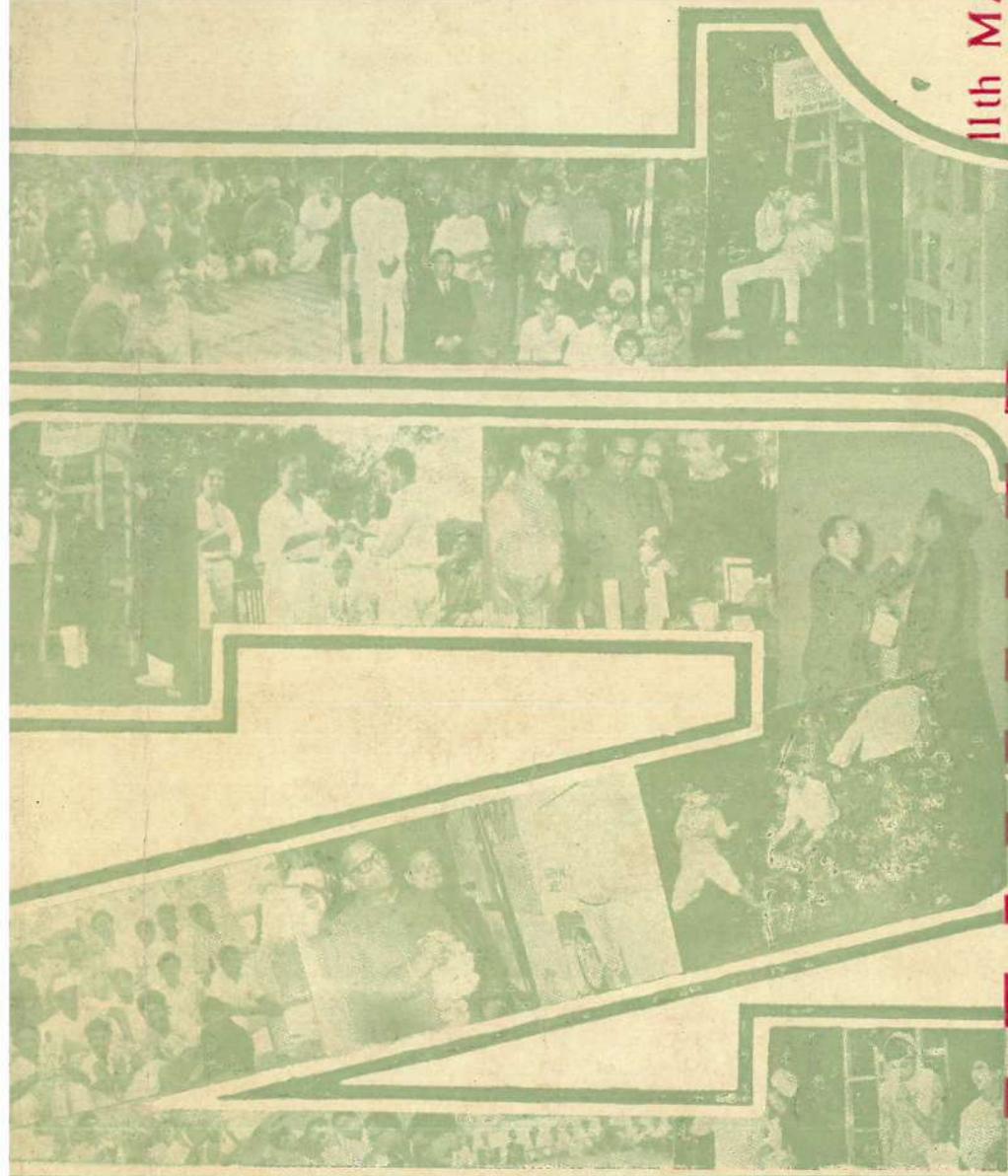




NEW DELHI DEAF & DUMB CLUB

11th MARCH 1973



11th MARCH 1973

SIT

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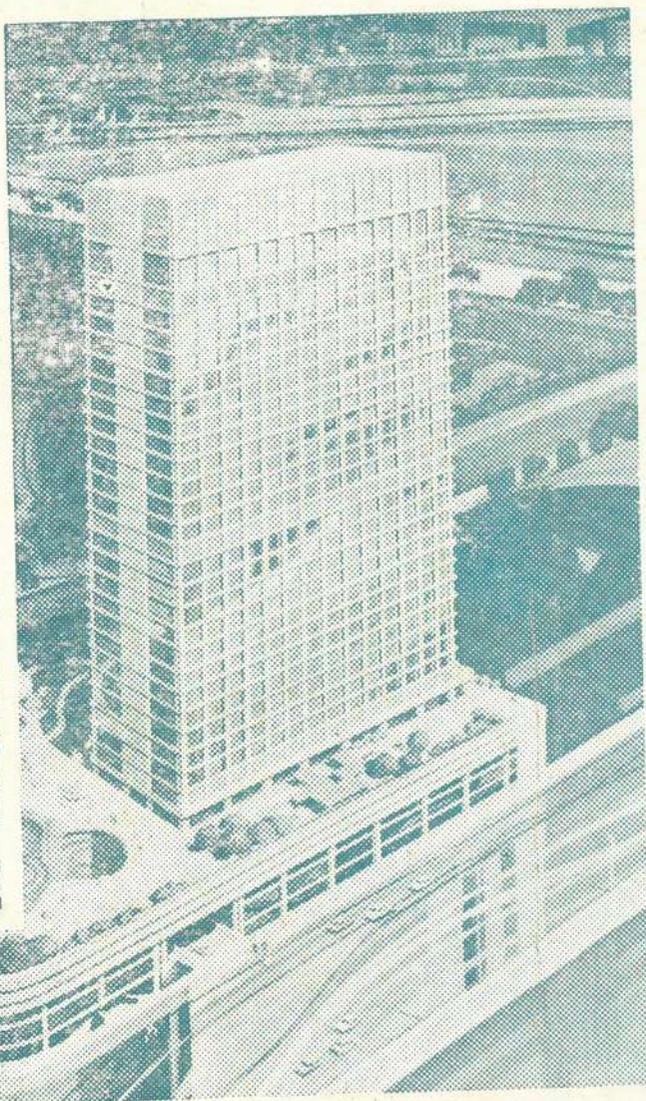
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PRESS SECRETARY TO THE
PRESIDENT
RASHTRAPATI BHAVAN,
NEW DELHI-110004

February 15, 1973.

No. F. 2-M/73.

Dear Shri Chauhan,

The President is glad to know from your letter of the 8th February, 1973 that the New Delhi Deaf & Dumb Club will hold its 12th Annual Day from the 3rd March, 1973. He offers his greetings to the members and wishes their humanitarian efforts all success.

Yours sincerely,

A. M. Abdul Hamid

Shri D. S. Chauhan,
Honorary Secretary,
New Delhi Deaf & Dumb Club,
15-U.A., Jawahar Nagar,
DELHI-7



उपराष्ट्रपति सचिवालय
नई देहली
VICE PRESIDENT'S SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI.
February 19, 1973.

Dear Sir,

The Vice-President is glad to know that you are celebrating the 12th Annual Day of the New Delhi Deaf and Dumb Club on 3rd and 4th March, 1973. He sends his best wishes for the success of your function.

Yours faithfully

V. Phadke
Secretary to Vice-President

Shri D.S. Chauhan,
Hony. Secretary,
New Delhi Deaf & Dumb Club,
15, U.A. Jawahar Nagar,
DELHI-7.



No. F. 1/11/73. PMP
प्रधान मंत्री सचिवालय,
नई दिल्ली-११

Prime Minister's Secretariat
NEW DELHI-11



Dear Sir,

The Prime Minister thanks you for your letter. She sends her good wishes for the success of the annual day of the New Delhi Deaf and Dumb Club which is being organised next month.

Yours faithfully

(H. Y. Sharda Prasad)

The Hony. Secretary,
New Delhi Deaf & Dumb Club,
Delhi-7.



MINISTER OF PLANNING
INDIA
New Delhi

MESSAGE

Proper care and welfare of those who are physically handicapped forms an integral part of a modern progressive State. In our country, apart from what State institutions have been doing for the physically handicapped, numerous private agencies have come forward with commendable efforts in providing facilities for the handicapped and downtrodden. The New Delhi Deaf and Dumb Club is one such organisation and I trust they will continue to be of service to those in need of help.

My best wishes.

(D. P. Dhar)
16-2-1973



सत्यमेव जयते



उप राज्यपाल

राज निवास
दिल्ली

दिनांक २७ फरवरी १९७३

यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि न्यू दिल्ली डेफ एण्ड डम्ब क्लब ३ मार्च १९७३ को अपना वार्षिक समारोह आयोजित कर रहा है और इस अवसर पर एक स्मारिका भी प्रकाशित कर रहा है।

पिछले कई वर्ष से यह संस्था अपने मूक तथा बधिर सदस्यों के मनोरंजन हेतु पहाड़ों पर अवकाश के दिनों में शिविर आयोजित कर रही है तथा अन्य सांस्कृतिक एवं शैक्षणिक कार्य कर रही है।

समाज के पिछले वर्ग तथा अपंग व असहाय लोगों के उत्थान के लिए सामाजिक संस्थायें अपना सक्रिय योगदान देकर प्रशासन का हाथ बटा सकते हैं।

आशा है भविष्य में यह संस्था मूक तथा बधिरों के उत्थान तथा पुनर्वास के लिए पहले से भी अधिक प्रयास करेगी।

शुभ कामना सहित।

बालेश्वर प्रसाद

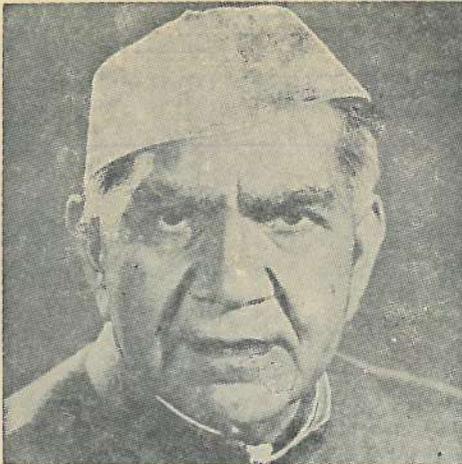


औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और
प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रो, भारत सरकार
MINISTER OF
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
New Delhi.

February 22, 1973

It gives me great pleasure to know the New Delhi Deaf & Dumb Club is celebrating its Annual Day on 3rd & 4th March 1973 and is organising an exhibition of the handicrafts of the deaf and that also a Souvenir is being brought out to commemorate this event. I send my good wishes for the further growth and activities of this organisation.

(C. SUBRAMANIAM)



कृषि मंत्री, भारत सरकार
नई दिल्ली

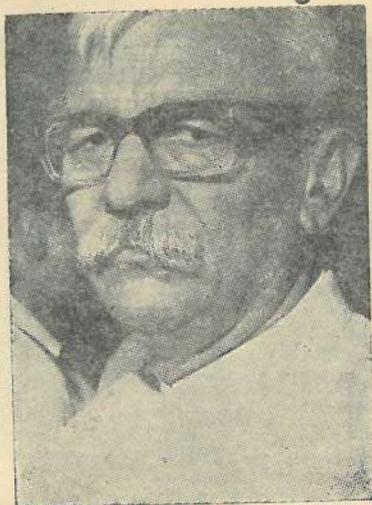
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NEW DELHI-110001.

24 February, 1973.

MESSAGE

I am glad to know that New Delhi Deaf & Dumb Club has completed 12 years of its service to their less fortunate brethren. It is a social obligation which we all must discharge faithfully. Recently many new scientific devices have been developed to help these handicapped persons and I hope, voluntary organisations like your Club will make extensive use of these devices to bring cheers to the otherwise dull life of such handicapped persons. I wish your noble efforts all success.

F. A. Ahmed



MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE
SHASTRI BHAWAN
NEW DELHI-1

February 19, 1973.

It is happy augury that the New Delhi Deaf & Dumb Club has completed 12 years in the service of our physically handicapped friends, during which it has made great strides in meeting their needs in many spheres of life, VIZ. educational, social, cultural and recreational.

The problem of this unfortunate segment of our society is, indeed, a colossal one which deserves all possible efforts from all sources, particularly in a welfare State like ours. No doubt, a good deal has been done for the education and rehabilitation of these people through the efforts of official and non-official agencies, yet much remains to be done. The problem that stares them in life is their proper rehabilitation. Social organisations have great role to play in creating mass awakening in society so that they do not become victims of fatalism and inferiority complex born out of retarded birth.

I wish your Club all success.

(Niti Raj Singh)



रक्षा मंत्री, भारत
MINISTER OF DEFENCE, INDIA
NEW DELHI.
February 20, 1973.

MESSAGE

I am happy to know that the New Delhi Deaf and Dumb Club has continued its valuable service. The handicrafts made by the handicapped persons show the potential for development. I am also glad that the Club is encouraging them to take part in cultural activities. I wish you all success.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to be 'Jagjivan Ram'.

(Jagjivan Ram)



MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY
INDIA
New Delhi.

13th February, 73.

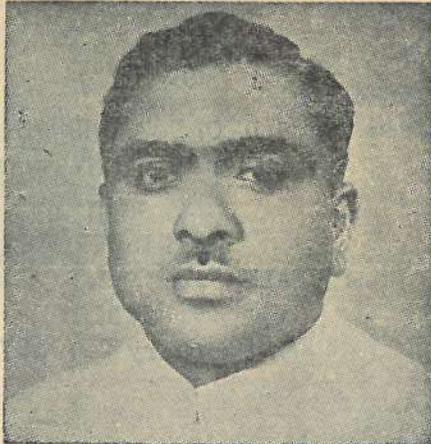
MESSAGE

MESSAGE

I am happy to know that the New Delhi Deaf & Dumb Club is celebrating its Annual Day. The Club deserves all support in its laudable activities of rehabilitating the deaf and dumb.

I send my best wishes for the success of the Annual Day.

(T.A. PAI)



MR-53-73

रेल मन्त्री, भारत
MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
INDIA

New Delhi
February 18, 1973.

MESSAGE

I am indeed glad to know that the New Delhi Deaf & Dumb Club is celebrating its Annual Day.

The efforts that the Club is making for bringing about economic self-sufficiency by encouraging vocational arts among the handicapped members are indeed praiseworthy. Such work deserves all active support and encouragement.

I send my best wishes for the prosperity of the Club and success of the Annual Day.

(L. N. Mishra)



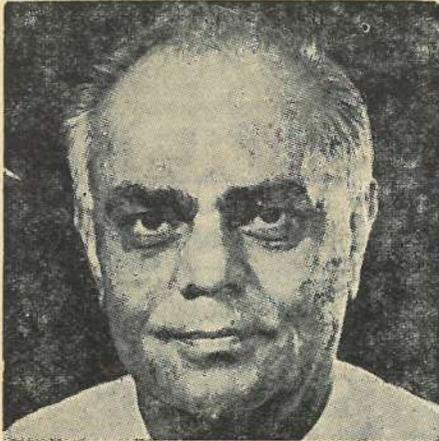
D. O. No. 53/HM/73
स्वास्थ्य एवम् परिवार नियोजन मंत्रो
भारत
MINISTER FOR
HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING
INDIA
February 20, 1973.

MESSAGE

I send my good wishes to the New Delhi Deaf and Dumb Club on the occasion of its annual day celebrations. It is very appropriate that an exhibition of handicrafts of the deaf is being organised to mark the event. The physically handicapped in our society must be given every opportunity to make full use of their creative talents.

I wish your endeavours all success.

R.K. KHADILKAR



CHIEF MINISTER
GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT
SACHIVALAYA, GANDHI NAGAR

February 20, 1973.

I am glad to learn that the New Delhi Deaf and Dumb Club has, during the last 12 years of its existence, undertaken a number of activities for the welfare of the handicapped deaf and dumb.

Such activities provide opportunities to bring out their latent talent and prove useful to the society.

I send my good wishes to the institution on the occasion of the 12th Annual Day and hope that its activities may expand from day to day, so as to prove easily acceptable and interesting to those deprived of the gifts of God.

Ghanshyambhai Oza

Shri D.S. Chauhan
Hony. Secretary,
New Delhi Deaf & Dumb Club,
15, U.A. Jawahar Nagar,
DELHI-7.



D. DEVARAJ URS
Chief Minister.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE
CNG. 272/73
VIDHANA SOUDHA
BANGALORE-1

Dated 5 Feb. , 1973

MESSAGE

I am happy to note that the New Delhi Deaf and Dumb Club is celebrating its 12th Annual Day. I greatly admire the progress you have achieved in providing relief to our unfortunate brethren and in helping them to become self-reliant and useful citizens of the country.

I send my best wishes for the greater success of your humanitarian efforts.

(D. Devaraj Urs)

Shri D.S. Chauhan.
Hon. Secretary,
New Delhi Deaf & Dumb Club,
15, U.A. Jawahar Nagar,
DELHI-7.

Shri D.S. Chauhan
Hon. Secretary,
New Delhi Deaf & Dumb Club,
15, U.A. Jawahar Nagar,
DELHI-7.



M. KARUNANIDHI
CHIEF MINISTER

GOVERNMENT OF TAMILNADU
FORT ST. GEORGE
MADRAS-9

January 30, 1973

M E S S A G E

It is highly commendable that the New Delhi Deaf and Dumb Club has rendered great humane service for the deaf and dumb and will be celebrating its 12th Annual Day shortly.

I congratulate the sponsors and pioneers of this Club for their services rendered to the physically handicapped persons and wish the 12th Annual Day all success.

(M. Karunanidhi)

The Hony. Secretary,
New Delhi Deaf & Dumb Club,
Delhi-7.



मध्य प्रदेश शासन
BHOPAL
Dated 24th Feb. 1973

MESSAGE

To help the poor and the handicapped is a noble service to man-kind. In this context, the services of the New Delhi Deaf and Dumb Club deserve all appreciation.

I hope that the 12th Annual Day Souvenir of the Club will inspire the people in appreciating the need of extending much needed facility to the handicapped section of the society.

I wish all success to the activities of the organisation.

P. C. Sethi

संख्या १०००
DEPUTY MINISTER
COMMUNICATIONS



No. 1000



उप मंत्री
सूचना और प्रसारण
भारत
DEPUTY MINISTER
INFORMATION & BROADCASTING
INDIA

New Delhi, March 7, 1973.

संख्या

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MESSAGE ...
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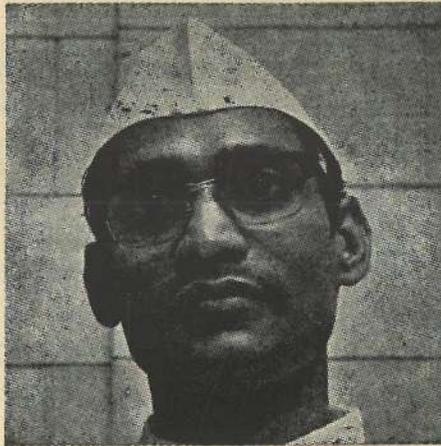
I am glad to know that the New Delhi Deaf & Dumb Club is completing 12th anniversary of its founding. The Deaf & Dumb need both sympathy and understanding. Their problems are many, but with understanding they can be mitigated to a very large extent.

I send my good wishes to the New Delhi Deaf and Dumb Club.

(DHARAM BIR SINHA)

(संख्या १०००)

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उप-मंत्री संचार,
भारत
DEPUTY MINISTER
COMMUNICATIONS
INDIA
No. 1852-DM (C)/73
नई दिल्ली 110001
दिनांक ५-३-७३

संदेश

मुझे यह जानकर बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई कि नई दिल्ली डेफ एंड इन्व क्लब, जवाहर नगर, दिल्ली पिछले १२ वर्षों से मूक-बधिर व्यक्तियों के मनोरंजन और उनमें जिजीविषा जगाने के लिए प्रयत्नशील है। यह और भी खुशी की बात है कि यह क्लब अपना वार्षिकोत्सव ३ और ४ मार्च, १९७३ को मना रहा है और इस अवसर पर एक स्मारिका भी प्रकाशित कर रहा है।

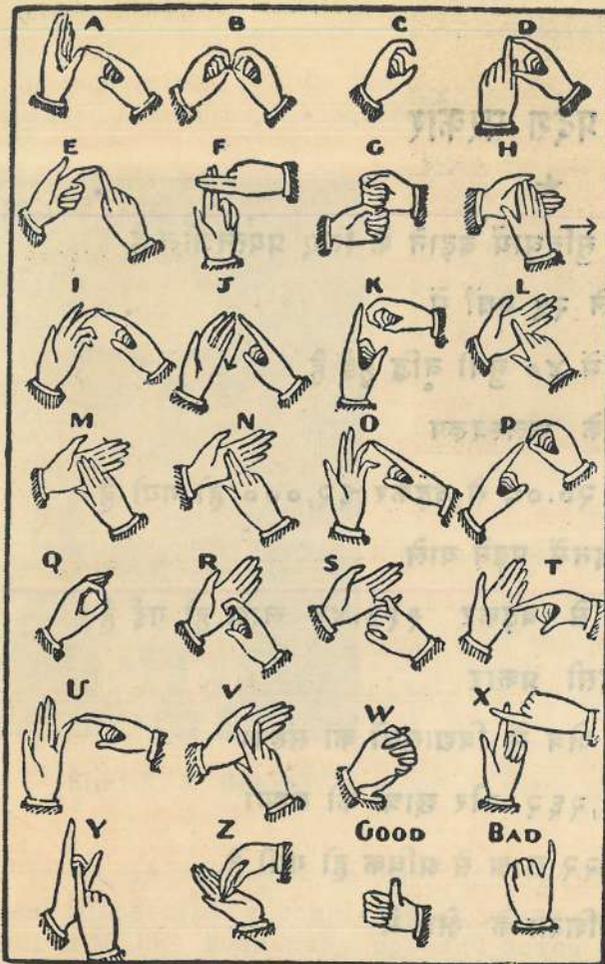
प्राकृतिक कार्य व्यापार में सन्तुलन बनाये रखना प्रकृति का एक शाश्वत नियम है। उदाहरण के लिए वायु मंडल में यदि कोई स्थान वायु शून्य हो जाता है तो वह रिक्ति भरने के लिए चारों ओर से हवाएं आती हैं। प्रकृति प्राणियों में भी एही संतुलन रखती है। उसन प्राणियों में शक्तियों और क्षमताओं का संतुलन निश्चित किया है। इन क्षमताओं में जब कभी कोई विकृति या व्यपगति आ जाती है तो प्रकृति इन कमी को पूर्ति के लिए अन्य क्षमताओं का विकास कर देती है। मूकता-बधिरता प्राकृतिक विकृतियां हैं। अतः जो व्यक्ति इनके शिकार हो जाते हैं, उनमें अन्य क्षमताओं का विकास हो जाता है। इस प्रकार व्यक्तित्व की समग्रता को दृष्टि से मूक-बधिर और सामान्य व्यक्तियों में कोई अन्तर नहीं है। किन्तु हमारी सामाजिकता ऐसी दोषपूर्ण है कि वह मूक-बधिर अपंगों, विकलांगों में हीन-भावना पैदा कर देती है, जो एक नैसर्गिक सहज प्रक्रिया नहीं है।

आज हमारा देश प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के प्रेरणादायी नेतृत्व में बर्गहीन बर्गहीन एव शोषण मुक्त समाज की रचना, गरीबी तथा बेकारी को समस्या का समाधान कर समाजवाद की ओर बढ़ रहा है। इस स्थिति में समाज और सरकार दोनों का यह कर्तव्य होना चाहिए कि पीड़ित व्यक्तियों के प्रति यह हीन-भावना-जनक सामाजिक धारणा बदली जाय और उनमें आत्म-विश्वास, स्वाभिमान और सहज भावनाओं का विकास किया जाय।

आपका क्लब इसी दिशा में कार्य कर रहा है, यह एक सुखद बात है। कृपया क्लब और प्रकाश्य स्मारिक की सफलता के लिए मेरी शुभ कामनाएं स्वीकार करें।

श्री डी० एस० चौहान,
१५, यू० ए०, जवाहर नगर,
दिल्ली-७

(जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया)



THE ONE-HAND MANUAL ALPHABET



We Gratefully Offer Our Thanks to :

1. Shri S- R. Damani ji, M.P. for his valueable financial help.
2. Dr. Bharat Ram ji of D.C.M. :
3. R. B. Shri Mohan Singh ji Oberoi, M. P. :
4. Shri T. P. Bhagat ji of HINDAL Co. : for their valued support and assistance.
5. Shri D. N. Patodia ji :
6. Shri Surinder ji Gupta, Chandigarh :
7. All Advertisers & Our Well Wishers. :

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार

★

बालकों की शिक्षा-दीक्षा और सुविधायें बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयत्नशील है

पिछले २५ वर्षों में

शिक्षा के व्यय में ४० गुनी वृद्धि हुई है

(जिसके फलस्वरूप

प्राथमिक विद्यालयों की संख्या २०.०८ से बढ़कर ६२,००० हो गयी है

तथा इनमें पढ़ने वाले

छात्रों की संख्या २०.०८ लाख से बढ़कर ११३.४४ लाख हो गई है

इसी प्रकार

माध्यमिक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में विद्यालयों की संख्या

५०६ से बढ़कर ३,२६२ और छात्रों की संख्या

७१,००० से बढ़कर २२ लाख से अधिक हो गयी है

उच्च शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में

पहले जहाँ केवल १६ डिग्री कालेज और ५ विश्वविद्यालय थे

क्रमशः २८१ तथा ११ हैं।

सूचना विभाग, उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा प्रसारित

संख्या-ग-३१४६ विज्ञापन १०६३/७३

पुस्तक क्लब का 12वां वार्षिक रिपोर्ट

पुस्तक क्लब का 12वां वार्षिक रिपोर्ट

(1954-55)



Our Adviser's Message

(Shri K. K. Mehra)

It is indeed a matter of gratification that the Club has successfully completed 12 years of its existence during which it has seen many ups and downs also. The determination and dedication of its members is sure to build it up in to an important social and cultural organisation in the capital.

My only regret is that despite my sincere desire to help the Club in its various activities, I could not do as much as I would have liked to do. In any case, I will try to make good for the past short comings.

Club's laudable efforts to provide gainful avenues for recreation, as also other facilities to its members deserve full commendation. I congratulate the members on their excellent work so far and expect from them even bigger and better achievements.

K. K. Mehra.

हमारी चतुर्दिक यात्राएँ

जसवन्तसिंह कुमार

(कार्यक्रम मंत्री)

देशाटन ज्ञान प्राप्ति और बौद्धिक विकास का सर्वोत्तम साधन है। इसी को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमारे क्लब ने देशाटन को अन्य कार्यों से अधिक महत्व और प्रमुखता दी है। अपने थोड़े से जोवन काल में ही क्लब ने कई कार्यक्रमों का सफलतापूर्वक सम्पादन किया है—जिनका सन्निप्त उल्लेख मैं नीचे कर रहा हूँ।

प्रथम काश्मीर यात्रा १९६७

हम १९६७ से पूर्व दिल्ली के निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में ही आया जाया करते थे। बहुत हुआ तो आगरा तक हो आये। काश्मीर सप्तर का स्वर्ग-हमारे लिए भी एक प्रबल आकर्षण का केन्द्र रहा है। अतः जब थोड़े साधन सम्पन्न हुए तो हम सर्व प्रथम काश्मीर जाने का ही निश्चय कर बैठे।

हमारी यात्रा सफल बनाने में तत्कालीन रेल मंत्री श्री पुनाचा का हाथ रहा। उन्होंने हमारे सदस्यों के लिए निशुल्क पास को व्यवस्था कर दी और स्वर्गीय श्री सादिक साहब, तत्कालीन मुख्य मंत्री जम्मू एवं काश्मीर के सहयोग से आवास की समस्या भी हल हो गई। भोजन, बस आदि का प्रबन्ध क्लब को और से हो ही गया।

२० व्यक्तियों की यह टो नो श्री नगर, पहलगाम, गुलमर्ग, खिलनमर्ग और काश्मीर के अन्य सुन्दर और रमणीय स्थल देख कर श्री वेण्णो देवी जी को यात्रा कर वापिस लौटी। पहाड़, पहाड़ों को नैसर्गिक प्राकृतिक छटा, नदी नाले, फलों के बगीचे, फल लदे वृक्ष आदि सभी हमारे लिए कौतुहल और आश्चर्य की वस्तुएं थीं। वहाँ के लोगों का रहन-महन, हाउस बाटों की जिन्दगी नहरों का यानायात, केपर के खेत, तरने खेत, आदि कई ऐसी बातें थीं जिनका बांध सदस्यों को हजार पुस्तकें पढ़ने और चित्र देखने पर भी न होता—सहज ही हो गया। हमें जो सर्वाधिक प्रिय वस्तु लगी वह थी सोनामर्ग के ग्लेशियर। जीवन में इतना बर्फ कभी न देखा था। हम उस पर खूब खेले—बर्फ की गेंदों से एक दूसरे का पिटाई की और बड़ी कठिनाई से वहाँ से दूर हट सके।

आते वक्त हम जम्मू में भी ठहरे। अमृतसर भी गये। वहाँ का स्वर्ण मन्दिर और जलियानवाला बाग हमें विशेष रौचक लगे। अन्य मन्दिर और बाजार भी पसन्द आये।

द्वितीय काश्मीर यात्रा १९६८

प्रथम यात्रा से जा सदस्य लौटे उनके माहक वर्णियों से हमारे अन्य सदस्य भी इतने प्रभावित हुए कि उन्होंने भी जाने का ठान ली। अपने सदस्यों को इच्छाओं का आदर करते हुए हमने काश्मीर यात्रा का आयाजन १९६८ में पुनः किया। इस बार ३० सदस्यों का दल गया।

पिछली बार की तरह रेल मंत्री जी की कृपा से श्रीर स्वर्गीय सादिक साहब के सहयोग से हमारा काम सरल हो गया। इस बार के आयोजन में इतना अन्तर अवश्य रखा कि पिछली बार जहां हमारा अधिकांश समय श्रानगर में ही व्यतीत हुआ था, इस बार हमने पहलगाम में तम्बुओं में शिविर लगाया।

शहरों में पक्के मकानों में रहने वाले हमारे सदस्य निर्जन में, चीड़ और देवदार के गगनचुम्बी पेड़ों के नीचे लगे अपने तम्बुओं में पहले तो डरे और उन्हें शहर की सुख सुविधाओं की कमी भी लगा—पर फिर यह परिवर्तन भी बड़ा पसन्द आ गया।

पहलगाम में हम पन्द्रह दिन रहे। नित्य अलग अलग दिशाओं में भ्रमण करने जाते। एक दिन तो वहाँ के घने जंगलों में खो से गये थे। पर सकुशन लौट आये। जिधर भी हम निकल जाते, हमारी टोली सबके लिए कौतुहल का चोज बन जाती। पहलगाम से ही हम चन्दन बाड़ी गये जो कि अमरनाथ जाने का पहला पड़ाव है। यहां बर्फ का पुल देखा। इस बार बर्फ बहुत थी क्योंकि हम मई में ही वहां जा पहुंचे थे। बर्फ पर खूब फिसले—कला बाजियां खाई और वहाँ को सुबद याद लिए थापिस लौटे।

दिल्लो लौटने से पूर्व श्री नगर भी रहे। वहाँ के विश्व विख्यात बाग और भीलें तथा हाउस बोट देखे। गुजमर्ग और त्रिजनमर्ग भा गये। खरोददारा भा को। हमारे सदस्य मूक भन्ने ही हों खरोददारी करने में माल तोल करने में बड़े सिद्धहस्त निकले।

कुल्लू मनाली यात्रा १९६९

मनाली के रोचक वृत्तान्त पत्रों में पढते ही आये थे। स्वर्गीय नरहर जी की तो यह प्रिय रमण स्थली थी ही। अतः अगली यात्रा का कार्यक्रम कुल्लू मनाली का रखा। १९६९ में मनाली में शीघ्र शिवर का आयोजन किया गया। खेद है इसमें कम सदस्यों ने ही भाग लिया।

मण्डो में बस बदलते वक्त लाहौल और माप्ति की सुन्दरियों को उनके विशिष्ट परिधान में देखकर ही हम समझ गये कि हम सत्य ही अन्नर देश में आ पहुंचे हैं। पर इधर की बस यात्रा लम्बी और दुखद रही। काश्मोर की तरह पल पल पर बदलने वाला प्राकृतिक दृश्य यहाँ नहीं था। पहाड़ भी कम ऊँचाई के थे अतः बस में गर्मी सताती रही। हाँ चाय के बाग और तिब्बतियों का बस्तियां यहाँ देखने को मिली।

कुल्लू में तो दो तीन दिन ही रहे। मक्खियों ने परेशान कर दिया। व्यास नदी में नहाये। कुल्लू देव नगरी कहलाता है परन्तु मन्दिर दूर दूर हैं। पदल जाने को हिम्मत न हुई। अतः मनाली जाकर ही सांस लिया।

मनाली निश्चय ही सुन्दर और सुरम्य लगी। हमारा आवास भी किलकिलाती व्यास, जो यहाँ एक बहुत सफ़ेद पाट में बड़ती है, के किनारे देवदार और चाड़ के जंगल के सन्मुख स्थित था। बर्फीनी चौटियां सर्वत्र दिखाई देता थी। यहाँ हिडम्बा जो भोम को रात्रस राता था का मंदिर देखा। महात्मा शिष्य का मन्दिर भी देखा और देखा यहाँ से निकलने वाल गम पानी का प्राकृतिक

सोतो को । इस गर्म पानी को नलों से नीचे ले जाकर उत्तम स्नानागारों में लाया गया है जहाँ कोई भी शुल्क देकर नहा सकता है । हम भी खूब नहाए ।

पास ही लाहौल और सीप्ति को शेष देश से अलग करने वाला १३५०० फीट ऊँचा रोहतंग दर्रा है । एक दिन ठान ली कि वहाँ पिकनिक मनायो जाय । मनाली से रोहला तक तो बसे जाती हैं । आगे पैदल रास्ता है । वैसे अब सड़क बन गई है । रोहतंग प्रायः बर्फ से ढका रहता है । रोहला से रोहतंग तक सीधी ऊँचाई चढ़ते २ हाँफ गये और बुरी तरह थक गये । ऊँचाई की हलकी हवा से और भी परेशान हो गए । हमारे कई सदस्य तो हिम्मत हार बैठे और लगभग ११००० फीट की ऊँचाई पर तिब्बती शरणार्थियों की बस्ती में चाय की दुकान पर डेरा जमा बैठे ।

शेष ऊपर तक गये । मीलों फैले बर्फ, दूर दूर तक फैली एक के बाद एक बर्फानी चोटियाँ देख कर विस्मित हो गये । ठंड से साथ लाया भोजन तो जम गया पर प्लास्क की चाय गर्म थी । बर्फ पर बैठ कर ही भोजन किया—चाय पी, थोड़ा भंगाड़ा नाचे और देर होने के डर से लौट आये । मनाली मन भाने बाकी लगी ।

भोपाल यात्रा

हमारे अध्यक्ष जी की कृपा से एक अग्र्य आयोजन और हो गया भोपाल यात्रा का । भोपाल में हमारे सदस्यों ने हस्तशिल्प प्रदर्शनी का आयोजन किया और मूक अभिनय भी । हमारे प्रयासों की सर्वत्र सराहना को गयी ।

भोपाल से हम सांची गये वहाँ की ऐतिहासिक इमारतें बुद्ध धर्म के विशाल स्मारक देखकर बंग रह गये । पुरातत्त्व विभाग द्वारा संचालित संग्राहलय भी देखा । भोजन वही किया । देवगिरि की ऐतिहासिक गुफाएं भी देखी । सब कुछ दो तीन दिन की अवधि ही में हुआ पर इतना भी बड़ा उपयोगी सिद्ध हुआ ।

१९७० में हमारा दल अखिल भारतीय युवा व बाल दिवस में भाग लेने लखनऊ भी गया । वहाँ भी सर्वत्र घूमे और समारोह में अपने हस्तशिल्प के नमूनों और मूक अभिनय से बड़ा यश अर्जित कर के लौटे ।

हमारी इच्छा तो प्रति वर्ष कोई न कोई देशाटन का कार्यक्रम रखने की होती है परन्तु हमारे सीमित साधनों को देखते यह संभव नहीं । फिर भी इस वर्ष नेपाल यात्रा का और सदियों में उत्तर भारत की यात्रा का कार्य-क्रम प्रायः निश्चित है । हमारा प्रयास होगा कि एक एक कर भारत के सारे भाग हमारे सदस्य देख लें—वहाँ के निवासियों के साथ सीधा सम्पर्क बना लें और राष्ट्रीय एकता उत्पन्न करे । प्रसिद्ध तीर्थों की यात्राओं की भी हमारी एक योजना है और हमें विश्वास है कि हम इसे पूरी कर सकेंगे !



Dr. Surya Prakash Puri

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

It was in 1968 that I first came to know about the Club and its activities. Later when I joined it and took-over as its Chairman, I little dreamt that it will become a life-long association. The more I came to know these people, the better I understood them, their needs, aspirations and difficulties.

On my part, I have always tried my best to serve their best interests. I have shared their joys and sorrows, have gone with them to distant parts of the country sharing their accommodation and simple fare. I have always found them well-behaved, orderly, obedient persons and pleasant companions. The much talked about communication barrier never bothered us. In fact, by their 'fluency' in expressing their inner-most thoughts they have amazed me. In short, I have been able to establish a complete rapport with my deaf-mute friends.

I have a great deal to do for these people. Quite frankly what with my own worries and preoccupation with my personal work, I could not do as much as I would have liked. Also, resources factor is another handicap which has hampered our progress. It will, however, be my endeavour to make-up for the lost time, and a fresh beginning has now been made in the right direction by organising this Annual Day after some four years.

Before I take up our future programme I would like to state briefly some of our activities so far. We have, as you are all aware, already organised a number of Free Holiday Camps for our members at various hill stations. Our idea was to make it a regular annual affair but unfortunately due to various factors beyond our control, the camps could not be organised during the last couple of years. We hope to resume these camps from this year onwards.

Tours and Camps

A number of outings, educational tours, etc. have also been organised which have proved of immense educational value for our members. I am, therefore, trying to organise a tour of Nepal during 1973-74. Apart from their educational value, the tours provide our members with an opportunity to meet their counter parts in distant parts engaged in different walks of life. A mutual exchange of ideas, discussions about various problems successfully overcome, and sharing other useful information help both sides to better their lots and brighten their lives. Such tours, therefore, should be encouraged.

We are also providing recreational facilities, but in this case we are seriously handicapped as we have neither a premises of our own nor playgrounds. We have to do with make-shift arrangements. Even so, I have found among our members quite a good number of talented sportsmen who if properly coached can do honours to their country. Our cricketers are also second to none. What they need is an opportunity to develop their latent talents fully.

Social and cultural functions are the salt of life and our members also participate in them with equal zest and vigour. Reading room facilities, which had to be discontinued for want of proper accommodation, are also now proposed to be re-started. I am proud of the fact that our members are quite well informed and can discuss any given national or international topic with equal ease.

In the field of gainful employment much indeed remains to be done. But then unemployment is a national malady. It was, however, my good fortune to help find suitable jobs for some of our members, some of whom now hold quite responsible posts. Many more, I am afraid, still wait for a suitable employment opening.

Lack of Facilities

These achievements of our members have to be viewed in the context of the available opportunities for their education and training. The sad fact remains that even after 25 years of independence, we have not been able to

make much headway in providing equal educational facilities to deaf-mute in the country. To the best of my knowledge there are hardly 100 schools for the deaf in the whole of the country. Most of these were established by charitable persons long ago and are ill-equipped and under-staffed. All are below Secondary level and not a single school for the deaf in the country is upto Higher Secondary level. College education is obviously out of question.

There is just one Training Centre for the Adult Deaf. This is the condition in our Welfare State which guarantees equality of opportunities to all. As against these institutions which can at most accomodate a few thousand students at a time, the number of deaf of school going age runs into lacs. Surely, some thing needs be done, that too, early.

The cause of deaf further suffered because of lack of attention at higher level. Though the problems, their solutions, their system of education and training are quite distinct from other handicapped, namely blind and orthopaedic, a single cell in the Education Ministry looks after the needs of all the handicapped together. When I was a member of Central Advisory Board on Education, I had pleaded for a separate cell to look after the peculiar requirements of the deaf. But nothing seems to have been done so far. My plea to transfer back the responsibilities of education and training of the deaf to Ministry of Education has, however, been accepted. But half-hearted measures can not solve complex problems.

In Special Employment Exchanges for physically handicapped, the deafs get a raw deal. If statistics are correctly collected, it will be found that hardly one percent of the deafs registered with these Special Exchanges secured jobs through the efforts of these Exchange so far. Apathy and prejudice of employees apart, the main reason for this sorry state of affairs is that the staff in these Exchanges simply does not know any thing about the placement of deaf in various jobs, Also, unlike other handicapped, they can not plead their case. It is indeed, a pity that two of our members who hold National Diploma in Commercial Art, have been going vainly from pillar to post in search of gainful employment, these last two years.

Some Suggestions

Certain facilities by way of reservation of posts etc. for the weaker section have been provided to normal people. Unfortunately deaf-mute are not considered weaker section and no provision for reservation exists for them. Unless some regulatory steps are taken, I am afraid, there is not much hope for these unfortunate people.

It has been my constant endeavour to focus public attention on the problems of the deaf. Also, the public has to be told about the capabilities of the deaf who are second to none in their chosen work. In fact they prove better workers. It is a pity that because of some baseless prejudice, the talent of these people is not being exploited fully for developmental and nation building activities. We are now seriously considering the possibilities of bringing out a journal of our own as to give full publicity to their work and achievements.

The pity is we do not know the total numbers of the persons afflicted by this serious handicap. We can not, therefore, even plan for their education, training and rehabilitation. Another factor that impedes growth is mushrooming of a large number of so-called welfare organisations of the deaf. In most cases, I find that certain people have made it a profession to take up the cause of the handicapped with the sole motive of feathering their own nests. While other handicapped, because of their education, training and full development of mental capabilities, can look after and safe-guard their own interests, the same can not be said about the deaf who fall an easy prey to the exploiters. Legislative steps may be necessary to curb these trends.

The problem of rural deafs and ladies is particularly a tough one. Far from the few institutions which are exclusively located in urban areas, they remain untaught and unskilled. Many are forced to take recourse to begging. All those social workers, who talk of building big complexes for deaf in big cities, would do well, if they spare some thoughts for rural deafs and take their message to villages.

Future Plans

Now reverting to various activities of the Club, which was incidently started purely as a recreational organisation but has grown into a full fledged social and cultural organisation, I am happy to inform that active steps are being taken to acquire a suitable piece of land for the Club and we will be taking up the construction of our own premises in not so distant future.

Pending construction of our own premises we will make temporary arrangements. Government is again being moved to allot some suitable accomodation to the Club. But one thing is definite; we will not let our member suffer. We will some how try to coordinate our various activities in a better manner and provide all regular services to our members uninterrupted.

As I had touched briefly, a tour of Nepal is a distinct possibility. Some suggestions about tours of other places have also been received and a final decision will be taken keeping in view the wishes of the majority of members.

If we can get suitable space, we also intend to start regular evening classes for the benefit of our numerous members who have expressed a desire to learn more. We have already available services of qualified teachers and can provide necessary incentive to our members to take up studies. The only problem is suitable accommodation.

We had also initiated action regarding formation of a Cooperative Society for our members. Unfortunately the red-tap has been holding up the registration for a long period. We are however, confident that our initiative and efforts will not go in vain and we shall soon have our Cooperative Society also.

Since our Hony. Secretary will be touching upon various other activities, I conclude with usual thanks to my numerous esteemed friends who have been of utmost help in my humanitarian activities. In particular my thanks are due to Rai Bahadur, M. S. Oberoi, M.P., Shri S. R. Damaniji, M.P., Shri T. P. Bhagatji, Shri Devaki Nandanji Patodia and Shri N. K. Somani who were kind enough to extend their most valuable support without which I am doubtful, if we could have been able to celebrate our annual day in such a befitting manner. I am confident that I shall merit their cooperation and support in future also.

Among our members, all of whom have worked with equal diligence, and vigour I must single out two, namely Shri Ramesh Mohan Gupta and Shri Kamal Mehra and commend their selfless sustained work.

No doubt we have still miles to go but with dedication and devotion to our cause and with your good wishes sooner or later, I am confident, we shall reach our goals.

Suryakant K. Jha

★★★



गत चार वर्षों

का लेखा जोखा

देवी सिंह चौहान

आज आप सब ने यहाँ उपस्थित हो कर हमें जो स्नेह और सम्मान दिया है, हमारा साहस बढ़ाया है, उसके लिए हम हृदय से आपके आभारी हैं। आपका यह निष्काम स्नेह ही हमारा सम्बल होगा और अपने लक्ष्य प्राप्ति के संघर्ष में सहायक सिद्ध होगा। मैं पुनः अपनी ओर से तथा क्लब के अन्य सदस्यों की ओर से आप सब के प्रति कृतज्ञता प्रकट करता हूँ।

हमारी कृतज्ञता के अधिकारी देश के वे लोक मान्य नेता गए भी है जिन्होंने इस सुअवसर पर संदेशों के रूप में अपने अमूल्य आशीर्वाद दिये है। आज वे स्वयं यहां उपस्थित नहीं हैं पर हमें संतोष है कि उनका मंगलमय आशीर्वाद सदा हमारे साथ है। उन सभी अनुपस्थित महानुभवों के प्रति भी मैं अपनी कृतज्ञता प्रकट करता हूँ। मुझे संकोच है कि हम सब के सब संदेश अर्थाभाव और सीमित साधनों के कारण अपनी स्मारिका में प्रकाशित नहीं कर पाये हैं। हमारी विवशता समझ सज्जन हृदय नेता गए क्षमा करेंगे, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है।

अब आपको क्लब की गतिविधियों के बारे में, इसके सपनों-संकल्पों के बारे में, तथा दैनिक कठिनाईयों-संघर्षों के बारे में थोड़ी सी जानकारी दे दूँ।

हमने अपना पिछला सार्वजनिक कार्य-क्रम 1968 में किया था। तब से आज एक लम्बा समय गुजर गया है। राजनैतिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक और शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रों में इन चार वर्षों में आमूल चूल परिवर्तन हो गये हैं। आप सब प्रबुद्ध और विज्ञ सज्जन हैं अतः मैं इन परिवर्तनों का उल्लेख नहीं करूँगा, मात्र इतना ही कहूँगा कि इन सब परिवर्तनों और क्रान्तियों से हम मूक-बधिर तो अछूते ही रहे हैं। हमारी स्थिति समाज के एक उपेक्षित वर्ग के रूप में यथापूर्व ही है। न हमारे लिए शिक्षा की समुचित व्यवस्था हो पायी है, न पर्याप्त प्रशिक्षण उपलब्ध ही। रोजगार प्राप्त करना हमारे लिए आज भी एक विकट समस्या है। और तो और अपने एक युग के जीवन काल में भी आज तक हम अपने लिए स्थान

तक की व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाये हैं। राजकीय संरक्षण और आवास हमारे अधिक प्रयत्न करने पर भी हमें प्राप्त नहीं हुआ। ऊँचे किराये पर उपलब्ध निजी स्थान हमारे सीमित साधनों को देखते हुए हमारे लिए असंभव है। फलतः हम आज भी अपने उदार हृदय सदस्यों के घरों में ही बारी बारी से कार्यालय की व्यवस्था करते आ रहे हैं। ऐसा कितने दिन चलेगा ?

स्थानाभाव से हमें अपने कार्य क्रमों के सुचारू संचालन में बड़ी अड़चन का सामना करना पड़ता है और हम अपने सदस्यों के लिए जितनी सुविधाएं जुटाने की क्षमता रखते हैं नहीं जुटा पाते और जो सुविधाएं जुटा पाते भी हैं उनका उपभोग सब सदस्य समान रूप से नहीं कर पाते हैं। खानाबदोस क्लब कितना सफल हो सकता है ? फिर भी हमने अपने सदस्यों की यथासाध्य सेवा की भी है और करते रहने की आकांक्षा है।

उचित स्थान का अभाव चूंकि हमारी सब से बड़ी समस्या है, विवश हो मुझे इसका उल्लेख सर्व-प्रथम करना पड़ा है। आशा है कि आप सज्जनगण बुरा न मानेंगे और हमारे लक्ष्य-सिद्धि में सहायक बनेंगे।

इन विगत चार वर्षों से अधिक के समय में हम अपने सदस्यों के लिए जो कुछ कर पाये हैं, उसका उल्लेख करना मैं समीचीन समझता हूँ।

क्लब द्वारा आयोजित अवकाश शिविरों तथा शैक्षणिक भ्रमणों का विवरण स्मारिका ही में अन्यत्र हमारे कार्यक्रम मंत्री ने दे ही दिया है। अतः यहां इतना कहना यथेष्ट है कि काश्मीर में और हिमाचल प्रदेश में लगाये गये अवकाश शिविर बड़े सफल रहे। भोपाल भ्रमण और यू०पी० यात्रा भी उपयोगी सिद्ध हुई। हमारा विचार इस वर्ष शिवरात्रि पर नेपाल यात्रा आयोजित करने का भी था परन्तु अनेक कारणों से यह संभव न हो सका।

इतवार और छुट्टियों के दिनों पर खेलों का आयोजन भी किया ही जाता रहा है। यह अवश्य है कि जितने सदस्यों को इन में भाग लेना चाहिए उतने सदस्य भाग नहीं ले सके। इसका बहुत कुछ उत्तरदायत्व तो हम पदाधिकारियों पर ही है जो उचित प्रेरणा नहीं दे सके।

वैसे सत्य तो यह है कि क्लब को पिछले दो तीन वर्षों में पर्याप्त संकटों का सामना करना पड़ा और यह सदस्यों की अटूट लगन और दृढ़ निश्चय का ही परिणाम है कि क्लब विघटन के कगार पर आकर भी न केवल बच ही गया अपितु दुगुने जोश से कार्यरत भी हो गया है। इस संकट बेला में जो एकनिष्ठ सदस्य क्लब में आस्था बनाए रहे, उनको साधुवाद देना आवश्यक है।

क्लब की अनान्य गतिविधियां अर्थाभाव से भी प्रभावित हुईं। जैसा कि आपको विदित ही है क्लब की आय का मुख्य श्रोत सदस्यता शुल्क ही है। हमारे सदस्य चूंकि स्वयं समाज के एक पीड़ित और उपेक्षित अंग हैं वे स्वयं शुल्क दे ही कितनी सकते हैं। फिर भी यथा साध्य हमने कार्य क्रमों की श्रृंखला तुड़ने नहीं दी।

त्यौहार और राष्ट्रीयपर्व हम धूम धाम से मनाते ही आए हैं। हमारी तरह पन्द्रह अगस्त की वार्षिक पिकनिक तो अब अन्य संस्थाएं भी मनाने लग गई हैं। वर्ष भर में कार्य क्रमों का तांता बना ही

रहता है। लोदी बाग और कोटला फ़िरोजशाह हमारे प्रिय स्थल हो गये हैं जहाँ अन्य उचित स्थान के अभाव में हम इकट्ठे हो कर आमोद प्रमोद से दिवस व्यतीत कर लेते हैं।

हमारा पुस्तकालय और वाचनालय तो प्रायः बन्द सा पड़ा है। जब तक अपने युवा प्रधान जी द्वारा प्रदत्त आवास स्थल, 108 विठ्ठल भाई पटेल हाऊस हमारे पास रहा, हमारा वाचनालय और पुस्तकालय बड़ा उपयोगी रहा। वहाँ से निकलने के बाद आज दो तीन वर्ष से इधर उधर भटक रहे हैं। सब द्वार खट खटाए परन्तु सफलता न मिली।

आवास के लिए हमने प्रयास जो किये वह अपने आप में एक कहानी है। स्पष्टतः हम निजी मकान किराये पर लेने की क्षमता ही नहीं रखते। सरकारी आवास जो सबल होते हैं ले लेते हैं। हमें बना बनाया उत्तर मिल जाता है कि जगह नहीं है जब कि हम स्वयं देखते हैं कि अन्य संस्थाओं को जिनकी ऊपर तक पहुंच है आसानी से रियायती दर पर सरकारी जगह मिल जाती है।

हमारे सदस्यों की सर्वाधिक आवश्यकता तो ऐसे स्थल की है जहाँ वे प्रति दिन इकट्ठे हो सकें और विश्रान्ति के क्षण आमोदप्रमोद से व्यतीत कर सकें। टेलीवीजन हो, फिल्म प्रोजेक्टर हो और मनोरंजन के अन्य उपकरण भी हो। वैसे ये सब उपकरण तो हम जुटा सकते हैं परन्तु स्थान का प्रबन्ध कैसे हो यह एक विकट समस्या है ?

हमने जो भ्रमणों का और देशाटनों का आयोजन किया है इससे सदस्यों में देशाटन के प्रति रचि उत्पन्न हुई है और वे भारत के विभिन्न भागों में हो आने की बलवती इच्छा रखते हैं। हमारा यथा-साध्य प्रयास होगा कि हम अपने सदस्यों की भारतदर्शन की यह आकांक्षा पूरी करें। हमारे इन प्रयासों में हमें पहले तो रेल मंत्रालय का पूर्ण सहयोग मिला करता था अब न जाने क्यों हमें यह सहयोग नहीं मिल रहा है। हमारी चेष्टा होगी कि हम यह खोया हुआ सहयोग रेल मंत्रालय से पुनः प्राप्त कर सकें।

हमारे सदस्यों ने लखनऊ में होने वाले युवक एवं बाल दिवसों में भी भाग ले बड़ी सफलता प्राप्त की ; विशेष तौर से उनके मूक अभिनय की तो सर्वत्र सराहना की गई है। हमारी चेष्टा होती है कि हम ऐसे अधिकाधिक अन्तरराज्य समारोहों में भाग लेने और अपने सदस्यों को दूसरों के साथ विचारों का आदान प्रदान करने का अवसर दें।

हमारे अध्यक्ष जी के अथक परिणामों से हमें गर्व है कि हम अपने कई सदस्यों के लिए अच्छी और स्थायी राजकीय नौकरिये जुटा पाने में सफल हो गये हैं। वैसे इससे समस्या का स्थायी हम तो हो नहीं पाया है क्यों कि बेरोजगार सदस्यों की संख्या उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ती ही जा रही है। हमारे अथक प्रयास भी हमें अपने अनेक सदस्यों के लिए जिनमें दो तो प्रशिक्षित व्यावसायिक कलाकार (commercial artists) है और एक फोटोग्राफर हैं, अभी तक कोई नौकरी प्राप्त नहीं कर पाये है। हमें दुख है कि अग्रंगों को रोजगार दिलाने का विशेष कार्यालय भी विशेष उपयोगी सिद्ध नहीं हो सका है। इस दिशा में हमें विशेष सक्रिय होना पड़ेगा।

कहलाने को तो हम मात्र बलव हैं पर हमें अपने सदस्यों के सभी हितों का ध्यान रखना पड़ता है। अखिल भारतीय स्तर की मूक-बधिरों की संस्थाएं हैं परन्तु आज तक न तो मूक-बधिरों की शिक्षा दीक्षा, प्रशिक्षण, रोजगार आदि के लिए उन्होंने कोई उल्लेखनीय कार्य किया है और न हमें उनसे कोई विशेष आशा ही रही है कि वे मूक-बधिरों के हितों की रक्षा करने में रुचि लेंगे अतः यह कार्य भी हमें स्वयं ही करना पड़ेगा।

हमारे भविष्य के कार्य क्रमों में प्राथमिकता राजधानी में मूक-बधिरों के लिए एक ऐसे स्थान को जुटाने की है जो मनोरंजन के साधनों, टेलीवीजन, फिल्म प्रोजेक्टर, खेल कूद के साधनों से सुसज्जित हो और जहां हर मूक बधिर चाहे वह हमारा सदस्य हो या नहीं हो हंसी खुशी से विश्राम के क्षण व्यतीत कर सके। इसके लिए आप सब का सहयोग वांछित है।

दौड़-कूद और खेलों को बढ़ावा देने का भी हमारा एक निश्चित कार्य क्रम है जिसके अन्तर्गत हम धावको, फुटबाल और क्रिकेट खिलाड़ियों के अलग अलग दल बनाएंगे जो उचित प्रशिक्षण के बाद देश के विभिन्न भागों में होने वाली प्रतिस्पर्धाओं में सामान्य व्यक्तियों के साथ भाग लेकर अपना कौशल दिखाएंगे।

पुस्तकालय, वाचनालय और सांस्कृतिक कक्षाओं को पुनः प्रारंभ किया जा रहा है। सदस्यों को इसकी सूचना दे दी गई है। आप सज्जनवृंद भी हमें अपनी पुरानी पुस्तकें, पत्रिकाएं आदि प्रदान कर हमारे बड़े सहायक सिद्ध हो सकते हैं।

सदस्यों के सामाजिक जीवन को यथा साध्य सामान्य बनाने में, उन्हें अपने पिछड़ेपन का एहसास न होने देने और हीनता की भावना उत्पन्न न होने देने के लिए भी हम अनेकानेक सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन करते आ रहे हैं। आप सब उन अवसरों पर पधार कर हमें मनोबल प्रदान करें यह हमारी आकांक्षा है।

सरकार से मूक-बधिरों के लिए नौकरियों में स्थान सुरक्षित रखवाने, उन्हें शिक्षा के माप-दण्ड और आयु के विषय में ढील दिलवाने का भी प्रयास हम करेंगे क्यों कि आज तक हमने सोचा कि यह कार्य तो अखिल भारतीय स्तर की संस्थाएं सुचारु रूप से कर सकती है। पर जब पच्चीस वर्ष में भी कुछ न हुआ तो हम दूसरों के भरोसे कब तक बैठे रह सकते हैं ?

हमारी हार्दिक इच्छा है कि मूक-बधिरों में आपस में एकता हो, सहयोग हो, इस विषय में हमने सतत प्रयास किये हैं पर असफल रहे। हम आज तक यह नहीं जान पाये हैं कि जब लक्ष्य एक हैं, उन्हें प्राप्त के लिए साधन और राहें भी एक हैं, सब एक ही तरह श्रवण और वाक् शक्ति से वंचित हैं तो फिर सब अपनी अपनी डेढ चावल की खिचड़ी अलग अलग पकाएं ही क्यों ? प्रथम तो इस विघटन का प्रभाव सरकार और जनता पर बुरा होता है, द्वितीय ये संस्थाएं आपस में लड़ने या प्रतिस्पर्धा में ही सारी शक्ति का हास कर बैठती है जिससे मूक-बधिरों के हितों की रक्षा तो दूर अहित हो जाता है।

हमने स्वयं ने आगे हो कर एकता की वार्ता शुरू की। सहयोग का आह्वान दिया और एकता के लिए अपने अस्तित्व तक की बलि देने को तैयार हो गये परन्तु फिर भी समझौता न जाने क्यों न हो सका। पहले तो एकता की राह देखते हम निश्चेष्ट बैठे रहे। तदन्तर हमने अपना काग तो प्रारंभ करना ही पड़ा। पर हमें किसी से विद्रोष नहीं है और मूक-बधिरों के हितों और एकता के लिए सर्वोच्च बलि तक देने तैयार हैं।

आज तक इस दिशा में असफल रहने पर भी हमारे प्रयास इस दिशा में बन्द नहीं होंगे पर साथ ही साथ हम अपनी प्रगति और उन्नति का मार्ग भी प्रसस्त करते जाएंगे। क्यों कि हमें केवल अपना ही नहीं उन अनेकों भाइयों का भी ध्यान रखना है जिन्हें शिक्षा दीक्षा के हमारे जैसे अवसर नहीं मिल सके हैं और जिनका जीवन निराशा भरा और भविष्य अंधकारमय है। हमें आजीवाद दीजिए कि हम सकल्प सिद्धि में सफल हो सकें।

परिपाटी का प्रतिपादन करते हुए मैं भी उन सब सज्जनों के प्रत्त हादिक आभार प्रदर्शित करता हूँ जिन्होंने परोक्ष या अपरोक्ष रूप में हमें इस समारोह को सफल बनाने में सहयोग दिया। उन सब विज्ञापनदाताओं के प्रति हम कृतज्ञ हैं जिन्होंने हमें कम सूचना पर ही अपना अमूल्य सहयोग दिया।

इस सदर्भ में डा० भरत राम जी दिल्ली कलाथ मिलज वाले, श्री दामाणी जी, संसद सदस्य, श्री राय बहादुर मोहन सिंह जी ओबेराय, श्री पाटोदिया जी एवं श्री भगत जी आदि के प्रति हम अपनी श्रद्धा और कृतज्ञता प्रकट करते हैं क्यों कि इन महानुभवों के सहयोग से ही यह समारोह सम्पन्न हो पाया है।

श्रद्धास्पद मुख्य अतिथी जी के भी हम हादिक आभारी हैं कि उन्होंने अपना अमूल्य समय दे हमारी सारी बातें सुनी और कार्य क्रमों में भाग लिया।

मैं अपने उन सभी सदस्यों को साधुवाद देता हूँ जिन्होंने रात दिन दौड़ धूप की और समारोह को सफल बनाने में योगदान दिया। अपने उत्साही कोषाध्यक्ष श्री रमेश मोहन गुप्ता और कार्य कारिणी के सदस्य श्री कमल मेहरा का विशेष उल्लेख आवश्यक है जिनके अथक प्रयासों से ही यह सब कुछ संभव हो सका है। अन्य कार्यकर्ताओं में सर्व श्री प्राणनाथ बहल, राम लाल मिश्रा, अनिल मोहन अग्रवाल और सरदार गुरदीप सिंह प्रमुख है जिन्होंने नाना कार्यक्रमों में और अर्थ संचय में विशेष योगदान दिया।

और अन्त में, देवियों और सज्जनों मैं पुनः आपके प्रति हादिक आभार प्रदर्शित करता हूँ। आपका सानिध्य पा हम अपने को गौरवित अनुभव करते हैं।

जय हिन्द !

(देवी सिंह चौहान)

अद्वैतनिक सचिव



DEAF AND DUMB — MOST NEGLECTED LOT IN FREE INDIA

BY SHRI B. N. KAUL.

“HOW HAVE THE DEAF AND DUMB FARED IN THE FIRST TWENTYFIVE YEARS OF INDIA'S FREEDOM” ?

When I pose this question to not just the average citizen of India whose actual understanding of the country's politicosocial problems is that since Indira is daughter of the great Panditji or Pandit Nehru and that she was close to Mahatmaji hence she must be our benefactor, especially when she says it with Garibi Hatao slogan, but to more enlightened elite of the nation who speak on public affairs and national problems with a crusador's gusto and in a jargon borrowed from either Oxford or the standard communist terminology, they in nine out of ten cases look at me askance. After a long pause, most of them usually remark “Deaf and dumb—are they also a problem” ? The response of the last one among the ten is usually “Government must be looking after them. Or then there are so many charitable societies.”

The truth is that most of these enlightened people simply do not know that deaf and dumb exist at all, or at any rate that they pose a problem. They are, of course, aware that the questioner (myself) is deaf if not dumb. Having somehow got into the ranks of intellectuals, many of the enlightened are my friends and acquaintances. They accept me despite my physical handicap and take even trouble to converse with me in writing, because in my case of stone-deafness even a hearing aid is of no use. But they think I am victim of an accident and if there are some more like me in this wide world they must have also somehow adjusted themselves.

LIMIT OF AWARENESS

All the enquiries about my handicap by a new acquaintance do not go beyond this limit. “Oh very sorry to learn about your difficulty. Can't you use a hearing aid ? Didn't surgery help you ?” And then the subject is changed.

The one among the ten belongs to that section which develops some interest in human affairs. Sometime they read about the deaf and dumb in newspapers that occasionally publish a news item about some function of ours. But even their enquiry ends when they are told that although nearly half a percent of world population is completely or partially deaf the science, despite all its spectacular achievements in other fields, has failed to invent an effective physical or surgical remedy for loss of hearing which results in loss of speech as well if deafness is contracted in early childhood or from the birth.

Deafness is world-wide affliction. Paradoxically, the advanced suffer of it because of their advancement and the backward because of their backwardness and poverty. In India, although even Census has failed to produce the correct figures about the prevalence of deafness, the rough estimate is that near about sixty lac people, young and old suffer of this handicap fully or partially. This means that one among a thousand has lost his hearing. In certain areas the incidence of deafness is more pronounced.

BRACKETED TOGETHER

Now what is the Government and the society doing for the so many of their affected citizens? We have as any other society other types of physically handicapped, the blind and the orthopaedically handicapped like cripples. The Government has bracketed all the three categories together and deals with them through a small cell in the Department of Social Welfare which has its counterparts in setups of State Governments also. These categories of the physically handicapped have only one thing in common—their misfortune to have lost one or the other important physical faculty. Otherwise their problems are different and approach and treatment required or the solution of their respective problems can hardly be identical.

The fact of the matter is that as compared to other countries all the three categories of the physically handicapped in India get very scant attention and the assistance they really need. Of course, there is no dearth of lip service. The lot of the deaf and dumb is worse among the three because much of the sympathy dispensed by normal people goes in favour of the blind, and the orthopaedically handicapped. The deaf who have no visible mark of physical handicap become victims of human amazement.

COMMUNICATION BARRIER

Another difficulty is that while the blind and orthopaedically handicapped are easily communicable, the deaf and mutes are not. The very nature of their handicap produces communication barrier. Even their parents, particularly if they are illiterate or semi-literate, find it impossible to establish reliable communication with their deaf and mute child. This also happens to be the biggest stumbling block in providing normal education and training to the deaf-mutes.

On the other hand, the deaf have many advantage over the other categories of physically handicapped. They enjoy normal health, can move about freely and if properly trained, can work independently like normal people. Those who have lost the faculty of hearing in their teens or later like myself, who are called adventitiously deaf, in fact are leading quite normal lives.

There are thousands of examples to show that if a sort of mental communication is established with those deaf and mutes who lose their hearing in early baby-hood or are born deaf they can also be developed as normal beings. That is what is done in advanced countries. But in this country even those who are working for the deaf and call themselves authorities on the subject are almost ignorant of the basic requirements to reclaim the deaf at the age when you train a normal baby.

LAPSING GRANTS

Given only little sympathy, the Government and other social welfare agencies have given even less attention to the actual problems of the deaf. There is somehow window business in shape of lower secondary schools and a couple of training centres for the deaf.

the schools, most official or aided ones existed long before the country was free. But a couple of such institutions which are mostly located in big cities and are ill equipped and inadequately staffed, in most cases with limited accommodation available can not meet the minimum needs of even 10 percent of the whole lot of deaf and dumb, boy and girls.

There have been seminars and conferences on the problems of the physically handicapped including the deaf but all these labours have gone in vain. There have been pious promises, but the truth is that it is the deaf and dumb who have received least of all attention in the quarter century of freedom. It is true that funds are allocated in the yearly budgets, but most of these lapse for want of any solid work having been accomplished and this mainly because the Government does not know how to deal with the problem, nor does any responsible body tell it, because so-called social workers and politicians, very few in number, themselves do not know what was the solution and approach best suited to the problem.

In the pre-Independence era the institutions for deaf and dumb used to be meant for filling norms of social service of the wives of Viceroys and Governors, now it is the forte of our lady politicians to patronise them, but wittingly or unwittingly they have bred the same party politics among the deaf and dumb that is the bane of our public life, the result being that most of so-called voluntary service organisations are proving a drag instead of a means of ameliorating the conditions of the deaf and dumb.

VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

The deaf and dumb can take credit for the fact that those among them who have been able to get a little education (there is not even a higher secondary school for them in the whole country) and are also resourceful enough to adapt themselves to the present living conditions, which are difficult for even normal persons, have also organised some selfhelp organisations at local and national level which if kept out of politics and guided properly could have proved immensely useful. In fact, it was conceded by some top authorities during the Bangalore Seminar that the deaf and deafmutes can be rehabilitated as useful citizens by encouraging them in their self-help effort.

But injection of dirty politics has produced a frustrating experience. Only a couple of the existing voluntary organisations are doing really useful work. For instance, India Deaf Society in Bombay can be called a model organisation and its success is attributed to the fact that it has kept politicians at bay. Enlightened deaf and mute workers are doing very praiseworthy work under guidance of truly sympathetic selfless patrons like Dr. R.A.F. Cooper. Another such organisation was Jatiya Bhadir Sammelan in Calcutta but its progress is blocked by lack of funds.

However, the general rule is that in every city the active deaf and dumb workers are divided in two or more groups. In Delhi there are at least seven different local organisations among whom there exists worse rivalry than even among political parties. There are half a dozen All India bodies patronised by different politicians, some of which are cut and out bogus with their membership restricted to a chosen few. A couple of others could have been

built in truty national organisations but vested interestes have deprived them much of their representative character.

CAUSE OF THE MALAISE

The basic cause of this malaise of group politics is that once these organisations, local and so called national, began to get grants and donations, and also started collecting monies by flag sales and other means, the more resourceful among the deaf workers who could win patronage of the political boss dominating given organisation, got themselves "elected" on almost permanent basis and sanctioned for themselves fabulous salaries and terminal benefits although their worth in open market employment is not even one tenth of what they are getting in these organisations. Naturally, this is resented by others equally resourceful but less lucky. Again, the vested interests thus created are preserved and perpetuated by all means fair or foul.

It will be in the fitness of things to enquire how much monies these organisations have collected from public and government and to what use these have been put to, and whether a good part of the funds has been actually used for the uplift of the most deserving? What percentage is spent on entertainments and lavish shows ?

I am told that authorities are not satisfied with the performance of any of these organisations and do not trust them with substantial grants. That is why most funds for deaf and dumb lapse. That is why the conditions for ordinary and poor deaf and dumb in outskirts of the capital have further deteriorated, some of them are indeed begging. But since the Government has to do its own window dressing, so some small grants are given. Had the Government honestly tried to build a dependable voluntary organisation for the deaf, and encouraged truly capable and dedicated workers even if they lacked political patronage, the story would have been quite different.

UNITY EFFORTS

There have been many efforts by well meaning persons to unify the multifarious bodies of deaf and dumb but these have failed because the vested interests wont countenance them. One such effort was made by the Department concerned when there were only two All India bodies. I was then the General Secretary of one of these bodies. A meeting was called under the Chairmanship of the incharge Union Deputy Minister Dr. Mrs. Soundram Ramachandran but the political boss of the other party flatly refused to do anything with rival party. Later I myself was obliged to quit due to another political clique.

Quite recently the New Delhi Deaf and Dumb Club which is non-partisan organisation open to all deaf, irrespetive of their group affiliations, initiated talks with the Deaf and Dumb Association, Delhi (Affiliated to All India Federation of Deaf) the parent body in Delhi. We offered to merge our own identity with the Association. During formal talks an agreement was reached. The Club ratified it immediately, but the Association did not for reasons best known to its leaders.

It is not my aim to wash dirty linen or cast blame on anybody. In fact, all of us share a part of blame. The quarrel is not with one or more individuals but with atmosphere that has been produced and which is causing tremendous harm to the deaf. If all well meaning persons and the Government made a logical and consistent effort now, the tangle can be solved and a true begining for a real solution of the problems of deaf and dumb made.



Unity among the deaf is the need of the hour

By Ramesh Mohan Gupta

I am a deaf youth. I have been deaf since birth. So is my brother—real brother. Thus we are two deaf members in the family. Many other families have more deaf-mute members. They all live happily.

But what do I see outside the family? Disunity and factionalism. There are a number of organisations of deafs in all major cities of the country. Each claims itself to be the true champion and representative of the deaf and in the process to prove their supremacy, they breed strife and dissention among the deaf.

This multiplicity of organisations has harmed the interests of the deaf most. Neither the Government nor the public takes the deaf seriously. No body pays any attention to them, and they are left to fend for themselves.

Without unity, they can not have strength. No body respects a weak organisation. Yet for the sake of self styled leadership not only are the few organisations not coming together but new are born almost yearly. And see what is the result?

Other handicapped have won better educational and training facilities. Opportunities for their employment are bright. Public contributes to their funds liberally and Government also sanctions grant in substantial quantities. Imposing buildings have come up that house these voluntary organisations. Sheltered workshops have been established and a beginning has also been made in providing after-care in their old age.

Now when we examine the case of deaf-mute, what do we find? Quite a different picture indeed. Education—there are just not enough schools. Most of the schools date back to pre-independence period and are run by charitable institutions. Training—there is just one Centre for the Adult Deaf in the whole of country. Higher education—it is just not available. Employment—sorry, no place for deaf unless of course you can land some job either through pull or chance. Old-age care—sorry again—no body cares for deaf.

Why this state of affairs ; pray ? Simply because deaf have no unity. Because they have no able champion. Also because they waste their energies in internal querrels and have no time to do some constructive work to help improve the lot of deaf.

Reasons of Disunity

Now we take a look at the All India organisations of the deaf. We find that almost all of their energy and talent is used in collecting funds—bundles of it. And where does this money go ? Not in improving the lot of the deaf for which it is primarily given but on top heavy establishment charges. Hardly any amount is left after paying wages of the staff, rents etc. How can then these serve the deaf.

These funds so collected are again one of the reasons of disunity. Those who have become entrenched in one organisation or other and draw either fat salaries (which they can never hope of getting in open employment) or honorarium, and are naturally not willing to opt for unity which for all they know may push them out of their well cushioned posts.

These few who occupy well paid posts may perhaps solve their own problems but how do they help in solving problems of other deaf ? Also when all their energies are used up in safeguarding their chairs, how can they find any time or aptitude for any welfare work ? The result is all deaf-mute suffer.

I am rather more fortunate than the others of my fellow sufferers. I can read and write, think logically and express my thoughts properly. I have, therefore, been trying to forge some sort of unity and failing this to win cooperation and coordinate the activities of similar minded organisations.

With this view, on my own I started probing. There are as many as seven local voluntary organisations of the deaf in Delhi—do you know ? In most I drew complete blank. In Deaf & Dumb Association (affiliated to All India Federation of Deaf) I found some positive response which encouraged me immensely. I therefore, proposed to our Club to hold formal talks with Deaf & Dumb Association, Delhi with the aim to achieve complete unity—even merger.

Formal talks were accordingly held. Though I was not one of the negotiators, I understand, a partial agreement was reached which my Club immediately ratified. The Deaf & Dumb Association did not. The hurdle, I am given to understand was that though they were willing to take us within their fold, they were not prepared to assure our members any representation in All India Federation of the Deaf, though the Deaf & Dumb Association has as many as four nominees on the All India Body. Surely they could have accommodated one of our man - a man of their own choice, had they wanted unity. The result is we are as wide apart as we ever were.

All this is harming the cause of deaf. Some way must be found to forge unity. I have given deep thought to the whole problem and have come to some conclusions which I give as my suggestions, what ever their worth, to achieve some unity.

Some Suggestions

The Government should itself take an initiative and try for unity at All India organisations level. All elective posts in the organisations of the deaf should be made purely honorary and no monetary gain be allowed to those who hold these posts. Appointments in various other capacities be made purely on merit and qualifications and pay scales also should be rationalised. In no case these people should be allowed to vote for salaries for themselves.

Flag weeks etc should be celebrated jointly by all registered organisations of the deaf in a given locality. They should share the expenditure and proceeds equally. This can be easily ensured by using the good offices of State Welfare Boards.

A restriction of say 20 percent of total income be placed on administrative expenditure and balance 80 percent of income must be spent on purely welfare work. To achieve this aim, Government can nominate its officials (accountants and auditors also) on the Executive Boards of various organisations so that Government supervision can be exercised. As in various sports organisations, an office bearer may be barred from holding multiple offices and none should be allowed to hold office for more than three years.

And where there is already an organisation, other organisations with same aims and objects should not be registered. Persons desirous of forming a separate body should be dissuaded from doing so at official level and their genuine grievance should be removed so that the question of multiplicity of organisations does not arise.

Lastly, greatest emphasis be placed on education, not only for young but for adults and aged also, for education alone can broaden horizon of knowledge and let them learn the real value of various norms and practices. Then also will they know what they have so long missed and may gain it even now.

In unity lies the only hope for deaf. After 25 years of freedom if the lot of the deaf, particularly in the rural areas remains the same, it is the fault of their own. The coming generation will never forgive those of us, who though conscious of imperative value of unity do not try to forge it and drift apart year by year and thus bring doom not only on their own heads but on the heads of those who are either children or minors now, for unless we unite now and win some concessions for deaf they will also face the same difficulties and disappointments. So I say, if not for our own sake, let us unite for the coming generation.



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| M/s. Vishvakarma Motors, Chandigarh | 10.00 | Shri Charanjit Singh | 5.00 |
| New Rajdhani Motors, Chandigarh | 10.00 | Shri J. S. Chauhan | 2.00 |
| M/s. Chandigarh Paints, Chandigarh | 10.00 | Shri Patwariji | 1.00 |
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| Shri G. R. Dhir, Chandigarh | 10.00 | | |
| Shri Tirlok Singh, Chandigarh | 10.00 | | |
| Shrimati Kusum Rani Sharma, Chandigarh | 10.00 | Total | 884.00 |

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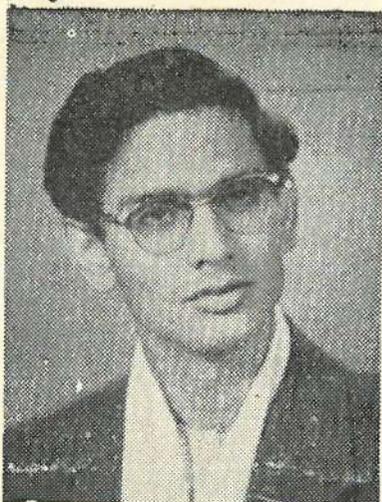
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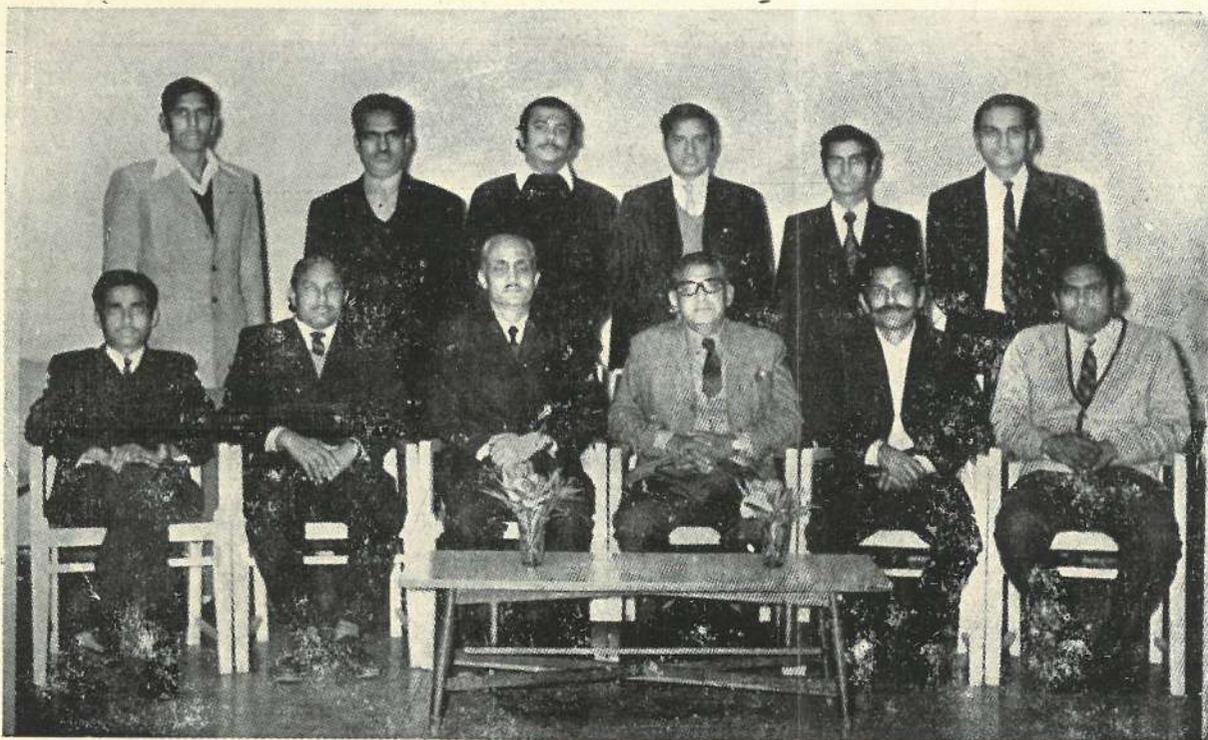
Phone : 276333



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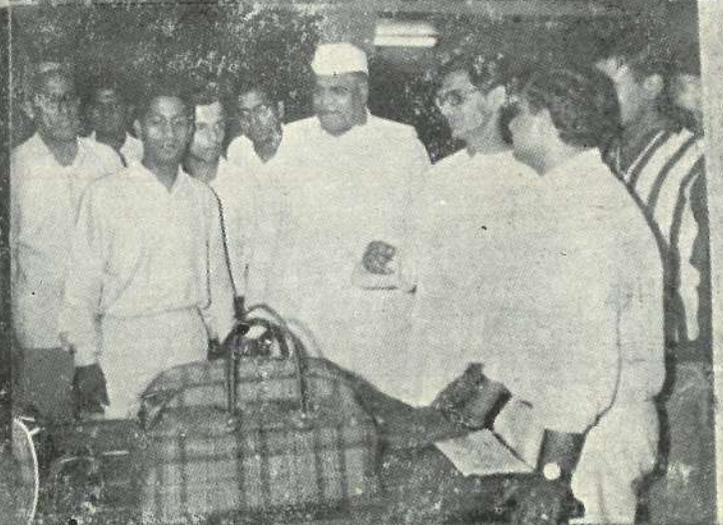
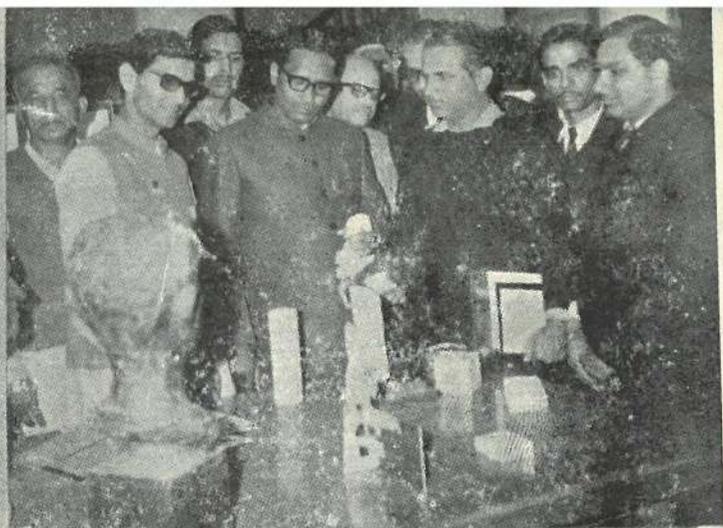
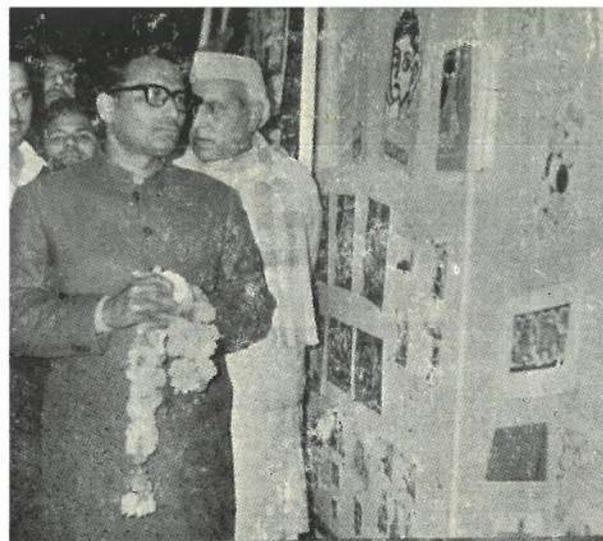
Standing : H. R. Gupta, Sports Secretary, Keslav Lal Ahuja, Kamal Mehra, D. V. Khurana, Pran Nath Bahl, & Ravindra M. Gupta. (All Executive Members)



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One of our budding artists



Sardar Gurdip Singh, a radio mechanic by profession
and Shri Inder Prakash Mehta an artist make a
happy duo.



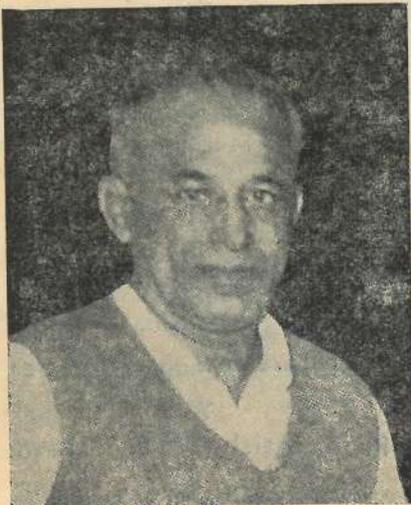


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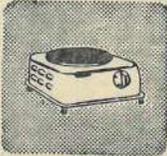
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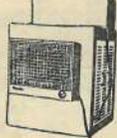
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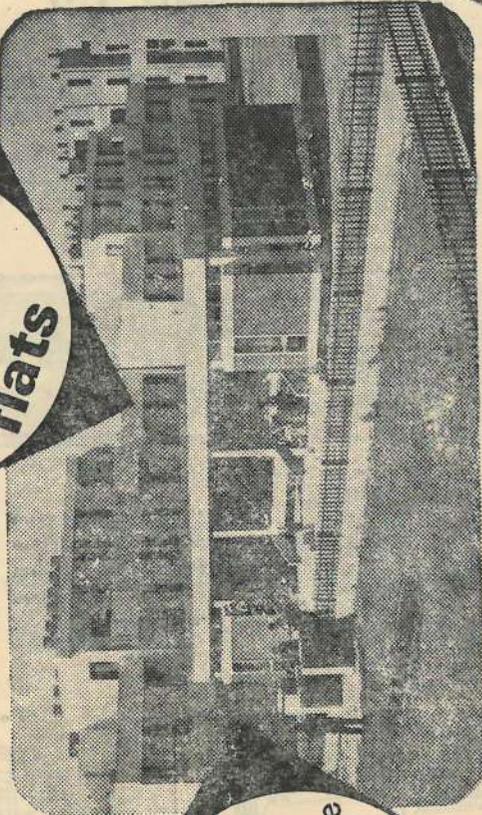
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| 6. Fruit Production (tonnes). | 1,500 | 1.78 lac tonnes. |
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1969-70 : Rs. 16.14 crores.

1970-71 : Rs. 17.43 crores.

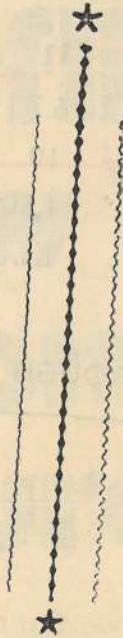
1971-72 : Rs. 22.50 crores.

1972-73 : Rs. 26.11 crores.

1973-74 (Outlay) : Rs. 30.58 crores.

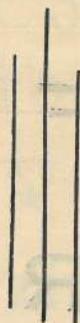
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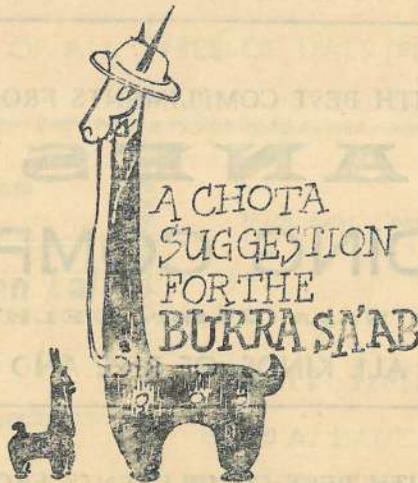
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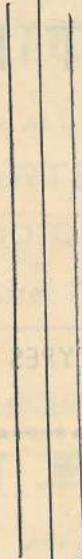


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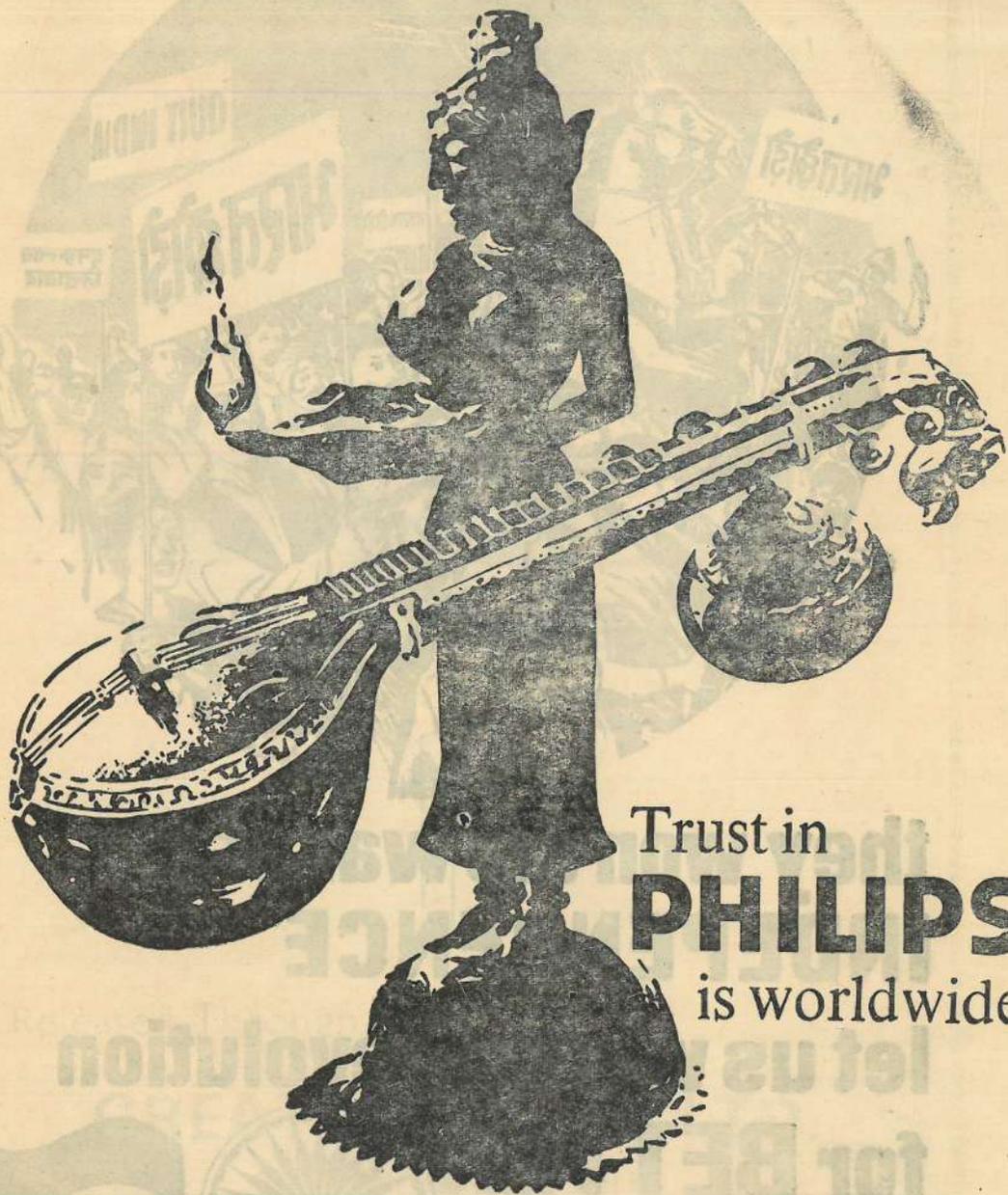
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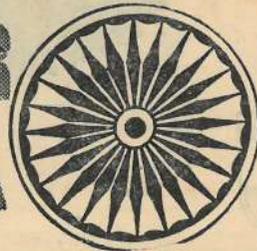
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