The six of us rushed upstairs and while they were searching for clues we heard fast-racing footsteps on the staircase. I was stunned and relieved to see my wife and child racing upstairs. We embraced each other and my wife inquired with a raised eyebrow, about the presence of constables. Since I did not have the energy to explain and also because I was so happy to see my treasure and wealth, (my wife and child), I turned towards the police inspector for explanations.

The police inspector explained the incident to my wife. My wife, to my great surprise swam into fits of hysterical laughter. After that everything happened so fast and with such precision that I was paralysed on the sofa. For when my wife's laughter ceased, she could only exclaim "Oh darling ! It was just the shooting of the movie, "THE DESPERATE HOURS".

And the police identified the blood stains as red-ink.

PREM NIJHAWAN

X-B

Prayer is the key of the morning and the bolt of the evening.

— Mahatma Gandhi.



INDEPENDENCE DAY - 1975. CHIEF GUEST, SHRI B. R. TAMTA.



**SPORTS DAY
EXCITEMENTS**

Champions - ANNUAL SPORTS-1975



Where Am I Going

My Lord God

I have no idea where I am going.

I do not see the road ahead of me.

I cannot know for certain where it will end.

Nor do I really know myself,

*and the fact that I think I am following your will
does not mean*

that I am actually doing so

*But I believe the desire to please You
does in fact please you*

And I hope I have that desire in all that I am doing.

I hope,

that I will never do anything apart from that desire.

And I know that if I do this

You will lead me by the right road,

though I may know nothing about it.

Therefore I will trust You always

though I may seem to be lost in the shadow of death.

I will not fear,

for You are ever with me,

and You will never leave me

to face my perils alone.

— THOMAS MERTON

ALPHABETS OF SUCCESS

- Attend carefully to the details of your success.*
- Be prompt in all things.*
- Consider well, then decide positively.*
- Dare to do right and fear to do wrong.*
- Endure trials patiently.*
- Fight life's battle bravely and manfully.*
- Go not into the society of the vicious.*
- Hold Integrity Sacred.*
- Injure not another's reputation or business.*
- Judge not, that you be not judged.*
- Keep your mind from evil thought.*
- Lie not for any consideration.*
- Make few acquaintances.*
- Never try to appear what you are not.*
- Observe good manners.*
- Pay your debts promptly.*
- Question not the veracity of your friend.*
- Respect the counsel of parents.*
- Sacrifice money, rather principles.*
- Touch not, Take not, Handle not intoxicating drinks.*
- Use your leisure time for improvement.*
- Venture not upon the threshold of wrong.*
- Watch carefully over your desires.*
- *Xtend to every one a kindly salutation.*
- Yield not to discouragement.*
- Zealously labour for the right.*

ANUPAM GUPTA
VI-B

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR AND INDIAN WOMEN

The United Nations Organization declared the year 1975 as 'International Women's Year'. Sad to say, however, that even today, although man has travelled to the moon and his attitude towards life is becoming more scientific and precise, as yet, nevertheless, he has manifested no compassion, not even understanding, for the 'unkempt' life of women. Man appears to be satisfied with the thought that women are the timid creatures of the earth and has thus failed to recognize their status, both social and economic.



The UNO resolution, though apparently accepted enthusiastically by all, became the topic of the day for pun and joke. Cartoons portraying men cooking while women enjoying the fruits of the International Women's Year were published with frequent regularity. The women's liberation movement abroad was a struggle against a patriarchal society and sought to transform the relations between husbands and wives in a peaceful atmosphere.

The situation in India is vastly different. Women here have to secure their liberation not merely from men and society but also from ancient customs and traditions. She has to gain her freedom from the macabre life to which man has condemned her to live.

Illiteracy is supposed to be in the blood of Indian women. Estimates reveal that only just about nineteen percent of the female population of India know how to read and write. Out of the total population of twenty-six crores, only seven lakhs have done their B.A., while thirty lakhs have matriculated. Just about twenty percent of the Indian women have jobs while the remaining are pure

A PROPOSAL OF MARRIAGE



Dear Mr. Verb,

We are in receipt of your letter and take pleasure in communicating to your complex personality the decision that we are prepared for the marriage of our son, Mr. Noun to your sweet daughter Miss Pronoun. We have consulted the astrologer, Mr. Adverb. He says that their stars promise a happy and prosperous married life. It is also obvious from their names that a pronoun stands for a noun. We also know that your daughter is very eager to marry our son.

It is true that both of them have a weakness for each other. As you already know our son Mr. Noun, is "the chief of sentences, without Noun each and every sentence is incomplete". We sincerely believe that they are born for each other.

We do not want any kind of dowry but we wish that since Noun is our only son, the marriage party should be accorded a hearty welcome.

Now, regarding the number of invitees, we have to inform you that all the brother Idioms including their grandfather Mr. Adjective will be coming to bless the couple.

We know that you are alone in the family to look after the arrangements. If you like, we can write to your mischievous neighbours, comma, hyphen, dash and others to help you. Please convey our regards to both the sisters-Miss Colon and Miss Semi Colon and reply soon.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

Subject & Predicate

(The parents and bridegroom)

NEENA SAHNI

XI-Arts.

EXAMINATION FEVER

The doctors say that cholera, typhoid, and influenza are epidemic diseases which are serious and cause high fever. But I say there is one more fever which is more epidemic and more serious than all other fevers and that is Examination fever.

All other fevers come without notice, but the Examination fever, arrives with a warning.

Normally it spreads during the months of March, April and May. This is found more commonly among students. It spreads from one student to another very quickly. The faces which are gay and happy turn pale and gloomy. Students are unable to eat, they cannot talk or laugh and play; they just continue to worry, read and study. This fever does not spare students, whether good or bad, intelligent or dull.

Today in the age of science, scientists have discovered remedies and medicines for all diseases but so far nobody has been able to discover or concoct medicine for the Examination fever.

May I request all of you to invent or discover some pills or any such thing to cure this fever.

ANAND MITTAL

IX-B



Ask not what your Country
Can do for you; ask
what you can do for
your Country.

— John F. Kennedy



'Sir, can you kindly tell me where the answer is ?'



When we are heading towards a classless society why should not we abolish class system in the examination Dad ?

GOOD MANNERS

It is said 'Man minus manners is just like a baboon'. The importance of good manners can be judged by the words 'Manners make thee a man'. As ornaments add to the charm of a beautiful face, so do good manners to one's personality. Man is nothing but a bundle of refined habits and sweet manners which ultimately shape his character.

All men are born innocent, but some are spoiled by vicious circumstances. Man does not bring manners with him as a gift of God. Good manners are cultivated in favourable circumstances.

By good manners, I didn't want one to be innocent about the cunning and evil deeds of others. One should be wise enough to point out wicked plans of others in a soothing way.

A good mannered person is modest and humble in dealing with others. He is sweet of temper and tongue and tries to win his point through reasoning. A well educated and well read man without sympathy and human feelings for others lacks good manners.

According to A.G. Gardiner "Friendly co-operation, good behaviours, good temper, kindness and right understanding are the essence of good manners". Good manners keep the machine of life oiled and running sweetly.

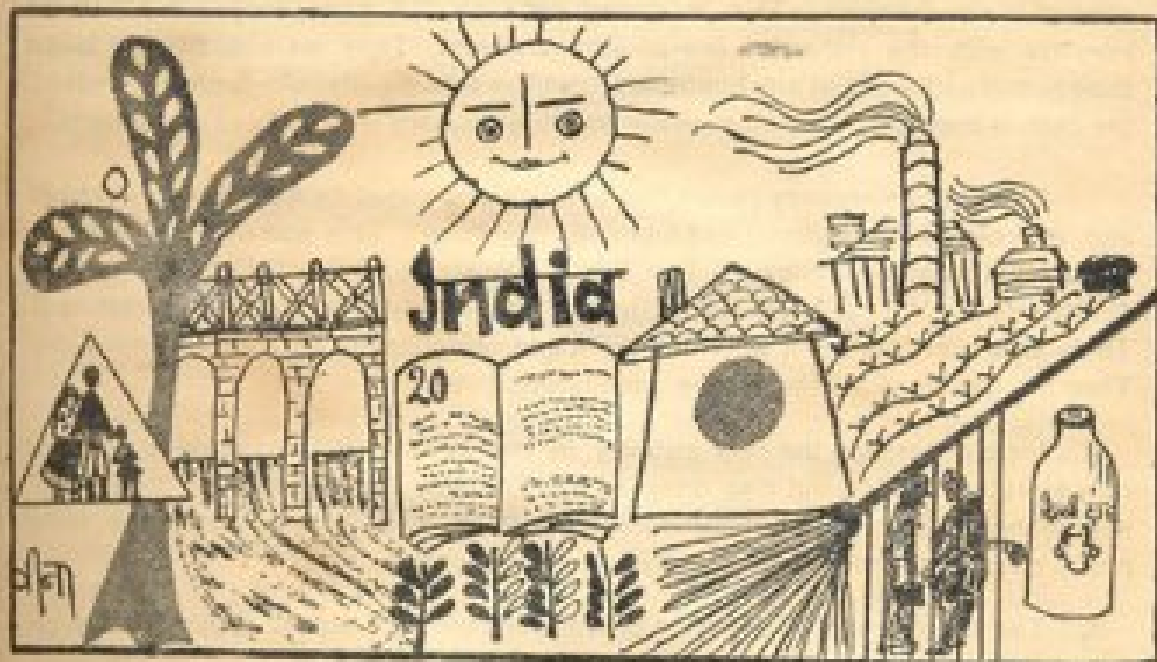
A man with fine manners never hates anyone specially those who are poor and less fortunate. Good manners are rewarded every where. Ill mannered persons are hated and shunned by the society. They prove to be a failure in their lives and are not fit to be members of a cultured and civilized society.

Let us resolve to adopt good manners so as to be worthy of our great Indian nation.

NAVEEN GOYAL
XI (Commerce)

The National Emergency

The National Emergency was proclaimed by the President of India, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, under Article 352 of the Indian Constitution because of a serious threat of internal disruption and disturbance. Article 352 lays down that if the President is satisfied that a grave emergency exists whereby the security of India or any part of the territory is threatened by war or internal disturbance, he can, by proclamation, make a declaration to that effect.



What was that 'internal disturbance' which led to the proclamation of the emergency? Some individuals and groups of people had organised nationwide bandhs, gheraos, strikes, etc., intending to disrupt the normal life of the community. A few had even gone to the length of inciting personnel of the armed forces to mutiny and the police to rebel in an attempt to paralyse the Central Government. There was also a plan of disrupting vital communications like the railway, post and telegraph. Industrial workers were encouraged and goaded to paralyse industry by refusing to work. The forces of disruption were in full play. Communal passions had been fully aroused. All this would have been a serious threat to our democracy, which is the largest in the world, and would

have damaged our economy beyond measure. The emergency was declared to save both our economy and democracy from sinking in the mire of lawlessness, chaos and indiscipline.

The Declaration of the Emergency was hailed by all citizens as also by the well-wishers of democracy and freedom in the world at large. People in Government had taken to put down the forces of disruption. Within four weeks after the declaration, instability and insecurity had been checked effectively and order and decorum began to prevail through this great nation.

The emergency, however, was criticised by some who said that this restricted our rights and freedom. This is wrong because the emergency did not at all interfere with the rights of law-abiding citizens. They were allowed to follow their avocations without any hindrance from the side of the Government. Indeed the central purpose of the emergency was to safeguard the rights of the citizens.

The post-emergency period has been characterised by an absence of strikes and of communal, regional and linguistic tensions. This was made possible by the earnest implementation of the Prime Minister's 20-Point Programme. The emergency has had a great effect in the internal working of the Government. There was speeding up of work and the implementation of policies without delay. Thus the quality of administration greatly improved.

India is perhaps the only country in the inflation-ridden world to have not only arrested inflation but also reversed it. This has provided relief to the low and middle income groups - an achievement of which every Indian should be really proud of. Prices have been falling gradually but surely.

The Government is doing its best to root out anti-social activities such as smuggling, hoarding and black-marketing. It has initiated a campaign against smugglers, many of whom were prosecuted ruthlessly by the income-tax officials. As a drive against hoarding, shop-keepers were directed to display prices and stocks, and there were constant checks by officials. Many corrupt practices like bribing were checked due to the strict measures adopted by the Government.

Seventy per cent of Indians are engaged in agriculture. Available land is limited. Therefore land ceiling was imposed and land was distributed to the landless. Rural banks were established to counter rural indebtedness. Bonded labour, a great social evil, was abolished, and there was also a revision of the minimum wages to be paid.

The position of India in the world market has improved considerably and exports have likewise increased. The rupee has appreciated in terms of the pound - a sure sign of revival of the Indian economy. India's reserves have increased to such an extent that it has been decided to repay the loan that was borrowed International Monetary Fund.

The various steps taken by the Government have the central purpose of eradicating poverty which pervades in India. But, as our Prime Minister has rightly said, the only magic that can remove poverty is **hard work** sustained by **clear vision, iron will and discipline**. This indeed is the need of the hour.

K. RAJSHEKAR

X-B



The Wooden-Legged Soldier

There was once an old soldier who had lost his leg in the war. He had a wooden leg which had been given by the kind hearted doctor of the regiment. One day he was going to the office in Calcutta to draw his pension, and he was knocked down by a heavy motor car which went over his wooden leg and broke it. He could not get up and said "My leg is broken carry me home". The owner of the motor car said, "Lift the poor fellow into my car and I will drive him to the civil hospital at once and the surgeon will set his leg". But the soldier replied, "It is not a DOCTOR that I want, but a CARPENTER.

SHIKA

X-A

You may judge a flower or a butterfly by its look;
but not a human being.

— *Thomas A. Kempis.*

OUR SCHOOL LIBRARY



Man is ever hungry, ever thirsty and ever greedy. Bread and butter may satisfy his physical hunger, but to satisfy his intellectual hunger ~~he~~ requires knowledge. Books provide us with a sumptuous feast of knowledge. Only a few can afford to buy books. It is here that a library offers its services to the students.

Libraries are the brain and soul of the nation. They are an embodiment of knowledge and wisdom. They contain vast treasures in the form of books which are very helpful in the making of a full man. Libraries are very essential for the proper intellectual growth and help us to gain more knowledge, besides providing us with suitable recreation. Therefore in this modern world the library can be considered as an indispensable part of our life.

Keeping the above points in view and realizing the necessity of a library, the Management and staff decided to open a library in our school. This was in 1969 when our school library came into existence as a result of special efforts. Due to certain reasons and lack of accommodation and books, it was not possible to open a very big library. At the beginning the Library had barely 800 books and a single room which was library cum reading room. But from 1971 onwards, the Library has steadily grown. Now it has a fine collection of 6000 books and a separate reading room. Since it is a School Library, the stress is on books for children of all age groups.

The books have been devided into many different sections according to differant subjects, like fiction, Non-fiction, Social Studies, Economics, Mathamatics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Commerce, Biography, Geography etc. Besides these subjects, the library has a full set of Britannica Encyclopedia, Americana Encyclopedia, Richard, Children-Craft, World Book, Popular Science Encyclopedia etc. The students are usually issued one book a week, and the staff four books every two weeks, though with the permission of the Librarian they can take more. A Catalogue is also available. The Library also gets all the important magazines, which are displayed in the reading room. The proper working and function of the Library is carried on by our Librarian Miss Prakash Manuja.

I would like to conclude with the hope that the Library would prove to be more useful in the years to come, with the goodwill of our Principal Fr. George Panakal and Librarian Miss Prakash Manuja.

RAJIV SHARMA



"We selected him for this hunger strike because he is accustomed to starve".

THE SCHOOL DIARY

1975 - 76

- 7th April** : The school is bustling with activity. New faces, new friends, but the old favourite spots - The Canteen and Chatwala are still there. Students and teachers, both look forward to a new academic year.
- 11th May** : Annual Prize Day.
Smt. Sarojini Mahishi presided over the function. Dr. Angelo Fernandes gave away the prizes to the deserving candidates. To celebrate the occasion, the seniors put up an English and a Hindi Play. The Juniors entertained the audience with songs and colourful dances, well done!
- 17th May** : The summer holidays begin. As the last bell rang; children rushed to their buses with whoops of joy.
- 14th July** : School reopens after the summer vacation. The teachers enter the class rooms to be greeted with the cheery faces of their charges. Everybody ready to get down to work for a change.
- 27th July** : Moral Science Teacher's Camp at St. Xavier's School. 8 teachers of our school participated.
- 30th July** : A sad farewell to Father Bennie our Vice Principal who left for Ashok Vihar.

A hearty welcome to Father Paul Mondoth O. P., our new Vice Principal.
- 2nd Aug.** : Election of Captains and Vice Captains of the 4 houses Leopards, Lions, Panthers and Tigers. The Houses get acquainted with their new leaders. Congratulations! Best of Luck. VIIIth, IXth & Xth Std. attend an L.T.S. camp at Convent of Jesus and Mary. Father Francis D'Mello was the promoter of the camp.
- 14th Aug.** : Independance Day celebrations.
Mr. Tamta, the chief guest, Unfurled the tricolour, while the National Anthem was sung. He then took the salute and then addressed a few words to the school. National songs in Hindi, English, Bengali and Malayalam were sung by the 4 houses.

- 28th Aug.- : A. K. Singh Memorial Inter school Basket Ball Tournament at
3rd Sept. : Springdales School. Our school participated. Better luck next time !
- 5th Sept. : Teacher's Day. The students celebrated the event. It was a wonderful surprise for the teachers when they were garlanded and given huge parcels full of exciting gifts. Thank you for making the day a memorable one.
- 11th Sept. : Mini Fete. Mr. Kishore, Ex. Municipal councillor inaugurated the fete. This fete was in aid for the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. Everyone spent their pocket money for a good cause. The school collected Rs. 3146.39 well done !
- 15th Sept.- : Delhi state open T. T. Champion ship. Our own champions
20th Sept. : participated.
- 7th Oct. : Holiday. Feast of the Holy Rosary. There was a prayer meeting conducted by Father. Afterwards, a delicious lunch awaited the teachers.
- 8th-10th : Inspection !
- 9th-11th : West zone Athletic meet organized by the C.B.S.E. Nearly 30 students took part in the Athletic events.
- 25th Oct. : The picnic season starts. The little ones (1st Std.) go for a picnic. They visit the Bal Bhawan and Doll's museum.
- 1st Nov. : Now it was the senior's turn (Std. XI). They picnicked at Badkhal Lake. Riding and Rowing added to the fun.
- 4th-5th : Inter School Sports at Rai.
- 8th Nov. : Std. II go for a picnic to the zoo and visit the Doll's museum.
- 11th Nov. : Std. X. picnic at the new Nehru Park.
- 12th Nov. : Std. VI. go to Okhla. They spend the day fishing and rowing.
- 13th Nov. : Std. III. go to the zoo for a picnic and visit the Doll's museum en route.
- 14th Nov. : Children's Day. All play and no work. The teachers distributed sweets in their classes.

- 15th Nov. : IVth Std. visit the Lodi Gardens for a picnic.
- 17th Nov. : VIIIth picnicked at Okhla.
- 22nd Nov. : Vth Std. go for a picnic to the Lodi Gardens.
- 30th Nov. : **Sports Day.** Mr. G. L. Bakshi, Chairman, Central Board of Secondary Education, took the salute. It was followed by athletic events and ended with a mass Drill. More than 800 students participated. Principals of Presentation, Holy Child and Mont Fort School distributed the prizes.
- Dr. Angelo Fernandes gave away the prizes to the individual champions and the House-Captains.
- 1st Dec. : Holiday. *Well deserved rest for the staff and students.*
- 19th Dec. : Last working day. Christmas celebrations. The class rooms are decorated and gifts exchanged.
- 12th Jan. : School reopened after the winter vacation. Wish everybody a
1976 Happy New Year.
- 14th Jan. : Periodical Tests Begin.
- 14th Feb. : Primary school Parent Teacher meeting.
- 15th Feb. : Parent Teacher meeting for the senior and middle school.
- 27th Feb. : Motivation course, for the teachers-Father Kunnakal conducted the seminar.
- 2nd March : Higher Secondary Examination begins.
- 8th March : Annual Examinations begin. The whole school is quiet. Nothing can be heard but the scratching of pen on paper.
- 27th Mar. : Results by Post. Congratulations and all the best for the coming year.

— S. BARAT



When you educate a man you educate an individual ;
when you educate a woman you educate a whole family.

— Mciver



SCHOOL THROW BALL TEAM



OUR TABLE TENNIS TEAM

CONGRATULATIONS

CONGRATULATIONS



Rekha



Vijayan

1
9
7
5



Deepak



Kavita



Loveleena



Jyotsna



Vibhās



Kalpna



Pauleena



Pushpa



Avina

ROSA

The reader will surely wonder what love story this is all about and who exactly is this girl-friend "Rosa"! To cut a long story short and not keep you in suspense (which is bad for the heart), "ROSA" stands for "ROSARY OLD STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION".

Having nostalgic memories of school-days and not intending to be cut off completely from their Alma Mater, Rosary School ex-students had a mini-convention of sorts on 12th December, 1975, at Rosary School itself. It was a unanimous decision both to form an association and to name it "ROSA".

Sixty ex-students attended the first General Body Meeting on New Year's Day, 1976. A few senior members of the staff of Rosary School also very graciously participated to guide and assist in the formulation of bye-laws and guidelines of the infant association. 1st January, 1976, could well be considered as the Foundation Day of ROSA. An Executive Committee was duly elected in truly democratic fashion. The results: Mr. Vinay Garg, who completed his schooling in 1973, President; Miss Rekha Yadav of the 1975 group-Vice-Presidents; Mr. Love Kumar of the 1976 batch-Honorary Secretary; and Mr. Harsha Gupta of the 1974 troop-Treasurer. Miss Alka Bansal, who has only just concluded her schooling in 1976 was elected a Member and entrusted with the special mandate of enrolling members. The Vice Principal of Rosary School, Father Paul Mondoeth, has kindly consented to be the Moderator.

All ex-students having "graduated" from Rosary School have a right to membership paying a paltry annual fee of Rs. 10/- or Rs. 50/- only for life membership. The aims and objectives of ROSA are simple and straightforward. The Association cherishes the hope that the bond of comradeship and friendship will thus be strengthened; that the 'Rosarian' link will be fostered among ex-students, be they in Delhi or elsewhere; that occasional meetings and 'get-togethers' will create a spirit of unity and solidarity; that such a spirit will result in cheering the faint-hearted and in being of mutual assistance; and, finally, that some forms of social service be undertaken for the uplift of the less-privileged members of society. Terrific goals indeed!

Having not yet celebrated her first birthday, ROSA realises that there will definitely be "teething" troubles during the initial stages and therefore solicits the whole-hearted cooperation of all ex-students towards a "rosy" future. Whilst congratulating the 1976 Rosary School students for the brilliant results in the 1976 All India Higher Secondary School Examination, ROSA welcomes them to her fold and cordially invites one and all to enrol themselves as members of the "ROSARY OLD STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION".

LOVE KUMAR



"Sorry, Sir, but there is an acute shortage of milk this day".

Children cannot be made good by making them HAPPY,
but they can be made happy by making them GOOD.

हिमालयः

हिमस्य आलयः इति हिमालयः कस्यते । हिमालयः भारतस्य उत्तरादिशायां स्थितः ।
अयम् पूर्वं सागरात् पश्चिम सागर पर्यन्तं आगतः ।

हिमालयात् गंगा, यमुना, सरस्वती आदयाः नद्यः निस्सरन्ति । यासम् जलः अस्माकम्
देशस्य क्षेत्राणि सिञ्चयन्ते । अयम् अन्नानि, फलानि च लभामहे । आसाम् एव तटेषु कृषिं जनाः
तपाः कुर्वन्ति । देवानाम् स्तुतीं सूक्तानि गावन्ति स्मः ।

हिमालयस्य मेखलाम् नानाविधाः औषधयः प्ररोहन्ति । या वैद्य विविधान् रोगान्
शान्तये प्रभु । अस्य एव वनेषु आलाः देवदारवश्च उपयोगिनः वृक्षाः सन्ति । अस्य वनेषु व्याघ्राः
मृगाः, वृकाश्च विहरन्ति ।

हिमालयस्य उन्नतानि शिखरानि सर्वे हिमेन आच्छादितानि शोभन्ते । अतः कः अपि
वायुतानि लब्धयित्वा अस्माकम् देशे आक्रमणं कर्तुं न समर्थः । एवं हिमालयः भारतवर्षस्य रक्षकः
वर्तते । हिमालयः उत्तरादिशायां प्रवहन्तम् वायुम् निरोधयन्ति । अतः अस्माकम् देशे
शीतकालः असह्यः न भवति ।

कालीदासः कुमारसम्भवस्य प्रथमे सर्गे हिमालयस्य वर्णनं अकरोत् । स अस्मिन्

अस्त्युत्तरस्यां दिशि देवतात्मा ।

हिमालयः नाम नगाधिराजः ॥

पूर्वावरी तोयनिधिः वगाह्व ।

स्थितः पृथिव्यां इव मानदण्डः ॥



सर्वव्यापी - कुत्ते

कुत्ते मानवमात्र के प्राचीनतम साथी हैं। जब मानव ने स्थायी जीवन सारम्भ ही किया था, तभी से वह उसका साथ हो गया था। शिकार में उसका साथ देता था और बेतों की रखवाली करता था। कुत्ता सा स्वामिभक्त भला कहाँ मिलेगा? अपने परिवार वाले दगा दे सकते हैं परन्तु कुत्ता दगा नहीं दे सकता तभी तो बच्चे को दूध मिल या नहीं, रोटी-टुकड़ा मिले या नहीं कुत्ते की अवश्य मिलना चाहिए। अन्य भाग्य है कुत्तों के। मानवपुत्र भूख प्यास से मरे जा रहे हैं, कुत्ते कारों में घूमते हैं, केक पेस्ट्री खाते हैं। कुरी जो हुए। परन्तु सभी कुरी इस अहीभाग्य के भागी कहाँ? ये तो कर्मफल भोगते हैं। कुत्तों की इस संसार में कमी नहीं। नगरों के लिए तो ये एक समस्या है। उनकी संख्या को नियोजित करने के लिए दिल्ली नगर पालिका को हिंसात्मक कार्य खपाने पड़े हैं। कुछ ही दिनों में हजारों कुत्ते मौत के घाट उतार दिए गए। जीव हत्या का यह सामाजिक उपाय क्या नादिरसाह के कलेश्राम से भिन्न है।

परन्तु कुत्तों की कितना ही समाप्त करो, उनकी संख्या बढ़ेगी ही घटेगी नहीं। सभी कल ही एक कुत्ता सड़क पर मर गया। हाँ वह सचमुच कुत्ता था और कुत्ते की मौतभरा था सड़क पर। जहाँ उसे पुछने वाला कोई न था, हर सड़क पर मरने वालों की तरह। वह एक शिक्षित बेकार था जो नौकरी के लिए दर दर भटकता फिरता था। माँ बाप उनसे परेशान थे वह खुद अपने से तंग था क्योंकि सभी जगह दुत्कार दिया जाता था। परन्तु कुत्ते तो कई प्रकार के होते हैं, कुछ कर्म से और कुछ स्वभाव से। बेकारी, गरीबी और दैन्य मनुष्य को कुत्ता बना देती है जो कुत्ता हुई हड्डी की प्राप्ति के लिए नार टपकाता फिरता है परन्तु जो स्वभाव से कुत्ते हैं उनकी कमी नहीं। सरकारी अधिकारी को जब दो नम्बर का माल घुसने के लिए डाल दिया जाता है तब डाका पड़े या चोरी हो, चोरबाजारी चले या स्मरमित्र हो-वह सभी से बेखबर अपने काम में लग जाता है। और स्मरालर भी कुत्ते से कम नहीं। कितना भी दुत्कारों 'मीमा' की धमकी दो या हवानात की रस्सी गले में पड़ी हो वह घुराँता ही रहेगा और अपने दाँव से बाज नहीं आएगा। वह दुम दबाकर भागता नहीं-मौके का इन्तजार करता है। और कुत्ता तो वैसे भी अपनी गली का शेर होता है। अक्सर भी अपने मातहतों पर शेर की तरह गरजता है। और बेचारे मातहत कुत्ते की तो दुम हिलाने में ही अपनी शौर समझते हैं। फिर भला कुत्तों से हम कैसे मुक्ति पा सकते हैं।

पुलिस के कुत्ते बड़े काम के होते हैं। चोरी हो या डकैती, हत्या हो या मारपीट, वे अभियुक्त का पता अपने भूतपूर्व दायराक्षित द्वारा लगा लेते हैं। परन्तु कुत्तों की दुम कभी सीधी नहीं हो सकती। भ्रष्टाचार की ऐसी ही लम्बी और बलवाली हुई दुम है। राजनीति से लेकर अदालत तक यह अपनी बकता के साथ छाई हुई है जिससे पार पाना मुश्किल है। भगवान न करे इससे किसी को पाला पड़े।

परन्तु बड़े सेव का विषय है कृते सर्वव्यापी हो गए है । सुविस्तर के साथ कृता स्वर्ग-लोक तक पहुँच गया था । स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद इन कृता को संस्था में निरंतर वृद्धि होती जा रही है । इसका उपाय कौन करें ?

रंजना



तोतली लड़कियां

मेरी नानी जी मुझे कहानियां बहुत सुनाती थीं । राजा, रानी, राक्षस, पण्डित, सेठ आदि थीं । उनमें से मुझे एक कहानी बहुत मनोरंजक लगी । आशा है आपको भी अच्छी लगेगी । कहानी का नाम "तोतली लड़कियां" ।

एक सेठ के चार लड़कियां थीं । चारों बहुत सुन्दर और मुशी थीं । पर उनमें एक कमी थी । वे चारों तोतली थीं । इसलिए धर्म के नारे सेठ जी अपनी लड़कियों की किसी से मिलवाना पसन्द नहीं करते थे ।

सेठ के निकट के मित्र को तोतली लड़कियों के बारे में पता चला तो उसने सोचा कि इनकी बोली कैसे सुनी जाए । वह एक दिन सेठ के घर गया और कहा कि कल वह दावत खाने आएगा ।

अगले दिन सब खाने बैठे सेठ और उसका मित्र तो बातें करते रहे पर लड़कियां चुप रहीं । किसी कारणवश सेठ को बाहर जाना पड़ा । जब मित्र को उनसे बात करने का मौका मिल गया । उसने कहा "यह बड़ियां कच्ची लग रही हैं" । जिस लड़की ने बड़ियां बनाई थी उसको बहुत क्रोध आया । बोली, "यह बड़ियां भी मैं तली, तन्वी रखों ? (बड़ियां भी मैं तली, कच्ची क्यों) दूसरी लड़की बोली, "पिता जी बिनाज गए बोली नूँ" । (पिता जी कह गए बोली क्यों?) तीसरी बोली, "बो बोली तो बोली, पल नू त्यों बोली" (बो बोली तो बोली पर नू क्यों बोली ?) जब चौथी मारे खुशी से बोली, "हम दूब तहे, हम ना बोली" (हम खूब रहे, हम नहीं बोले ।

यह सुनते ही मित्र के पेट में हँसते-२ बल पड़ गए ।

भवया लाल
चीजी-मो

एक भेंट : प्रधान मंत्री से

आप लोगों को तो याद ही होगा कि गत वर्ष सितम्बर-अक्तूबर के महीने में हमारे देश का एक पूर्वी प्रान्त-जिस का नाम है-बिहार, भयंकर बाढ़ का शिकार हो गया था। वहाँ की जनता बाढ़ि-बाढ़ि कर उठी।

हमने अनुभव किया है कि जब भी हमारे शरीर के किसी भाग में पीड़ा होती है तो दूसरे प्राणों की सहायता से हम उस भाग को आराम पहुँचाते हैं। उसी प्रकार यह देश भी एक शरीर के समान है। हर प्रान्त के समान ही बिहार भी उसका एक प्रांग है। इसी भाव से देश के हर हिस्से से लोगों ने सहायता पहुँचाई।

हमारे विद्यालय ने भी आर्थिक सहायता देने का निश्चय किया। अनेक प्रकार से धन-राशि एकत्रित करके प्रधान मंत्री जी के 'सहायता कोष' में देने का प्रयत्न किया। निश्चित यह हुआ कि हर कक्षा में से एक विद्यार्थी चुना जाएगा और सब ये चुने हुए लोग मिलकर प्रधान मंत्री जी के निवास स्थान पर जा कर यह धन राशि उनको समर्पित कर देंगे।

फाल्गुन 6 अक्तूबर 1975 को हम सब विद्यार्थी अपने मुख्याध्यापक महोदय और कुछ अन्य अध्यापक व अध्यापिकाओं के साथ 'सफरजंग मार्ग' पहुँचे। वहाँ पर पहले बहुत भीड़ थी। हम लोग भी एक कतार में खड़े हो गए। वहाँ बड़े सुरक्षा के साधन हैं। हर व्यक्ति को एक दरवाजे में से निकलना पड़ता है जिसमें एक ऐसा यंत्र लगा हुआ है जो यह बता देता है कि कोई व्यक्ति किसी प्रकार का हथियार ले जा रहा है या नहीं। इसको अंग्रेजी में 'मेटल डिटेक्टर' (Metal Detector) कहते हैं। हम लोग और आने वाले और उनके बाग में हमें उनके भवन से छीक सामने दूरी पर बिठा दिया गया। वहाँ से हम साफ देख सकते थे कि अन्दर प्रधान मंत्री जी कुछ लोगों के साथ बातचीत कर रही थीं। फिर इसके पश्चात् वे बाहर आईं और हम लोगों को इशारे से बैठे रहने के लिए कह कर पीछे कतार में बैठे लोगों से भेंट स्वीकार करने चली गईं। जब वे लोग चले गए तब श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी हम लोगों के पास आईं। छोटे बच्चे उन्हें फूल मालाएँ पहनाने के लिए आगे बढ़े, पर उन्होंने वे मालाएँ बच्चों के गले में ही डाल दीं। बच्चों ने एक बंगला देशभक्ति गीत सुनाया। फिर हमारे मुख्याध्यापक जी ने उनको ग्यारह हजार एक सौ ग्यारह २० का बैंक भेंट किया। वे हम सब लोगों के पीछे जाकर खड़ी हो गईं व हमारी फोटो खींची गई। इसके बाद वे दूसरे लोगों से मिलने चली गईं।

मुझे विश्वास है कि जो भी विद्यार्थी उनसे मिल कर आया था वह अपने आप को बहुत भाग्यवान समझेगा। पता नहीं फिर ऐसी हस्ती से दोबारा मुलाकात हो, न हो। अब तो बस फोटों में ही अपने कोच उनको देख कर खुश हो लेते हैं।

“हमारा सब कुछ”

“हमारे श्वास में एक स्थिरता लाने के लिए
प्राणों के साथ,
“हमारे विकास में कुछ तीव्रता लाने के लिए
बलिदानों के साथ,
वही तो प्रस्तुत है, वही तो सब कुछ है।”

“व्यपन में हमारी शक्ति को है परखा जाता,
फिर हमारे मानसिक सामर्थ्य को जांचा जाता,
यह परीक्षा है - इसमें लाने के लिए मधुरता,
यह परीक्षा है - इसमें दिलाने के लिए सफलता,
वही तो प्रस्तुत है, वही तो सब कुछ है।”

कुछ ही समय में अपने को बड़ा समझते हैं हम,
धीरे देते हैं उनकी बातों पर ध्यान कुछ कम,
पर हमें भ्रम के इस सागर से बचाने के लिए,
हमारी नाव को किनारा दिलाने के लिए,
वही तो प्रस्तुत है, वह तो सब कुछ है।”

युवावस्था में याकर उनपर हम है करते क्रोध,
उनके विश्वासों व विचारों का है करते विरोध,
ऐसी स्थिति में सही मार्ग दिखाने के लिए,
सही नियम व सिद्धान्त सिखाने के लिए,
वही तो प्रस्तुत है, वही तो सब कुछ है।”

अस्माकं विद्यालयः

मम विद्यालयः नगरे वर्तते । विद्यालयस्य भवनम् अतीव सुन्दरम् अस्ति । तत्र एकम् उद्यानम् अपि अस्ति । उद्याने सुन्दराणि पुष्पाणि सन्ति । अहं प्रतिदिनं विद्यालयं गच्छामि । मम अन्ये भ्रातरः भगिन्यः च अपि विद्यालयं गच्छन्ति । विद्यालयः मह्यम् अतीव रोचते, तत्र मम मनः पठने लगति । अहं तत्र ध्यानेन विद्यां पठामि, लेखं च लिखामि । अहं प्रतिदिनं विद्यालयं गत्वा गुरुन् प्रणमामि । गुरुवः स्नेहेन पाठं पाठयन्ति । ते सदाचारस्य अनुशासनस्य च उपदेशं यच्छन्ति । मम विद्यालये अध्यापकानां संख्या पञ्चासतात् अधिका वर्तते । छात्राणां च संख्या सहस्राधिका अस्ति । अध्यापकाः विविधान् विधासु पारंगताः सन्ति । विद्यालये एकं विशालं क्रीडाक्षेत्रम् अपि अस्ति । तत्र छात्राः क्रीडन्ति । मम विद्यालयस्य छात्राः पठने, क्रीडने, साधने, भाषणे अनुशासनपालने च अतीव निपुणाः सन्ति ।

“हास - परिहासः”

१. अध्यापकः- रमेश ! त्वया अद्य गृहकार्यं किं न कृतम् ?
रमेशः- श्रीमान् ! माता कथयति यत् गृहकार्यं तु मेवकं करिष्यति । अतोअहं तु निषिद्धः ।
२. एकः सज्जनो भोजनार्थं निमन्त्रिताः । निमन्त्रणान्तु केवलमेकस्य एव व्यक्तेरासीत् परन्तु अग्रे एकां पुत्रीं गृहे स्वापयित्वा समस्त परिवारेण सह तत्रान्वहत् । भोजनं ददन् यजमानः तस्य सज्जनस्य पार्श्वे प्रागत्य सत्यद्वयमुवाच लज्जा नाददता ? अरे रे । लज्जा पुत्री तु गृह एवास्ति अद्यत्वे आपत्तेषु वीरानां प्रनारोडधिकं दृश्यते इति प्रत्युवाच ।
३. प्रातरेव दुग्धावेकता द्वारं खटखटकृत्योवाच 'दुग्धं गृह्यताम्' । गृहस्थ उत्थाय दुग्धं स्वपात्रे गृहीतवान् । किन्तु अन्तः प्रविश्य दीपप्रकाशे यदा दुष्टं तदा भटित्वेव बहिरागत्य मूल्यस्य कृत प्रतीक्षमाणं दुग्धं विक्रेतायं सक्रोधमुवाच - प्रत्यक्षमेव यज्जयते ? दुग्धस्थाने केवलं जलम् । दुग्धविक्रेता कथितवान् - 'भद्र ! कोष मां करम् । अशुद्धिस्तु प्रत्येक जनेनैव भवति । अद्य तु मम पत्नी अस्मिन् दुग्धप्रक्षेपणे विस्मृतवती ।
४. माता - विनोद ! मञ्चे परिवारी मोदका आसन् । परमधुना तु एक एवास्ति ।
विनोद - मातः । अन्धकारे मया चतुर्थो मोदको न दृष्टः ।

स्वतन्त्रता दिवस

१४ अगस्त १९४७ को हमारे विद्यालय में एक सभा का आयोजन किया गया। यह सभा १५ अगस्त के उपलक्ष में मनाई जा रही थी। १५ अगस्त हमारे देश के इतिहास का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण दिन है। अधिक कहने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं। यह तो सभी जानते हैं कि यह हमारे देश का स्वतन्त्रता दिवस है। अतः यह दिन हमारे लिए एक अमर स्मृति बन गया है।

स्वतन्त्रता दिवस न केवल बड़े-बड़े नेताओं के, अपितु विद्यार्थियों के लिए भी महत्वपूर्ण होता है। देश के लिए बलिदान देने वाले शहीदों के स्मृति अथर्व उनके लिए प्रेरणा का स्त्रोत प्रमाणित होते हैं। इसी भाषा में हम लोगों ने दिल्ली नगर निगम के जीफ कमिश्नर श्री टमटा जी को हमें प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए विद्यालय आने का निमन्त्रण दिया। हमारी भाषा के अनुकूल उन्होंने इसे सहर्ष स्वीकारा और निर्दिष्ट समय पर पधारे।

हम विद्यार्थियों ने उनके समक्ष एक कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया। इसमें भारत की बहुभाषिकता को दृष्टिगत करते हुए, हमने बंगाली, तमिल, हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी भाषाओं में देश-भक्ति के गीत प्रस्तुत किए। हममें से एक विद्यार्थी को इसी विषय पर भाषण देने को कहा गया उसने हम सब के अन्दर सोई हुई भारतीय इतिहास की कहानियों को पुनः जागृत कर दिया। श्री टमटा जी ने भी भारतीय स्वतन्त्रता की अमर गाथा का उल्लेख करते हुए हमें उसके वास्तविक अर्थ से परिचित कराया। साथ ही उन्होंने हमें सत्य, धर्म तथा विश्वास पर चलते हुए अपने सक्षम प्राप्ति तथा देश की रक्षा करने का अनुरोध किया। हमारे विद्यालय के प्रधानाचार्य फादर जार्ज पान्काल ने भी हमें यह बताया कि देश का भविष्य हमारे ही कंधों पर है। राष्ट्र की रक्षा करना हमारा सर्वप्रथम कर्तव्य है। उसी दिन हम सब विद्यार्थियों ने प्रण कर लिया कि जहाँ भी देश की शान का प्रश्न होगा, वहाँ पर हम अपना सब कुछ बलिदान करने वालों में से अग्रगण्य रहेगें। हम आशा करते हैं कि भविष्य में हम इस प्रण को कदापि न भूल सकें।



“सच्चे देशभक्त”

हम मातृभूमि के हैं सपूत,
भारत के आकाश के तारे हैं,
हम जन हृदयों के सपनाट,
भारत के रसवाले हैं ।

दूर गमन में छिपे सूर्य को,
हम लाने वाले भारत हैं,
भारत के भावी जीवन के,
हम नए सविष्कारक हैं ।

छुपा छूत का भेद हटा कर,
उंच नीच का भेद मिटा कर,
अभिन्न उज्ज्वल भारत के,
हम नष्ट सिल्पकारक हैं ।

प्राणी हम सब मिल कर,
स्वार्थ मोह से हो विरक्त,
तन, मन, धन समित कर भयना,
बने देश के सच्चे देशभक्त ।

मनोज कुमार

X

विनय पत्रिका

एक दिन मैं गोस्वामी तुलसीदास की विनय पत्रिका पढ़ रही थी। अब मैंने यह पत्रिका पढ़ी, तब मेरे आनन्द का पार नहीं रहा :-

‘यह भरत नाट्य समीप सुरसरि,
फल भयो, संगति भली’ ।

तुलसीदास जी भाव विभोर हो रहे हैं कि उनका जन्म भारत वर्ष में हुआ है। पास में गंगा है जिसे देवनादी कहा जाता है। स्थल यहाँ ही सुन्दर है और सज्जनों का संग मिल गया है। इसी को तो ‘सोने में सुगन्ध’ कहते हैं। सोना सबसे सुगन्धान तो होता ही है, किन्तु यदि उसमें सुगन्ध भी हो, जो होती नहीं है, तो फिर कहना ही क्या। लाभ ही लाभ है। देव नदी गंगा से मतलब है हमारे जीवन में पवित्र सदाचार का होना। गंगा में स्नान करने से शरीर स्वच्छ और मन प्रसन्न हो जाता है। इसी प्रकार हमारा जीवन यदि सदाचारी हो जाए-हम सब बोल और सच्चे काम करें, सबसे प्रेम करें दूसरों की सहायता पहुँचाने और उनकी सेवा करने के लिए सदा तैयार रहें तो ऐसा सदाचार हमें स्वच्छ और पवित्र बना देता है जैसे हमने गंगा में स्नान कर लिया हो। कितनी बड़ी बात है। ऐसी गंगा, सदाचार की गंगा सदा हमारे पास ही बहती रहती है, दूर जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं।

आगे तुलसीदास जी कहते हैं कि शरीर और मन को स्वच्छ और पवित्र करने वाली धारा हमारे जीवन में यहाँ बह रही है, यहाँ स्थल भी तो बड़ा सुन्दर है। स्थल से साधय है ऐसा शुभनसर कि जो बैठ कर हमें सच्चे काम करने के लिए प्रेरणा देता है।

तीसरी बात है सत्संग का लाभ। सत्संग की बड़ी महिमा है। तुलसीदास जी ने एक स्थान पर कहा है कि सराजू के एक पलड़े में स्वर्ण और मोक्ष का सारा आनन्द तथा दूसरे में तनिक सा सत्संग रख दें तो सत्संग का पलड़ा ही भारी रहेगा। बड़े-बड़े ग्रन्थों से जो लाभ नहीं मिलता है वह सज्जनों की संगति से तुरंत प्राप्त हो जाता है।

इतने सारे लाभ यहाँ जन्म लेने पर मिल जाएँ तो उससे अनमोल और क्या हो सकता है? ऐसी बहुमूल्य वस्तु को पाकर किसका जीवन धन्य नहीं हो जाएगा।

इससे आगे की पत्रिका, तुलसीदास जी ने लिखी है :-

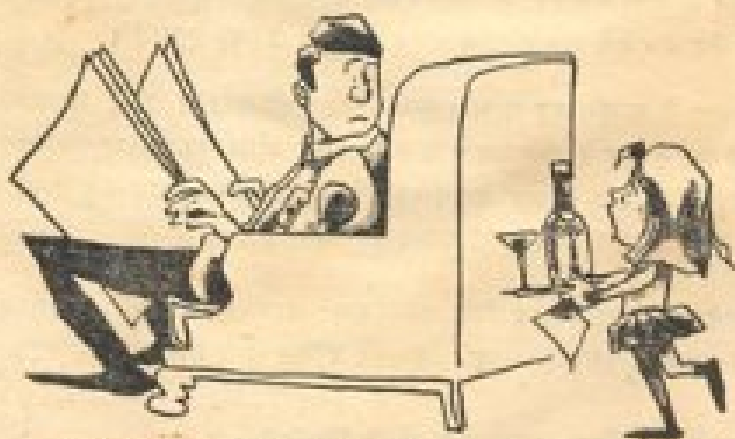
‘तब कुमति कायर कल्प बल्ली
चहति है विपन्न फली’ ।

घरे ! तुझे बनायास भारत वर्ष में जन्म मिल गया, गंगा जैसी जीवन में पवित्रता प्राप्ता हो गई, सुन्दर स्थान और सुन्दर अक्सर सुख हो गया और सत्संग भी मिल गया । फिर भी तूने, घरे मूल ! इस सबसे लाभ नहीं उठाया । तेरी बुद्धि भगवान ने बनाई है । कल्पवृक्ष की सत्ता जैसी पर तू चाहता है कि उसमें 'विष फल' फले । मतलब यह कि कल्पवृक्ष के नीचे जाकर ऐसा विश्वास है कि जो भी इच्छा की जाए वह पूरा हो जाती है । तब मनुष्य की बुद्धि को अच्छी से अच्छी इच्छा करनी चाहिए परन्तु उससे उल्टा हो रहा है । जिस बुद्धि से अमृत फल प्राप्त करने की इच्छा की जाती है । बुद्धि से अच्छे काम न लेकर जब बुरे घातक काम के लिए उसका उपयोग किया जाता है । तब तुलसीदास जी ऊपर की इस पंक्ति द्वारा लोगों को धिक्कारते और चेताते हैं ।

विनय पत्रिका की इन दोनों पंक्तियों को पढ़ कर और उनका चिन्तन करके हम सब को चाहिए कि भारतवर्ष में जन्म लेना तभी सफल होगा जब कि हम अपने जीवन को स्वच्छ पवित्र और सदाचारी बनाएँ तथा समाज की, देश की और संसार की सेवा सच्चे मन से करते रहें ।

ARCHANA

XI



"Daddy, you forgot to sign my report card."

जिजीविषा

‘क्यों रे ! तेरे को घोर कोई जगह नहीं मिलती जो बेर-बेर मंदिर में जाने की कोशिश करता है ?’—पुजारी रामदेव ने फर्कता स्वर में कहा । “घपनी जाति भी देखी है जो घा जाता है मंदिर में । अगर फिर कभी घाया तो तेरी टाँग न तोड़ दी तो मेरा भी नाम रामदेव नहीं ।” पुजारी ने एक निम्न वर्ण के बालक रमुषा को चेतावनी देते हुए कहा । फिर उसने रमुषा को पकड़ कर अस्पृश्य निर्दयता से मंदिर से बाहर फेंक दिया । रमुषा मंदिर के बाहर सड़क पर गिर गया और उसके पैर में सड़ की धारा बहने लगी । वह उठ कर सड़ा हुआ और भारी मन से एक घोर चला पड़ा ।

यह पहली बार नहीं था कि उसने मंदिर में जाने का प्रयत्न किया हो । परन्तु हर बार वह पुजारी द्वारा मंदिर के बाहर निकाल दिया जाता था । फिर भी वह हर बार एक नई उमंग, एक नया उत्साह लेकर ईश्वर के दर्शन करने जाता पर असफलता ही उसके हाथ लगती । उसकी घपना जीवन बोझ सा लगने लगा था और अपने निरर्थक जीवन से घृणा होने लगी थी । एकांत में वह सोचता था कि क्या वह भी कोई जीवन है । समाज में तनिक भी आदर उसे प्राप्त न था । लोग तो उसे जानवरों से भी बदतर समझते थे ।

इस प्रकार की विचारणा करते हुए रमुषा भारी मन से अपने घर खाना हुआ । घर, जो केवल कहने की घर था । केवल एक पुराने शण्डहर का एक छोटा सा कोना । उसका जीवन सचमुच ही नीरस था । इस संसार में उसे घपना कहने वाला कोई भी तो नहीं था । उसके माता-पिता बचपन से ही उसे इस जीवन से संपर्क करने के लिए अकेला छोड़ गए थे । वह बहू काका के साथ सुबह और शाम भोज मगाने जाता तब जा कर कहीं दो रोटी मसौब होती । कोई भी उसे कभी भी प्रेम से कुछ न कहता । रमुषा सोचता कि वह सब क्यों है ? आखिर वह भी तो ईश्वर द्वारा ही बनाया गया है । लोग उससे नफरत क्यों करते हैं ? क्या केवल इसलिए कि वह नीच जाति का है ? ये सब प्रश्न प्रायः उसके मानस पटल पर उठते पर इनके उत्तर पाने में वह असमर्थ था । प्रश्नों के घुंघने घेरे से उसे निकालने वाला कोई न था ।

शिक्षा की दृष्टि से रमुषा बिल्कुल शून्य था । केवल वह यह जानता था कि दो, तीन, पाँच, दस और पच्चीस कैसे किये कहते हैं । पर वह पढ़ना चाहता था । अन्य बालकों को विद्यालयों में जाते देख उसका हृदय भी उछलने लगता था । उसके बड़े बनने के स्वप्न एक बार फिर साकार होते दिखाई पड़ते । पर यहाँ तो पेट भरना कठिन हो रहा था । पढ़ने की बात तो वह सोच ही नहीं सकता था ।

हर रोज की भक्ति वह दहू काका के साथ एक जाड़े की शाम भोज मांगने गया। चारों तरफ हल्के धंधरे के साथ कुँहासा भी फैल गया था। रमुष्मा और काका गली-गली घूमते हुए रात की रोटी जुटाने का प्रयत्न कर रहे थे। कुँहासे में उन्हें कुछ नहीं सूझ रहा था कि वे कहाँ जा रहे हैं? प्रधानक एक दर्दनाक घटना घटी। एक गाड़ी बेसवधि गति से आकर रमुष्मा से टकरा गई। रमुष्मा मुह के बल काँटों की एक भाड़ी में गिर पड़ा और जगह जगह से रक्त की धारा निकलने लगी। तुरन्त गाड़ी का ड्राइवर बाहर यह देखने आया कि कौन गाड़ी से टकरा कर बिरा है। उसने रमुष्मा को एक ओर खिंचे हुए देखा पर उसके कपड़ों से उसने खींच ही पहचान लिया कि वह कोई गरीब बालक है। जब गाड़ी में बैठे हुए मालिक ने ड्राइवर से पूछा कि क्या हुआ है तो उसने गाड़ी में पुनः बैठते हुए कहा कि एक गरीब छोटा गाड़ी के नीचे था तथा था। और बिना किसी पचराहट या अपसोस के उसने गाड़ी आगे बढ़ा दी।

उधर दहू काका किसी तरह रमुष्मा की काँटों में से निकाल रहा था। फिर यही कठिनाई से उसने उसे सड़क के किनारे लिटाया। अभी वह सोच ही रहा था कि वह क्या करे सामने से पास वाले विद्यालय के प्रधानाचार्य गुजरे। रमुष्मा की दशा देखकर उनका दिल पसीज उठा। वे तुरन्त उसे अस्पताल ले गए और उसकी यथोचित चिकित्सा करवाई। जब रमुष्मा को होश आया तो उसने अपने निकट बैठे प्रधानाचार्य को देखा। उसके होश आते ही उन्होंने उसका हाथ पकड़ा। जीवन में पहली बार इसने प्रेम भरे संवाद सुन कर रमुष्मा का रोम-रोम पुलकित हो गया। जब इसने अपनी दुर्घटना का पूरा वृत्तांत सुनाया तो फिर से एक बार वह अपनी और उसरी के संपर्क में लगे गया। अभी तक उसका संपर्क कुछ ही लोगों से हुआ था। और वे सब उससे नफरत करते थे। इसीलिए तो गाड़ी के ड्राइवर ने उसे निम्न वर्ग का समझ कर मुमुख अवस्था में उसे छोड़ दिया था।.....पर नहीं। इस संसार में प्रधानाचार्य जैसे लोग भी हो सकते हैं। जो कि उसने पूरी हमदर्दी रखते हैं। रमुष्मा के मन में फिर से चारों धार खड़े हुए अंधकार के बीच में प्रकाश को एक किरण दिखाई दी। उसके अन्दर फिर से जीने की एक नई इच्छा..... एक नई स्फूर्ति की अनुभूति हुई।

मनोज कुमार

X



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PARENT'S PRAYER

Almighty God, we thank you for the children you have given us; that you have shared with us the power to bring new life into the world. We gladly accept our responsibility as parents, but at times we are frightened and unsure about our ability to guide them, to help them grow into fully mature persons.

Father, we need your help. Fill our hearts with faith and love and our minds with wisdom, so that we may lead our children to truth and to eternal life. Help us to make our home a center of faith and love, an example of sharing and caring for each other, so that our children may grow in wisdom, age, and grace before God and men.



Lord, make me an instrument of your peace,

Where there is hatred, let me sow love;

Where there is injury, pardon;

Where there is doubt, faith,

Where there is darkness, hope;

Where there is despair, light;

And where there is sadness, joy;

O divine Master, grant that I may not

So much seek to be consoled as to console;

To be understood as to understand,

To be loved as to love;

For it is in giving that we receive;

It is in pardoning that we are pardoned,

And it is in dying

That we are born to eternal life

St Francis of Assisi



MOTHER TERESA



RAJAN KAPOOR of J. I.C. with **MRS. SUSAN JOHN**,
who rescued him from a **POISONOUS** reptile.

ROSARY SCHOOL WITNESSES SENSATIONAL BRAVERY OF HER OWN TEACHERS

It was five minutes before the assembly in Rosary School on 31st August 1976. There was a pandemonium on the ground which was quite unusual. Almost at once the news reached the staff-room, "a child, Rajan Kapoor of Std. I is bitten by a snake". All the teachers rushed to the spot near the barbed-wire boundary of Rosary School and the Radio Colony. It was a shocking scene, and for a moment all the teachers were stunned and motionless. The child was still being bitten by the snake. It was coiled around his leg right above his knee and he was crying helplessly. All were sympathetically groaning, standing ten feet away from the child. In the midst of this hulla baloo, Mrs. John, a teacher of Std. I, rushed forward to the child, with a paper in her hand she caught the head of the snake, struggled and forced the coiled snake out of his leg. She handed over the snake to Mr. Edwin P. Singh (Teacher), who was standing by. The child was carried away by Mr. Gussein (Teacher). After the first aid, the boy was rushed to the Hospital, with the live-snake held by Mr. Singh. Immediate medical care was given. Thank God, the boy is recovering satisfactorily. The snake was declared to be a Cobra.

When her colleagues were searching for Mrs. John to congratulate her, she was found very calm and cool, taking her class as usual. Her colleagues asked, how did you dare to do it? She said, "at that moment my only thought was, how to save the child. I did not think of the risks involved. But now, I cannot think of the incident without trembling".

Congratulations to Mrs. John for her presence of mind and bravery.

TEACHERS DAY — 5-9-1976

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