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Select Speeches of Mrs. Indira Gandhi -

English to Tamil

M.Phil. Dissertation

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1. INTRODUCTION



Indira Gandhi

Language is an important criterion for human civilization. For effective language and literary communication, translation plays a vital role in between two languages. The importance of translation has been accepted by every one in the modern world. The art of translation is not an organised academic discipline in its own right; not merely a minor branch of comparative literacy study, not yet a specific area of linguistics, but a vastly complex field with many far-reaching ramifications. The introduction attempts to define what really a translation means, followed by a few scholarly views on translation and proceeds to probe into various factors such as the feasibility and creditability of translation. I have also added a note on the indispensable need for translation in the modern world.

Translation is generally, the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in a second language. The art of translation lies not only in translating the literal sense of one language into another, but also translating also the feelings and thoughts of the work, so that the finished translation is equal in quality to that of the original. A good translation conveys the fine distinctions

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of meaning, feeling, tone, sound, style and diction of the original. The translation involves two languages – One from which the message is translated and the other into which it is translated. The first is called the source language (SL) and the second is called the Target language (TL).

Various authors have given different views about the translation. According to Theodore Savory ‘translation is a many sided art’. But Eric Jacobsen described it ‘as a skill’. For Horst Frenz, ‘it is an art between a creative art and an imitative art’, However Dryden speaks of three kinds of translation namely,

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| i) Meta Phrase | (Word by word translation) |
| ii) Paraphrase | (The sense is cared for more than the words) |
| iii) Imitation | (Taking liberty with both the sense and the words) |

Peter Newmark says, ‘translation is a craft that requires a trained skill’. T. R. Steiner described it as ‘translation is not only an art, but a key to a cultural process’. For Prof. Newman, ‘Translation is only an imitation’. From these discussions anyone who wants to translate literary works from one language into another gets valuable information, which can’t be of immense help to him in his endeavour in spite of the fact that their views are, more often than not, contradictory and confusing.

Translation is feasible for the student, only when he has a wide knowledge of the functioning system of both languages to find close meaning equivalents for stretches of corrected discourse often longer than one sentence. However, translation of a literary work is considered by some to be logically impossible. Coleridge holds that the organic form of a work of art is innate. Walter Pater also considers that, “there is only one word for one thing or one thought amid the multitudes of words or terms that might just do”, for a proper presentation of the mental vision of the writer. These critics believe that there

can be only one verbal expression which suits a particular meaning intended. Therefore there can be no synonymous expressions. Hence translations are not possible.

However, the activity of translation implies that meaning can be separated from its verbal expressions. It also assumes that it is possible to find out semantically equivalent expressions. For that, the translator concerns him with only the essential part of the work of art. When he tries to transfer the meaning from one language to another, he seeks to establish emotional equivalence between the original and the translation. All the four aspects of meaning as laid down by I. A. Richards, that is, sense, feeling, tone and intention – cannot be caught by the translator in his translation. Sometimes he ignores some of them; he may have to change the images or associations to suit his purpose. How faithful the translation will turn out to be, depends upon the success of the translator in incorporating all or as many of the four aspects in the original. It is obvious that there are no universally accepted principles of translation and the quality of the translation depends on the translator's intellectual capacity and linguistic competence.

Hence the job of a translator is very difficult and often compared to tight rope walking. He has to maintain a precarious balance between the desire to remain close to the original in meaning and spirit and the urge to make the work artistically beautiful and naturally fluent. It is in a way as taking as the creation of the original work, for the translator has to work within a fixed frame. A fair percentage of loss in the conveyance of the truth and the beauty of the original during the transference is inevitable. Perhaps this argument over the feasibility of translating effectively both the form and the content of a work of literary art is but an academic quarrel.

The leading literary personages in most languages have tried their hands at translation and their discussions of the problems they faced and the strategies they followed have helped in formulating translating theories. The difficulties and problems

pertaining to i) the translator ii) the text in translation and iii) the receptor may be grouped under the following heads:

- a) Whether translation should be free from the original or faithful to the original?
- b) Whether translation should read like the original or like a translation?
- c) Whether translation is an art, a science or a skill?
- d) Whether translation should be in a foreign language or in the native language?
- e) Whether translation is a product of inspiration or willpower?
- f) Whether translator should retain the original style, time, culture and other properties or reflect the style, time, culture etc., of his own?
- g) What are the types of untranslatability, linguistic, cultural, aesthetic, etc?
- h) What are the motives of the translation and
- i) How can we make evaluation of translation in the absence of any model for assessing translation quality?

It must be admitted that it is not possible to state these problems individually in linguistic terminology. In the words of Wolfram Wills, “Translation is primarily not a linguistic but a psycholinguistic operation, which presupposes a semantic interpretation of the source language texts”. A closer investigation of translation process by semiologists and stylisticians has further increased our understanding of translation and now it has become clear that translation is a more complicated than a normal intra-lingual act of communication. Its bicultural and bilingual dimensions include socio-linguistic factors, which greatly influence the transfer of meaning from one language to the other. To be precise, translation as linguists postulates it today, is a part of the communication process which involves the whole of linguistics culture-Socio-linguistic, Syntactic, Semantic, Stylistic and comparative.

Despite such serious concerns over translation, translation has established itself as an indispensable discipline, for promoting the transfer of knowledge and helps its

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enrichment at all levels of language use. Translation plays a vital role in the literary works of various languages for their growth and understanding. The art of translation is practiced for two purposes: To begin with, it introduces those ignorant of foreign languages to forms of arts and humanities which otherwise they would never come to know and it widens the capacity for understanding of meaning and expression in one's own language. In addition to these, translations of the great book of the world also contribute immensely to the one-world concept by revealing the essential oneness of mankind.

Translation acts as a prime medium of information which flows across language. The initial communication between different languages starts by the process of translation and later the translated information is nativized according to principles that operate in the target language. It not only enriches a language but expands its grammatical base as well.

Translation in the modern context of national development is considered as a significant aspect and part of language planning. It helps for the modernisation of a language, actually bridges the gap between India and other countries in the fields of science and technology and also in other areas. Translation at the national level helps in fostering national integration and at the inter-national level helps in fostering national integration and at the inter-national level helps in ameliorating human understanding. Translation is indeed quite essential for understanding further studies in different areas of knowledge.

1. 1. About the Author

Indira Priyadarshini Gandhi (1917-1984) was born on November 19, 1917 in Allahabad in the illustrious Nehru family. Born in an affluent family of Kashmiri Brahmins, hers has been a saga of selfless service to the nation, which embellished the Language in India www.languageinindia.com

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life and activities of her renowned grandfather and illustrious father. The entire family sacrificed the wealth and power to the worthy cause of national freedom.

Indira was educated in India, Switzerland and England. In England, she has participated in Freedom Movement which was organised there by some Indians for India. When she returned to India, the entire country, masses of men and women, educated and illiterates were aflame with the urge for political freedom. She became the member of the Indian National Congress (INC) in the year 1938. She took an active part in the freedom struggle. Her father influenced the national feelings through his letters.

Indira married Feroze Gandhi, a Parsi in the year 1942. Feroze was a distinguished parliamentarian. She was the father's official hostess for 17 years till his death. She has visited many countries with him. He gave her the best of training in leadership and in the art of statesmanship. Indira imbibed these and learnt meticulously the qualities and characteristics of political leadership.

She became the Prime Minister of India on January 24, 1966. During her tenure as Prime Minister, she had made important agreements like Simla Pact with Pakistan to settle outstanding issues (July 3, 1972), Sikkim was accorded status of a State of India (1975). During the Bangladesh struggle for freedom, hers was the only sane voice in the comity of nations. Her vital role in the world peace had been appreciated by the comity of Nations, not only with attention, but also with inherent meaning and consequences by the big powers including the Super powers.

Mrs. Gandhi boldness is a valuable asset for the country. She had the rare gift of an open mind, which allowed her to grow constantly in maturity and wisdom. Her speeches concentrated on four main themes. These are: the crusade for the abolition of hunger and poverty, the conservation of resources, the stance of non-alignment, and the cause of science. These displayed a rare combination of foresight, wisdom and

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intellectual integrity. She drew her inspiration from our ancient past and mingled it with the modern, and practiced it effectively in the modern era. We should be proud of the great advances that India has made under her leadership.

Mrs. Gandhi led our country at a most critical period of its political, economic and social development. Her love for the country was unbounded. Her total dedication of the Indian people was so great, that she prophesied before her death: “Even if I die in the service of nation, I will be proud of it. Every drop of my blood, I am sure, will contribute to the growth of this nation and to make it strong and dynamic”. She was assassinated at her official residence by two of her security men on October 31, 1984.

History recognizes those who challenge it. Mrs. Gandhi not only challenged history, but also changed it. She became an integral part of the country’s modern history. She was recipient of *Bharat Ratna*, the highest civilian award for her outstanding contribution to the welfare of the country. The prestigious *U Thant Award* was presented to her in the USA (during her life time in 1982) in recognition of her, “outstanding and creative contribution to East-West Understanding”. The award was symbolic of her - and India’s - standing in the world in terms of promotion of world peace and understanding. She was conferred with *World Leadership Award* by the International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness (IAPB). The prestigious 1984 *Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding*, was awarded posthumously to Mrs. Gandhi.

Mrs. Gandhi’s cause is a noble one, and in many ways, she was an inspiring advocate. She was basically a devoted woman, a born leader, an understanding and above all a humane type of person. All these reflected her true charismatic personality. From these aspects, the translator decided to translate some of her most important speeches from the time she first became the Prime Minister of India. It is hoped, that this endeavour shall be amply rewarded, if it serves as a source of inspiration and motivation for a creative artist.

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1. 2. Selections Made

The translator has taken five topics from the *Selected Speeches and Writings of Indira Gandhi* Volume IV (January 1980-December 1981) published by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India. Besides speeches, the volume contains broadcasts, interviews, messages and tributes. The speeches delivered in Hindi appear here in translation. The speeches and writings are arranged in chronological order.

In the volume, the entries are grouped in nine sections. Among the nine sections, the first four topics are taken from the first section namely “Democracy and National Strength”. The names of the titles are

- 1) Chhatrapathi Shivaji (Speech at the 300th anniversary of passing away of Chhatrapathi Shivaji, Rajgarh, March 31, 1980. page No. 33).
- 2) What Makes an Indian (Convocation address at the University of Delhi, April 1980. Page No. 36).
- 3) Role of Youth (From Speech at a Youth Convention, New Delhi, July 9, 1980. Page No. 59).
- 4) Call for Unity, Discipline and Hardwork (From rendering of the Independence Day Speech delivered in Hindi from the Red Fort, New Delhi. August 15, 1981. Page No. 175).
- 5) The last topic comes under the fourth section namely “Education and Culture”. From this section, The Rich Heritage of Tamil (Address at the Valedictory function of the Fifth World Conference of Tamil Studies, Madurai, January 10, 1981. Page No. 332) is taken up.

1. 3. Problems in Translation

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The fundamental problem of translation practice is that of finding translation equivalents in target language. As we know no two languages exhibit identical systems of organizing symbols into meaningful expressions, the problems in finding semantic equivalences are likely to occur in some places. For eg: Some of the Sanskrit words like ‘Chhatrapathi’, ‘Indraprastha’, ‘Digvijaya’, ‘Raksha Bandhan’ there are no equivalent terms in Tamil, the target language and hence the translator has just transliterated them. In the same way, some of the scientific terms like “APPLE”, Kalpa, “Thermionic valve” were all transliterated in the target language.

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Though the languages have similarities in their linguistic structure, while translating from the English language into Tamil, the translator had to face problems to give proper order in Tamil for the structure. For eg: In the essay entitled ‘What Makes an Indian’, the translator first translated the words from source language as “, øÅ!Â!ý ¼ “ Ä!j! Sç!ì , Á!É Ð °Áç! “ Ä!È× “ ¼! °!Èò!Â!øÒ , “ Ç – Õ!j!ì , × ð , §!Õ!À!ð¼ «È!»÷ , Ò ¼!ý , Ä!óÐ “ Ä!j!È !j!ú!ì “ , Â!ý ²üÈò¼!ú× , “ Ç «È!Â !°ö!Å¼!ì ð”.

But, when the words are rearranged with proper order with slight modifications, the translation looks correctly with neat structure as, ““ , øÅ!Â!ý ¼ “ Ä!j! Sç!ì , Á!É Ð °Áç! “ Ä!È× ð °!Èò!Â!øÒ ð ! , ! ñ ¼ °!Èó¼ «È!»÷ , “ Ç – Õ!j!ì , ! , «!÷¼ ð !j!ú!ì “ , Â!ý ²üÈò¼!ú× , “ Ç Á! , ù , Ä!óÐ “ Ä!j!È – ½ Õ!j!ú !°ö!Å¼!j!ì ð”.

The pronominal termination may also create problem, while translating from the source language. Since there is no pronominal termination in English, the translator should be aware of it in Tamil and has to use it rightly.

For example:

çð ç!ð! Â! , ð !¼! “ , Õð . . . §!j! , !ý ÈÈ . (wrong form)

çð ç!ð! Â! , ð !¼! “ , Õð . . . §!j! , !ý ÈÐ . (right form)

The problems may also arise in putting the case-marker, when it is not replaced in proper form. For example: The sentence ‘±øÄ!j , !Äò¼!ü±! Ì ð , ±ó¼ ç!ð!Èü±! ð’ can be replaced by the appropriate case-maker as ‘±!ì , !Äò¼!ü Õð , ±óç!ð!È Õð’.

The translator has solved the problems and overcome the hurdles in her attempt at approximation to the original. Fortunately, the target language happens to be the mother-tongue of the translator. It may be recalled that according to most of the translation theorists, the translated material should be the mother-tongue of the translator. Hence, the translator does not face with any insurmountable problems in the process of rendering.

The fact that the topic selected for translation belonging to twentieth century also facilitates smooth and easy transfer of meaning from the source language into the target language.

1. பேரரசன் சிவாஜி

ஓர் « " ÉÀÕð ÀÄ þ¼í, ÇÀÏÕðÐ ÀÄ½ð ÑÁÜ, þ ñ Í, Í¼ó¼ÄÏ Í¼ÑÜÈÄ
!ÀÕð ò,ú Àðó¼ 'Õ ÁÉ¼íý ç"É×çì þ ñ ¼í!Ä½ü ð í Ì
Àó¼Õì, ÑÈð. ÀÄ áüÈ ñ Í, Üì Ì Óý, «À÷ ²üÈÄ Í¼ó¼Ä½÷ çð çðð
Ä!¼" Äð ÑÄ;Äð¼ð¼ü Ì 'Õ à ñ Í¼Ä, ÄÇí, ÄÑ¼í Äð!ÄðÄð,
çððÈü, þ,ð ÑÄ;Ä¼ ÄÉÄÄ" ÀÕð, ° ì,ð"¼Õð ÄÆí, Í¼ó¼ÄÄ"¼Ä! Ì°ð¼Ð.
«À÷ ÄÄðÈÄ Äç!Äð¼ü «ðÄÐ þó¼Ä çððÈü Äð!ð ¼"ÄÄ÷ «ðð,
þ×Ä,ð¼ÜÜÇ ¼"Ä°Èó¼ ¼"ÄÄ÷, Ü ì 'ÕÄÄ, Ì, Ò¼ð¼ ÑÄ ñ ÈÄÄ÷ ±É
ç"Éì, ÑÈý. çð çð! «É"Ä ç¼í, ÄÇí, ÄÑ¼ð çð çðð! !ÀÕó¼"ÄÄ÷, Çý
!ÄÄ÷, ü "Ä, ÄÄüÈð þ¼ð!ÄÈÄ"Ä. þó¼", Ä °Èðð Äðó¼ ¼"ÄÄ÷,
³ÑÄðÄÄ çððÈð ÄÈó¼ÕðÄ;ÄÉð, «ÀÕ"¼Ä ò,ú Ä ñ "½ Óð!ð «Ç×ì Ìð
Ä;Äð¼ððð! ÄÄÄÄÕó¼Õì Ìð. «À÷ þ×Ä,ð¼ý 'ÇÄ, ¼,úó¼÷ ±É
!°ðÄððÈÜ, Ü Ìð. çð þó¼ÄÄð þýÜ ç¼ð¼ÀÕð ÑÄ;Äð¼ÄÉð
¼Éð¼ý"Ä Äðóó¼ì Ìð. ,ð¼ÄýÈ «ðÄÐ !ÄÈ ñ Í, ÇýÈ, Òðð
வேற்றுமைகளினால் ஏற்பட்ட போராகும் இது. இத்தகைய போராட்டத்தை, பேரரசன் சிவாஜி
±¼ì þ ñ ¼í÷. Í¼ó¼ÄÕ «"¼óÑ¼ ¼ÄÑÄ ñ Íð ±ýÀ"¼ð ¼ðÓ"¼Ä, ÉÄ, Ì
þ ñ ¼í÷. «ó¼ì, üÄ"É ± ñ ½ð"¼ çðð ç"¼Ó"ÈðÄ!ððÑÄ;Ä,

çý ÄÄ þ¼í, Üì Ì!°ýÜ Ä;÷ìð Äððð,ü, Ì¼ì,ð !ÄÜÈÄÇð
þÕì, ÑÈý. «ðÄ½ í, Çý !Äðð þó¼Ä çððÈý Äì,ü, ÒÄ¼É ÄÄüÜ,
நாகரிகம் மற்றும் பண்பாட்டினை எண்ணிப் பெருமிதமடைவன். பேரரசன் சிவாஜியும்
þó¼", ÄÄ ñ ÒÕÄð þ ñ ¼ÄÄ, ÑÄ ¼,úó¼÷.

ÄÄÄÄ!°Äð,ü òìð çðð! Í¼ó¼Äð¼ü,ð ÑÄ;ÄÈÄÄ÷, "Ç Ä¼ððð
ÑÄüÜð Ä ñ "Ä çý ±Éð þÇ"Äð ÀÕÄð¼ÑÄÄ !ÄÜÈý. «À÷, Ü Ì ÑÄÄ°ý
சிவாஜி தனியிடம் பெற்று நமக்கு முன்மாதிரியாகத் திகழ்கிறார். எனது தந்தையினுடைய
,É¼í, Çý ÄÄÄ, Äð!ÄðÄð, "ÄÄ¼ð,ü ãÄÄ, ×ð çÁð çððÈð çÄ×ð
Ýüç"Ä,ü ãÄÄ, ×ð þð"¼", Ä ± ñ ½ð"¼ð !ÄÜÈý. þðÑÄ;ÄÑÄ
þ!Ä ñ ½ð"¼ þý"ÈÄ þ"Ç»÷°Ó¼Äð ÄýÄÜÈ ç¼ì, ÑÄ ñ Íð.

¾Ô×ÔÂ Æ¼ð º¾Ôð, ,Äð ºÀ ºÂÔð ¸ ºÉ×ð À¡º¡, ±Éìì «Çò¾ ºí, ù
யாவாக்கும் நன்றி. இவைகள் மகாராட்டியத்திலிருந்தும், குஜராத்திலிருந்தும், இந்தியாவில்
Àð\$ÀÚ þ¼í, ÇÀÔððð ÄüÜð ºÀ, ò¾ý Àð\$ÀÚ þ¼í, ÇÀÔððð, ¸ü\$¾Üð
±ý ºÉì, ¡½ÂÔð Áì, ù Â¡ÂÔð À¡÷ì, ìÜÊÂ þ¼ð¾ð ºÀì, òÀíð.

«Â÷, ¡Äð¾\$Ä\$ÂÄ÷ «Â ºÃ þððÁ¾ð ¾ ºÂ÷ ±ý Üð, ÄÄððÊÂ Á¡ÇÀð¾ð
¾ ºÂ÷ ±É×ð ÀÆíÀð¾ ÓÄüº, ù \$Äü¡, ¡üÇð Àð¼É. þîºÂð «Â ºÂ
ºÜ ºÀðÀððð¾¡, « ºÁð¾ð. ¸ý Óý\$À ÜÊÀð\$À¡, «ð¾ º, ÂÁÉ¾÷ ìÜ, À
\$Çìì, í, Üìì «ðÀü ÇðÀì º, ì¡, ¡ñ¼Â÷. ´ü¡ÂÔðð «ÂÂ÷ Á¾ð¾ýÀðð
¸ó¾ ÇðÄ ÇðÀì º, ºÀð¾ðð¾ð «Âðð ±É ¸ý, Òð, \$Èý. «Â÷ þð¾Â
¸ððý ¡ð ºÀ ºÀ ¸ý ì «Èð¾Â÷. ±É\$¾¾ý, «Â÷ ±ð¾ º, ÂÀ¡ÆÄ¡ÂÜð,
À¡×À¡Äð ±ðÄ À¡Æ÷, ºÇðð \$ð÷ððì ¡, ¡ñ¼¡÷. ¾ì¾ ´ýÜìð¾ý «Â÷
Ó¾Ä¾ð ¡, ìð¾÷. ¾ý Ü º¼Â þÀì, ´É ¡üÊÂ º¼Âî ºð¾Â÷, ºÇ \$¾Êî
ºýÜ À¡ÄððÉ÷. «Âð º¼Â ºÀ÷¾ ÁÉðÀý ºÀ\$Â «Âð º¼Â ¡üÊìì
¸Üð º½Â¡, þðððð þ¾Éð ¡¾Àðð, òð. þððìð ÀýÉ÷ Áð¾ þð¾ð
¾ ºÂ÷, ù þÂ ºð \$À¡\$Â ±¾÷, òð ¸î\$Çìì º¼Â÷, Çì, ÀÇì, òð.
¶Áí, òðÀý ¡, ìí\$ìý ºÀ ºÂðð, «¼ìð ºð ºððð, ¾À ºÉ ºððð
அடக்குவதற்காகவே, அவரை எதிர்த்துப் போரிட்டு சிவாஜி வென்றாரேயொழிய ஒளரங்கசீப்
முஸ்லீம் என்பதற்காக அல்ல. அத்தகைய மனிதர்களை அவர் எவ்வகை இனத்தவராயினும்
அல்லது எந்த பெரிய இடத்தைச் சார்ந்தவராயினும் எதிர்த்துப் போரிட்டார். சிவாஜி நமக்கு
Àðîî ºýð ºÂ þ ºÀ, \$ÇÀìð.

'இவ்வுலகமே என் வீடு' என்ற சுமாமி ராமதாஸ் அவர், Çý ¡Àý ¡ÁÆ ºÂ,
தயானேஸ்வரில் எடுத்துக் கூறியது என்னை மிகவும் ஈர்த்தது. நடைமுறையில் இக்கருத்தானது
þýÜð «ðÇü \$Àð Á, ×ð Óì, Àðððð À¡ðð¾¡, þðð, òð. ²¡ÉÉð
¸, ÁÉðð Á, ×ð ìÜ, À\$Çìì º¼Â¾, ×ð Áì, ù «¾, Áì, ÀÄ àñî¾, Üìì
¸ððððð \$Àìð ºð¾ º¡À, òðððð¡, ¡üÇ Óðð¾ð ºÀ. ±É\$À Çðð º¼Â
ÓÄüº, À÷ðððð ¡¾ððð ¡, ¡ü\$¾î ¸ðÄðð, ÁÉð¾ðð º½ðððððð¡, ¡üÇ
\$Âñîð. þîºÂÄÉðð Á, ×ð \$¾ ºÂ¡É ´ýÊì, þðð, òð.

ºÀ \$Â ºÇ, Çðð, ¸ðð ¡ÁÆÀý \$Àðð, Á¡ÇÀð¾ý \$Àðð, Á¾ð¾ý \$Àðð,
þÉð¾ý \$Àðð ±ýÉ ºð, \$Èðð? ¸ðð, þð¾¾ ºðÜ º, Âý \$À¡î íÂ÷, ºÇ

±Øòò,ISEjõ. çjõ SÁý "ÁÂjÉ ±ñ ½òð¾jî, ÓýSÉj÷,Çjý «È×ò¾È"É
ÀÁýÀîò¾ ÓýSÉüÈõ « "¼Á¾ÄÖóð ¾ÁÈÄî,ISEjõ.

எனவே, இவைகளிலிருந்து நாம் பேரரசன் சிவாஜியின் சகிப்புத் தன்மையும்,
çjõîòÀü"ÈÕõ, çjõî "üÜ"ÁÂ"Éì ,jì, , í¾ó¾Äõ Äjî, «Ä÷ |°ò¾
|°Äø, "ÇÕõ ÁÉò¾ø |,jüÇ SÄñîõ. «Ä÷ ÄýÀüÈÄ ÄÆ, "Ç çjõ
ÄýÀüÜÄ¾, çjõ «ÄÕìî |°Õòðõ "ñ "ÁÂjÉ çýÈÄjîõ. çõÄ"¼SÄ
±üÄ¾ÄjÉ -ò¾ø S¾"Ä þø"ÄÄjÄÜõ, çjõî "üÜ"ÁÂ"Éõ SÄ½ì ,jì, ×õ,
Äj,Çjý ²üÈò¾jü"Äõ SÄjì, ×õ ç "¼ÄÜõ SÄjìø çjõ "ýÜÄõî ®îÄõî, çõ
þó¾Äò ¾Äjý ÄÇ÷îì ,jì, ±üÄ¾ ¾Äj, Óõ |°òSÄjÄj.

çjõ þýÜ ±¾÷òð Sç÷ |,jüÄð «îò¾ÄÄð -ì,ÄÄòð «øÄ. ÄÄÄ¾íì
|°òÄ¾ü,jÉ «"ÈÜÄø ²üÄð¾Äjðð, ÄÄðÈÄ Äj,ü ð½óð SÄjìø þÈí,ì,
¾í,ü Äjü"Ä «÷òÄ½ò¾É÷. -ÄÜõ, þòSÄjð ²üÄðÈÕòÄð |,jü",ò
SÄjÄjîõ. çjðÈý ÓýSÉüÈò¾ü,jì, ÀÈ çjî,Çø ±ý|ÉýÉ ÄÆ, "Çò
ÄýÀüÈÉj÷, SÇj «üÄÆ,ü çõ çjðÈý SÄÕõ ¾½ì ,òÄî,Èð. «"Ä, "Ç çjõ
ÁÜòð, þó¾Ä çjðÈüìÄ ,Õòðì |,jü", ÀñÄîî Ó¾ÄÄü"Èò
ÄýÀüÜSÄjõ ±ýÜ ÜÈÉjø ÀÈçjðî Äj,ü |ÄÜòÄ"¼,ýÈÉ÷. þð þó¾Äj.
þó¾Ä÷, ÜììjÄ ,Õòðì, "ÇÕõ, |,jü", "ÇÕõ çjõ ÄýÀüÜSÄjõ.
±í, Üìì,ýÜ |,jü",òñî. ±ò¾",Ä±¾÷òð ²üÄð¾jð çjõ ÓÈÄø -Ü¾Äj,
þÕì, SÄñîõ. þõÓÈ"Äð-தான் சிவாஜி இப்போது இருந்தால்கூட பின்பற்றுவார்.

þó¾ çøÄjðòÄý ÄjÄÄj, -í,ü «"ÉÄjý Áò¾Äø «ï°Ä |°Õò¾
Äjðòð |,jîðð, òðð½÷îîÕõ, òððð½"Äõ |ÀüÈ¾ü,jì, çjý çýÈ
ÜÜ,ISEý. þüÄ¾ò "¾ Äðî çjî,ü SÄjîõ |Äjðð, çjî, Üõ òð±ñ ½òð¾Üõ,
"½÷×¼Üõ Ä"¼ |ÄÜÄ,ü ±ýÈ çõÄì",ò¾ý Ä"¼ |ÄÜ,ISEý.

2. 'ÕÅý þó%ÄÉ, þÕðÀÐ ±ðÀÊ

¿ìý ÀÄ ¬ ñ Î, Çì, ÀðSÅÚ Àð, "Ä,Æ, í, Çìý Àð¼ÄÇìð ÆìÄü Ì
SÀå "ÄÄüÈ « "Æì,ðÀðÊÕì,ìýSÈý. ¬ÄÜð Ä,î òÈðð Äìðð¼¼ "Ä,ÄìÉ
ÊðÄÄð ±ý "Éð ¼"Ä"Ä ¼ììÄü Ì Äìðð ÄÆì,Ä"¼ð ÌÀÕ"ÄÄì,ì
,ÕÐ,ìSÈý. ¿ìý þùÄÆì"Ä, ò¼Äð Àð¼¼ì, Ùì Ì «È× "Ä ÜÜð ò¼ì,ì, ¬ì,
ÄìððÄÄð"Ä. þì Ì «È× "Ä"Ä ÄììÄÄ, "ÇÄ¼ ÄüÄÄ, SÇ «¼,ð. þý "ÈÄ
þ"Ç»÷, ù ¼ì, ù Äìùì", "Ä ±ðÀÊ «"Äð Ì, ìùÄÐ ±ýÄü Ì
«È× "Ä, "Çì S,ðÄü Ì òÈ¼Ç×ð ®Äì Äì þðÄ¼Ä, Çì, þÕì,ìÈ÷, ù.
þÕðÀÜð, þó¼Ä, Çì, ò ¼, ùÄÐ ±ðÀÊ ±ýÄ"¼ð ÄüÈ Ì í, Ù¼ý, Äðð"ÄÄ¼
Äìðð,ìýSÈý.

¿ìý 1977 ¬ý ¬ ñ Î, «Äòì, ÌÄìÜðÄìðð ÄÄ,Äìðð¼ ÌÄðð, µö×
SÇÄð¼ð þó¼Ä"Ä ÄüÈÄ áð ±ððÄìÜ ±ý "Éð ÄÄ S,ð Ì Ì, ñ¼É÷.
¬Éð ¿ð ±¼ÄìðÀðSÄìð ±ðÄð ¿"¼ÄÜÄ¼ð"Ä. ±ý Ü"¼Ä
Äìùì", ÄìÉð 'Õ þ¼ð¼Äìðð ÄüÈì ð¼ð¼ü Ì Ì¼¼÷¹òÄì,ð
ÄÄ½ ò¼SÄSÄ, ÌýÜ Ì, ñ Î þÕðÀ¼, ×ð, ÄÄ ¿ì, ÇìÄìðð ÄÕ", òìðð
Äìðð¼É÷, "Ç ±ðÄìðð ò¼ðÀ¼, ×ð þÕì,ìýÈð. ¬Ä,ìý ÄÄ
Àì¼, ÇìÄìðð, ¿ð ¿ðÈÄìðð áüÜ, ½ì,ìÉ, ¬ÄÄì, ½ì,ìÉ Äì, "Ç
¿ìý ò¼ì,ìýÈÄìðð, «ðÄì, Çìý òÈðÀÄðð, "Çðð, 'ð¼¼ý"Ä, "Çðð
Üðð S¿ììSÄý.

±ðSÄ¼ÄÐ ÄÄ½ð ÌòÄÄ, ù Ü¼, ¿ð ¿ðÈý ¿Ä «"Äð"Äðð, ÀðÄ",
ÄìÜðð Ì¼ý"Ä, "Çðð, ÀñÄìð ÌüÜ"Ä"Äðð, ñ Î ÄÄðÄ"¼,ìýÈÉ÷.
மகாபாரத காலத்தின் இந்திரபிரஸ்தம் தான் தற்பொழுதுள்ள டில்லியாகும். மகாபாரதமானது
ÀÆ"ÄÄìÉ ¼ððÄð òìýü Ìò¼, "ÇÄ¼, Äìùì", ¿, ù×, "ÇÄ¼ þó¼Äìý
'üÜ"Ä"Ä Ó¼ý"ÄÄì, ÌÇìðÀìðð,ìÈð. 'ùÄì ÌÀìðð, ÄÉÄì, ×ð,
ÌÄìÜÄì, ×ð ò¼ì,ì,ðÀì,ìÈð.

ÄÄÄüÈý ¬ÄðÄ, Ìð¼SÄSÄ ÀðSÅÚ ÄìÜð¼, Õððì, ù Ü¼ 'Õ ÌÄð
þÄðÄìÈð 'ýÜ Sðððð Ä"½ì,ðÀð ÌÄìð¼ð ÌÄüÈÉ. ÄÆì, Ìð¼Äìðð¼

p ì , j Äð¾Ö ü Ç ÁÉ¾Û ì ì ±ó¾ « Ç × °Èðð Å ðó¾Ð p î | °ö¾± ý À °¾
 ¯ í , û °ó¾ ¯ É ï § , Å ð î Å î , í ý § È ý . ç ð Ê È ð¾ý ¾É ÁÉ¾É í Á ü Ü ð ° Ó¾ î Å
 ì Ø ì , Ç í ý ¾É ð¾ý ¯ Á À ð¾ì , j Å ñ ½ ð , Å ð î ì | , j î ì ì ð ÁÉð Å í ý ¯ Á Å È í Ò ð ,
 ±ð¾ ¯ , Å | ° Å ø , Û ì ì ð p ½ ì , ð |¾ î Å ð¾¾ý ã Ä Ö ð ÁÉ¾ p É ð ç È ð¾Ö ì ,
 Ó Ê Ò ð .

$\zeta \bar{\theta} \zeta_i \bar{\theta} \bar{1} \bar{A} \bar{A} \bar{A}_i \bar{E}_i \bar{E} \bar{D} \pm \theta \bar{\bar{A}} \bar{A} \bar{u} \bar{E} \bar{A} \bar{A} \bar{\theta} \bar{A}_i \bar{\theta} \bar{\theta}$, $S \bar{A} \bar{u} \bar{U} \bar{\bar{A}} \bar{A} \bar{\theta} \bar{\bar{u}} \bar{U} \bar{\bar{A}} \bar{A}_i \bar{E}_i \bar{\theta} \bar{\theta}$
 $\bar{\theta} \bar{E} \bar{\theta} \bar{D} \bar{A}_i \bar{\zeta} \bar{1} \bar{A} \bar{D}$. $\bar{\theta} \bar{A}_i \frac{1}{2} \bar{1} \bar{A}_i \bar{\theta} \bar{\theta} \frac{3}{4} \bar{\bar{A}} \bar{A} \bar{\div} \bar{u}$, $\zeta_i \bar{\theta} \bar{E}_i \bar{y} \pm \theta \bar{A}_i \bar{A} \bar{\div} \frac{3}{4}$, $\bar{U} \bar{\bar{1}} \bar{\bar{1}} \bar{\theta} \bar{A} \bar{A} \frac{1}{2} \bar{\theta}$
 $S \bar{A} \bar{u} \bar{1} \bar{A}_i \bar{n} \bar{1} \bar{p} \bar{\theta} \frac{3}{4} \bar{A} \bar{\bar{u}} \bar{U} \bar{\bar{A}} \bar{\bar{A}} \pm \bar{1} \bar{\theta} \bar{\theta} \bar{\bar{1}} \bar{U} \bar{E} \bar{E}_i \bar{\div}$. $\pm \bar{E} S \bar{A} \frac{3}{4} \bar{y} \zeta_i \bar{\theta} \ll S \bar{\theta} \bar{A}_i \bar{\div}$,
 சமுத்திரகுப்தர், அக்பர், சிவாஜி முதலியோர் $\bar{\bar{A}} \bar{\zeta} \bar{\bar{1}} \bar{E} \times \bar{U} \bar{\div} \bar{\theta} S \bar{A}_i \bar{u} \bar{U} \bar{S} \bar{E}_i \bar{\theta}$.

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Àj¼ííÀð º¼ Å½ í, ×õ, ,Æìì Á ºÄ, ºÇÔõ, ,¼üì ÁüÜõ SÄüìì ,¼ø, ºÇì
 ,j½ ×õ ÀÄ½ õ |°õ¼É÷.

கேரளாவில் பிறந்து, ஸ்ரீநகரில் கற்று மேம்படைந்த ஆதிசங்கராச்சாரியார் போன்று
 ¯Ä÷ó¼ ç ºÄìì Åó¼ SÄç ºÄ « º¼ó¼ÄÕõ ¯ñ S¼j. À¼ÉjÈõ áüÈj ñ Èø,
 குருநானக், கமகியா மற்றும் இராமேஸ்வரத்திற்கு வந்து அருள் செய்தார். கல்வி அறியாத
 ,ÄjÁ Áì, üÜ¼, , í º, Äý ±Æ ºÄì , ñ í Åjüì º, Äý ¯ñ ºÄì ºÉ «Èóð
 |, jüÄ÷. pò¼ º, Ä pÄü º, ÄjÉ °ÈòSÄj íõ, ¯ýÁ, ¼ý ÉÄøÀSÄj íõ, òÉò¼
 ¼ÄÕìS, jÄø, ºÇÔõ, ¼ÄÕò¼j ñ¼÷, ºÇÔõ çõÀì º, Ò¼ý Åjüò¼É÷.

çjý ´üÜ ºÄìì Ó¼Ä¼õ |, jíòðì |, jíõ SÄ°Äð º|ÉÉø,
 SÄjÄjð¼í, Çjø ÁðíÁøÄjÁø ÁÉòSÄjìì, Çjý Ä ºÇÄj, ×õ ´üÜ ºÄììò ¼íì
 ºüÄí, Èð. «òÀÈjÄÉø pó¼Äj ºÄ ´Õì, | ºòÀð ±ð? p¼üì «ÈòÄ º¼ Äì, ü
 ÄjÄÕõ ¼í, ü Åjü ºÄ «÷òÄ½òÀS¼Äjìõ. pî|°Äø, ´ü|ÄjÕÄÕõ ¼í, ü
 Åjüì º, Äø ÀÈ÷ì|, É ¯Æììõ S, jðÄjðÈ ºÉò ÄýÄüÜÄS¼j í çjðÈý
 ±¼÷, jÄÓõ «ÄSÄj í ÄýÉò Ä º½òðüÇð ±ýÄ º¼ ÁÉ¼ø ºÄò¼ì |, jüÇ
 வேண்டும். சிதரஞ்சன்தாஸ் கூறியது போல் "இந்தியத் தாய் இறந்துவிட்டால், அதில் வசிக்கப்
 SÄjÄð Äj÷?"

,|Ç÷î°, ºÇÔõ, SÄjÄjð¼í, ºÇÔõ ç¼ððÄ¼ü, j, p ºÇ»÷, ü º¼jÄð
 , jÄ½õ SÄ ñ íõ ±ýÜ ±¼÷òÄj÷ì, jýÈÈ÷. pó¼ÄjÄjÕõ, ¯Ä, ÇÄjÕõ pò¼ º, Äò
 SÄjÄjð¼í, Üììì ì ºÄø ºÄ. ¼í, Ü º¼Ä |°ó¼ çÄÜì, j, ì ìÜ, Ä
 Sçìì, òð¼ý |°ÄòÄíÄð, ¼ý ºÉò¼jSÉ «Æòðì |, jüÄð ÁðíÁøÄjÁø «ð
 çjðÈüìõ Ä, ×õ ¼í, jìõ. ¯Ä, ò¼ø ÄÄ çj í, ü ìÆòÄí, Çjø äü, | pÕììõSÄjð,
 ÅÇ÷î°òÄ½Äjø çõ pó¼Ä çj í Áðíõ °ÈòÄ¼õ |ÄüÜò ¼Ä, ÆÄ º¼ çjõ ±ýÜõ
 ÁÉòðÄ¼ì Ü¼jð. °ì, Òììü °ì, ò ¼ÄòÀS¼j «ðÄð ÄíÄðí ±ðÄS¼j ¯, Ä
 pî|°Äø «È×ò ¼ÈÜ º¼ÄÄ÷, Çjý º, ÄjÕõ, p ºÇ»÷ °Ó¼jÄò¼õ º, ÄjÕõ¼jý
 ¯üÇð.

¯ñ ºÄjø , Ä ºÄ ºÄ ¼Äì ÜÈÄ ¯¼ÉÈÄj, ò¼÷× , j½ SÄ ñ ÈÄ °ì, ø, ü
 ÄÄ ¯üÇÉ. çjõ ´ü|ÄjÕÄÕõ SÄ ºÄjøÄjð ¼Ä ñ¼jð¼ò¼Éjø ºüÄí, jýÄ
 Äjð, jòÄý ºÄj ºÉõ «¼Éjø ºüÄíõ ¯½÷î°Ä ºÉõ ¯½÷òðì|, jüÇ
 ÓÈ, Èð. çjðÈý ÓýSÉüÈò¼üì ÁÉ¼ ¯üÈø pýÈÄ ºÄj¼¼j, pÕòÄ¼jø

±θÄj Äi, Ü ö SÄ " Äi, j, ç ð È ý SÄ Ü Äi ¾, Ü ï ï ï ï " ° θ Ä Ö È Äi θ " Ä. ± È SÄ, ç ð Ó " ¼ Äi | Ä Ö Ö Ä ü " Äi ý ã Ä ð, ± θ Äj Äi, Ü ï ï ð, « Ä ÷, Ü Äj Ø Ä ¼ í, Ç | SÄ SÄ SÄ " Ä Äj ö ö ö ð | Ä È ² ü Äj í | ° ö ¾ θ SÄ ñ í ð. - È j θ ' Ä ñ ½ ý " Á ö ¾ ÷, ü " ± ý È |, j ü " , Äj É Ð | Ü, | Ä S ç j i, ð ð ¼ ý | ° Ä θ Ä í Ä ¾ j θ ¾ È í Á È í ¾ È " Ä Äj É j θ « Ä Ü ï ï ï ï, | " ¼ i, SÄ ñ È Ä ¾ | ¾ i S, ü Ä ð | Ä Ö ö Ä ¾ Äi Äj ö ö ö, " Ç அவன் இழக்க நேரிடுகிறது. வங்காள மக்கள் அஸ்ஸாமைவிட்டு வெளியேறினால், அல்லது அஸ்ஸாமியர்கள் வங்காளத்திலிருந்து வெளியேறினால், அல்லது தமிழர்கள், ÷ ç j ¼, j Äi Äi Ö ö Ð | Ä Ç | SÄ È È j θ, « θ Ä Ð Ä ö Äj Äi Ö ü Ç Ä ¼ | ¾ ý þ ö ¾ Ä ÷, Ü « í, | Ö ö Ð | Ä Ç | SÄ È È j θ - í, j í ï ï ü Ç, - ü é ÷ Äi, Ü ï ï Ä ° ¾ | Ä Ö, × ö SÄ " Ä Äj ö ö ö ² ü Ä ¼ Ä Èi Ö ö þ Ö i, | È Ð ± ý È | Äj Ð Äj É ± ñ ½ ö ç ö Äi " ¼ SÄ - ü Ç Ð. - È j θ þ í | ° Ä θ, Ç j θ ° i, θ, Ü ï ï ï ï ° j Äj É ¾ ÷ ×, j ½ þ Ä Äj Ð. þ ö ¾ " , Äi | Ü, | Ä S ç j i, í, ü, SÄj Äj ö ¼ í, Ü ï ï Ä È i S, j Äi, ± ¾ ÷ ç j ° Äi " Ç ×, " Ç ² ü Ä í ö ¾, Ó ý S È ü È ö ¾ ü ï ð, SÄ " Ä Äj ö ö ö ö ¾ Ä ¾ j, ² ü Ä í Ä ¾ ü ï ð ¾ " ¼, Ç j, - ü Ç È. ° Ä ¾ ö ¼ í, Ç | Ü, | Ä, j Ä í, Ç j θ ç " È SÄ ü È ö | Ä ü Ü ö Ä Ä Ü " ¼ Ä ¾ j, þ Ö ö Ä Ü ö, SÄ " Ä Äj Ø Äj ö ¾ ñ ¼ j ö ¼ ö " ¾ ' Ä ö Ä ¾ ü ï Äi Ä ° j Ä ö Ä ü Ü ö | ¾ j È ü ° j " Ä, " Ç ö | Ä Ö Ä Ç Äi θ Ó ý S È ü È ö « " ¼ Äi | ° ö ¾ SÄ Ó ¾ ý " Ä ö Ä ½ Äj | ð. þ ¾ " È í | ° Ä Äj | ï Ä ¾ ü ï ï " , S ¾ ÷ ö ¾ Ä Ø Ö ç ÷, Ç j ý ç j í ¾ Ø Äi Ä Ó Ä ü ° Ö ö, þ Äi, Ö ö S ¾ " Ä Äj, ý È Ð.

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பஓì,ìýÈì÷,§Çì, «À÷,¨Ç|ÀøÄìð °ììÀìðÐð ÀÂýÀîð¾ì |,ìûÇìÜÊÂ ±îðÐì,ìð¼ìÉ çì"Ä þó¾Àì"Àð §ÀìÄ§À þì,ìÄð¾ð ÌÈðÀì, «|Áìì,ìÀð þஓì,ÌÈð.

çðÓ"¼Â ÄÇ÷î°ð Àì"¾ì Ì¾¼,û ÀÄÂ",Àì, ¯ûÇÉ..|ÄÇìÀìÖðÐ ÅÕð «ÀìÁì,û, ¯¾ìì,ð |°ÖðÐð ÅðÄÄÍ ÁÉðÀìý"ÁÂì,×ð, «À÷,Çìý çìðîì |,ìû",¨Çì ÌÊ§ÂÜÈ çìî,Çìý ÁÐ þ"¼Â¼¼¾ ÓÂü°ÀìÉìð ¾¼½îð¾¼ì,×ð þஓì,ÌÈð. çðÓ"¼Â Ó"Èð¾ÈðÓð, §¾°À ´üÜ"ÁÔð Àì¾ðÀ"¼Â×ð ²ÐÀì, «"Á,ÌÈð. þð¾",Â Ó"È"ÁÂìÉÐ Áì,×ð ÑðÀÁìÉ¾ì,×ð, °À °ÁÁì,Çìð |çஓì,Ê"Â ²üÀîðÐÀ¾¼ì,×ð þஓì, ÀìðððûÇÐ. çðÓ"¼Â §¾"À,¨Çð â÷ð¾ |°ðÀ¾üì «À÷,û À"ÃÓ"È,¨Çì ,ð¼ìÁÂì, ²üÀîð¾¼ «"À,¨Çð ¾¼½îð¾¼ì,×ð «"Á,ÌÈð. ç"¼Ó"ÈÂð |ÄÇìçìðî |°Àð,¨Ç §ç|Äì"¼Âì, °ìýÈì,ì ,ìð¼ÓÊÂì"ÁÂìð «Ð þð"À ±ýÜ ¯,Ì¼ìÐ. |ÄÇìçìðî |,ìû",¨Çð ¾¼ÈÉìðÀìýÈì «ðÀÊ§Â ²üÜì |,ìûÂÐ, «Ð ,ì"Æ «ðÄÐ §Á"À çìðÊý |,ìû",Àì, þஓì,ðîð «Ð ±ùÀìÜ çð"Á ¯¾ìì,ð |°ÖðÐ,ÌÐ ±ýÀÐ µ÷ «"¼ÂìÇð. ÀÈ çìî,¨Ç§Àì «ÀüÈìý |,ìû",¨Ç§Àì ÀìýÀüÈì |°ÀÂÐ çÀÐ ÌÈì§,ìÇìð"À. çìð «"ÉÅÕð þó¾À÷,û. þó¾Àì ÀÄÄìüÈðð, «ÜÀÁì,Çìðð °ÈððüÜ ÀìÇììÀÐ¼ý ±¾÷,ìÄð¾ðð °ÈðÀ¼ð |ÀÊ§À ñ î|ÁýÀ"¾§Â çðÓ"¼Â þÀì,,ì |,ì ñ î þஓð¾ð §À ñ îð.

,ðÀìÁìý¾"ÀÂìÂ §çìì,ÁìÉÐ °Àçì"ÀÀÈì"Àðð, °ÈðÀìÀððð |,ì ñ¼ °Èð¾ «Èì»÷,¨Ç ¯ðÀìì,ì «À÷¾ð Àìúì",Àìý ²üÈð¾¼ú×,¨Ç Áì,û ,Àðð"ÀÂìÊ ¯½ððÀìÜ |°ðÀ§¾Àìð.

ÁÉ¾ °Ó¾ìÁÂìÉÐ «Èì× ÄÇ÷î°Àð Áì, ¯À÷ó¾ çì"ÀÂì"Éì , ñ¼ìðð, çðÓ"¼Â ± ñ¼ÁìÉÐ ÀÊ"ÁÂìÉ ,üÀ"É ,Üììð, ´ð°À¾ý"Á,¨Çð"¼Â «"Áðð,Üììம் உடுபட்டு அதனுள்ளேயே சுழன்று சுழன்று திரிகிறது. பக்மின்ஸ்டர் ·ððÄ÷ ÜÈÂ ±îðÐì,ìðî «Èì×"ÀÂìÉÐ, ¯Äì,ðÄìÁ âÁ ÀüÈð òðì,ðððð §ÀððÀîð§ÀìÐ, çìð Áðîð À"ÆÂ, òÀ¾É âÁì,ðð"¾ ²üÜì|,ì ñ î «¾¼ÀìÖðÐ ÁÇì çì"À"Âì íðî,ÌÈð.

3. ப " ஸ » ÷, ஸ்ய லீ ல்

ப " ஸ » ÷, ஸ்ய லீ ல் - üËø ±ì, jÄð¾Öð, ±öçjðÊÖð Ó¾ý " Áî °Ëèðð " ¼Ä¾j, pÕðÀìÛð, çð çj¼jÉð ÅÂðÓ¾Ä±, Ûììð, °ÄÂð Ó¾÷îÄjÉ « ÛÀÄí, Ûììð, «¾, jÄí, Ûììð, °ÄÂð ÄÏðÀí, Ûììð ´ðð " ¼Ä¾jðî °j÷ó¾Öì, sÅñÊÄ¾jÔûÇð. pÕÀðs¾jÄð áüËjñÊüì çjð ÓýsÉËð sÀjÅ¾üì pÄ÷, ஸ்ய லீ ல் Á, ×ð « Å°ÄÄjÉ¾j, Äçíì, ல்யÉð. çð çjî pýÚð «¾ý ¦¾j¼j, ç " ÄÄð¾jý pÕì, Ëð. póáüËjñ¼jÉð ÀË áüËjñî, " ஸì jðÊÖð Ä, ×ð sÅÚÀð¾j, ×ð ´ýÚð « Ú¾Äðî ÛËÓÊÄjÅñ½ð « " ÄÂð sÀj, Ëð.

±ý ÄÂ "¾jÄjð¾ Äì, Ûð «ðÄð ±ý " ÉÄ¼ ÄÄ¾ð °ËÄÄ÷, Ûð, ±¾÷, jÄð "¾ð ÄüË «ð ±ðÄÊÄÏìð ±ýË, Ñðð "¼ÄÄ÷, ஸì, pð " Ä. çð çjðÊÖð ÀË çjî, ஸìÖôÇ ப " ஸ » ÷, ஸ்ய ப " ½ó¾ ¦°Äð¾Ë " ÄÄjÉj¾jý ±¾÷, jÄð "¾ð Ò¾Ä¦¾jÖ çðÄÄÄ±îðð ¦°Ä ÓÊÖð. pî¦°Ä±¾jÉð pð " Ä. -ñ " Äç " Ä " Ä sç÷ì, jñî ÛÚsÄjÄjÉjð pó¾ çjðÊý ¦Äjð¾ð sÀì, jÉð ப " ஸ » ÷, Ûìì ±¾ÄjÉ¾j, pÕì, Ëð. ப " ஸ » ÷, Ûìì ±¾Äj, î ¦°ÄðÄjÄ¾üì ப " ஸ » ÷, ù, jÄ½Äð " Ä, Ò¾ÄjÉ ±¾Öð çðÀì, Äý " ÄsÄ.¾í, Û "¼Ä ÀË, ð¾üì -ûçjÉ ¦°Ä, ஸð Áðîð «¾, çjð¾ð ¦°Öð¾, ÄË " ÄÄÄÏðð ÄîÄðî ±ñ½ðððÄíìÄs¾ «Ë×¦ÄÚð ÄË ±ýÀ "¾ -½ÄjÄÄÏðððð, «ùÄjÚ ±ñ½ðð Ò¾ÄsÀì, ð °ðððð ¦°ÄÓÊÄ¾, ÄðÄjñ " ÄÄðÄj¾Ä÷, ù pó¾ «ËÄÄì, ð¾üì ±¾Äj, î ¦°ÄðÄî, Ë÷, ù. ப " ÄsÄ Äjüì, Äý -ñ " ÄÄjÉ ç " ÄÄjð. çjð pÕsÄÚ -Äì, Ûì, ¦¾sÄ Äjü, sËð. çð çjðÊý ÄÄ À¾, ù Äç÷îÄ "¼Ä¾¾ ç " ÄÄð pÕó¾sÀ¾jÖð, çðÄ "¼sÄ -ýÉ¾ Äç÷îÄ « "¼ó¾, ÓýsÉüËÄ "¼ó¾ À¾, Ûð -í, jìì -ûçÉ. pùÄËñî, ÛììÄ "¼sÄ °Äç " Ä " Ä ²üÄîðððÄ Ä, ×ð, ÊÉÄjðð. «ðsÀÄsÄ, çjð sÄÜs, jñ¼ ÄÄÄjÉð ÓüËÖð ÄË " ÄÄjÉ¾j, ×ð pð " Ä. « " Ä ÓüËÖð ðð " ÄÄjÉ¾j, ×ð pð " Ä. «ðsÄ pó¾Ä÷, ஸ்ய லீ òÀ¼ð¾j, ¦¾jÖ¾jÉÄÄjð. pó¾Ä÷, ஸ்ய ÄÀð, ஸìÖððð, ÀñÄjî, ஸìÖððð, ÄË " ÄÄjÉ « ÛÀÄí, ஸìÖððð çðÄ " Ä, " ஸ ±îððì ¦, jñî, -Ä, ð¾ý ÀË À¾, ஸìÖð ç, ðð ¦°Äü, jÄ ¦°Äð, " ஸÖð ±îððì ¦, jñî «¾ý ÄjÄÄj, çð Äì, Ûìì

ÓĀĭÇĭðĐĀ ħĭĭ, Ûð, ĩĀĭĐ× "¼" Ā ħĭĭ, Ûð þýĒÇ×ð "ŠĀ þĀĭ",
 Šħĭĭĭĭ, ĩýĒĒ. þóĀĀĭ «ð¼", Ā þĀĭĭ Ó"Ē" Āð ĀĭýĀüŪĀ¼ð "Ā. ħĭð ÓŪĒĒð
 ŠĀŪĀð¼ Āĭĭ, ĩ" É ±ĭð¼ĭÇ ĀĒðð, ĩŠĒĭð. þ¼ý ãĀð ĩĀüĒ ĩĀŪŠĀĭŠĀĭ ±ýĀð
 ±Éĭĭð ĩ¼ĭĀĭĐ. þó¼ Āĭ¼ĭ ÓĀüŵĭŠĀ ŠĀü, ñ¼, Ûð¼¼ĭ ħĭĭ, Çĭ"¼ŠĀ ħð" Āð
 ĀüĒĭð ¼ĀĒĭÉ ±ñ ½ð ±Ēĭ, ĭĀ¼Āĭ, "ŪÇĐ. ĩ¼ĭĒð Đ"ĒĀð Āĭ, ×ð, ĒÉĀĭÉ
 Ā¼ĭĀĭ, Ā þĀó¼ĀĀĀĀĭ¼" Ā ħĭð "Ō ĩĒðĀĭð¼, ĭĀðð¼ð ĩ"ðð
 ĀüĒĀ"¼ðĐŪŠÇĭð. þó¼ þĀó¼ĀĀĀĀĭĭ, Ā ħĭ" Ā ĀÇ÷ĭŵĭ «"¼ð¼ ħĭĭ, Ū
 ÓýŠĒüĒð «"¼Ā ±¼÷Šħĭĭ, Ā þ"¼ăŪ, Ū ²ĀĭÇĀĭĭð. ŠĀ"Āħĭĭ, Ū
 ĩ¼ĭĒðĐ"ĒĀð ±ðĭĀĭðĐ ÓýŠĒüĒð «"¼ð¼É ±ýĀ"¼ð ĀüĒ ħĭĭ, Ū ħýĭ
 «ĒĀ÷, Ū. «ðĭĀĭðĐ, ĩĒĀĭðŵĭŠĀ þð"Ā. þĭĭ, ĩĀĭó¼ð «ĀŵĀð «"ĀðŵĭĭðĀð¼
 ĩĒĀĭðŵĭ μĀÇ× þŌó¼ŠĀĭ¼Ēðð, ħð ħĭðĒð "ŪÇĐ ŠĀĭýĒ Āĭĭĭĭ"Ā,
 ĀĀĐĀóŠĭ÷ĭĭ «ĭĭĭ ĩ, ĭĭĭðĀ¼ð"Ā. ĩ¼ĭĒĀĭÇ÷, "Çð ĀĭĐ, ĭðĀ¼Ū, ĭÉ
 ĩ¼ĭĒĀĭÇ÷ ðð¼Ōð «ĭ, ð"Ā. þĭ¹Éð ĩĒŠĀüĒ ħĭĭ, Çĭð ¼ýĤĀð, Ō¼Ā
 ²ŪĀĭð¼Ā ĩ¼ĭĒüŵĭ"Ā, Çð ħð Āĭ, Ū ĀðĭĀĭðĀĭĐ «Ā÷, Ū"¼Ā Āĭ, Ûð,
 Ā, ÇĭŌð, ĩĒó"¼, Ûð Ū¼ ®ĭĀĭð¼ðĀðĭ ĭĀñ¼ðĀðĭŪÇÉ÷. ĀĀĐĀó¼
 ĩĀĭĀĀ÷, Ū ĭĀĭ, ð¼ĭŪĭ Ū ĩ"ðĀ þĀĀĭ¼¼ĭðŵĭŪ ĩĒó"¼, "Çĭ ĭĀĭ, ðð ŠĀ"ĀĀð
 ®ĭĀĭð¼Ā Ó"ĒĀĭ"É ²ĭ, Ū ãĀð «ĭ, ĭĀð¼ĀĭŌó¼Ā÷, "Ç ħýĭ «Ēĭó¼ĒŌĀ÷.
 «Ā÷, Ū Ū ĀĀ÷ þÇðĀĀ¼ĒÉĭŠĀŠĀ þĒððð Āĭð¼É÷. «Ā÷, Çĭý ħĭ"Ā"Ā
 ±ĭððĭŪĒ "ŌĀŌð þð"Ā. «ñ"Āĭ, ĭĀð¼ĀŠĀŠĀ þð ĩĀÇĭĀó¼Đ. «Ā÷, Ū
 ¼ĭ, Ū"¼Ā "ĭ"Ā Š, ĭĭĭ", ĀÇ÷ó¼ ħĭ"ĀĀð, ðĀĭĀý ãĀð þ"¼ «Ēĭð
 ĩ, ĭñ¼É÷. Āĭ, Ū ¼ĭĭ, ŠÇ ĀĒĭ, ŠĀñĭĭ ±ýŪ ĀĒðĀĭð ĀĒðð, ðĀĀĭÉĐ
 ĀĀĀĀð"Ā, þĀó¼Āð ĀĀýĀĭĭ Āĭ, ×ð ĀÇ÷óð ĩ"ĒĀĀð, ĀĒĭ, ĭ¼Ā÷, Çĭð
 þĀó¼Āð"¼ĭ ĩ"ð"ĀĀĭ, ĭ", ĀĭÇ ÓĒĀĭ¼¼Éĭð «Ā÷, Ū ĀĒĭ, ŠĀñĒĀ, ð¼ĭĀ
 ħĭ"Āĭĭð ¼ŪÇðĀð¼É÷. þĀó¼Āð"¼ ħðĀÓ"ĒĀð þĀĭ, ŠĀñĒĀ Š¼"ĀĒÉĭð
 , ðĀĀĀý ĀĐ, Ōðð ±ðó¼Đ. , ðĀĀĀý ãĀĀĭ, ð ð¼Ā, Ōðð, Ûð, ð¼Ā
 ±ñ ½ĭ, Ûð, ð¼Ā "ŪÇðð ±ðĭŵĒðð, ðð"ĀĀĭÉ ĩĒĭŠ, ĭŪ, Ûð "ŌĀĭĭð.
 «ĭ, ĭĀ, ð¼ð¼ð ĩ¼ĭĒĀĭÇ÷, Ūĭĭð Š¼"ĀĀĭÉ ĀÇĭ, "Ç ŠĀüĭĭĭ, Ū
 «ðĭĀĭðð ¼ĭ, Ū Āðð"Āððĭ ĩ, ĭñĒĒŌó¼É. þ¼Éĭð ĩ¼ĭĒŪŌĀðŵĭĭð ĀĭýÉ÷
 «ĀŵĀð ŌĀðŵĭ ²ŪĀð¼Đ. "Éĭð ħĭð ħðĭðĒð ŠĀĭĒĭŌ ĀĒĀð «¼"Éð
 ĐĀĭ, ĭŪŪŠÇĭð. ħð ħĭðĒð ħĭð "ĭ"Āĭ, ĭ, «ĀŵĀð ŌĀðŵĭ ĩ¼ĭ¼ĭ, ĩŠĒĭð.

'Øíì , ðíðÀíðí¼ý | °ÀðÀ¼Äð " Ä!ÄýÉð ±ð¾ " , Ä | °Ä " ÄÖð çíð
 °í¾ì , þÄÄíÐ. ç¾ÄÄ " É ±íððì | , íûSÄíð. 'ÖçíðÉý ÄÇÄíÉ ÄíúÄüì
 ç¾Ä , ù þýÈÄ " ÄÄí¾ S¾ " ÄÄí , ÄÇí , íÉ. " Äíý ç¾Ä ±ýÈð ±ýÉ? ç¾Ä ±ýÄÐ
 !ÄÜð ç¾Ä ÄðíÄðÄ. þÄñ í , " Ä , Ùìì þ " ¼SÄ " ðÄðS¾íð çSÄíð¼SÄ
 ç¾ÄÄíð. þóçSÄíð¼ÄíÉÐ , " Ä , " Ç Äðí ÄÄ , ! ÄÇ!SÄÜÄíÉð SÄÄÄ " Ä
 " ñ ¼íìì , íÉÐ. « S¾ °ÄÄð çSÄíð¼ÄíÉÐ þÖ , " Ä , Çíý ±ð " Äìì ù « ¼í , í µÈí
 | , í ñ í þÖììð!ÄíÐÐ , ÄÄÄ¾ÄíÉ ÄÄý , Ùìì " ¼×ð " üÈÄí , þÐ " ùÇÐ.
 þÐSÄíýÚ çíÖð çð çíðí þ " Ç » ÷ , Çíý " üÈÄ " Èì | , í ñ í , çÄÐ çíð " ¼
 çÄÐ ÓýSÉí÷ , Çíý íÈìS , í ù , ÇíÉ ÄÖÄíÉ þó¾ÄÄíÄ " É " ÖÄíìð " " ° " Ä
 ç " ÈSÄüÈ¼ SÄñ íð. þó¾ÄÄ çíí , °ÈðÄí , « " ÄÄ SÄñ í!ÁÉ ÄÄ÷ , É×
 , ñ ¼É÷. « ð¾ " , Ä ±ñ ½ð " ¾ ÓÈÄÈì , ¾ýÉÄð ÄüÜð SÄÄí " ° | , í ñ ¼
 ¾Äí°í¾Ä , Ùð , !ÄÇçíðíí °í¾Ä , Ùð , Ù¼ ¾Äð¼Äíí , íýÈÉ. þó¾ÄÄ þ " Ç » ÷ , Çíý
 " üÈð , " Ç « " Ä ¾Ä " ° ¾ÄÖðð , íýÈÉ. þó¾ÄÄ çíðÉ " Éð ÄüÈì " Ä÷ó¾ ±ñ ½ð
 " " ¼ÄÄ÷ , Çí , !ÄÖðÄíý " ÄÄíÉ þó¾ÄÄ÷ , ù ÄÇí , íÉ÷. çÄÐ þ " Ç » ÷ , Çíý
 " üÈÄ " Éð ÄÄýÄíð¾Ä , çíðÉý S¾ " Ä " Äì , íÄð¾Äð « Èíð " ì , í!°Äð , " Çí
 !°ð¾¾ý äÄÖð , þ¼÷ðÄíí , ù ÄüÜð °ì , " Ä þ " ½óð ±¾÷ðð ÓÈÄÈð¾¾ý
 äÄÖð¾ýý " Ù¾ÄÄì , þó¾ÄÄÄíÉÐ " ÖÄíð. " Äððì , " ÇÖð ,
 þ " ¼äÜ , " ÇÖð Äíúì " , Äð Äì , ù °ó¾ì , íÄð çðÄíú× , çýÁ¾ðð SÄíýÈ
 ±¾ " ÉÖð °í¾ì , þÄÄíÐ. þ¼÷Äíí , ù¾ýý 'Ö S¾°ð " ¾SÄí , ÁÉ¾ " ÉSÄí
 ÄÄ " ÄðÄíðð , íýÈÐ. °Ä çíí , Çð °Äíð , SÇ þðÄí¾ ç " ÄÄð Äì , ù ¾Äí , SÄ
 !ÄÇÄð !°ýÚ ÓýÉýÚ « ¾ " É ±¾÷Sçììì , íýÈÉ÷. ±¾ü , í , Äì , ù ÄÄ
 தடைகளையும், தூரத்தையும் கடந்து வந்து எவ்வெட்டு சிகரத்தில் ஏறவும் அல்லது புனித
 , í " , Äð Ä¼ , ð SÄí , ×ð !°ð , íýÈÉ÷. ²!ÉÉð « óçíí , Çð þðÄ¾ÄíÉ
 °Äíð , " Çí °ó¾ì , ÄÄÄð " Ä. ±ÉSÄ¾ýý « Ä÷ , Çíý " ¼Öìì SÄ " Ä
 SÄñ í!ÁýÚ , þ " Ä , " Ç ±¾÷Sçììì , íýÈÉ÷. " Éð þíì " ¼ðÄðÄ " Äìð
 SÄíÄíð¼ð , " ùÇðð ½÷×ð SÄíÄíð¼ð , Sç÷ " Äð SÄíÄíð¼ð , « Èì×ð¾Éý SÄíÄíð¼ð
 ±É ÄÄÄ¾ÄíÉ SÄíÄíð¼í , " Çí °Äíð , Çí , çí , ù !ÄüÈÖì , íÉ÷ , ù. þíì
 °Äíð , Ùììì " ÈSÄÄð " Ä. çíð « " ÉÄÖð « ¾ " É ±¾÷ | , í ñ í , çÄÐ

| °ÄÄø pÈ í Ì Å¾ü Ì ÀÆ ¨ ÁÄj É p¼÷Àj Î , ÇÄÖÖóÐ Ä Î Äð Î ð ò¼Ä ÄÆÄø
 ± ñ ½ Î | °øÄ §Å ñ ÊÄ ¿ ¨ ÄÄø ¯ ûÇÐ. pò¼ ¨ , Ä | ÄÖÓÄü °Äø ´ Ö í , ¨ ½ óÐ
 pÈ í , Î | °ÄøÀ¼ §Å ñ ÊÄ | ÄÖø §Å ¨ Ä ¯ í , Ù Ì Ì pÖì , ÈÐ. ¯ í , Ù ¨ ¼Ä
 ÓÄü °Äý ã Äð ò¼Ä °¼ ¨ É ò¼Ä×ð, ¿ ð ¨ ¼ Î °ÈðÄj , « ¨ Áð¼¼×ð §Å ñ Î ð.

4. 'üÚ"Á, 'øì, ð, "Ú¼Áì, "Æðò ñ, ÌÄÜÈý SÁý "Á

Á ñ î ð í¼ó¼Ä pó¼ÄÄý ÀÈó¼ çìçì, Ä pýÚ, "í, ü « " ÉÄ"ÄÖð Äüòð, ÌÈý. çìð « " ÉÄÖð 'ù!ÄìÖ ñ î ð çÁð S¼°Äì! , jÉ"Ä ²üÚÄ¼ü, j, pùÄ¼ð ÄÖ, ÌÈìð. pî!°ÄÄjÉð 'Ö °¼íS, j « øÄð ÄÄò ÄÈì, SÄj « øÄ. pð 'Ö ,¼"ÄÄìð.

çð çìð î í¼ó¼Äð¼ü, j, 'ýÚS°÷ð ÄìÄð¼ ±øÄj °ÄÄð¼Ä÷, "ÇÖð, ±øÄj °¼ÄÄÉ"ÄÖð, ±øÄj !ÄjÄÄÉ"ÄÖð, « " Éðð ÄìçÄð¼Ä÷, "ÇÖð, ²"Æ Ä½ì, jÄ÷, "ÇÖð, !Ä ñ, "ÇÖð, ñ ñ, "ÇÖð, Ó¼SÄj÷, "ÇÖð ÄüÚð p"Ç»÷, "ÇÖð ç! " É×ÜÖð çìü¼ý pð. çÁð ÌÈìS, jçìý pÄìð ò!¼Äj, ±ýÉ pÖó¼ð. çìð çÁð ¼"Ä, "Ç pÆó¼Öð , Ä"ÄÄø"Ä. pó¼Äj Äî¼"Ä !ÄÜÈ ñ, SÄ ñ î ð. çÁð pÄì", « "¼Ä SÄ ñ î ð ±ýÀ¼ü, j, çÄì ò ±ð¼", Ä °Ü"Á ²üÄð¼SÄj¼Öð, « ÄÄjÉð ²üÄð¼SÄj¼Öð, « "¼ì, ñ î! , jÜÇÄø"Ä. çð "¼ø, !ÄìÖü, 'øì, Ó"È ñ, ÌÄÜÈý ÄøÄj ñ "Ä"Ä, ÄÇí, "Ç çÁð çìð î Äî¼"Äì, j, «÷ðÄ½ðð¼ð. p¼"Éð !ÄÜÄ¼ü, j, ÄÄ ÌðÄí, ü «Æó¼É. pÄð°ì, ½ì, jÉ Äì, ü ¼í, ü Äjüì", "Ä «÷ðÄ½ðð ÌÄ÷¼Äj, ð !°ó¼É÷. ±ñ ½üSÈ÷ °ì"È !°ýÈÉ÷. pî!°íS, jð"¼ÄSÄSÄ í¼ó¼Äð¼ü, j, ô ÄÄ", ¼ì, ü ÌÄ÷çìð¼É÷. pó¼ÄjÄìÖÜÇ 'ù!ÄìÖ , ÄjÄðð Äì, Üð ð½ì×¼Üð, ÄÄðð¼Üð !°Äðð¼ çì, úî! 'Ö ÄÄÄÄjÈìð. «¼ìòÓ"È «øÄjÄSÄj, «"Ä¼ÄjÉ Ó"ÈÄSÄj, ÁýÓ"ÈÄøÄj¼ ÄÄÄSÄj «øÄð ÄÈÄÈ, "Çì, "¼ðÄÈðS¼¼ ¼í, ü Äjüì", "Ä «÷ðÄ½ðð¼ ±øÄj ÄÄð¼Äj, j, "ÇÖð ç! " Éðð çìð pýÚ ÄjÄj"¼Öð, « ì°ÄìÖð !°Öðð, ÌÈìð. çÄjÉ pó¼Äj ÌÖÄjÄ¼üìì, jÄ½Äj, pÖó¼ pð¼", Ä ÄÄð¼Äj, j, çìý ,¼ó¼, jÄ Äjüì", "Äì ÜÈSÄ ñ î ð. ÌÈðÄj, çÁð p"Ç»÷, Ç¼ð ±îððì ÜÈSÄ ñ î ð, «Ä÷, çìý ÓÄü°Äø ±ðó¼S¼ çÄjÉ pó¼Äj ±ýÜð pÇÄð. pðÄð pýÜð çÄ×üÈ ç! "ÄÄSÄSÄ pÖì, ÌÈð. çðÓ"¼Ä , î"ÄÄjÉ "ÆðÄjÉø «¼"Éð Äjð, jðð ÄÇÄî!°ðð, pó¼Äj ÄÇÄjÉ¼j, ñìÄj¼ýÀð Äì"ÄÄj, çìð ÄÄð ÄÇ÷ðÄð SÄjýÈ¼ìð.

‘ Õ ÄÖ¼ð¾ü Ì Ó ý ò, þ Æ¼ð¾Ä¼ÖóÐ ç ÿ ¯ í, Ç¼ð ¯ ¯ ÄÄ¼üÈ§É ý. ÄüÈ ¯ ñ î, ¯ Çð §Ä¼Ä§Ä, þ Æ¼ ñ ÊÖð ç í, ù ÄÄ °ì, ø, ¯ Ç î °ó¾ð¾Ö¼, È÷, ù. ¯ í, Ù ¯ ¼Ä °ì, ø, ¯ Ç ç ÿ ç ý Ì «È§Ä ý. Ä¼¾Ä Áó¾¼í ± ý È !Ä¼Üð§Ä¼ Í Áð Í ÄøÄ¼Äø, !Ä ñ ± ý È Ó ¯ ÈÄ¼Öð, ¾¼ð ± ý È Ó ¯ ÈÄ¼Öð ç ÿ « ¯ Ä, ¯ Çð Ä¼÷ì, §È ý. °ì, ø, Ù ð, , ÈÉ í, Ù ð þÖó¾É. þ ýÈÇ×ð ¾ ¯ ¼, Ù ð, °ì, ø, Ù ð !¾¼¼÷óÐ þÖðÄ¼Üð !ÄüÈ, Ù ð, °¼ ¯ É, Ù ð Ä ¯ ¼ì, ðÄð Í ù ÇÉ. Ä ñ ½¼ø §çÜÜ !°Öð¾Ä ¯ ðÄ¼ü⁵ ± ý Üð Ä ñ , ÄÄ¼ÉÐ Ä¼Ä¼, ð¾ì, î °¼ ¯ É, Ù ù ´ ýÈ¼ð. Ó¾ý Ó ¯ ÈÄ¼, þ Æ¼ ñ , Äð¾ý ã Äð þ ý Ü þ í Ì ù ÇÄ÷, ù Áð Í ÄøÄ¼Äø, ç ðÈý Ä¼È¼¾, Ç¼ÖüÇ ¯ ÄÄ¼, ½ì, íÉ ±øÄ¼¾Èð Ä¼, Ù ð ç, úí°, ¯ Ç §çÄÈÄ¼, ì §, ð, ×ð, , í ½ ×ð Ä¼ Ì !ÄÈ×ð Ä¼ððò ²ÜÄð Í ù ÇÐ. ÌÈ§ÄüÈ ç ÿ Í, Ç¼ý ¯ ¾¼ì, ð¾¼ø , ð Í ðÄ¼ð Í Ì ù , ¼ó¾ °Ä ¯ ñ î, ù Ä ¯ Ä «Ä¾¼ÜüÈÖó¾ çð ç ðÈý þ Æ¼Äð¾¼ !°ÄÄ¼ÉÐ Ä¼, ð !Ä¼Ä¼¾¼Ö °¼ ¯ ÉÄ¼ð.

þð¾ ¯ , Ä Ä¼Äð¾¼ Ì î °¼ ¯ É ¯ Äð ð¼ó¾ çð Ä¼ »¼É¼, Ù Ì ð, !Ä¼ÈÄ¼Ç÷, Ù Ì ð ç ð Ä¼, úóÐ Ò, úóÐ Ä¼Ä¼ð Í ¾ø !¾¼Ä¼ Ì ð þó¾ §Ä ¯ ÇÄø, çðÄ¼ø ±Ç¼ ¯ ÄÄ¼, ç ¯ È§ÄüÈ¼ÜÈÄ ÄÄ §Ä ¯ Ä, Ù Ì Ì ç ð «¾, Óì, !ÄðÄð ² ý !, í !ðÄ¾ø ¯ Ä ± ý Ü ç í, ù §, ð, Ä¼ð. çðÄ¼ø Ä ¯ ÄÄ¼°, ¯ Ç ² ý , ð Í ðÄ¼ð¾ ÓÈÄ¾ø ¯ Ä. þÐ Ä¼Ä¼¾ð¾ü Ì !Ä §, ù ÄÄ¼ Ì ð. Ä ¯ ÄÄ¼°, ù §Áý §ÁÖð «¾, íðÄ¾ø, Ì ÍðÄð ¯ ¾ ç÷Ä, Ì Ì ð ± ý °§, í¾¼, Ù Ì Ì ±¾÷ðÄ¼ð þ ý Éø, ¯ Ç ç ÿ ç ý Ì «È§Ä ý. ç ÿ ¯ í, Ù Ì Ì Óì, !ÄÄ¼, ± ÍðÐ ¯ Ä¼, Ä¼ÖððÄÐ ± ý É !ÄýÈø, Ä ¯ Ä§ÄüÈð °üÜð Ì ¯ ÈÄ¼ø ¯ Ä !ÄýÈ¼Öð, ´ ÄÇÄü Ì , ð Í ðÄ¼ð Í Ì ù þÖðÄ¾ø Ä ¯ Ä ²È¼ø þÖ¼, ÈÐ. °¼, Ä¼É ç ¯ Ä ¯ ÖÄ¼, !ÄÖ, ÈÐ. Ä ¯ Ä§ÄüÈð¾ü ÄÄ , Ä¼½ í, ù ¯ ù ÇÉ. Ì ¯ ÈÄ¼É ¯ ùÄð¾¼Öð ´ Ö , Ä¼½ Ä¼, ¯ ù Ç¾ø « Äü ¯ È §ÁðÄ¼ð¾ ÄÄ ÓÄü°, ù ± Í Ì, ðÄ¼, !ýÈÈ. Äü !È¼Ö , Ä¼½ Ä¼ÉÐ çð ç ðÈÖüÇ ÄÄ ÍÄ¼ÄÄ¼¾, ù Ä¼ç ÿ Í, Ç¼Öð ¯ ù ÇÐ§Äø ¾Ä¼ Ì î °¼, Ä¼, þÄü ¯ Èð ÄÄýÄ¼ð¾¼ !, í ù, !ýÈÈ÷. ¾ í, Ù ¯ ¼Ä ÍÄ¼Ä¼ !, í ù ¯ , ¯ Ç ç ¯ È§ÄüÜÄ ¯ ¾§Ä ÌÈ¼§, íÇ¼, !, í ñ ÊÖð¾ø, ç ðÈý ´ ð Í !Ä¼ð¾ Óý§ÈüÈð ¯ ¾ð ÄüÈ «Ä÷, ù ÁÈðÄ¼Í, !ýÈÈ÷. þ ý ÜðÜ¼ , ù Ç Ä¼½, Óð, !Ä¼Ö ¯ Çð Äðì, ¯ ÄðÐ «¾ý ã Äð Ä¼ð ð ðð Í Äðð, «¾, ð Ä¼ÄÄð Í ð !¾¼ÈÖð ç ðÈø ç ¯ ¼ !ÄÜ, !ýÈÈ. °Ä ¯ ñ î, Ù Ì Ì Ó ý ðÄ ¯ Ä «Ä÷, ù ° Ì Ì Ä¼, ðÄð¾¼÷, ù. þÄ÷, ù þ ý Üð ± í, Ç¼ý Ä ¯ ÄÄø Ä¼ð¾Äø ¯ Ä. «Ä÷, ¯ Ç ± í, Ù ¯ ¼Ä , ð Í ðÄ¼ð Í Ì ù ¯ Ä¼, ÄÄ ÓÄü°, ù ± Í Ì, ðÄ¼, !ýÈÈ. ± í, ÇÐ

, î ¨ ÂĀĭÉ ÓÂüġĀĒĭø ÄĀ p¼ĭ, Çġ ° ā , ĀġSĀĭ¾ĭ, ū ĀĒĀðĭ pÖó¾SĀĭ¾ĭÖð,
 pý Ūð ġĀ÷ ±¾ĭ÷ĀĭĀĭ¾ĭÇ× ħ¼Āĭĭ, ĩýĒĒ÷. «Ā÷, ¨ Ç ´Ēĭĭ, ²ý ¾ĀĀ ħ¼ĀĒĭ ¨ ,
 ±ĭĭ, Āġ ¨ Ā ±ý Ū Āĭ, ū s, ð, ĩýĒĒ÷. «Ā÷, ¨ Ç ÓüĒĒð ´ĒĭĀ¾üĭ ´ÖġĀ
 ħ¼ĀĒĭ ¨ , Ā¾Āĭ, ±ĭð¾ĭø Ū¼ « ¨ ¾ð ¾ĭĭ, ÄĀ p ¨ ¼ā Ū, ū ħĀ×, ĩýĒĒ.
 «Āü ¨ Ē ħĭĭĀ¾üĭĭ ġĀ ÓÂüġ, ū ±ĭĭ, ðĀðĭĭÇÉ. «¾ý ÄĀý ´ĀÇ×
 , ĩ ¨ ¼ððŪÇð. ¨ Ū¾ĀĀĭ, ° ā , ĀġSĀĭ¾ĭ, Çĭý pĭĭġĀø, ū ´Ēĭĭ, ðĀĭð.

ġĀ sĤĀĭ, Çġø pĀü ¨ , ĀĭÖð, ĀĭĒġ ¨ ĀĀĭÖð, ²ý ĤĀð ´ÖġĀ ¾ĀŪ, ÇĭÖð
 Ū¼ ĀüĒĭĭĭ ¨ Ē ²üĀĭ, Ēð. pÖðĀĭŪð ¨ üĀð¾ĭġĀ Āð ĭĀÖĭĭĀ¾üĭ ħĭð ĤðĀĭø
 ÓĒó¾ ÓÂüġ ¨ Āĭ ĭðð ĭ, ĭ ĩĭ ĭ pÖĭ, ĩSĒĭð. ¨ ĩ ¨ ĀĀø ĀĀġĀ ¨ üĀð¾ĭġĀ
 ¨ Ā÷ó¾ĭÖĭ, Ēð. ĀĀġĀ ¨ üĀð¾ĭġĀĒĒÉð pó¾ ¨ ĩĭ ĭ ħýĭ «¾ĭ, Āĭ,
 Ā ¨ Çó¾ĭÖðĀ ¨ ¾ ħĭĭ, ū ĀĭĀÖð «ĒĀ÷, ū. s, ĭð ¨ Ā Ā ¨ Çĭ°ø «¾ĭ, Āĭ,
 ¨ , ĭpÖĭĭð ĭĀĭðð, ħĭð ²ý s, ĭð ¨ Ā ¨ Ā pĒĭĭĀ¾ĭ ĭðð ĭ, ĭ ĩĒĒĖĭ, ĩSĒĭð ±Ē
 ħĭĭ, ū s, ð, Āĭð. «ð ²ĭĒĒĒø ħð ħĭðĒø ġĀ÷ Āġ ¨ ÇðĭĀĭÖð, ¨ Ç Āĭĭ, ĭĭ s°Āĭðð
 Āðĭ, ĩ ¨ Āðð ĀĭýÉ÷ «ĀüĒĒý Ā ¨ Ā, ū ²Ūð ±ý Ū ÓÂüġ, ū ĭð, ĩýĒĒ÷.
 pĭĭġĀĒĒĒĒ ² ¨ ĒĀĭ, Ūð, ¨ ð, ĀĭĀĭ, Çġø ĀġĀĀ÷, Ūð ĭĀÖðĀĭ¾ĭðĭĭ
 ¨ ŪÇĭ, ĩýĒĒ÷. ±ĒSĀ¾ĭý ¨ ¼ĒĒð s¾ ¨ ĀĀø ¨ Ā ±ýĒĭÖð s, ĭð ¨ Ā Ā ¨ Ā
 ĭ ¨ ĒĀĭ, ĭĀÇĭĭĭĭ, Çġø , ĭ¼ĭĭð sĤĀð¾ĭø « ¨ ¾ Āĭĭ, ĭ s°Āĭðð ¨ Āĭ, ĩSĒĭð.
 ±ðĀĭ sĤĀĭ, ÇĖÖð ħĭð ġĭ, ø, ¨ Ç ±¾ĭ÷sĤĭĭĭĀ¾üĭ ¨ Āð¾ĭġĀ ĀĀø
 pÖĭ, sĀ ĩĭð ±ý Ū ĤðĀĭø pó¾ĀĒĒĒ ¨ , ±ĭĭ, ðĀð¾ð. p¾Ēĭø Ĥð Āĭ, ¨ Ç ħĭð
 ðýĀðĀ¾Āø , ĭððĭ ĭ, ĭ ŪÇĀĭð.

ĭ¾ĭĒĭð ¨ ĒĀĖÖð ħĭð ĤðĀ ÓýsĒĕüĒð « ¨ ¼ððŪsÇĭð. ĀĀġĀĀĭ, Çĭ,
 pÖó¾ĭÖð ġĭ «ðĀð ĭ¾ĭĒĭüġĀ ¨ Ā, Çĭ, pÖó¾ĭÖð ġĭ ¨ üĀð¾ĭġĀ ĭĀÖĭĭð,
 sĀðĀĭðĭ ĀÇ÷ġġ ²üĀ¼ Óý ¨ Āð s¾ ¨ ĀĀĒĒÉ «ĒðĀ ¨ ¼ Ā¾ĭ, ¨ Çĭ ĭðġĀüĭ
 ħĭð «¾ĭ, , ĀĒð ±ĭððĭ ĭ, ĭ ū, ĩSĒĭð. s¾ ¨ Ā, ¨ Ç ±ðĀĭð ÓüĒĒð ħĭ ¨ ĒSĀüĒ
 ÓĒĀĀø ¨ Ā ±ýĒĭÖð, ĀýġġĀÓð, ħĀĭ, ĭĖð, pÖðððĀĭ ¨ ¾ sĀĭĭĭĀĀððð «¾ĭ,
 Óĭ, ĀððĀð ĭĀüŪ ĀÇ÷ĭ ¨ Ā ²üĀðĭĭÇð. « ĩ ¨ Āĭ, ĭĀĭ, Çġø ĤðĀĭü×ðð ¨ Ē,
 , øĀĭðð ¨ Ē, ° ā , ðð ¨ Ē sĀĭýĒ ð ¨ Ē, Çĭý ĭġĀø, Çġø ħĭð ĤðĀ ÓýsĒĕüĒð
 , ĩĭ ŪsÇĭð. pÖðĀĭŪð, pĭĭġĀø, ū sĀĭ¾ĭĀÇ× Āĭ, Çĭ ¨ ¼sĀ sĀĭöĭ s°ĀĀø ¨ Ā.
 ²ĭĒĒĒø pð¾ ¨ , Ā ° ā , s° ¨ Ā, ū «¾ĭ, ĀĭĭðĭĀĭðð, Ĥð ħĭðĭĭ Āĭ, ū ĭ¾ĭ ¨ , Öð,
 « ¨ ¾Ā¼ sĀ, Āĭ, «¾ĭ, Āĭ, ĭĭ ĭ, ĭ ĩ¾ sĀĭ, Ēð. ±ĒSĀ ±üĀÇ× ð¾ĀĀ ĀŪÇĭ, ū,
 , øæĭĭ, ū ĀüŪð Āø, ¨ Āĭ, Ē, ĭ, ū pÖó¾ĭÖð ±üĀÇ× ð¾ĀĀ ĀÖððĀĀ ¨ Ē, Ūð,

ÀÕó¾, í, Û õ ¾ÀÈó¾;Öõ, «ÄüÈý §¾ "Ä, "ÇÄ¼ Äì, Çìý |¾í", «¾, Ä;Ä¾;ø
p¾ý §¾ "ÄÕõ Ü Î¾Ä; pÕì, ÈÐ.

À½Äì, Ä; ð î õ «øÄÐ Äì, ð |¾í", |ÀÕì, Ä; ð î õ «øÄÐ
§ÄÜÄ", Ä;É ±ó¾ð Ä;¾ÀÖÄ; ð î õ - í, Ç "ÉÄÕ "¼Ä ÓØ 'ðÐ "Æðð pøÄ;Äø
±ó¾ 'Ö À½Öõ ÓØ "Äö;ÀÈ pÄÄ;Ð. Äì, Ç;í, Ä ç í, ù çðÄì", Ö¾ý, |ì ì õ
Ä;ì ì, ù äÄõ - ñ ¼ì, Ä «Ä°í, ð¾ü ì |Ä;Üððì |, |îð¾ÖðÄÐ §Ä;ø
ìÈÄ;ð; ç í, Ç;ø 'ù |Ä;Ö ìÈÄ, Ü ì ì õ °í°Äç "ÄÄ;É, ¼ "Ä, ù ÄÄ - ùÇÉ.
|Ä;Öð, Çìý Ä "Ä ±ùÄÇ× Ä, «¾, Ä; pÕðÄÜõ, « "Ä §¾ "ÄÄ; pÕó¾;Öõ,
§¾ "ÄÄ; pøÄ;Äð¾;Öõ, «Äü "È Äì, ù Ä;ì ìÄ¾É;ø pÄü", Ä;É
|Ä;ÖÇ;¾Äî Ýúç "Ä, ù Ä;¾ì, ðÄî, íýÈÈ. pð¾", Ä pì, ð¾;É §Äð¾ø
°Ó¾;Äð¾ü ì ±¾Ä; |°ÄøÄîÄý, ±ÄÉ; pÕðÄÜõ «Äý ¾ÉÐ
¾;öç;ðÈü ì õ, ±¾Ä;î |°ÄøÄîÄý ±É ç íý ÜÈÓÈÖð. pùÄ;Ü |°Äøð;Öõ
°ä, ±¾Ä;Ç; "Ç ±í¹Éõ ¾îðÐ çÜðÐÄÐ? °ð¾í, Ûõ, Ä¾Ó "È, Ûõ
-ÖÄ;ì, ðÄð¾;Öõ «Äü "È «Ä°í, ð¾;É;ø Äð î õ ÓØ "ÄÄ;î |°ÄøÄîð¾
ÓÈÄ;Ð. pÐ «Ä°í, ð¾ü ì Äð î §ÄÖ;Ä À½ÄøÄ. Äì, ù Ä;ÄÖð Àø§ÄÜ
ç "ÄÄ;ø pðÄ½ "Ä ÓÈð¾ü ì §Ä ñ ÈÄ |Ä;Üð "Ä §Äü |, |ñ ¼;Öõ, p¾ø 'Ö
°ÈÄ |¾;ö× ²üÄð¾;Öõ, «¾ý Ä "ÇÄ;ø °ð¾;ð¾Óõ «¾ý |°ÄøÓ "ÈÖõ
ÓüÈÖð Ä;ÈÄî ð. p¾ "Éî |°ÄøÄîðÄ¾ü ì õ - í, Û "¼Ä ÓØ 'ðÐ "Æðð
§¾ "ÄÄ; pÕì, ÈÐ. p¾É;ø ç í, ù °ð¾ð¾ "¾ - í, ù ", Ç;ø ±îðÐì
", Ä;Ü í, ù ±ýÜ ç íý ÜÈÄ; "Ä. °Ó¾;Äð¾ø ¾ÄÈ;É |°Äø, "Çî
|°ðÄÄ, "Ç « "¼Ä;Ç í, ðÈ «Ä, ù «ùÄ;Ü ¾ÄÈ;É |°Äø, "Çî |°ðÄ¾É;ø
«Ä÷ ÄüÈÄ÷Óý ¾ "Ä ì ÈÖð ÄÈÄ;É |¾;Ö Ýúç "Ä "Ä ç í, ù -ÖÄ;ì, §Ä ñ î õ
±ýÜ ÜÜ, Èý. ç í, ù pùÄ;È;É 'Ö Ýúç "Ä "Ä -ÖÄ;ì, È;ø «Ð ±ùÄÇ×
Ä "ÄÄ;ø °¾;Öð¾ð |ÄüÜ Ä;Èì Ü Î õ ±ýÄ "¾ ç í, ù ç ý ì «ÈÄ; ù.

|ÄÇ;ç í, Ç;ÄÖóÐ §;Ð "Ä "Ä Ä;ì ìÄÐ §Ä;ýÈ ±ó¾ |Ä;ÐçÄî
|°Äø, "Ç ç ì õ |°ö¾;Öõ, «Äü "Èî °Ä÷ ±¾÷ì, íýÈÈ÷. «ùÄ;Ü
±¾÷ðÄÄ÷, Ü ì ì õ ÄýÉ;ø pÕóÐ à ñ îÄÄ÷, ù Ä;÷? p¾ü ì Äì, Ç;¾ÄÖóÐ
±¾÷ððì ìÄø ±ø¾ü ì |, |Ä½ õ, ÄüÈÄ÷, Çìý à ñ î¾Ä;É;ø «Ä÷, ù
-ó¾ðÄî, íýÈÈ÷. p¾ü ì õ Äý ÜÜÇ ±¾÷ðð °í¾, ù ± "Ä? ± "Ä? |ÄÇ;î°ó ¾Äø
-½× ¾;ÈÄí, Çìý Ä "Ä ²È§Ä ñ î õ ±ýÜ ±¾÷Ä;ðÐì, ¾ì ì õ ìðÄ, §Ç
« "Ä. ÄÄ°Ä; ù pÄ;ÄÄ "¼Ä §Ä ñ î õ ±ýÄ;¾ÄøÄ.

þ ý " ÊÄ " Ä, lð ± í l s z i l, l Ü ð, z ð z i ð Ê ø Ä ð î Ä ø Ä j Ä ø Ä È z i î, Ç i Ö ð, z i ý l ° ý È þ ¼ l Ä ø Ä j ð « ø Ä ð Ä ü È Ä ÷, ü l ° ý È þ ¼ l Ä í l ð z i " Ä " Ä Ä ý Ó " È, l ü È ð Ä ü Ü ð ° ð ¼ Ä l S Ä j ¾ î l ° Ä ø, " Ç S Ä, i ½ s z i î, l È ð. Ä È z i î, Ç l ø z i, Ø ð Ä j ¾ î ð, ü z ð " Ä Ó ð Ä j ¾ î ð ì l " ð Ä î ð ¾ Ä É j Ö ð « Ä ÷, ü z i ð Ê ø ± ý É z i ¼ i, l È ð ± ý Ä " ¾ Ä Ä ü È l z i ð « ü Ä Ç ×, Ä " Ä ð Ä ¼ ð S ¾ " Ä Ä l ø " Ä. z ð Ó " ¼ Ä l ° Ä ø Ä j î, Ç l ø z i ð ² S ¾ Ü ð Ó ý S È ü È ð « " ¼ ó ð ü S Ç j Ä j ± ý Ä " ¾ ¾ i ý z i ð, Ä É l i, S Ä ñ î ð. ± î ð ð " Ä i l ð ° Ó ¾ j Ä ð ¾ Ä l ø « Ê ð Ä " ¼ ' Ø i, ð ¾ ð ð Ä ð " ¾ z ð Ó " ¼ Ä Ä É l ¾ S z Ä ð ¾ ý " Ä i S, i ð Ä j ð " ¼ Ä i ñ î ð Ä Ä ð Ä S Ä ñ î ð. ± ø Ä j ° Ä Ä í, Ü i l ð þ Ä i, ½ Ä j, þ ¾ É j ø þ ó ¾ Ä j Ä l ø Ä ð î Ä ø Ä j Ä ø Ä " Ä, l Ö ü Ç Ä ÷, " Ç Ö ð ¾ Ä È j É ð Ä j " ¾ Ä Ä i Ö ð ð Ä î Ä l ð ð î ° i Ä j É Ä Ä i l l î l ° ø Ä î l ° ö Ä S Ä ñ î ð. z ð Ó " ¼ Ä l Ä ö Ä È l ×, « È Ä j ü È ø Ä ü Ü ð Ä É l ¾ " ü È ø " l Ä Ä ü " È z ø Ä l ° Ä ø, Ü i l ð Ä Ä ý Ä î ð ¾ S Ä ñ È Ä " ¾ Ä ð î Ä j È j, ± ü Ä " î l ° Ä ø, Ç l ø z i ý « Ä ü " È ð Ä Ä ý Ä î ð ¾ i l, i ñ È Ö i, l S È j ð. ° i ¾ Ä Ä j ö ó ¾ z i î, ü ¾ í, Ü " ¼ Ä " ü È " Ä Ä Ç ÷ î l ð Ä ½ l, Ü i l ð, ² " Ä, Ü i l ð Ä Ä ý Ä î ð ¾ j Ä ø, " ¾ Ä j Ä ø ¾ í, Ü " ¼ Ä ð Ä " ¼ i, Ä í, " Ç S Ä ý S Ä Ö ð l Ä Ö i l Ä ¾ Ä Ö ð, « " Ä, " Ç « ¾ Ä z Ä É Ä j l l Ä ¾ Ä Ö ð

!°ÄÄî, íýÈÉ. p°Ä!ÄøÄî ÷¼üì? Áì, °Çò à ñ §¼î î´ÆìðÀ¼üì ò, Äî, ù, Àñ °½, ù, ÄÄø, ù, çîî, ù ¬, îÄü°È «ÆìðÀ¼üì ò p°Ä, ù ÄÄýÄîð¼ðÄî, íýÈÉ. pî!°ÄÄîÉð ÁÉ¼ °Ó¼Äð¼üì çýì !¼ìðð¼î ý ç°¼!ÄÜ, íýÈÉ. pð¼°, Ä ÄÆ°Ä çò çîî ÄýÀüÈ §Äñ îð? ´ù!Äî pó¼ÄÜ ò pî!°ÄÄî°É çýì °ìð¼ðð «Èìð !, îÄ¼üì ò, ¼í, ù !ÄîÜðò, °Ç °½÷ðð !°ÄøÄîÄ¼üì ò ¬îÄ, îÄð ÁððÄð¼ðð.

±î!°Ä°Äð ÄÈÖìì ±îððìÜÜÄ¼üì Óýò, «Äü°È çîð çðÓ°¼Ä ÄðÈø °îÄî, î !°ðð °ÄððÜ§ÇîÄî ±Éì , î½§Äñ îð. «°Ä¼ìì °ÈÄ¼Äî, ò ¼, úó¼ póçðÈø «ùÄð§Äîð °ìÜ°ìÜ , Ä, í, ù pÖó¼Öð Áì, ù ÄîÄðð «°Ä¼Äî, ´ýÈ, Äîúó¼É÷. §¼°ÄÄøÄî °ìÜ°ìÜ !°Äø, Çý !ÄÄîø !ÄîÄîý !ÄÄîø °Ä °ÄÄî, Çø ²ý ìÆðÄî, ù ²üÄî, íýÈÉ. pùÄîÈîÉ ìÆðÄî, ù çîð î Óý§ÈüÈð¼üì ò, ÄÇ÷î°ì ò ¼°¼Äî, ¬üÇÉ. ±É§Ä pÄü°È çðÓ°¼Ä ÄÇ÷î°ì Äî°¼Äî Óý§ÈüÈðÄî°¼Äî ±ð¼°, Ä p°¼äÜ, Üð ìÜì, ¼ pÄÄî¼ Ýúçî°Ä°Ä çîð ÒÄîìì¼ø §Äñ îð. pùÄð¼ð¼üì ò ÄüÜð ´ù!Äî Äð¼ð¼üì ÄîÉ Óì, îÄ í¼ó¼Ä¼Éî !°ð¼ pð§ÄÄî ò.

çðÓ°¼Ä çîñ¼àÄ ÄÇ÷î°ì Äî°¼Äî çîð ´Ö ìÈðÄð¼ Óý§ÈüÈ çî°Ä°Ä «°¼ðð pÖì, §Èçð. çò°Ä îÜÈÖð §Ä÷ð¼ÇÄ¼ð !Äîðð° Äìì, ù «¼í, îÄ §°Äððð !Äð, Ä ÄðÄ¼îð pó¼ÄîÄüì ÁðîÄøÄîÄø, ±øÄîð Äì¼, Üììð, ²ý ¬Ä, ò ÓðÄ¼üì ò pÄüÈø ¬Àðð, ù ²üÄ¼ ÄðððÜÇð. pð¼°, Ä ¬Àðð, ù ÄÄÄîÉø ´ù!ÄîðÄðð ðýÀð «°¼Äî÷, ù. «§¼î ÄðîÄøÄîÄø, Äððð ÄÇî, Üð, Äî°Çð!ÄîÜ, ù ¼ðîðÄîîð Ä½ð¼ððîÄîîð ¬üÇ ²°Æ, ù í°Ä ¼îÇîÄø Äî, ×ð Äî¼ìì, òÄî, íýÈÉ÷. ±É§Ä ÄÈ÷ p¼üì ÄÈðð¼ý pÖì, §Äñ î!ÄýÈø pó¼Ä÷, Çî, îÄ çîð pýÜð ÄÈðð¼Üð ±î°ìì°, Ò¼Üð pÖì, §Äñ îð. çðÓ°¼Ä ÄÄÄîÜ ÄîÄîÄî, ×ð, ÁÀð, Çý ÄîÄîÄî, ×ð çîð çî°ÈÄ !°ð¼, °Çì , üÜì !, îüÇø §Äñ îð. ã¼ðÄÈì, ÄÈì, í, Üð «ððð §ÄÜ ¼Äî!°Äø, Üð pÖó¼ð «Äü°È ´ÆìðÀ¼üì çîð °Èðð ¼Äì, ò , ð¼ìÜ¼ðð. çîð «°ÉÄðð çðð ¬üÈ°Ä ÄÇ÷ððì !, îüÇ §Äñ îð. ´ù!ÄîðÄðð ¼í, Ü°¼Äî°ìì, ø, °Çðð p°¼äÜ, °Çðð ¼Éðð¼ çî°ÄÄî !, îñÈððÀ§¼î «ðÄîÄø çððÈø ¬üÇ ÄÄî°°É, °Çðð Ä, ððð! , îüÇ §Äñ îð. çîý ´Ö «ý°ÉÄî, ±ý Äü°Ç, ù §ÄîýÜ pÖììð ¬í, Üìì, çîý çî°È§ÄüÈ §Äñ ÈÄ, ¼°Ä, ù ÄüÈÄ , Ä°Ä «°¼Ä¼ «¼, ò

—ûÇÐ. ±ÉŚĀ¼íý þî!°Āø, “Ç —í,ÇiÖð ±ýÉiÖð ¼ĪðÐ ĸĪð¼
 ÓĒĀ¼Īø“Ā. ,ĪĀð ‘ŌĀŌi, ,xð ,ið¼ĪŌi, iÐ. ĸið —¼ĀĪ !°ð, !ŚĒiŚĀi
 þø“ĀŚĀi ĸðÓ“¼Ā ĪĒó“¼, ū ĀÇ÷óÐ !, iñĒĒŌi, !ýĒĒ. ĀĒ Āi, Û“¼Ā
 Ś¼“Ā, Ûð, þĀ÷, ÇÐ Ś¼“Ā, Ûð «¼Ī, Āi, —, !i, iñĒĒ þŌðĀ¼iø ‘Ō °Ī÷
 ĀðĪð ¼í, Ûi! ŚĀñĒĒ“¼ð !ĀüŪi !, iñĒĒŌi !ðŚĀiÐ, “Æ Āi, Ûð,
 ĀüĀðŚ¼iŌð, ¼í, Û“¼Āð Ś¼“Ā, “Ç “ý ā÷ð¼Ī !°ðÐ !, iûÇi Û¼iÐ?

þóŚĸĀð¼Īø¼íý ĸið «“ĒĒĒŌð ĸiðĒý ‘üŪ“Ā —½÷“ĀŌð ĀŌ“ĀŌð
 ĀÇ÷ð¼Ī¼ ŚĀñĒĒ. ĸið ±ðŚĀiÐð «ñ“¼ ĸiĪ, Û¼Ūð, ĀĒ ĸiĪ, Û¼Ūð,
 ĸðð½÷ŚĀiĪ þŌi, ð¼íý ĀŌðð, !ýŚĒið. þŌðĀŪð, «Ā÷, ū ĸðĀÐ !ĀŪðÐ
 ‘ði, !—i, !ĀĪðð ¼i! !¼ð ĸ¼ððð !Āiðð «¼“Ēð Ð½!×¼ý ±¼÷, !, iû, !ŚĒið.
 நம்முடைய எல்லைப் பாதுகாப்புப் படையில் உள்ள ஜவான்கள் மற்றும் பிற அதிகாரிகள்
 ¼í, Û“¼Ā ¼ĪĒ“ĀĪĒið ĸðÓ“¼Ā ±ð“Ā“Āð !¼i¼÷óÐ, ĀiÐ, iðð ĀŌ, !Ē÷, ū.
 ±ýŪð ĀiÐ, iðĀi÷, ū ±ýĒ ĸðĀi““Ō¼ý «Ā÷, “Ç —í, ū «“ĒĒiý °i÷ĀŌð
 ĀñĒĒ Āiüðð, !ŚĒý. ĸýĒĒĒ“Ēi ŪĒi !, iû, !ŚĒý. °ñ“¼ŚĀ ĀĀiŪ¼iÐ
 ±ýĀð¼íý ĸðÓ“¼Ā Óð ÓĀü“Āi, þŌðĀ¼iø, «ñ“¼ ĸiĪ, Ç¼Óð ĀüŪð ĀĒ
 āððð ĸiĪ, Ç¼Óð ĸðð½÷“Ā“Āðð !, iûÇ ŚĀñĒĒ. ĀiĀŌð þ“¼ ĸĀÐ
 ¼Ç÷î! «ðĀĀ ĀĀĀý“Ā ±ýŪ ±Īðð !, iûÇ Ś¼“ĀĒø“Ā. ĸðÓ“¼Ā ĸĀĀiĒ
 !ĒiŚ, iû, “Çî !°ĀĀĪððĀ¼ü, i, ŚĀ ĸið «üĀiŪ !°ð, !ŚĒið. þð¼“, Ā
 !ĒiŚ, iû, ŚÇ ĸðÓ“¼Ā ĸið“¼ ĀĒĸ¼ð¼¼ ŚĀñĒĒ.

ĸiðĒŌðÇ Āi¼, ÇiĒ Ā“Ā, Āi“ĀĒĒĒ ĀüŪð ,iĪ —, !Ā þ¼í, ÇĪø
 Ā°i!ð Āi, “ÇŌð ÓýŚĒĒĒ «“¼ĀĪ !°ðĀ¼üŚ, ĸðÓ“¼Ā «Ā°Āø ¼Īð¼ð
 அமைகிறது. ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தின் கீழ் விவசாயிகள், தொழிலாளிகள், அரிஜனங்கள்,
 —¼ĀĪi°, ū, “Æ Āi, ū ĀüŪð ĸĪð¼Ā ĀiðĀĒĒ÷ —, !ĀĀ÷, Ûi!ð ĀĀýĀ¼iŪĒĀ
 Ā“, Āiø ĀĀ ¼Īð¼í, ū —ûÇĒ. ĀĀ Ś, iĒ Āi, ū ĀĀýĀ¼iŪĒĀ ð¼ĀĀ
 ŚĀ“ĀĪððð, ū !°ĀðĀ¼ þŌðĀ¼iø, ĸð þ“Ç»÷, ū «ĀüĒĒĒĒ ĀĀýĀĪð¼Ī
 !ĀüĒĒ“¼Āi÷, ū ±Ē ĸiý ĸðð, !ŚĒý. ŚĀŌð ĪĀŚĀ“ĀĪððð ¼Īð¼ð¼ý ,iü
 !¼ĪĒø, “Ç “üĀĪð¼Ī !, iûĀ¼ü, iĒ Āi“¼“Ā þ“Ç»÷, ū «“Āðði
 !, iûĀi÷, ū ±Ē ĸiý ĸðð, !ŚĒý. ĀĀ°ĪĀ, Ûi!ð, !¼ĪĒĀiÇ÷, Ûi!ð
 ĀĀýĀ¼iŪĒĀ ĀĀ ¼Īð¼í, “Çî !°ĀüĀĪððĀð¼íý ĸðÓ“¼Ā ĸĪ“ĀĪĒ
 Ó“ĒĒĒĒĒ ÓĀü“Āið.

!À;ÐÒÀ½!,Ç!ø SÅ ``Ä !°òÀÀ÷,Ç!ý SÅ ``Ä Ç!Úò¾ò ``¾ò ¾!ÎòÀ¾ü,!, °ð¼ò « ñ ``Ä!ø À!ÈÒÀ!,òÀð¼Ð !È!òÐ ÀÀ ¾ÄÈ;É ±ñ ½!í,ù Ç!ÄÄ! ÅÕ,!ýÈÈ. Þó¾! °ð¼Ä;ÉÐ !¾!Æ!Ä;Ç÷, Ù! ! ±¾!÷òÄ;ò À!ÈÒÀ!,òÀð¼¾øÄ ±ýÀ¾ ``É -!í, Ù! ! -Ú¾!Ä;!, ÙÜ,!SÈý. «Ä÷, Ù! ! ±ùÄ!¾ Þ ``¼äÜ, Ùò !,!,!ÎòÀÐ «øÄÐ «¾! !ÄÐ ±ýÀÐ ±!, Ù ``¼Ä ±ñ ½!ò Þø ``Ä. ±ò!Ä;ÐÐÄ!ø ``Ä. !À;ÐÒÀ½!,ù !°òÄÄ!ÄÐ ±ýÀÐ «Ä°;í,ò¾!ü! Áð!ÄøÄ;Äø Ç!ð! ÓýSÈüÈò¾!ü! Ä!,×ò «Ä°ÄÄ;!ò. Þ! !°Äø Ç ``¼Ó ``ÈÄ!ø ±øÄ; ÁÉ!¾ Ù! !ò Ç!ð! ´ùÜ ``ÁÄüÜò ÓýSÈüÈò¾!ü!ò, Ä;Ð,;òÀü!ò S¾ ``ÄÄ;,!ÈÐ. !¾!Æ!Ä;Ç÷,ù ±ò!Ä;ÐÐò ¾!í,ù ,¼ ``Á, ``Ç! !°òÄÐ SÄ;ø, ÇÄÐ Ä!Ä°;Ä!, Ùò, «È!×òÐ ``È ÄøÖÉ÷, Ùò, ÁüÜò À!È Ð ``ÈÄ!ÉÕò ¾!í,ù ,¼ ``Á,Ç!ø °!Ä;!,! !°ÄøÄ!Ä;÷,ù ±É ÇòÄ! ``!,!ñ ÊÕ!,!SÈý.

Þý ``Èய தினமானது மிகவும் சிறப்புப் பெற்ற ராக்ஷாபாத்தன்<sup>6</sup> ±ýÈ ¾!ÉÄ;!ò. ÞÐ ´Õ Ä¾!°;÷Ä;É Ä!Æ; «øÄ. Çðò½÷ ``ÄÕò °S,;¾ÄòÐÄò ``¾Õò ÄÇ÷!,!ÜÊÄ °ã, ¾!ÕÄ!Æ;Ä;!ò. Ä!,ù ÇðÄü! ! ``!,!,!Î!ò. Þ ``Ä Ä;×ò ±¾ü,!,? ´ù!Ä;ÕÄ ``ÄÕò ,;òÄ;üÈ! !,;üÄ¾ü,!,ò¾!ý. ÁÉ!¾! °Ó¾!Äò ``¾! ,;òÄ;üÜÄ¾ü!ò, « ``Á¾! ``Ä Ç! ``ÄÉ;ð!Ä¾ü!ò, À!È Ç!!,Ç!ý Óø ´òÐ ``Æò ``À ÞóÇ!Ç!ø Ç!ð Ç!!,!SÈ!ò. Çò Ç!ð! Ä!,ù ÞóÇ!Ç!ø °S,;¾Ä, °S,;¾!!,ù -È×Ó ``ÈÄ!ø Ä;Ä;ðÈ! !,;üÄÐ Äð!ÄøÄ;Äø, Ç!ð Çò ¾!òÇ!ð ``¼ ±ùÄ;Ü ,! , SÅ ñ !ò ±ýÈ SÇ!!,òÐ¼Üò !,;ñ ¼!!,!SÈ!ò. « ``Ä ãÄð ¾!É!òÀð¼Ä÷, Ùò, Ç!ð ``¼ ±òÄÈ Ä;Ð,;òÀÐ, Ç!ðÈü! ±òÄÈ ÄÄ! ``Á S°÷òÀÐ ±ýÈ -½÷Ä! ``É ÁÉ¾!ø !,;üÇ SÅ ñ !ÄS¾Ä;!ò.

!¾!¾!,ò¾!ø ÄÄ -Ú¾!Ä;Æ! ``Äò ÄüÈ! -!í, Ù! ! Ç!ý ÜÈ!ÖüSÇý. ÞòSÄ;Ð Ç!ý ÜÈ Ä!ÕðòÄÐ ±ýÉ!ÁýÈ!ø, Þó¾! !,;ÈÄ!ý ,!ü Ç!ü!ò Ç!ð Þ¾ ``É ´Õ !ÄÜò Ð½! ±ýÜ Ç! ``É!,! Ü¼!Ð. Þ! !,;ÈÄ;ÉÐ !¾ó¾!Ä SÄ;Ä;ð¼ò¾!ø ®!Äð! ¾!í,ù Ä;ü! `` ``Ä «÷òÀ½!ò¾!Ä÷, ``ÇÕò, Ç!ð! ±ø ``ÄÄ!ø Ç!ýÜ Ä;Ð,;ò¾!Ä÷, ``ÇÕò, Ä;Ð,;! !ò Ä!Ä÷, ``ÇÕò, Þó¾!Ä ÓýSÈüÈò¾!ü!ò ¾!ÉÐ ,! ``ÄÄ;É - ``ÆòÄ!ý ãÄð Ä;Ð,;òÄÄ÷, ``ÇÕò ±ø!°Ä!, Çò Ç!ð! Þ ``Ç»÷,Ç!ý -üÈ ``ÄÕò ±!òÐ ``Ä! !ò « ``¼Ä;ÇÄ;!,ò ¾!ü,ü,!ÈÐ. Çò Ç!ð! S¾°Ä! !,;ÈÕò, S¾°Ä,¾Óò °¾!Ä½Ä;É ``Ä «øÄ. Çò Ç!ð! ! !,;ÈÄ!ý Á,òÐÄò ``¾ Ç!ð Çò -Ä! ``Ä! !,;!òÐò ,;òÄ;üÈ SÅ ñ !ò ±ýÜ ÜÈ Ä!Õòò,!SÈý.

5. ¾Á/Æý |¾ý " ÁÂî É ÁÃò

pó¾ ÁÃÄüÜò ò, ú!ÀüÈ «Æ, /Ä ÁÐ "Ä ç, i!ø, "Ä, ò ¾Áú ÁîçîðÊý pÚ¾
 «Á÷Äø " í, Ò¼ý pÕòÀ¾ø çîý |À!ðð Á, úî! « "¼, /SÈý. °í, ò ÒÄÄ÷, Çîý
 S¾÷óÐ |¾Çíó¾ ÒÄ " Á " ÁÔð, ÒÄ " Á çÁÄì, ì, , i×Áí, " ÇÔð ÀüÈÄ ç! " É×, " Ç
 çðÓý |, i ñ î ÁÕÄÐ pó¾ "Ä, ò ¾Áú Áîçî! . ÄÄ |Á/Æ, Òð ÄÄ
 , Äîî!Äí, Òð ´ ÒíS, « " ÁÔð!ÀüÜ ÁÆí, /ÄÔð çÁÐ |À!Ð " Áî Ýúç! " ÄÄø
 °ÈòÀ¼ð |ÀÜÜÜÇ pðÁîçî! pÄì, /Äð, , " Ä, À ñ Äî! , " Çì , ÄóÐ " SÄî!ì, ,
 Ä!Ä¾ì, ÄÄçîð! «È!»÷, Òð ´ ýÈì, ì ÜÊ " ò×!°òÄ Äîðòò "¼Ä¾ì,
 ÄÇí! , ÈÐ.

ÁÉ¾ ÄîúÄý «ÈòÀ "¼ ç!¾, " ÇÔð, ,¼ " Á, " ÇÔð ÄÄÔÜòðð
 SÄ!Äì, /ÄÄî, ×ð, ¾ " Ä°Èó¾ ç¾ áÄî, ×ð ¾, ú, /ýÈ ¾Ôì!È " Ç ÁÐ " Ä Áîç, ÷
 çÁì! ç! " É×Üòð, ÈÐ. çÜÀ ñ ò, çø!Ä!øì, ð, çý!ÉÈ! " , /ÄÄüÈü! ÁÉ¾ý
 Á¾òð! |, i î!ð , iÄð Ä " Ä ¾Ôì!ÈÇîý °Èò ç! " ÄðS¾ì, /SÄ pÕì!ð.
 ²ú,¼ " ÄÔð ò, ðÊ ìÚ, ò ¾!ð¾ð ¾Ôì!ÈÇîÉÐ ±ø¾ðð¼ Óü, iÄð¾ü! Äî, ×ð
 |Ä!Ôð¾ÄîÉ¾ì, pÕó¾ "¾ð SÄîø pì, iÄð¾ü!ð |Ä!Ôðð¾¾ì, ×üÇÐ. òÁúò
 À ñ Äî! , ò¾Äì , Òððì, Òì! ±ð!Ä!ððð p¼ÄÇì, ì ÜÊÄÐ. ÁÉ¾ ÓýSÉüÈò
 Äî "¾Äø Ó " ÉóÐ ÓýÉÁÄ!Ôððð. p¾ " ÉSÄ "¾ " Ä ,¼SÄîÈÔð ¾ÄÄ!Äð S¾î!
 ±ýÜ ¶ " Äò ÄÄ!ðÊÄî÷ ÜÈÉî÷. ¾Ä/Æ÷, ü ±, /ðð, /SÄì, ð, SÄîÄ!ð! SÄîýÈ
 çî! , Ò¼ý |çÔí, /Ä Äî½!ð |¾¼÷ò |, i ñ ÈÔó¾É÷. Äî° " Éò ¾ÄÄ!Äí, ü,
 ²Äì, ið, /Ä!ðð ÁüÜð «½! , Äý, " ÇÔð SÄ, ò "¾ð SÄîýÈ Á!ððÄîÉ
 ÀÔð¾Äî "¼, " ÇÔð ¾Ä/Æ, ò¾Ä!Ôðð ÄÄ çî! , Òì! ²üÜÁ¾! |°ó¾É÷. /SÄì, ,
 Äð¾ý «È!»÷, ü ¾Ä/Æ, Áì, Çîý "Ä÷ó¾ À ñ ÄîðÊ " Éò ÀüÈò ÄÄ!ðÊ
 ±ø¾ÔÜÇÉ÷. /SÄì, ÷, Òð, Àýò «SÄÄ!÷, Òð ¾Áúçîð! "Ä, Äî½!ð¾ü!
 p "¼ð¾Ä, ÷, Çî, pÕó¾Ôì, /ýÈÉ÷. ³SÄîðÄÄ |Á/Æ, Ç!ø ´ ýÈÉ , /SÄì,
 |Á/Æ!Äø ÄÄ ¾Áú!°ü, ü " , ÄîÇòðð! «¾Ä!Ôðð " í, /Ä ³SÄîðÄÄ
 |Á/Æ, Òì! î! °ýÜÜÇ. ஆங்கிலச் சொல்லான 'ரைஸ்' தமிழ் 'அரிசி' யிலிருந்தும்,
 '!Ä!ø' ±ýÄð ¾Áú " " Äp!Äð' ±ýÈ |°üÄ!Ôððð ±î! , òðð¾¾ì ð. /ÔððÄ Á¾
 |¾¼ì, , iÄð¾ø |¾ý É!Äó¾Ä÷, Òì!ð, SÄîÄîÉÄ÷, Òì!Äî "¼SÄ Äî½!ð Äî, î
 °Èòð¾ý ÄÇí, /Äð. SÄîð çîð "¼î S°÷ó¾ Ä "ÆÄ çî½Äî, ü ÁÐ " ÄÄø , /SÄì, -
 SÄîÄ îÊ!Ôðð ÄÄ áüÈ ñ î, Òì! Óýò pÕó¾ð ±ýÄð |¾Ç!Äî, ÈÐ. 'Ä!ðð

° sÃ, Â¡ÃÕõ s, Ç!± ±ýÚ À¡ÊÂ ÒÈÇ¡ ÛüÚô ÒÃÃ÷ þó¾ ¯Ä,ô ¡À¡ÐSÇ¡ììì
,Õð ¯¾ ÃÄ!ÔÚð¾Ä!Õì, !È¡÷.

, !È!ð¾Äð¾Ä!ÕÃ ¯ÈÄ!ø ÃÕõ «Ã°Ã¡É °¡ÄÄý⁷ Â¡ ¯Èð¾ó¾õ ÄüÚõ ÄÄ!ø, û,
ìÃíì, û SÄ¡ýÈ ¯Ä!¡É í, ¯Çð¾Ä!Æ, ð¾Ä!Ã!ÕóÐ ¡ÄüÚûÇ¡÷. «ÄüÈ!ý
!ÄÃ÷, Ûõ¾Ä!Æ!ÕüÇÐ SÄ¡ýSÈ « ¯Æì, ðÄð¾É.

¾Ä!ú!Ä!Æ! ¡¾¡ý ¯ÁÕõ, ÅÇ ¯ÁÕõ Áì,¾¡ìõ. þó¾Ä!Ä!ø SÀ°òÄ!ô
!Ä!Æ!, Ç!ø ¡À!Ðð Á!ÚÄ!¾¾ Ç! ¯ÄÄ!ø Àñ ¯¾Ä SÄ!ÄÄ!ì, !Äí, ¯Çì ¡, ñ î
¾Ä, Ðð ¡Ä!Æ!Ä¡, ×õ, Ç ¯¾Ó ¯Èð SÄ!íÄ!è, !ø þýÚõ þÕì, !ýÈ ¯Ä!SÄ!ð¾Ó ¯¾Ä
!Ä!Æ!Ä¡, ×õ¾Ä, úÄÐ¾Ä!ú!Ä!Æ!Ä!ìõ. ÀÆó¾Ä!Æ!Ä!ì, !Äõ þýÚõ ÀÈð¾Ä÷, Ç¡ø
Ò!óÐ!¡, ÛÇ!ÜÈÄ¾¡, ×ûÇÐ.¾Ä!ú !Ä!Æ!Ä!ý¾É!ð¾ý ¯Ä ¯Ä Ç!õ ÍðÃÄ½!Ä
Ä!Ä¾Ä!Ä!ý Ä!¾ø, Ç!ø Çýì, ¡½Ä!õ. «ÃÕ ¯¾Ä S¾°Ä!¾!ð Ä!¾ø, û Í¾ó¾Ä!ð
SÄ!Ä!ð¾, ¡Äð¾!ø ¯ÄÄ!ì, ½ì, ¡É ¯ñ, ¯ÇÕõ ¡Äñ, ¯ÇÕõ ¯½÷!ø!äð!õ
´Õ àñ îS, ¡Ä¡, ÄÇí, !ÄÐ. Áì, Ç! ¯¾SÄ Ç!Ä×, !ýÈ ã¾ðÄ!è, Ä!è, í, ¯Çð
¾, ÷ð!¾È!óÐ, ±øSÄ!Õõ °ÄðÄ!ð ¯¾ÄÄ÷, û ±É ´Õ ¯üÈøÄ!ì, ì, Õð ¯¾ð¾ý
Ä!¾ø, û ãÄð ÄÄ!ÔÚð¾É!÷. Ä! ¯!Ä! °¾ð ±ýÚõ¾ÉÐ !ÄÕí, ðÄ!Ä!ð¾ý
ÓýÛ ¯ÄÄ!ø "±Ä!Ä!ÕÄ÷ ±Ç!Ä !ø!ü, Ç¡ø Ò!Ä!ÜÈÄ Ç ¯¾Ä!ø þÄì, ½
« ¯Áðò, ÛììðÄð! ÇøÄ þ ¯°SÄ!í Ä!¾ø, û ñìì, !È!SÄ! «Ä÷¾ð
¾!ð!Ä!è!ð ÒðÐÄ!÷ «Ç!ð¾ÄÄ!Ä!÷" ±ýÚ ìÈ!ðÄ!ì, !È!÷. þð¾ ¯Ä, ÕðÐ, û
ãÄð Ä!Ä¾Ä!÷ þó¾Ä!Ä!Ä!Æ!, Ç!ý ÅÇ÷!ø!ì!ð ÒÐ ¯ÄÄ!É Ä!è, ¡ðÈÄ!ì, ð¾Ä, úó¾!÷.

!¾!¾!ì, ¡Äí, Ç!Ä!ÕóÐ,¾Ä!ú !Ä!Æ!Ä!ÉÐ, ±øÄ!ð Ä!ì× Áì, Ç!Õõ
« ¯ÈðÐ Ç! ¯Ä, Ç!Õõ Á!ìó¾!øÄ!ì!ð !ÄüÈÐ. °í, ð ÒÃÃ÷, Ç!ø Ä!Ä°¡Ä! û,
!Äñ, û, Á ¯ÄÄ!úÄ!ì, û, ¡ð!Ä!ø!û, ÄÄ!Ä!ì, û, Ä!Ä°¡Ä! !¾!Æ!Ä!Ç÷, û,
ìÄÄ÷, û, ¯!Ä!í SÄóðÄÄ÷, û, ÁÉÄ÷, û SÄ!ýÈ ÀøSÄÜ Ä!Ä!É÷ þ¾ð
!ÄüÈ!Õó¾É÷. þð¾ ¯Ä¾Ä!ú þÄì, !Ä ÄÄ!ÉÐ !Ä!Ðì, ÕðÐì, ¯Ç
´Õí, ¯½ðÐ «ì, ÕðÐì, ¯Ç ÅÇ÷ð¾Ð.

þÄì, !Ä ÇÄð !Ä!Õó¾Ä!¾Ä!ú !Ä!Æ!Õõ, Ä!È¾Ä!Ä!¾!Ä!Æ! Ûõ ¯!Ä!
, ñ¾ð¾Ä!ÕüÇ, ¯Ä, ±ñ½ð ÄüÚõ !Ä!Æ!, Ç!ý ÅÇ÷!ø!ì!ð !ÄÕõ Ä!í, !É
¯üÈ!Õì, !ýÈÈ. °¾¾!ð áüÈ!ñÈø, ¡ ¯!Ä!Ä!ÕóÐ þÇÄ!ð÷ SÄ!¾¾÷Ä!÷⁸ !°ý Òð¾

Àð ÎÁøÄ;Áø, þ¾ý « ñ ¼ çî Î, Û¼ý þ¾ü, Ìó¾ Ì¾ý ¼ Äî , ÿÄðð Ì¾¼¼÷ðð ¼Ä, çî, ÿ, ÄÄüÈý ´ Õ À Ì¾Äî, « ¼ ÁóðÛÇð.

çð çðÈËÛÇ ±øÄ; À Ì¾, ¼Çðð þó¾Ä÷ ±ýÈ ¼÷×¼Ûð, Ì, ÿü ¼, Ò¼Ûð, þó¾Ä çððî ÌøÄí, Çý Á, ððÄð ¼ðð « Èíðð ÑÀüÜð ç ¼Äø çý þ í Ì ÁÇ÷óðð ´ Õ çüÄÄÑÉ. þó¾Ä, Äîø;Äð ¼ð ÌÀððð ÑÀüÈÄ « ¾ý ÁÆíÁó¾ÄÄ, « ¾ø òÈó¾ÄÄ, ÄÇ í, Ìðð, ÁÉ¾ð À ñ ÀððË Ì Ó¾ý ¼ Ä Ì, ÿîð¾ÄðÄÉ ´ ÕÄ ¼ð ¾ó ¼Äî, ð ÌÀððð ´ Õ çøÄððð. òÜÄÄÄðð ÌÜ, ÌÄ ÁÉðÄý ¼Ä ÄÄ Äð Ì¾Äí ÌÁÜ ±È Ìð ÑÀ¾ì, ðÄð¼ð. Ä¼çðÈø ÀÈó¾ çý, ÌÆ Ì ÁüÜð ÑÄü Ìð À Ì¾, Çø, øÄ ÄÄýÜ þÇðÄÄ¾ÄÑÄ Ì¾ü ÌðÀ Ì¾ ÓðÄððð ÄÄ½ð ÑÄü, ÿ ñ î ùÑÇý.

¾Äü ÌÄíÄ ¼Ä çý òÄ, ÿÄð ÄÄýÈÑÀ¾ðð, ¾Ä ¼Äî òÄ ðÄÄ¾ð ±È Ìð Ìð Ìð ¼Ä, ¼Çðð. ðððð ¼ ñ î, Û Ìð Óý, çý ¾Äüçðð Ìð Ó¾ý Ó ¼Ä, Áó¾Äðð, ¾ÄíÄý ÁÇð, þÈÄ ÄüÜð ±ÆÄ Ñ, ððð Ìð Ìð Ìð « ¼óÑ¾ý. À ñ ¼Ä ¾Äü þÄí, Äí, Çý ÌÄíð ÌÄ÷ðð, Çø ç¾ ÄÄÉ ¾ð ÌðÈü, ÁÉ ¼ Ì, ÌÄ ¼Ä Ìð, ñ ½, ÌÄý, ¼, òÄð Ì¾ ñ ¼÷, Çø Ä¼ððð¾ Äððððð Ìð Ä¼ø, ü ÄüÜð ÄíÄí, ü, ðÄ þÄÄÄ½ð, ¼÷÷÷, ¼ ±ø÷÷ððð ÄÄ¾Ä÷ Ä¼ø, ü Ó¾ÄÄü ¼È çý ÄÈððð, ÌýÑÉý. þÄ « ¼Èððð þó¾ÄÄý « ½, Äý, Çî, ×ð, ¼ ñ ÄÄø ¼Ä, þÄí, Äí, Çî, ×ð Ìð ¼ÄÄî ÄÇ í ÌÄÉÄ Ìð. « ñ ½ð ¼Ä, ððÄ÷ð¾ð þோன்றவர்கள் தங்கள் பேச்சாற்றலாலும், இராஜாஜி தன் நுட்பதிறனாலும், காமராஜர் கதராடை þÄ, ð¾ððð, ÄøÄÄÄ Ì, ½ Ì, ÿÉ Ä, ¼Çð ÑÄîð ¾Èð¾ø ¾ð Äðððð, ¾Äü ÌÄí Ìð Ìð ¼Ä Ñð÷ð¾Ä÷, ÇîÄ÷.

òó¾Äð Ä ÌÄî, ü çðÄ ¼ÄÑÄ ÌðððÄðð ¼ ²üÄ Ìð¾ þðó¾ÑÀ¾ðð, « ÄüÈÄððð ÄîÄðð çð ±üÄÜ ¼ÄÄ ¼ÄÄð ±È À ñ ¼Ä ¾Äü þÄí, Ìð ÄÄí, ÌýÈð. òó¾Äððð Ä ÌÄî ±ýðð þÄ ñ î ÁððÑÄ. « ¼ÄÄÉ: þð¾÷, þ¾¾÷ ±ýÄ¾ Ìð. òÄÄ ¼÷Äð Ì¾ððððÇÄ÷, Ûð, òÄÄ ò÷ÄøÄ¾Ä÷, Ûð ¾ÄíÄø ´ Õ í, ¼½ðððÇÉ÷. òÄ½÷, ü, ÌÇð¾÷, ü, ¼Ä÷, ü, ¼½Ä÷, ü, ÌÈð¾Ä÷, ü, Ó, Ä¾Ä÷, ü, ÄüÜð ¼Ä, ÿ¾ Ä¾, Ûð ¾ í, Û ¼Ä, Õððð, ¼Çð ¾ÄíÄð Ó¾ý ¼ Ä Ì, ÿîðð Ìððð ¼ðððÇÉ÷.

‘ Ö |Á;Æ;Â;ý ÅÇ÷î°;Â;ÉÐ, ±ñ ½ ò¾;ý Àñ Ò, “ Ç « ò|Á;Æ; Â;Â;Ä; ,
±î òÐ ¾ý “ ÁÂø |À;Öó¾; « “ Á,ÈÐ. ±ùÂ¾;ì ,Öò “ ¾Öò ±¾;ì;ð î §÷À î ò
¾ý “ ÁÂÖò ÁüÜò ÀÄÂ¾;Á;É ,ÖòÐì, “ Çò ¾ý É, ò§¾ |À;Öò¾;ì |, ;ü Üò
¾ý “ ÁÂÖò |Á;Æ;Â;ý ÅÇ÷î° « “ Á,ÈÐ. ¾Áü|Á;Æ; Â¾;|Á;Æ;SÂ;î
±¾;÷òÄ;î , “ Çî °ó¾;ò¾;Ð. þùÂÄ ñ î |Á;Æ; , Üò þ¾;É;ø ÀÂ ½ “ ¼ó¾;É.

þó¾;Â |Á;Æ;,Ç;ý ÅÇ÷î°;ì ì “¾×ÂÐ¾;ý Áò¾;Â « Ä°;ý Ó¾ý “ Á |Á;Æ;ì
|, ;ü “ ,Â;ì ò. « Ä°;Âø « “ ÁòÄ;ý ±ð¾;ÂÐ ÀðÊÄÄø “üÇ |Á;Æ;,ü
ÄðîÄøÄ;Äø, þó¾;Âò ÄÉíîÊ,Ç;ý |Á;Æ;, “ ÇÖò þíîüÇ , “ Ç|Á;Æ;, “ ÇÖò
ÅÇ÷òÄS¾ ;ò ¾;ð¾;Á;ì ò. Áò¾;Â « Äí þó¾;|Á;Æ; ÁÐ Áðîð¾;ý « ì, “ È
|, ;ñ îüÇÐ ±ýÚ |°òÂòÄî ò ÄÄî°;Ä ÖüÈ;Öò ¾ÄÈ;É¾;ì ò. Áò¾;Â « Ä “ °ò
|À;Öò¾;Â “ Ä, ±øÄ; Á;çÄ |Á;Æ;, Üò °Èòòò¾;ý “ Á Ä;öó¾ “ ÄSÂÄ;ì ò. Áì, “ Ç
|çÖì, Á; , “ ÄòÐì |, ;üÇ þó¾;|Á;Æ; þ “ ½ òò |Á;Æ;Â; , þÖóÐ “¾×, ÈÐ. þó¾;
|Á;Æ;ò ¾;½ ò “ À ç;í,ü ÄîÖòÄÄø “ Ä. ²|ÉÉø « ¾ý Ä “ ÇÄ;ø ÀÄ
±¾;÷Ä “ Ç×,ü ²üÀî ò ±ýÀ “¾ çý ì « ÈSÄ;ð.

çò ç;ðÊø |Á;Æ;Â;Â;Ä; , ²üÀî ò °ñ “¾, “ Ç ç;ÜòÐ¾¾;ü, ;É §çÄð
ÄóÐÄð¾;Ð. þò¾; “ ,Â ìÚ, Ä §ç;ì, í, “ ÇÖ “ ¾Ä |°ü SÄ;Ä;ð¾;í, Üìì, ç;ð
çÖó “ ¾Ä “üÊ “ Ä Ä½; , î |°ÄÄî ,SÈ;ð. Áì,ü Ä;ÄÖò ÄÄ |Á;Æ;, “ Çì ,üÜì
|, ;ü Ü¾ø SÄ ñ î ò. ¾;Ä;ÉÄü SÄ ñ îÄ;É;ø ¾ý ìÆó “¾Ä¾;ð ‘ Ö |Á;Æ;Âø
SÀ°Ä;ð. “É;ø âÄò ¾;Ä;ÉÄü ÄÄ , ñ¾í, Ç;Öò ÄÄ ç;î, Ç;Öò “üÇ ¾ý
ìÆó “¾, Ü¾ý ÀøSÄÜ |Á;Æ;Âø SÀ° SÄ ñ ÊòüÇÐ.

þó¾; “ Ä, ò¾;Áü Ä;ç;¾;ÉÐ ç; “ É×Üð ç; “ ÄÄø ç;ý íòÄÄ¾½Ä
Ä;Ä¾;Ä;ý |À;ý |Á;Æ;, “ Ç Áñ î ò ÜÈ ÄÖòò, SÈý.

“üÇò¾;ø “ñ “ Á;Â;Ç; Öñ ¾;Â;ý
(ç;) Ä;ì ,ýSÄ ‘ Ç;Ö ñ¾;ì ò
|ÄÜÇò¾;ý |ÄÖì “ ,òSÄ;ü , “ Äò|ÄÖì ò
 , Äò|ÄÖì ò SÄ× Á;Â;ý
ÄÜÇò¾;ø Äüó¾;Öì ì í ì Ö¾;ÄøÄ;ð
Ä;Æ;|ÄüÜò À¾;Ä; |, ;ü Ä;÷

!¾û Ù üÈ¾ÁÆÓ¾ý Í ¨ Å, ñ¼j÷
p í, ÁÃ÷ °Èôòì, ñ¼j÷".¹³

FOOTNOTES

1. Kalpa - It means a day of Brahma, a period of 1000 yugas; it consists of a creation (Srsti) and a dissolution (Pralaya); said to last 4,320,000,000 solar years; a month of Brahma is supposed to contain thirty such kalpas, according to the Mahabharatha, 12 months of Brahma constitute his year and 100 such years his life-time, 50 years of Brahmas are supposed to have elapsed and we are now in the Svetravarakalpa of the fifty-first year. In other words, Kalpa means the time between the creation of the world and its destruction.
2. De Bono, Edward (1933 -) British doctor, Lecturer at the Department of Investigative Medicine, Cambridge University, from 1976; he is chiefly famous for his concept of the use of Lateral Thinking (1967).
3. De Forest, Lee (1873-1961) American Inventor who was the first to use alternating-current transmission, and improved the thermionic valve detector by which wireless and sound films were made possible.
4. Marconi, Guglielmo, Marchese (1874-1937) Italian inventor and Electrical Engineer who developed the use of radio waves as a practical means of communication. In 1895 he sent long wave signals over a distance of a mile and in 1901 received a Newfoundland the first transatlantic signals sent out by his station in Cornwall, thus making the discovery that radio waves can bend around the spherically-shaped earth. Noble Prize winner 1909.
5. APPLE (Ariane Passenger Payload Experiment). It is the name given to satellite, which was put into orbit on July 19, 1981, with European assistance. This is a special type of Satellite designed to help Indian space scientists in developing

capability to build full scale communication satellite, an important goal of the country's space programme.

6. Raksha-Bandhan - It is kind of festival, celebrated by the North Indians during the month of July, to commemorate the brotherhood relationship.
7. King Solomon - Name of David's son, king of Israel, famed for his wisdom.
8. Bodhidharma - (6th century AD) Indian Buddhist Patriarch from Conjeeveram near Madras. He entered China about 520 AD. Teaching a form of meditation called dhyana (Chinese Ch 'an, Japanese Zen.); he is credited with founding Zen Buddhism.
9. Bodhiruchi - A Buddhist scholar from South India.
10. Vajrabodhi - He is the founder of Vajrayana Buddhism; which deals with meditation, miracle etc.
11. Prajna - A Buddhist scholar who is an expert in Mahayana text. Actually Prajna means wisdom.
12. Smith, Vincent Arthur - ICS and Historian was born on June 3, 1848; arrived in India in 1871; served in the N.W.P. and Oudh. Author of The Settlement Officers Manual for the N.W.P. (1881), General Index to Cunningham's Archaeological Survey Reports.
13. The name of title 'Tamil' in Bharathiyar Kavithaigal Song:4, pp.193.

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