






छिॅथठ मैं नीट टी याल्लट वठत टाल्ले डिंत मप्पां पठडी,

 भाउा गुथ वे भडे याट्टी पिउा ग्रॉ चै:-
मलूव ॥



वठभी आय्य भयटी वे हे亏े वे ड़ुठ ॥
निती तानु यिभाष्टिा गाटे भमरति uालि ॥
ठातव डे भुष छुनले वेडी छ्वटी ठालि ॥१॥
(भंत $t$ )
यदू, याट्टी डे पठठी तीहत टा भयाठ गता सट उर











## भुषমீट



 मरहा मी । छिम के मत్ర̆ध त्र प्रूपी से वे टिम जँा घटा हॅठिभा वि छिठ दावगाणु ऊं भिलट दाल्ले भडे छिम सी यालटा वरत दाले
 थैचा बठ मवे, मैच मवे डे तिठटे वठ मवे । थठमाउभा के मठीठ














 घट गापे मत । मू गाण्व गूंघ मर्गिष रा गेठ लिधिभा मघघ मेठी









 माठे टेम़ टी पठठी



 लॅवा पैट्ठीभां Өैसें ट्रतीभां

(मंग ४१つ)

 ऊं घठ मरसे गं।

The life, the fortune and the happiness of every one of us, and more or less of those who are connected with us, depend upon our knowing something of the rules of the game infinitely more difficult and complicated than chess. The chess board is the world, the player on the other side is hidden from us. We know that his play is always just and fair and patient. But also we know to our cost that he never overlooks a mistake or makes the
smallest allowance for ignorance. To the man who plays well the highest stakes are paid with that sort of overflowing generosity with which the strong delight in strength. And one who plays ill is checkmated without haste, but without remorse. Well, what I mean by education is learning the rules of that mighty game.

भुपाउ-माइा गठ टिर सा तीहत, माडी उवसीठ माइे



 उढ़डी चै भडे टिम हिँु हाधठटीभां யटराह्टां भैगठे गठ। टिम

 टी पेउ टॅँ मटा Јॅव चै, तिभां चै भडे पीठत चे; यठ भमीं टिठ साल्टे गां वि किम टी रीभउ काट्टें भमीं भाय ठी छुरण्खिंटे गां डे
 ठा टी छिठ माडी भविभातडा दे वाठत विमे क्रॅल टी घंड़ी ऊं घंड़ी





 गुठ थठमग्टी टिटिभा दीचाठे थाइ थाइ थान्टे भात्रू ॥

"One who by the Guru's grace becometh learned, acquireth honour by diving deep into knowledge."
-Guru Nanak in Prabhati

## दिसिभा हीचानी उां थठठ्रियवर्ठी।

भामा भगला १ ॥ मू ठाण्र ठातर रेह नी
＂One knoweth the essence of learning if one serveth others．＂－Guru Nanak in ASA ＊सित्तर टीतीभे टात ट्रठत्तर え भांध टधाप्टीभे ॥ मू गुण्र गोसिंट मिय ती
＂Let us serve the learned with gifts but say good－bye to the perverse．＂

Guru Gobind Singh in Bachittar Natak
Education has produced a vast population able to read but unable to distinguish what is worth reading．
－G．M．Trevelyan
The Problem of democracy is not the problem of getting rid of kings．It is the problem of clothing the whole people with the elements of Kingship．To make kings and queens of a hundred million people， that is the problem of American democracy．
－E．G．More House
In the past，Government was considered to be the privilege of a few．But today it is almost universally recognised to be the responsibility of one and all．Hence education of citizenship is the universal need．
＂Promote，then，as an object of primary importance，institution for the general distribution of knowledge．
－George Washington．
－Quoted from the book＇Social Studies and World Citizenship＇．
＊सिस्－टिटटार

A Sociological Apporach to Education－by L．J．F．Brimble，B．Sc．F．L．S．Associate of University College，Reading J．May，Headmaster of an Essex County Secondary Boy＇s School Macmiliam and Co． Ltd． 590.

New occasions teach new duties Time makes ancient good uncouth， They must upward still，and onward
Who would keep Abreast of truth．
Lo！Before us gleam our camp－fires
We ourselves must pilgrims be，
Nor Attempt the future＇s portal with
The past＇s blood－rusted key．

> -Lowell

भ寸甘ाड－तसें भटमन तसें ．ढठज़ां सी निनिभा fिंटे गत।
मभें ठाल چृविभाम्टी से थुग्टे निभाग घेढॅपे गेपे चिमसे गठ ।

 （मचा्टी）टे छेविभां टी भॅवा घलटी टिम ठटी वे । मार्ठृ छैम टे





पिगठां मउवां सा उाद् वेटल टिठ वै वि युठाट्टीभां लीयां，
 चग्गीटीभां गठ।

## TWO MOST IMPORTANT DUTIES OF A <br> LOVER OF HIS COUNTRY

He may zealously exert himself in increasing the knowledge, and improving the moral habits of the people-Two of the most important means by which a conscientious man, in any rank of life, may aid in conferring a high and lasting benefit on his country. And all this will he do, if his patriotism be of the right kind.

Book-'Man and His Duties' by J.M. Sime
M.A. LLD. Chapter LOVE OF COUNTRY.

## टेम्न क्रं टिभाठ वठत टाल्ले घंटे से भायटे 










If we encounter a man of race intellect, we should ask him what books he reads.-EMERSON




## TO LIVE IS TO THINK.-CICERO


 त्रि तीहर टा मटी ठग रठीं भाष्टिभा)।

## THINKING IS THE HARDEST PROCESS.

## -THOMAS CARLYLE

दिधाठ वठता मउ ऊं वठत भमल (वग्टहाप्टी) वै।
To be more in the first place to know more. Hence the mysterious attraction which regardless of all setbacks and a priori condemnation, has drawn men irresistibly towards science as to the source of life. Stronger than every obstacle and counterargument is the instinct which tells us that, to be faithful to life, we must know; we must know more and still more; we must tirelessly and unceasingly search for something, we know not what; which will appear in the end to those who have penetrated to the very heart of reality.

 ठा वठता चटिभा मर्टिम से मगग्ठे टिठ काल वगता उणिंटा चे

 ऊं दयेठे मन्ञाघ



 सांट्टे गठ।—Pierre teil hard De Chardin टी थ्रमउव 'भగ్రूध टा कटिँध' the Future of Man. हिँच̈ ।














 घट्हापे，ताठीप डे लेइटंस घंटिभां लटी भायटी मसठॅघा भत्रमग
 टा पूप्षंट दी । चैंगी तमल टीभां वहिभां डे घेल यालट टालिभां टा




 मत डे ़्ञाम उँठ ’डे उंघण


 ढॅउ वे पठभ से ठग हुभाठ समां तड़ंभां टी गॅव टी बमग्टी से विउे ढइ लटे।






 सिव भैटठ घड़ा वठ सिउा मी निम टिँच राभ घांटी टे वीठउत रा
 भाउस－टिम्नरात से fिंतु से उँठ＇亏े टिछिं थेत्न वर सिउा मी ：－

（मंग つ七9）


 ट्रॅकी घिल




 उमटीव भा वाटी मी नितुं के भायटा यमीता उलु के डे भायल पत डे मभां ध़्ठ वठवे उठिभंटठ मर्णिप्र ही छिमग्री बीडी मी－टिम

 घट विग मी।

 ड़ं गेठ लिषे दिधाठ గ్ర भायहे मग्नमटे ठॅधी：－



Ideas have never conquerred the world as ideas but only by the force they represent. They do not grip men by their intellectual contents, but by the radiant vitality which is given off at certain periods in history... The loftiest and most sublime idea remains ineffective until the day when it becomes contagious, not by its own merits but by the merits of the groups of men in whom it becomes incarnate by the transfusion of their blood. Then the withered plant, the rose of jerico comes suddenly to flower, grows to its full height and fills all the air with its aroma.
-R. ROMAN ROLLAND
भठष'उ द़िभालां के मममगठ 으 वरे की तिठे सिभालां टी



 वठटे गत निगरी हिडिगम्म से विमे-विमे मभें तिवलिभा वठटी














 काप्टी वागटरम सी हा टाव-








 ऊं भाष्टिभा टी मगट्टिउा fिल मवे।

 वला से ट्रिमटीवट ऊं ट्रतीभां सी टिर मगए टिभागउ चे थठ












 गी थूथु テ मरसा テे।


 भाउठ टी भहेब यूवग्ठ सी मेटा वठत टा भद्मत fिलिभा मी । में
 भमघात से घटांडे 'उ मैंटा विग मां, तितुं घाद्यां ’डे गठ देले मेठे




 मिभठत वठरे मत । नघेटाठ भॅЕठ मिंय भुॅध-वांघी, उाप्टी मर्गिष









 लिधिभा मुघ्वर गाहिंटी गुंटी मी-

उडे मेप्टी fि भुษ् ठ भैरंक् तित्री मिस्टा मम्टी ॥


यटी दिग्ट्र थम्ट थटंघठ कागी मेठी ताले ॥

(मंग 9828)













 विम्नउ लेट राल सां विमे गँठ घंटे हैंता हाल्ल भाम्टीभां गत सां




 पंतठागा विाटिभां वठटे गत । ड्रीभां से मटविट्र बंस भfिते













 भiनू

 गी यूथड गेषिमा।
 दिँच मूी रठघाठ मर्गिष भifh్ठमठ टी यूवठमा दिँच उ़ठे सांटे है






















 मघट नैमे मघट डे किर्गा निये टे तीदत तैमीभां वगट्टीभां Бार

 ता मवे । मैं मंत १र्さ28 टी भयटी दीठ नाल टी छिभट दिँच
 डे यूाट्टी-भाउठ टी मेटा लटी भव्यट वठ टिउा मी। टिठ लेध









 छिठ ठग्ना तरव टी वगम्टी मी । गम्ना तरव गठ देले विमे रा विमे

 किगठा मिंय टी वगट्टी में २१ माल टी छिभठ दिँच मृट्टी मी । छुटी
 सर भैं भआयटी भां टे थेट टिँच मां उां भेठी भां डे मेठ घाथ टिव





 यगिलां मिॅध घट नांट्ट। ग्ठेव भान्टभी माठी छिभठ क्रॉधं यिभामां



 लंइ गِंटी चै।











 गॉघिंट fिंय đँट मत डे ममउउं टी वगा्टी री चै? थठ वागट्रभाठ



 त्रघठटमउी विछिं टिंगलेंड लिनाप्टे वापे मत डे वैट ले के विभा मी।


## SWORD AND SACRIFICE

A Century after they left India, the arms of Guru Gobind Singh are back on Punjabi soil. For Sikhs everywhere it was a week of rejoicing. Many travelled from Delhi to see the relics arrived in Amritsar. Other offered thanks-givings at Delhi Gurdwaras. The Promise of rain which has hovered over Delhi and Punjab this last week was interpreted by the pious as a blessing from the Guru at having his arms back where they belong.

From the moment that the relics arrived at Palam, over a month ago, pilgrims from distant corners of India have travelled to bow their heads before the sword and shield of the tenth and last Guru. And Gurdwara Rakab Ganj, where the relics were displayed in Delhi attained a prominence it has seldom known, as not only thousands of Sikhs, but citizens of all communities and large number of Delhi's foreigners came there to see the weapons and to learn about Guru Gobind Singh.

It is Unfortunate that so little good material was available for them to learn from. In cosmopolitan Delhi, for the eager sight-seers at Rakab ganj, it was often necessary to explain who Guru Gobind Singh was and what he did. But not many of our own countrymen seem to have more than the haziest notions of the Guru's history. Not enough, for instance, know the significance of Anandpur, for why the Guru lived there. Not enough
realised, as they touched their foreheads to the ground at Rakab Ganj, that once before in Sikh history this site was famous. Here the body of Guru Teg Bahadur was brought, Guru Gobind Singh's father, the quiet ascetic who had asked only to be allowed to live in peace and had been murdered by the Mughal rulers.

As we followed the daily reports of the relics reaching Chandigarh, Kapurthala, Amritsar, how many of us, Delhi's countless Punjabis, could bring to life the story of Guru Gobind Singh, for the interested foreigners, or for the enquiring child? And yet, but for him the Sikh as we know him, Punjab's beau, ideal, warrior, horseman, poet and leader, who inspired Punjabis for centuries after. The priest and patriot who gave to India the beginnings of a nation, welded by a common culture and common faith. But for him; the gentle teachings of Guru Nanak would have lasted only as one of India's many sects. Because of him, there arose a new concept of Sikhism and a new type of Sikh, the Khalsa of Guru Gobind Singh, drawn mainly from the tough Jat peasantry, spreading and strengthening with extraordinary fervour. At Sikh valour, men the world over marvelled ever since. At Sikh deeds of heroism, history still stands amazed.

Why did Lord Dalhousie ask for these Particular relics as souvenirs for his family? He gave no clear reasons. But from his writings we know that the Sikh Wars remained indelibly imprinted on the minds of the imperialists who waged them and destroyed forever the Khalsa armies of free Punjab. Nowhere in history, Dalhousie wrote of the Sikhs had a people displayed such unbelievable valour as these men, who even in defeat
were unvanquished and he attributed this incomparable courage to Guru Gobind Singh, the remarkable man who founded the Sikh army two hundred year earlier whose sword and shield the conqueror of the Khalsa valued more than any other token of victory.
"When all other means have failed," Guru Gobind Singh wrote, "It is permissible to draw the sword." So accustomed are we to thinking of the tenth Guru as a wielder of the sword and destroyer of foes that today, eager as we are to draw swords and identify ourselves, with him few of us pause or even been tried. Few of us bear in mind Guru Gobind Singh's hymn.
"Learn to love, be merciful, and forbear. Be mild, be patient, have no lust, nor wrath, greed nor obstinacy."

And even fewer remember that Guru Gobind Singh, who had known his father murdered, who had lived all his life with danger and treachery, nevertheless asked his followers not to do more vengeful sword-swinging, but sacrifice-and persist in willingness to die for what they believed.

As the relics move slowly home to Anandpur, Sikhs, Punjabis and Indians alike might do well today to ask themselves what sacrifice they personally would be prepared to make, and for what cause they would be willing to die.
-By Jaya Thadani, Tribune 14 Feb, 1966.
Nations, like individuals, derive support and strength from the feeling that they belong to an illustrious race, that, they are heirs of their greatness, and ought to be the perpetrators of their glory. It is of momentous
importance that a nation should have a great past to look back upon. It steadies the life of the present, elevates and upholds it and heightens and lifts it up, by the memory of the great deeds, the noble sufferings and the valorous achievements of the man of old. -Samuel Smiles.

A people that take no pride in the noble achievments of remote ancestors will never achieve any thing to be remembered with pride by remote posterity.
-Macaulay.
Each generation gathers together the imperishable children of the past, increases them by sons of light, alike radiant with immortality. -Bancroft Difficulty is a nurse of greatness-a harsh nurse, who rocks her foster children roughly, but rocks them into strength athletic proportions. The mind grappling with mighty impediments grows by a certain necessity to the stature of greatness.
-Bryant
Times of general calamity and confusion have ever been productive of the greatest minds. The purest one is produced from the hotest furnace, and the brightest thunderbolt is elicited from the darkest storm. -Colton.

## THE GLORY OF BUILDING

## BY-JOHN RUSKIN

God has lent us the earth for our life. It is a great entail. It belongs as much as those who are to come after us and whose names are already written on the book of creation as to us; and we have no right by anything we do or neglect, to involve them in unnecessary penalties or deprive them of benefits which it was in our power to bequeath. And this all the more because it is one of
the appointed conditions of the labour of men, that in proportion of the time between the seed sowing and the harvest in the fullness of the fruit, and that generally, therefore, the farther off we place our aim and the less we desire to be ourselves the witness of what we have laboured for the more and wider and richer will be the measure of our success. Men cannot benefit those that are with them as they can benefit those who are to come after them, and of all the pulpits from which human voice is ever sent forth, there is none from which it reaches so far as from the grave. Nor is there, indeed, any present loss in such respect for futurity. Every human action gains in honour, in grace, in all true magnificence, by its regard to things that are to come. It is the farsight, the quiet and confident patience, that above all other attributes separate man from man and take him near to his maker, and there is no action nor art whose majesty we may not measure by this test. Therefore, when we build, let us think that we build for ever. Let it nor be for present delight, nor for present use alone, let it be such work as our descendants will thank us for, and let us think that as we lay stone on stone a time is to come when those stones will be held sacred, because our hands have touched them, that men will say as they look upon the labour and wrought substance of them: "see! this our fathers did for us." For, indeed, the greatest glory of a building is not in its stone or in its gold; its glory is in its age.
-From the monthly Journal Great Thoughts London.

## छिमगी टी भfिमा


 छग्गीटी चे । हिम छुँडे निंता भयिवाठ माउा वै, छिउता वी छिवरां








 मभां लॅठारा चै हैम भत्रमाठ गी ढल टी थविभाप्टी दी गुरी चै । टिम लटी भायटी तीहत जाउत दिँच निउता दी भानीं भायहे बमां


 उगिट दाले घंटिभां टा कला छुउता द्येते रीों वठ मवरे त्तिउता


 ठा गी दिव ममझ्ट छागीटा वै वि उद्धिधड सा टेता मडिवाठ वठरा







भमीं टिम बमद̆टी ठाल्ल रा थठध मरीटे । टिम लटी $\begin{aligned} \\ \text { मीं } \\ \text { नटें }\end{aligned}$ दी विमे छीत्न टी छुमग्ठी वठीटे उां मर्ठे टिठ ठॉल भाथटे पिभात

 से मभें टे मर-यूचाटे लटी टी गंदे तां फॅन टे मभें टी đट्टी छटटी











 विंता fित राट्टिभ ठठिट हाल्ली घटी वै । टिट लेष टिंगलैंड से भग्गिव-йउठ Great Thoughts London टिँचं लिभा विभा वै।















## सिती ताभ यिभगटिभा ठाप्टे भमवउड uएति ॥ ठारव डे भुध छुनले वेडी छ्रटी ठरलि ॥१॥

 मटा ठवे đंचत मी बप्जां, वएल र बघग़ं घजये ॥ ३/२
(ठभवली थाडिम्नग्गी १०)
"From exertion comes wisdom and purity; from sloth ignorance and sensuality. In the student, sensuality is a sluggish habit of the mind. An unclean person is universally a slothful one, who sits by a stove, on whom the sun shines prostrate, who reposes without being fatigued. If you would, avoid uncleanliness, and all the sins, work earnestly, though it be at cleaning a stable."
-Thoreau.








By work alone can man exercise all his abilities and powers. Work is purifier of man. Work is life itself.



 मलँ हिँच गेठ लिधी उ़र भrछुंटी वै :-

## निती रण्र्न यिमास्टिभा वाटे भमवडि यालि ॥










 उ़र Јै।

(หंग Ц३२)
भवघाउ-उठी सरां, उठाउां हा सतभ मढल वे नितुं हे
 हैम टा थउा मी गِण वृंघ मर्गिष्य टे टिर मघट टी गेठ लिधी उ़र ऊँ लॅवारा वै :-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { निति छिथाप्टी भेटती मैटी वउता माठ ॥ }
\end{aligned}
$$

(भंग $\supset 28$ )
 ट्रीभां टी ठॅषिभा वठत टी निसिमेटाठी भायहे मित 'डे लेटी यदेवी।





 डितां म्नउडीभां टे मित 'ऊे चैलटा वै:-

Law, public opinion and individual conscience.
 ही सागाठिठी ।
 ढठांम सेम्न से भ.ढमत डे ठग्नमी मरठी दाल्ले घंटे (निदें दियात मठा


 उाठउ-दग्मीभां दिँच भहेवां मभगतिव घुठग्टीभां भा वाट्टीभां मत ।







 उा थठु नाट्टीभे ना मिध मची लेप्टि ॥ रटिमा नार्टे तीभ री विब्ट थैंत्र टात्र वरेप्टि ॥ मचु उां थठु नाट्टीभे






 गी टैमी रीीं, टेऩ दामी दी टिम मस़ा से भयिवग्ठी गत विछिंक पिटुां दे थउत के गी छुठुं सी भयँगठी वठाप्टी मी । से टेम्न-दामी

 रा गेठ लिधी ड़व ऊँ थडा लॅवारा वै

वलि व'डी उ'ते वम्माप्टी यठस् थंध वठ छिइटिभा ॥

(乡ंग १४य)
 मघघटां दिँच घिभात वीउा नै:-

टेडी भाठ थट्टी बठलग्टे कैं री रगत्र ठ भाष्टिभा ॥१॥
(หंग ३દ०)

(หंग 89つ)

पैल यठस् रट्टिभा वा थ్ర ॥

काह पठडी छुँडे भमत मांडी उां गी वाप्टिभ ठवि मरटे


 गत नितुं टी भाउमा पठस से विभात ताल साठा ठगी उँदे । मॅठा






 ऐेट ती हे गेठ लिधिभा ममघट ठचिभा-

> में नीट्टिभा निमु भति दटिभा मेषि ॥
> तातर भद्ग ठ तीहे रृष्टि ॥

ते तीढे थाउ लघी नाश्टि II
मब गठम तेडा विढ्ढ धाष्टि ॥ (भंग १४२)



 'मत्रूध іे छिम से बठउॅद' । छिम के लिधिभा वे वि मउ ऊं दॅडी टेम्न उठाडी टेत्र से लेवां सीभां मटान्ठाठ सीभां भान्टउां ता मुपाठ














 यटे के हीव मएल भैटल डुठटे ठठे । थंत्ताप्टी सी रगम्दउ चै-‘तॅउ



 छिभठ उर भाय के थैटल ड़ठ वे माठी ड्रतीभां सीभां चाठ छिटामीभां
 ऊं $>0$ माल्ल टी छिमठ उव भाय के १० माल्ल सा मां धेडी वठसिभां घिउग्टिभ।














 छिम के टिर लेध किधिभा किन टा मिठलेध मी:-

Soft Living Undermines National Vitality.
भठघग्ड : भठभ उलपी दाप्ला मूँध-ठणिट्ट तीहत हेम-

 भम्ठिट्ट चागीरा नै ।

भिंमीयल संय मिंय नी उइवे हाप्टी दने छुठ वे टिम्रतार

 वउवे ब्र पॅउविभां टा याठ दी वउटे मत । ढिठ गाठहुभागे ता




 डे थवरठमा टा यैंडा fिला वे टिर विलेनीटर घट तांत्टा गेंगा।


 टी भाय डिभाठी रठठी, टिठ माठ भुफू้रउ सा तीटत मी । छिगता टे तीटत घाठे थंत्माप्वी टॅँच हे टिम्नाउिग के fिंटी टिँच टिर





 छुठठां टी भैं विमे ठठा से वाठट ता गैटी । निंता उेल विमे मत्रूध






 ब माल्ल टी ङे टिर ए० माल टी छिभठ टी नै । लइखथत टी उमदीठ












$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { सी धंत्त दाले डे यूचग लटी }
\end{aligned}
$$




## GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

If we look upon democracy as a mark of civilization, the budding citizen must not take things for granted, but must know how they have come into being, must know their value, and consequently learn to cherish and fight for their preservation when they are challenged. Before the form to be taken by education for citizenship can be determined, the young citizen should
understand what underlies the appeals of democracy and of dictatorship. One of the conscious and deliberate aims of teacher must therefore be to interest his pupils in the affairs of the modern world and thus help to develop a wise social judgement. This is not done at any rate, in normal times, anywhere near enough. In fact, just as in science or medicine, so in national and international affairs, the public in general is far too opathetic and shows little or no interest until something goes wrong, such as war. How many times have we heard people say recently, "I have learned more geography and history during this war than I had learned in the rest of my life before."

> Book-Social Studies \& World Citizenship

By-L.J.F. Brimble, Manchester, England.

## उप्टीचग्रे टी मववगठ





 वठरा छग्गीटा नै डे सर वसी छिठरां लट्टी ज़उता थैटा गेटे उां

 यडा वठता छग्गीटा ने वि लव-ठग्त भडे ठिवटेटठी से Јॅव हिँच रीडीभां नाट टालीभां भयीलां टी उचि गेठ री-री वॉलां गत ।



 लट्टी गहाष्टिउां टेहे । ऑॅट-ひॅट टिम मभें उां भातिटी टिस्टिभा ऑॅट गी सॅडी ता ठठी च । मॅष टिठ बै वि सिदें मर्टिम भडे रहाप्टी



 ठॉल भr्धसिभां मुटिभा वे-"भैं निंता त्रवाठ्नीभा भडे उटा्ठीज़
 ठठीं पड़े ।"



## "भे घूग्ग्नट गत्तरीउी टी मिषिभा ही भें उैषं लटांगा"






 यूथउ वठत सा मभां भिलिभा वउटा वै। तिम बसीभी मभें टिट मलॅव ठठिभा विभा मी छिम मभें ठा हथाए़़्ता मी, निम ठाल










 टैँउा वठटे मत ।


 दिरदातां थामें विभभात यूथउ वठटे मत । टिम लट्री काठउ से





 चुठा गुग़ागठ चॅल तांट्टा मी।


 टी भमीकी मॅठिभउा हे घंटे टे ठगिट-मगिट टे हृगां हैँच घइी






माठ नीहत टेत् डे मिमाठ सीभां मभॅमिभादां टी धैत उे तरडा दिँच Вिम से यूचाठ लटी मपां दांठा लठा टेट ।







 भा वे गठ माल दिव मवे । टेत्र दी fिंडम्तरव भाठघिव गल्लउ सा यउा लॅवाट छुँडे में छिमे देले गी टि हैमला वठ लिभा मी वि में

 वठत डे छिम घैत से यूचाठ लटी गठ मंक् जउत रठरा यिभा वै ।











 विग गं। भमनीवर हिँच छथी हिव भंतठेन्ती थ्मउर से भापा 'ऊे

थवसा-उंडठ टी ठॅधिभा கटी लिचिभा विभा गेठ लिचिभा ले甘,
 हंउट हा जउत वठ विग गं भिनिग वै तिम प्वाठे उाठउ से ढठांम

 यड़ंचस्टिभा ताट्रा चागीटा वै ।

## DEMOCRACY AND RELIGION

Book Review-"This Nation Under God" By Arthur E. Holt. Chicago: Willett, Clark and Company, 1939 Pp. 205,2.00

This volume contains the series of lectures delivered by Dr. Holt under the Rauschenbusch Foundation at the Colgeate Rochester Divinity School in 1938. In the book the author makes a strong case for democracy which, as a form of government, has been at a discount since the last World War. His faith in democracy seems to be rooted in his conception of human nature and of the purpose of God in the Universe. When the dominating conception of human nature is too narrow, it gives rise to forms of government which are more restrictive than liberating. As a result, such political theories as Fascism and Communism, glorify the state and ignore the worth and dignity of the individual. Nevertheless man, because of his infinite capacity to adapt himself, finds his place in a variety of social arrangements. But this is not the same thing as saying that they are completely satisfying.

All the same, it must be admitted that in no instance has society been built up from a truly adequate
conception of human nature. However, Prof. Holt believes that under democracy some such result can be obtained. "As things stand," he says, democracy seems to be holding on to God and freedom, and neglecting responsibility and common welfare, while totalitarian States are holding on to responsibility and common welfare, and rejecting God and freedom." If democracy is to be saved and if democratic ends are to be achieved, Dr. Holt maintains, religion must play its part in creating an environment which can produce democratic men. Since democracy in its American expression has been closely associated with Protestantism, he devotes the major portion of the book to a discussion of the place and function of Christianity, and of its institutional form, the Church, in the creation of a democratic social order.

The building of a unified society of publicminded individuals presupposes so the author tells us, the discovery of a heirarchy of values which can be the objects of human loyalty and which will give to the inner life of man a sense of unity, wholeness and dignity. This, Dr. Holt points out, is primarily a problem in the realm in which religion operates, it is at this point that democracy makes its contact with religion, for the real basis of democracy is moral; only men who trust one another and demand for others the same rights that they demand for themselves, are capable of acting responsibly.

But the State, by its very nature, cannot be the final teacher of morals. It is the business of religion to make its members spiritually mature and to fit them for
responsible living; it is also the function of the Church to be the critic of the State. Unfortunately, however, the Church as also the School, has allowed itself to be controlled by vested interests. Both of these institutions, theauthordeclares, should"trainmeninsocialjudgement, courageous to challenge old systems and rise in rebellion against tyrannies, and emphasize duty, loyalty, faith, belief and courage for social adventuring." Only when training of the will along these lines is seriously taken up by the Church and the School will it be possible to generate responsible living. The Church should supply the school and society with the great motives which come welling up out of Christianity and direct them into the channels of public-mindedness. The Church should function in this way to nourish the roots of democracy, for democracy needs a more strenuous and more truly human ethic, and this is found in the "consonants" of Christianity.

> -From the 'Indian Journal of Society Work,
> June 1940. Volume 1, Number 1, Bombay.

विमे टेम टे घंटे मभें टे लंइींटे उत्तरीडिव विभाए ऊं विंते
 चै नें ‘का्टीठग्ठे टी मठबग्ठ’ टे मिठलेध गेठ सिॅडा विभा चै ।



 टे बठउॅह' Man and His Duties टिॅंँ लपे ठाषे गठ ।

## टेप्ञ గ్ర चिभाठ वठत दाल्ले

घंटे टे चं हॅठे वठउॅद


 वॉलां भनितीभां गत नितुं छुंडे भमНल बठवे टेम हा गठ टिभातहाठ




 fिं: म. गठर्घम fिंय नी से गेठ लिधे मघटां ऊं लॅठा मरहा चै,













 से वाहां टी मर्ठ्र भिलटी चै हैम 'डे उताउ नी मभल वउवे दिधा
 テै । दिधिभाए यू.ढेमठां टीभां टिरॅउठउादां टिँच दी वठादंगो भडे दिरिभाग्रीभां टीभां દिरॅउठउग्दां दूँच टी।"




 मठों लॅधां गुपटे ही, यूचाठ डे भथाग्तां टी नेदा-मंबाल लटी, मू



 ट्टिम बग्तस लटी भरीभाठउठं टी दठधा वठ। "चमरंय वॅह्टा ही छटटी माठीटी वै।"

## fिॅध-थंघ से मिठवॅह दिसद्र

सिभिमीयल उेता मिंय सा मठटी.ढिरेट

 दिँच बटे-वटे फिलटे ठठे । टिम मभें टिँच में छिठुं से भंशत


 घृठे गत उां भें मटा टी मभें से यूवठत भत्रमाठ छितुं भॅंग भायटी




रॅघ्ये विग वठटे उत । 80 मए्लां टे दिॅििभव तीहत से मभें मभेउ

 चे वे हैठिभा वे।



 टी पडुप्टी ठाल घंटा भंगाहीभां नॅष्टीभां त्ठ ट्टिरठठीभां रठरा
 घटष्ठ ठॅष्टीभां गृंसीभां गठ।






 विभागटात च नाट टी हिव मक ऊं दयीभा भिमाल्ल गत से काठडी








> मगी-उेत्ना fिय; २३ ढठटठी १र्टयう


 भहँधा भडे दिसेम भयिवग उठ हिव घंटे से विमे ठगीं भाष्टिभा



 भयिवग्ठ सा भरंस भांटतो छिठ सिव उां उठाउ ती से माठे तीहत

 बठतो।"

मटी-डेत्ता fिंय






 टे ठढ़िछिनी कैंभ टे पेभामते भथाग्गतां के ठठीभां टी ने मेदा भैषं ट्टिरूले ऊं गैटी छिम घाठे रिंमीयल नैंय fिंय सी हा मगटी.ढरेट Еॅधठ ङटिभा चै।

## सिथिमीयल नैय मिंय ती टा मठटीढिवेट



 टा वमा亏ेंट मां।



 भाथट्ट ठेठ छुँघे टिर वमते टिँच बठ लिभा डे से भाथटी वितिभा

















सैय fिँथ रिंमीयल फ़ाल्लम वएकन, भिंजूउमठ

## THE GAME OF LIFE

The life, the fortune and the happiness of everyone of us, and more or less of those who are connected with us, depend upon our knowing something of the rules of the game infinitely more difficult and complicated than chess. The chessboard is the world, the player on
the other side is hidden from us. We know that his play is always just and fair and patience. But also we know that we have to pay cost for mistakes as he never overlooks a mistake or makes the smallest allowance for ignorance. To the man who plays well the highest stakes are paid with that sort of overflowing generosity with which the strong delight in strength. And one who plays ill is check-mated-without haste, but without remorse. Well, what I mean by education is learning the rules of that might game.
-T.H. HUXLEY

## तीटत टी 甘ेउ









 नाल्टे गं वि निम सी रीभउ उादें भमीं भाय गी चुर'हिंटे गां डे









-टी. भेच. गवमले















 गेठ लिधी थंता यद '亏े टिडिगममि तियंग मिंय हाल्ली वगा्टी दाले






 उा थठ नाट्टीभे ना मिध मची लेट्टि ॥ रट्टिया नाएटे





मलँ मगत्ग १॥ (भंग ४र्छเ)

## FAITH FOR LIVING

Selections from Lewis Mumford Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay.
Three decades back, as an undergraduate, I first chanced upon The Culture of Cities by Lewis Mumford. It did not require much intelligence to see that here was an expert, a somewhat agonised expert, in civilized values and institutions. But more important than anything else was the man behind the work, or works-self dedicated, like his master, Patrick Geddes, to the desperate proposition of total truth and a renewal of faith in human purposes. As Mumford sees it, the experience of fulfillment through wholeness is the answer to the brevity of man's days or to put it a little differently: Power must be the willing servant of Love. This, the theme of all or most of his writings, invests them with the quality of a sermon or a prophecy-sermon in sanity and prophecy in perfection.

Here, then, is a thinker who has triumphed over all the imbalance and anarchy which we mistake for progress. He has not hesitated to call a thing or attitude
shoddy when he has found it to be actually so. Through debate, discrimination and unceasing mental fight he has earned his moral vision, his right to be. And he invites us, to the extent that we are responsible, to the same adventure, to share that liberalizing experience. Our best, he tells us, will hardly be enough to guarantee survival. Less than our best will be treason to humanity. In all this passionate pleading, not untouched by poetry, there is something of the nonconformist, the lone wolf or the outsider about him, insider out. One of his first books was called The Story of Utopias. He is still writing Utopias. The City of God is never built, it is for ever building. Among modern architects of an axiological universe Lewis Mumford is one.

Not an easy task, no pipe dream. Intensely concerned about the human (rather inhuman) situation as it obtains today, Mumford has never been satisfied with simplistic solutions, pious resolutions, or what he has called the fallacy of systems. In fact, his awareness of the opponent's case, the adversary's role, is a melancholy marvel. Melancholy, because it is a millstone round the neck, marvel because in spite of the handicap he still reaches where he would be anyway.

The enemy though protean has easily distinguishable features. We know him and the dehumanized universe which does for his home, for it is we who have made him, our alter ego. We all have a likeness to the image-the anti-self that mocks and misleads us with a thousand illusions, just the cancer, as Eliot once said, that eats away the self. Sometime we call him as Reason.

Organization, Mechanmorphism, Disintegration of Moral Nihilism, which all adds up to a life from which the sense of the holy has fled. Our worship of the inorganic has led us gradually to the Displacement of Man and the cult of death, a situation from which death, one feels, would be a merciful release. No wonder we hear so frequently about Being and Nothingness.

Mumford, on the contrary, sings of Being and wholeness.

It is to the credit of Mumford that while, like others, he has supped full of horror, that while he admits the disvalues of the winter of our discontent, he still maintains the necessity, or possibility, of a breakthrough. He may not be a cheerful analyst. There is little reason for unfounded optimism. The bomb has blown all that to bits. All the same, though nations, including his own, have trekked from progress, he keeps his faith in creation. He knows the present moment in history to be not only a moment full of danger but also of splendid promise, if only we will operate the necessary changes. The problem is a problem of choice. Faced with the universal disappearance of law and morality, the collapse of centuries of inaccurate thinking, he can still see through the chronic crisis and point the human way out-in terms of the ideal of wholeness and balance, not only for this or that people, but for all people. In order that this may be real or realized we should be prepared, he has openly said, to scrap every bit of our modern world if that is the price for mankind's safety and continued development. It is to such remaking
and revision of goals, the creation of new self-needed for the One World or World Culture that he calls us. This will not be an easy assignment. Not a fashionable Jeremiah, thundering from a frigid, book-lined study, Mumford has brooded long over the fate of man. Though clouds lour on the horizon-as if one Hiroshima was not enough-Mumford has staked his all for a brighter tomorrow, world culture and world personality, what Tagore loved to call Visvamanab. Across the years he has been telling this age of indiscriminating power to change its ways, calling it back to the ways of wisdom, truth and peace, integration. To know that men like him are there is to be fortified, to draw from still unexhausted sources of heroism: "The way we must follow is untried and heavy with difficulty; it will test to the utmost our faith and our powers. But it is the way towards life and those who follow it will prevail."

Basically, his recommendation is simple, so simple that it might go unnoticed: "To make ourselves capable of loving and ready to receive love, is the paramount problem of integration: indeed, the key to salvation." Nothing is sacred but human life that is his basic faith and should be yours. In that faith, a faith for living, we offer a brief selection from some of his writings. In his own words, we have no commitment to catastrophe. The selection might show how and why.
-Sisir Kumar Ghosh, Shantiniketan of Tagore, Calcutta.
November 10, 1965
ते पठडी, याटी, गह्टा, मर्भुटत, टविभा, यगए, भमभात












 डे थैटल डुठत कृ भाथटी गेठी ठा विल्टे। ते थैटल रा चॅलटे उां





 उुठ । घैठव दाला तीहत परीउ वठत दाल्ला घंटा, उां गी उंटगुम










 घंर्डी हैट गी टिंटा वे ।











Pierre teil hard De Chardin टी भंगठेग़ी थ्रुउउ The Future of Man ‘ऊగ్రूध टा कर्ट्ध’ दिँचं।


 उप्वग्वीभां राल लेवीं उइढट्गो, यिभामे भठतठो, कुॅधे भठतठो, पठडी सी वाठभी ठाल्ल मइतठो, गड़ां ठाल्ल भठतठो, उेत्ञाप्व टी दृधा के





 ताट्ट दाल्ले गुंटे उां भमीं माठे छिथट लिधीभां उप्वग्ठीभां हाल घित भाप्टीभां भैउां भठत उैं घं संट्टे ।





























 टी उपाग्ठी टा चठठा रीउा विभा ने । टिठ ही टॅमिभा विभा वै वि यग्रां सीभां छिचम्टीभां ऊँ काधइा छै दॅल टेता हयेटे याट्टी










 फटटी ठगिसी चै । नट काधइा छैम घटी मी उां टिम टी छिभठ






 रा भाम, मघत्तीभां, इंगाठां टा चभउए, घामभडी से चैल छिन टी में



 Hints for self culture (मायटे मॅक्रिभान्ठा लटी बु₹ मुञाभ1)






 मधधाट $\overline{\text { Jै-Exeperience is not what happens to a man }}$ but what one does at what happens to him.












 घिडिगग्म टॅमटा ने वि भनिठीभां मठवगठं घट्टीभां ठठीभां गत


 ऊं भिलटा चै-










 तरउा से उले लटी मइव घट'छुटे दिँच तीहत हा घगु मालां टा



 मू गुण्र ठारव टेद्र ती से तीटर ऊं मिॅৈिभा यूपउ वठ



 Bिगठां ơ ठमउे हैँ












 लिधिभा मूघट छिचரिभा-

## 



 तीभु राल गठी ర్ ठेंडे वठे ।




 भडे मृट्त दाल्या मी। भामा टी दाठ टा गेठ लिदिभा मघंत चै-


(หंग 8つ३)



## Non-involvements in peace mean involvements

 in war.भवघाउ-भभत मांडी ठाल सर तीटत घीउ विग चँदे,

 में छैथठ से च्छैवर गं।

## 

टिर तिठंगा मिंय भुरपाठी च विभा के मीम'ठ हॅउ वे विताठ वर विभा । ता हिव विमे ऊं बु भुगाटा उे ठा डी विमे
 धा लेंडा तीों उां वटी-वप्टी टित हिं ढारे भमउ गी ठगिंटा ।






 भऩस्टां दाल्लीभां वठइीभां मठीवर यालां யालट टी री लइ वे ?




 तिठघण दी हिठ तडु भघटा संगली ढल धा वे गी रठ लेंटा गै ।
 दूमटा वै निमरा गमउा टिम संगाल दिँचं पवाइंडीभां हा वै । ठगी







 भिगतउ रठवे छिम से मिठ ऊं थेठं उर भुडुवा ही दवा विग वे? छिठ













 भार्टि टी वेटी टिह्ट रठीं ।

मिॅध-रंघ से भग्र दिटद्टा काप्टी दीव fिंय ती से


## भवग्ली मिंयां टी मंथगता





 टिँच ひّट गِंटी मी छिठ टी वॅपं टी मेद्र ऊं वटे विमे देले दिगला

 मी।








 वगटे मत, निगडे छिम सी गान्तगत लटी ठटी-याग्टी डे घमउत छिम













 मत । टितुं टिमगतीभां दा मर्गिष्य के भाथटी लिधउ दित चठचा उां
 मबसीभं गठ। -бठाउ थ్

## MANUAL LABOUR

Bhoodan's emphasis on manual work by every individual shows deep insight into human nature. In "Human Society in Ethics and Politics", Bertrand Russell states: "Our mental make-up is suited to a life of very severe physical labour......" "If the human race is to survive, means must be found out for securing
an innocent outlet for the unused physical energy that produces the love of excitement." This is a matter which has been too little considered by moralists and social reformers. Finally the ideology warns mankind that the race for a continuous improved standard is suicidal. This is a thought-provoking and interesting book. The work as a whole clarifies the issues.

Society is paying dearly for its exploitation of Industrial labour in the past

## WHAT'S WRONG WITH WORK?

From an address by Lansing P. SHIEID
In America, we are inclined to place too much reliance on our mass-produced guns, planes and A. bombs. We might well consider these we pons a liability as well as an asset in the present world struggle between ideologies. The kind of defence they suggest will hold back only for a little while the rising wave of Communism that has already engulfed more than one third of the earth's population.

On the other hand, we undervalue our greatest asset-a way of economic life that of all systems since the beginning of times, has provided the greatest improvement in man's lot. Here we have the most powerful defensive weapon on earth. Here is a way of life that has out produced and outfought every enemy. In the blood of the builders of this system is a heritage from the four corners of the earth.

Today we are letting these priceless assets of our society slip through our fingers. History has a way of repeating itself, and we well may be on the road to becoming soft. Mighty nations have been conquered
and their peoples enslaved because they lost the will to work.

During the last century of the Roman Republic larger and larger numbers of citizens refused to accept employment. By the time of Julius Caeser, 320,000 idlers were living on government dole; countless others subsisted on the bounty of corrupt politicians in exchange for votes. Later, during the last two centuries of the empire (284-176 A.D.) Rome was engulfed by a still further disdain toward work. In increasing numbers the middle and upper classes spurned useful employment. The coming of the Dark Ages could not long be delayed.

Today in this country this same Roman concept is replacing our forefather's philosophy that life may be made richer through work. This subtle change in our national thinking can be traced to the exploitation of industrial labour in the past. Long hours, poor pay, intolerable working conditions were once an integral part of our economy. We are still paying for that exploitation. Ever since than the pendulum has been swinging in the direction of less work, with work pay and better working conditions.

These social advances are all to the good. Tragically though the pendulum has swung so far that the term "work" has gathered a bad connotation. Many segment to be avoided even if it wrecks our economic system.

A young man told me of his experience as a labourer on a construction job during his college vacation. His first assignment was carrying planks. He had made only a few trips when a fellow worker said,
"See here, bud, you can't carry four planks at a time-the maximum number permitted by the union is two." So he carried two planks. In a few moments the man was back again.
"Look here, you're walking too fast. Slow down, or you'll get fired".

This attitude has been increasing among us all in recent years. The more we made the machine our Roman slave, the lazier we get. Insurance companies sell millions of dollars' worth of annuities through the use of pictures showing a man and wife at 65 no longer having to work, but travelling all over the world. Implicit in this sales approach is the philosophy that one becomes truly happy only when work is no longer a part of one's daily life.

This is easy to refute. Just ask any retired man. Actually, work is stimulating. When practiced in moderation it is the best way of increasing longevity.

Work may be the only means of increasing longevity as a nation. Unless our production keeps pace with our spending, inflation will level our social and economic orders as surely as A-bombs could level our cities. This is what Stalin is counting on.

When I was a boy, I used to sing an old hymn, "Work, for the night is coming" ? In the situation in which we find ourselves, this refrain might well be changed to "Work, or the night is coming"-the real night of America, the blackness of a decadent state, an age as dark as the Dark Ages.

What can we do to reverse this trend. How can we cure this new philosophy of less work for more money? To get the proper perspective, let's look briefly
at what we have lost as we have turned from a primarily society to an industrial state. The Farmer who planned his crops was his own policy-maker. He fought singlehandedly the weather and pests, but the returns for his labour were exclusively his. In his old age he provided his own social security in the form of a rocking chair in the front porch of the family home stand. It wasn't a perfect system, but it produced strong, self-reliant man.

In today's industrial state, management has the responsibility to return to the worker-in so far as our complex system permits-a true sense of security, more direct participation in the enterprise and a feeling of achievement.

Many companies have taken some steps towards protecting the worker, yet group insurance is enjoyed by fewer than 20 million out of the more than 42 million employed in private industry. And in most cases the amount of coverage is pitifully small. Only about 25 million workers have the protection of hospitalization insurance.

Such benefits are steps towards security for the worker and also indirect incentives to produce. As for direct incentives, management should take a serious interest in profit sharing plans. Moreover, the worker should have a voice in policy making and feel that he is a part of management. A most successful means of accomplishing this is that of management boards through which all employees have the opportunity to review company practices and participation in policymaking.

The end result of all such measures is to make the worker an important member about things and get
out and work and we'll come out of this all right." It is up to today's trustees of the American system to provide the leadership that will win the workers of America to this philosophy of work, for by work alone can man exercise all his abilities and powers. Work is the purifier of man; work is life itself.

## THE PROBLEM OF

## Unemployment in India

I shall not spend a lot of time trying to define unemployment. It is an aspect and a part of the problem of poverty. It consists of the non-utilization of a available labour, and this includes under-utilization at a really indefensibly low level of productivity. I myself have adopted the attitude of looking upon this as a scale, extending from zero productivity of a totally unemployment person up to 100 per cent productivity of a fully and most effectively employed person. The question, for any poor country, is how to get higher on this scale. How can such a country move up towards the 100 per cent, perhaps from 5 to 100 per cent or from 10 to 100 per cent? When people consider productivity they normally forget about unemployment and leave out of account anybody who is not already in the charmed circle of the employed or self-employed. We say it is not economic to employ more people than are needed but it may be very much more uneconomic to leave some people completely without a job.

Now, if we try to analyse the problem, I suggest that we might say there are four essential conditions for getting more work done. First, there must be motivation;
second, there must be some know-how; third, there must be some capital; and fourth, there must be an outlet, that is to say, after some thing has been produced there must be someone who wants it. As far as the first point is concerned, the motive, the motivation, I have very little to say. If there are people who do not wish to better themselves, leave them alone. There are enough people who do wish to better themselves. So much about the first point. May be my Indian friends wish to enlarge on this point of motivation. I do not consider it my business to do so.

Now we come to the know-how. If there are a greatnumber of people who do want to better themselves, who is going to show them how to do it? If they know it already they would be doing it. So who is going to show them? Consider the size of the problem. We are not talking about a few thousands, a few hundred thousands, a few millions-we are talking about tens and tens of millions, possibly a hundred million in India alone. The size of this problem puts it beyond and kind of little amelioration, any little reform, any little inducement, or, improvement and makes it a matter of basic politics or, if you like, political philosophy. It can be summed up in the quest on, "What is education for? I think it was the Chinese, before the second world war, who worked out that it takes the work of 30 peasants to keep one man or woman at a university. If that one person at the university takes a five year course, by the time he has finished that course he consumed 150 peasant-work-years. Why do it? Who has the right to appropriate 150 years of peasant work to keep one person
at university for five years, or what do these peasants get back for it? These questions lead us to the parting of the ways. Is education to be conceived of as a 'passport to privilege,' or is education something that people take upon themselves almost like a monastic vow, as a tremendous obligation? The first road, after I have been educated takes me to a fashionable district of Bombay where a lot of other people also highly educated, have gone already and where I can join a 'mutual admiration society, a trade union of the 'privileged' to see to it that our privileged will not be eroded by the great majority of our contemporaries who have not been educated. This is one way. The other way would be embarked on in a different spirit-almost as if I had taken a monastic vow; if would take me back to the people who after all have paid for my education by 150 years of their work; having consumed their work I should feel in honour bound to return something to them.

The problem is not new. Leo Tolstoy wrote this: "I sit on a man's back, choking him, and making him carry me, and yet assure myself and others that I am sorry for him and wish to ease his lot by any means possible, except getting off his back". So this is first question I suggest we all have to face. Can we establish an ideology, or whatever you like to call it, which insists that the educated have taken upon themselves an obligation and have not simply acquired a 'passport to privilege'. This ideology is of course well supported by all the higher teachings of mankind. As a Christian, I may be permitted to quote from St. Luke, "Much will be expected of the man to whom much has been given.

More will be asked of him because he was entrusted with more". It is, you might well say, an elementary matter of justice.

If this ideology does prevail, what will be the content of education, and this, surely, as we all know, is a crucial question? If it is taken for granted that education is a passport to privilege, then the content of the education will not primarily be something to serve the people, but something to serve ourselves, the educated. The privileged minority will wish to be educated in a manner that sets them apart and will inevitably learn and teach the wrong things, that is to say, things, that set them apart, with a contempt for manual labour, a contempt for primary production, a contempt for rural life, etc. etc. Unless virtually all educated people see themselves as servants of their country-and that means after all as servants of the common people, there cannot possibly be enough leadership and enough communication of know-how to solve this problem of unemployment or unproductive employment in the half million villages of India. It is a matter of 500 million people. For helping people to help themselves you need at least 2 person to look after the 100 and that means an obligation to raise not a few hundred people, not a few thousand but ten million helpers and that is the whole educated population of India. Now you may say this is impossible, but if it is, this is not because of any laws of the universe, but because of a certain inbred, ingrained selfishness on the part of the people who are quite prepared to receive and not prepared to give. As a matter of fact, there is evidence that this problem is
not insoluble, but it can be solved only at the political level.

Now let me turn to the third factor, after motivation and after know-how, the factor I have called capital, which is of course closely related to the matter of know-how. According to my estimates there is in Indian an immediate need for something like 50 million jobs. Some others put it at 83 million jobs. Never mind, the order of magnitude is the same ( 50 million has the advantage that the arithmetic is slightly easier). If we agree that people cannot do productive work unless they have some capital in the form of equipment and also some working capital can we afford for each job? Now, if it costs $£ 10$ to establish a job you need $£ 500$ million for 50 million jobs. If it costs $£ 100$ to establish a job you need $£ 5,000$ million, and if it costs $£ 5,000$ per job, which is what it would cost in Britain and the U.S.A., to set up 50 million jobs you require $£ 250,000$ million. Now let us have just a little arithmetic. The National Income of the country we are talking about, of India, is about $£ 15,000$ million a year. So the first question is how much can we afford for each job, and the second question, how much time we have to do it in. Let us say we want 50 million jobs in ten years. What proportion of national income (which I identify as about $£ 15,000$ million) can one reasonably expect to be available for the establishment of this capital fund for job creation? I would say, without going into any details, you are lucky if you can make it 5 per cent. Therefore, if you have 5 per cent of $£ 15,000$ million for ten years you have a total of $£ 75,000$ million for the establishment of jobs. If you
want 50 million jobs in those ten years, you can afford to spend an average of $£ 150$ per workplace. At that level of capital investment pet workplace, in other words, you could afford to set up 5 million workplaces a years. Let us assume, however, that you say: "No $£ 150$ is too means; it will not buy more than a set of tools; we want $£ 15,000$ per workplace", than you say: "Only the best is good enough, we want all to be little Americans rights away, and that means $£ 5,000$ per workplace", then you cannot have half a million new jobs a year, let alone 5 million but only about 17,000 . Now, you have no doubt noticed already that I have simplified this matter very much because in the ten years with investment in jobs you would have an increase in the National income; but I have also left out increase in the population, and I would suggest that these two factors cancel one another in their effect on my calculation.

Dr. -E.F. Schumacher.
From the Book "Future is manageable"
Schumacher's Observations on
Non-Violent Economics and Technology With a Human Face.

Published by Impex India 2/19, Ansari Road, New Delhi-110002.

One of America's most distinguished soldiers, reminds his countrymen that-

## Democracy Is a Two-Way Street

At Fort Myer, where I have my home, I sometimes slip down to the post movie. Dressed in a civilian suit, I am treated to soldiers talk, especially when the lights are out. One evening an 18-year-old, who let it be known he was a one year volunteer, complained to his companion he had put his neck in a noose when he came into the army. "What's it going to get me?" He asked "Not even the GI Bill. My old man was in the First World War-and what did he get out of it".

By some standards the young man was a realist. He was simply asking the question it is the fashion to ask today: "What's in it for me?"

It is time we provided the answer for that youngster and thousands of others like him, time we reminded him-as well as ourselves-that freedom is not a prize to be given a man for his distinguished achievement in having been born an American.

A nation's strength is not to be found in its treasury statements. It lies instead in the character of its people, in their willingness to sacrifice leisure, comfort and a share of their talents for the welfare of the nation of which they are part. Democratic selfgovernment tries its people with a sterner challenge than any other system in the world. It is weighed as heavily with obligation as with privilege. Scorning
the brutal coercion of totalitarian states, it asks that its people co-operate willingly and voluntarily in order that each person may benefit equitably according to his own individual merits.

Why have we come to believe that democracy is a free ride without the need for earning our way? Probably the greatest single cause for delinquency in citizenship can be traced to our declining sense of responsibility in the home, the church, the school, and the community in which we live. Although many turn their eyes toward the mountainous issues that crowd our national scene, few have the humility to start down where citizenship counts.

Because the family is the basic unit of our society, it is there that responsibility begins. The necessity for doing one's daily round of little jobs made the youngster of earlier generations feel part of the house-hold and planted in his mind the seeds of responsibility to someone other than himself. Much as we welcome the leisurely comforts of indoor plumbing, oil heat, electric lights and the family car, we never-the-less lost a primary lesson in good citizenship when 20th century convenience rendered the tradition of chores old-fashioned.

When I was a youngster in the farmlands of Missouri, my chores were neither painful nor unpleasant. Each morning I filled the wood box with chips and kindling for the big kitchen stove. I kept the buckets filled with water from the deep well out back. When there were cows in the barn I helped with the milking. I helped feed the chickens, kept the hen house clean.

At the end of summer I combed the woods in search of bee trees, one August I put down, in the great earthen crocks Mother gave me, 200 pounds of wild-bee honey. I knew that if there was no wood by the stove, no water in the kitchen, there would be no breakfast of homecured ham, warm milk and bright-yellow-yoked eggs. If I didn't find the bee trees, there would be no honeybread after school. And if I didn't help Mother clean the lamps, there would be no light in the evening.

The modernization of our living habits has made too many of today's youngster look upon their home as a shelter, a meal ticket, a refuge during their period of adolescence. A family is no longer a group whose members depend on one another for companionship. The urge of each individual to pamper his own wants has placed the emphasis on selfishness and has suffocated the instincts of good citizenship at the very source.

The church, too, has suffered in our automobile age. No longer is it the civic and social centre of the community. Today the impermanence of transient family groups has denied to millions a church in whose activities and problems they can share responsibility.

A friend told me that during the depression, when the church he belongs to was hard pressed by mortgage payments and too poor to keep a janitor, each member of the vestry devoted one Saturday every month to cleaning and scrubbing the building for the Sunday service. Those who loved the church best worked the hardest-and loved it all the more.

Today that church is fully paid for and a janitor
is hired to keep it clean. The congregation contributes far mole liberally than it did because now it can afford to. But the devotion of its members has faded with a waning of their obligations. Two dollars in the Sunday offering has replaced those Saturday labours. And another of the compelling obligations which produce a sense of responsibility in that community is gone.

> Condensed from Collier's General Omar
> N. Bradley, Chief of Staff U. S. Army
> -The Reader's Digest, August 1949.
> $-0-$

## India's Debt To Guru Nanak

## Prof. Pritam Singh

From the "Sikh Review" Nov. 1983
Guru Nanak's containment in the popular Indian mind as the Guru of one community-the Sikhs-has been responsible for the lack of proper appreciation of the great debt that the Indian nation, as a whole, owes him.

If someone were to analyse the tributes paid every year to Guru Nanak by leaders of the Indian Public, one is likely to discover that they all talk of a quietist saint, who preached fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man, just like all other saints.

More often than not, such tributes sound hollow because the adulatory epithets used in them are almost always the same, whether the subject be Kabir, Jambo ji Maharaj or Arunagirinather or Nanak

The same stock treatment is meted out to Guru

Nanak by the painters, who visualize him, usually, as a saint who looks like he is refusing to open his eyes to the world around him.

Agreed, that in the absence of any authentic contemporary portraits, the image of Guru Nanak to be painted by our artists has to be imaginary. But if draw they must, is it necessary that instead of drawing the Guru's contours on the basis of impression gathered from the study of his own compositions and nearcontemporary literature or even from his impact on the subsequent history of India, his personality be forced to approximate itself to the artist's arbitrary view of what a traditional Indian saint should look like?

Whether old or modern, such stock paintings have never impressed me and shall I hope, never impressed discerning people, because they have no semblance to the real personality which they claim to portray.

It is my firm belief that Guru Nanak, as he emerges from his poetic work or from the imprints that he has left on the post-Nanakian history, is a class by himself and not just another saints among a host of medieval saints and social reformers.

On merit, therefore he deserves to be treated as an independent historical phenomenon, like the Budhha.

Guru Nanak's claim to uniqueness lies firstly, in his clinical findings relating to the ailment from which medieval human material in India suffered and secondly, in the recipe which he prepared to restore the patient's health and to bring about complete rejuvenation.

The ailment, according to the Guru's diagnosis,
was that man, for getting his divine descent, had come to accept his wretchedness as inevitable and unalterable.

Other medieval saints should have suggested that in order to make man's insufferable wretchedness sufferable, heavy doses of deterministic devotional submissiveness be administered, till the moral responses of the patient to the world around him get completely dulled.

Guru Nanak's method, on the other hand, was to restore normalcy to all men's faculties, so that he could react to give situations as a sane, normal, healthy person and if he found it necessary, might change them to his advantage rather than go on accepting them as inexorable.

The recipe which he prescribed had, besides other ingredients, three unusual ones:

1) Honour
2) Social commitment
3) Organization
"O, my mind, you must know your real origin: You are divine light incarnate".
(Page 441, Guru Granth Sahib)

## 


With such faith in the divinity of man, it was natural for the Guru to equate self-respect with life itself. He has left it on record that "life at the cost of one's honour is not worth living".
(Page142, Guru Granth Sahib)

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ने नीद्यिा तिमु भहि दटिभा मेसि|
ठएतर भदगे ठ तीहे रेषि|
ते तीहे थाड लघी नाप्शि।
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मलँव भ: १ ॥ (भंग १४२)
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His concern with a ‘Patt' i.e. honour, was so great that we find this word occurring almost on .

Refreshingly surprising in his extension of the concept of personal is honour to the honour of his country.

He showers abuses on the ruling house of Lodis, when he refers to the humiliation suffered by Indian at the hands of Babar's hordes, because they (the Lodis) had failed to modernized India's defences in time.("While the Lodis marshaled their elephants, the Mugahals opened their attack with canons.")
(Page 418, Guru Granth Sahib)

## भुाल थठा्ट उप्टी लड़्टी ब天 भरि डेग दठाप्टी ॥

Єठी उुथव उाटि चलम्टी Єठी ग्माउ चिइम्टी ॥
नित् वी चीटी टठगाठ थाटी डित् भठट्टा बाप्टी II (मी: 89世)
Undoutedly, the whole Cosmic Drama was being staged by the Central Cosmic Will, but the Guru took pains to press home the point that there was enough scope for free initiative, noble or ignoble.

All activity that tended to confine the area of man's freedom to the satiation of sensual requirements only, ultimately led to moral and spiritual destruction and eternal damnation. On the other hand, all efforts to outgrow selfishness by engaging oneself in social
welfare, so as to make life worth living everywhere and for everybody with voluntary and hard cooperative labour, would lead man to the path of moral and spiritual upliftment.

Social commitment, naturally, led to the organization of like-minded persons into well-knit sangats-local bodies-at the grass root level.

The administration of the Guru's medicine made all the difference in restoring India's socio-political health.

Any one who cares to study the evolution of the local Sikh congregations into the fighting Dals of the Khalsa Panth and the substitution of the baptism of Sikh pahul by the Singh Amrit, resulting in the complete destruction of the grand Mugal empire, will testify to the efficacy of Guru Nanak's prescription.

It may not be possible to say exactly what course Indian history would have taken, had Guru Nanak not appeared on the scene, but the tremendous difference, between the pre-Nanakian, 'Why should I bother?' individualistic and cynic attitude of the Indian people towards such situations as involved the honour of womenfolk and the freedom of the country, and the post-Nanakian attitude of commitment, exhibited by his followers, cannot just be overlooked.

If a physically strong person were to hit down another equally strong person, I would not mind it all, but if a powerful lion were to pounce upon a herd of cows.......(page 360, Guru Granth Sahib) well, that is a scene which should evoke a qualitatively different
response from the onlooker. Such was the lesson that Guru Nanak's follower were taught to heed and that made all the difference.

The difference was absolutely clear to the perceptive mind of Dr. Sir Mohammad Iqbal the philosopher of the East, when he bemoaned in no uncertain terms, that the triumphant march of Islam would have proceeded unhampered in India, but for the intervention of the Khalsa "who took away the sword and the Quran with the result that Islam met its death in the Punjab."

Page 183 Javed Namah
If I do not know how to stand up manfully against injustice and oppression and somebody teaches me to do so, his contribution towards my build up, would be unforgettable, at least for me.

This is exactly what Guru Nanak did for the whole of India. He tried to change Indian man's psychology, he trained the Indian mind's instinctive reactions not to behave indifferently in situations involving honour. In fact, he metamorphosed the very springs of Indian thought. If at all, he is the real source of the inspiration to which India ower its freedom.

Does then Guru Nanak deserve to be lumped together with other medieval saints as just one of them, to be painted with eyes permanently half-closed?

From the "Sikh Review" Nov. 1983

## fिंगलड़्रा मंमषा Еलल̈ रीठे सा ठठे वाठत


 टी तींग भग्र वठभजेठी उठाउ यूठत मिंय नी हे मैंत 1947 दिॅच वॅधी।

 धाट थीट तां रहाम्टीभां लटी विमे उठुं हा भल्ली थूह्घय तां थैमे




 भाप्टी ने।

## भिंगलद्टाइ प्टिर तत्तन ...








 * घेठां टे ळमते।
 टिम्निडिगाठ, * मैभीटाठ भडे टठवसाथ।
टाउग्टतर :-*तठमठी, *थांटी माए वठत दाला यलांट, भींग से याट्टी


## भु.ढउ fिटिभव मग़लउां:











तिद्म्म भडे मंठग्ल :




| भात्रमिर ठठी | -390 | पेइत़्न ट्ले | -19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| भपरंगा/ पॅलीटे टाले | -160 | भितठी टाले | -204 |
| भंट-प्रुपी हाल्ल | -430 | बैंमठ टाल्ले | -02 |
| ठুíd घ घले | -175 | मुणाठ हाले | -84 |
| घत़ुठठा | -143 |  | -98 |
| क़ד? | -27 | हॉठे गाप्टे घ̌चे | -06 |
| टी.पी. टाल्ले | -05 | ठीव Ј ঢ़ّवे Јठी | -27 |
| ठेउठगीट | -39 |  |  |

31 टमீघठ 2017 उव व్రॅल ठठीभां टी गिट्डी

 नांट्टे गठ ।


## टिलग्त भडे मग్రऊउां :




 लट्टी टैवतीवल मटाढ निटें तठमां, ढाग्मामिमट, हैष्वटटी टैवतीसत टी दिदमघा वीउी वाटी वे ।

 उठाउ नी टी घठमी 'डे ध्ञार-टात ₹ैंथ लठाम्टिभा सांटा चै । मंत
 275 ज़ुतिट ज्ञात प्टिरॅठ Јँपिभा ।


 fिंसीभां गठ।



 लाड छिठा च्रूवे गत ।





 तांटा वै ।
(ग) भल मेहात्टां हामडे मुद्यिय थूपउ वे ।

 रीउा विभा ने निम निॅठ Bera Test ( घॅचिभां दे मृट्त हा टैमट) सु.ढउ रीउा तांटा चै।

## ट्डान्दठत :









 केते संट्टे गत।
भूढउ दिँचिभम मग्रऊउां :








 दिसिस्भा ग्मल वठ ठठे गत।





 ठठे गत।




 हटी जेठा भयिभआवां टी भवाटाप्टी यूथउ ने ।


 से घॅचिभां लटी ठी तीीं घलवि भातांद्टला से भाम्य-याम लॅठारे


 लटी वंरिछिटन मिनिभा सा सूर्घंप वीउग विभा वे ।
 यहुत दाल्ले लठायठा 198 लइवे-लइवीभां दग्मङे फल्लूठा-พलॅला
 से गैमटल दिच ठठि ठगीभां 13 लइरीभां दी दॅध-दॅध निनिटिय मिमघाट्टां दूँ टिॅटिभा थूथउ वर ठवीभां गठ।

 तीहत टिँच uा टैउँ नांट्टा चै । ग़ट उर 41 लइरीभां के 4










 टी भरस टेट टी उठथ्टु वेंमिम्न बीठी सांट्टी चै । मंत 2008 टिँच





 विभा।




 रीउा विभा वै ।


 दिँच मघणथिड रीउग विभा वै। टिम ऊं टिलाट्टा छुठतां टे तीहत


(B) 'टिर fिमएल', 'Pingalwara Presentation'

(घ) Pingalwara Home for Homeless
 'Pingalwara - A selfless Home'
 तिठभउ f.ढलभ - 'A Selfless Life'
(व) Pingalwara - Educational Endeavours
(अ) Natural Farming
(ग) या्ट्टी टी मभॅमिभा
(u) J̆ヶ




 निस्लिभा वै।
 रीठउत' टी दीठीष टी ठी.टी.ठी. उा.छभ ठौठी टॅउ मतभा छियटी
 रीडी ठाटी।



 मभटथिउ वै।




 भुउग्वर गِँचा đै।

 గंघठ 130 भाढ 1956-57 भुे मैय గंघठ A-28/4540 भिडी 07-07-1998 स्रभाग चत्तिमटठउ चे।

 मिसिभा रंघठ CIT-II/ASR/ITO(Tech.) 2011-12/4730 भिडी 11/12 January, 2012. भयीत टे $\begin{gathered}\text { सी हैट यूआउ वै । }\end{gathered}$ นिवालटाइए मीमघा हा PAN रंघठ AAATA2237R テै।
fिंगलटाइ्ड से FCRA (Foreign Contribution Regulation Act.) रंघट 115210002 चै।

उт: टिंटगत्नीउ रँठ, भुॅध मेद्विए,


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| 9. | All India Pingalwara Charitable Society (Regd.), Amritsar. | Punjab \& Sind Bank, Hall Bazar, Amritsar. |  | 00011000096048 | PSIB000A001 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10. | All India Pingalwara Charitable Society (Regd.), Amritsar. | Bank of Baroda, Town Hall, Amritsar. |  | 01010100015572 | BARBOAMRITS |
| 11. | All India Pingalwara Charitable Society (Regd.), Amritsar. | Oriental Bank of Commerce, Sec-47 C, Chandigarh. |  | 12332011000560 | ORBC0101233 |
| 12. | All India Pingalwara Charitable Society (Regd.), Amritsar. | Punjab \& Sind Bank, Sangrur. |  | 00671000012150 | PSIB0000067 |
| 13. | All India Pingalwara Charitable Society (Regd.), Amritsar. | State Bank of India, Patiala Gate, Sangrur. |  | 33530846863 | SBIN0001759 |
| 14. | All India Pingalwara Charitable Society (Regd.), Amritsar. | Punjab \& Sind Bank, Gole Market, New Delhi. |  | 07621000007388 | PSIB0000762 |
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## टात्री मॅन्तटं लट्टी उताउ ती टीभां भमीमां

 पिम्नरात वठर, गुणर्मिधी से तिउतेन सा याठ वठर, गुठस्रुग्ठे ता वे 'भामा ही हाठ' रा
 टमदें निमे टा टमदंय वॅहट टी भात्टउ याटे । मांम-मांम टृगिठाठ हा राभ मिभठत टी भान्तउ याद्टे।"


## तीहत मेय

## तीटत कां यठले...

ट्रीभां टे लेँ, भेठी ट़गम्टी मृहे !
 भमीं fित-घ-टित ब्टबउ ताल fिलटाइ वठ वठे गं । से भामीं मांडी












* भेठी भाउा मेठ్ర मटा षिठ भमीम टिंटी गِंटी मी वि मेठ్ర नॅप्व टा
 भेठे fिगटे हिँच गठ देले गुँचा ठठे

 गुट గिबलटे गठ।
* भुमीप्वउां 乡ॅलसिभां गेटिभां दी में वपी हटिभां उर माठे वंभ





 भा ताव्टे।

 Вिथग्ले वठते चग्गीटे गठ।


 मरहा वै ।

 मूरडी थैटा ग़ंटी गैदे ।

