

PAGE 02

shortstories

NCC ORGANIZES DRILL **COMPETITION IN JOSHI-BEDEKAR** COLLEGE

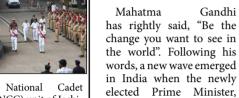
The

of December, 2017.

the competition.



Vidita Munankar, TYBMM



elected Prime Minister, Corps (NCC) unit of Joshi-Mr. Narendra Modi picked Bedekar College organized up a broom and initiated a a Drill Competition in the vision which brought the college campus on the 6th citizens of India together to turn this vision into a Ten colleges and one reality. The Swachh Bharat school had participated in Abhiyan was launched Principal Dr. (Mrs.) on 2nd October, 2014 Suchitra Naik inaugurated by PM Modi in Rajghat, the event, while the New Delhi. The goal of commanding officer of the 1 this mission is to make MAH Naval Unit (Mumbai India Open Defecation B-Group), Captain V. K. Free (ODF) and to clean Shukla, was the chief guest. up every street, road and The first prize was bagged corner of the country by October 2, 2019 which is the 150th birth anniversary

by Bandodkar College's Army Boys, while the second and the third prizes went to Shankar Narayan of Mahatma Gandhi. College, Bhayandar, and K. M. Agrawal College, Abhiyan? Kalyan, respectively.

WDC TEACHES WOMEN TO DEFEND THEMSELVES

Women's The Development Cell (WDC) of Joshi-Bedekar College invited two trainers to impart self-defence lessons to all the female members of the Cell. The sessions shall be held monthly.

DLLE VENTURES INTO BENEVOLENT SERVICE Department of Life Long

Learning and Extension (DLLE) of Joshi-Bedekar College and its members have volunteered to teach underprivileged school students on a weekly basis. Exercises such as reading, writing, and speaking are taught to the students by



Swachh Bharat Abhiyan performance of 500 cities is divided into two parts was evaluated out of which Indore, Bhopal, and where Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (Rural) comes Vishakhapatnam ranked under the Ministry of among the top three cities. Rs. 90 billion are assigned Drinking and Sanitation while The Swachh Bharat for this mission in the 2016 Union Budget for India. For Abhiyan (Urban) is every toilet constructed, monitored by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. an incentive of ₹15,000 4041 statutory cities was provided to a BPL family. Besides this, the and towns have initially participated in the mission. World bank, International Monetary Fund, as well as According to the Swachh many private companies Sarvekshan conducted between January 4, 2017 including Tata Consulting Services, Mahindra Group, to February 7, 2017, the

government to compete the mission.

PAGE 05

PM Modi, in 2014, nominated nine public figures as the brand ambassadors who further elected nine public figures and produced a chain to propagate the mission to the masses. He also nominated organizations such as Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, Eenadu group as well as the dabbawallas of Mumbai.

An overview of the mission:

As the mission commenced, A Swachh Bharat run was organized at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi on October 2, 2014. 1500 people participated in the run which was flagged by then President Pranab Mukherjee. Cleanliness drives were launched in

etc. joined hands with the various cities of India including Varanasi, Delhi, Mumbai, etc.

The #MyCleanIndia was launched as a part of the mission. PM Modi said, "Kids are the biggest ambassadors of Swachh Bharat Mission," in relation to which 5 school girls from Bengaluru developed a mobile app named Sellixo in 2015. It helps to sell and buy dry waste. Their efforts were applauded by PM Modi.

Till August 2017, 149 districts and 2.08 lakh villages were declared ODF. Door-to-door solid waste collection in urban areas rose to over 50 per cent. 20,000 volunteers are working across urban local bodies while more than a lakh volunteered for the mission in rural India.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 03

MEMBERS OF 1 ta **CORE COMMITTEE** SEIZE TOP HONOURS

PAGE 16



Pranalika Chalmelkar, TYBMM

Three members from the core committee of RTA 2017-2018, who also belong to the Mass Media Department of Joshi-Bedekar College, won the most prestigious awards for the academic year 2017-2018. Pranalika Chalmelkar, the Chief English Reporter of RTA 2017-2018 was awarded the 'Best Student in Self Finance Courses'; Shubham Pedamkar, the Marathi Editor of RTA 2017-2018 was awarded the 'Best Essay Writer of the College'; Poonam Barkade, the Sponsorship Head of RTA 2017-2018 was honoured with the Imparting some 'Best Creative Student guidelines for journalists of the College'. The three of today, he said that have achieved a number of being a journalist is not awards in their academics about honour or respect; and extracurricular activity on the contrary, it is an over the past three years. occupational hazard. A Many other students from journalist must be ready different courses were to face the consequences. also awarded with various A journalist must have the honours. Every year, Joshi-

These three members of the core committee of RTA have also been active council members for three years in a row. Ms. Chalmelkar was the student manager of Department of Life Long Learning and Extension (DLLE) for the last two years. She was ranked second in the Essay Writing Competition organized by Maharashtra Shaasan Arogya Seva on Organ Donation. She won the first prize in the Postermaking Contest of the Cultural Festival and the third prize in discus throw at the degree college level. Also volunteered at RTA and Chrysalis.

Mr. Pedamkar is one of the finest writers of Joshi-Bedekar College. He was also working as the college campus reporter at Mumbai Chaufer, a daily tabloid. He had participated in Essay Writing Competition at state level and won the 4th prize.

Ms. Barkade had participated in many intercollegiate competitions, and also those at the university levels, and won many prizes. She won the 1st prize at the zonal level in



Prathamesh Deshpande, TYBMM

What is Swachh Bharat

Celebrated journalist and political analyst Raju Parulekar (picturised) visited Joshi-Bedekar College on October 7 to deliver his views on Indian Journalism - Past, Present, and Future, which was a part of the VN Bedekar Lecture Series. People from different walks of life, like literature, economics, geography, media, among many.

Mr. Parulekar opened his

how to act on it: "What is the worst that could happen? If you haven't done anything wrong, they could ask themselves nothing wrong will happen

seminar.

journalism of the past, he said that back during the freedom struggle in India, the journalists fought for us, some of them being politicians. "Half of the press then was all about arousing the masses against the British. The other half belonged to the British themselves," he added. While touching on the journalism during the Emergency Era he mentioned a dialogue he had with Mr. Govind Talvalkar, a veteran

guts to expose business moguls like Ambani, if there's an elaborate scam in play. journalist. "Mr. Talvalkar

apologized for not having acted during the Emergency," he said.

the

English department head,

during

the Rangoli Competition.

Kon'nichiwa and ni hao, Joshi-Bedekar College!

to a crowd of Bachelor of

Mass Media students of the

college, the journalists of

tomorrow - a question that

when they're in a difficult to you."

Shireen Khan, FYBMM

the volunteer teachers.

An Indo-Asian cultural linkage program was organized in Joshi-Bedekar College throughout the year. In accordance to which series of seminars were conducted to increase the cultural ties between the nations of Asian heritage and India.

Indo-Japanese Meet:

Vidva Prasarak Mandal and Kyoto Sangyo University, Japan conducted a culture exchange program. This program was held at Joshi-Bedekar College in the Panani Auditorium on the 14th and 15th of September, 2017.

The program included a panel discussion on similarities and differences



between the Indian and two countries. The session Japanese cultures. In the was concluded after the beginning, Prof. Shiga and felicitation of Prof. Shiga the students from Japan and all the students from Kvoto Sangyo University. introduced themselves in Hindi. They said that Indo-China Meet:

they're visiting India to A guest lecture on learn more about Indian Sanskrit studies in China by Prof. Dr. Zhen Liu He talked about the was conducted on the Indo-Japanese relationship, 4th and 5th December, and also about the religion 2017. VPM's chairperson followed in Japan i.e. Dr. Vijay Bedekar, along Buddhism.Yoga has been a Principal Prof. Dr. Suchitra common link between the A. Naik, was present

with

which

Prof. Pramod Kharate introduced and welcomed the dignitaries. Prof. Dr. Zhen Liu is a professor at Fudan university for Humanity studies and is also a Sanskrit scholar. While talking about the influence of Sanskrit language in China, he said, "The epics Ramayana and Mahabharata are an integral part of the belief system in India and have a favourable readership in China too. The credit for this goes to many interpreters and scholars". also mentioned He interpreter and the scholar Prof. Zeeyan Linzi who has translated the entire transcript of Ramayana, Shakuntala and

Panchtantra in Chinese. While Prof. Liu also applauded the works of Prof. Zu who translated Upanishads and Prof. Baoshing Hu Aang who translated Mahabharata in Chinese. He mentioned Indian scholars Dharmanand Kosambi and Prabodhkumar Bagchi and the contribution in their respective fields. Students learn ancient

manuscripts of Sanskrit and of Buddhist religion, medicine, music to Indian art and culture at Fudan University. Dr. Vijay Bedekar

concluded the session addressing the growing importance of Sanskrit language in the world as well as in China in his speech.



Bedekar College felicitates

its students who have

excelled in their respective

fields and contributed to

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Joshi-Bedekar opts for smart ID cards

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academic year 2009-2010,

the college introduced

Smart Cards. This Smart

Card made every facility in

for the staff and library

comprised of

cards

Rutuja Chandvadkar ТҮВММ

Every single element in this world goes through a transformation. Things change for better; to adapt and to improvise, every system undergoes this change which ultimately gives positive results. Similarly, for any village, city, state, or a nation to develop, it needs to adapt the constant of change. After PM Narendra Modi launched the '100 Smart Cities Mission' in

2015, cities across the City campaign from the country geared up to make themselves citizenfriendly and sustainable. Not only governmental organizations but private entities, too, are aggressively working on to complete the mission and excel their respective cities. Thane, too, is emerging as a Smart City and has

literature.

gone through amazing the college easily accessible transformation in these to the students and also past few decades. VPM's K. G. Joshi & N. G. Bedekar members. The smart card was installed with a College has been constantly contributing to the Smart barcode and chip which

made documentation of information and data entry easy for administration.

This Smart Card offered students with various facilities of Gymkhana, library, accessing the Reference and Research section, Computer Lab, Language Labs just by swiping the card. Also it helped the college to tackle security problems. Only a valid Smart Card holder was permitted to enter the college premises.

To keep abreast with development, modern

Joshi-Bedekar College, in association with G. P. Parsik Bank, familiarized their students with a debitcum-identity card in June 2016. This idea was given by VPM's chairman Dr. Vijay Bedekar.

When asked to a student about this facility, he replied, "The new Smart Card has made it easy for us to access facilities in the college, whereas the debit card has made it easy to meet all our banking needs.

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TALK

DR. VIJAY V. BEDEKAR

2

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रगे। तेणें मुनि, यांगे त्या। प्रत्यांनी गणत

"NOTHING COMES EASILY TO YOU; YOU HAVE TO STRUGGLE..."

By PRATHAMESH DESHPANDE, ENGLISH EDITOR and

PRANALIKA CHALMELKAR, ENGLISH CHIEF REPORTER

How has your journey as the chairperson of such a prestigious educational institution been till now?

Excellent, it is an opportunity to contribute to the society. All the educational activities of VPM, we are conducting with sincerity and commitment.

How was it to fill in the shoes of your father, Dr. V. N. Bedekar, and live up to the expectations of many?

Yes, it is not a simple thing because my father or his generation, they were committed to a strong different cause. That generation was cultivated in Pre-Independent movement. So our mind set and our thinking is totally different from that generation, it was very difficult but however we managed and tried our level best. To see that we also tried to put their aims and commitment alive and continue with that. conditions which is not really serving the purpose of education. However, I will say that Indian education is not bad as it is portrait What is lacking in Indian education is tertiary education, research attitude and mentality that certainly we have not inculcated and that has to be cultivated through quality education.

Along with running the most prestigious institutes in Thane, you are also the head of one of the leading hospitals in the city. How do you manage these roles?

That is a very noble profession and again my generation's practice was totally different than what we have now which has a difference in mind set, difference in the society. Even expectation from doctors are different. My experience was and is very enjoyable and contributing to my own perception to the society. Direct relation with the individual with his suffering and happening and that is the unique opportunity that a doctor gets and that

makes you think better, gives you many ideas which has helped me in the educational field also.

Not many people know this, but you're also the proprietor of a museum. Please tell us more about this venture.? Please enlighten us on your interest for Indology?

An institute for oriental studies was started in 1985 and the whole purpose

is personality development. It is a study of culture, culture doesn't mean studying of performing arts also the study of physical, architecture, literature. We have around 40.000 rare collections of books related to all this information. We have many artefacts; they are the reflection of an earlier culture. Indology is the study of arts. We create and generate many things hence, Indology is the study of Mathematics, costumes, language, psychology, living activity and study of survival. It is a branch of orientology. We need resource and material for that because we had literature in Sanskrit which still we don't know about and there are more than 30 million manuscripts available. That is the creation of our great ancestors. It is not related to religion it is related to many aspects of life. Fortunately, or unfortunately it is the westerners who are studying our history, culture, art in de-tail so that has to change. We have to gain whether you belong to science or to humanity, you have to be a part of education system or your own personal interests to know what your past was.

You have always appreciated talented and sincere students from various colleges of the Institute, and have displayed your support by taking them to various conventions in foreign countries. Is there any chance that a student from Joshi-Bedekar College might get this opportunity?

Who has stopped you? It was them who showed their initiative. Nothing comes to you; you have to struggle. This is something which I always speak about on your dais, speaking to you all. Why don't you come up and join us? There is a sense of initiative that some students lack. You have to be open to take initiative and see that you join the movement.

RTA has always been an integral part of Joshi-Bedekar College for the past seven years now. Is there any message for RTA?

It is good, as I said earlier, it is an instrument of communication and I welcome that. I appreciate you all but still a lot has to be done. Create a better dialogue and communication and you must see to it that it reaches as many people as possible. This is the best stage you are in so every day, every minute convert that into a very active part of your life. Opportunities are infinite. Don't wait for somebody to provide you with those opportunities, it is you who can create them and be a part of that change, a real change. It is you who have to change, if you don't change nothing is going to change.

Dr. Vijay Bedekar is the Chairman of Vidya Prasark Mandal. He is a doctor by profession and has practiced for the last 45 years. He is also the proprieter of a museum, and has a deep interest in Indology. He has always displayed his support for talented students and taken them to various conventions in foreign countries.

Many students these days are opting for overseas education. What are your views about it, and the changing education system? Changes are million which are happening every day and I am not happy with this change, you cannot make changes so frequently in the educational system. There has to be some

stability. What is happening now in India

this is more political then need base, that

should be avoided as it creates more chaotic

"YOUNG STUDENTS MUST HAVE THE FIERY SPIRIT OF NATIONALISM. INSTEAD OF SITTING HOME AND CRITICIZING THE ARMY ONE SHOULD BE A PART OF IT, IF ONE WISHES TO MAKE ANY CHANGES."

What inspired you to join the Army? I was an NCC cadet in Ramnarain Ruia College, from where I was doing my Bachelor's in Philosophy. One day, my old Under Officer visited us wearing his Indian Military Academy (IMA) uniform. That caught my eye, as I was impressed by the uniform. That's when I thought, "Why not join the Army?" So I went up to him and asked him that how he'd managed to get in the Academy. He told me that we simply had to fill a form, and being an NCC cadet, we did not have to appear for the written exam ritual. I was made in charge of the drinks. This meant that everything had to be perfect - from the glasses to the temperature of the beverage. Different beverages had to be at their prescribed temperatures. On the Brigadier's command, we even had a rehearsal a day before and practised with gin and beer. I nailed it; the Brigadier even complimented me and told me that I was prepared. The next day, after the general visited us, I asked him what he wanted to have. I was baffled by his response. He said that he wanted a lemonade. We didn't have acquiring the right target amounts to a lot of concentration and focus, stability, hand-eye co-ordination, muscle reflexes, etc. Now, we have improved the range by air conditioning it because heavy uniform that the shooters now have to wear, as prescribed. We also have new and advanced. We have national level shooters with us. I'm now aiming to upgrade it to an electronic shooting range, but the project is on hold as I'm short of resources, but once I gather the funding, I'll get the upgrades done so that children from the city don't have to travel to Mumbai or

RETD. MAJOR SUBHASH GAVAND

By PRATHAMESH DESHPANDE, ENGLISH EDITOR and PRANALIKA CHALMELKAR, ENGLISH CHIEF REPORTER

[conducted by the UPSC]. We just had to appear for the interview and if we cleared it, we would get selected into the IMA.

What difficulties did you face while, or after, joining?

The first problem that I faced after filling up the form before joining was that there was nobody in Mumbai to guide me. This was in 1960. There a Colonel S. V. Damle in Pune who used to give tips to the people appearing for the interview. With 15 days on hand for my interview in Bangalore, it was impossible for me to visit Pune. So, I went to the NCC Office in R. A. Podar College and asked an officer there about the Services Selection Board (SSB) Interview - what it was and how was one supposed to face it. The first thing he asked me was that if I had a white shirt. I said that I did, to which he replied saying that I ought to buy a new shirt, specifically of the Arrow company, and a red tie. He said those were the only things I needed to pass the interview. I had no clue as to what the other tests were; there were plenty.

With just this little knowledge, I went to Bangalore, where almost 40 NCC cadets like me had come from all over India. After going in, a Havaldar came up to us and handed us two sheets of paper which had a list of the tests that we were supposed to undergo. I had the shock of my life because there were a number of tests - psychological, intelligence, group tasks, group discussions The tests began next day; where I got stuck was the intelligence test because it was based on Mathematics. But when the results came back, I found out that I had made it to the next stages. After passing all the tests, the second obstacle was to make it to the merit list. With the grace of God, luck prevailed and I made it to the IMA.

We did not have any difficulties after joining the IMA because the training, albeit difficult, isn't impossible. Nobody expects you to be a superhuman.

Please tell us about your experience in the Army (a few stories).

Life in the Army is pretty interesting. I would like to share a very funny experience which happened while I was serving. A General was to visit our battalion for inspection, and we were supposed to welcome him and offer him drinks, as is the

lemonade at that time in the Officers' Mess. So as a last minute resort, I went into the mess and made the "lemonade" myself with lemons and some soda and offered it to the General, who seemed to have liked it.

How was life different after retiring from the Army?

While you're serving in the Armed Forces, you feel safe and protected. You can trust the person with whom you're serving; you're sure that he'll never lie to you. But such is not the case in the civilian world. After I getting out of the Army, I found that people were cutthroat here. Nobody bothered about your sentiments and values, or even the concept of punctuality. I was told to be careful by my family. There is no casual attitude in the Army as much it is in the civilian world. So, the first few months for me were difficult to adjust to the civilian world and the rules of

How did the idea of Prabhav Defence Motivation Centre come to your mind?

I wanted all children to be motivated to join the Armed Forces, and the only organization that I could establish was Prabhav so that all these children would be together in one place and we could tell them the pros and cons of joining the Armed Forces. It is also important for the children to arouse in themselves feelings of nationalism and patriotism, along with developing good manners and habits. Also, nobody tells the children how to behave, they are only criticized about their behaviour. So the organization was formed keeping in mind these points. Moreover, I wanted the children to join as officers. At Prabhav, we teach children rifle shooting, map-reading, drill, physical training, and other military subjects, so that this gives them a gist of life in the Army and hopefully helps develop an interest of Armed Forces.

You established the Major Subhash Gavand Rifle and Pistol Shooting Range in 2013. Please tell us more about that project.

The Olympic-size Range was the first ever in Thane and was established with the intent to train young kids in rifle and pistol shooting and help develop in them the ability to concentrate. Shooting would help kids sharpen and focus on their academics as outside Mumbai for an advanced shooting range.

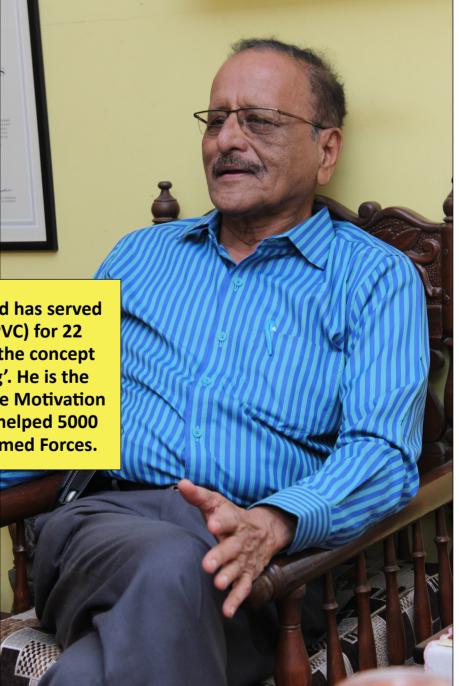
How accurate, would you say, is the life of Army personnel portrayed in the media, like in the movies?

Sometimes, they [the producers] might exaggerate things for increasing the emotional quotient of the movie which catches the peoples' attention. But most of the time, the content depicted in the media is close to reality, similar to the life we actually live. To give you an example of exaggeration, in one of the movies, a soldier is shown actually throwing an anti-tank mine in front of the enemy's tank. But in reality, the anti-tank mine is very heavy and it's impossible for a normal human being to lift it up, let alone throw it. That's not how we get these things done. [Laughs]

Retd. Major Subhash Gavand has served in the Mahar Regiment (PVC) for 22 years. He is the pioneer of the concept 'part-time military training'. He is the chairman of Prabhav Defence Motivation Centre which has, till now, helped 5000 cadets to join the Indian Armed Forces.

Is there any advice that you'd like to give to the youth of today's generation about joining the Indian Armed Forces?

The first thing I'd like to tell them is to have a patriotic mind. In today's generation, among the general public, the feeling of patriotism is slowly dying. Young students must have the fiery spirit of nationalism. Instead of sitting home and criticizing the Army one should be a part of it, if one wishes to make any changes. If the Government makes NCC compulsory in all the schools, we'll have a second line of defence. Youngsters can learn how to defend themselves and those around them. Joining the Armed Forces will give them all the training they need and prepare them from any attack from hostile nations.



IN YOUR VICINITY January, 2018

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON 'SMART CITIES IN INDIA - THE ROAD AHEAD'

Neelam Shaikh, Co-ord., BAF

It is the tradition of Joshi-Bedekar College, to host a National or International conference every year in the campus. Last academic year witnessed the literati of researchers assembling to discuss and celebrate the 400th birth year of William Shakespeare at the two-day National Conference on "Revisiting Shakespeare - 400 Years After" on the 13th and the 14th of January, 2017.

Carrying on the baton this academic year, the Department of Self-Financing Courses is hosting a twoday Multi-Disciplinary

the theme "Smart Cities in India - The Road Ahead" on the 19th and the 20th of January, 2018.

Smart Cities Mission is an urban renewal and retrofitting programme by the Government of India with the aim to develop 109 cities all over the country making them citizen friendly and sustainable. The Union Ministry of Urban Development is responsible for implementing the mission in collaboration with the respective state governments, local bodies, and administrators of cities.

Thane, being one of the shortlisted cities, aims to

National Conference on transform into a Smart City, and our institution, being in the heart of Thane, makes an apt platform for discussing and debating ideas for this transformation. This conference aims to bring together intellectual minds capable of identifying such challenges and providing solutions on a strategic level for implementing the Smart Cities Mission. The conference will definitely be a platform for like-minded academicians, strategic planners, real estate developers, aspiring engineers, architects, administrators, and economists, etc. to meet and discuss issues, challenges, and solutions.

A Pre-Conference Teachers' Workshop was conducted on the 12th of August, 2017. The workshop had two sessions - the First Session was on "Best Practices in Smart City Implementation" by Mr. Anand Menon, the Senior Associate Vice President of Darashaw and Co.; the Second Session was on "How to Write a Quality Research Paper" by Dr. C. M. A. Kinnary Thakkar, the Principal of SIES College of Commerce and Economics. As the next leg of event for the students, a Pre-Conference Intercollegiate Students' Competition was held on the 14th of December, 2017, comprising of three events - Power Point Competition, Poster Making competition, and Model Making Competition. Overall, 50 students from eight colleges competed at various events.

The final Conference will be held on the 19th and the 20th of January, 2018. Experts from industry and academics are expected to visit as the keynote speakers and resource persons. The topic, being multi-disciplinary, has invited interest from academicians spanning not just commerce or arts faculties, but also engineering and architecture enthusiasts from all over India.

THE STUDENT COUNCIL SPEAKS...

Rahul Nagargoje - Hikers' Club Secretary

we constantly

trekking grew and I took a proper training in adventure trekking. This year, working as the Secretary of Hikers' Club has helped me to nurture the same admiration for nature as now on a larger scale. Under Hikers' Club try to inculcate a 'go getter' attitude, affection towards nature as well taking care of the flora Working as an Under and fauna, etc. Before taking the students of Hikers Club to any place

Officer in NCC for the past three inculcated the love for nature in me as I visited new places which are close to nature. During that time, my passion for adventure

Advait Kulkarni - Assistant General Secretary

for trekking we first

make sure every facility

precautions are taken,

etc. This year students

available, security

Assistant General Secretary is one of the important links between students and teachers. The Assistant General Secretary plays a pivotal role in the working of Student Council when the General Secretary is not present. I also coordinate with the members of Student

Council and the General Secretary accordingly. First of all, the post of Assistant General Secretary comes with great powers as well as responsibilities and this is how I have taken up this responsibility and wish to fulfil all the expectations by all means.

Cell

maintaining

is

what may.

It's a privilege to be a

part of the WDC. Here,

we try to solve problems,

or take suggestions

from the girls and try to

work on them. As the

secretary of WDC, my

leadership qualities and

self-confidence have

developed a lot. WDC

keeps on organizing self-

defense sessions for the

female students of Joshi-

3

Sudhagad,

Aahupe Ghat, Kokani

Pada (Yeor), Harihargad,

Kalvantin Durg and

Prabalgad. We even

climbed Maharashtra's

highest peak Kalsubai

along with our other

trekkers. This year we

had organized two tree

plantation programmes

along with the Nature

Club of college. As the secretary of Hikers'

Club, it is my duty to

instruct students on how

to maintain cleanliness

in the area where we are

trekking, taking care of

nature as well as obeying

the rules of the Forest

Department.

visited

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan... Karmachari Andolan ques-

Continued from Page 01

An independent survey denotes that household toilet access increased to 62.45 per cent and usage to 91.29 per cent. Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Uttarakhand and Haryana are the five cities which declared themselves as ODF. Criticism:

The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan has been constantly criticized by media entities and experts for its broader prospects and implications. Often the numbers and survey figures are scrutinized for their authencity. On the other hand, "installation of toilets is entirely different from the usage of toilets" is a statement that constantly reverberates from the mouths of experts.

Bezwada Wilson, a national convener of the Safai

tioned the mission's objectives, "Speaking about the toilets being constructed, nized cleaning of manholes each toilet requires a septic in the city? Why is it the job tank. My question is, who of the most depressed man will clean the septic tank? to clean up and lose his life Instead of modernizing the in the process?" sewer lines and septic tanks Along with this, many and investing money and more experts, social workenergy on smart techniques ers, and conveners have criticized the Mission's way of sanitation, you are adding more problems to the of working and its impleexisting problem. You have mentation. Responding to criticism PM Modi said, "Despite no concern for those who are dying cleaning sewers. You haven't spoken anycriticism from media and thing about the Right to

Life of people who have

given up their lives in keep-

ing Bharat clean. All of this

shows the insensitivity in

setting this goal. The sewers

are being cleaned by those

very people shamed in the

campaign. Every month,

there is news about peo-

ter being ordered to clean working at Thane Railway them. Why hasn't been any Station pledged to clean the thought given to mechacity.

In October 2017, TMC officials took matters into their own hands and cleaned community toilets of the city.

The TMC, along with a private entity has set up a recycling unit to treat city's thermocol waste.

Other than this, various private organizations, too, are conducting cleanliness drives across the city. Schools and colleges are other entities, we remained aggressively working to dedicated towards the achieve the goals of the Swachh Mission because mission. we believe that the path

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan in Joshi-Bedekar College: The NSS unit of college

While

organized a cleanliness campaign in the month of August. NSS volunteers also performed a street play on the importance of

Management event of the college was 'Go Green Go Smart', under which a cleanliness drive on September 13, 2017 was organized. The volunteers of Chrysalis were provided with brooms and gloves. The entire college campus was cleaned and awareness was created regarding the

Theme of this year's

Chrysalis - Media and

cleanliness.

same.

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan has moderately achieved the goals and pursues to do so and as PM Modi says, "The dream of Swachhata cannot be achieved even if 100 Mahatma Gandhis, or 1000 Narendra Modis, or even all CMs and governments come together, but if 125 crores of Indians come together that dream can be easily fulfilled".



Lakshmi Aanekar - Ladies' Representative

Women Development

on

and

make them ready for Bedekar College for them

any circumstances, come to defend themselves.

works

strengthening the status

of women in our college.

Under this, we conduct

our various self-defence

training sessions for

our female students and

train them ourselves.

The aim to conduct such

training sessions is to

develop self-confidence

among women also to

The main role of a to act as a redressal unit for the female students student of the college is mistreated and if so, necessary actions are taken. It gives me immense pleasure to be elected as the Ladies Representative and I am well aware of my responsibilities and

working accordingly. Ladies Representative is Number of female students is greater than that of male students, so in our college. We also utmost precautions are see to it that no female needed to be taken. But Joshi-Bedekar College has a very protective environment for females so there are no such issues of mistreating. Till today there have been no serious complaints regarding the maltreating of female students.

ple dying in manholes afcity. Every single person Raju Parulekar...

shown by Bapu can never

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

TMC received ₹2.75

Crore to build toilets in the

be wrong".

in Thane:

Continued from Page 01

Advising on dealing with higher powers, he told the students to ensure that they maintained relations within a certain limit with groups that have the power to make propaganda - like the government or other business organizations who also control all the resources. No more, no less. This would guarantee making a name for themselves as dignified journalists. He further added that the fear which a journalist faces is purely psychological and that he/ she must be ready to face this fear. Being a political analyst himself, he shared some of his experiences of

meeting with and talking to various politicians in the country. He beseeched the journalists to treat the politicians with aplomb and respect. "Shortcut ends a man and nothing can be achieved by means of it. Most of the politicians have to go through a lot before coming in power,"

he said. "One might think

that it was easy for him/her

such questions and acquire the journalism of past, answers from the politician, present, and future, he instead of made to shut up. The journalist must develop such morals and ethics that

that happened in Indian makes him/her qualified to journalism is that of technology. You all are make such accusations." About the skill of going to have to practise interviewing potential journalism by means of sources of news, he technology. In a few years, the TV is going to be instructed the journalists to gain the trust of the extinct. Web technology

updating and changing. It comparing was easy for a journalist to use only pen and paper." said, "The only revolution Summarizing on the

topic of the lecture, he said that the journalism of past, present, and future "isn't going to change at all. The period changes, the actors change, and the media change. This is the only distinguishing point. The proportion of the actors

Vruchita Naik - Women Development Cell Secretary



to get the seat, but it isn't. Therefore, it is unfair for a politician when a journalist simply asks him/her, 'How did you manage to practise corruption and earn so much money?' Although it might be true that he/her practised corruption, the journalist must have that much poise and credibility that allows him to ask

try to attack the person you are interviewing. This would lead to a 'push-pull' situation, which would later result in conflict. It is an art to extract information from the interviewees. All this is achieved through constant practice and experimentation which one has to try on oneself, and not on others."

person in question. "Don't

in the future. The use of mobile phones for your daily dose of news has been increasing and it will be one of the primary sources of news in the future. Thus, one of the most important possessions that a journalist can have in the future is skill. The skill to operate the hi-tech media of the future, as and when they keep on

is going to replace the TV

remains the same. Back then, there were a hundred Kauravas and five Pandavas. Similarly, the number of corrupt people in today's world remains the same. If anything, the number of Pandava's has halved!" he said, ending the speech on a light note.



DR. V. N. BEDEKAR INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES: STRIVING FOR EXCELLENCE

Dr V. N. Bedekar had a dream of making Thane a hub of management education par excellence. In order to provide quality management education, he established Department of Management Studies on the 3rd of July, 1973. Dr. V. V. Bedekar fulfilled the dreams of his father Dr. V. N. Bedekar in the academic year 2005-06 by establishing Dr. V.N. Bedekar Institute of Management Studies (DR VN BRIMS) and since then the institute has been growing and reaching new heights. The management of Dr. VN BRIMS has a clear vision "to be amongst the top management institutes in the country and become the world class center of excellence in learning and innovation driven by social sensitivity and state of art technology."

The advantages for the students which makes Dr. VN BRIMS different from other B-Schools is the teaching pedagogy which believes in 'Learning by Doing'; the teaching structures are more workshop based and we believe in student



engagement through scenario planning and problem-solving cases. Apart from this, the institute also takes its students for International Industrial Visit which gives them an expo-

sure globally. The institute has always been trying to create an environment which helps the learners to be as original as they can in their ideas and process development.

BRIMS wishes to encourage the culture of research, as well in the institute. They also wish to work closely with the industry so that

they will be in a position to contribute with research outcome.

The institute is growing and achieving new heights every day. Recently BRIMS bagged a few awards in various categories. DNA awarded BRIMS as the Best B-school for Innovative Marketing, Higher Education Review announced BRIMS as the Management College of the year. Two of our faculties, Dr. Satvinder Singh Bedi and Prof Mahesh Bhanushali were also awarded as Best faculty in Marketing and Operations

Management by Devang Mehta Education Awards. Dr. Sukhada Tambe completed her PHD in Management.

BRIMS offer various full time and autonomous programs in the area of Management. 2 years Masters in Management Studies (MMS) affiliated to the University of Mumbai is the flagship programme of BRIMS. They also offer Post Graduate Diploma in Business Management (PGDM) approved by AICTE. Various autonomous programmes include Executive

MBA, Post Graduate Programme, Certification in Digital marketing, Certification in Healthcare Management, Certification in Supply Chain Management, and Certificate programme in Travel and Tourism.

"We wish to be an institute of choice in management business where emphasis is on knowledge creation while using state of the art technology. The institute wishes to work on the cutting edge technology thereby creating a platform where learning is not restricted to the four walls of a classroom. We wish to deploy highly interactive and engaging technology that will continuously engage the learner to explore his potential and adapt with the ever changing and demanding business environment," says Director, Prof Nitin Joshi (PHD).

For further details, please reach at DR VN Bedekar Institute of Management Studies, Jnanadweepa, Chendani Bunder Road, Thane (W), 400601 Tel No: 91-22-25364492, Email: vnbrims@vpmthane.org Website: www.vnbrims.org



1 TA - THE UNIVERSAL TRUTH TRAVELOGUE

Lights, Camera, Action! 'A' FOR APPLE, 'B' FOR BALL

Shireen Khan, FYBMM

Cinema is an art to communicate, or express ideas, stories, perceptions, feelings, beauty, atmosphere, morals etc. Through cinema one can teach the basic values of life to the others. Cinemas can also reflect cultures and, in return, affect them. Cinema has awakened the citizens to take a step against violence, discrimination, and the ill treatment of women. Due to certain art films that touch on sensitive subjects, people have become more rational and this has led to the decrease in the prejudice between men and women, the rich and the poor, etc.

The journey of cinema in India started in the 19th century. The first full-length feature film known as "Raja Harishchandra" was released in 1913 by Dadasaheb Phalke in India. This was the first Indian movie ever. Raja Harishchandra was a silent and monochrome film which was a commercial a critical success. and Dadasaheb Phalke was not only the producer but also the director, writer, cameraman, and the editor. He is known as the father of Indian cinema for pioneering filmmaking in India. This movie was also screened in London.

Initially, in the nineteenth century, movies did not have sound, so the transfer of ideas or messages was only through gestures. The earliest precinema used a magic lantern to project the movie in an image form. Now-a-days, big screens and theatres are used for the projection of films. Animations, graphics, and designs are also used in the movies lately

to enhance the effect of the movies.

The initial growth of Indian cinema was not as fast as that of foreign cinema. The process of growth of Indian cinema was very slow as numerous new production companies emerged in the early 1920s. Movies based on mythologies like Ramayana and Mahabharata, or other historical facts dominated Indian cinema but the Indian audiences also welcomed Hollywood movies, especially those packed with action. Gradually, the birth of sound

films boosted filmmaking in India. "Alarm Ara" was the first sound film screened by Ardeshir Irani in India in 1931 in Bombay. This movie captivated the hearts of many people. The release of this movie paved way for a new era in the Indian cinema. From this point in time, the actual journey of cinema in India began as it incited interest and gave a new arena to the people to showcase their talent and also earn money. It gave a platform for people to create and express their imagination and stories. During the pre-cinema era

the movies screened seemed to have a dull tone to them. The development in Indian cinema has reached such a stage that we can also watch movies in 3D, 4D, etc.

The way movies were made in 1950s is completely different from the way it is done in the 21st century. The birth of modern Indian film industry took place around 1947. These movies mostly focused on the survival of the lower strata of the society and their daily

miseries, both the World Wars, and also social issues such as prostitution, dowry, malpractices, etc. which were common in our society. This is how the people became more aware of these issues and many took a stand against the misconducts in our society. Thus, films with a social message began to dominate the industry. The 50s and the 60s are considered to be the 'Golden Age' in the history of

Indian cinema with the rise of some memorable actors. Costumes, too, played a major role in the movies and proved to be an accelerator to the plot. Movies based on the struggles in life faced by common man were also made, where the audiences would relate their lifestyles with a particular character, These stories presented the lead characters to be poor initially and how they later changed their lifestyle by the means of hard work, following the path of honesty and righteousness. Later, movies were mostly based on action and romance. Violence became an integral part of the movies. Movies based on mafias and gangsters also gained a lot of emphasis. Characters in negative roles were given more importance.

The main reason why there's been a change in the content and the process of making movies is that the target audience has changed. Earlier the movies were scripted according to audiences who had different preferences from today. The movies were made in such a way that poor people could relate their lifestyle with the main character.

Later, cartoons came into

existence which attracted children. When animated movies entered the Indian film industry, love and affection for movies among the masses was boosted. Indian cinema is no longer restricted to India but also well appreciated by international audience. Indian cinema has far more responsibilities because of its ability to impact the minds of audiences.

Earlier, movies were projected on a white curtain, whereas, recent films are projected with movie projector onto a large projection screen which is also known as theatre, while the dialogues, sound and music are played through a number of wall-mounted speakers.

Songs are an integral part of Indian cinema. Songs have no religion and have the power to even bring two countries together. The presence of songs has been given a different look to Indian movies as compared to international movies. Hindi film songs cut through all the language barriers in India.

Cinema is a language which helps us connect to all the other parts of the world. We can express our opinions via them. It has a great influence on our society. Indian cinema has become a part of our daily life, be it a regional or a Bollywood movie. Cinema has a major role to play in our society. Though entertainment is the keyword of Indian cinema it has far more responsibility as it impacts the minds of the audiences. It's true what they say: "Movies touch our hearts and awaken our vision; they take us to other places, they open doors and minds."

Nirmeeti Patole, FYBMM

Language is like a compass that activates the magnet of knowledge, curiosity, and wisdom.

Language is like a ship which sails on various ports, experiencing dazzling journey and trying to explore the unknown. The most unique thing about language is that it distinguishes humans from animals. It is a powerful window through which passion, vision, ideas, thoughts, and opinions are penetrated.

What's the most interesting part of this journey is that during the pre-historic time, humans welcomed interaction through opening the door of sounds. They used to make uncanny as well as suitable sounds to convey their messages. Humans needed to communicate with each other in order to hunt, farm, and adapt themselves in exotic environments. Communication was must and there was a burning desire of communication among early humans, and sounds, resonation, and various noises converted that desire into reality.

Early humans were obsessive about sharing. That's why language came into existence. Subsequent meanings were interpreted through various signs. Integration of actions and hand movements was done to make human equations stronger so that they could come closer and discover themselves. Sign language became prominent during this time period.

Communication through cave paintings was like a "knight in shining armour". During the Stone Age, humans rendered their feelings through glittering and charismatic cave drawing. The cavemen wanted to decorate their caves and chose animals because they were important to their existence.

Words and vocabulary were like atomic fusions in human communication. Invention and usage of words and letters made human interaction flexible and dynamic. Words are like the building blocks and the roots of language.

The journey continued with the innovation of words which resulted into a proper language which proved to be invincible. Implementation of proper language proved to be a golden entity and changed the face of human communication. Some say that language is a cultural system learned through social interaction, while others say it is genetically encoded. It is widely believed that Sanskrit is the mother of all languages. Sanskrit gave rise to many beautiful languages like Marathi, Bengali, Gujarati, Nepali, Punjabi, and much later Hindi.

Many languages have many different dialects within them. Teaching another person how to use tools requires a certain set of vocabulary, as does the process of sharing and protecting resources like food and shelter. This led to the formation of a different set of vocabulary and syntax that meant something to them. Migration and relocation

of humans from one place to another also resulted in different set of languages. Some groups conquered others which

led to the vanishing of some languages. At present there are 6909 languages around the world. Panini, the great Sanskrit grammarian, Noam Choamsky, Kenneth Hale, to name a few, had done remarkable work in the field of language development and linguistics.

The legendary Stephen Hawking says, "Grammar is the pole you grab to get your thoughts up on their feet and walking". Grammar might have caused you tremendous trouble in your school days but it played a vital role in sentence formation, accent, and jargon, which, in turn, developed human communication skills.

Some groups have advocated that a universal language be adopted, but it would be difficult to find any group willing to give up their own language and abandon it. There's so much attached to one's own language. History, emotions, culture all are linked to the language in some or other way. Listening to the youthful words like "chillax", "edutainment", "bromance" and many others I feel like, "Yeah, the language is certainly evolving and exploring itself."

The use of swag, slang virtual, and web language has been a trend in recent times. In this fast-paced and techno-savvy world, I think somewhere down the line the real and true essence of language is losing its roots. Though language has obtained modern approach and a new look, its enthralling journey will always continue to inspire and influence us. Hence, we can conclude that this marvellous tour of language is everlasting and will live be an integral part of human life.

TEN UNCONVENTIONAL PLACES TO VISIT ONCE IN YOUR LIFETIME

Nirmeeti Patole, FYBMM

1. DONGCHUAN RED LAND, KUNMING (CHINA)



It is one of the most mesmerizing and majestic destinations in the world. Stunning red land, green vegetable plots, and a unique shape are what make this place a worthy tourist spot and a paradise for photographers. The red lands stretch up to around 50 kilometers. One can never get enough of the nervecracking experience of the exceptional beauty of Red Land.



makes it suitable for jewellery. Abundance of sea glass created from years of dumping garbage from the coastline makes it one of the "under the radar" destinations. It would be a "glittering" experience to find pieces of glass on this

outstanding visual appeal makes it an all-time favourite place to visit. On entering the 1,250-acre Alexander Farm you will see 37 hobbit holes waiting to be explored. First opened in 2002, it is one of the popular

4. INFINITY POOLS, UBUD (BALI)

than 350,000 visitors a day.

tourist spots drawing in more



MYRA (TURKEY)



This is one of the uncanny yet lovely and astounding places to visit. The reason why one must visit this place is because of its magnificent architecture

and enormous designing work.

Inside the tombs are human



from inside the cave itself, a scene so surreal that you have to see it to believe it.

7. KISO VALLEY, NAGANO **PREFECTURE (JAPAN)**



epitome of peace. If you are tired of the hustle and bustle of big metropolitan cities and wish to take a break, then you are on the right path by choosing this fabulous destination. Tawang, Roing, Itanagar, Ziro, Pasighat are some of the main attractions

beauty. Endowed with green waters and hefty palm trees, it is home to sandboarding tours and fabulous adventure vehicles called the dune buggies.

It is a welcome destination for travellers and boat tours to see penguins and sea lions.

10. EL NIDO, PALAWAN (PHILIPPINES)



2. GLASS BEACH. **CALIFORNIA (USA)**

Glass Beach witnesses a footfall of over 1,000-1,200 tourists every day in summer.

The pounding waves constantly grind down the glass into small pieces which also

implausible beach and enjoy its beauty.

3. HOBBITON MOVIE SET, WAIKATO (NEW ZEALAND)



This iconic destination is well known for the Lord of the Rings movie set. Rich nature, fascinating climate, and an

This precious jewel of Bali is a concoction of fun and magic. An illusion of water extending to horizon or infinity is created here. Hydrophiles and swimmers will get a golden opportunity to make their trip more adventurous. You must definitely visit this stroke of genius and add yet another thrilling experience in your diary.

5. ROCK-CUT TOMBS,

figures, depicting the deceased and their relatives. The rock tombs are the final resting places for the ancient kings, carved into limestone.

6. SƠN ĐOÒNG CAVE, QUẢNG BÌNH PROVINCE (VIETNAM)

The Son Đoòng Cave is the largest known cave in the world and is located near the Laos-Vietnam border. Imagine trekking in cold winds and magical clouds, in the lap of nature. If you want to experience unending galaxy of adventure, then this is the right place for you. Jungles emerge



This is one of the finest places for sightseeing as it offers the of visitors a stone path and wooden buildings of a bygone era. High peaks, appealing cliffs, and the enchanting Kiso river makes it a must-visit destination.

8. ARUNACHAL PRADESH (INDIA)

Arunachal Pradesh is an

here. Witnessing the ultimate beauty of this place would be a valuable experience.

This desert oasis and tiny

village is an archetype of

9. HUACACHINA, ICA

PROVINCE (PERU)

This valuable masterpiece will increase your pulse by its mind blowing white sand beaches, coral reefs, fish-filled waters, and diving sites. To know the unknown and to explore the sensations and amusements of nature, there's only El Nido left to add to your wishlist.

So grab your backpacks and embark on an adventure with this list of these places!

WHAT TO EAT AND WHAT NOT TO EAT, THAT IS **THE QUESTION**

Anuja Pawar, MCOM PART I

FEATURE-WRITING CONTEST WINNER

Beef! It was the first word my mom told me when she got all sentimental about my first visit to Dubai. "Mother, you know how big the news is, right?" But all she kept saying, "What you will eat?" Even the day she came to see me off all she could worry about was what I will eat there.

The trip was a gift from my elder brother for me and my nephew by his parents to visit them. A fourteen days' holiday was a true temptation for me and my nephew and we were extremely excited about it. It was my nephew's first time travelling through a plane and skies as time went by. He dreamt to visit his parents since he was a toddler. But right now, all I could care

his enthusiasm was touching

about was my mother's words at the airport or the specific word which she did not prefer mentioning, 'beef'. Coming from a Hindu background, the word "Dharma" has a completely different expression which actually mesmerizes me.

Everything was booked prior to our arrival, so I was constantly worrying about the food that I will eat there. As the flight departed from Mumbai airport, the flight itself displayed the word "perfection" with the view outside. The food was served according to the booking made. Me and



my nephew enjoyed the entire flight looking at the clouds outside. We landed at the Dubai airport on 7.30 pm which was one and the half hour behind of the Indian Standard Time We had to travel to Sharjah where my brother and his parents stayed and like every Indian the

comparison began between the two countries.

Dubai was more than what I had imagined. The tall buildings full of lights and fairly over-crowded streets was something very different than the Mumbai traffic we are used to every day. The uniqueness of

taxis fascinated me. There was differentiation made on the basis on gender, the pink one are used by women or families whereas men are told to use the orange taxis. The pink taxis are driven by women itself. Though Saudi Arabia is known for imposing restrictions on women but this showed their richness in culture. They have restrictions on what to wear but they don't keep their women in the 'back seat'.

As my journey moved forward and as the day passed the question of beef was still there. It was resolved eventually. Though beef was consumed on a larger scale in that country but all was taken care of as that the food was served to everyone according to their likes and dislikes,

cultural restrictions as well as taste. The trip started with our visit to Burj Khalifa, the tallest tower in the world. It is said that Burj Khalifa is visible even from the moon. Our next stop was the Dubai mall. The largest mall in the world holds many world records under its name. Our day cannot get any better with the conclusion of splendid waterworks near Burj Khalifa. Oman was another best place to visit in Saudi Arabia. Though it is four to five hours away from Dubai but it was worth it. The day was spent beautifully on boat with blue sea, swimming, banana boating and playing on the beach. It was the best experience. This visit exhibited the richness in culture and traditions of Dubai. My fear

of what kind of food I will eat

had completely vanished until now. As if it was a fear in my mind and was feeding on my pre-conceived notions about how life here is. I have spent my entire day outdoors without any relevance of time and all I could say and feel was 'safe'. This trip was unique and like every country it moves around its rich lifestyle and culture.

And the question of beef never arrived as it is made in my country in the name of "Dharma". Sometimes our views, notions often repel us from loving, admiring something, someone from. If we can shed our dead skin of such pre-conceived notions, we will be living in a happier world, a better world.



January, 2018

TRAVELOGUE

PANDHARPUR WARI - A VOYAGE OF FAITH OUR WHOLE UNIVERSE WAS IN A HOT DENSE STATE...

Sanket Vispute, TYBMM

Good things happen for a reason. As a team of YouTubers, we always find reasons to go out and explore various walks of life, to capture moments that are one in a million, collect it like fireflies and let everyone gawk at it in awe. One lazy rainy evening, we all gathered at my home to plan our travel expeditions. "Let's go to Wari" one of us exclaimed in excitement and the rest of us agreed to it instantly. We were building our expectations and painting our own picture of this extraordinary voyage of faith but "Wari" was an unexpected and unusual experience altogether. Unaware of our accommodations, our luxuries and the plan ahead we packed our stuff for the next couple of days and boarded the train to create a bunch of memories photographed on our hearts and minds forever.

An 800 year old tradition which drives lakhs of warkaris on bare feet on a voyage of hundreds of miles to one destination - Pandharpur, Maharashtra. A journey to meet their god, the verses of Vitthal-Rakhumai echoing along the way and a pilgrimage that calms souls when in front of Lord Vitthal tells us how immensely powerful faith can be.

We commenced our journey early in the morning as the sun was just above the horizon. After a walk of few long



hours we took a short detour near a local tea vendor. "We do not charge any money to Warkaris," was the reply. This is the faith, the immense belief that reverberates amongst everyone who we met in the entire way ahead. Be it an old man, a farmer, a homemaker or a toddler; every single person resonates with the chants of Vitthal-Rakhumai and the power of these chants is what made a strong, unified strength clearly visible in the aura around us. This strength, too, engulfed us in the rhythm of devotion. We were filming and documenting each and every reaction of the warkaris. Their moments, prayers, bhajans, songs, dance, their daily routine throughout the journey was captured into our cameras as if an entire panoramic world was painted with extensive brushstrokes by a devoted painter. As we interviewed people along the way, we came to know how simple their lives were and how extraordinary their devotion is. The mere sound of taal (clash of cymbals) rhythmically plays along with the heartbeats of the Warkaris. An 80-year-old man filled our empty and curious jars of knowledge with his experience of fifty years of the Wari. His every word, every sentence ended with wishing Lord Vitthal to bless everyone. A double amputee was riding a tricycle showcased enthusiasm to visit Lord Vitthal than any other person in the Wari. Everyone in the Wari is referred as 'Mauli'. No matter who you are, where you belong, in the eyes of god you all are the same; from a kid aged ten excitedly walking his first Wari to a grandmother wanting to see the Lord for the last time, everyone bows down before one another, joins hands and greets each other. The simple living and innocence of the Wari is clearly

reflected in each and every footstep that everyone takes towards their Lord. It's not the destination they await but the sweet and long journey before that, too, is eagerly looked upon the entire year.

We were never treated as outsiders; we found the warmth of our mother's care in women there who fed us like their own children; we always found an elderly hand stroking our hair lovingly; we also found a glimpse of our own brothers and sisters in the young Warkaris as their cheerful laughs echoed with ours. There were sunny mornings and long walks, but there were quiet, beautiful, and starry nights too. There was synchronized music, but there were heartfelt prayers too. There were colours of spirituality and there was light of hope too.

What I learned through this experience was to be friends with people who are not your age, your class, your culture and your caste but to embrace every individual along with their culture and try to inculcate some elements in your own. Try to make conversations whose first language isn't same as yours. This amalgamated travel expedition of ours changed us for good. It introduced us to a newer perspective of life. A new and vibrant side of life taught us how to embrace it no matter what happens. Because faith finally leads us to our destination.

Aparna Bachar, MA PART II PHILOSOPHY

Universe consists of each and every element of nature including space and time. Let's make the concept simpler - the universe consists of both physical as well as nonphysical components. Physical components are those which can be easily understood like flora and fauna, whereas nonphysical components are time, energy, space, etc. which comes under abstract concepts.

Here we are restricted to study it in only two perspectives. The two main fields of study used for development and moral growth are science and philosophy.

The creation of universe is a controversial topic. Different theories support different reasons for the same. Einstein's theory about creation of our universe, the Big Bang Theory, the Theory of Atoms, Prof. Stephen Hawking's theory - all these will help us understand the journey of universe.

Albert Einstein in his General Theory of Relativity concluded that - The universe cannot stay static, it has to either expand or contract.

The Big Bang Theory is believed to be one of the true explanations of the creation of universe. It is taken into consideration that the journey of universe started from a small singularity. It is believed that at the time of Big Bang, the universe must have been filled with an unstable form of energy whose nature is yet unknown to the scientists.



Hartle and Stephen Hawking proposed the 'No Boundary Proposal', according to which the Inflationary Theory of Universe is incomplete as it fails to answer questions about what before Big Bang. In 1983, both Hawking and Hartle proposed an idea that universe did not have a boundary, just as Earth doesn't have boundary, for example, one may travel all around the earth and still don't find a boundary or fall off from anywhere.

From a philosophical point of view, Thales of Miletus an ancient Greek philosopher often questioned, 'What is the cause of this world?' He was the first one to answer this question philosophically. According to him, water is the first cause of the world. His explanation for the same is not yet found but Aristotle, a great western philosopher explained the same in his theory. Thales' philosophy about the creation of universe is of only two sentences, and they are - Water is the cause of everything. Earth is like a floating disk on water.

After that many philosophers came up with their own theories to find the truth about the creation of the universe. Anaximender said that the origin of the universe is boundless. Parmenides stated that permanence was the reality. He argues that the universe cannot have evolved from a state of non-existence into existence.

5

We are unable to see the beginning nor are able to know the end of this universe. Describing a thing with no boundaries is difficult to explain in words as language surely has boundaries.

Philosopher Protagoras quotes, 'Man is the measure of all things'. It is our duty to at least try to find out about the one who has created us. But it is hard to say whether we will be able to know the real reason in the present or in the future as the same will be repeated because scientists will continue to propose more such theories for understanding the same.

...AND IN A FLASH OF LIGHT THEY BECAME **STARS**

Shireen Khan, FYBMM



LUIS FONSI

Luis Fonsi is a Puerto Rican singer and songwriter best known for his worldwide hit song "Despacito". The song Despacito was written by Fonsi, Erika Ender, and Daddy Yankee, and is a reggaeton-pop song which was composed with lyrics having performance in a smooth and romantic way. This song made both Fonsi and Daddy Yankee the most successful artists of the time.

"Despacito" shot to fame instantly because Fonsi and Yankee used Latin and urban rhythms in an adroit manner which captivated and attracted audiences from all over the world. The song and text has a unique catchiness in it which

was praised. "Despacito" literally means "slowly" in Spanish and the song overall has a sensual tone to its lyrics. The chartbuster has received Latin Grammy Awards for Record of the Year, Song of the Year, Best Urban Fusion/Performance, and Best Short Form Music Video at the 18th Annual Latin Grammy Awards. In 2017, "Despacito" was ranked the fifth best Latin song of all time by Billboard. It later became the first YouTube video to hit over 4 billion views.

From 'no-wheel-fun' to 'four-wheel-fun'!

Namisha Kondaskar, FYBMM

The world where we live today is a tech-savvy place. Technology and gadgets influence almost every aspect of our life. Walking miles just to talk to a friend is unimaginable for us. Back then, printed maps were used to find the paths towards destination. In the pre-technology era, watching a live match being played in a different country from anywhere in the world was beyond one's wildest dreams.

The history of gadgets spans as far back as the mankind. Gadget, in simpler terms, is a mechanical or electronic device with a practical use. We have



done through telephones and pagers, it was not until 1973 that a real wireless mobile phone was invented. These phones were made available to the people by 1980s. Previously mobile phones served the sole purpose of calling, later Nokia introduced different features like calculator, clock, calendar, games, etc. By late 1990s, brands like Motorola, BlackBerry and Samsung added the features like camera, music, Bluetooth and Wi-Fi. In 2007, Apple launched its first iPhone, a touchscreen interfaced phone

revolution. The smartphones available today have features like fingerprint sensors, face recognition and plenty of applications performing diffe erent functions

were invented by 1950s. Since 2000, the modern television began to shape up. It became lighter, slimmer and portable. Today LCD, LED, Smart TV and 3D HD TVs have replaced the traditional televisions.

Automobiles, another great invention, made a dramatic change in the way people travel. Way before anyone could think of a vehicle Leonardo da Vinci made a sketch of a cart-like vehicle in 1478 which remained a sketch until its replica was finally crafted in 2004. Today automobiles have reached the height which run on solar energy accomplishing the dream of future. The hi-

LILY SINGH

Making a YouTube video is a skill but becoming proficient at attracting the people by getting lots and lots of likes and subscribers, especially knowing what the people want, is really a different thing. Lilly Singh is a Canadian YouTuber, vlogger, comedian, author, and actress. She is popularly known by her YouTube username ||Superwoman||. She started her channel in October 2010, and since then, she has amassed over 12 million subscribers. In 2017, she was ranked 1st in the Forbes top influencers list in the entertainment category.

Her videos became famous because they were hilarious, random, and dramatized exaggerations of topics, that they attracted the audiences from all over the world.

Singh has received many awards like the MTV Fandom award, four Streamy awards, two Teen Choice Awards and a People's Choice Award. She got instant fame from her most popular video, "How Girls Get Ready" and in her most popular series features are her



fictional parents, Paramjeet and Manjeet, both played by Lilly herself. She is known as a feminist YouTuber, and as of December 2017 she has more than 12.7 million subscribers following her YouTube channel. After getting popular, she kept her fame constant by adding more content and work in her videos to keep the love and the faith of the people intact.

NIKITA SINGH

Nikita Singh is an Indian novelist having 9 best-sellers to her credit. She has captivated the heart of most of the Indian youth because she brought to them not only the stories so realistic but also the stories so relatable. The journey of this

famous author started at the age of 17, where she developed a passion for reading. Nikita Singh wrote her first novel "Love @ Facebook" and published it in 2011. It is a young adult book about a nineteenyear-old girl who falls in love with a video jockey after befriending him on Facebook.

"If It's Not Forever... It's Not Love" was the second book that made Nikita Singh popular among the readers. She co-wrote it with author Durjoy Datta. After she got known to the audiences she made sure that she wasn't forgotten as quickly as she became famous. Nikita Singh once said that the Harry Potter series were her first set of books, which she read at the age of 17. She also wrote novels like The Backbenchers series, After All This Time (2015), Someone Like You (2013), The Promise (2012), Accidentally in Love... With Him? Again? (2011), to name a few.

By bringing such beautiful novels to the audiences, she bewitched the hearts of all the readers, especially the youngsters and became a role model for many people.

incorporated the use of gadgets like mobile phones, televisions, computers, air conditioners, elevators, cars, etc. in our day-to-day life. These gadgets have gone through various advancements over the time to be in the form they are today. Though interactions were

Television, our beloved idiot

box took years to take the shape as of today. Its journey started in early 1880s wherein pictures were scanned and transmitted on screen. After few more mechanical televisions, finally the first electronic television was invented in 1927. Colour televisions and remote controls

tech innovations in technology are making the world a better place to live in. Seeing the advancements in different fields, because of improving technology, it wouldn't be inappropriate for one to think about travelling in time in the near future.

City of Lakes gears up to transform into a Smart City

Namisha Kondaskar, FYBMM

Thane has been selected as a part of the Smart City Mission announced by the government in September 2016. The cities selected under the Smart Cities Mission will get ₹200 crores for improving their infrastructure. Popularly known as the 'Lake City', Thane city features as many as 36 lakes within its precincts. Thane is the only city which operates with 7 Municipal Corporations and 5 Municipal Councils. The Thane district has 24 Vidhan Sabha constituencies which are further grouped into 4 Lok Sabha constituencies. Thane city is governed by a governing body named Thane Municipal Corporation (TMC).

Today Thane is industrially well developed with increasing efficiency in all infrastructural and governing aspects. Also, it is an emerging centre for IT companies. The Thane-Belapur region is one of the largest industrial belt in India. Along with other industries, fishing is also an important industry in the city due to the presence of creeks and a long coastline.



The decreasing population has increased the scope for development in the same. As the vehicular population is rising, the development projects in terms of flyovers, bridges, and road widening are also increasing. Thane Municipal Corporation has implemented certain policies to ensure that the coverage of water availability is increased in the city. 'Kachra Vechak Movement' is implemented to increase waste collection in rural areas. Also waste segregation and re-cycling is promoted.

TMC has made it mandatory for all buildings to install a solar water heating system. Also, the traffic signals and street lights on the road use solar energy.

Thane is well connected to other major cities of India via a network of roads and railways. The national highway NH-4 passes through the city. Thane was the terminus for the first ever passenger train in India and now is one of the busiest railway stations in India. The railway station provides free Wi-Fi service under the 'Rail-Tel' Project initiated by the Indian Railways in association with Google Inc. BrihanMumbai Electric Supply and Transport (BEST), Thane Municipal Transport (TMT), and Navi

Mumbai Municipal Transport

(NMMT), etc. provide bus service at affordable rates. Also, the much awaited Metro service is sanctioned in Thane and is under construction.

Thane city hosts a number of Swadeshi fairs, food and literature fests throughout the year. The Upvan Art Festival acts as a platform for over 200 artists from various fields. The entertainment and night life in Thane is not less than any other metropolitan city. Lavish shopping malls, cinema theatres, clubs, bars, pubs and discos balances the city by offering a fancy life too. Prestigious theatres like Gadkari Rangayatan and Dr. Kashinath Ghanekar Natyagruha and exhibition centre like Thane Kalabhavan also offer better entertainment options.

All of the above points highlight the development of Thane in different aspects. With all the facilities, services, entertainment hubs, industrial hubs, developed and developing infrastructures. Thane is slowly climbing the ladder of development and proving to be a front runner in the Smart City Mission.



FESTIVE

January, 2018

GANDHARVA

The word 'Gandharva' itself means the art of singing. VPM's Joshi Bedekar College of Thane is proud to announce its 11th year of Gandharva 2018. Gandharva, an intercollegiate cultural festival comes with a unique theme every year. This year's theme is "Peace: The Beauty of Life". Every year, many colleges all over Mumbai participate in this festival in large numbers. Over a period of more than two months the core committee members were working wholeheartedly to make the festival a great success and their hard work is going to bear fruits on the 13th of January, 2018.

6

Peace is a state of balance and understanding in oneself and between others, where respect is gained by the acceptance of differences, tolerance persists, conflicts are resolved through dialog, people's rights are respected and their voices are heard, and everyone is at their highest point of serenity without social tension.

However, in today's world, peace and harmony face various threats. This year the theme will ensure that the students create a peaceful atmosphere in and around themselves. If they start by themselves, it will spread all over the country, because, just like it's said, "today's youth are tomorrow's future." They are the ones who are going to change the world and make it a better place to live in, so it has to start from them. To make it a great success, the Gandharva team is working very hard.

Over 150+ colleges are targeted by the public relations team to invite more number of students in the college and participate in the events. The PR team left no social media platform to promote the events, be it Facebook or Instagram, which is, indeed, a techno-savvy way of connecting to students and colleges.

It will be conducted on 13th January, 2018 where the excitement and the enthusiasm will be the same as every year in the hearts of the students as well as the core committee. The festival will include many events related to the theme as every year. The main motto of the festival is to depict our Indian culture in the minds of the youth in a unique way through various themes.

The creative team of Gandharva makes the college look like a bride and this year, too, they will do their best. For every poster or banner displayed, or any other decoration made, they make sure that the elements go with the theme. There is one team of unsung heroes which looks after the needs of the volunteers' material needs for the festival. The team is named as the hospitality team, which makes sure that the volunteers don't fall short of anything.

To organize such a big event, the core members need the support of the teachers. The teachers make the students believe in themselves by giving them the confidence to stand

forth and conduct the event. It has been a legacy which is passed on to juniors who once where trainees for the event.

Gandharva is not only an intercollegiate culture festival, but also an open platform for students for showing their talent through various events, inculcating team spirit in the minds of the youngsters, a feeling of responsibility, love towards the nation, sense of brotherhood, professionalism, building confidence in the minds of the students, and also various other qualities. This year, too, the festival is going to be a great success like every year, followed by more than 150 colleges all over Mumbai, setting a benchmark for further year.

- ATISHA LAD, FYBMM



NAVRANG

The festival, which is a convergence of fun and learning, was a nine-day celebration. With great honour and pleasure, Navrang made it to its glorious 27th year. This year, Navrang was celebrated from the 14th of December to 23rd of December, 2017. Hon'ble Principal, Dr. (Mrs.) Suchitra Naik, along with the Vice principal and other respected dignitaries inaugurated the festival.

Preparations of Navrang went on the floor from early December and all student council members worked tirelessly to make this event a grand success. Like every year Navrang provides a learning platform to the students. This year was no different and because of Navrang students could broaden their horizons and push their boundaries walking in a unique path.

All the days were grand and splendid in their own way. The first day of Navrang was Cotton and Khadi Day. All the students in cotton dress were looking like flowers, ready to bloom every hour. Group Alike Day, Traditional Day, Sports Day were some days which attracted the audience. In this way various days like Saree and Tie Day, Winter and

Tiara Day, Blue and White Day, Red and Black Day, and Formal Day made it an exciting week for the students.

The backbone of Navrang were all the charismatic competitions. Literary events like Elocution Competition, News reading and News Writing, Debate, etc., helped to improve interpersonal communication skills of students.

Creative events like Hair Styling, Nail Art, Mehndi, Greeting Card Making, and Poster Making opened the corridor of talent and ideas for students. Media events like Short film and Photography added flavours of imagination and aspirations. Sudoku, a logic-based brain teaser was a nerveracking experience for the students. Musical Chairs for the Supportive Staff was filled with great fun and enjoyment for all the supportive staff members of the college.

Then came the mellifluous singing competition in which the quest to find the best budding singers was fulfilled. Next came the Dance Competition which even compelled the audience to get on their feet. Rangoli-making Competition gave an incredible chance to the participants to showcase their style and fashion to depict various patterns, shapes and shades of Rangoli. Blind-Sheep, Shape-up, Open mic, three-legged race are some games that students enjoyed during the festival.

Although the second last day of Navrang dawned, the same energy and excitement was seen in the campus throughout. Various achievements and notable works done by professors and supportive staff were discussed and appreciated in a session held in Kattyayan.

A student, when asked about the experience of Navrang, said, "I am very happy. It is a great pleasure to participate in Navrang as all the events are well organized and proper etiquettes are followed in the campus. Keeping in mind the overall growth and development of students, all the designed events continue to inspire and motivate us all."

The nucleus of Navrang - the Personality Contest - was one to remember. The contest not only boosted the confidence of the participants, but also proved to be an ace at imparting some tips to the audience, as well. The relentless thirst of the participants to learn and acquire knowledge, coupled

with exceptional communication skills was complimented and praised by all of the proficient judges. This event also encouraged participants to enhance and have command over their presentation, body language, expressions and non-verbal communication skills. The most exclusive thing about Navrang is the selection of the "King" and "Queen" of Navrang from degree college and the "Prince" and "Princess" from junior college of Joshi-Bedekar.

The Annual Prize Distribution Ceremony of Navrang took place towards the end of the festival. All the winners received best wishes along with medals and certificates. On a very sentimental note, Navrang was concluded. The festival taught the students and the volunteers a number of life lessons and left them all with vivid memories to be cherished. In this manner, a festival which was stunning and thrilling seized the opportunity to shine and sparkle in various dresses, preserving culture and giving all students an eye of unique vision.

- NIRMEETI PATOLE, FYBMM



CHRYSALIS



Chrysalis is an inter-collegiate management and media event held by the Self Finance Department of Joshi-Bedekar College. The event is aimed towards bringing on board various industries and recognized organizations to help the students understand and absorb latest trends in management techniques. This is a mega event where students across several colleges conducting Self Finance courses participate. The theme this year was "Go Green, Go Smart – Uniting Trees and Technology". The intention of the theme was to create awareness about the growing concerns for conservation of the environment and how smart technologies can help the cause. The 'Run-up to Chrysalis' had half day events on the 13th of September, 2017 and the 14th of September, 2017 that revolved around the theme. Chrysalis, a full day event, was held on the 16th of September, 2017. Chrysalis proudly boasted a strength of over 300 volunteers and participation from over 40 colleges for three media and four management events. The event was run by President Mr. Sumedh Karnik, Vice President Ms. Shazia Khan, Secretary Mr. Roshan Jundare, their committee of eight General Managers

and eight Heads of Departments, Mrs. Neha Malkhare, the Coordinator of

2017-18. The Chief Guest, Mr. Sunil Chavan, Additional Commissioner 2017-18 was awarded to Gurunanak Chrysalis, and Ms. Rasika Desai, the of Thane and who is also the CEO of College, Sion by the Principal Dr. Naik Smart Cities, Thane, along with the Principal Dr. Naik, the Co-ordinator Mrs. Neha Malkhare, and Ms. Rasika Desai inaugurated the event by garlanding the sculpture of Dr. V. N. Bedekar, the former Chairman of VPM. Everyone then proceeded towards the Kattyayan where Mr. Sunil Chavan addressed the students on the upcoming projects in Thane and the importance of Smart Cities. The calendar of Chrysalis 2017-18 was released. The Panel Discussion then commenced which was one of the highlighted events of Chrysalis. Mrs. Malkhare was the moderator of the discussions. All the panellists briefed about their respective fields

The Rolling Trophy of Chrysalis



Co-Coordinator of Chrysalis.

The event kicked off on the 13th of September, 2017 with the Cleanliness Drive. The purpose of this drive was to acknowledge the hard work and efforts put in by the "Cleanliness Unit". They were felicitated by the Principal, Dr. Suchitra Naik, and were also handed over cleaning kits that included masks and gloves. All of the 300 volunteers, too, were given gloves and brooms. They then proceeded to clean the college campus.

The 14th of September, 2017 was the day that had everyone pumped up. A panel discussion with YouTubers was in store. Prajakta Koli of MostlySane, Saurabh Nahar of 'All About Technologies', Yahva Bootwala, and Azania Patel from 'Spill Poetry', and Simar Singh from UnErase Poetry were on the panel. Ms. Shazia Khan conducted the seminar by asking a series of structured questions based on the topic to help the students understand the pros and cons of YouTubing.

On the 16th of September, 2017, the 300 volunteers and the Core Committee assembled at the Fountain for the inauguration of Chrysalis

that revolved around the theme. Simultaneously, the media and management events started. Vyapaar, an event to test how well a participant convinces other students around the campus to buy a set of products, Bears and Bulls, a simulation of the stock market and Riddle me, a quiz event were some of the highlights that saw maximum participation from

colleges. Winners of all seven events were awarded certificates and cash prizes.

for their remarkable performance throughout all events.

The Prize Distribution volunteers and the Core Committee was held on the 13th of October, 2017. The ceremony kicked off with a speech by the Coordinator of Chrysalis, Mrs. Neha Malkhare followed by the Principal Dr. Naik. Medals and certificates were then awarded to all volunteers. The award for Mr. Versatile was given to Mr. Omkar Vaidya and Ms. Versatile to Ms. Meghana Patil for their exceptional hard work and contribution. The award for the best Heads of Department was given to Ms. Akshara Shetty, HOD of Public Relations and Mr. Sohail Khan, HOD of Chrys-Tenament. The honour of Chrysalis, the award for the Best Chrysalite, was given to Mr. Jayesh Bisht, General Manager of Creativity and Mr. Aseem Mohite, General Manager of Chrys-Tenament.

Participation from over 40 colleges and 300 volunteers, Chrysalis 2017-18 ended by leaving behind a lot of memories and a benchmark to be surpassed next year.

- SHAZIA KHAN, TYBMS

ULTURAL FESTIVAL

To portray the culture of various regions of India, a 'Cultural Festival' was organized by the Bachelor of Mass Media (BMM) department of Joshi-Bedekar College. Second year students of the BMM department, took the initiative and participated in large numbers. The principal of the college Dr. Suchitra Naik, along with the other professors, was also present for the program to encourage the students and to impart some knowledge on the Indian culture to the students. Introduction about the Cultural Festival was given by Prof. Sangita Mohanty, where she explained the significance of Indian culture and how diverse it is.

"The various religions followed in

India have their own distinct culture and beliefs," remarked Dr. Naik. She also mentioned our two sacred rivers. the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. The rivers of India are the primary source of living of the Indian people. The Indians have given the river Ganga the designation of their mother and refer it to as 'Ganga Maiya' with affection.

The students, divided into 16 groups, represented 16 states of India and their respective cultures. They depicted the way of living, religions, traditions, etc. The states which were featured were Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Kerala, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Odisha, to name

a few. They presented it in the form of PowerPoint presentations, and posters on various happenings like Globalization, Privatization, Digital Media were displayed. The group which represented the Nagaland states were declared as the winners.

Three short films were also screened on an array of topics such as cultural conditioning, construction of culture, and gender equality conveying the message that women should be treated equal to men.

Cultural conditioning encompasses your world view; the way you think, speak, and you're your religious beliefs; your interpretations of the right and the wrong; what you eat and how you dress, etc. The teachings

of our cultures vary from place to place and there are various aspects to it. As one can see, ours is a very traditional one and everyone has different opinions about it which may be positive or negative. Therefore, the Indian culture is very unique and has various practices. Although the youth are quite skeptical about the outdated aspects of our culture, it will be distinct with time and wouldn't be traditional any more. This was the main motive of the Cultural Festival - to ensure that the youth know the importance of the Indian culture. In conclusion, the youngsters came out with a different mindset towards our Indian culture and its uniqueness.

- ATISHA LAD, FYBMM

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रत्तान रताना ना

यशस्वी वाटचाल

प्रवास हा जसा एखाद्या व्यक्तीच असतो तसाच वास्तूचा ही असतो. हा प्रवास एखाद्या वास्तुबद्दलचा आहे.

जानेवारी-२०१८

विद्या ददाति विनयं विनयादयाति पात्रताम

धनमाप्नोपि धनात्-धर्म ततः सुखम||

म्हणजेच विद्येमुळे विनय प्राप्त होते, विनयेतेमुळे पात्रता येते, पात्रतेमुळे धन प्राप्त होते व धनामुळे धर्म तयार होतो आणि धर्मामुळे सुख. या श्र्लोकाप्रमाणेच विनयशील तरूण घडावे यासाठी विद्यादान हेच धर्म समजून डॉ.वा.ना.बेडेकर व त्यांच्या इतर सहकाऱ्यांनी ज्ञानद्विप ही संज्ञा लाभावी असं शिक्षण संकुल बनवले. डॉ. बेडेकरांचे ठाण्यात एका दवाखान्यात पदार्पण झाले

लोकांवर उपचार करण्यासोबत त्यांना शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व सांगण्याचे काम डॉ क्टर करत होते. ही गोष्ट श्री.मामा विद्वांस यांना कळल्यावर त्यांनी या गोष्टीचे स्वागत केले. पण डॉक्टारांनी दुसरी नवी संस्था स्थापन करण्याचे श्रम करण्यापेक्षा विद्या प्रसारक मंडळ ही संस्था ताब्यात घ्यावी असे सुचवले, सुरूवातीला नौपाडा भागात स्कूल म्युनिसिपल २ री व ६ वी मध्ये सुरू होत्या. परंतु त्या नंतर चालल्या नाहीत.

ब्राह्मण समाजातील एका व्यक्तीने यासाठी पुढाकार घेतला ते म्हणजेच त्र्यंबक रघुनाथ घाणेकर होय. यांनी ७ एप्रिल,१९३२ ला गुढीपाडव्याच्या मुहूर्तावर ५ विद्यार्थीसह सहस्त्रबुद्धे वाड्यात बिगरी वर्ग सुरू केले. १ ऑगस्ट १९३५ साली कै. लोकमान्य टिळक यांच्या १५ व्या पुण्यातिथीला विद्या प्रसारक मंडळाची संस्थापना झाली.

रामकृष्ण नगर येथे १ जुलै १९५७ साली १ ली,२ री,३ री इयत्ता सुरू करण्यात आली. तेथील शिक्षक हे श्री. काशिनाथ बा. टिल्लू हे होते. २० सप्टेंबरला ४ थीं चे वर्ग सुरू झाले. म्हशीच्या गोठ्यात ५ वी व ६वी चे वर्ग

भरत होते. विद्यार्थी संख्या वाढत होती व जागेचीही टंचाई भासत होती २९ सप्टेंबर, १९५७ रोजी डॉ. वा

ना. बेडेकर यांनी मंडाळाच्या वार्षिक सभेचे अध्यक्ष स्थान स्वीकारले व तेथूनच पुढे



करावे हे ठरवले. विद्या प्रसारक मंडळ हे

एक वटवृक्ष आहे. त्याच्या अनेक पारंब्या

आहेत. त्यातीलच एक पारंबी म्हणजेच

इ.स.१९७६ मध्ये सौ.ए.के.जोशी इंग्रजी

३००-४०० विद्यार्थ्यांचा तरी अंदाज

बांधला होता. परंतु सुरुवातीपासून

प्रतिसाद फार मोठा मिळाला आणि २-३

वर्षातच विद्यार्थी संख्या हजाराच्या पटीत

आणि नागरिकांच्या मागणीला प्रतिसाद

दिला आणि लॉ कॉलेजची सुरूवात १९७२

साली केली. विद्या प्रसारक मंडळाचे लॉ कॉ

लेज विद्यार्थ्यांना समर्पित करण्यात आले.

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चालू ठेवला मात्र जो झाला तो फक्त

लेखणीचा पसारा. त्याला अस्त्राची जोड

मिळावी म्हणून तंत्रनिकेतन कॉलेजची

स्थापना करण्याचे ठरवले. त्याकाळी

वेगवेगळ्या भागात औद्योगिक क्षेत्रातील

तंत्रविषयक ज्ञान असलेल्या माणसांची

मंडाळाच्या नावाप्रमाणे विद्याप्रसार

एक नवीन पंख उमटवले.

विद्या प्रसारक मंडळाने शैक्षणिक गरजा

वाणिज्य व कला महाविद्यालयामध्ये

माध्यमिक शाळा सुरु केली.

वाढ लागली.

छायाचित्र:महाजाल सौजन्य की, ठाण्यामध्ये मॅनेजमेंटचे शिक्षण सुरु

विद्यार्थ्यांना तंत्रविषयक ज्ञान प्राप्त व्हावे म्हणून लेखणी व अस्त्रांची सांगड घालून २ सप्टेंबर, १९८३ पासून ठाणे महाविद्यलयात तंत्रनिकेतन कॉलेज सुरु

१ जून, १९७५ मध्ये कॉ लेजची मान्यता पुणे विद्यापीठातून मुंबई विद्यापीठातन बदलली आणि त्याच वर्षी बी. एन. बांदोडकर हे कॉलेज कला आणि वाणिज्य महाविद्यालयातून प्रशासकीय सुविधेसाठी वगळण्यात आले. विद्या प्रसारक मंडळाचा डौलारा ठाण्यापुरता मर्यादित न राहता सगळीकडे पसरला आहे. चिपळूण येथील गुहागर येथे ३५ एकर जागेत उभारलेल्या अभियांत्रिकी महाविद्यालयात तो स्थापन झालेला आहे.

Electrical eng, Electronic and Telecommunication eng, Instrumental eng, Mechanical eng या ५ अभ्यासक्रमाचे शिक्षण दिले जाते.

कार्यकर्त्यांच्या कळकळीमुळे विद्या प्रसारक मंडळ या संस्थेचे खडतर दिवस ही निभावले व ती तग धरु लागली परंतु या पुढील काळात तिला चांगलेच खतपाणी

हा प्रवास आहे मराठी भाषेतील ज्ञानपीठ

गरज दिवसेंदिवस भासत होती. ठाण्यातच

या महाविद्यालायत Civill eng प्रोस्ताहित

अनेक शिक्षकांच्या, पदाधिकाऱ्यांच्या,

विश्व सुंदरीचा प्रवास

माझ्या आईच्या खूपच जवळ आहे,

आईला दिला जाणारा मान,आदर —

सन्मान हा वेतन हे कॅशच्या स्वरुपात

नसून मिळणारा सन्मान आणि

प्रेमाच्या संबंधित आहे आणि आई ही

तिच्या मुलांसाठी खूप त्याग करते,

म्हणूनच जर कोणत्या प्रोफेशनला

सर्वात जास्त वेतन. प्रेम आणि

आदर – सन्मानच्या मोबदल्यात

भेटले पाहिजे ते म्हणजे आईला.

या एका उत्तरावरुन मानुषीची

निवड "मिस वर्ल्ड २०१७" म्हणून

झाली. सुंदर – सुसंस्कृत विचार हा

सौंदर्याचा दागिना आहे हे मानुषीने

दाखवून दिले. मिस वर्ल्ड या स्पर्धेत

दिला जाणारा सर्वात मानाचा आणि

गौरवाचा पुरस्कार 'Beauty

With Purpose' आपल्या

राज्यासाठी केलेली समाजसेवा आणि

चॅरिटी लक्षात घेऊन हा पुरस्कार

प्रदान केला जातो. मानुषीने केलेला

शक्ती हा प्रोजेक्ट ज्यामध्ये ती

वीस गावांमधील जवळजवळ पाच

हजार स्त्रियांना मेन्शुरल हायजिन

बाबत शिकवले. यामुळे २०१७ चा

'Beauty With Purpose'

हा पुरस्कार मानुषीने इतर चार

असणाऱ्या या शहरातील मानुषीने

हरियाणासोबत भारताचे नाव देखील

उंचावले. दिल्लीमध्ये मेडिकलचे

हरियाणासारख्या लिंगभेद

स्पर्धकांसोबत शेअर केला.

मिळाले व तिला बाळसे आले. हा शानरूपी दडलं आहे, या शब्दाला नेमकं काय वक्ष चांगलाच डवरला व त्याला सर्व बाजुंनी धुमारे फुटले.

आज संस्थेमध्ये काळानुसार अनेक प्रचंड बदल झालेले दिसतात.सर्व शाळा महाविद्यालयात प्रशस्त व मोठे वर्ग, संगणक कक्ष. प्रयोगशाळा. सभागह सौ.ए.के.जोशी शाळेमध्ये सुरक्षेच्या दृष्टीने आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर केला जातो. कला व वाणिज्य या महाविदयालमध्ये संदर्भ कक्ष, महिला कक्ष, जिमखाना, परिषद सभागृह विद्यार्थाच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्व विकासासाती असणारे कात्यायन नावाचे व्यासपीठ आहे. महाविद्यालचा संपूर्ण परिसर

हिरवागार झाला आहे आणि सुजलाम् सुफलाम् आहे. तसेच कॉलेज मध्ये एन.एस.एस, एन.सी.सी उपलब्ध आहे. कॉलेजला जानेवारी,२०१६ मध्ये महाविद्यालयात यु.सी.जी स्थापित नॅशनल असेसमेंट ॲन्ड ॲक्रेडिशन कौन्सिल कडून "अ "श्रेणी बहाल करण्यात आली. मुलांच्या सर्व सुखसोयीच्या दृष्टीने थोरले बाजीराव नावाचे सभागृह व व्यासपीठ उपलब्ध आहे.

वास्तू कधी जिवंत होत नाही. विदयार्थ्याच्या प्रगतीने त्याच्या बाहेरील जगाच्या प्रतिष्ठेमुळे त्यांना कर्तृत्ववान बनवणाऱ्या त्या प्रत्येक शिक्षकामुळे त्या वास्तूला जगभर लौकिकता मिळते. सौ.ए.के.जोशी स्कूल मधील ९वी ,१०वी चे प्रकल्प हे चीनला पाठवले जातात. म्हणजेच संस्थेच नाव हे महाराष्ट्रा पुरते न राहता आंतरराष्ट्रीय पातळीवरही लौकिक झालेले दिसते विद्यार्थ्यांच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्व

विकासासाठी व त्यांच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचा विकास होताना विद्यार्थांना प्रत्येक स्तरावर करणे आवश्यक असते त्यांच्यातील विचारांना, कल्पनांना संधी प्राप्त करुन देणे सुविधा प्राप्त करुन देणे यातच संस्थेला कृतार्थ वाटते. बिकट व आर्थिक परिस्थितीत

लहानशा प्रमाणात स्थापन झालेल्या विद्या प्रसारक मंडळ या संस्थेचा ८१ वर्षाचा हा उदबोधक, गौरवशाली इतिहास तयार स्नेहा शिंदे

एस्.वाय.बी.एम.एम

अभिप्रेत आहे. ते जाणून घ्यायला जर आपण शब्दकोश उघडला, तर आपला बराच भ्रमनिरास होतो. ऑक्सफर्ड शब्दकोशातही सौंदर्य या शब्दाची "A Combination नोंद of Qualities such as shape, Colour or Form that Pleases the aesthepic senses, especially the sight"

अशी केलेली दिसते. म्हणजे व्याख्येतच तो शब्द पुन्हा आला आहे. शिवाय मनाला सुख देणारा, डोळ्यांना आनंद देणारा असं काहीतरी एवढचं यातून कळतं. अर्थात ही व्याख्या केली गेली आहे ती सर्वसमावेशक दृष्टीकोन मनात राखून ती केवळ कुठल्याही व्यक्ती संदर्भात सांगत थोडक्यात सौंदर्याचा दिसण्याशी संबंध जोडला गेला आहे. बाह्यरुप हेच केवळ सौंदर्य

असं मानता येईल का ? आणि ते पाहणाऱ्याच्या नजरेवर देखील अवलंबून असेलच की ? पण सौंदर्य म्हणजे फक्त व्यक्तीचं सुंदर दिसणं किंवा असणंच असत का? हेही लक्षात घ्यावं लागेल. नुकत्याच झालेल्या 'मिस वर्ल्ड २०१७'' या स्पर्धेमध्ये यंदाच्या झगमगाटात मुकुट भारताच्या मानुषी छिल्लर हिने मिळवला आहे. एफबीबी कलर्स फेमिना मिस इंडिया वर्ल्ड २०१७ चा किताब जिंकून सौंदर्याची नवीन व्याख्या समाजाला सांगितली.

बाह्य रुपापेक्षा तमचं चालणं बोलणं, स्वभाव, समजूतदारपणा, आत्मविश्वास, समाजाविषयीची आपुलकी आणि सहकार्य इ.गुण वैशिष्ये आपल्या सौंदर्यात पाडतात.चीनमधील सायरा येथे झालेल्या मिस वर्ल्ड स्पर्धेत मानुषी छिल्लरला विचारण्यात आलेल्या कोणत्या प्रोफेशनला सर्वात जास्त वेतन पाहिजे आणि का ? याचे उत्तर देत मानुषी छिल्लर म्हणाली,''मी



छायाचित्र:महाजात सौजन्य

शिक्षण घेत असतानाच मानुषीने मिस इंडिया स्पर्धेसाठी प्रयत्न करुन तो मानही पटकावला होता. त्यानंतर "मिस वर्ल्ड २०१७" साठी तिने मेडिकल स्टडीमध्ये एक वर्षाचा गॅ प घेतला

मिस वर्ल्ड स्पर्धेसाठी तयारी करताना मानुषीला सकाळी साडे चारला उठून वर्कआऊट करावा लागत, मेडिकलचा अभ्यास आणि वर्कआऊट या दोन्ही गोष्टी सांभाळत तिने मिस वर्ल्ड स्पर्धेची तयारी सुरु केली. एकीकडे स्वत;चा छंद जोपासण्यासोबतच तिला मेडिकलचा अभ्यास ही सुरुच ठेवायचा होता, यामुळे इतर विद्यार्थी झोपले असताना मात्र ती रात्रीचा वेळ अभ्यासाला देत असे. असे करत दोन्ही गोष्टी सांभाळण्यासाठी लागणारे हार्डवर्क आणि डेडिकेशन पाहून इतर तरुणांना देखील नक्कीच त्यांचे ध्येय , करिअर पूर्ण करण्याची प्रेरणा मानुषीकडून मिळाली असणार हे नक्कीच !

मिस वर्ल्ड २०१७ चा किताब मिळवून मानुषीला बॉलिवुडची दारे खुली झाली असली तरी बॉलिवुडपेक्षा डॉक्टर बनून मी जनसेवा करण्याला जास्त पसंती देईन असे मानुषीने एका मुलाखतीत सांगितले

> वृषाली सोनवणे एस्.वाय.बी. एम्.एम् .

प्रवास जेव्हा बोलू लागल.

विद्या प्रसारक मंडळाच्या प्रगतीची घोडदोड

सुरू झाली.शाळेची पहिली इमारत

बांधण्यासाठी सर्व मंडळाच्या सभासदांचा

एकमुखी पाठिंबा व डॉक्टरांची चिकाटी

यामुळे ही इमारत उभी राहिली.१६ ऑ

गस्ट, १९५८ रोजी इमारत पूर्ण बांधून

रजिस्टर्ड माध्यमिकाचे नाव डॉ. बेडेकर

संस्थेच्या बळावर कॉलेज काढण्याची

हिंम्मत धरली. ठाण्यातच उच्च पदाचे

शिक्षण मुलांना प्राप्त व्हावे म्हणून डॉ.

वा. ना. बेडेकर व पी. सावळाराम यांच्या

मध्यस्थीने सरकारकडून १० एकर जागा

विनामूल्य मिळवली व सरकारकडून

मिळालेल्या खाडीतील दलदलीच्या व

तेव्हा अति गलिच्छ वाटणाऱ्या जागी

थोड्याच कालावधीत इ.स.१९३९

मध्ये के. ग. जोशी (कला) व ना. गो.

बेडेकर (वाणिज्य) महाविद्यालयाची

स्थापना केली. कॉलेजमध्ये काळानुसार

विद्यार्थी संख्येमध्ये वाढ होत गेली. काही

कालावधीतच इ.स.१९७८ मध्ये कॉ

माहाविद्यालय चालू केल्यानंतर डॉ. वा.

ना बेडेकरांचे आणाखी एक स्वप्न होते

कला आणि वाणिज्य यांचे

लेजला कायम तत्त्व अनुदान प्राप्त झाले.

डॉक्टरांनी आपल्या एका

झाली व १ मे, १९५८ साला पासून

विद्यामंदिर असे तेवण्यात आले.

प्रवास करणे, वेगवेगळे देश पाहणे, अनुभव घेणे. एकोणिसाव्या शतकात विष्णुभट गोडसेंनी केलेली प्रवास. ज्याचे नाव आहे,"माझा प्र-वास" हा प्रवास वाचताना झाशीच्या बंड, त्यावेळची धामधूम, राणीचे

छायाचित्र:महाजात सौजन्य

दया आली कारण घरांचे स्थलांतर कालव्यांमध्ये होत राहते "साता समुद्रापलीकडे" हे गंगाधर गाडगीळ यांचे प्रसिद्ध प्रवास वर्णन. अमेरिकेत सायकल चाल-वण्याचा अनुभव, बागकाम करणारी

जादगार रघवीर यांनी पाहिलेला आफ्रिका, रशिया असेल किंवा मीना प्रभू यांनी टिपलेलं "मेक्सिकोपर्व" असेल ही सर्व प्रवास वर्णने वाचकांना समृद्ध करुन टाकतात. प्रवासातला बदलता ''मी" टिप-णारे एक वेगळे प्रवास वर्णन म्हणजे दि. पु.चित्रे यांचे ''शीबा राणीच्या शोधात" किंवा जागतिकीकरण. व्यापारीकरण

वाचकांसमोर काही प्रश्न उभे करतात.

वाचतो. पण तेथील व्यसनाधीनता,

''अमेरिका" या

णारे व्यंकटेश माडगूळकरांचे सिंहाच्या

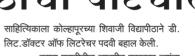
देशात यासारखे प्रवास वर्णन असेल.

पुरस्कार प्राप्त साहित्यिकांचा. लेखक हा समाजाचा आरसा आहे. एक असा आरसा जो समाजाला त्याचे रुप विस्तीर्ण स्वरुपात त्या लेखकाच्या विशिष्ट अशा शैलीत दाखवत असतो. एखादा शब्द किंवा वाक्य असो एखादा सुविचार ,चारोळी, कविता, नाटक, निबंध, लेख , कादंबरी, गोष्ट,ग्रंथ यांपैकी काहीही असो. वाचक या साहित्यरुपी अथांग सागरात विहार करायला

लेखकाने लिहिलेली कलाकृती ही वाचक वर्गाला आपलीशी झाली की मिळालेली दाद हीच त्या लेखकासाठी मिळालेला पुरस्कार असतो. यापलीकडे यांच्या लाटेमध्ये पोखरल्या जाणाऱ्या समूहांचे वर्णन करणारे मिलिंद बोकील सुद्धा काही पुरस्कार असतात जे खऱ्या अर्थाने लेखकाला यांचे "समुद्रपारचे समाज" असे संग्रह मोठे करतात. साहित्य क्षेत्रात प्रत्येक लेखकाच्या कलाकृतीला दाद देणारा असाच एक पुरस्कार भारत सरकारतर्फे देण्यात येतो तो म्हणजे ज्ञानपीठ पुरस्कार. व्यापक पातळीवर जाऊन विचार करायला प्रवृत्त करतात. अमेरिकेची ज्याप्रमाणे नोबेल पुरस्कार हा जागतिक स्तरावरील भारावून टाकणारी वर्णने आपण नेहमी उच्च प्रतीचा पुरस्कार मानला जातो. त्याचप्रमाणे ज्ञानपीठ पुरस्काराची ओळख भारतीय साहित्यातील

· • · · · मराठा ज्ञानप वटचल

तेजस्वी लेखनातून मनोरंजन करण्याबरोबर समाज जीवनावर भाष्य करणारे हे त्यांच्या लेखनाचे स्वरुप होते. खांडेकरांच्या लेखनातून माणूसकीचा गहिवर दिसन येतो. रुपक कथा हा नवा प्रकार त्यांनी रुढ



दुसरा मराठीतील ज्ञानपीठ पुरस्कार ज्यांना प्राप्त झाला तो वि.वा.शिरवाडकर (कुसुमाग्रज) यांना



संपून ती मृतप्राय होऊ नये म्हणून झटणारे भालेराव यांनी कवी शिरवाडकरांना नाटके लिहिण्यास प्रवृत केले. केवळ कवी असलेले वि.वा.शिरवाडकर बघता बघता एक यशस्वी नाटककार झाले.

तिसरा मराठीतील ज्ञानपीठ पुरस्कार ज्यांना प्राप्त झाला त्या गोविंद विनायक करंदीकर उर्फ विंदा करंदीकर यांचा जन्म २३ ऑगस्ट १९१८ रोजी मालवण, सिंधुदुर्ग येथे झाला. मराठीतील ख्यातनामक कवी, लेखक व समीक्षक होते. मराठीतील ख्यातनामक कवी, लेखक व समीक्षक होते. देशाच्या साहित्य क्षेत्रातला सर्वोच्च प्रतिष्ठेचा एकोणचाळीसावा ज्ञानपीठ पुरस्कार त्यांना "अष्टदर्शने" या साहित्यकृतीसाठी प्रदान करण्यात आला. वि.स.खांडेकर आणि कुसुमाग्रजांनंतर हा पुरस्कार मिळवणारे ते तिसरे मराठी साहित्यिक ठरले. याशिवाय करंदीकरांना महाराष्ट्र साहित्य परिषद पुरस्कार, कुसुमाग्रज पुरस्कार, कबीर सन्मान, जनस्थान पुरस्कार यासारखे अनेक सन्मान व परस्कार देण्यात आले.

चौथा मराठीतील ज्ञानपीठ पुरस्कार ज्यांना प्राप्त झाला ते म्हणजे भालचंद्र नेमाडे. आत्मचरित्रात्मक मांडणी हे नेमाडेंच्या कादंबरीचे वैशिष्ट्य आहे. कोसलाच्या यशानंतर नेमाडेंनी बिढार, जरीला व झूल या चांगदेव पाटील या काल्पनिक नायकाच्या जीवनावरील कादंबऱ्या लिहिल्या. हिंदू नावाची कादंबरी नेमाडे यांनी लिहिली असून ती १५ जुलै, २०१० ला पॉप्युलर प्रकाशनातर्फे प्रसिद्ध झाली. कादंबऱ्यांशिवाय त्यांचे देखणी आणि मेलडी हे काव्यसंग्रही प्रसिद्ध आहेत. मराठीवरील इंग्रजी साहित्याचा प्रभाव, शैलीशास्त्रीय दष्टीने अभ्यास ही वैशिट्ये असणाऱ्या नेमाडेंनी इंग्रजीतूनही साहित्यनिर्मिती केली. साहित्याची भाषा हे त्यांचे भाषाविज्ञानविषयक तात्त्विक स्वरुपाचे पुस्तक वाचकांना वेगळी दृष्टी देते. असे हे मराठी भाषेतील चार विद्वान साहित्यिक ज्यांना भारतीय साहित्यातील सर्वोच्च मानला जाणारा ज्ञानपीठ पुरस्कार मिळाला. या चार साहित्यिकांचा प्रवास हा एका शब्दापासून सुरु झाला. ज्ञानपीठ पुरस्कार मिळाल्यानंतर त्यांनी त्याच शब्दाचे आभार मानले तो शब्द म्हणजे "मराठी".

नानासाहेब पेशव्यांची फौज. जन-जीवन, प्रवाशांवर ओढवणारे प्रसंग धार्मिक स्थळे असे अनेक तपशील आपल्याही डोळ्यांसमोर उभे राहतात. मग हा प्रवास फक्त गोडसे भटजींचा राहत नाही. तो एक इतिहासाची. सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक घडामोडींची नोंद करणारा दस्तऐवज बनतो

पु.ल.देशपांडे यांचे नाव माहित न-सणारा मराठी माणूस सापडणे कठीण, तर पु.लं.ची प्रवास वर्णने म्हणजे एक ठेवा आहे. पूर्वरंग हे पूर्वेकडच्या दे-शातले अनुभव व्यक्त करणारे प्रवास वर्णन आहे. बाली बेटांवरचा निसर्ग तेथील सीताहरणाचा नृत्यप्रयोग, खेड्यांमधले कलावंत, तेथील मराठी माणसे हे सर्व पु.लं.नी टिपले आहे. कालव्यांचे शहर जिथे घरे पण वाहत्या कालव्यांवर तरंगतात...त्याचे वर्णन करतात की तिथल्या पोस्टमनची मला

माणसे, व्हेनिसचे अंर्तमुख करणारे स्थलदर्शन, प्रवासात येणारी तरल अवस्था . तेथील घरे ,घरांमधली उपकरणे यांचे वर्णन करताना लेखक कधी विनोदाच्या अंगाने करतो तर कधी भावावस्था टिपणाऱ्या तरल. चिंतनात्मक पातळीवर वाचकांना नेतो. त्यामुळे वाचकांना जाणवते की प्रवास वर्णन म्हणजे केवळ स्थळांची, प्रदेशाची यादी नव्हे, केवळ स्थळवर्णन नव्हे तर तो असतो प्रवासातल्या "मी" चा अनुभव. या ''मी"च्या मनोविश्वाचा शोध घेणे हे प्रवास वर्णनाचे मर्म आहे. रा.भि.जोशी यांचे भारतातल्या विविध ऐतिहासिक, सांस्कृतिक दृष्टचा महत्त्वाच्या स्थळांचा वेध घे-णारे "घाटशीळेवरी उभाr" यासारखे प्रवास वर्णन असेल किंवा परदेशातली अभयारण्ये, जंगल अभ्यासक, तेथील

भूगोल, तेथील खेडी यांचे वर्णन कर-

वाचायला मिळते. अगदी अलीकडच्या "प्रवास महाराजासोबतचा" या नितिन तेंडूलकर यांच्या संग्रहातून समकालीन ठसे पाहायला मिळतात आता इंटरनेटमुळे कोणताही प्रांत, देश घरात बसून पाहायची सोय आहे. पण ते नुसते पाहणे आहे, अनुभव नाही म्हणून अनुभव घेण्या-साठी आणि व्यापक अंर्तमुख आकल-नासाठी प्रवास वर्णन महत्त्वाचे ठरते.

> सई चिटणीस एफ्.वाय.बी.एम्.एम

एकट्या राहणाऱ्या स्त्रीपुरुषांचे, मु-नोबेल अशीच एकप्रकारे आहे. हा पुरस्कार सुरु लांचे प्रश्न, असुरक्षितता, समाजातला करण्यामागे रमा जैन यांची प्रेरणा होती. २२ मे १९६१ एक अविश्वास, समृद्धीतून निर्माण यादिवशी साह जैन यांच्या ९१व्या वाढदिवसाचे औचित्य साधून त्यांनी स्वतःच्या कौटुंबिक ट्रस्ट मधून ज्ञानपीठ होणारे पर्यावरणाचे प्रश्न. मानिसक तणावांचे मोठे संकट, ढासळलेली पुरस्कार देण्याची घोषणा केली. महाराष्ट्राला अशीच कुटुंब व्यवस्था यांचे अतिशय सहज विद्वान साहित्यिकांची देणगी लाभलेली आहे. आजवर पूर्वग्रहरहित वर्णन अनिल अवचट महाराष्टातील आपल्या लाडक्या मराठी भाषेतील चार विद्वानांना हा साहित्यातील उच्च मानबिंदू म्हणून सर्वत्र संग्रहात परिचित असणारा ज्ञानपीठ पुरस्कार प्राप्त झाला आहे. हे चार विद्वान म्हणजे विष्णु सखाराम खांडेकर, विष्णु वामन शिरवाडकर, विंदा करंदीकर, भालचंद्र नेमाडे हे जनजीवनाचे निरनिराळ्या देशातले होते.

> पहिला मराठीतील ज्ञानपीठ पुरस्कार ज्यांना प्राप्त झाला त्या वि.स.खांडेकर यांचा जन्म महाराष्ट्रातील सांगलीत झाला. त्यांच्या पूर्वायुष्यात त्यांची नाटकांमध्ये अभिनय आणि दिग्दर्शन करण्याची आवड होती. वि.स.खांडेकरांचे लेखन ध्येयवादी आहे. अंतःकरणात समाजकल्याणाची व प्रगतीची तळमळ आहे. ललितपूर्ण भाषा, रम्य कल्पना, कोटीबाजपणा व समाजहिताचा प्रचार ही त्यांच्या लघुकथेची वैशिटचे आहेत. कल्पना शक्ती अतिशय तल्लख असल्याने

छायाचित्र:महाजाल सौजन्य केला. त्यांनी कादंबरीसह कथा, कविता, लघुनिबंध,

समिक्षा, चित्रपट-कथा, नाटक, व्यक्तीचित्रे, अनुवार अशा विविध साहित्य प्रकारात अगदी विपुल असे लेखन केले. वृत्तपत्रीय लेखन व ग्रंथ-संपादक या क्षेत्रांतही त्यांनी ठसा उमटवला. रचनाकौशल्य व तंत्रनिपुणता खांडेकरांच्या कथेत आढळून येत नाही, पण कथालेखनातून व्यक्त होणारे जीवन दर्शन आणि ध्येयनिष्ठता वाचकांना प्रभावित करतात म्हणून तर वि.स.खांडेकर हे जीवनदायी लेखक म्हणून ओळखले जातात.जीवनासाठी कला हे त्यांच्या समग्र लेखनाचे सत्र होते. त्यांच्या कथा-कादंबऱ्यांवर अनेक भाषांमध्ये चित्रपट, दूरदर्शन मालिकाही निर्माण झाल्या. त्यांच्या साहित्याचे अन्य भारतीय व विदेशी भाषात अनुवाद झाले. त्यांच्या उल्का या कादंबरीवर मराठी चित्रपट निघाला. वि.स.खांडेकर हे सोलापूरला १९४१ साली भरलेल्या अखिल भारतीय मराठी साहित्य संमेलनाचे अध्यक्ष देखील होते. त्यांच्या "ययाती" कादंबरीसाठी

१९६० रोजी साहित्य "अकादमी पुरस्कार" तर

१९६८ "पद्मभूषण पुरस्कार" मिळाला अशा या महान

मिळाला. हे मराठी भाषेतील अग्रगण्य कवी, लेखक, नाटककार व समिक्षक होते. त्यांनी कुसुमाग्रज या टोपणनावाने कवितालेखन केले. ते आत्मनिष्ठ व समाजनिष्ठ जाणीव असणारे मराठीतले महत्त्वाचे लेखक मानले जातात. शिरवाडकरांचे वर्णन सरस्वतीच्या मंदिरातील "दैदिप्यमान" रत्न असे करतात. वि.स.खांडेकर यांच्यानंतर मराठी साहित्यात ज्ञानपीठ पुरस्कार मिळवणारे ते दुसरे साहित्यिक होते. त्यांचा जन्म दिवस हा "मराठी भाषा दिवस" म्हणून साजरा केला जातो

मराठी अभिरूचीवर चार दशकांपेक्षा अधिक काळ प्रभाव गाजविणारे श्रेष्ठ प्रतिभावंत कवी. नाटककार. कथाकार, कादंबरीकार, लघुनिबंधकार व आस्वादक, समिक्षक, प्रामाणिक, सामाजिक आस्था, क्रांतीकारक वत्ती आणि शब्दकलेवरचे प्रभुत्व ही त्यांच्या काव्याची वैशिष्ट्ये आहेत. त्यांचे समृध्द आणि प्रगल्भ व्यक्तिमत्त्व वैविध्यपूर्ण आणि प्रसन्न रुपात त्यांच्या साहित्यात प्रतिबिंबित झाले आहे. त्यांचे मूळ नाव गजानन रंगनाथ शिरवाडकर असे होते. मराठी रंगभूमीचा सुवर्णकाळ

ऋषिकेश मुळे टी.वाय.बी.एम्.एम्

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लाभले आम्हास भाग्य बोलतो मराठी जाहलो खरेच धन्य ऐकतो मराठी 📗 कवी सुरेश भटांच्या या ओळी कानावर पडल्या की, प्रत्येक मराठी मनातील मराठी भाषेबद्दल असणारी अस्मिता जागृत होते. ही अस्मिता एक-दोन वर्षात उभी राहिलेली नाही यासाठी मराठी भाषेला खडतर परिश्रम करावे लागले. मराठी भाषेच्या जन्माविषयी अनेक वाद-प्रवाद आढळतात. वेदकालीन बोलीभाषा, संस्कृत, प्राकृत इ. भाषेतील अनेक वैशिष्ट्ये मराठी भाषेत दिसतात. संशोधकाच्या विविध संशोधनानंतर मराठी भाषा अडीच हजार वर्ष जुनी इसवी सनाच्या आधीच्या पाचव्या शतका इतकी जुनी असल्याचे स्पष्टपणे दिसते. मराठी भाषा किती प्राचीन आहे याचे दाखले देणारे अनेक शिलालेख व ताम्रपट अभ्यासकांना सापडले. इ.स.८५९ च्या "धर्मपदेशमाला". या ग्रंथात मराठीचे वर्णन केलेले आढळते. सललयि-पय-संचारा-पयडियमाणा सुवण्णरयणेल्ला |

मरह्य भाषा कामिणी य अडवीय रेहंती || मराठी भाषा ही सुंदर, उत्तम गतीची व चांगल्या वर्णाची आहे असे मराठी भाषेचे कौतुक केलेले आहे. मराठी भाषेने संस्कृतमधून अनेक शब्द घेतले. याशिवाय पाली, अर्धमागधी, हिंदी, पारसी, अरेबिक, तुर्की, उर्दू, इंग्रजी, पोर्तुगीज या भाषांतून बरेच शब्द घेतले. मराठीतले काही शब्द तर तमिळ, तेलुगू, कन्नड, मल्ल्याळम, गुजराती, ओरिया, बंगाली या भाषांमधून देखील आले. मराठी भाषेतील काही शब्द हिंदी, गुजराती, इंग्रजी अशा भाषांनी घेतले. संस्कृत भाषेला महत्त्व असणाऱ्या समाजात पाली, शौरसेनी, महाराष्ट्री वैगेरे प्राकृत भाषांना मान्यता मिळण्यास अनेक काळ गेला. निरनिराळ्या प्राकृत भाषेपासून पुढे मराठी भाषेची निर्मिती

झाली. शौरसेनी भाषा बोलणारा राष्ट्रीक समाज, मागधी व महाराष्ट्री बोलणारा वैराष्ट्रीक समाज आणि आभीर समाज महाराष्ट्रात आले. त्यातूनच मराठी भाषा अधिक प्रमाणात बोलली जाऊ लागली.११२८ ते १२०० च्या काळात मुकुंदराज यांनी विवेकसिंधू व परमायृत

प्राकत भाषेत पद्यरचना करण्यामागे संताची सकळजन याच काळात चक्रधर स्वामी के स्थापित महानुभावीय ग्रंथकारांच्या श्रृंखलेचा प्रारंभ झाला. म्हाईंभट भट यांचे लीळाचरित्र, केशवराजसूरी लिखित मूर्तिप्रकाश, दृष्टांतपाठ तर दायोदर पंरित लिखित वत्सहरण



ही दोन अध्यात्मि ग्रंथसंपदा मराठी भाषेला दिली. मुंकुदराज यांना मराठी साहित्याचे आद्यकवी मानतात. मराठीतील सर्वश्रेष्ठ कवी संत ज्ञानेश्वर श्रीमद्भगवद्गीतेवर भाष्य करताना म्हणतात तीरे संस्कृताची गहने,तोडोनि मऱ्हाटिया शब्दसोपाने रचिती | धर्मनिधाने श्री निवृत्तिदेवे ||

इ.महानुभाव पंथाचे प्रमुख ग्रंथ आहेत. समाजात पुन्हा चैतन्य

प्रस्थापित करण्यासाठी संत एकनाथांनी आख्यान, कवीता,स्फुट

प्रकरण, लोकगीत, रामायणकतथा इ.संपन्न साहित्य प्रकार मराठी

भाषते आणला. संत तुकारामांच्या अद्भूत वाणीने मराठी भाषेला

ढ प्राप्त झाली. दासबोध, मनाचे श्लोक, करुणाष्टक इ.ग्रंथातील

मराठी भाषेस नवी शब्द निर्मिती रामदासांनी केली.अर्थातच पारसी व अरबी भाषेचा परिणाम मराठी भाषेवर झाला. मराठी साम्राज्याचा विस्तार पाहून विजापूर अदिलशहा ह्याने देखील मराठी भाषेचा वापर व्यवस्थापन आणि व्यवहाराची खाती ठेवण्यासाठी सुरु केला होता. शिवाजी महाराजांच्या शौर्यावर अनेक शाहिरांनी रचलेल्या पोवाड्यांनी मराठी भाषा जणू पावन झाली.संत साहित्याबरोबर लावणी, शाहिरी, पंडितीसाहित्य असे वाडमय निर्माण झाले

१८१८ साली ब्रिटिशांची राजवट प्रस्थापित झाली. पारतंत्राच्या अंधारात स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्तीच्या ध्यैर्याचे दीप अनेकांच्या ठायी प्रज्वलित होत होते. व्यक्तीच्या हक्कासाठी,अन्यायाचा प्रतिकार करण्यासाठी, स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्तीची ज्योत प्रत्येक मनात पेटत ठेवण्यासाठी महाराष्ट्रात मराठी भाषा महत्वाची होती. या काळात मराठी लिहिणारा मध्यम वर्ग उदयास आला. १८३८ साली बाळशास्त्री जांभेकर यांनी दर्पण हे साप्ताहिक सुरु केले. दिग्दर्शन, प्रभाकर यांची नावे मराठीतील सुरुवातीच्या वृत्तपत्रांमध्ये घेतली जातात. मुंबई अखबार, ज्ञानसिंधू, ज्ञानप्रकाश, सुधाकर, ज्ञानोदय, मासिके, केशरी अशा विविध वृत्तपत्रामुळे मराठी भाषेला वेगळे स्वरुप प्राप्त झाले. पत्रकार, राजकीय-सामाजिक विचारवंत यांच्या लेखनातून नवनवीन शब्दाची भर पडत होती. या स्वरुपाच्या लेखनातून लोकशाही, समाजवाद, साम्यवाद, नवमतवाद, वर्गविग्रह, क्रांती-उत्क्रांती, विरोध-विकास, वाद, नियोजन यांसारखे राजकारण, समाजकारण, अर्थकारण, साहित्य या विषयावरील शब्द घडत गेले. आज हे शब्द मराठी भाषते पूर्णतःएकरुप झाले आहेत.इंग्रजीतील विपुल ज्ञानभांडार भाषांतराच्या माध्यमातून मराठीत आणण्याचा प्रयत्न झाल्यास मराठी भाषेला एक नवी मोडणी प्राप्त होईल व नव्या विषयांसाठी लागणारी शब्द सामग्रीही

सिद्ध होईल असे वक्तव्य करत असताना टिळकांनी देवनागरी पुरस्कार केला. १९व्या शतकात मराठी भाषते युद्ध रितीने वाक्ययोजना करुन रसभरती ग्रंथनिर्मिती करणारे सदाशिव काशीनाथ छन्ने यांना गद्यात्मक ग्रंथाचे जनक म्हटले जाते

बापू छन्नेनी अनेक इंग्रजी व संस्कृत गद्य पुस्तकांचे मराठीत अनुवादन केले. १८३३ साली दादोबा पांडुरंग तर्खडकर व्यांकट कोश निर्माण न झाल्याची तक्रार केली. पुढे त्यांनी स्वतःच मराठी भाषेचे व्याकरण सिद्ध केले. तर्खडकर यांच्या महाराष्ट्र भाषेचे व्याकरण या पुस्तकाद्वारे मराठी भाषेला स्थैर्य मिळाले. १८४८ च्या काळात गोपाळ हरी देशमुख यांच्या शतपत्रे या लेखनाने मराठी भाषेला मोठे योगदान दिले. गोविंदाग्रज, बालकवीसारख्या कवींनी मराठी भाषा शैलींने मराठी सौंदर्य वाढवले जाते

राम गणेश गडकरी, श्रीकृष्ण कोल्हटकर यांना आपल्या लोकोत्तर प्रतिभेने विनोदी लेखन केले. वि.स.खांडेकर ,ना.भी. फडके, बा.भ.बोरकर, कुसुमाग्रज, प्रल्हाद केशव अत्रे अशा अनेक विद्रनांनी मराठी भाषेला अभूतपूर्व प्रयत्न होताना दिसतात. वृत्तपत्रे, साहित्य, मराठी वाहिन्या, मराठी चित्रपट, मालिका यांसारख्या विविध माध्यमांतून मराठी भाषेचा दर्जा जपला जाण्यासाठी प्रत्येक जण दक्ष असणे आवश्यक आहे. मराठी भाषेच्या आधाराने महाराष्ट्र समृद्ध होत गेला. मराठी भाषेचा विकास झाला तसा परमार्थाने मराठी जणांचा विकास झाला मातृभाषेचे हे ऋण मानून मातृभाषेचे थोर ठेवा जतन केला पाहिजे. तरच "हिचे पुत्र आम्ही हिने पांग फेडून" या काव्यपंगती सार्थ ठरते.

प्रा.मानसी जंगम

जानेवारी-२०१८

विचारगाथा

l 1 TA - THE UNIVERSAL TRUTH

प्रवास खाद्य संस्कृतीचा



छायाचित्र:महाजात सौजन्य

जागी चायनिज भेळ आली. आणि त्याच चायनिज भेळसोबत म्हणून मच्युरिअन्स देखील आले.फ्रॅंकीच्या पुढे सुध्दा आता झेप घेतली आहे ती म्हणजे शोरमानी साध्या शेवटच्या आधी भरपूर रुचके लागयचे पण मॅगी नावाच्या दुर्देवाने पाश्यात्य संस्कृतीने सर्वांनाच खायायला भाग पाडले.जस-जसे दिवस पुढे गेले तसतसे या खाद्यसंस्कृतीची चवही बदलत गेली त्याच काही चांगल्या अर्थाने तर काही दुर्देवाने बदल झाल्याची खंत वाटणे सहाजिकच आहे

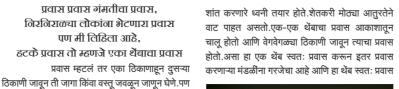
दिवसागणिक जीभेची चव बदलली. साधे दूध जरी आपण विचारात घेतले तरी त्याचे विभिन्न चविष्ट व पोषक पदार्थ आपण बनवतो मग त्यात दही असो ताक असो वा लस्सी. पारंपारिक पध्दतीने बनवल्या जाणाऱ्या भाज्यांनासुध्दा जो पर्यंत मॅगी मसाला टाकत नाही तो पर्यंत तो पदार्थ बनवायला अपूर्ण राहिला की काय ? अशी शंका येते. उन्हाळा आला चला लगबग झाली ती म्हणजे आमरस, पन्ह बनवायची पण आता तर हळूहळू ते नामशेष होऊन त्यात कोक, थम्सअप आले.सोयीस्कर जे वाटले तेच पदार्थ आणून जेवनात बनवू लागली. पण जो आधीच्या जेवणात पोषकपणा होता तो आता कुठे तरी हरवलेला दिसून येतो. ह्या सर्व पदार्थ आयत्या हातात मिळू लागल्या

त्यामुळे माणस इतकी कंटाळवाणी झाली की, मग ते मॅगडोनाल्ड असो किंवा के.एफ्.सी मध्ये जावू लागली. अशा प्रकारे खाद्यपदार्थात अनेक बदल झालेले दिसून येतात मग ते बदल शरीराला चांगल ही आहे आणि थोडे फार घातक ही आहे. जसे-जसे काळ बदलले तस-तसे खाद्यपदार्थ देखील बदलणे ही काळाची गरज आहे

> संज्योत गवांदे टी.वाय.बी.एम.एम

संस्कृती म्हणजे सम+कृ या धातूपासून तयार झालेला शब्द. एखादी गोष्ट जी आहे ती पूर्वीपेक्षा चांगली करणे अर्थात त्यात गुणात्मक सुधारणा करणे म्हणजे संस्कृती. इथे हा एक पदार्थ आहे. दूध जेव्हा नासते, तेव्हा त्या दुधाची विकृती पण ते आटवून त्यात साखर, वेलदोडे टाकून त्याचा खवा बनवणे व त्या खव्याचे पेढे तयार करणे म्हणजे त्या दुधावर प्रकृती करुन त्याची संस्कृती निर्माण करणे. एकंदरीत या दूधाच्या उदाहरणावरुन माझा विषय तुमच्या लक्षात हा आलाच असेल ती म्हणजे खाद्य संस्कृती. भारत म्हटलं की, डोळ्यांसमोर येतात ते विविध स्वादांनी, रंगांनी नटलेली चविष्ट आणि रुचकर असे असंख्य खाद्य पदार्थ जे नुसते पाहून सुद्धा तोंडाला पाणी सुटते आणि इथे जितकी विविध राज्ये आणि भाषा आहेत तितक्याच त्यांच्या विविध पाकशास्त्राच्या पद्धती आहेत. तसेच प्रत्येक राज्यात नैसर्गिक वातावरणानुसार विविध धान्याचे पीक घेतले जाते आणि त्यापासूनच निरनिराळे पदार्थ त्यांच्या आहारात आढळून येत होते.

पूर्वीच्या काळी स्त्रिया या फक्त चूल आणि मूल यापुरताच मर्यादित होत्या. त्यामुळे जे पदार्थ जेवणात असायचे ते सर्व घरगुतीच. तसेच प्रत्येकाची ते जेवण बनवण्याची पद्धत वेगळी आणि स्वादिष्ट असे. प्रत्येक जण कमी वेळात जास्तीत जास्त काम कसं होईल तेच पाहू लागले जे पदार्थ घरी बनवले जात होते तेच पदार्थ आता सर्वेच जण घरी बनवतात असे नाही कारण जी स्त्री घरी बसून सर्व स्वयंपाक करायची तीच आता नोकरीसाठी बाहेर पडू लागली आणि स्त्रीयांच्या गरजा पाहून तसेच बदलत्या ह्या प्रवासात खाद्यपदार्थ बनवण्यासाठी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स वस्तू बनवल्या गेल्या आणि त्याच्या साहाय्याने कमी वेळात जास्त पदार्थ बनवली जावू लागल्या. बदलत्या राज्यानुसार बदलती खाद्यसंस्कृती हे सूत्र जर आपण बघितलं तर त्या वैविध्यपूर्ण सार आपल्याला पहायला मिळतो. पोषक पदार्थापासून ते हल्लीच्या हेवी टेस्ट फूडपर्यंतचा खाद्य संस्कृतीचा प्रवास लक्षणीय म्हणावा लागेल. काही सणसुद्धा असेल तेव्हा पुरणपोळीचा थाट असायचा पण आता त्याची जागा कुठेतरी कुछ मिठा हो जाये म्हणतं कॅडबरी सेलिब्रेशनने घेतली. जि रा भात कालांतराने फ्राइड राईस स्वरूपात आला खरा पण जिरा भाताची चव अजूनही विसरता येत नाही.लहानपणी विविध फेव्हरमध्ये मिळणारा बर्फाचा गोळा काळानुरुप आता मिल्क मेड व दही टाकून मिळू लागला आहे तर रोजच्या जगण्यातील मुंबईकरांच्या तोंडाला पाणी आणून सोडणारा वडापाव बर्गरव्दारे सर्वांची भूक भागवू लागला आहे. तूप साखर आधी डब्याला पोळी दिली जायची पण त्याच पोळीची जागा फ्रॅंकी नावाच्या गोंडस बाळाने घेतली.साधी ओली भेळची चव मनाला भुरळ पाडायची पण आता त्याच





थांबून जाईल.पूर्ण चक्र थांबून जाईल.माणसांपेक्षा पशू - पक्षांना जास्त त्रास होईल.दुष्काळ पडेल.त्यामुळे ह्या पाण्याचा प्रवास न थांबण्यासाठी माणसानेच पाण्याचा वापर काळजीपूर्वक केला पाहिजे.पावसाचे थेंबच नाही तर शेतात कामी येणारे ठिबक सिंचन थेंबाचे प्रतिक दर्शवते. ठराविक झाडांना पाण्याचे मोजकेचे थेंब क्यावे.

त्यामुळे पाण्याचा देखील अती वापर देखील होत नाही.असा थेंबाचा प्रवास निसर्ग सृष्टीने नटलेल्या ठिकाणी उठून दिसतो. कधी तर पावसाचे थेंब फोटोग्राफी करणाऱ्या मंडळीना खूप जास्तच आकर्षकता दिसून येते,त्यात एखादा फोटोग्राफर झाडाच्या पानावर पडलेले थेंब. नदीचे पाणी शांत पाहताना किंवा पशू पक्षी पाण्यात बागडताना म्हणजेच सांगायचे झाले तर असे हे पाण्याचे थेंब फोटोग्राफी करण्यासाठी उपयोगात येतात. असा हा पाण्याच्या थेंबाच प्रवास प्रत्येकांना सुख, दुःख आणि आनंद देत असतो. तसेच त्याचा उपयोग देखील वेगवेगळ्या स्वरूपात टप्प्यातून होत असतो. परंतु हा प्रवास कधीच संपत नाही सतत चालूच राहतो. हा प्रवास चालू राहता राहता एकाच ठिकाणी येवून थांबतो यांचे चक्र सुरूच असते. फक्त ह्या चक्राचे वापर इतर मंडळी आपआपल्या पध्दतीमध्ये करत असतात. त्यात शेतकरी, फोटोग्राफी ,प्राणी , प्रवासी मंडळी सामान्यापासून असामान्य, गरीब श्रीमंत सगळेच करीत असतात. त्यामुळे ह्या "एका थेंबाचा प्रवास" सतत चालूच असतो.वर्षाचे ३६५ दिवस २४ तास. रोहिणी हुले टी.वाय.बी.एम.एम

करायचा थांबला तर? तर संपूर्ण जीवन सृष्टीचा प्रवास

अडथळे पार करून खडतर प्रवास पूर्ण केले जातात असे अनेक प्रवासात त्याचे स्वरूप देखील बदलतात.वेगवेगळचा लोकांना वेगवेगळ्या स्वरूपात या प्रवासात बदल करावे लागतात. परंतु कधी कधी हा प्रवास जिथे सुरू होतो त्या ठिकाणी परत यावे लागते म्हणून म्हणतात, "सफर भी रोज का हैं और जाना भी कहीं नहीं"या वाक्याचं उदाहरण छायाचित्र:महाजाल सौजन्य सांगायचे झाले तर, रेल्वेने किंवा कोणत्याही वाहनाने प्रवास करायचा असतो. घाई, गर्दीत धावत पळत ती जागा, ठिकाण गाठायचे असते पण परत आपल्या घरीच यायचं असत.पण हा प्रवास विलक्षण, अविस्मरणीय मनात

घटनेची आठवण झाली की,आनंदाचे अश्रू देखील येतात. माणसांना जगण्यासाठी अन्न,वस्त्र आणि निवारा या मुलभूत गरजा आहेत. या तिन्ही गरजांपैकी एखादी जरी गरज नसली तर जीवन जगण्यासाठी अनेक अडथळे येत असतात.या तिन्ही गरजांपैकी पाणी हे महत्त्वाचे घटक मानले जाते. पाण्याशिवाय माणसचं काय प्राणी देखील

जगू शकत नाही. पाण्याचा एक एक थेंब किती महत्त्वाचा आहे आणि हा एक एक थेंब खूप लांबून प्रवास करून नदी ,तलाव ,समुद्राला येवून मिळतात हा पावसाचा थेंब माणसाच्या जीवनात वेगवेगळचा टप्प्यात येवून थांबतो. ते म्हणजे कधी नदी नाल्यात समुद्र तर कधी कोणाच्या तुटलेल्या छताच्या छिद्रातून. ह्या एका एका थेंबाचा वापर प्रत्येक जण वेगवेगळचा पध्दतीने करतात. हा एक थेंब शेतकरी शेतातल्या पिकांसाठी तर कधी कारखान्यात काम करण्यासाठी उपयोगात येतो.अजून सांगायचे झाले तर पहिल्या पावसाच्या पहिल्या सरीत भिजायला प्रत्येकांना आवडते आणि मातीचा वास यामुळे देखील या थेंबाच्या प्रवासाचे महत्त्व आहे.तर कधी शाळेतून घरी येताना मुद्दाम छत्री बॅगेत ठेवून भिजत येतात त्यातही घरापर्यंतचा प्रवास पावसाबरोबर होतो.जेव्हा पावसाच्या थेंबाचा प्रवास

जेव्हा मातीवर होतो तेव्हा सगळीकडे फुलाचे रान फुलून

येते आणि पूर्ण निसर्ग हिरव्या शालूने फुलून जातो.पावसाचा

प्रवास नदीत होतो तेव्हा देखील पाण्याचा आवाजमध्ये

प्रवास प्रवास गंमतीचा प्रवास,

निरनिराळचा लोकांना भेटणारा प्रवास

पण मी लिहिला आहे.

हटके प्रवास तो म्हणजे एका थेंबाचा प्रवास

हा प्रवास काही दिवसांचा ,काही तासांचा किंवा आयुष्यभर

चालणारा असतो.त्यामध्ये एखाद्या वस्तूतील होणारा बदल,

निसर्गातील बदल , व्यक्तीच्या सहवासातील काही गोष्टी

इत्यादी.कधी कधी हे टप्प्यातील बदल महत्त्वाचे असतात

असे प्रवासाचे टप्पे पार पडत असतात. अनेक अडचणी,

खोलपर्यंत ती जागा साठवून ठेवली जाते.भविष्यात त्या

पत्रकारितेचा प्रवास प्रवास एका थेंबाचा

वाङ्मय आणि वृत्तपत्र विद्या अर्थात पत्रकारिता

यामध्ये खूप फरक आहे. वाङ्मय निर्मिती करताना लेखकाला जे काही अनुभव आले ते स्वःताच्या भाषते व विचारांच्या जोरावर व्यक्त करतो तर वृत्तपत्रकाराच्या लिखाणातून सर्व समाजच प्रतिबिंबित होत असतो. वाङ्मय कालनिरपेक्ष असून वृत्तपत्र विद्या मात्र कालसापेक्ष आहे. यावरुन सर्व साधारणपणे आपल्याला सोप्या भाषते असे म्हणता येईल की, काही प्रसंगी वाडमय आणि वृत्तपत्र विद्या संमिश्रीत स्वरुपाचे होऊ शकतील. Jounalism हा मूळ फ्रेंच शब्द आहे. Diuralise या लॅटीन शब्दापासून Journalism या शब्दाची उत्पत्ती झाली आहे. diuralise या शब्दाचा अर्थ दैनंदिन(Daily) असा होतो त्याची व्याख्या पुढीलप्रमाणे:- "तात्कालिक इतिहास घडत असताना इतिहासाची माहिती म्हणजे वृत्तविद्या होय".त्याच बरोबर त्याची दुसरी व्याख्या ही करता येतेच "वाचकांना त्यांच्या सभोवती काय –काय आहे याबाबतची माहिती देण्याच्या हेतूने बदलत्या दृश्यांचा लगेच केला जाणारा अहवाल

म्हणजे वृत्तपत्र विद्या होय"..

मुळात पत्रकारिता हा लोकशाहीचा चौथा आधारस्तंभ आहे आणि त्यात मराठी पत्रकारितेचा प्रवास सांगायचा तर बाळशास्त्री जांभेकर यांच्या दर्पण वृत्तपत्रापासून ते आताच्या लोकसत्ताचे संपादक इथवर येऊन थांबतो. पत्रकारितेबद्दल इलाहादबादी यांनी लिहिलेला एक शेर नेहमी आठवतो म्हणजे की,

खींचों न कमानों को,न तलवार निकालो

जब तोप मुकबिल हो,तो अखबार निकालो 📗

याचा अर्थ असा की, बंदुकीच्या गोळ्या असो वा हजारो तोफांचे आवाज हे सर्व फिके पडतील ते केवळ नि केवळ आपल्या लेखणीच्या जोरावर. या वरूनच कळते की किती ही झाले तरी लेखणीचे महत्व आजच्या २१ व्या शतकात माफ करा टेक्नोसॅव्ही जगात कमी झालेले नाही. लेखणीच्या जोरावर ब्रिटिश सरकारला सुनावणारे लो. टिळकांचे लेख आजही स्मरणात राहतात त्याला कारण केवळ एकच आहे की लेखणी. सरकारचे डोके ठिकाणावर आहे का ? अजूनही वेळ गेलेली नाही असे अग्रलेख लिहिणारे लो टिळक आणि टिळकांची वृत्तपत्रे मग केसरी असो वा मराठा खऱ्या अर्थाने पारदर्शक होती.

पत्रकारितेचा प्रवास उलगडायचा तर आधी हातात वही पेन घेऊन कुर्ता व शबनम झोळी घेऊन चहू दिशांना फेर-फटका मारुन बातम्यांचा आढावा घेतला जायचां. पुढे जागतिकीकरणाच्या सुसाटयाचा वेगाने त्याच स्वरुप बदलले आणि आता तर टेलिग्रामवर बातम्या प्राप्त होऊ लागल्या आणि त्याही पुढे आता तर टेक्नोसॅ व्ही जगात मेल वर बातम्या येऊन धडकू लागल्या आणि त्यापुढे सांगायचं तर नव माध्यमांच्या क्रांतीमुळे बातम्या एका क्षणात वृत्तपत्र कार्यालयात येऊन थांबू लागल्या. एकूणच काय तर जसजसा काळ बदलत गेला तसतसा बातम्या मिळण्याचा स्त्रोत देखील बदलला या सर्वांलाच गोड गोंडस नाव दिले गेले आहे ते म्हणजे

"टेक्नोसॅव्ही". पत्रकारिता हा मुळात परवलीचा शब्द असून त्याच्यात बातमी हा प्रमुख पाया असतो त्यालाच इंग्रजीत News अर्थात North,East,West,South असे म्हणतात. चहू दिशांचा घेतलेला आढावा म्हणजे बातमी. या बातमीचे लिखाण हे बातमीचे सहा "क" कार व बातमीचा उलटा त्रिकोणाचा सिद्धांत याच्या जोरावर केला जातो.

माध्यमे ही आपल्या जीवनातील अविभाज्य घटक बनली आहे. माध्यमामुळे आज जग जवळ आले आहे कारण प्रसार माध्यमामुळे माहिती क्षणार्धात प्राप्त होते . माध्यमांच्या स्वरूपातून माहिती आणि मनोरंजनाची साधने ग्रामीण व दुर्गम भागापर्यत पोहोचली आहेत.

जर्मनीमध्ये जोहान्स गुटेनबर्ग यांनी इ.स.१४३६ ला मुद्रणाचा शोध लावला .मुद्रण अक्षरांसाठी चिकनमाती ,लाकूड व शिसे यांचा वापर केला. त्यांनी धातूपासून अक्षरांचे खिळे तयार केले. त्यामुळे जोहान्स गुटेनबर्ग याला ,"मुद्रणाचा जनक" म्हणून ओळखतात. मुद्रणकलेनंतर एका नवीन टप्प्याची सुरूवात झाली ती म्हणजे "रंगीत छपाई".इ.स.१४५७ पासून रंगीत छपाईला सुरूवात झाली मुद्रणालयात ऑफसेट प्रिंटिंग, स्क्रिन प्रिंटिंग ,लेजर प्रिंटिंग,डिजिटल प्रिंटिंग आणि आज थ्री डी प्रिंटिंग इ. तंत्रांचा वापर केला जात आहे .वृत्तपत्रे, मासिके , ग्रंथ , पोस्टर्स इ.साहित्याची छपाई होते. प्रसार माध्यमांचे मुख्यतः तीन प्रकार मानले जातात .मुद्रित माध्यमे,इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमे व नवमाध्यमे. वृत्तपत्रे, नियतकालिके,ग्रंथ ही मुद्रित माध्यमे तर नभोवाणी,दूरचित्रवाणी ही इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमे आहेत.नभोवाणी या माध्यामाचा शोध गुगलेल्मो मार्कोनी

यांनी लावला

महानगरी

माध्यमाचा प्रवास रेडिओवरून प्रसारित होतात.जनसंपर्काचे रेडिओ हे एक

प्रभावी साधन आहे. विविध विषय आणि विविध वर्गांसाठी रेडिओने महत्त्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रमांचे प्रसारण केले आहे. आता दरचित्रवाणीच्या लोकप्रियेत वाढ झाली.



दुरचित्रवाणीमुळे इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमांचे महत्त्व वाढले प्रकाश , रंग ,ध्वनी , चित्र , संगीत इ. तसेच रंगीत मंच, रिमोटचा वापर, घटनांचे प्रत्यक्ष प्रसारण व बातमीपत्र यामुळे



यापुढील प्रवास तो म्हणजे डायरेक्ट टू होम प्रवास

उपभोक्त्यांच्या घरापर्यंत पोहचविणारे माध्यम डायरेक्ट एम.ची सर्वप्रथम सुरूवात इ.स १९७७ साली चेन्नईमध्ये झाली आहेत. एफ.एम.द्ववारे घरी बसल्चा ठिकाणी, प्रवासात व भटकंती करताना संगीत, बातम्या, शिक्षण,

विकसित झाले. आज सोबत बाळगता येतील असे लॅ पटॉप आणि तळहातावर मावतील असे आयपॉड उपलब्ध आहेत. माहिती, सांख्यिकी इ.च्या नोंदी संगणकामुळे सुलभ झाल्या आहेत. संगणकाबरोबर इंटरनेट हा शब्द वापरला जातो,यालाच मराठीत "महाजाल " हा शब्द आहे. इंटरनेटमुळे माहिती मनोरंजन व संवाद यांची

उपलब्धता वाढली आहे. इंटरनेटची सर्वप्रथम सुरुवात

अमेरिकेत झाली. इंटरनेट हा शब्द वर्ल्ड वाईल्ड वेब या

नावाने ओळखतात. माहितीची अगणित पेज उपलब्ध

आहेत. यानंतरचा प्रवास तो म्हणजे वेब पत्रकारितेच

/नवमाध्यमाचा प्रवास. यात संगणक व इंटरनेटच्य

माध्यमातून केल्या जाणाऱ्या पत्रकारितेस 'वेब जर्नालिझम'

म्हणतात. सोशल मिडिया, बेब न्यूज पोर्टल्स, वेब चॅनेल्स

, ट्विटर, फेसबुक, मायस्पेस, युट्युब यासारख्या वेब माध्यमांद्वारे आंतरक्रियात्मक व सहभागवादी पत्रकारिता

होत आहे. यानंतरचा प्रवास तो म्हणजे इ-टपाल. संदेश

टपाल वहन करणारी आधुनिक सेवा इ-टपाल आहे. ही सेवा

जी-मेल, हॉटमेल, याहू, रिडिफमेल इ.दारे पुरविण्यात येते.

संदेश आणि योग्य इ-पत्ता देऊन इ-टपाल जगात क्षणात

पोहचविता येते. इ-टपालाचे महत्त्व म्हणजे क्षणार्धात टपाल पाठविता येते. आताचा प्रवास म्हणजे इ-वृत्तपत्र. मुद्रित माध्यमांबरोबर इ-सेवा अधिक गतिमान आणि प्रभावी आहे. जगातील बहुतेक वृत्तपत्र इ-स्वरुपात आहेत. भारतात सर्वप्रथम "द हिंदू" तर मराठीत "केसरी" हे वृत्तपत्र बनले. प्रसार माध्यमात इ-वृत्तपत्रांना विशेष महत्त्व आले आहे. प्रिंट रुपात संदेश पाठविण्यासाठी फॅक्सची सुरुवात झाली.

आज चलभाष्यादारे इ-टपाल, इंटरनेट, एफ एम.रेडिओ, व्हिडिओ सेवा उपलब्ध झाल्या आहेत. एवढ्य सगळ्या प्रवासाच्या टप्प्यात आताचा प्रवास म्हणजेच इंटरनेटचा प्रवास याला जास्त महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले आहे.

अंकिता पाटील टी.वाय.बी.एम्.एम्

छायाचित्र:महाजाल सौजन्य

टेलिव्हिजन दूरचित्रवाणी संचावर प्रारंभी एकच वाहिनी दिसत असे. इराक-इराण युद्धाचे थेट प्रक्षेपण या वाहिनीने केले.उपग्रहाद्वारे वाहिन्यांचे प्रक्षेपण सुरु झाले. आज विविध वाहिन्या उपलब्ध आहेत. बहतांश वाहिन्या खाजगी आहेत व त्या प्रादेशिक आणि राष्ट्रीय भाषेतून कार्यक्रमाचे प्रसारण करतात. केबल व टेलिक्डिजनच्या नंतरचा प्रवास तो म्हणजे संगणक व महाजालाचा प्रवास. इ.स. १८३३ मध्ये अमेरिकेत चार्ल्स बॅवेज यांनी संगणकाची कल्पना मांडली.१९३८ ला पहिला संगणक बनवला. संगणकाबाबतचे तंत्रज्ञान

१९३० च्या दशकात अमेरिका, युरोपात दूरिचत्रवाणीचा भारतात दूरिचत्रवाणीची सुरूवात

घडामोडी व कार्यक्रम ऐकता येतात. एफ.एम. रेडिओने बदलत्या काळानुसार एफ .एम. सेवा सुरू केली आहे. एफ. एम .रेडिओचा पुढील टप्पा तो म्हणजे दूरिचत्रवाणी. इ.स प्रसार झाला. इ.स.१९५९ ला झाली. आकाशवाणी व दुरिचत्रवाणी या माध्यमांची इ.स.१९७६ पर्यंत एकत्र वाटचाल झाली. आज भारतात ८० टक्के जनतेपर्यंत दूरचित्रवाणी पोहचली आहे. १९९० च्या दशकात दरचित्रवाणीचा प्रसार अधिक झाला.

आरोग्य, रोजगार, शिक्षण व क्रीडा या संबंधी कार्यक्रम

इ.स.१९२० ला रेडिओ केंद्राची सुरूवात अमेरिकेत झाली. इ.स.१९२२ ला ब्रिटिश ब्रॉडकास्टिंग कॉर्पोरेशन ची सुरुवात झाली. भारतात इंग्रजांनी रेडिओची सुरुवात इंडियन ब्रॉडकास्टिंग कॉर्पोरेशन या

नावाने केली. १९३७साली व्हॉईसरॉय लॉर्ड लिनलिथगो यांनी आयाबीसीचे नाव ऑल इंडिया रेडिओ असे ठेवले .आज देशभरात २०० पेक्षा अधिक रेडिओ केंद्रे आहेत. रेडिओ हे देशातील संपूर्ण लोकांपर्यंत पोहचविणारे एक महत्त्वपूर्ण प्रसार माध्यम आहे. संगीत, बातमीपत्र , कथा ,नाटक,विदेश-सेवा, कृषी, परिवार, कल्याण , जनजागृती,

संस्कृतीत अनुसरल्या गेलेल्या आधुनिक

जीवन शैलीने जुन्या खुणा एकेक करून नाहीशा होत

असल्या तरी गतकाळाचे स्मरण करुन देणाऱ्या काही गोष्टी

अजूनही ढिकढिकाणी आपले अस्तित्त्व टिकवून असल्याचे

दिसून येते. ऐतिहासिक काळात नगरातील अभिजनांचे

निवासस्थान असलेले असेच काही वाडे ठाणे-कल्याण

परिसरात आढळन येतात. शिवकालीन इतिहासात संदर्भ

असलेल्या कल्याण परिसराचे भूतकाळाचे वैभव मांडणाऱ्या

अनेक ऐतिहासिक वास्तू आहेत. त्यापैकी ज्या खासगी

मालकीच्या होत्या त्या कालपरत्वे कोलमडून पडू लागल्याने

त्यांना जमीनदोस्त करून तेथे इमले उभारण्यात आले.

तर काही ठिकाणी जुनी बांधकाम शैली कायम ठेवून त्यात

आधुनिक बदल करण्यात आले.कल्याण आणि परिसरातील

अशाच काही वास्तूंच्या बदलरूपी प्रवासाचा यानिमित्ताने

घेतलेला हा आढावा...नागरीकीकरणाच्या या रेट्यात

शहरांचे स्वरुप पालटले की नाही हे सांगणे तसे अवघडच

यंदा ૠ 🕮 या वर्तमानपत्राची संकल्पना जर्नी एक ट्रॅव्हलॉग अशी असून मराठी विभागाच्या चार पानांचा थोडक्यात प्रवास सांगायचा तर प्रथम विद्या प्रसारक मंडळाचा आणि मानुषी छिल्लरचा प्रवास सांगितला गेला आहे. त्यानंतर प्रवास वर्णनांचा प्रवास त्याच्या खालोखाल मराठी भाषेचा प्रवास, ज्ञानपीठ पुरस्कार विजेत्यांचा प्रवास आणि असे उल्लेखनीय व लक्षणीय लेख आपल्याला यशस्वी वाटचाल या पानावर वाचायला मिळतील. पुढच्या विचार गाथा या पृष्ठावर एका थेंबाचा प्रवास, बदललेली खाद्यसंस्कृती, माध्यमांचा प्रवास व वाडा संस्कृतीचा प्रवास असे वैचारिक लेख वाचायला मिळतील. पुढच्या साहित्य भंडार या पृष्ठावर ही कविता त्याचबरोबर या सदरात विद्याधर वालावलकर यांची मुलाखत, तर सुशांत करंदीकर, गायकवाड ते रजनीकांत वाचायला मिळेल आणि शेवटच्या विशेष लेख या पानावर विद्यार्थ्यांना नेमका प्रवास कसा वाटतो ? यावर त्यांची प्रतिकिया, अरुणीमा सिन्हा यांचा जिद्दीचा प्रवास,एक अनिवार्य सत्य, प्रवास पक्ष्यांचा प्रवास तर आनंदप्रवासी पुलंचा प्रवास एकंदरीत असा आढावा असेल. एकंदरीत या वर्तमान पत्राचे वैशिष्ट्य असे की दरवर्षी हटके देऊन स्वतःचे अस्तित्त्व वाढवण्याचा प्रामाणिक मानस असतो. वाचक वर्गाच्या बाजूने नेहमी विचार करत त्यांची बौद्धिक भूक भागवण्यात अग्रस्थानी असलेले हे वर्तमानपत्र सर्वांच्याच आयुष्याला एक वेगळी दिशा देते.

संपादन शास्त्राच्या कलेपासून अर्थात रिपोर्टिंग,

प्रूफ रिडिंग, डिझाईनिंग, ले-आऊट या सर्वांचा कार्यभार सांभाळून अंतिमतः पेपर वितरणमध्ये देखील वर्चस्व असलेले हे वर्तमानपत्र जशी चातक पक्ष्याची वाट पाहिली जाते त्याच पद्धतीने याची देखील वाट पाहिली जाते. असे म्हणतात की, विचाराने विचाराला विचार करुन विचारलेला विचार म्हणजे सुविचार. तसेच काहीसे हे ऋ **CA** हे वर्तमानपत्रांच्या विचारांची झोळी घेऊन बौद्धिक शिदोरी भूकेल्या वाचकांना देऊ करतो असे म्हटलं तर वावगं ठरणार नाही व अतिशयोक्ती तर मुळीच वाटणार नाही. यंदा ऋ \mathbb{TA} परिवाराने एक उच्च स्थान मिळवले आहे तेच अविरतपणे राहील ही आशा आमच्या येऊ घातलेल्या पिढीकडून नक्कीच आहे.

वाडा-संस्कृतीच्या उर्वरित खुणा प्रवेशदवाराजवळ उभे राहिल्यानंतर वाड्यांचा जो दर्शनी भाग लागतो.त्याला दिंडी दरवाजा असे म्हटले जाते. या दरवाज्यातून वाड्यांत प्रवेश करण्यासाठी मान झुकवून यावे लागते.वास्तूत प्रवेश करण्यापूर्वी तिला केलेले हे

एकाप्रकारचे नमनच

वाड्यांतील दिंडी दरवाजास बिजागिरी नाहीत. बाहेरुन कडी-कुलूपाची व्यवस्थाही नाही. त्यामुळे ही वास्तू कधीही बंद ठेवता येत नाही. पूर्वीच्या काळात एकत्र कुटूंब पध्दती असल्याने वाडा हा कायम माणसांनी भरलेला असायचा. मुरबाड तालुक्यातील झुंजारराव वाड्यांचा आवर्जून उल्लेख करावा लागेल.मुख्यत्त्वेकरून वाड्यांच्या या भागात घरातील मंडळीना एकत्रित किंवा वैयक्तिकरित्या कामे करता यावीत चौक या भागाची रचना वाड्यात असे. विशेष म्हणजे वाड्यातील अन्य भागातून चौकाचा भाग दिसावा, अशी वाडचाची रचना आहे. अशाच प्रकारची व्यवस्था कल्याण परिसरातील काही वाड्यांमध्येही होती. यावरूनच जुन्या वास्तूंची केवळ भव्य-दिव्यता नव्हे तर त्यावेळच्या स्थापत्य शास्त्राच्या प्रगतीची, श्रीमंतीची कल्पना करता येईल. कालपरत्त्वे या वास्तूंमध्ये अंतर्गत बदल झाले अन् या काही व्यवस्था इतिहासजमा झाल्या. वाडचातील प्रत्येक खोलीला विशेषणे आहेत. यामध्ये ओटी,माजघर, पडवी,बाळंतीणीची खोली,विटाळशीची खोली,बोळ यांचा समावेश होतो. ओटीचा भाग मुख्यत्त्वेकरून पुढचे अंगण आणि वाड्याचा मुख्य भाग यांना जोडणारा दुवा होय.

पूर्वीच्या काळी वीजेची व्यवस्था नसल्याने कंदील, रॉ केलवरील दिवे भिंतीला टांगलेले पाहायला मिळत. आजमितीला या कंदीलांनी त्याच वास्तूत केवळ शोपीस म्हणून जागा घेतलेली आहे. ओटीचा भाग म्हणजे आजच्या काळातील वेटिंग रुम या भागात बाहेरुन आलेल्या पाहण्यांना बसल्या मुखावास घेण्यासाठी पानाची पेटी ची व्यवस्था असे. या पेटीत पान , सुपारी, अडकित्ता असे पानास लागणारे सर्व काही जिन्नस असायचे. जुन्या वास्तूंमधील आणखीन वैशिष्ट्य पूर्ण भाग म्हणजे बाळंतीणीची खोली. वाड्यातील

कमी उंचीची . मर्यादित उजेडाची अशी ही खोली असे. या खोलीय बाळंतीण स्त्रियांचे वास्तव्य असे, पर्वीच्या काळात घरातच बाळंपण होत असल्याने ही व्यवस्था होती त्याचप्रमाणे मासिक पाळी चालू असणाऱ्या स्त्रियांना त्या कालावधीदरम्यान एका खोलीत ठेवले जाई. त्या खोलीत विटाळशीची खोली असे म्हटले जाई. वाड्यातील भव्य आणि देखणा भाग म्हणजे माजघर होय. माजघर म्हणजे आजच्या घरांमधील हॉलचा भाग. काही वाड्यामध्ये माजघराची जमीन दगडी कोब्याची तर काही ठिकाणी शेणाने सारवलेलीही पाहायला मिळे. परंतु कालानुरुप त्यात बदल होत गेले. आणि त्याची जागा फरण्या, मार्बल यांनी घेतली.प्रत्येक वास्तूसाठी अनेकार्थाने महत्त्वाची ठरणारी वस्तू म्हणजे भांडी. जुन्या वास्तूंमधील भांडी म्हणजे काही बोलायलाच नको. वाडचात विविध प्रकारची जाती, तांब्या-पितळ्याची भांडी, पाणी पिण्यासाठी टार्क पाणी उकळण्यासाठी बंब अंघोळीसाठी घंगाळं भात साठविण्यासाठी लागणारा मुसळ अशा विविध गोष्टीचा भरणा असे

मात्र यातील बहुसंख्य गोष्टी आज इतिहास जमा झाल्या आहेत. मुसळ-जाती यांची जागा आज मिक्सरने घेतली आहे. तर माणसांना पाणी पिण्यासाठी असणाऱ्या टाक्यांची जागा आधुनिक प्रकारच्या भांडचांनी घेतली. शहरातील जुन्या वास्तूंमध्ये होणारे हे लक्षणीय बदल फारच बोलके आहेत.आपल्याला विसर पडलेल्या या वास्तूंचा वापर जेव्हा छोट्या-मोठ्या पडद्यावरील जाहिराती, चित्रपटात केला जातो ना; तेव्हा मात्र चर्चा झाल्यावाचून राहत नाही. शहरातील टोलेजंग इमारतींच्या गर्दीत अखंडपणे इतिहासाची साक्ष देत उभे राहिलेल्या या वास्तू आज दुर्लक्षित झाल्या आहेत हे कुणीही नाकारु शकत नाही. शेवटी यानिमित्ताने का होईना पण जुन्या वस्तू ना अडगळीत टाकणारे आपण कधीतरी याच वास्तूंच्या मोहात रमून जाते नाही !

प्रा.समीर पाटणकर



छायाचित्र: दीपक जोशी

आहे. यांपैकीच एक म्हणजे येथील जुन्या वास्तू. शहरातील टोलेजंग इमारतींच्या गर्दीत या वास्तूंनी यामध्ये जुन्या कल्याणातील साठे वाडा, ाभडे वाडा, काणे, फडके वाडा आदींचा. कल्याणच्या बरोबरीनेच भिंवडी परिसरातही जुन्या वास्तू पाहायला मिळतात. मुरबाड तालुक्यातही याठिकाणी बाराही बलुतेदारांनी आपली स्वतंत्र ओळख जपणाऱ्या वास्तू जतन केल्या आहेत. काही वाड्यांचा रंजकमय इतिहास आपल्यासमोर येऊ शकला तर काहींचा नाही. जुन्या वास्तू असं म्हटलं जरी, तरी आपल्या प्रत्येकाच्या डोक्यात विविध प्रतिमा तयार होतात. परंतु यामध्ये एक गोष्ट सारखी असते ती म्हणजे भव्यता. आजच्या स्क्वेअर फूट च्या वास्तूगणितामध्ये या जुन्या वास्तूंचे गणित बसणे जरा अवघडच. प्रत्येक जुन्या वास्तूची रचना जरी भिन्न असली तरी काही प्रमाणात समाधान धागे हे आढळून येतात. उदाहरणच घ्यायचे झाले तर, वाड्यांमधील प्रत्येक भागाचे असे स्वतंत्र अशी विशेषणही आहेत. वाड्यांच्या

जानेवारी–२०१८

प्रवास ऋ ए आ चा

एक प्रवास सत्याचा

एक प्रवास विश्वासाचा

एक प्रवास मानवतेचा

एक प्रवास आपुलकोचा

एक प्रवास शक्तीचा

एक प्रवास युक्तीचा

एक प्रवास मुक्तीचा

एक प्रवास सॅक्तीचा

एक प्रवास शोधाचा

एक प्रवास बोधाचा

एक प्रवास ओघाचा

एक प्रवास मोदाचा

खेळ असतो शब्दांचा

कलेचा स्वतःत लपलेल्य

पत्रकाचाचारिते हा प्रवास

"ऋ" एस चा

नापल्यात

दडलल्य

ओमकार जाधव

एस्.वाय.बी.एम्.एम्

प्रवास

प्रवास आयुष्याचा करताना

काहीच हाती उरत नाही

एक प्रवाह सरतो कालाचा

जो पुन्हा सुरु होत नाही

प्रवास सरीचा ठरताना

अश्रू ओझरते ढगांतूनी

धरत्रीच्या कुशीत लपतेसर

ऊन वाऱ्याची छेड सोसूनी

प्रवास प्रितीचा जगताना

स्वप्न अंकुरते नयनी

रजनीच्या बाहत खुलते

आठवणींची प्रत्येक

चांदणी

प्रवास पुन्हा आठवताना

कैफ चढते प्रत्येक क्षणाची

हवेहवेसे वाटून नव्याने

दोर गुंतून पडते श्वासाची

$1\, \ensuremath{\mathbb{T}}\ensuremath{\mathbb{R}}$ -the universal truth

... पर्यावरण प्रेमीचा प्रवाह...

तुमचा शैक्षणिक प्रवास ते आता सुरू असलेला समाजपयोगी प्रवास याबद्दल ऐकायला आवडेल...

माझं शालेय महाविद्यालय शिक्षण ठाण्यातच झाले. विद्यार्थी म्हणून मी बांदोडकर कॉलेजमध्ये १९७७ साली आलो.एस.एस.सी. पास झाल्यानंतर ७४ % त्या काळी प्रचंड होते. पदवी पूर्ण झाल्यानंतर पदवीत्तर शिक्षण मुंबई विद्यापीठात केले. ज्यादिवशी एम.एस.सी. पास झालो, त्याच दिवशी बांदोडकर कॉलेजमध्ये केमिस्ट्री प्राध्यापक म्हणून रुजू झालो. एक वर्ष लेक्चरर म्हणून काम केले. नंतर ती नोकरी सोडली आणि विद्यार्थी प्रशिक्षण मंडळामध्ये ५ वर्ष काम केले. ते काम तसेच चालू होते पण चौकटी बद्ध होते. एखाद्या कारणाकरिता लोकांचे मन कसे तयार करायचे, त्यांनी केलेल्या कामाचे कसे कौतुक करायचे हे समजले. त्या काळात

काम करीत गेलो. त्यानंतर मी एका पेपर प्रोडक्शन नावाच्या कंपनीत काम करत होतो. प्रिटिंगची सगळी कामे आणि टेक्नॉलॉजी मी शिकलो मग मी वर्तमानपत्रात लेख लिहायला लागलो. ''अवतीभोवती" नावाचे नियतकालिक काढले आणि नंतर ''कॉलेज कॅम्पस" नावाचे नियतकालिक काढलं. ते दोन वर्ष चालवले व नंतर फक्त पत्रकार म्हणून काम करु लागलो. एस.एन.डी.टी.मधून पत्रकारितेचा कोर्स केला. त्या कोर्समध्ये मी पहिला आलो होतो. नंतर मी क्लासेस घ्यायला सुरुवात केली. टिचिंग हेच पॅशन असल्यामुळे त्या क्षेत्राकडे जाण्याचा निर्णय घेतला. गेले २७ वर्ष मी इकडे प्राध्यापक म्हणून काम करत आहे. पहिले ६-७ वर्ष मला सायन्स, पॉलिटेक्निकला लेक्चरर म्हणून ती वर्ष निघून गेली.ते करताना मी ठरवलं की ठाण्याच्या वेरीक्युलर ट्रॅफिकवर काम करायचं ठरवलं. १९९३ मध्ये वेरीक्युलर ट्रॅफिकचे काम सुरु केले. त्यावर मी पुस्तक पण लिहिलं. त्याकाळात रोड वाईडिंगचे काम चालू होते. त्या रोड वाईडिंगमध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाहने धाव लागली. त्या सहा वर्षांमध्ये वाहनांची संख्या ३० पट वाढली होती. त्याकाळी चोबे नावाचे ठाण्याचे आयक्त होते. त्यांनी काम सरु केले. मी सद्धा त्यात सहभागी झालो. प्रदुषणावर काम करायला लागलो. १९९०ला काम चालू केलं. हा १९९९ला मी पर्यावरण शाळा सुरु केली.

गेली अनेक वर्षे ठाणे शहरांमध्ये गांभीयनि काम सुरू आहे पण तुम्ही केलेली सुरुवात आणि आत्ताच्या संस्थेचे वास्तव हा प्रवास कसा आहे?

अशी एक संस्था किंवा एखादी व्यक्ती, एक समाजातला भाग, संपूर्ण समाजाचा भाग म्हणून बदल करु असं काही होत नाही. जे जे जिवंत आहे त्याची आपापल्या गतीने त्याची वृद्धी होते. माणूस जिवंत तसा समाजपण जिवंत आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे शहरसुद्धा जिवंत आहे. त्याला पण एक श्वास आहे, जीव आहे.त्यामुळे प्रत्येकाची कालांतरांनुसार वाढ होत असते. ती वाढ होत असताना कशी व्हावी ते माणसं ठरवतात. त्यामुळे भरमसाठ लोकसंख्या वाढली. लोकांना वाटते आपला फ्लॅट असावा. त्या जागी झाडे तोडून फ्लॅट होऊ लागले. त्याचा त्रास मला होत होता. अमुक अमुक गोष्टी नको तर त्या हळूहळू मी बाहेर काढत गेलो. लोकांना जसे हवे होते तसा बदल घडत गेला. अशावेळी लोकांमध्ये जागरुकता अभियान राबवण्याची गरज भासली. यामध्ये झाडं किती महत्त्वाची आहेत हे लोकांना सांगावे लागले. त्याला जगवण्यासाठी लागणाऱ्या गोष्टी पुरवण्यात आल्या. यामुळे होणारा विकास हा लगेच मिळणार नाही तर पुढच्या पिढ्यांना त्याचा फायदा होणार आहे. आमच्या या अभियानामुळे लोकांमध्ये जागृती निर्माण झाली हे खरे आहे. हे बदल अजून लहान आहेत मात्र पुढे मोठ्या बदलांना सामोरे जायचे आहे. आपल्या प्रकल्पाचे नाव पालवी हे होय. झाडाला जेव्हा नवीन पालवी फुटते तेव्हा ते झाड सुंदर दिसते. त्याप्रमाणे लोकांमध्ये सुद्धा एकाच गोष्टीचे अभियान निरनिराळ्या प्रकारे केले जाते. त्यामुळे नवीन पालवीप्रमाणे अशा अभियानांकडेसुद्धा लोकं आकर्षित होतात. उदा., एखाद्या जाहिरातीमध्ये सुरुवातीला एक कलाकार असेल पुढे कालांतराने त्याजागी दुसरा कलाकार असेल व गोष्ट सांगायची पद्धत वेगळी असेल, पर्यावरण जाँगरुकता हा आमचा मूळ गाभा होय. आहेत. अनेक गावांनी सुद्धा प्रगती केली आहे. पर्यावरणाचा सुद्धा विचार केलेला येथे दिसून येतो. आपल्याकडे लोकसंख्या जास्त असल्याने या सर्व गोष्टींचे योग्य नियोजन करता येत नाही. प्रगती आणि पर्यावरण यांचा प्रवास हा एका वाटेवर चालणार नाही.

भविष्यातील मंकल्पना काय?

बिल्ला या डॉन चित्रपटाच्या रिमेकमुळे त्यास

साऊथचा अमिताभ अशी ओळख मिळाली.

कालांतराने त्याच्या निरनिराळ्या चित्रपटातील

शैलीमुळे त्याचा प्रवास सुपरस्टारच्या दिशेने

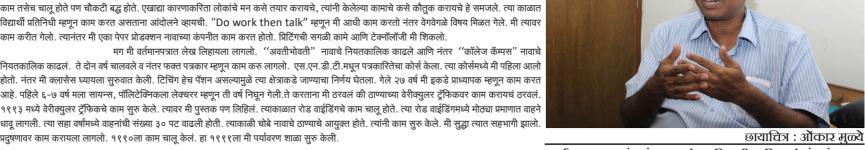
सुरु झाला.१९८४रोजी शिवाजीरावने बॉ

लीवूड या क्षेत्रात पदार्पण केले. बॉलिवूडमधील

त्याच्या जॉन जॉनी जनार्दन या चित्रपटात त्याने

चक्क तिहेरी भूमिका पार पाडली आहे.त्याच्या

सर्वप्रथम धडपड करण्यात आनंद येतो. नेहमी यशस्वी होण्यामागे आनंद मि़ळतो. मुख्य म्हणजे एखाद्या गोष्टीचा प्रयत्न करण्यामागेसुध्दा आनंद मि़ळतो. अनेकांचा प्रश्न असतो की, ठाण्याची खाडी स्वच्छ होईल का ? माझे उत्तर आहे की नक्कीच स्वच्छ होईल. माझ्या आयुष्यात नक्कीच खाडी स्वच्छ होऊ शकेल जर लोकांनी त्यात कचरा ट्राकला नाही तर! त्याबदल लोकांना जागरुक करण्यास सुरुवात केली आहे. त्याबदल निरनिराळे प्रयोग हे होतच आहेत. लोकांचे मतपरिवर्तन स्नेहल पाटोळे करुन त्यांना सकारात्मकतेकडे न्यायचे हेच उद्दिष्ट आहे. नुसती जागृतीसाठी मोहीम राबवून चालणार नाही. जागृती निर्माण करण्याचे काम आम्ही करतो. सरकार त्यावर एफ्.वाय.बी.एम्.एम् पुढे नियम लागू करतात. त्यासाठी शिस्तीचे पालन करावेच लागते. समाजमन तयार करण्याचे काम फक्त आमचे असते.



प्राध्यापक असताना पर्यावरण दक्षता मंच संस्थापक ते पदाधिकारी आणि ठाणे ग्रंथसंग्र-हालयाचे पदाधिकरी ह्या प्रवासाबद्दल काय सांगाल? यातील सर्वात आवडता प्रवास कोणता?

हे दोन्ही प्रवास माझ्यासाठी सारखेच आहेत. मी पाचवीत असताना ठाण्याची नगर वाचन नावाची संस्था आहे. त्यामध्ये मी बालविभाग चालवायचो. तेव्हापासून पुस्तक वाचायला लागलो. त्यावेळी टि.व्ही.,फोन अशी मनोरंजनाची साधने नव्हती. विरंगुळा म्हणून पुस्तक वाचायचो. त्यामुळे प्रचंड पुस्तक मी वाचली. त्याकाळी चांदोबा, पारायणे, खंडे जी पुस्तके नावाजलेली होती ती सगळी हाताळायचो. त्या संग्रहालयामध्ये मी आधी फक्त सभासद होतो. नंतर सहकार्याकरता सदस्य झालो. ८ वर्ष कार्यवाहक म्हणून काम केलं. गेल्या २० वर्षाचा हा माझा प्रवास आहे. त्याकाळात खूप बदल संग्रहालयात खूप बदल केले आहेत.

पर्यावरण या विषयात सक्रिय काम करण्याची प्रेरणा कशी मिळाली?

प्रेरणा असे काही नाही, पण लोकांच्या उपयोगी पडणारे असे कुठलेही काम करायचे मी निश्चित केले होते. आपल्याकडे असलेली क्षमता आपण वापरायची. शिक्षणामध्येच कारकीर्द करायची होती म्हणून मी प्राध्यापक म्हणून काम करता करता उरलेल्या वेळेचा वापर कशात करता येईल. म्हणून मी पर्यावरणाचा विषय निवडला. पण असं वाटलं की सर्व प्रश्नांचे मूळ इथेच आहे. वाहनांची अव्यवस्था असेल, रस्त्यांवरील पादचारींचा विषय असेल, रोग किंवा आजार असेल; म्हणून सगळ्यात मोठा विषय आपण घ्यावा, जो सर्व विषयांची उत्तरे शोध शकेल

तुमच्या सामाजिक जीवनात प्रवास करताना तुम्हाला योग्य साथ मिळालेल्या इतर प्रवासीं बहुल तुमचे मत काय?

माझे सर्व कार्यकर्ते सुरुवातीला माझ्या वरिष्ठांनी मला सहकार्य केले. मुलांना एकत्र कसं करायचं हे शिकवलं. समोरच्या व्यक्तिसोबत कसं सामावून जायचं हे शिकवलं. समोरच्याला न दुखावता मुलाखतीमध्ये प्रश्न कसे विचारायचे ? हे शिकवले. आपल्या जीवनात असलेल्या चार भिंतींच्या बाहेर पडून समाजात कसे रहावे याबद्दल ज्ञात झाले. या सर्व गोष्टींमुळे माझ्या राहणीमानात बदल होत गेले. त्यामुळे अनेक दिग्गजांच्या मुलाखतीसुद्धा घेण्याचा योग आला. अनोळखी शहरात जाऊन तेथील समाजात वावरण्याचा योग आला. त्यानंतर अनेक अभियानं राबवताना निरनिराळ्या मंडळींची साथ मिळाली. प्रत्येक टप्प्यावर निरनिराळ्या रुपात गुरु

> स्नेहा शिंदे सई चिटणीस एस् वाय बी एम् एम् एफ् वाय बी एम् एम्

तिकिट तिकिट ते माईंड ईट सह्याद्रीतील सायकल ट्रेकिंग करताना...

या नाटकांमुळेच त्याच्यातला अभिनेता

निरनिराळ्या नाटकांमध्ये अभिनय करु लागला.

जागा झाला.वडील निवृत्त झाल्यामुळे

शिवाजीरावला नोकरी करणे गरजेचे ठरले.

त्यामुळे त्याने तेथे लक्ष देण्यास सुरुवात केली.

त्याने त्याच्या आयुष्यात हमाल म्हणून काम

केले.अखेर बॅंगलोरच्या ट्रान्सपोर्ट सर्विसमध्ये

बस कंडक्टर म्हणून रुजू झाला.त्यात त्याने

यन्ना रास्कला...माईंड ईट या एका डायलॉगमुळे दक्षिण चिञपटसृष्टीत अक्षरशः खळबळ उडाली.सर्वत्र या एकाच गोष्टीचा गाजावाजा होत होता.या चित्रपट सृष्टीला एका नव्या अभिनेत्याचा चेहरा लाभला.या

अभिनेत्यामुळे चित्रपट सुष्टीमध्ये एक नवा प्रवाह उदयास आला.अनेक प्रसंगांवर मात करुन या अभिनेत्याने आपले नाव चाहत्यांच्या मनामनात



कोरले आहे. हाच अभिनेता आज त्याच्या अभिनयामुळे जगभरात प्रसिध्द आहे.अशा या शिवाजी गायकवाड म्हणजेच सध्याचा सुप्रसिध्द रजनीकांत याचा प्रवास या लेखात दडलेला आहे

शिवाजीराव हा मुळचा महाराष्ट्रामधलाच

काही काळ नोकरी केली;परंतु अभिनयाची आवड असल्याने या इतर कामांमध्ये त्याचे मन रमत नसे. त्यामुळे त्याच्या राज बब्बर या मित्राच्या मदतीने त्याने नोकरी सोडून चेन्नई फिल्म इन्स्टिट्यूट येथे प्रवेश घेतला.तिथे के. बालचंदर यांची शिवाजीराव याच्या अभिनयावर नजर पडताच हा मुलगा आयुष्यात पुढे अभिनय क्षेत्रात नक्कीच नाव कमवेल असे त्यांना वाटले. त्याच क्षणी त्यांनी शिवाजीरावला तमिल ही भाषा शिकण्याचा चा सल्ला दिला. शिवाजीरावने त्यांचे म्हणणे ऐकले. त्यानसार त्याने तमिळ ही भाषा शिकून घेतली आणि या कर्तृत्वामुळे शिवाजीरावला के. बालचंदर यांच्या अपूर्व रांगगल्य या चित्रपटात काम करण्याची संधी मिळाली.त्यामध्ये शिवाजीरावने एका विक्षिप्त नवऱ्याची भूमिका साकारली होती.त्याच्या उत्तम अभिनयामळे त्याला त्याच्या अभिनयाच्या प्रवासात पहिला मानाचा पुरस्कार मिळाला.सुरुवातीला त्यास अनेक चित्रपटात नकारात्मक भूमिका कराव्या लागल्या होत्या.परंतु शिवाजीरावने निराश न होता हा प्रवास चालू ठेवला. १९७७ रोजी पहिल्यांदा त्याला प्रमुख साकारण्याची संधी मिळाली त्यानंतर त्याच्या जीवनशैलीत एक वेगळीच पालवी फुटली.१९८०पर्यंत तब्बल ५० चित्रपटातन -शिवाजीराव पडद्यावर झळकला.त्याच्या

छायाचित्र:महाजात सौजन्य

चित्रपटातील अभिनयाच्या विविध शैलींमुळे तो रजनीकांत या नावाने पढे ओळखला जाऊ लागला.त्याच्या खऱ्या नावावरुनच कदाचित शिवाजीःद बॉस हा चित्रपट प्रदर्शित झाला असावा. हिंदी चित्रपट सुष्टीत त्यास हवी तशी भूमिका सुरुवातीला मिळत नसल्याने

आयुष्यात आपल्याला भ्रमंतीचे वेड लागले की,आपले आयुष्य आपला प्रवास बनून जातो.

ती आवड आपल्या आयुष्यात सर्वस्व बनते आणि आपल्या आयुष्याचे क्षण हे प्रवासात रूपांतरित होतात. त्यातलेच एक सायकल ट्रेकर सुशांत करंदीकर. सुशांत करंदीकर हे कल्याणमधील रहिवासी. सत्तावीस वर्षे सायकलिंग आणि ट्रेकिंगद्वारे सह्याद्री भ्रमंती करत आहेत. लहानपणापासुन ट्रेकिंग व सायकलिंगची खूप आवड आहे.१९८९ साली दहावीच्या परिक्षेनंतर आपल्या मित्रांसमवेत भिमाशंकर अभयारण्यात पहिल्या ट्रेकची सुरुवात केली. तेव्हापासून माउंट ट्रेकिंग आणि सायकलिंगमध्ये जे रमले ते आतापर्यंत. वेळेनुसार व कामानुसार मित्र बदलले परंतु नवीन लोकांसह ट्रेकिंगचे स्वप्न हे वाढत गेले.

१९९३ साली निसर्ग गिर्यारोहन ह्या संस्थेसोबत जोडले गेले. ट्रेकिंग करायची पण त्यासोबत सायकलिंगही करायची ही इच्छा काम करताना नेहमी मनात असत.परंतु अपुऱ्या सोयी-सुविधामुळे या इच्छेला चालना मिळत नव्हती.निसर्ग गिर्यारोहन या संस्थेमध्ये १८ वर्ष कमिटीवर काम केले. त्याच सुरुवातीला पहिला माऊली गड सर केला.तेव्हा कल्याणपासून माऊली किल्ल्याजवळ असल्याकारणाने ठराविक दिवसात येऊन-जावून असं शंभर वेळा गडसफाई करुन त्यांनी गडसेवा केली आणि इथे खऱ्या अर्थाने ट्रेकिंला सुरुवात झाली. आत्मविश्वास आल्याने पुढे आवडीला सवड मिळाली आणि आयुष्य सायकल प्रमाणे

तर नोकरी किंवा ट्रेकिंग. ह्याच संधीचा फायदा घेऊन ट्रेकिंग हा पर्याय निवडला.

१९९८ साली एक अद्वितिय असा पराक्रम केला. सायकलवर एकशे अठरा दिवसांत तेरा हजार एकशे पासष्ट किलोमीटर संपूर्ण राज्य म्हणजेच पूर्ण भारत भ्रमंती केली. पंच्याऐंशी हजार रुपये त्याकाळी या पराक्रमासाठी खर्च लागणारा होता परंतु हाताशी जमा झालेले पंचवीस हजार रुपये घेऊन वस्तुंची तडजोड करुन राजेश खांडेकर या मित्रासह कल्याणहून भारत भ्रमंतीला सुरुवात केली.

या भ्रमंतीचा उद्देश सायलकवरून एड्स जनजागुती करणे हे होते. एक- दीड महिने स्वत: जेवण करणे,मंदिरात राहणे अशा प्रकारे दिवस ढकलले.पण जस-जसे राज्य पुढे सरसावत होते तसे तसे भाषेचे अडथळे येत होते.कल्याण पोलिस स्टेशनहून घेतलेल्या पत्रानुसार सर्वत्र मदत मागून दिवस काढले. ज्या ठिकाणी मुक्काम असायचा त्या ठिकाणी त्या लोकांच्या जाहिरातीचे पोस्टर घेऊन आपले उद्देश मागे न ठेवता एक-एक ठिकाण मागे सोडले. परंतु या दरम्यान एक चित्तथरारक प्रसंग घडला.भ्रमंती करताना आसाम या प्रदेशात येवून पोहचले. त्यावेळी तिथे अतिरेक्यांचे प्रमाण वाढले होते. सुशांत करंदीकर लघुशंकेला गेले असता त्याच्या मित्रांना सैनिकांनी चार मशीनगण अंगावर चारही बाजूला लावून घेरले. परंतु कागदपत्रे दाखवल्यानंतर सैनिकांनी सुशांत करंदीकर व त्यांच्या मित्रांना शुभेच्छा देऊन सुखरुप सुटका केली.



ट्रेकिंग इतिहासाची पन्नास वर्ष या स्मरणीकेत केली आहे

पुढे सुशांत करंदीकरांनी २००५ साली कल्याण ते अरूणाचल प्रदेश तर २०११ साली कल्याण ते लेह-लडाखपर्यंत अठ्ठावीस दिवस सात जणांसोबत सायकलिंग केली आहे. यामध्ये दोन महिलांचा ही समावेश होता. मुंबई-पुणे अशी सायकलिंग रेस त्यांनी केली आहे. त्या दरम्यान एक टीम लीडरवर मोठी जबाबदारी असते आणि ही जबाबदारी पार पाडतना त्यांच्यावर एक प्रसंग ओढावला.त्याच्या सोबत असलेल्य साथीदारांचा अपघात झाला.आणि त्यातून ते व्हिजनमध्ये नोकरी करणाऱ्या स्त्री-पुरुषांसाठी तसेच वयोवृद्ध व कुटुंबांसाठी ट्रेकिंग प्लॅन केले जातात. यामध्ये वेगवेगळे खेळ,ॲडव्हेंचर, वॉ टर रॅफ्टिंग या उपक्रमांद्रारे संवाद कौशल्य, व्यक्तिमत्त्व या गुणाची जोपासना केली जाते. तसेच लहान मुलांसाठी देखील वेगळे कॅम्प ठेवले जातात.या अंतर्गत स्वावलंबी होणे, व्यक्तिमत्त्व विकास होणे,संघटन कौशल्य, संवाद कौशल्य यांसारखे गण रूजवले जातात. त्याच बरोबर निसर्गाची मजा मुलांना घेता येते.

सुशांत करंदीकरांना महापौर पुरस्कार, सर्प मित्र पुरस्कार,कामशेत प्राईम यांसारखे पुरस्कार मिळाले आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे बातम्या आल्या आहेत.

त्याचा जन्म १२ डिसेंबर ,१९५० रोजी जेज़ुरीचे कडेपठार या मूळ गावी झाला.त्याचे वडील रामोजी राव हे पोलिस कॉन्स्टेबल होते तर आई रमाबाई गृहिणी होत्या. वडील हे पोलिसात असल्याकारणाने त्यांची बदली बँगलोरला झाली.त्यामुळे संपूर्ण कुटुंब येथे येऊन स्थायिक झाले.बोलीभाषा मराठी असल्याने तेथील वातावरण जुळवून घेण्यात सुरुवातीला त्यास थोडे कठीण जात होते परंतु नंतर हळूहळू त्याचीदेखील सवय होत गेली. शिवाजीराव घरात जरी मराठी बोलत असला तरी बाहेर कन्नड या भाषेतून बोलणं असायचं. शाळेत असताना अनेक गोष्टींमध्ये हुशार होताच परंतु त्याचबरोबर त्याला निरनिराळ्या खेळांची आवड होती.शिवाजीरावच्या आयुष्यातील दुखःद घटना म्हणजे त्याच्या आईचे निधन झाले.त्यावेळी शिवाजीराव अवघा नऊ वर्षाचा होता.त्यामुळे सर्व मुलांची जबाबदारी एकट्या वडिलांवर आली.शिवाजीरावच्या आयुष्याचा खरा प्रवास १९५६ रोजी सुरु झाला.त्यावेळी रामकृष्ण मठात शिकत असताना शिवाजीराव त्याने हिंदीमधील अनेक चित्रपट साऊथमध्ये भाषांतरित करुन प्रेक्षकांसमोर आणले. वयाच्या ५७व्या वर्षी रोबोट या

चित्रपटात त्याने उत्तम अभिनय केला तर वयाच्या ६५व्या वर्षी कबाली या चित्रपटातन पुन्हा लोकांची मनं जिंकली.या प्रवासाच्या एका टप्प्यावर त्याच्या आयुष्यात अविस्मरणीय अशी गोष्ट घडली ती म्हणजे २००० साली त्यास पद्मभूषण पुरस्कार मिळाला तर २०१६ साली पद्मविभूषण या पुरस्काराने गौरविण्यात आले. दक्षिण भारतात त्याच्या चाहत्यांनी तर चक्क मंदिरे उभारली आहेत असा हा साहाय्यक कलाकार

शिवाजीराव गायकवाड पुढे रजनीकांत या नावानेच चाहत्यांच्या मनामनात सुपरस्टार म्हणून प्रसिद्ध झाला. तो जरी सध्या राजकारणात शिरला असला तरी त्याने आपल्या मुळ गाभ्याकडे दुर्लक्ष केले नाही हे खरे!

> ओंकार मुळ्ये एस्.वाय.बी.एम्.एम्

हळु हळु चालत छंद आणि आवडीचा रस्ता त्यांनी गाठला

ज्याप्रमाणे वारकऱ्यांना पंढरपूरचे दर्शन झाले की मन तृप्त होते त्याचप्रमाणे गिर्यारोहकाचे पंढरपूर म्हणजे हरिश्चंद्र गड. शालिवाहन कालीन उल्लेख असलेला हा गड अतिशय अवघड परंतु या कोकणकड्यावर सायकल चालवणे म्हणजे अतिशय जोखमीचे काम.तरीही एका मित्रासह १७ नोव्हेंबर ,१९९४ साली सोयीसुविधा उपलब्ध नसताना देखील सायकलिंगद्वारे गड सर केला आणि टेकिंगच्या जोडीला सायकलिंगची सुरुवात सुशांत करंदीकरांनी केली.

१९९७ साली चार हजार चारशे किलोमीटर कल्याण ते कन्याकुमारीपर्यंत सायकलिंग केली. आर्थिकदृष्टचा कोणाकडे मदत न मागता आपली आवड जोपासली.

ट्रेकिंग करताना सुद्धा कामाचे दिवस भरुन उरल्या दिवसात ट्रेकिंग केली. पण त्यांच्या अंगी असलेली आवड पाहून शेवटी घरातल्यांनी दोन पर्याय त्यांच्यासमोर ठेवले एक

२००३ साली डोंबिवलीमध्ये दहा गटाने मिळून सायकलिंगद्वारे महाराष्ट्र भ्रमंतीची योजना आखली. एका गटाने सहा जिल्हे फिरायचे असे ठरवले.परंतु गोंदिया विभागात नक्षलवादी हल्ले वाढल्यामुळे पूर्व महाराष्ट्रासाठी कोणी तयार होईना. अशा वेळी पूर्व महाराष्ट्रातील मित्रांसह दोन हजार किलोमीटरचा पर्व महाराष्ट्र सायकलवर पार केला. या दरम्यान सुशांत करंदीकरानी बाबा आमटे व प्रकाश आमटे यांनी भेट घेतली. या

२००१ साली पुन्हा हरिश्चंद्र गड सर केला.त्यावेळी ३१ डिसेंबर ते १ जानेवारी असे दरवर्षी गड फिरण्याचा संकल्प केला.दरवर्षीच्या या संकल्पानुसार आतापर्यंत सुशांत करंदीकरांनी त्र्याहत्तर गड सफर केले आहेत. त्यावर सायकलिंग करणे.गड सफाई करणे.बचाव कार्य करणे अशी कामे केली आहे. या उपक्रमाला सह्याद्री सायकल एक्सपिरिमेंट असे नाव देण्यात आले आहे. या उपक्रमाची नोंद गिरिमित्र संमेलनाने आपल्या महाराष्ट

दोन्ही प्रसंगांत जाणिव मात्र झाली.

आणि मोठ्या हुशारीने जबाबदारी पार पाडली. जणु एक नेतृत्व करणाऱ्याला जबाबदारीचे भान असण्याची सत्वपरिक्षा होती आणि त्यात ते यशस्वी ही तरले.

बचावले हि परंतु एक लिडर असल्याने त्यांनी

टेकिंग सायकलिंग सोबतच करंदिकरांनी १९९७ ते २०१० पर्यंत कल्याणमध्ये सर्प मित्र म्हणून काम केले. १९९९ साली वनस्पती शास्त्रात नोकरी केली.त्यावेळी नोकरी करत असताना वनस्पतींची भारतीय, सांस्कृतिक नावे काय असावी ? यांचा उपयोग काय ? हे प्रश्न नेहमी त्यांना पडत. परंतु यावर कोणाकडे समाधानकारक उत्तरे नसत. म्हणूनच प्रसाद वेलणकर या मित्रासोबत २०० झाडांची चित्रे.

फोटो जमा करुन त्यांनी सांस्कृतिक-भारतीय नावे शोधन प्रदर्शन भरवण्यास सुरुवात केली. गेले ८ वर्ष हा उपक्रम सुरु आहे.

सुशांत यांची वाईल्ड व्हिजन नावाची स्वतःची कंपनी गेली २५ वर्ष सुरु आहे. ही कंपनी सुद्धा ट्रेकिंग, सायकलिंग, कॅम्पिंग या उद्दिष्टांसाठी सुरु करण्यात आली.वाईल्ड

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सायकलिंगची आवड असल्यामुळे टेकिंग करताना गड-किल्ल्यांवर सामानासकट सायकलही खांद्यावर घेऊन जावी लागते. त्यामळे अनेक लोकांनी त्यांना वेडे ठरवले परंत हा वेडेपणा त्यांनी स्विकारला. बाहेरच्या देशात सरकार सायकलिंगसाठी स्वतः सोयी-सुविधा उपलब्ध करून देतात. परंतु आपल्या देशात खेळाडंचे वांदे आहेत तर सायकलिंग ॲडव्हेंचर करणारी व्यक्ती दूरच.यामुळे स्वतः विकास करत सुशांत करंदीकरांनी दोन लाखांची सायकल विकत घेतली आहे.

आयुष्यभरात आपल्या आवडीचा प्रवास करणारे सुशांत करंदीकरांसारखे व्यक्तिमत्त्व हे रस्त्यात काटे लागले तरी त्यावर पाय देऊन पुढे जातात. सुशांत करांदीकरांचा प्रवास ही असाच आहे जो काट्यांमधून फुलांच्या बागेत पोहचता.





जानेवारी–२०१८

भारतीय उपखंडात दोन मार्गांनी पक्षी स्थलांत

करून येतात. त्यातील सर्वात महत्त्वाचा

मार्ग हा इडस-व्हॅली मार्ग म्हणून ओळखला

जातो.हा आंतराष्ट्रीय मान्यता मिळालेला

पाणथळीच्या पक्ष्यांच्या चौथ्या क्रमांकाचा

मार्ग म्हणून ओळखला जातो. भारतात येणारे

बहुतेक पक्षी या मार्गाने येतात. पक्ष्यांचा

दुसरा हवाई मार्ग हा ईशान्येकडील ब्रम्हपुत्रा

नदीच्या मार्गाने भारतीय उपखंडात येतो

पक्षी हा निसर्गातला एक सुंदर भाग आहे. आणि

त्याला जोपासणे ही आपलीच गरज आहे असे

1 एश्र-THE UNIVERSAL TRUTH विशेष रंग 20

पक्ष्यांचे स्थलांतर

घेरतो चारी दिशांनी अंधार जेव्हा

पापण्या मिटून आपुल्या निजतात पक्षी.

गुलाल उधळून आभाळात उगवते पहाट

सोनेरी उन्हात मग भिजतात पक्षी...

येता भरुन आभाळ घनगर्द सावल्यांनी

तपासारखे पंखात मग भिजतात पक्षी.

गोष्टी ? त्यात अगदी मन रमून जायचे कारण

त्या गोष्टींमध्ये होते. कावळा,चिऊताई,

पोपट,घार आणि साक्षात सुंदर असलेला

तो स्वप्नांतला मोर अशा अनेक पक्षांच्या

गोष्टी आपण ऐकल्या आहेत.पक्ष्याचं आणि

आपलं नातं अत्यंत जवळचं आहे.चहुबाजूंनी

पक्षी जाई दिगंतरा

ठिकाणी स्थलांतर करायचे व नंतर नियमितपणे सुरक्षितता,पिल्लांना

करतात व जसजसा थंडीचा मौसम कमी होत जातो तेव्हा ते आपल्या मायदेशात परततात. पक्ष्यांमुळे पर्यावरणाचा समतोल राखला जातो, आणि मी म्हटल्याप्रमाणे बीजप्रसार होतो व त्या सगळ्यामुळे निसर्गाची सुंदरता ही वाढतच जाते.स्थलांतराच्या दरम्यान हे पक्षी एखाद्या शेतात जर डोकावले तर तेथील शेतातील काढणी झाली की सांडलेले दाणे ते वेचत असतात. पिकांच्या संपूर्ण उभारीस आलेल्या वासाची भनक ही पक्षांना आधी येते असते. पक्षांच्या प्रजातीची माहिती द्यायची झाली तर सुमारे १५९ प्रजातींचे पक्षी

थापट्या,नकटा,शेंडीबदक,लालसरी,थोरले

धाकटे ,मराल, चक्रवाक ही बदके येतात.



बनून वाहणारं असाच आहे मी थोडे थोडे मृत्यूसमीप जाणारं अन जाताना मात्र कुणाच्या आठवर्णीतून

> मयुरी जाधव एफ्.वाय.बी.एम्.एम्

परतायचे हे पक्ष्यांच्या स्थलांतराचे खास लक्षण आहे. उडण्याच्या वरदानामुळे पक्षी इतर प्राण्यांपेक्षा जास्त लांबवर स्थलांतर करतात पक्ष्यांच्या स्थलांतरास अनेक कारणे असतात. त्यातील काही म्हणजे हवामान, जनुकीयसवयी, शिकवण्यासाठी, ते आपले ठिकाण हलवत असतात. पक्षांचे काही प्रकार जे दक्षिण भारतात उत्तर प्रदेशातून मार्चच्या पहिल्याच आठवड्यामध्ये स्थलांतर करतात. त्याचप्रमाणे एखादी वेळ अशी येते की एखादी मादी पक्षी पिल्लांना जन्म दिल्यानंतर उडण्यासाठी त्यांना लवकरात लवकर शिकवण्याचा प्रयत्न करत असते कारण शिकारी हे नेहमीच अशा घरट्यांवर डोळे ठेवून असतात. हवामानाचा अंदाच घेताच हे पक्षी सावध होतात व युरोप व सायबेरियातील उन्हाच्या भागात खाद्य मोठ्या प्रमाणात उपलब्ध होते म्हणून त्या देशात आपले स्थलांतर स्थलांतर करून भारतात येतात. त्यामध्ये



छायाचित्र: ओंकार मुळ्ये

माणसांना अन्न,पाणी, निवारा याची गरज लागते त्याचप्रमाणे अशी गरज आपल्या तळहाताच्या आकारा एवढ्या पक्षालासुद्धा भासत असते. पक्ष्यांमधला पक्षी बांधतो घरटे पिल्लांपाशी असतो जीव त्याचा झाडावरती... गोड किती मनोहर आवाज त्यांचा मधुर इवलीशी ती चोच देई पिल्लांना स्त्रोत पण जेव्हा त्या पक्षांना घरटे बांधण्यासाठी झाडचं उरली नसतील तर ते पक्षी घरटे बांध शकतील का? असो असा प्रश्न नाही का कोणाला पडत. मानवानेच एका सजीव जीवाचे प्राण घ्यावे का ?तर तसे होण्यास कारण म्हणजे शहरी शहरीकरणाची पध्दत त्यामुळे अनेक पक्षी हे नष्ट होताना आपण आज ह्या ठिकाणी पाहू शकतो.पण ठरल्या वेळी एक ठिकाणाहून दुसऱ्या

आभप्राय

इतकेच नव्हे तर ते त्या झाडावरची गोड-गोड फळे खात त्यांचा आस्वाद घेतात आणि त्या

फळांचे बीज खाली पडून त्यातूनच एक रोप उगवते व नकळत पक्षीच आपल्याला फळाच्या झाडाची निर्मिती करुन देतात आणि हो या प्रवासात त्यांना अनेक प्रकारच्या अडचणींना सामना हा करावाच लागतो.प्रवासाच्या दरम्यान त्यांना घरट्यांची गरज भासते त्यावेळी ते घरटं बांधण्यासाठी लागणारं साहित्य आपल्या इवल्याश्या चोचीतून आणतात आणि खूप मोठ्या मेहनतीने आपल्या चिल्या-पिल्यांना घरट्याची सोय करुन देतात.ह्या सगळ्यात पाऊस आला तर त्यासारखे मोठे दुर्दैव कोणते असू शकते ? त्याच बरोबर त्यांना लागणाऱ्या चारा - पाण्याची सोय ही तर करावीच लागते कारण जसे

किलबिल करणारा आवाज लहान थोरांना आकर्षित करतो पण हा आवाज शहरीकरणाच्या उद्योगामुळे कुठे तरी हरवल्यासारखा वाटतो.

पक्ष्यांचे वर्णन हे अनेक कवींनी कवितांमधून मांडले आहे व

अजूनही अनेक कविता रचल्या जातात. त्यांचे कारण असे आहे की, पक्ष्यांच्या सुंदरतेचे वर्णन हे न संपण्यासारखे आहे. मग अशा सगळ्या गोष्टींमध्ये एक गोष्ट आपल्या लक्षात येते की पक्षी सुध्दा नेहमीच

प्रवास करत असतात आणि ह्या सगळ्यात त्यांचे स्थलांतर हे एका ठिकाणाहून दुसऱ्या ठिकाणी होतेच. जेव्हा ते संपूर्ण आभाळ फिरतात आणि ते अनेक झाडांवर निवारे बनवत असतात.

प्रवास ही एक अशी ट्रेन आहे. जी जन्मापासून मृत्युपर्यंत सुख-दु:खाच्या वेगवेगळ्या फलाटावर थांबते. आपल्याला अनुभवाचं तिकिट घेण्यासाठी प्रत्येक स्टेशनवर उतरावं लागतचं.

> -अमित गुडे टी.वाय.बी.एम.एम

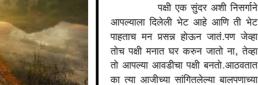
प्रवास म्हणजेच आपण ज्यावेळी जन्माला येतो आणि तेव्हापासून ज्या प्रवासाला खरी सुरुवात होते ते आपल्या मृत्यूपर्यतचा जो काही कालावधी असतो,तो आपला पहिला प्रवास असतो.प्रवास म्हटले की,अनेक सुख दु:ख ही आलेच पण त्यातूनच मार्ग काढून आपल्याला पुढे जायचे असते.कारण प्रवास हा कधीही थांबत नाही.ती निरंतर चालू राहती.मग या आपल्या प्र-वासात सामान्य माणूस बस,लोकलने प्रवास करत असताना त्याच्या वाटेला अनेक गोष्टी येत राहतात.

-विनिता हळदे एफ्.वाय.बी.एम.एम

...... प्रवास म्हणजे फक्त एका ठिकाणावरुन दुसऱ्या ठिकाणी जाणे नव्हे तर जिवनाच्या एका टप्प्यातून दुसऱ्या टप्प्यात जाणे किंवा आपण आपल्या कामात केलेली प्रगती हे देखील प्रवासाचा भाग आहे प्रवासात अनेक चढ-उतार येत असतात अनेक वेळा नागमोडी वळणे घेत प्रवास करावा लागतो.मग तो जिवनाचा असो किंवा एका ठिकाणावरुन दुसऱ्या ठिकाणचा असो हे टप्पे येतात.

-विशाल जगदाळे एफ्.वाय.बी.एम.एम

प्रवास ही अशी गोष्ट जी सुरु झाल्यावर संपलेली समजत नाही.प्रत्येक व्यक्ती आयुष्यात वेगवेगळे प्रवास करत असतात.प्रत्येकाच्या प्रवासाचे ध्येय वेगवेगळे असतात .शिक्षक विचा-रांच्या प्रवासात असतात तर विद्यार्थी अभ्यासाच्या प्रवासात असतात अशाच प्रकारे साधारणः प्रत्येक व्यक्ती रोजच्या दिवसात रेल्वेचा प्रवास किंवा बसचा प्रवास करीत असता. भारतामधील रेल्वे हे प्रवासाचे उत्तम साधन आहे. प्रवास करताना ध्येय निश्चित असावे अशी सक्ती नसते.



आपल्या

छायाचित्र:महाजाल सौजन्य

आकुंचन आणि प्रसारणामुळेच ग्रह मालेचा शेवट होण्याचा अंदाज वर्तवला जातो. थोडक्यात आपल्या सारख्या इतर ग्रहमालांचा प्रवास ही असाच संपला होता आणि संपेल.प्रत्येक अस्तित्त्व असणाऱ्या गोष्टीस प्रवास असतो मग ती दृश्य असो अथवा अदृश्य.आपल्या देशाचं उदाहरण घ्यायचं झालं तर त्याचा प्रवास हा प्रामुख्याने चार युगात विभागलेला आहे. सत्ययुग, त्रेतायुग,द्वापार युग आणि शेवटच आणि आत्ता चालू असणार कलियुग. जसा देशाला प्रवास आहे तसा क्रांतिलाही प्रवास आहे. खरी क्रांती ही अन्यायात जन्माला येते आणि न्यायानंतर ती समाप्त व्हावी हे अपेक्षित असते.त्याचबरोबर क्रांतीचा आधार असणाऱ्या विचारधारेच्या प्रवासावर बदलणारा काळ आणि शोध परिणाम करत असतात

माणसाच्या जन्मापासून मृत्यूपर्यंतच्या सगळ्या घटनांचा क्रम हा एका प्रवासासारखा असतो.काहींना हा प्रवास साधा, सरळ सोपा वाटतो तर काहींना कठीण. खडतर ह्या प्रवासात प्रत्येकाच्या समस्या ही वेगळ्या आणि त्याकडे पाहण्याचा दृष्टीकोन ही वेगळा असतो ज्याची तुलना केली जाऊ शकत नाही.कारण सुख हे मानण्यात आणि दुःख हे विसरून जाण्यातच शहाणपणा असतो. आयुष्यरूपी प्रवासात अनेक माणसं भेटतात त्यांचे आपल्याला आलेले अनुभव बरंच काही शिकवून जातात.

फक्त शिकण्याचा प्रयत्न करणे गरजेच असतं.भौतिक गोष्टी मिळवण्यासाठीची धडपड गैर नाही मात्र त्या मिळवण्यासाठीचा मार्ग ही तितकाचं पवित्र आणि सात्विक असावा. कारण हा मार्गच आपला आयुष्यरूपी प्रवास किती आणि कसा यशस्वी झाला हे ठरवेल नाही का ? मुळात या प्रवासाची वेगळी गंमत आहे ती म्हणजे प्रवास फक्त नसून आयुष्याच्या खाली झोळीत शिदोरी देणारा निरंतर प्रवास आहे. एक प्रवास जेव्हा आयुष्याला कलाटणी देऊन जातो तेव्हा त्यापेक्षा कौतुकास्पद गोष्ट ही दुसरी कोणतीच असू शकत नाही.

आयुष्यातील कटू धाग्यातून सुवर्णमध्य काढणारा प्रवास खऱ्या अर्थाने अविस्मरणीय आहे म्हणून या प्रवासाला एक अनन्यसाधारण महत्त्व आहे. अशा प्रकारे प्रवासा बद्दल थोक्यात सांगणे कठीणच म्हणावे लागेल म्हनूणच सांगते या प्रवासाला आता अंत नाही

चैन हिसकावण्याचा प्रयत्न केला , अरुणीमाने

या गुंडांना प्रतिकार करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला .तेव्हा यांनी अरुणीमाला धावत्या एक्सप्रेसमधून

बाहेर ढकलून दिले, तेव्हा अरुणीमाचा डावा पाय रेल्वे रुळावर आल्याने तिला अपंगत्व आले. ११

एप्रिल २०११ हा दिवस अरुणीमासाठी मृत्यूशी

झुंज देणारा होता.चार महिने या परिस्थितीवर

किमया तेंडूलकर प्रथम वर्ष वाणिज्य

प्रवास एक अनिर्वाय सत्य



प्रत्येक माणसानुसार विचार बदलत जातात आणि प्रत्येक विचारानुसार गोष्टीकडे पाहण्याचा दृष्टिकोन आणि व्याख्या ही बदलत जाते. प्रवासाचं ही असचं असतं. प्रवासाची व्याख्या ही प्रत्येकानुसार वेगळी असते. बालबुध्दीसाठी प्रवास म्हणजे एका ठिकाणाहून दुसरीकडे केलेली यात्रा होय. माणसाच्या आयुष्यातले सकारात्मक अथवा नकारात्मक घटक ह्या व्याख्येवर परिणाम करतात. प्रवास हा फक्त मनष्य जातीपरताचं मर्यादित नसतो तर प्रत्येक गोष्ट ज्याला अस्तित्त्व आहे त्याला प्रवास हा असतोच .मग ती गोष्ट सजीव असो वा निर्जीव . निर्जीव गोष्टीचचं सांगायच झालं तर उत्तम उदाहरण म्हणजे नाणी आणि नोटा .ज्या आपल्या सर्वांसाठी महत्त्वाच्या तर असतातच पण त्याहूनही जास्त त्या मिळवणं हे बहुतेकांच्या जगण्यामागचं कारण असतं

गंमत अशी की ह्या नाण्यांच्या आणि नोटांचा प्रवासांचा अनुभव दांडगा असतो .ह्या नाण्यांचा आणि नोटांचा प्रवास कधी एका माणसाकडून दुसऱ्या माणसाकडे होतो तर कधी दोन राज्यातही होतो . थोडक्यात निर्जीव वस्तूंचा प्रवास हा सजीवांच्या क्रियाशीलतेवर अथवा निष्क्रियतेवर अवलंबून असतो. आता हे झालं पूर्णपणे मानवनिर्मित गोष्टींच पण आता आपण थोडं वैश्विक दृष्टिकोनातून पाहूयात . आपण ज्या ग्रहावर राहतो ती म्हणजे आपली मदर अर्थात पृथ्वी. येथे पृथ्वीचं उदाहरण देण्यामागे कारण इतकचं की तिलाही प्रवास आहे हे जाणून घेणं .सुरुवातीला पृथ्वी म्हणजे सूर्यातून उडून पडलेला एक तप्त अग्नीचा गोळा होता. पृथ्वीच्या प्रवासाची सुरूवात अशी

शास्त्रज्ञांच्या अनुसार काही कालांतराने ही अग्नी शांत होऊ लागली. अवकाशातन होणाऱ्या उल्कापातासोबत पाणी अवतरले पाण्याचे घनरुपातले कण या उल्कांमध्ये होते. कालांतराने काही प्रजाती नष्ट होत गेल्या तर काहींच प्रमाण कमी होत गेलं . काहींमध्ये उत्क्रांती झाली .पृथ्वीने आपल्या विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेत अनेक चढउतार पाहिले. हा सारा होता आपल्या पृथ्वीचा आज वरचा प्रवास. ज्या गोष्टीस सुरुवात आहे तिला शेवटही आहे हे वैश्विक सत्य आपल्याला ठाऊक आहेचं !

काहीशी झाली

एकंदरीत पाहता ह्या सुरुवातीपासून ते शेवट येईपर्यंतचा कालखंड म्हणजेच प्रवास असं म्हटल्यावर वावगं ठरणार नाही. सूर्याच्या

रक प्रवास जिहीच

काय पाहण्यात रस आहे यावर जास्त भर घातलेला दिसून येतो आणि ही भर पुढे देखील अशीच चालत राहणार आहे. असा हा प्रवास कधी न थांबणारा. एफ्.वाय.बी.एम.एम वाटेवर रमत-गमत चालणे,वळणावर थांबायचे,भरभरुन आखाद घ्यायचा,आनंदरुपी फुले मिळवायची आणि ती मिळवताना घसरुन पडलो तरी घाबरुन जायचे नाही. पुन्हा उठायचे,त्या चिखलातल्या मातीचा देखील सुवास अनुभवायचा आणि चालत राहायचे दिगंतरापर्यंत...

असाच प्रवास अनेकांनी केला व अनेक जण असा प्रवास करत आहे. प्रवास हा कधी थांबत

माइया मते प्रवास म्हणजे,एखाद्या घटनेत किंवा गोष्टीत झालेला बदल. हे बढल अनेक

प्रकारचे असतात त्यातील एक बदल म्हणजे चित्रपटसूष्टीत झालेला बदल त्यामध्ये सुरुवाती-

पासून ते आतापर्यंतच्या चित्रपटात अनेक बदल दिसून येतात. मग त्यामध्ये गाणं, संगीत, लेखन

शैली, नृत्य दिग्दर्शन हे आलचं आणि हे बदल आताच्या पिढीला आवडले देखील आहे. प्रेक्षकांना

मोहिनी चोपडे टी.वाय.बी.एम.एम

-शंकर हुले

या क्षणी स्वप्नाच्या वाटेवर काहीच पत्ता लागत नाहीये अजून किती चालायचं, किती अंतर पूर्ण झालायं काहीच कळत नाहीये की नुकतीच सुरुवात झालीये हेही समजत नाहीये. वाटेमध्ये क्षणभर थांबले आणि मागे पुन्हा वळून पाहिलं तर कळालं माझी माणसं माझ्या सोबतच चालत आहेत. मग आणखीन जिद्दीने मी माझी बाट पुढे चालत आहे आणि आता ती पूर्ण करणार..

श्रती मापारी एस्.वाय.बी.एम्.एम्.

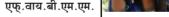
जन्म झाल्यापासून आयुष्याचा प्रवास सुरू होतो. सुरू झालेल्या प्रवासात अनेक मार्ग सा-पडतात. त्यातले काही मार्ग आपल्याला यशाकडे घेऊन जातात तर काही मार्ग अपयशाकडे. यश आणि अपयश या आयुष्याचा दोन बाजू आहेत,कुठली बाजू आपल्या नशीबात असेल हे सांगता येत नाही आत्मविश्वास प्रबळ असावा लागतो. आत्मविश्वास प्रबळ असेल तर जीवनातील सर्व मार्गांवरील प्रवास सोपे होतात.

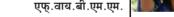
-मोनाली काबरा

-नाही तो निरंतर चालूच राहतो...

.....

दर्शन भोळे





'आनद प्रवासी' पुल

प्रवासवर्णन काकणभर अधिक सुरस आहे. इटली, अमेरिका, हंगेरी अशा विविध विभिन्न संस्कृती जोपासणाऱ्या देशातील सत्य परिस्थितीचे अतिशय उत्कट तितकेच वस्तुनिष्ठ चित्र हे या पुस्तकाचे वैशिष्ट्य आहे. सेंट मार्क्स स्क्वेअरमध्ये चार्ली-चॅपलीनचा सिटीलाईट्स चित्रपट पहायला गेल्यानंतर अकल्पितपणे घडलेले वृद्ध चार्ली चॅप्लीनचे प्रत्यक्ष दर्शन त्या

प्रसंगाचे प्रत्ययकारी, ह्न्दयंगम चित्रण दर्शनमात्रेमनकामनपूर्ती अश्या उचंबळलेल्या अवस्थेत पुलं करतात. कॅलिफोर्निया तील सॅनफ्रान्सिको हे सुरेख शहर या शहराला एक देखणे व्यक्तिमत्त्व आहे. एखाद्या गोड स्वभावाची मित्रासारखे ते शहर जवळ घेते. म्हणून पुलं एखादे स्नेहाचा निरोप घ्यावा तसा गूडबाय मिस्टर सॅनफ्रान्सिको म्हणतात.

वंगचित्र हे पुलंचे आणखी एक अनोखेप्रवासवर्णन.बंगालच्या क्षितिजावर उगवलेला सूर्य म्हणजे रविंद्रनाथ टागोर. त्यांच्याविषयी परमभक्ती आणि त्यांच्या वाङ्मयाच्या परिशीलनाची ओढ यातून बंगाली भाषा शिकण्याचा ध्यास पुलंनी घेतला. तीन महिने शांतिनिकेतनात प्रत्यक्ष वास्तव्य करुन बंगाली भाषा, बंगाली संस्कृती आणि लोकजीवन यांचा डोळसपणे अनुभव घेतला. बंगाली भाषेचे वर्णन करताना-ही स्त्रियांनीच बोलायची भाषा आहे...नाना तऱ्हेच्या मोहक हेलकाव्यांनी या वंग स्त्रिया बोलायल लागल्या की शब्दांचा फुलसडा पडल्यासारखे वाटते या सर्व पुस्तकांत निरनिराळ्य

निसर्गसौंदर्य, निरनिराळ्य स्थळांचे धर्मकल्पना,चालिरीती. संस्कृती, देशातील लोकरंजनाचे प्रकार,चित्रशिल्पदी या सर्वंचे वर्णन करताना पुलांची लेखणी छायाचित्र:महाजाता सौजन्य स्वतंत्र प्रतिमा विश्व घैऊन समोर येते. सहज

ओघात येणाऱ्या सुंदर चपखल प्रतिमा वाचकाला सुखावून जातात व्यवहारिक, काही काव्यात्मक तर काही अतिशयोक्तीपूर्ण प्रतिमांमधून पुलं व्यक्तींची, स्थळांची, घटनाप्रसंगाची नेमकी ओळखतात ही चारही प्रवासवर्णने वाचताना एका अतिशय

प्रतिभासंपन्न तरीही विनोदबुद्धीची फार मोठी देणगी लाभलेल्या लेखकांचे हे लोभस आणि चुरचुरीत निवेदन आहे, याची साक्ष पटते. पुलंचा विनोद एकसुरी नाही. कधी उथळ वाटणाऱ्या शाब्दिक कोट्या, कधी गुदगुल्या करणारा, खुदकन हरवणारा सौम्य विनोद कधी खुसखुशीत खमंग पण उपरोधाचे काटे असलेला मार्मिक परखड, विचार प्रवर्तन करणारा टोलेबाज विनोद, कधी समाजातील विसंगती, विकृती यांच्यावर अचूक बोट ठेवून नकळत समाजप्रबोधन करुन पाहणारा सडेतोड प्रहार अशी त्यांच्या विनोदाची अनेक रुपे आहेत. मानवी स्वभावाचं अखंड सूक्ष्म निरिक्षण हा पुलंचा खास विरंगुळा आहे. त्यामुळे हा आनंद प्रवास झाला आहे व पुलं "आनंदप्रवासी" !

प्रा.विमुक्ता राजे

पोलीस बॉबी हा स्थितप्रज्ञतेचा पुतळा यांना अस्वस्थ करतो. समस्त पुरुषवर्गाचा बांधकामाचा छंद त्यांना कौतुकास्पद वाटतो, तर सर्व आघाडचा सांभाळून चिरतरुण राहणाऱ्या स्त्रियांचा कुत्र्यांचे लाड करण्याचा उद्योग गमतीदार वाटतो. फ्रेंच मनुष्याचे त्यांच्या खाण्यापिण्याचे, उपहारगृहाचे, निशामंडळाचे,

गाण्याचे आणि नृत्याचे पुलंनी केलेले अप्रतिम वर्णन त्यांच्या सर्व स्पर्शी

प्रतिभेची साक्ष देते. फ्रेंच मनुष्य प्रत्येक गोष्ट आधी नजरेने उपभोगतो,

प्रत्येक गोष्टीकडे चवीने पाहणाऱ्या त्यांच्या नजरेचा पुलंना हेवा वाटतो.

इथे रती हे सत्य आहे आणि उपरती मिथ्या आहे। अल्प अक्षरात या रंगेल

नगरीची सारी रमणियता त्यांनी बांधली आहे. पश्चिमेच्या अभूतपूर्व प्रवासानंतर

पुलंनी केलेल्या पुर्वीच्या रंगीबेरंगी प्रवासाचे चित्रमय वर्णन म्हणजे पूर्वरंग.

मलाया, इंडोनेशिया, थायलंड, चीन, जपान या पौर्वात्य देशाबरोबरच

जावा, बाली अशा सुंदर बेटांवरचा हा सुवर्णमय प्रवास तितकाच रम्य आणि

ओघवत्या शैलीतील आहे. बाली या बेटाने पुलंना सर्वाधिक वेड केलं.ते

लिहिताना- इंडोनेशिया हा समुद्रात रत्नजडित कंठा फेकून द्यावा तसा एक पाचूच्या

बेटांचा पुजंका आहे. पण बाली मात्र या कंठातील कंठमणी आहे! अनेकविध

निसर्गचित्रे, प्रसंगचित्रे, व्यक्तिचित्रे आणि गतीचित्रे काव्याप्रमाणे या

प्रवासवर्णनाचा एक अटळ भाग बनून येतात. सातासमुद्रापलीकडच्या कथा

ऐकायला रम्य वाटतात. पण त्याचे खरे स्वरुप जावे त्यांच्या देशा तेव्हाच

कळे! पुलांच्या अपूर्वाई आणि पूर्वरंग या आधीच्या दोन्ही प्रवासवर्णनापेक्षा हे

आनंद प्रवासी पुलंचे प्रवास वर्णन म्हणजे प्रवासपर सचित्र भाषण अगर व्याख्यान होय. ही संकल्पनाच प्रवास वर्णनाचे मूलभूत घटक सुचवणारी आहे. ते घटक म्हणजे प्रवासी, प्रवास व प्रदेश हे होतं. या घटकांनी साकार होणारे लेखन म्हणजे प्रवासलेखन असते आणि या लेखनात प्रतिभा शक्तीचे कार्य जेव्हा सुरु होते तेव्हा ते लेखन खऱ्याखुऱ्या अर्थाने कलारुप धारण करणारे

लेखन असते. म्हणूनच प्रवासवर्णन

वाग वितो सार खो चा स्वतंत्र निर्मिती ठरते प्रवास वर्णनकाराच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वामुळे त्याच्या प्रवास विषयक आणि प्रदेशविषयक अनुभवात वेगळेपणा येत असतो. पुलंची अर्थात Ч.

ल.देशपांडे यांची प्रवास वर्णने म्हणूनच वेगळी ठरतात. पुलंनी केलेल्या ते फक्त प्रवासात शरीराने प्रवास करीत होते असे नव्हे, तर अनेक देश, तिथले अपरिचित रहिवासी, त्याची जीवनसरणी त्यांची संस्कृती आणि त्यांचा कला मुख्य म्हणजे तिथल्या

माणसांची मने यांचा

हरहुन्नरी व्यक्तिमत्त्वाला अभ्यास करत आपल्या अधिकाधिक समृद्ध बनवीत होते

अपूर्वाई(१९६०),पूर्वरंग(१९६३),वंगचित्रे(१९७०),जावे त्यांच्या देशा (१९७४) या चारही प्रवास वर्णनात्मक पुस्तकांतून पुलंच्या तरल संवेदनाक्षम मनोवृत्तीचा सूक्ष्म निरिक्षण शक्तीचा आणि चतुरस्त्र प्रज्ञेचा प्रत्यय येतो. पुलं हे फक्त विनोदी लेखक आहे असे नाही तर ते उत्तम संगीतज्ञ, प्रतिभा संपन्न कवी , हळव्या मनाचे कलावंत तसेच प्रगाढ तत्वचिंतकही आहेत याचे सुखद प्रत्यंतर या चार ही पुस्तकांमधून अनेकदा येते.अपूर्वाई हे पहिले प्रवासवर्णन पहिल्याच परदेश प्रवासात पुलंना सारेच अप्रूप वाटते. त्याचे हे बोलके चित्रण आहे. "पूर्वरंग"मध्ये पूर्वेच्या झपाटचाने बदलणाऱ्या कौतुकाचे रंग पाहतात. " जावे त्यांच्या देशा " मध्ये वाचकाला एका जागी खिळवून ठेवते आणि बंगाली भाषा शिकण्यासाठी म्हणून शांतिनिकेतनात तीन महिने केलेल्या वास्तव्यात मनःपटलावर कायम कोरली गेलेली चित्रे वंगचित्रे पुस्तकातून साकारतात. "अपूर्वाई"मध्ये चितारलेला लं ड न चा ज ग प्र सिद्ध

निराशेकडून आशेकडे नेणारा

अरुणीमाचा जिद्दिचा प्रवास .. प्रवास ! प्रवास ! कधी आनंदाचा ,कधी दुःखाचा तर कधी उगाचच मनसोक्त बागडण्यासाठीचा प्रवास हा आपल्या प्रत्येकाच्या जीवनाचा अविभाज्य भाग आहे .पण हा प्रवास आहे,अपंगत्वावर मात करुन सर्वोत्कृष्ट शिखर



छायाचित्र:महाजाल सौजन्य

मात करुन अरुणीमाला कृत्रिम पायाचा सहारा

मिळाला. तिच्या कुटुंबाच्या आणि लोकांच्या

नजरेत अरुणीमा विकलांग आणि दुर्बल बनली

होती,परंतु अरुणीमाने परिस्थितीसमोर हात

टेकले नाहीत.ती स्वतःला लाचार समजत

नव्हती, तिला दुसऱ्यांवर ओझ/अवलंबून

होणे मान्य नव्हते. अरुणीमाची तब्येत ठिक

झाल्यावर तिने माउंट एवरेस्टवर जाण्याचा दृढ निश्चय केला.विचार करा ना, सुदृढ व्यक्ती

माउंट एवरेस्ट पर्वतावर चढाई करायला हात

टेकतो,परंतु विकलांग असून देखील अरुणीमाने

माउंट एवरेस्टवर जाण्याचा मनात निश्चय केला.

कारण माउंट एवरेस्ट या पर्वताच्या उंचीपेक्षाही

उंच अरुणीमाचा स्वतःवर विश्वास होता.यानंतर

अरुणीमा सर्वप्रथम माउंट एवरेस्टवर जाणाऱ्य

भारतीय महिला बछेंद्री पाल यांना जमशेदपूरला

भेटल्या. बछेंद्री पाल यांनी अरुणीमाची तब्येत

पाहून तिला आत्मविश्वास पाहून बछेंद्री यांनी

टिपवून टाकणारा आहे आणि आयुष्याला वेगळी

दिशा देणारा आहे. तिची ही जिद्द पाहून तरूणीनां

एक वेगळा आदर्श मिळतो.संकटातून सुवर्णमध्य

कसा काढावा हे समजून घ्यावयाचे असेल तर अरूणीमाचे उदाहरण उचित ठरेल.अरूणीमाच्या

कार्याला प्रमाणिक पणे सांगायचे झाले तर सलाम

अरूणीमाचा प्रवास खऱ्या अर्थाने डोळे

पूजा उजगरे

एस्.वाय.बी.एम्.एम्

देखील अरुणीमाला मदत केली

करेल तेही तिच्या जिद्दीला!

पार करण्याचा प्रवास हाच खडतर पणा पार करुन अरुणीमा यांनी माउंट एवरेस्टचा खडतर प्रवास पार पाडला

इतरांवर अवलंबून न राहण्याचा निर्णय घेऊन हा प्रवास पार पाडण्याचा निर्णय घेतला.ही अद्रितिय कामगिरी करुन भारताचा झेंडा माउंट एवरेस्ट या सर्वच पर्वतावर रोवणाऱ्या अरुणीमा सिन्हा हिचा प्रवास सांगणार आहे. परिस्थितीशी झुंज देऊन त्यावर मात करणारे फार कमी लोक असतात .परंतु परिस्थितीलाच स्वतःची ताकद बनवून यशस्वी होणारे काही मोजकेच अरुणीमासारखे फार कमी व्यक्तीमत्त्व घडतात,तर चला पाहूयात अरुणीमाचा जिद्दीचा आणि यशाचा प्रवास... काय आपण कल्पना करु शकतो की ज्या महिलेला धावत्या ट्रेनमधून काही नराधमांनी ढकलून दिले. त्यानंतर या अपघाताने तिचा पाय रेल्वेखाली येऊन ती अपंग होते व कृत्रिम पायाच्या साहाय्याने जगातील सर्वोच्च शिखरावर म्हणजेच माउंट एवरेस्टवर जाऊन प्रवास करते. खरच हे सामान्य लोकांच्या आवाक्याबाहेर असलेले कार्य अरुणीमा सिन्हाने करुन दाखवले. अरुणीमा राष्ट्रीय स्तरावरील हॉलीबॉल या खेळाची खेळाडू होती. हालीबॉल या खेळात तिला भविष्य घडवायचे होते,परंतु निसर्गाला काहीतरी वेगळेच मान्य होते;११ एप्रिल २०११ ला पद्मावती एक्सप्रेसमधून लखनऊ ते दिल्ली प्रवास करत असताना मध्यरात्री काही गुंडांनी अरुणीमाला पाहून तिच्या गळ्यातील सोन्याची



1π a-the universal truth 22ये देश हे विर जवानों का

हर सफर हर मंजिल में कुछ कहानी और कुछ किसे होते हैं सफर-ए-मंजिल में कुछ पुरे और कुछ अधुरे होते हैं सफर-ए-हिंदूस्तान के कुछ पेहलू याद आते हैं कुछ तुम्हे पता हैं और कुछ हम सुनाते हैं

इसका इतिहास शुरू हुआ सिंधु घाटि से शोना उगलता था इस देश की माटी सें संस्कृती का उदय हुआ था हिंदु, बौद्ध, जैन सिख जाती से खून के रिश्तो की तुम क्या बात करोगे यहाँ तो रिश्ते बन जाते है एक धागे की राखी से

वो वक्त भी था जब कोहिनूर था यहाँ का ताज दुनियाँ के हर रंग है इस में हर रंग पे है हमको नाज राज महल है ये सुनहरा सोने की थी दिवारे बहुतों ने किया इस धरती पे राज जीत गए जमी यो,पर जमीर जीतने में हारे

हिंदूस्तान का ये सफर ना था यु आसमान कदम पडे थे यहाँ मुघलों के,बाबर अकबर थे नाम तमाम उनमे बदल गए रंग-दंग और बदल गई यहाँ की आवाम रंगमंच की कठपूतली जैसे बन गए थे इंसान **खो गया था वजुद और खो सा गया था सन्मान** इस भूमी में थी खजाने की भरमार ्सारा संसार करना चाहता था इस भूमी पे व्यापार ेछल,कपट और लोभ में वो बना बैठ अपनी सरकार

मंग्रजो के राज में देश ने महसुस की हर पीडा और संसार के हर हुख को जान वो अंग्रेज जिन्होंने इंसानियत तक को नही पहचाना देहसौ साल देश ने की थी उनकी गुलामी उस सहनशीलता को देते है आज भी सलामी फिर सहनशक्ती का पारा तुटा,सबने अपनी आवाज उठाई झाँसी को रानी,भगत, गाँधी से शुरु हुई अपनी लढाई हिंसा और अहिंसा दोन्हों तरीके से आखिर देश ने आजादी पाई खोकर बहुत कुछ देश को इस मुकाम पे लाया

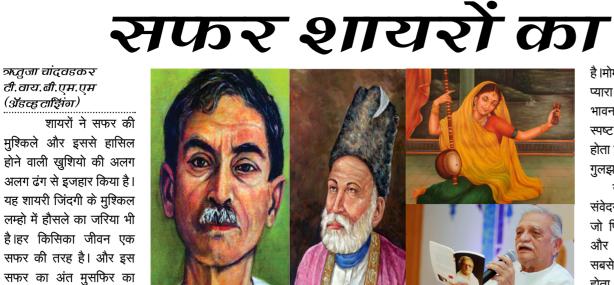
> ऐसा कुछ भी नही इस दुनिया में जो आज हमनें नहीं पाया यहाँ आज कलम से उपकृत है विज्ञान रेल से लेकर के बनाया हमने विमान हर क्षेत्र में छोडा इसने अपना एक निशान लंबा सफर हैं ये लंबी उड़ान सरहदों में उड़ना वस इतनी सी ताकत नहीं हैं इस तिरंगी परिंदे को उस हद तक उड़ना हैं जिनकी कोई हद नहीं हैं

> > -सोफिया खान एफ.वाय.बी.एम.एम

है।मोमी का केंद्रिय विषय प्यारा है। इस कविता में उनको भावनात्मक अनुभव का एक स्पष्ट और वफादार रिकॉर्ड होता है। गुलझार:-

उनकी शैली एक संवेदनशीलता को दर्शाती है जो फिल्मों के उनकी लेखन और उपचार के माध्यम से अच्छा प्रतिबिंबित सबसे होता है। वह उन संवेदनशील लोगों में से एक है जिनके काम मानवीय संवेदनाओंके गीतात्मक और मनोंवैज्ञानिक रुप से निपुल परीक्षा से जुड़े है। कविता हमेशा ही एक सुखद अनुभव देती है और जब उर्दु की भाषा और उनके बारे में बात करते हैं। तो यह कविता के चमकदार और समृदध रुपों का एक विचार है। जो इस दिन को प्यार से पढ़ा जाता है।

उर्दु कविताओ द्वारा उदार योगदान दिया गया है। जिनके बिना कविता नहीं होगी बहुत प्रेमदायक और बहुमुखी है। इस काव्यमय दैविय भी इस युग में अपनी काव्य के माध्यम से विस्तारित किया गया है।



श्रीमान अख्तर शुमार कहते है। अभी सफर में कोई मोड नहीं आया, निकाल गया है चुप चाप घर से कौनमिर्जा गालिब १७४७ से १८६९ के सफर में पिडा और दबंग प्रेमी की अभिव्यक्ती दिखाई देती है। जीवन की यात्रा और उपक्रम व्यक्त किया उन्होने उर्दु कविता ही नहीं बल्की गद्य मिर्जा गाळीब भी थे। अन्य

यह शायरी जिंदगी के मुश्किल बहोत वषियोंपर गजल लिखी लम्हो में हौसले का जरिया भी मीर मदम्मा ताकी के सफर है। हैदरअलि के सफर में आए में उन्होंने स्वयंको आकार ठहरे और खाना होगये जिंदगी दिया था। दिल्ली के स्कूल में प्रमुख कविताओं में एक थे और इर्तिकाब-ए-गुर्म शर की बात है कविताओ में सबसे प्रचलित और बरी होना दुनर की बात है । मिराबाई के कविताओं में इक कहानी है की सरियों पर मुहीत

रहा हैं मैं

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ऋतुजा चांदवडकर

ती.वाय.बी.एम.एम

अंत है। कोई लोग इस सफर

को शानदार तरिके से जीते

है और कोई लोग मंजिल का

इंतजार करते है। इस सफर

में सबको बराबर का मौका

मिलता है।सफर दुनिया के

अलग अलग दिसो में बिखरी

जिंदगी को समझाने का वसिहा

है और जिंदगी की रवानी का

इस्तिआरा भी। शायरों ने सफर

की मुश्किले और इससे हासिल

होने वाली खुशियों का अलग

अलग ढंग से इजहार किया है।

क्या दै सफर की बात है

खेचने में दोपहर की बात है।

(ॲडव्ह टाईिंग)

में तत्त्व था कृष्ण योम और उसी दौरान तुलसीदास को रासलिला प्रेम था, कृष्ण भक्त पत्र लिखा।स्वस्ति की तुलसी कुलभूषण दुपन हरन मोसाई गौर के महफिल में बोसे नाम के हम रहे यूँ तनहा ए-कब पैगाम में बारही बार प्रणाम कर दूँ अब हम तो आशिक है तुम्हारे नाम के हरदूँ शोक समुदाई घर के इश्कने गालिब को निकम्मा कर सजन हमारे जेते सबन्ह अपाधी दिया बढ़ाई इसके अलावा मीराबाई वरना हम भी आदमी थे काम के। के गीतों का संकलन मिराबाई मीराबाई थी। विवाह के थोडे की पादावली नामक ग्रंथ में दिन बाद उनके पती का किया है। इसके अलावा प्रेमचंद स्वर्गवास हुआ उनकी कृष्ण के लेखन की मुख्य विरोपना भक्ती बदलती गई। उनका उनकी दिलचस्प कहानी और कृष्णभक्ती में नाचना गाना सरल भाषा का प्रयोग है। परिवार को पसंद नहीं था। उनके उपन्यास ग्रामीण किसान उन्होने कई बार मिराबाई को वर्ग की समस्याओं का वर्णन

त्रिवेणी सगम

विष देके मारने की कोषिश है।प्रेमचंद ने साहित्य को एक की इस प्रकार से परेशान एैसा काम कहा है जो जीवन होकर वह वृंदावन चली गई। के सच्चाई और अनुभव की गीतात्कम पदास थी। कविता वहा उनको सम्मान मिला

मेरा अस्तित्त्व मनुष्य का जीवन

হলো হুঁदুর্মিঁগ जाधव ती.वाय.बी.ए.

विविध वातावरणों के मिलने से मेरा जन्म हुआ हैं प्रिकृती मैं मेरा जन्म तब हुआ जब दुनिया की रचना हुई मेरे वजह से ही सजीव सृष्टी निर्माण हुई मनुष्य,जानव-र,पर्वत,नदियाँ,वृक्ष,किडे-मकोडे,समन्-दर यह जगजीवन मुझसे ही निर्माण हुआ मेरा अस्तित्त्व ही इनका जीवन हैं अगर मेरा अस्तित्त्व ही जीवन हैं धिर–धिरे खत्म होने लगा तो यह जगजीवन का भी धिरे-धिरे सर्वनाश होता जाएगा और यह आज के युग में होता दिख रहा

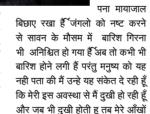
हैं जिस तरह विकास होते जा रहा है उसी तरह मेरा अस्तित्त्व कम हो रहा हैं 🔨

मेरे जन्म के बाद जगजीवन का निर्माण हुआ और वातावरण की शुद्धता मुझसे ही है वर्षो से मैं कितनी हरभरी खिल-खिलाती रही हूँजैसे जैसे विकास ना कम होता चला गयर्अिब मुझमें इतनी सहने की क्षमता नहीं रही जो वातावरण फैले हुए रसायन पदार्थो से मेरा दम घुट तरह में सजती हूँ इसी तरह कहीं वर्षो



इस द्वा-निया को श्रापित होने से कोई भी बचा ेपतझड़ के मौसम मेरा रुप श्रृंगार उतर नहीं पाएगर्िइस श्रापित से मुक्तता यह जाता हैं पेड़ के पत्ते झड़ने लगते हैं परंतु मनुष्यही कर सकता है शुरुवात से ही मैं हरभरी रही

मौसम करवट बदलते ही में नए से श्र-ंगार करने सज्ज रहती हूँ कोमल अंकूर हूँ और ऋतुओं के मुताबिक मेरा श्रंगार निकलने लगते हैं और फिर मैं हरीभरी सजता हैं जैंसे मौसम करवट बदलता बन जाती हैं



कर

अपनी

बढा रहे हैं जैसे विकास हो रहा हैं वैसे मेरा अंत नजदीक आ रहा है वाताव-रण में न जाने किस-किस रसायानिवन पदार्थो ने अ-मेरी संपत्ती हैर्ी जो मुझे प्रसन्नीत करेगी

खेल रही हैं अपनी हिसाब से वह मुझसे खेलें जा रहे हैं मनुष्य यह नहीं सोचता जंगलों को नष्ट करके जिसे में नष्ट कर रहा हूँ वही मेरे की बस्ती जीवन का अंत का कारण बनेगरिजिस तरह खिलोनों के बिछड़ने से उसे सुधारा जा सकता उसी तरह मेरे बिछडेरुप को भी सुधारा जा सकता और मनुष्य के गलती का यही प्रायश्चीत हैं मेरा रुप ऐसे ही बिछड़ता चला गया तो मैं अपना रोद्र रुप धारण करके संपूर्ण सुष्टी का नाशक बनूँगी तब ना ही मनुष्य जीवित रहेगा और ना ही प्राणीमात्र और यह मेरी संपत्ती हैं सब कुछ नष्ट हो जाएग मिरे क्रोध में सब कुछ भस्म हो जाएगा मेरा बचना यह जग्-ाजीवन के लिए अमत हैं इसी अमत को प्राषण करने के लिए मुझे प्रसन्नीत करना होगा,इस लिए पेड़ों को लगाना,जंगलों को नष्ट नहीं करना ,पाणी को बचाना, रासायनिक पदार्थो को वातावरण में नहीं फैलाना.जंगलों को सरक्षित करना यही

शानदार दंग से व्यक्त करता

संस्कृत विभाग प्रमुख संस्कृत साहितस्य "मेघदूतम्' इति एकम उत्कृष्ट खण्डकाव्यम् । काव्यस्य आकारं वृत्तयोजना एवं कथानकम् इत्यादी सर्वाणि लक्षणानि अस्मिन् काव्ये सन्ति। ११५ श्लोकानां सड्ग्रहः अस्मिन् काव्ये विद्यते। 9मन्दाक्रान्ता' अस्मिन्नैव श्लोकवृत्त योजनयैव अस्ति। मन्दाक्रान्ता अर्थात मंदमाक्रमते इति। एतस्य वृत्तस्य प्रवाहः समृद्धः, शान्तः एवं विलोभनीयः अस्ति।

रुवाती भालेरान

यक्षस्य विरहावस्था व्यक्तकर्त्तृं संथ गमनं, यतीत्रयपूर्णं एतत् योग्यमेव । मन्दाक्रान्ता शांत एवं करुण रसस्य पोषकवृत्तमेव। वर्षाऋतू, प्रवासं एवं आपत्ती एतेत्तां समन्वयः अस्मिन् वृत्ते शोभीतमेव करोति। यक्षस्योपरि शापकारणात् मेघस्य सड्कटम्, नियोजितप्रवासः एवं वर्षाऋतोः प्रारंभकालः एते मेघदूतस्य वर्ण्यविषयाः। खण्डकाव्ये

पत्नीविरहः ।यक्ष रामगिरी पर्वते विरहावस्थायां कालं यापयान् आसीत्, तस्य अपराधस्य अष्ट मासानि समाप्तानि, यद्यपि तेन मास चत्वारि व्यतितानि भवन्ति। विरही प्रेमिकानाम् आर्तता वर्षाऋतो वर्धते इति मन्यते, यक्षस्ये विरहावस्था, मीलनस्य अधीरता वर्ध्दा। तस्यामेव अवस्यायाम् अलका नगर्ऱ्याम् विरहीनी तस्य प्रिया पत्नी संदेशं प्रतयितुं एषः दूतः एकविषय:,

एककथाप्रसंड्गः तद् अस्ति मेघः चेतन वा अचेतन इति प्रश्नः एव विरहार्त मनसा सः दूरं क्षिपति, कारणम् उन्मादः विप्रलम्भ शृंगारस्य लक्षणमेव। मेघाय कुटजपुष्पानां अघ्ये प्रदार्य, तस्य स्वागतं कृत्वा सः यक्षः मेघाय स्वस्य पत्नीं विरहकाले सांत्वनां दातुं नेत्तुं सन्देशः तदानीमेव सः अलका नगर्ऱ्याः मार्गस्य सविस्तरं वर्णनं तेन क्रियते।स्वस्य प्रियपत्नीं संदेशं

एव योग्यः इति विचार्य सः कालिदासस्य साक्षं प्रार्थयति । अलकानगरीपर्यन्तं

वगालिदासाय रामायणे श्रीरामेण श्रीहनुमन्तस्य द्वारा सीतां संदेशं प्रो षितामा राी त् तस्मादेव एषा कल्पनां स्फुरिता इति मन्ये। मेघदुते वस्तुतः एवं कथा व्यक्तीरेखाटनम् सुन्दर अत्र अधिकं महत्त्वं न दृश्यते तर्हि अपि कालिदासस्य लेखन्या यक्ष– यक्षिणी एतयोः व्यक्तिरेखां अस्मान् आकर्षयति। यक्ष-मेघ संवादे मेघः न वदति तर्हि अपि अनुक्त्वैव बहु वदति। यक्षेण मेघदूतस्य स्वप्न एवं स्वप्नादेव रेखांकितं प्रिययाः चित्रम् दूयोः अपि साक्षाद् भूत्वा कुलगुरु-प्रतिभायाः ददाति।रामगिरीतः यद प्रवासवर्णनमस्ति तद् अतीव विलोभीतम् वर्तते। मेघाय प्रवासे बलाकां, राजहंसाः,

प्रेषयनस्य कल्पनां विविधाः पर्वतमालिकाः पर्वतिशिखरेषु सौंदर्यं यक्ष वर्णयति। निसर्गसौंदर्येण मेघः अतीव आनन्दीतः भवेयुः एतादृशं सःवर्णनं करोति। गमनसमये यक्षेण किञ्चित मार्ग परिवर्तय उज्जयिनीं नगरीमपि गन्तव्यम् इत्यपि सः प्रार्थयति यक्षमेघाय बहु चातुर्यपूर्णं विविधाः नद्यः, तेषां वर्णनम्, महाकालस्य देवालयः यक्षिणी यक्षप्रिया गौरवर्णा, हरिणाक्षी, चन्द्रइव मुखकांती, मयूरपिच्छसमानं केशसंभारः, एतादृशम् अप्रतीमं वर्णनं सः करोति।वृक्षं, वेलीः पक्षीनः, प्राणीनः, क्रिडापर्वतः, यक्षगृहस्य पताका इन्द्रधनुःइव, शंखपद्मस्य रड्गावलीः वीणावादन्, इत्यादी वर्णयति। जानेसख्यास्तव मयि मनः संभ्रतस्नेहस्मादित्यंभूता प्रथमविरहे तामहं तर्कयामि।वाचालं मां न खलु सुभगंमन्यभावः करोति। प्रत्यक्षं ते निखिलमचिराद् भ्रातरुक्तं मया यत्।।

से मक्तता यह मनष्यही कर सकता है।

-सपना सिंह टी.वाय.बी.ए.

विविध वातावरणों के मिलने से मेरा जन्म हुआ हैं प्रिकृती मैं मेरा जन्म तब हुआ जब दुनिया की रचना हुई मेरे वजह से ही स-जीव सृष्टी निर्माण हुई मनुष्य,जानवर,प-र्वत,नदियाँ,वृक्ष,किडे-मकोडे,समन्दर यह जगजीवन मुझसे ही निर्माण हुआ| मेरा अस्तित्त्व ही इनका जीवन हैं अगर मेरा अस्तित्त्व ही जीवन हैं| धिर-धिरे खत्म होने लगा तो यह जगजीवन का भी धिरे-धिरे सर्वनाश होता जाएगा और यह आज के युग में होता दिख रहा हैं जिस तरह विकास होते जा रहा है उसी तरह मेरा अस्तित्त्व कम हो रहा हैं |

मेरे जन्म के बाद जगजीवन का निर्माण हुआ और वातावरण की शुद्धता मुझसे ही है | वर्षो से मैं कितनी हरभरी खिल-खिलाती रही हूँजैसे जैसे विकास बड़ता चला उस वजह मेरा खिल-खिला-ना कम होता चला गया | अब मुझमें इतनी सहने की क्षमता नहीं रही जो वातावरण फैले हुए रसायन पदार्थो से मेरा दम घुट रहा हैं मैं इसे झेल नहीं पा रही हूँ| मेरी आयु कम होती जा रही हैं| यह संपूर्ण जगजीवन के लिए घातक रहेगरिेसे चल-ाता रहा तो इस दुनिया को श्रापित होने से कोई भी बचा नहीं पाएगा | इस श्रापित

शुरुवात से ही मैं हरभरी रही हूँ और ऋतुओं के मुताबिक मेरा श्रृंगार सजता हैं जैंसे मौसम करवट बदलता हैं|वैसे ही मेरे निखार पर असर होता है|सावन के मौसम मेरा हरे रंग का श्रृंगार चढ़ता हैं | हरी साड़ी पहनकर दुल्हन की तरह में सजती हूँ ईसी तरह कहीं वर्षो से मैंने अ-पना रहना सहन बनाए रखा हैं |पतझड़ के मौसम मेरा रुप श्रृंगार उतर जाता हैं पेड़ के पत्ते झड़ने लगते हैं परंतु मौसम करवट बदलते ही में नए से श्रृंगार करने सज्ज रहती हूँ कोमल अंकूर निकलने लगते हैं और फिर मैं हरीभरी बन जाती हैं|मेरी सुंदरता तो शुरुवात से ही निख-रती आ रही हैं परंतु अब इस मनुष्य ने मेरे अस्तित्त्व को ही मिटाना चाहा हैं। पेड़ो को काँट कर जंगलों को नष्ट क-रके अपनी बस्ती बढ़ा रहे हैं जैसे विकास हो रहा हैं वैसे ही मेरा अंत नजदीक आ रहा है। वातावरण में न जाने किस-किस रसायनिक पदार्थो ने अपना मायाजाल बिछाए रखा हैं| जंगलो को नष्ट करने से सावन के मौसम में बारिश गिरना भी

अनिश्चित हो गया हैं| अब तो कभी भी

बारिश होने लगी हैं परंतु मनुष्य को यह

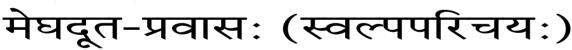
नही पता की मैं उन्हे यह संकेत दे रही हूँ

कि मेरी इस अवस्था से मैं दुखी हो रही हूँ

और जब भी दुखी होती हू तब मेरे आँखों

के आंसु बारिश के रुप में बरसने लगते हैं | मनुष्य अपने खिलोंने के साथ जैसे खेलते है उसी तरह वह मेरी अस्तित्त्व से खेल रही हैं अपनी हिसाब से वह मुझसे खेलें जा रहे हैं|मनुष्य यह नहीं सोचता की जिसे में नष्ट कर रहा हूँ वही मेरे जीवन का अंत का कारण बनेगा।जिस तरह खिलोनों के बिछड़ने से उसे सुधारा जा सकता उसी तरह मेरे बिछडेरुप को भी सुधारा जा सकता और मनुष्य के गलती का यही प्रायश्चीत हैं|मेरा रुप ऐसे ही बिछड़ता चला गया तो मैं अपना रोद्र रुप धारण करके संपूर्ण सृष्टी का नाशक बनूँगी तब ना ही मनुष्य जीवित रहेगा और ना ही प्राणीमात्र और यह मेरी संपत्ती हैं|सब कुछ नष्ट हो जाएगा|मेरे क्रोध में सब कुछ भस्म हो जाएगा मेरा बचना यह जगजीवन के लिए अमृत हैं।इसी अमृत को प्राषण करने के लिए मुझे प्रसन्नीत करना होगा,इस लिए पेड़ों को लगाना,जंगलों को नष्ट नहीं करन ,पाणी को बचाना,रासायनिक पदार्थो को वातावरण में नहीं फैलाना,जंगलों को सु-रक्षित करना यही मेरी संपत्ती हैं|जो मुझे प्रसन्नीत करेगी और मनुष्य शाप से मुक्त हो जाएग जिस तरह मेरी आयु बढ़ी ही रहेगी उतना ही यह जगजीवन सुरक्षित और सुखी रहेगा|

हर रोज गिर कर भी, मुकम्मल खड़े है ए झिंदगी देख, मेरे होसले तुझसे भी बड़े है ।



सावन के मौसम मेरा हरे रंग का श्रृंगार चढ़ता है हिरी साड़ी पहनकर दुल्हन की

मेरी सुंदरता तो शुरुवात से ही निखरती आ रही हैं परंतु अब इस मनुष्य ने मेरे अस्तित्त्व को ही मिटाना चाहा है

मनुष्य अपने खिलोंने के साथ जैसे ख-ेलते है उसी तरह वह मेरी अस्तित्त्व से

के आंसू बारिश के रुप में बरसने लगते हैं 🔨 तरह मेरी आयु बढ़ी ही रहेगी उतना ही यह जगजीवन सुरक्षित और सुखी रहेग

मुंबई और लोकल

12 1 TA - THE UNIVERSAL TRUTH FROM THE WRITER'S DESK January, 2018

A walk into the unknown where I found myself



Vidita Munankar, Editor-in-Chief

I find myself in niches and corners, In pebbles and in the soil; I find myself in the roots of trees. And the branches that coil.

I find myself in the laughter, In a mourner of a loved one In love, in anger and despair I find myself in everyone.

There are parts of you scattered into the universe. Until you step out in the darkness and try to collect it, you won't be able to complete yourself; you won't be able to find yourself.

These missing parts will always behave like a reminder in your life. A reminder to take grip of your own destiny and forget what is written for you, a reminder to find.

To find the first missing piece, the piece of your skills. For this, you need to dive deep down into yourself. It will be stuck there somewhere, wanting to come out and show the world what you truly are but your doubts are constantly pulling them down. Look for it, pull it up to the brim and let it weave its magic on yourself. This is an adamant but a crucial part of yourself. It will define you, make you and even break you. Do not let it hide forever. Get a really strong grip on it and never leave its side. When you believe in your skills they will believe in you. Over the period of time, they will nurture itself, polish itself like a diamond and eventually will be by your side.

This skills will be the reason people will know you for. People will question your skills. Be ready for that. They will often tell you that what you are doing is not worth it, it is not right but again stick to it. Be loyal to your skills and let your talent speak for you and the critics will be silenced someday. But doing something you don't like for the rest of your life will make you a person but doing something that you love will make you a legacy. And your skills define your legacy.

Your opinions are the next missing piece in finding yourself. Your skills may speak for you but your opinions decide how you have shaped yourself. You may not find this missing piece somewhere preserved in a corner but it will be in abundance everywhere. The more you acquire knowledge and stuff it in your suitcase of curious mind, the more you will find yourself building your own opinions. Opinions require a firm mind and a determined heart. It does not reside in a weak soul. They will make you stronger, develop your confidence to strongly repel or accept anything no matter who stands in front of you. But opinions are very cunning, they will test you. At every point in your life, no matter the opinions you are expressing are right or wrong; you will face condemnation. People will try to discard them but pinions can make you fight alone. That is what will help you to rise. Rise like a phoenix from the ashes.

Experiences help you to shed your old skin and embrace the new you. This missing piece is always scattered. You may not even know sometimes that you have actually found it. This is a potluck where every experience teaches you something, changes something in you and makes you a better person. Initially you will be cursing your fate which let you go through such circumstances, you will be constantly wondering how I ended up here. But these experiences are subtle. They either leave a horrifying scar or a beautiful mark on you, not on your body but your soul too.

A lose will leave a scar but a win will give you a mark to cherish. All these impressions that experiences leave behind do not come with a warning sign. They land in your life and subtly start the process of making you a better version of yourself.

Your deeds once done will float in this universe like a debris formed and come back to you in the form of appreciation. This missing piece of yourself will always be right in front of you, waiting for you to grab it in the form of opportunities and turn it into gold.

Your deeds define you. They tell you how different you are from others. How unique you stand in a crowd of millions. If an old man is crossing the road and there are twenty people on the street just staring at him mindlessly as he walks with vehicles speeding both ways. Only you feel the need to help him out, you have made your deed count and you have set yourself apart from others too.

The feeling of bringing a change in someone's life gives you the utmost fulfilment that you can ever imagine. Similarly, a bad deed latches onto you in the form of guilt and never leaves your back. Both, whether good or bad deeds; they teach you as how even a single drop of water can make a tiny little sapling grow into a tree that is strong and will sustain for generations. Performing deeds is like planting a small seed in your own backyard. Your keep on watering it every day and one day it grows. But remember, deeds always have a tendency of being late. They will reward you, but a little late. The fruits of this tree thought ripen a little slow but tastes like heaven when consumed.

The most treasured valuable that you will always have along the course of life is that of people around you. Your loved ones will always have your back no matter what you do, where you go or what you become.

People whom you surround yourself with will always decide what you can lose and what you can find. Our friends, family, companion brings that fluffy cloud of love into our life which heals even the deepest of wounds.

Your people may not be the piece missing in defining who you truly are, but you make take time is recognizing their importance in your life. And once they enter your life, their souls are interconnected with you. They have their share in your sorrow, your laughter becomes theirs too, they fight for something that you stand for and they accept something that you love. Love heals and people who love you help you in this healing process.

Plucky, Tony Soldier Down!

Prathamesh Deshpande, English Editor

Retired Captain Vikram Singh curls himself up on his bed in his room, shaking, as he remembers his friend and brother-in-arm, the late Lieutenant Aniruddh Dev getting shot in front of his eyes. There's blood everywhere, smoke, explosions, gunfire, stench of burnt skin, screams of soldiers, his fellow soldiers, his brothers getting slaughtered in cold blood. Not being able to hold it in anymore, Vikram lets the floodgates open.

The 41-year-old former soldier spends another sleepless night in his bedroom, scared and all alone; his wife left him because of the increasing appearances of his nightmares and her inability to overpower his reaction to them. Vikram hates himself, for he takes the blame for Lieutenant Dev's ill-fated, but inevitable, death.

I could've saved him.

It should've been me!

Why him?!

PTSD. Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder - a mental disorder that a person can develop after they experience or witness a disturbing event like accident, war, sexual assault, or any such similar event that endangers the person's life. War, in this context, took a heavy toll on Capt. Vikram Singh's life. His family abandoned him when he needed them the most; he lost faith in himself, thought he was weak, and gave up on life, in general. To think of it, life must have been different for Vikram than it is now.

Vikram Singh was the most notorious kid in the family; restless and cheerful like a monkey swinging from one branch to the other. But as he grew up, his love for music made him calm and composed; helped him focus and concentrate on his level of productivity. But the mischief never died and could be sometimes evident from his sarcastic outbursts at people whom he found imprudent.

As a ten-year-old, little Vikram had visited the prestigious National Defence Academy (NDA) in Pune, Khadakwasla, with his family to see his uncle who was training there as a Navy cadet. Vikram was mesmerized by the way the smart cadets, including his uncle, around him walked, talked, and behaved. Their disciplined routine and active lifestyle is what caught young Vikram's attention and that's when he said to himself, "Someday, I'll be like them. Someday, I'll be like him..." He made it a point that he declared his life's ambition to everyone around him - parents, friends, parents of his friends, teachers, or any random person whom he'd just met.

As he entered class 12, Vikram started preparing for the entrance examination of NDA, conducted by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), that allowed undergraduates from all over the country to join the Indian Armed Forces and choose any of the three professional services of their choice - the Indian Army, Indian Navy, and Indian Air Force. Vikram wanted to join the Army. Due to his date of birth, he had four attempts for the examination against the usual three. But to his disappointment and everybody else's, he couldn't take advantage of his God-given fourth attempt and just had to stop thinking about ever joining the Army. "Maths. It was maths that failed me," he would tell his parents, friends, parents of his friends, teachers, or any random person whom he'd just met. "That damned subject was an obstacle in my career. Ugh, I hate Maths!"

Dejected, he had to settle for a graduate study in journalism, as he was an avid reader and a fine writer. After passing the second year of his Bachelor's degree in Mass Media with Journalism as his major, an advertisement in a newspaper caught his attention. It was of a coaching class for the Combined Defence Services Examination (CDSE), run by a retired Lieutenant Colonel of the Indian Army. The CDSE allowed graduates from all over the country to join the

Indian Armed Forces. "This could be my second chance. My last chance, actually," thought Vikram. He met with the Lt. Col. To discuss about the kind of coaching that was offered to clear the exam. It came to his knowledge that he could take two types of CDSEs - one with Maths, and one without. A ray of hope entered Vikram's life as he could fulfil his dream of becoming an Army officer someday with Maths gone! But taking the exam without Maths came with a con - he could only opt for a Short Service Commission, which was 10 years of service after training from the Officers Training Academy (OTA), Chennai, as opposed to the one with Maths that granted Permanent Commission, which was 20 years of service after training from the Indian Military Academy (IMA), Dehradun. Vikram preferred serving in the Army, albeit for a short period of time, rather than not serving at all. He signed up for the coaching and began prepping for the CDSE. This time, he decided not to tell anyone. Not even his friends, parents of his friends, teachers, or any random person whom he'd just met. His parents essentially knew because they'd paid for the coaching. To his contentment, he passed the CDSE in his first attempt,

To his contentment, he passed the CDSE in his first attempt, and cleared all the tests that followed next. He received a Letter of Joining from the Indian Army and left home to undertake training at the OTA in Chennai. After going through 18 months of rigorous training, he passed out as a Lieutenant in the Army and went on to become a Captain after subsequent years of service. As a Gentleman Officer, Vikram excelled in all the spheres of training. Everyone - from the trainers to his fellow cadets - was fond of him. They could count on him and look at him for help in their time of need. Every guy was like his brother for whom he'd lay down his life without thinking for a second. The severe training would stress the cadets physically as well as mentally, but he would make everything seem easy with his constant support and his skills of playing the guitar and singing exceptionally well.

During his time of service, he'd befriended many fellow officers. But the one whom he could truly call his brother was Lieutenant Aniruddh Dev, a cheerful young lad, a fine gentleman, and an excellent soldier. Over time, Aniruddh and Vikram became quite popular amongst the battalions in their regiment for their unity, brotherhood, and love for pranking fellow officers and jawans when off-duty. On the battlefield, the duo was the most trusted upon; their brilliant strategies and exceptional shooting skills made them commendable soldiers, and thus, one of the best in their profession.

The untimely death of Lt. Dev in a war that ensued between India and its rival country was something that altered Capt. Singh's personality, and his life, altogether. After being honourably discharged from the Army on medical grounds, Capt. Singh went home to live with his wife in their apartment in Mumbai. All that Vikram needed then was a lot care and love. His sudden mood swings, zoning out, and irritability had become a nuisance for his wife, which compelled her to leave him. Therapy during early stages of PTSD might have prevented it. He couldn't get it by himself, nor was there anybody else who could get it for him. The only person who could left him.

The once happy and outgoing Vikram now spends all day in his room in solitary confinement. The once productive Vikram now struggles to get things done. The once focused Vikram is now disoriented and now puts salt instead of sugar in milk while attempting to make a decent cup of coffee for himself. The change in his personality is drastic; just a step away from breaking.

Vikram, through no fault of his own, developed the condition which the fancy shrinks call "Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder". He did not want it. He never asked for it. Any of it. All he ever wanted to do was serve his nation and make a secure career for himself so that he could take care of himself and those around him. Or was it his fault to choose a career that made him the person he is today - alone and broken?

Your skills, opinions, experiences, deeds and your loved ones make you a better person. They help you to solve that jigsaw puzzle and fit in every missing piece floating in the universe. Along this process, you may fall, bruise yourself, get hurt and halt for a bit; but never stop finding yourself. Because when you find yourself, you accept yourself and when you accept yourself, you start loving yourself.

it is always better to be living in your own skin rather than wearing a mask and living your whole life pretending to be someone else.

Bharatnatyam - the dance of the divine



Laxman Pochampalli, Page Editor

A language that has no words, no symbols and no rules but still conveys everything in a heartbeat. Dance is how we express life rhythmically. Dance is a way of expressing ones deepest and strongest desires through grace. India has been a cradle to many dance forms that have emerged over time. Polished and adapted over a longer period, today these dance forms are a symbol of the country's rich culture and heritage. One such dance form is Bharatnatyam. Dating back to 200 BC, this graceful art form originated in the Thanjore district in India. Some intricate sculptures in the ancient temples of Chidambaram are also inspired by Bharatnatyam.

Some of the southern parts of India have a tradition of 'Devdasis'. Girls at a very young age are offered to the gods as their wives by a certain community. These devdasis have to live their entire life serving their god without an actual married life. These devdasis further found solace in performing Bharatnatyam in front of their gods. Their emotions which were suppressed found a way to express themselves through dance. Time changed and so did the society. The plight of devdasis remained the same but it took another form. These devadasis started performing in front of kings and royal families. Titled as 'Rajnartakis', these women created their space in the society in a unique way and so did Bharatanatyam flourished and expanded its roots through genera-tions.

Bhava, Raga and Natya are some emotions that are minutely expressed in this dance form. It was not solely made for the purpose of seeking pleasure but in fact the fabulous dance form is a symbol of several cosmic relationships and expression (Bhava) emanating from all the words. Raga means music or melody which forms essential part of it whereas, Natyam means dance which includes special gestures and hand mudras. Bharatanatyam also emerged as the mean to entertain audiences by expressing all the moods and passion. This dance was created in a manner where in the mediocre, the aristocratic as well as the mean would take on different types of forms and bring in revolutionary changes.

While performing this dance; gestures, mudras and expressions are its core which enhances its beauty. Anger, happiness, sorrow, excitement, disgust; every emotion are expressed in such a way like a beautiful masterpiece. But the dancers are the subtly used colours in that masterpiece and their years of training finally comes to life at the time of 'Arangetram'. It means ascending the stage by a dancer on the completion of formal training. For the Arangetram, one must have at least 9 to 10 years of training.

Stamina and concentration is the key to this dance form. Other than the costumes worn during this dance forms, a pair of anklets called as 'Ghungroo'. The rhythm that resonates in the entire auditorium not only tells the story about the dancer but the legacy this dance form has. Dancer's make-up also plays a crucial role to enhance the physical appeal. 'Althaa' (Red dye on hands and fingertips) are a symbol of a Bharatnatyam dancer which interprets the strong grip the dance tries to convey. The amalgamation of Carnatic music along with instruments like Natvangum, Tattakali, Tattamanay, Voilin, Flute and Harmonium creates an aura that literally takes you back in that era of 'Rajnartakis'.

Bharatnatyam is a jewel in India's crown that has appropriately represented the country in the world. When a dancer is on stage, he/she only hears the beats of her ghungroo, her Althaa depicts the magnificence of emotions and her aura reveals the colours of nature that makes the performance larger than life.

In every house resides a Wonder Woman!



Behind every successful man there is a woman, not only in case of a man but even when it comes to administration of whole world, she is right there standing strong; weighing everything on her own shoulders quietly. Her determination can move mountains while her love has the power to make hatred go away. Women were always in the backseat letting the patriarchy drive her. But every now and then have kicked the patriarchy out of the car, took hold of the steering wheels and drove wherever they wanted. Till now, women were only were part of the family organization but today women are becoming the unit of the society that influence the course of social change. The modern society has started recognizing the identity of wom-en, their contribution has found a lot of significance in the coming years. It is always said, 'If you educate a boy you educate him, but if you educate a girl you educate the future.'

The legacy of a courageous woman can be traced years back. When it comes to her pride and the protection of her people, she doesn't look back. Rani of Jhansi tied her new-born to her back and fought the enemy like a true warrior. Her bangles just not depict her beauty but it depicts the pledge she has taken to guard her people, her clan, and her entire kingdom.

In an era were women were still going Sati and were only restricted to the four walls kitchen, one woman along with her husband started a school for girls. They were beaten up, stones were pelted on them but she was firm. Savitribai Phule knew wonders it could to our regres-sive society if the girl in this society is educated.

"Some things girls can't do", when such statements are made; women like Marie Curie an-swers them with their work and enormous contribution at the cost of her life. Her path break-ing discovery in radioactivity gave the world one of the most important inventions, thee X-Ray costing her life due to radiation. A woman can cross limits to conquer her passion, she can do anything to give something to the society.

These are the women that slapped the face of patriarchy and sexist remarks when women were not even allowed to step out of the house. They are the true heroes who have given us the courage to put our step forward and be the change we want to see in this world.

Whenever one woman achieves great heights and our bestowed upon appreciations for her work, at the same time some girl, in some corner of the country is raped, abused or killed. Not only this, our society often chains women with its opinions, notions and traditions that are uncalled for. A chain to tell her how to dress, a chain that tells her how to speak, a chain that tells her the process which makes the entire humankind is impure, is holy, a chain that tells her she will always be judged no matter what, a chain that tells her 'you cannot be different'. These chains are tangled into one another and women since ages are trying to untangle it, to free themselves from this. Some have achieved to untangle a part of it, some have achieved to do the other but still some of it remain; tightening everyday around every woman, letting her know that it is no escaping this.

But on the brighter side when many national and international media report atrocities committed against women in India, the stories of women's leadership in development remains often an ignored story. As India pitches headlong into making toilets in the Swachh Bharat Mis-sion, there are heartwarming stories of women leading campaigns for better lives in their Panchayats against heavy odds. Women who have sold their mangalsutras to protect their pride. She is fighting everyone who once she dared not speak against, all for her dignity.

Gender seems to be all pervasive but the very basis of existence, and the one factor that de-termines almost everything about someone's life is home. Home is the place where these ste-reotypes are born, fostered and inculcated. Home is the place where the change could happen and needs to happen. It is acceptable for both boys and girls to cry when they feel hurt just like it is also important for both boys and girls to not cry for everything that doesn't happen their way because they need to grow up as strong, rational adults. It is acceptable for a girl to choose a racing car as her favorite toy and it is absolutely acceptable for a boy to want to cuddle with a doll as his comfort toy.

Women play multiple roles in their life as a mother, daughter, sister, wife and a working pro-fessional with remarkable harmony and ease. With a constant cry for equal opportunities at work, they are functioning with a spirit of team work to render all possible co-operation to their male counterparts in meeting the deadlines and targets set in their respective professions. Women empowerment is not just limited to urban areas, but women in rural areas are also now making their voice heard loud and clear in society. They are no longer willing to play a second fiddle to their male counterparts. Literate or illiterate both are asserting their social and politi-cal rights and making their presence felt, regardless of their socio- economic background.

She is the flame that lights up houses but she can turn into wildfire when required. She is a single dew drop at the edge of the leaf but she can be an ocean of capabilities. She is a pebble sitting quietly in a corner peacefully but she can be an iceberg that destroys ships in the ocean. A woman can be anything if you let her be.

January, 2018

PERSPECTIVE

From writing on stones to writing on Apples



Journey of Technology in all practical sense started in pre-historic era when men learnt the use of fire and make its food habit little bit more tasteful. It was followed by stone age where whole lot of equipment were made to facilitate easy haunting and self-defence. With advent of agriculture another revolution of technology started which was more agro based and led to creation of all great civilizations mostly located on the banks of rivers.

Technology was accompanied with economy and then comes the power struggle leading to creation of states and kingdoms. Internal conflicts and conflicts between states also led to systematic growth of technology mostly to facilitate armory of states. All these moved around the concept of owning fertile land and allied agricultural activity like jungles, crop transportation and movement of armed forces. But bottom line of all technological innovation was revolving around agriculture.

In late eighteenth century came the industrial revolution in Europe leading to shifting of econo-my from agriculture to industry based. Mechanical operation with mechanism and invention of electricity as a source of power revolutionized the technological base and processing of raw material to different usable outputs became norm of economy. Development of chemical composition made a huge foot print the health care sector and many other areas. With effective Research and Development, the utility of every material was verified and commercial exploitation of the same led to constant upgradation of technology. The business scenario gradually changed to cashless thanks to effective integration of computer and telecommunication.

India's Technological Journey:

Science, technology and innovation have had a great impact on economic growth and social development in India. The Government moved from scientific policy resolution (1958) to the technology policy statement (1983) to the science and technology policy (2003) and finally to the science, technology and innovation policy (2013). These are illustrative of the commitment to science and technology by successive governments, as also the welcome emphasis on the importance of science led technology led innovation over a period of time. We can look at our 40-year journey, the pre-liberalized as well as the post-liberalized India.

First, India experimented with socialism for more than four decades, which kept out foreign capital and technologies, but spurred local innovation based on indigenous technology

Second, the Indian economy didn't start growing until the 1990s, so local companies were small. Indian entrepreneurs, therefore, developed a penchant for undertaking small projects with indigenous (import substituted) technologies but with huge capital efficiency.

Third, local companies knew that while India has both rich and poor people, catering only to the rich limited their market. They were forced to create products that straddled the whole economic pyramid from top to bottom. Thus, affordable inclusive innovation was firmly integrated in to the strategy.

And fourth, the most important driver happened to be India's innovation mind-set. Some Indian leaders had the audacity to question the conventional wisdom. The mix of miniscule research budgets, small size, low prices but big ambitions translated into an explosive combination of extreme scarcity and great aspiration which ignited the Indian innovation. Indian technology grew in a denial driven mode in the pre-liberalised India. Foreign

technologies were denied because of lack of resource as well as a closed economy in the pre-libralised era. It was through the path of 'technonationalism' that India developed self-reliance through its own technologies in both civilian sectors as well as strategic sectors such as space, defence, nuclear energy, and supercomputers.

Today, technological inventions have redefined the way we live. Chatbots are the latest revolu-tion in the business landscape. With the help of AI-powered chatbots, businesses are better equipped to handle customer service functions. These virtual assistants fulfil a customer's demand of getting instant service support from a business. Big data analytics is transforming the way businesses interact with customers. The technology helps a brand/ business understand customers' problems, aspirations, and expectations, which help in quicker resolution and providing tailor-made solutions according to personal expectations.

Artificial intelligence has taken the business landscape by storm, owing to the enormous potential benefits it projects for business growth. With the help of artificial intelligence-powered tools, businesses can pump up the business process automation and can strike up conversations that are relevant to the individual customers.

Virtual reality is the most recent technological breakthrough that is transforming the consumer experience landscape for modern businesses. Virtual reality has the potential to completely alter the consumer experience as we know it.

Technology has not only taught how to finnd alternatives for processes which were tiresome some time back but also has chained us to it forever.

"IS THIS WHAT WE STAND FOR?" THE FORTS ASKED



Life begins at the end of your comfort zone. On this rollercoaster ride of life, we experience many ups and downs, there are highs and there are lows, disappointments and excitements, laughter and tears, we fall and get up, succeed as well as fail. Take a step ahead and you will eventually realize how beautiful life is. How soothing it is to leave everything behind and embrace what you have now. Everyone has their own looking glass through which they see the world and everyone has their own story to tell which they label it as their journey. "Journey" is all about where we go, how we live and what we do. Not just to travel from one place to another, but also transforming from zero to hero and from fear into freedom.

Try to be an inspiration for others and make memories throughout the process. We are living in the country where movies have a wide effect on people. One of those movie is 'Yeh Jawaani Hai Deewani'. After this movie, trekking got popular between teenagers. Earlier trekking was a pas-sion but now it became a trend. People started visiting forts and historical places. Indian history has a lot to offer to someone who wishes to explore fine architectural skills, cultural amalgamation and evolution in general.

In our childhood we have studied about the great Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and his courage and valor. His ideology, though spoken less about than his bravery tells more on how righteous, true and liberal everyone should be. Somewhere we tend to forget for what actually he stands for. To acquire a persona like him we must first inculcate his beliefs, his values, his preaching.

Forts are the identity of Maharashtra. These

The wheels of life never leave

the road

chain of forts along the Sahyadri Mountains is like a necklace worn by the state. Not only it tells how strong, tough and robust its every city, every street and every corner are but also reflects it in the people too. Each fort has different name and identity, also has its unique history. Such is Sinhagad in Pune where 'Tanaji Malusare' was martyred. Shivaji Maharaj remorsefully said after that, "We won the fort, but lost the lion". There is such fascinating history behind every stone carved and every battle lost on these magnificent architectures. Stories that every grandmother of the country proudly narrates to her grandchildren, stories that are sung beamingly as 'Powadas', stories that every soldier of the country looks upto for the inspiration he needs when fighting the war. These stories reflect in our roots and are con-stantly branching out since its inception,

If you trace back the journey of forts, you will realize how we have messed up a legacy, the his-tory and all the glorious stories attached to it. Although no Indian forts are destroyed by sudden disasters we are destroying it gradually by our own hands. We are slowly intimidating them, succumbing them to their own death. Destroying these forts, dumping waste, plastic and consuming alcohol which is tainting the celebrated past we are 'oh-so' proud of. If at all those walls could speak, they would still speak of the glory of their king and pardon us for our ghastly mistakes. It would still embrace us like a child and forgive us.

Generations go and generations come but it is up to us how we carry on a legacy. Hundred years from now, no matter how technologically advanced we will be, how many galaxies we will discover or how many planets we will reside; we will be remembered for the deeds of our ancestors and the inheritance they left behind. It is up to us how we preserve it and how we embrace it.

WE NEVER FIGHT TO HURT **PEOPLE BUT TO HELP OURSELVES**



Martial arts are considered as physical activity to maintain health and fitness of body but it has great roots in the history of various countries in effectively changing lives of people.

Bodhi dharma, a 6th-century Buddhist monk from India who transmitted Zen to China is traditionally credited as the transmitter of Chan Buddhism to China, according to Chinese legend, he also began the physical training of the monks of Shaolin Monastery that led to the creation of Shaolin kungfu. Many martial arts forms originated from Shaolin Style. Master Bodhi dharma taught that martial arts should be used for self-defense, and never to hurt or injure needlessly. In fact, it is one of the oldest Bodhi dharma axioms that "one who engages in

many martial arts systems. Korean Martial arts such as taekwondo emphasizes on practitioner's spiritual and philosophical development. Inner peace can be achieved through meditation and training.

In all these years of journey of martial arts cinema and its audiences has always appreciated martial arts techniques in movies. Bruce Lee has popularized his style of fighting and his favourite weapon nunchaku. His excellency of practice and speed of the techniques is still notable. After him Jackie Chan also created his separate space with the audience with his flexible reflexes in movies. He has aptly quoted in one of his movie, "Kung Fu is not about fighting it's how to live life?

In today's society martial arts training has become essential for self-defense and fitness. Martial arts training helps to improve physical, mental, emotional, spiritual health of an individual. This practice helps to overcome fears of mind. Basic form of martial arts deals with transforming physical body into strong individual. Various forms work on developing individual internal energy to flourish the personality of individual. All the expert practitioners believe in transforming mind into martial arts and best fighter is the one who knows how to avoid fight. Indian martial arts system Kalaripayattu has combination of yoga and dance movements enabling practitioners to achieve maximum flexibility and also healing techniques. Various fighting postures are named after various animals as they resemble to animal's fighting stance. It is mainly practiced in Kerala. Higher level of this practice combines teaching of healing methods by touching various vital body points. This form is not much practiced throughout India but efforts should be taken to make this kind of complete art reach the people. Reviving old art is important for transferring its legacy to next generations. Martial arts have evolved over the practice of years and centuries. And has experienced lavishing journey in itself with its transformation it has moved human life



"You lack imagination and have no good ideas", was told to an eighteen-year-old boy by the editor of a newspaper. He worked there as a cartoonist. But he persevered. Tried and failed, tried and failed; took up jobs with far away interests from his.

It is the journey that teaches you the true meaning of actually surviving than the destination where you are ought to be. It is always said that when something good is taken away from you, something better always lands in your lap. That is how we are meant to live, to survive and to exist. Humans, though proclaimed the cleverest of all species living on this planet still have not figured out how the 'Wheels of Life' move. Until we go with the flow, we won't be able to enjoy what is planned for us. But to fuel these 'Wheels of Life', we must first hop onto the driver's seat, take hold of the steering wheel, accelerate your aspirations and just follow the road. At first you will be afraid, the first few miles will be hard, overwhelming, but eventually the road will be your friend. That eighteen-year-old boy further faced many difficulties. He was rejected often and felt dejected often. He made the best of what he had and yet something was always not right in the end. But he was determined and believed in his talent, his capabilities and his ability to wait for his opportunity. There will be sturdy roads and bumpy speed breakers along the way. Broken road signs may lead you on another path that may halt your journey for a bit, but there your conscious will guide you. It will be your headlights in the night, illuminating the road. Once you are back on track, forget what happened on those cold, lonely nights. Forget how you felt and how the road had treated you. Instead of it, enjoy this new sunny morning and the beautiful sunrise ahead of you. Admire the beauty of

nature along the way, let the birds fly besides you as you drive. Collect these memories, preserve them in a jar like fireflies and continue your way ahead.

As the boy was trying he met a fellow artist there. Together they dared and ventured into an unknown territory. New at it, still they tried their luck and were about to test their talent. But that business suffered an ugly faith too. At this moment, he didn't thought of returns and took up jobs just for his mere talent. He met few more people and with struggle eventually started a new company which featured short cartoon films. He tasted success for the first time and after that there was no turning back.

Travel through cities, towns and villages. There will always be 'Fear' accompanying you in the backseat. Whenever you meet someone new, whenever you try something new, it will always be there to tap on your shoulder and advice you not to do those things. But let that be in the backseat, ignore what it says and TRY! Try new things that challenges your limits, venture into corners which are difficult to reach and befriend new people. Gradually you will realize you have found your grip over the 'Wheels of Life' and after that the road seems shorter and the destination nearer. The boy became a man and with that came responsibilities that were harsh and severe. After a brief period of success his company went bankrupt. With almost nothing he was back to where it all began. But he had his family, his work and his talent that supported him. He moved to a bigger city and started a new company. Connecting every single dot with the help of his brother, he was on his way to create history.

punctured tire. Take a deep breath and start all over again. It is a cold, lonely night, no one on the road. Take out a spare tire of ideas out and start attaching it on your situation. Forget the punctured tire of trials that you took in your life and start all over again. At this moment, courage will be your tool. It will help you patch things up that are hanging on a single strand. As you are doing this you will realize that all these things have helped you. Helped you to discover yourself. A new you, a better you. Taking risks in your journey is what life is all about.

The man creates history and introduces to the world the most loved mouse of all time. Everybody is mesmerized with 'Mickey Mouse' and his group of friends. The boy who was told that 'he lacked imagination' made the world wonder about his creation. Walt Disney was born yet again as but today as the father of Mickey Mouse.

combat has already lost the battle."

Many martial arts which originated in Southern India were banned by the government of the British Raj, few of them which barely survived are Kalaripayattu and Silambam. These and other martial arts survived by telling the British government it was a form of dance.

Martial arts have enormous journey of centuries and has travelled many parts of the world transforming life of people. Traditional martial arts were used for war tactics Ninjutsu is the branch which deals with strategy of unconventional warfare or Guerrilla warfare. it also taught medicinal practices. Various modern sports styles were developed in Japan from this traditional fighting system during 19th century like Judo, karate, jujutsu etc. Various forms of boxing and kick boxing also evolved from the martial arts. Martial art can shape individual's life in all from as its practice start from physical level and has strong connection with one's mind. It has been linked with the religion and spirituality. Meditation is one of the important aspect in

'Keep going' is the mantra you have to follow right now. You cannot turn back, the starting point is too far. The only option you have is to drive towards the goal, towards the destination. It is for your satisfaction that you are on this path and not for anybody else, just remember that always. Suddenly, you will stop, the Wheels of Life will be standing still on the middle of the road. You need to fix the

In life, what you want to be tomorrow starts from today itself. It gets exciting when you challenge your own weaknesses. Believe in yourself and you're halfway there. Life's greatest glory is never falling but rising even when you fall. You are about to reach your destination. All the road signs are hinting you in that direction. The more close you get the more you know you have achieved something. And there it is! You have finally arrived. The sun shines brighter than ever before above your head and a strong yet satisfying wind blows. You got what you wanted and taste what it is like to actually be something.

Walt Disney further went on to create a legacy of 'Disney'. Not only animated cartoons but he started amusement parks and the closest we can be to fantasy - 'Disneyland'.

But the 'Wheels of Life' do not stop there. You refill it with fuel and accelerate it again as new adventures call you. As more things are left to conquer and more milestones are yet to be achieved.

The show must always go on...





Damini Choudhari

Theatre where a story weaved intricately with the power of pen and brought to life on the stage creates magic in front of audience and carves itself as a page to be read forever. Not only the on-stage cast but also the backstage cast plays an important role in the play. Theatre came into being 2500 years ago and initially was a part of rituals and activities performed in front of a small group of the society.

Theatre during the ancient times, used to be silent wherein the cast used to perform through mere actions. The Romans gave their unique touch to theatre. Aeschylus wrote plays which conveyed the qualities of honour, responsibility and duty to their city-state. Greek playwrights such as Sophocles and

Euripides wrote some of the noteworthy plays that are still read and used as a reference point by many great play writers.

The world has seen words being immortal forever through mouths of many. Shakespeare, the greatest playwright of all time as rightly said, "When I saw you I fell in love, and you smiled because you knew". This exactly tells how an actor feels when he steps on the stage for the first time.

Back then, a single person used to perform various tasks at the same time. Acting, directing, costumes, etc. were taken care by a small group without any professional education. But the passion spoke and the admiration for theatre was greater than any technical advances done now. As we talk about theatre, acting and backstage plays the most important role. The evolution of acting and performing has gone through many filters and have faced many difficulties. Thespis, who is regarded as the founder of acting

profession led Greece to be the region where acting actually originated in 6th Century BC. Modern drama began with Italian comedies and the taste of plays, stories, music changed gradually. Later, theatre travelled seas, rivers, cities and streets.

William Shakespeare, the greatest writer and dramatist, has wrote plays that are revived and been an inspiration for many stories till now. Shakespeare said "The eyes are the windows to your soul" and an actor is just a transparent medium waiting to pour out his/ her soul in front of the audience through their eyes, their expressions.

Indian theatre flourished through Sanskrit theatre and the most notable of it, Mahabhasya by Patanjali which amalgamated mythology and drama together. We often connect to every character of 'Batatyachi Chawl' written by Maharashtra's dearest writer P. L. Deshpande. V. V Shirwadkar's extravagant 'Natsamrat' intensely describes an

actor and his life. Today, Marathi theatre has a devoted audience and have gave birth to many prominent personalities of theatre like Vijay Tendulkar, P.L. Deshpande, Satish Alekar, etc. Ram Ganesh Gadkari, An-nasaheb Kirloskar. This era gave birth to great singer-actors like Bal Gandharva, Keshavrao Bhosle, Deenanath Mangeshkar and Bhaurao Kolhatkar.

I feel proud to be a small part of this neverending family which embraces new talent in its arm every day. It gives me immense pleasure to work in theatre as its every pillar, every part and every corner has the legacy many great actors running through it who have climbed peaks in their career now. Before stepping into this field, I was not inclined towards it. But slowly and steadily I got to know how are these things done here. When a group of actors bows down at the end of the play, the sound of the audience clapping is what quenches the thirst of an actor. The overwhelming two hours of a play enchants the audience and then allows to carry that small part of it along with themselves.

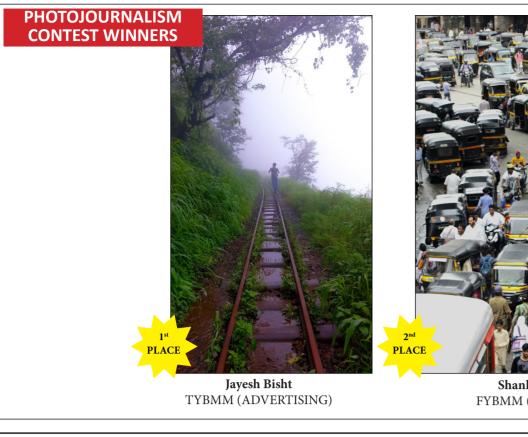
I am currently pursuing my career as a backstage artist and it feels great to stand behind the curtains. Our work largely contributes to the final piece performed on stage and that what drives me, the power to push buttons that can make a masterpiece or destruct it. Acting, as I feel is behaving naturally and truthfully under imaginary circumstances. In Life. To submerge into a personality that is entirely foreign to you, to be an altogether different person for that two hours is a sentiment that never grows old.

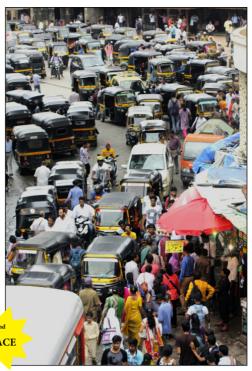
Theatre to me feels like 'Life in Motion' because here we don't have edits nor any filters; just you peeling every layer of yourself and presenting it to the people sitting in front of you.

14 $1\,\mathbb{TA}$ - The Universal truth

LEISURE

January, 2018





Shankar Hule FYBMM (MARATHI)

FUN FACTS

The average person spends 6 months of their lifetime waiting on a real light to turn green.

There are more lifeforms living on your skin then there are people on the planet.

One in every five adults believe that aliens are hiding in our planet disguised as humans.

You cannot snore and dream at the same time.

A stopped clock is right two times every day.

95% of people text things they could never say in person.

QUIZ

(1) Which is the most visited tourist attraction in the world? (A) Times Square (B) Disney World (C) Eiffel Tower

(2) Which major Canadian city has not hosted the Olympics? (A) Montreal (B) Toronto (C) Calgary

(3) What is the capital of Iran?(A) Tehran (B) Kabul (C) Istanbul

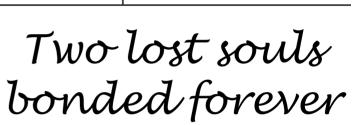
4) How fast can a honey bee fly? (A) 15 mph (B)10 mph (C)20 mph

(5) Which is the world's largest active

volcano? (A) Mount Fuji (B) Arenal (C) Mauna Loa

(6) The first ever recipient of Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna award is: (A) Vishwanathan Anand (B) Kapil Dev (C) Limba Ram

bnenA nedtenewsiV (8) **VISMERS**



You were the sun Fierce and bold Like the wild fires uncontrolled I was the ocean Calm and cold Like the waters depth untold

You walked in with a bright face Spreading around pixie dust with grace I sat in the corner on an old rusted bench Observing the spirited soul in silence

Little did we know our fates would cross Two opposite souls could create chaos Little did they know we were perfect symphony The ocean and the sun were pure irony

With every dusk our friendship grew stronger Met at the horizon, and wished to stay longer We'd paint the sky with orange yellow and red The journey of our relation still remains unsaid

So here we are writing our story together

7) Graphic on the map is missing8) Mountains are less greener

Top of the Big Ben is missing
Digits on the Big Ben are missing
Digits on the globe is missing
Endorm on the globe is missing

VISMERS:

6) The print on the boy's t-shirt is missing

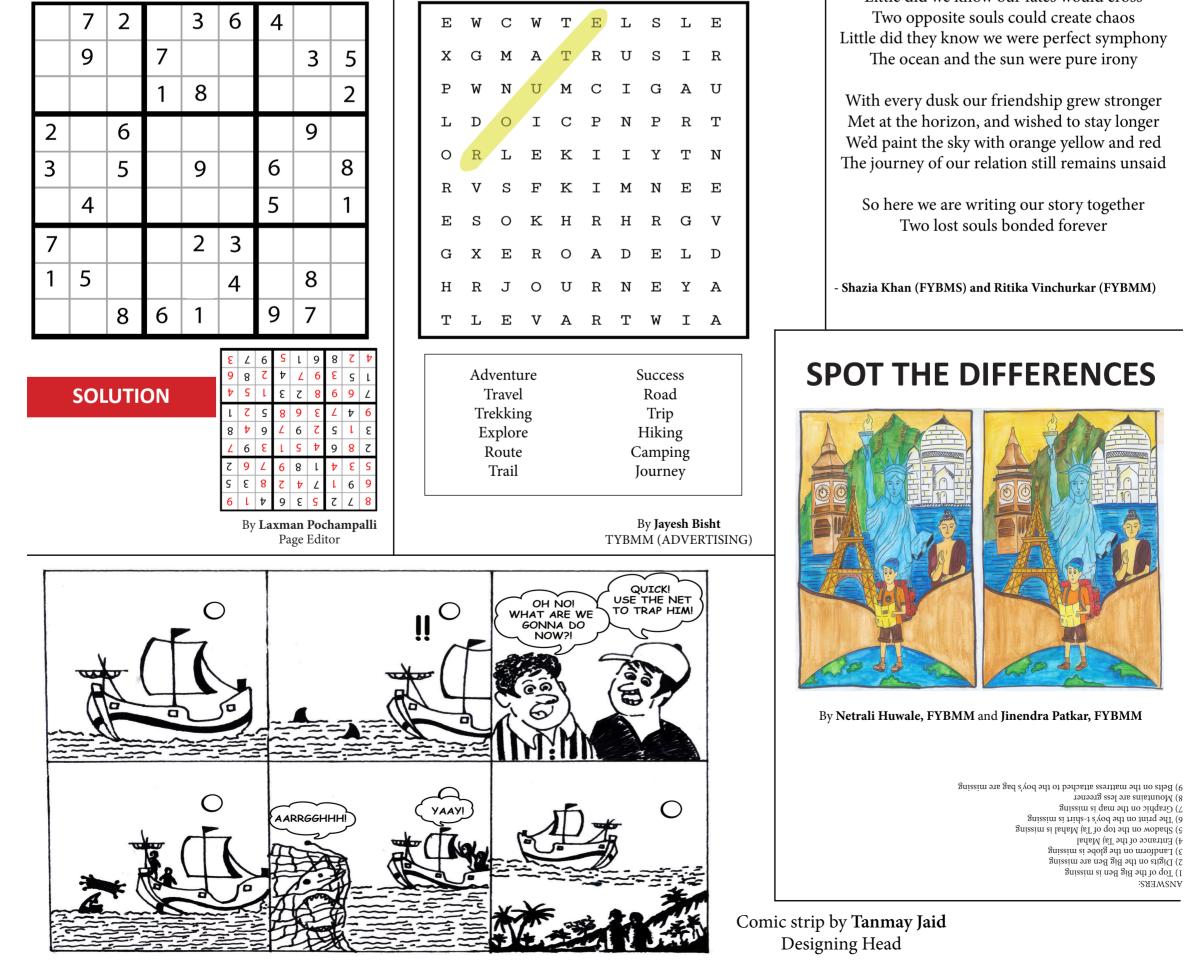


Gauri Parab, FYBMM

SUDOKU

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			1	8				2
2		6					9	
3		5		9		6		8
	4					5		1

FIND THE WORDS



January, 2018

IN OTHER NEWS

HALL OF FAME

AN OUT OF THE BLUE STEP TO MAKE A **CORRUPTION-FREE NATION**

Suffiya Khan, FYBMM

The 8th of November, 2016 witnessed a step taken by PM Narendra Modi which changed the dynamics of economy in India for the year ahead. The Government announced that all ₹500 and ₹1000 notes of Mahatma Gandhi series will be demonetized past midnight. This sudden attempt was made to track down all the illicit cash in the country, businessmen, as well as those people who participate in such activities via corruption and fund terrorism. Fiftytwo days were allotted for the exchange of old notes. The initial limit for the exchange was fixed ₹4000 from November 8 to 13, 2016. Further, the limit was increased to ₹4500 and then reduced to ₹2000 in the course of few days.

In accordance with the demonetization, new ₹500 and ₹2000 notes were issued. This was the third instance where demonetization was implemented after 1946 and 1978 in the country. The main reason to make legal tender of ₹500 and



₹1000 notes invalid was to eradicate the flow of black money in the market which indirectly would help in the development of India.

Data collected on October 28, 2016 denotes that the total circulation of bank notes in India was ₹17.77 trillion. The annual report of RBI states that of March 31, 2016 total bank notes in circulation of ₹500 and ₹1000 comprised of 86 percent.

confidentiality The implemented in this whole process was applauded by many. Not more than ten people knew about the drastic step to be taken by the government. The plotting and structural planning of the whole process commenced six

announcement and its was kept as secretive as possible. The now Governor of the

Reserve Bank of India, Urjit Patel explained that black money was used on a large scale to fund terrorism and it was necessary to curb it. This major step was taken in that direction with a counter terrorism purpose.

Tax evasion is one of the biggest problem in India. The Central government faced this problem very badly which resulted in low revenue. Most of the people escape paying taxes. Finance Minister Arun Jaitley said prior to demonetization, "And in a society, which is otherwise fairly religious, moralistic and consider itself ethical, to ten months prior to this was one area where

evasion is the rule".

Demonetization created cyclone among the people of the country. Long and tiring queues were seen outside banks and ATMs to exchange the old notes. Until December 30, 2016 citizens were allowed to exchange their old currency, later it was extended to March 2017. Ultimatums were given by the government to district cooperative banks, commercial banks and post offices to deposit the banned ₹500 and ₹1,000 notes with the Reserve Bank by July 20, 2017.

faced People inconvenience by standing in queues for far too long. Alternate methods were used to suppress the black money. GDP fell at an exuberantly higher rate over the course of this process, inconvenience in buying and selling, transportation, were some problems faced at fundamental level. But on the brighter side, there was a boost in the usage of cashless transactions all over the country. It was a boom period for online transaction companies as

well as internet banking. PM Modi's courageous decision was appreciated by many but was also criticized on a more rational level. "A despotic action" was the term given to demonetization by Nobel laureate Indian Economist Amartya Sen. Raghuram Rajan, the former RBI Governor warned the government of its short term repercussions and also explained that it is not the right time in our economy to implement such a step. RBI was criticized for not stating the exact figures of eliminated black money. Tracing a year's progress

of demonetization, the income tax return files for the year 2016-2017 grew 25 percent. 9.1 million new taxpayers were added to the list which is contradicting to PM Modi's statement of new 5.7 million taxpayers to be listed.

Though it was a brave and risky decision taken by the Modi government, to some extent it proved to be effective while at some level it cracked down and shattered on its way.

he has wooed many Indian

entrepreneurs and students

to US. He criticized China

throughout his campaign,

described it as one of the

US's top adversaries. That

DR. SHAKUNTALA A. SINGH

The person that was She was very proficient popularly known for her firm personality, favourite among the students. discipline and strictness was former Principal Dr. (Mrs.) Shakuntala by being an excellent A. Singh. She joined the principal and an inspi-College on the 15th of ration for hundreds. She September, 1975. She retired on the 28th of started her journey with February, 2017. the college as a lecturer.



15



DEEPAK MURDESHWAR

of One the coordinators of selffinancing courses is Mr. Deepak Murdeshwar. Albeit having a firm personality and behaviour, strict the students made a

for him for the nice person that he was. After joining on the 19th of August, 2002, he made a relationship with the students as well as the staff members. He retired on the 30th of

status by hard work and began her passion. She worked as the an assistant teacher in the beginning.

to the post of vice

principal was not so

easy. She achieved her

GAURI TIRMARE

vice-

of junior

with

former

RAMKUMAR IYER

Accountancy was handled by Mr. Ramkumar Kalyankrishnan Iyer and was the best in his field. Being excellent in his work and working in time was his motto. He started his duty on

the 23rd of July, 1985. He displayed hard work and dedication since the beginning after joining as assistant professor and then a professor. He retired on the

A Year of 'Making America Great Again!'

Nirmeeti Patole, FYBMM

A blend of aggressiveness and confidence, a crazy politician with winning spirit, passion to bring about a change though on different terms, a world leader targeted by trolls. The 45th American President, Donald Trump is a big gun and a headliner in world politics.

As soon as Trump entered the prestigious White House on January 20, 2017 as the President of United States of America, he was scrutinized for his methods of administration. With his entrepreneur skills and an economic degree, he sits in the President's chair with an unexpected win against Hilary Clinton. Trump has been fighting against the odds and surviving with smiles while he carefully ties all the political nods. His potential to move the audience, speak according to the need of the hour, inbuilt nationalism and extreme love for his country puts him in the front page of newspapers daily. His controversial stand to build a wall separating the two



nations - US and Mexico have created a stir among the liberals.

The tax reform plan was one of the major victories for the United States of America in Donald Trump's presidency. He has delivered the biggest set of tax cuts in over thirty years. During Trump's first year, employment raised and over 1 million jobs were created. Small businesses a lot of criticism from all

the greatest security threats to the United States. His nationalist stand is clearly visible in his UN address as well as other international meetings. He implemented a policy, 'America First', which emphasizes in promoting American nationalism international in relations. Many criticized Trump for being an isolationist and implementation of such a policy. President during his first

toward nations that pose

Trump has very good year with 19 confirmed by relations with Indian the Senate. Appointment Prime Minister Narendra of widely respected Justice Modi and this friendly Neil Gorsuch to the ties has benefited both the Supreme Court was done countries. It may be Modi's by the President soon visit to U.S in June or the after taking the office. November ASEAN-India Expressing concern for security, he imposed a summit in which both the leaders met, the meetings travel ban on citizens of have strengthened the several Muslim-majority bond between U.S and countries which received India.

could be an advantage to India. In accordance with the Indo-Pak dispute, Trump labelled Pakistan as semi-stable and safe haven for terrorists. Trump and Modi spoke at length have about military cooperation during the Rose Garden ceremony where the two leaders called the security partnership incredibly important and said both nations would work together to destroy radical Islamic terrorism. In this way Donald Trump and the US government can have a large influence and impact on India in coming years.

This one year of Trump's presidency was something that not only the US but the entire world was not ready for Drastic and extremist policies were implemented, harsh remarks were made, critics were on the forefront and 'Make America Great Again' is the slogan that resonated in the entire country.

soft corner in them June, 2017.

PRAKASH MORE

This journey doesn't college. Joining on end with the teachthe 1st of July, 1985, ing staff but encomhe started imparting passes all other acprecious knowledge tivities like physical about physical health education, to name and its importance. He initially participata few. PE was mainly handled and run by ed in all the activities Mr. Prakash More. and inspired many Having a per-sonaliaround himself to do ty as hard as rock, he the same. Hey retired helped many students on the 30th of April, to attain awards for 2017.





The Department of

31st of October, 2017.

are growing and various incentives are provided to all sectors by the Trump government. Headlines were written

after the nomination of federal judges by the

Both parts of the world. The President boldly stood for American leadership during a historic United Nations address, where he outlined a forceful new strategy

assist each other and support in all the aspects including finance, science and technology, trade and business sector.

Although Trump has put stricter immigration rules,

The candles are many, but the light is one

maturity, enormous bank

of knowledge and wisdom,

and was a master in divinity

and immateriality, making

an impression through his

The 4th Dalai Lama was

Yonten Gyatso, the great

grandson of Altan Khan.

He was The first non-

Tibetan Dalai Lama. His

contribution as a Dalai

Lama was remarkable

and worth appreciating.

Yonten Gyatso died at the

age of 27 under suspicious

circumstances and his chief

attendant, Sonam Rapten,

went on to search for the

The 5th Dalai Lama was

Ngawang Lobsang Gyatso

(1642-1682). His reign

was noteworthy for the

expansion of literature

and prosperity of cultural

and economic life that

5th Dalai Lama.

occurred.

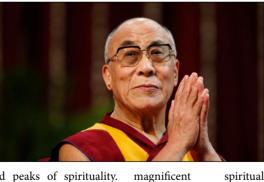
passionate service.

Nirmeeti Patole, FYBMM

The words "preacher of spirituality with the thread of Buddhism tied in Tibet" would ring only one bell in a person's mind. Dalai Lama has been the most influential and inspirational in the world, and a catalyst in motivating society. One must have heard about him countlessly - sometimes because of his divine and holy attitude, but mostly because he was refugee in India.

Many mistake "Dalai Lama" to be a name. It is, in fact, a title given to the spiritual leader of Tibetan people. There have been 14 so far. The title was created by Altan Khan, the Prince of Shunyi, granted by the Ming dynasty in 1578. The title has a beautiful meaning - "Dalai" means "ocean" and "Lama" means "a celibate priest".

Dalai Lama is considered to be a living incarnation of God. He is a crucial figure, for he has always inculcated good values and morals, and treasured humanity and human principles with utmost divinity since a long time. All the 14 incarnations of Dalai Lama have scaled great heights



and peaks of spirituality. The journey of Dalai Lama has not been that easy, and is enthralling and inspiring at the same time.

The Dalai Lamas had humble beginnings. The first one to assume the title was Gendun Drup. Born into a simple nomadic family, he became an erudite. He was posthumously awarded the title of the first Dalai Lama two centuries later.

Next in this wonderful series was Gendun Gyatso Palzangpo (1474-1492). Being a renowned scholar, composer of mystical poetry, great teacher, and his urge to serve the monks granted him the Dalai Lama title.

The 3rd Dalai Lama, Sonam Gyatso was born in Tolung near Lhasa. He was a phenomenal scholar and teacher with

The 6th Dalai Lama was Tsangyang Gyatso (1697-1706). He was born near Tawang, now in India, and picked out in 1685 but not enthroned until 1697 when the death of the Fifth was announced. After 16 years of study as a novice monk, in 1702 in his 20th year he rejected full ordination and gave up his monk's robes and monastic life, preferring the lifestyle of a layman.

The 7th was Kelzang Gyatso; the 8th was Jamphel Gyatso; the 9th was Lungtok Gyatso the 10th was Tsultrim Gyatso; the 11th was Khedrup Gytso; the 12th was Trinley Gyatso; the 13th was Thubten Gyatso.

The 14th and the current Dalai Lama is Tenzin Gyatso. "Happiness is not something readymade, it comes from our own actions." These are golden words of the wisest and the kindest man. The current Dalai Lama is really a calm and intellectual person with a deep heart. This 14th incarnation has become idol and role model for many. His actions, reactions, soothing words, affection, unconditional love, and the burning desire to bring about innovation

and progress - all speak and mean a lot.

During the 1959 Tibetan uprising, he fled to India where he currently lives as a refugee.

The 14th Dalai Lama has received many accolades. He was awarded the prestigious Nobel Peace Prize in 1939. He has explored and discovered himself, as well as the world with his tireless work and self-esteem. He has spoken about the welfare and progress of Tibetans and gave a dynamic shape to the overall development of Tibetan people. The Dalai Lama has spoken and given insights on various distinct topics including women's right and women's empowerment, interfaith dialogue. He has been charismatic star to know and master subjects like Astronomy, Physics, Buddhism, and Science. Due to his powerful

VITAL SPORT LIFE

WEIGHT ACNOSICS

SILHOUETTE

TEAM MATRICO

WELLNESS :

ATHLETIC SUIC

ENERGY STRENG

FORM

C ENERGY ----- BOOM

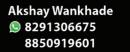
attitude towards life and exceptionally excellent humanity spirit, many people have predicted that the 14th Dalai Lama could be the last incarnation of the mighty and enormous lineage. The man is internationally appreciated and has inspired us a lot and will continue to do so.

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1 TA - THE UNIVERSAL TRUTH SPORTS 16

January, 2018

Khelotsav - Celebrating Sports THE RAIDER WHO STOOD

Namisha Kondaskar, FYBMM

Vidya Prasarak Mandal's Joshi-Bedekar College hosted its intercollegiate sports festival for the sixth consecutive year on the 8th and 9th of December, 2017. Mr. Rajesh Madhavi and Mrs. Pratibha Madhavi from the Thane Gaurav Foundation, who were the title sponsors for the event as well as the chief guests, inaugurated the event. This year the event was immensely special for everyone as it was officially renamed as the 'Khelotsav'.

Khelotsav, a two-day affair, was first organized in 2012 when it was simply known as "Sports Festival", and is still continuing to gain popularity every year. This intercollegiate sports festival was initiated with the aim of developing a sports spirit amongst the students. For the past five years, the festival has helped to inculcate in students the values of sportsmanship, leadership, teamwork and much more.

The event commenced at about 11 in the morning and ended around 5:30 in the eve-



ning. The event consisted of with the Khelotsav Champion various games with both men trophy. and women categories. Along with outdoor games like khokho, football and tug of war, Khelotsav also included indoor games like chess, table tennis, carom, etc. The main highlight of the event was the Best Physique Competition organized for men of different weight categories. Like every year this competition enjoyed huge participation of students from all over Mumbai and the rolling trophy. Thane region. The winner of this competition was awarded

The winning students of all the events were felicitated by certificates and medals. Gold, silver and bronze medals were awarded to the first, second, and third ranked winners respectively. The college winning the maximum prizes and having the topmost score in the event was awarded the rolling trophy. This year B. P. C. A. College of Wadala won

Khelotsav 2017 witnessed involvement of numerous col-

LIST OF 1 TA TRAINEES

leges from the Mumbai University. Students participated in Khelotsav not only from Thane and Palghar district but also from all over Mumbai. About seventy colleges participated this year. An indepen-dent PR team was appointed for personally inviting more than eighty colleges under the Mumbai University to Khelotsav. This team wholeheartedly worked for the success of the event. Also, the Gymkhana and Sports Academy Committee collectively took an initiative in promoting the event

through e-PR. An event page named 'Khelotsav' was created on social media platforms like Facebook and Instagram which created a buzz about the sports event. The sponsors were also promoted through e-PR. The intention behind this initiative was to protect the environment by ending the tradition of promotion by printed brochures.

On the day of the event, all the student volunteers and the non-teaching staff came early in the morning to make arrangements for the event, and the participants also reached early regardless of the smog and inferior air quality in Thane. This act of the students and staff clearly portrays their devotion towards the event and also the reputation of Khelotsav.

"I feel privileged to be a part of the core committee. Khelotsav helped me inculcate leadership and managerial skills. My team members and both, the teaching and non-teaching staff, has contributed immensely to make this event a successful one," said Ms. Nikita Joshi, the GYS of Joshi-Bedekar College.

Thane at his maternal uncle's.

journey towards kabaddi at the age of 13. When he was fifteen, he got selected for kabaddi for the School National Camp, but had to ditch the idea for his SSC examination. After he admitted himself into Joshi-Bedekar College, where he got a better platform to prove himself as the finest kabaddi player. He won a number of accolades while in college.

AGAINST ALL ODDS



Shireen Khan, FYBMM

Kapil Mandhare, a student of Joshi-Bedekar College, seems all fired up to achieve his goal to be the best of all the kabaddi players in the country. His journey towards kabaddi started from his time in his village in Wai, Dhawdi. He would go with his grandfather to work on their farm, and always take the cattle to drink water. The calves would run all around the field and he would have to catch them. Seeing him being so active, his grandfather would then send him on purpose. Slowly he started racing with the calves and ran at the hills aimlessly.

One fateful day, his father's friend from Mumbai visited his village and said to Kapil's father, "If your son is so athletic and active, send him to Mumbai and let him join a sports club." Acting on the advice, his father later decided to send him to

Kapil started his professional

The support of his friends and mentors was an encouragement for him and also increased his love for kabaddi. His coaches, Mr. Rajendra Munankar and Mr. Hareshwar Koli played a very important role in his life in moulding him as a fine kabaddi player and supported him unconditionally.

Life wasn't always easy for Kapil. When he was in the 12th grade, his father and him were at an impasse he could either choose to study engineering or leave the house. Without a second thought, Kapil left the house and took shelter at platform number 4 of Thane railway station for a week. After his maternal uncle came to know of it, he brought Kapil back home and briefed his father about the situation. Seeing his love for the sport, his father permitted him to play the sport. Kapil assured him by saying, "The result of my work shall be in front of your eyes in the next two years."

Within a year, he went on to play All India University Kabaddi Championship at the national level, when he was nineteen, and it rained awards thereafter. He was awarded as the Athlete Champion of Joshi-Bedekar College twice – in the academic years 2014-15 and 2017-18. His progress earned him the trust of his family members as well. Dr. (Mrs.) Shakuntala A. Singh, the then principal of Joshi-Bedekar College had described Kapil as "the strongest man of Joshi-Bedekar College."

Kapil Mandhare has always proven himself whenever necessary, and showed the people how wrong they were underestimating him. Kapil's story is something to learn from, and truly one for the books.

REPORTING **DEPARTMENT:**

Pooja Ujagare **Snehal Patole** Trishna Mirajkar Namisha Kondaskar Nirmeeti Patole Atisha Lad Mayuri Jadhav Vinita Halde Sufiya Khan Rutuja Chandvadkar Shireen Khan Vrushali Sonawane

DESIGNING AND LAYOUT **DEPARTMENT:** Manan Gada Jayesh Bisht Shankar Hule Suvarna Khalkhe Suraj Nadekar

Vishal Torne

Amey Thorat Monali Kabra Rutika Sawant Saee Chitnis Kajal Borgaonkar Komal Gade Ashlesha Nanawane Vedant Amrutkar Shimon Victoria

PUBLIC

RELATIONS

DEPARTMENT:

Netrali Huwale

Jinendra Patkar

SPONSORSHIP DEPARTMENT: Monica Panbude Victoria Singh

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT: Ashwini Vadiyar Nikita Gaikwad Pratiksha Pisal

PROOF READING DEPARTMENT: Namisha Kondaskar

PHOTOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT: Sanket Vispute Omkar Parkar Omkar Jadhav Jatin Kharat

Anuja Jadhav Shantanu Dalvi



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