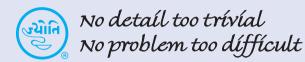
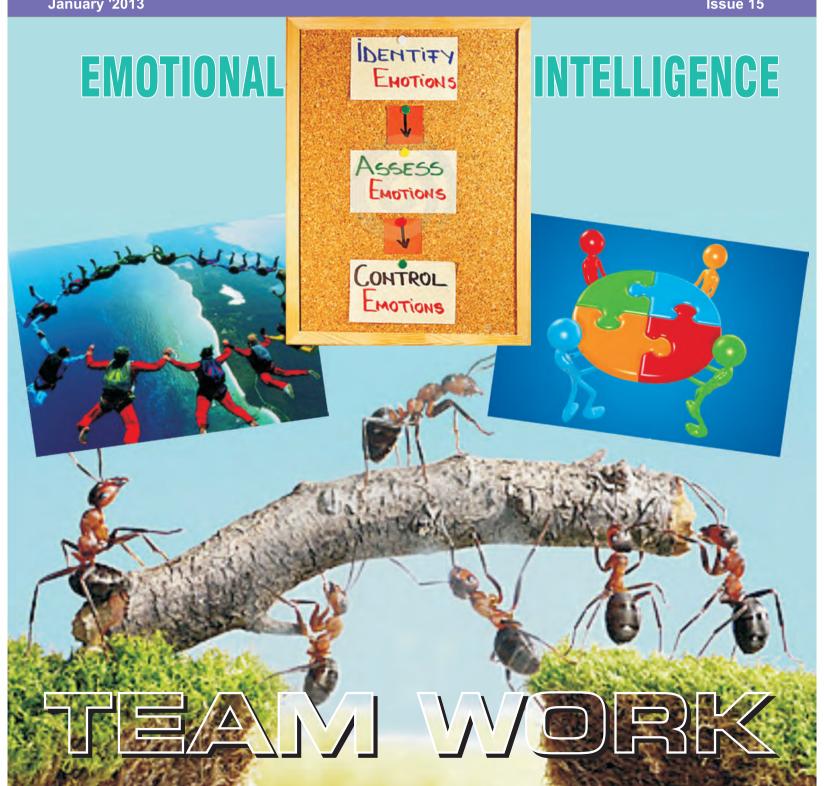
# Jyoti gagat





**Engineered Pumps & Projects Rotating Electrical Machines Hydel Systems Switchgear** 

January '2013 Issue 15



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#### From CMD's Desk

Present issue of Jyoti Jagat is devoted to Emotional Intelligence, Teamwork, Vipassana technique, etc. Corporates and individuals are increasingly attaching importance to these three areas which help enhance an individual's behavioural aspects, which ultimately impact his interactions with colleagues, customers, family members et al. Emotional intelligence includes self-awareness and impulse control, persistence, zeal and motivation, empathy and social awareness. These are the qualities that distinguish people who excel: whose relationships flourish, who are loved in the workplace. Emotional intelligence can be nurtured and strengthened by all of us.

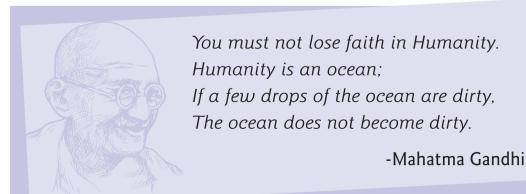
Emotional intelligence is the ability to recognize your emotions, understand what they tell you, and realize how your emotions affect people around you. Emotional intelligence also involves your perception of others: when you understand how they feel, this allows you to manage relationships more effectively. Emotional Intelligence links strongly with concepts of love and spirituality: bringing compassion and humanity to work, and also to 'Multiple Intelligence' theory, which illustrates and measures the range of capabilities people possess, and the fact that everybody has a value.

Likewise, Vipassana is a way of self-transformation through self-observation. It focuses on the deep inter-connection between mind and body, which can be experienced directly by disciplined attention to the physical sensations. It is this observation-based, self-exploratory journey to the common root of mind and body that dissolves mental impurity, resulting in a balanced mind, full of love and compassion.

Some of our employees have attended in-company workshops conducted on Emotional Intelligence. The Company is keen to organize more such workshops so that all the employees can be covered. Some employees have taken benefit of attending 10-day residential Vipassana Shibir at Mogar. Their experiences have been included in the past issues of Jyoti Jagat. We encourage more and more employees to attend the Vipassana Shibir at Mogar, which will bring transformation in them, lead them to better lives, and better relationships at the work place and at home.

# Rahul Amin

Chairman & MD



### **Emotional Intelligence**

Emotional Intelligence has assumed significant importance in the present context of globalization and competition and many organizations are giving precedence to Emotional Intelligence more than IQ. Daniel Goleman, in his eponymous book of the same name, has propounded the same emphasising following three fundamental points:

- Through the application of intelligence to emotion, we can improve our lives immeasurably;
- Emotions are habits, and like any habit, can undermine our best intentions;
- By unlearning some emotions and developing others, we gain control of our lives.

The problem is not the emotions *per se,* but their appropriate use in given situations. Goleman quotes Aristotle:

'Anyone can become angry - that is easy. But to be angry with the right person, to the right degree, at the right time, for the right purpose, and in the right way - this is not easy.'

Aristotle's challenge becomes all the more important in today's technologically advanced world, because the meaning of 'civilisation' ceases to be technological, defaulting back to the nature of man and his quest for self-control.

If a person cannot control his impulsiveness, damage will be done to his deepest sense of self; control of impulse '...is the base of will and character' he says. Compassion, that other benchmark of character, is enabled by the ability to appreciate what others are feeling and thinking. These two elements are basic to Emotional Intelligence, and, therefore, basic attributes of a moral person.

Other major qualities of emotional intelligence are persistence and the ability to motivate oneself. These are not emotions *per se*, but require self-control and the ability to put negative emotions and experiences into context.

Goleman validates 'the power of positive thinking' as a scientifically proven approach to achieving success, and says, 'an optimistic outlook is a key clinical predictor of actual performance.'

Business success is the result of passion for a

vision or a product. Though big egos are often associated with such success, better companies are notable for their ability to create harmony and excitement by focusing on the product or the vision, not the organization.

Pointing to the extraordinarily malleable circuitry of the brain, and our ability to shape the experience of our emotions, one of his great points is that 'temperament is not destiny'. We are not beholden to our habits of mind and emotion, even if they seem like an unchangeable part of us.

According to Daniel Goleman, the most alluring implication of Emotional Intelligence, is that greater awareness and control of our emotions on a larger scale would mean an evolution of the species. We believe that hate, rage, jealousy, etc. are 'only human', but when we look at the finest human beings of this century - the Gandhis, the Martin Luther Kings, the Mother Teresas - we find such negative emotions were remarkably absent in them. These people were able to express anger according to Aristotle's dictum - they could use their emotions instead of letting their emotions use them. What could be a better definition of civility or humanity?

Can Emotional Intelligence be learned? For ages. people have debated if leaders are born or made. Are people born with certain levels of empathy, for example, or do they acquire empathy as a result of life experiences? The answer is both. Research and practice clearly demonstrate that Emotional Intelligence can be learned. Emotional Intelligence increases with age, the word called 'maturity'. Yet even with 'maturity', some people still need training to enhance their Emotional Intelligence. To enhance Emotional Intelligence, organizations must refocus their training to help people break old behavioural habits and establish new ones. That not only takes much more time than conventional training programmes, but it also requires an individualized approach. It is important to emphasise that building one's Emotional Intelligence cannot and will not happen without sincere desire and concerted effort. It is much harder to learn to empathize - to internalize empathy as a natural response to people.

**Self-Awareness** is the first component of Emotional Intelligence. Self awareness means having a deep understanding of one's emotions, strengths, weaknesses, needs and driver. People

with strong self-awareness are neither overly critical nor unrealistically hopeful. Rather, they are honest with themselves and with others. Self-aware people can be recognized by their self-confidence.

**Self-Regulation**, which, like an ongoing inner conversation, is the component of Emotional Intelligence, that frees a person from being a prisoner of his feelings. People who are in control of their feelings and impulses are able to create an environment of trust and fairness. In such an environment, politics and in-fighting are sharply reduced and productivity is high. Many of the bad things that happen in companies are related to impulsive behaviour.

**Motivation** is a trait that all effective leaders need to have. Leaders are motivated by deeply embedded desire for the sake of achievement. The first trait in such a person is passion for work and energy to do things better. People with high motivation remain optimistic even when the chips

are down. In such cases, self-regulation combines with achievement motivation to overcome the frustration and depression that come after setback or failure.

**Empathy** is one of the important dimensions of emotional intelligence, which means thoughtfully considering employees' feelings alongwith other factors in the process of making intelligent decisions. Empathy helps in retention of talent, to develop and keep good people.

**Social-Skill** is friendliness with a purpose, moving people in the direction you desire. People with good social-skill work with the assumption that nothing good gets done alone.

The first three components of Emotional Intelligence are self-management skills. The last two, i.e. empathy and social skill, concern a person's ability to manage relationships with others.

"What really matters for success, character, happiness and lifelong achievements is a definite set of emotional skills - your EQ - not just purely cognitive abilities that are measured by

conventional IO tests."

**Daniel Goleman** 

# **Components of Emotional Intelligence**

#### **Self Awareness**

- Emotional Self-Awareness
- Accurate Self-Assessment
- Self-Confidence

#### **Self Management**

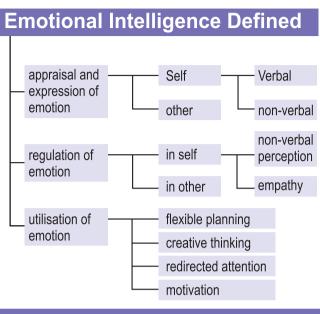
- Emotional Self-Control
- Transparency
- Adaptability
- Achievement Orientation
- Initiative
- Optimism

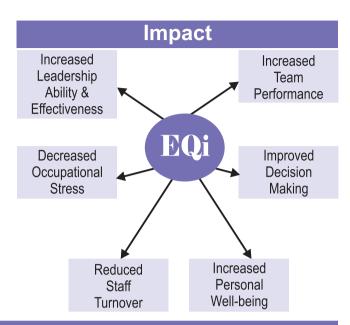
#### **Social Awareness**

- Empathy
- Organisational Awareness
- Service Orientation

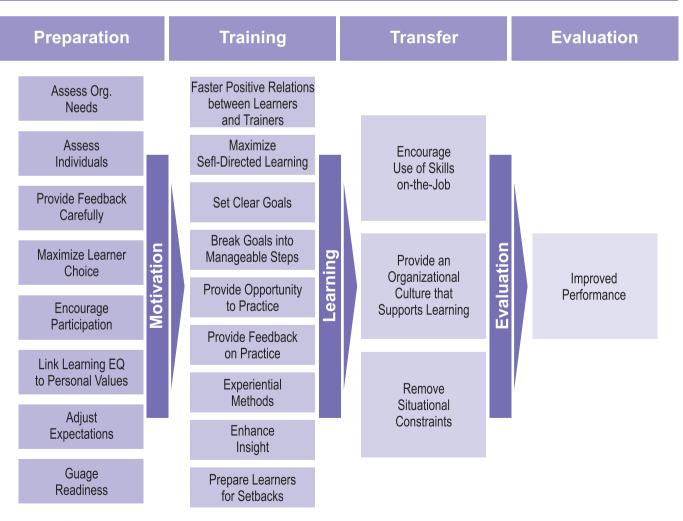
#### **Relationship Management**

- Developing others
- Inspirational Leadership
- Change Catalyst
- Influence
- Conflict Management
- Teamwork & Collaboration





# **Process of Developing El in an Organization**



(Source: Participants Handbook for a Workshop on El prepared by Academy of Human Resource Development)

# ભાવનાત્મક ગ્રહણશક્તિ (ઇમોશનલ ઇન્ટેલીજન્સ) એટલે કે લાગણીઓને સમજવાની શક્તિ

ભાવનાત્મક ગ્રહણશક્તિએ હાલના વૈશ્વિકરણ અને સ્પર્ધાના સંદર્ભમાં અર્થપૂર્ણ મહત્વ ધારણ કર્યું છે, અને ઘણી કંપનીઓ બૌધ્ધિક આંક (ઇન્ટેલીજન્સ ક્વોશન્ટ)ની સરખામણીએ ભાવનાત્મક ગ્રહણશક્તિને પ્રાથમિક્તા આપી રહી છે. ડેનિઅલ ગોલમેન તેના આજ શીર્ષકના પ્રસિધ્ધિ મેળવેલા પુસ્તકમાં આ જ પ્રતિપાદિત કરતાં તેના નીચેના ત્રણ મૂળભૂત મુદ્દાઓ પર ભાર મુકે છે:

- ❖ લાગણીઓ અંગેની સમજશક્તિ કેળવવાથી આપણે આપણા જીવનમાં ઘણો જ સુધારો લાવી શકીએ છીએ.
- ❖ લાગણીઓ આદતો છે, અને કોઇપણ આદતની માફક આપણા સારામાં સારા ઇરાદાઓને નબળા પાડી શકે છે.
- કેટલીક લાગણીઓને ત્યજી દેવાથી અને કેટલી લાગણીઓનો વિકાસ સાધવાથી આપણે આપણા જીવન પર પ્રભુત્વ મેળવી શકીએ છીએ.

લાગણીઓ સ્વયં સમસ્યા નથી, પરંતુ કોઇ એક પરિસ્થિતિમાં તેનો યથાયોગ્ય ઉપયોગ કેવી રીતે કરવો એ એક પ્રશ્ન છે. ગોલમેન એરિસ્ટોટલને ટાંકતા કહે છે:-

'કોઇપણ વ્યક્તિ ગુસ્સો કરી શકે છે'- તે સહેલું છે. પરંતુ યોગ્ય વ્યક્તિ સાથે, યોગ્ય પ્રમાણમાં, યોગ્ય સમયે, યોગ્ય કારણસર અને યોગ્ય રીતે ગુસ્સે થવું - એ સહેલું નથી.'

એરિસ્ટોટલનો આ પડકાર તકનીકી દૃષ્ટિએ આજના વિકસિત જગતમાં આથી પણ વધુ અગત્યનો બની જાય છે, કારણે કે 'સંસ્કૃતિ'નો અર્થ 'તકનીકી વિકાસ' મટી જાય છે, અને તે માનવ-પ્રકૃતિ અને સ્વ.–નિયંત્રણ (આત્મ નિગ્રહ) ની તેની ખોજની કર્તવ્યયૂક બની રહે છે.

જો વ્યક્તિ તેની ઉત્તેજનાઓ પર નિયંત્રણ નથી મેળવી શકતો, તો સ્વયંની ઊંડામાં ઊંડી લાગણીને નુક્શાન પહોંચે છે. ઉત્તેજના પર નિયંત્રણ મેળવવું'.... એ ઇચ્છાશક્તિ અને ચારિત્ર્યનો પાયો છે – એરિસ્ટોટલ કહે છે. કરૂણા, જે ચારિત્ર્યનું બીજું એક સીમાચિક્ષ છે, તે બીજા શું અનુભવે છે અને વિચારે છે તેની કદર કરવાની ક્ષમતા કેળવવાથી પુષ્ટિપામે છે – આ બે તત્ત્વો ભાવનાત્મક ગ્રહણશક્તિના પાયામાં છે, અને તેથી તે નીતિવાન વ્યક્તિના મૂળભૂત લક્ષણો છે.

ભાવનાત્મક ગ્રહણશક્તિની અન્ય મુખ્ય ખાસિયતો છે : સતત પ્રયત્નશીલ રહેવું અને સ્વયંને પ્રેરણા આપવાની ક્ષમતા કેળવવી. આ સ્વયં લાગણીઓ નથી પરંતુ તે માટે સ્વ-નિયંત્રણ અને નકારાત્મક લાગણીઓ અને અનુભવોને આ સંદર્ભમાં મૂલવવાની ક્ષમતા કેળવવા અનિવાર્ય છે.

ગોલમેન 'સકારાત્મક વિચારબળ'ને સફળતા મેળવવા માટેના વૈજ્ઞાનિક ઢબે પૂરવાર થયેલા અભિગમ તરીકે સમર્થન આપે છે, અને જણાવે છે કે, આશાવાદી અભિગમ એ તટસ્થ રીતે વાસ્તવિક કામગિરીની મુખ્યત્વે આગાહી કરનાર છે.

વેપાર-ધંધામાં સફળતા મળવી એ દીર્ધદૃષ્ટિ કે ઉત્પાદન માટેની ઉત્કટતાનું પરિણામ છે. આવી સફળતાની સાથે અબલત્ત મોટો અહંકાર સંકળાયેલો હોય છે. સારી કંપનીઓ સંસ્થા પર નહિ, પરંતુ ઉત્પાદન કે દીર્ઘદષ્ટિ પર ધ્યાન કેન્દ્રિત કરીને સુમેળ અને ઉત્તેજના ઊભા કરવાની તેઓની ક્ષમતા માટે જાણીતી છે.

મગજની અસાધારણ રીતે કેળવી શકાય એવી સંરચના અને આપણી લાગણીઓના અનુભવોને ઘડવાની આપણી ક્ષમતા તરફ ધ્યાન દોરતા, ગોલમેનના મહત્ત્વના મુદ્દાઓમાનો એક એ છે કે, 'આપણી પ્રકૃતિ (સ્વભાવ) એ આપણી નિયતિ નથી.' આપણા મનની આદતો અને લાગણીઓ, એ આપણું અવિભાજય અંગ લાગતાં હોય તો પણ આપણે તેના ઉપકાર હેઠળ નથી.'

ડેનિયલ ગોલમેનના મત મુજબ ભાવનાત્મક ગ્રહણશક્તિનો સૌથી વધુ લોભામણો પ્રભાવ એ છે કે, આપણી લાગણીઓ વિશે મોટા પાયે વધુ સભાનતા અને નિયંત્રણ હોવાંનો અર્થ એ કે પ્રજાતિઓનો ક્રમશઃ વિકાસ કે ઉત્ક્રાંતિ. આપણે માનીએ છીએ કે દ્વેષ, ક્રોધ, અદેખાઇ વિગેરે 'માનવસહજ' છે, પરંતુ જયારે આપણે આ સદીના સર્વોત્તમ, મહાપુરૂષો તરફ દષ્ટિ કરીએ છીએ – ગાંધીજી, માર્ટીન લ્યુથરકીંગ, મધર ટેરેસા જેવી વ્યક્તિઓ, – ત્યારે આપણને માલુમ પડે છે કે આ પ્રકારની નકારાત્મક લાગણીઓનું તેમનામાં સહેજપણ અસ્તિત્વ નહોતું. એ લોકો પોતાનો ગુસ્સો એરિસ્ટોટલના કહેવા મુજબ વ્યક્ત કરી શક્તા હતા – તેઓ લાગણીઓને તેમના પર હાવી થવા દેવાને બદલે પોતે પોતાની લાગણીઓનું નિયંત્રણ કરતા હતા. સૌજન્ય અને માનવતાની આનાથી વધુ સારી વ્યાખ્યા કઇ બાંધી શકાય ?

શું ભાવનાત્મક ગ્રહણશક્તિ શીખી શકાય ? યુગોથી લોકો એવી ચર્ચા કરતા આવ્યા છે કે, નેતૃત્વ લેનારાઓ જન્મજાત આગેવાનો હોય છે કે તેઓનું એ પ્રકારે ઘડતર થાય છે. દાખલા તરીકે લોકો થોડાઘણા અંશે અન્ય માટે સમાનુભૃતિ (empathy) સાથે જન્મેલા હોય છે કે પછી તેઓ જીવનમાં અનુભવ પરથી બીજાઓની મુશ્કેલીઓ સાથે તાદાત્મ્ય સાધે છે ? જવાબ – બન્ને હોઇ શકે છે. સંશોધન અને વ્યવહારૂ અભ્યાસ સ્પષ્ટપણે દર્શાવે છે કે ભાવનાત્મક ગ્રહણશક્તિ કેળવી શકાય છે. ભાવનાત્મક ગ્રહણશક્તિ ઉંમરની સાથે – એટલે કે પરિપક્વતા-ની સાથે વૃધ્ધિ પામે છે. અલબત્ત કેટલાક લોકોને, પરિપક્વતા મેળવ્યા છતાંય, ભાવનાત્મક ગ્રહણશક્તિ કેળવવા માટે તાલીમની જરૂર છે. સંસ્થાઓમાં ભાવનાત્મક ગ્રહણશક્તિની અભિવૃધ્ધિ કરવા માટે લોકો તેમની જૂનીપૂરાણી રીતભાતો છોડે અને નવી સ્વીકારે એ રીતે તેમની તાલીમ કેન્દ્રીત કરવાની જરૂર છે. આ પરંપરાગત તાલીમ કાર્યક્રમોની સરખામણીમાં વધુ સમય માંગી લે છે, એટલું જ નહિ, પરંતુ તે માટે 'વ્યક્તિગત અભિગમ' પણ જરૂરી છે. એ ભારપૂર્વક જણાવવું જરૂરી છે કે ભાવનાત્મક ગ્રહણશક્તિ કેળવવાની કવાયત પોતાની નિષ્ઠાપૂર્વકની ઇચ્છા અને ઘનિષ્ઠ પ્રયત્નો સિવાય હાથ ન ધરી શકાય કે ન થઇ શકે. લોકો પ્રત્યે સાહજિકપણે જ સમાનુભૂતિ (empathy) દાખવવાનું શીખવું- આત્મસાત કરવું અત્યંત મુશ્કેલ છે.

'સ્વ-જાગૃતિ' એ ભાવનાત્મક ગ્રહણશક્તિનું પ્રથમ પાસું છે. 'સ્વ-જાગૃતિ' નો અર્થ એકે પોતાની લાગણીઓ, શક્તિઓ, નબળાઇઓ, જરૂરિયાતો અને સંચાલક-બળ વિશેની ઊંડી સમજ હોવી. જે લોકો સુદઢ 'સ્વ-જાગૃતિ' ધરાવતા હોય છે તેઓ વધુ પડતા ટીકાકાર નથી હોતા અથવા તો અવાસ્તવિકપણે આશાવાદી નથી હોતા. ઊલ્ટાના, તેઓ પોતાનાી જાત પ્રત્યે અને અન્ય પરત્વે પ્રામાણિક હોય છે. 'સ્વ-જાગૃત' લોકો તેમના આત્મવિશ્વાસ ને લીધે ઓળખાઇ આવે છે.

સ્વ-નિયંત્રણ (આત્મનિગ્રહ), અવિરત થતા આંતર-સંવાદની જેમ, ભાવનાત્મક ગ્રહણશક્તિનું એવું પાસું છે, જે વ્યક્તિને લાગણીઓની ગુલામીમાંથી મુક્ત કરે છે. જે લોકો પોતાની લાગણીઓ અને આવેશોને નિયંત્રણમાં રાખી શકે છે તેઓ વિશ્વાસપૂર્ણ અનુકૂળ વાતાવરણ ઊભું કરી શકે છે. આવા વાતાવરણમાં દાવપેચ અને આંતરિક કલહ મોટા ભાગે ઘટી જાય છે અને ઉત્પાદક્તા ઊંચી હોય છે. કંપનીઓમાં બનતી મોટાભાગની ખરાબ ઘટનાઓ આવેશપૂર્ણ વર્તન સાથે સંકળાયેલી હોય છે

પ્રેરણા એ અસરકારક નેતૃત્વ કરનારા બધા જ આગેવાનોની ખાસિયત છે. સિધ્ધિ હાંસલ કરવાની ઊંડે સુધી રહેલી ઇચ્છા એ આગેવાનોનું પ્રેરકબળ છે. આવી વ્યક્તિની પ્રથમ ખાસિયત કામ કરવાની ઉત્કટ ઇચ્છા અને વધુ સારૂ કાર્ય કરવા માટેની શક્તિ છે. ઉચ્ચ પ્રેરકબળ ધરાવતી વ્યક્તિઓ વિપરીત સંજોગોમાં પણ આશાવાદી હોય છે. આવા કિસ્સાઓમાં સ્વ-નિયંત્રણ (આત્મ-નિગ્રહ) સિધ્ધિ માટેની પ્રેરણા સાથે સંયોજાઇને નિષ્કળતા કે પીછેહઠ પછીથી આવતી હતાશા કે નિરાશાને નાથે છે.

સમાનુભૂતિ (empathy) એ ભાવનાત્મક ગ્રહણશક્તિનું એક ખૂબ જ અગત્યનું પાસું છે. એનો અર્થ એ કે બુધ્ધિપૂર્વકના નિર્ણયો લેવાની પ્રક્રિયામાં કર્મચારીઓની લાગણીઓ અને અન્ય પરિબળોને વિચારપૂર્વક ધ્યાનમાં લેવા. સમાનુભૂતિ કૌશલ્યને અને સારી વ્યક્તિઓને જાળવવામાં અને તેમનો વિકાસ સાધવામાં મદદરૂપ થાય છે. સામાજિક કૌશલ્ય એ હેતુપૂર્વક કરેલી મૈત્રી છે જે લોકોને તમે ઇચ્છો એ દિશામાં દોરી જાય છે. સારૂં સામાજિક કૌશલ્ય ધરાવતી વ્યક્તિઓ, 'કોઇપણ સારૂં કામ અપોઆપ જથઇ જતું નથી', એવા અનુમાન સાથે કામ કરે છે.

ભાવનાત્મક ગ્રહણશક્તિના પ્રથમ ત્રણ પાસાં એ 'સ્વ-પ્રબંધન' અંગેના કૌશલ્યને લગતાં છે. છેલ્લા બે, એટલે કે સમાનુભૂતિ અને સામાજિક કૌશલ્ય વ્યક્તિની બીજાઓ સાથેના સબંધો જાળવવાની આવડતને લગતાં છે.

# ભાવનાત્મક ગ્રહણશક્તિ

'સફળતા, ચારિત્ર્ય, સુખ અને આજીવન સિધ્ધિઓ માટે વાસ્તવમાં અગત્યની છે – ભાવનાત્મક ગ્રહણશક્તિની ચોક્કસ પ્રકારની રચના – તમારો ભાવનાત્મક અંક – ફક્ત જ્ઞાનની ક્ષમતા નહિ, જેનું મુલ્યાંકન પારંપરિક બૌધ્ધિક અંકથી કરવામાં આવે છે.'

ડેનિયલ ગોલમેન

# ભાવનાત્મક ગ્રહણશક્તિના ઘટકો

#### સ્વ-સભાનતા (જાગૃતિ)

- ભાવનાત્મક સ્વ-સભાનતા
- 🍫 ચોકસાઇપૂર્ણ સ્વ-મૂલ્યાંકન
- આત્મવિશ્વાસ

# 💠 સેવાલક્ષી વલણ

- ❖ ભાવનાત્મક સ્વ-નિયંત્રણ
- 🍫 પારદર્શિતા

સ્વ-પ્રબંધન

- ❖ અનુકૂલન
- ❖ સિધ્ધિઓ તરફનું વલણ
- 🍫 પહેલ કરવી (આપસૂઝ)
- આશાવાદ

# સંબંધોનું-પ્રબંધન

♦ સમાનુભૃતિ

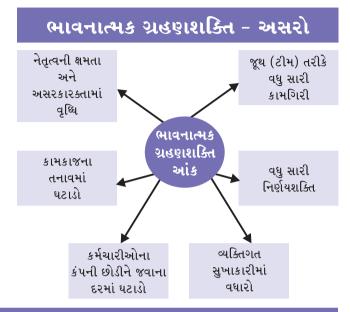
- ❖ અન્યનો વિકાસ
- પ્રેરણાદાયી નેતૃત્વ

સામાજિક સભાનતા (જાગૃતિ)

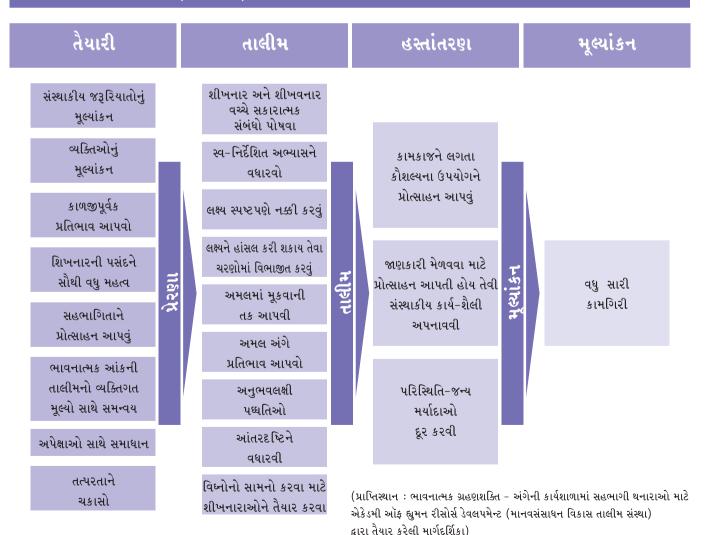
સંસ્થા વિષયક સભાનતા (જાગૃતિ)

- ❖ પરિવર્તનના ઉદ્યીપક
- અસરકારતા
- ❖ સંઘર્ષ-પ્રબંધન
- સંઘભાવના
- 🍁 સહયોગ





# કંપનીમાં (સંસ્થામાં) ભાવનાત્મક ગ્રહણશક્તિનો વિકાસ કરવાની પ્રક્રિયા



# Practising emotional Intelligence ભાવનાત્મક ગ્રહણશક્તિ - આચરણમાં

#### **Oasis**

Two people are wandering, lost in the desert. They are dying from hunger and thirst. Finally, they come to a high wall. On the other side, they can hear the sound of a waterfall and birds

singing. Above, they can see the branches of a lush tree extending over the top of the wall. Its fruit look delicious.

One of them manages to climb over the wall and disappears down the other side. The other, instead, returns to the desert to help other lost travelers find their way to the oasis.

# રણદ્વીપ

બે માણસો ભટકતાં ભટકતાં રણમાં રસ્તો ભૂલી ગયા છે, તેઓ ભૂખ અને તરસથી મરવા જેવા થઇ ગયા. તેઓ એક ઊંચી દિવાલ પાસે આવ્યા. દિવાલથી બીજી બાજુએથી તેમણે પાણીના ધોધનો

> અવાજ અને પંક્ષીઓનો કલરવ સંભળાતો હતો. ઉપર તેમને ફળોથી લચી પડેલા વૃક્ષોની ડાળીઓ દેખાતી હતી, જેના ફળ ખૂબજ સ્વાદિષ્ટ જણાતાં હતાં.

> બેમાંનો એક દિવલ ચડવામાં સફળ રહ્યો, તે બીજી બાજુ અદશ્ય થઇ ગયો. બીજો, દિવાલ કૂદી જવાને બદલે રણમાં પાછો ફર્યો અને બીજા રસ્તો ભૂલેલા મુસાફરોને રણદ્વીપ તરફ

જવાનો રસ્તો બતાવવા લાગ્યો.



# Starfish - Making A Difference

Overnight, a storm had washed ashore thousands of starfish on a deserted beach.

The next morning, an elderly man was walking along the beach. He came across a boy

surrounded by the starfish. As eagerly as he could, the lad was picking them up and throwing them back into the ocean.

Puzzled, the older man looked at the young boy and asked, "Little boy, what are you doing?"

The youth responded without looking up, "I'm trying to save these starfish."

The old man laughed, and said, "Son, there are thousands of starfish and only one of you. What difference can you make?"

Holding a starfish in his hand, the boy turned to the man and, gently tossing the starfish into the water, said, "I made a difference to that one."

"A love for humanity came over me, and watered and fertilized the fields of my inner world which had been lying fallow, and this love of humanity vented itself in a vast compassion."

- George Brandes

# સ્ટારફીશ - અલબત્તા ફરક તો પડે જ.

એક રાત્રે સુમસામ દરિયાકિનારે, દરિયાઇ તોફાનને લીધે હજારો સ્ટારફીશ દરિયાકાંઠે ઘસડાઇ આવી.

બીજે દિવસે સવારે એક આધેડ વયનો માણસ દરિયાકાંઠે ચાલતો જતો હતો. તેણે એક છોકરાને ચારેબાજુ સ્ટારફીશથી ઘેરાયલો

જોયો. તેણે કુતૂહલથી જોયું તો છોકરો એક પછી એક સ્ટારફીશને ઉઠાવીને દરિયામાં પાછી ફેંકતો હતો.

પેલી આધેડ વયની વ્યક્તિએ મૂંઝાઇને પેલા છોકરા સામે જોયું અને પૂછ્યું, 'તું શું કરે છે?'

છોકરાએ ઉપર જોયા વગર જ જવાબ આપ્યો, 'હું આ સ્ટારફીશને બચાવવાની કોશિશ કરી રહ્યો છું'

પેલી વ્યક્તિ હસી અને બોલી, 'દીકરા, અહીં હજારોની સંખ્યામાં સ્ટારફીશ છે, અને તું એકલો છે, એમાં શું ફરક પડશે ?'

પોતાના હાથમાં એક સ્ટારફીશને પકડીને પેલા છોકરાએ આ વ્યક્તિ તરફ જોયું અને હળવેથી તે સ્ટારફીશને દરિયામાં ફેંકતા કહ્યું, 'મેં આને માટે તો બહુ મોટો ફરક પાડ્યો છે' (તેની જિંદગી બચાવી છે.)

'માનવજાત પ્રત્યેનો પ્રેમ મારામાં જાગૃત થયો અને મારા આંતરજગતના ખેતરો, જે ખેડ્યા વગરના જ પડતર પડી રહ્યા હતા, તેને પાણી સીંચ્યા અને તેમાં ખાતર નાખ્યું. માનવજાત પ્રત્યેનો આ પ્રેમ વિશાળ ફ્લક પર કરૂણા સ્વરૂપે અભિવ્યક્ત થયો.'

- જ્યોર્જ બ્રાન્ડેઝ



#### **Email blizzard: The Resolution**

Rohit runs a marketing company. A client had accepted some work without criticism but, sixty days later, still hadn't paid up. Rohit was getting irritated: after all, cash flow was tight.

Rohit emailed his client requesting payment. After a while, he was very surprised to receive an email back from the client asserting various inadequacies with the service. Rohit's business has provided and making various allegations of incompetence against Rohit's staff.

Rohit was indignant and sent off a long, business-like and polite email, but one which made his

position clear. He got back another email from his client like the first. So Rohit responded in kind, and got another unacceptable reply (and no cheque). Rohit responded, got another reply (and no cheque).

By this time Rohit was frustrated and he called us. Before going on to read the resolution, what would you do in Rohit's position? (It's a safe bet the client could have kept up the emails indefinitely rather than pay up.)

When Rohit called, I asked to see the emails. I had no way of knowing whether the client was right about the quality of the marketing - but, luckily, this was irrelevant. On reading the lengthy emails from both parties, it was interesting to see that, under Rohit's polite and business-like writing style, there were plenty of little attacks. My favourite was where he wrote, "I attached another copy of the invoice for your convenience".

"Are you sure you're doing that for his convenience? Do you know he has lost the previous copy?" I asked him - it felt a lot more like Rohit was electronically waving it under the client's nose and shouting "pay up!" Of course the client was giving as good as he got, but I didn't have access to the client, so there was no chance of any mediation process (and no need either). The obvious point is that Rohit and his client were in a fight.

From this, we can say that whether or not he felt he was in the right - or even whether he was right - Rohit was colluding with the client in perpetuating

the fight. He was as responsible for it as the other party. Most people believe that if you walk away from a fight, the other side is going to walk all over you. This is not usually the case. Rohit had to be brave enough to just stop fighting. There was no point in keeping it on for eternity.

Then, an attachment to being right (even if you are right!) always stops you moving forward. Rohit had to let go of that need to be right, if he wanted the situation to move forward (something most business owners find very hard). It is about letting it happen for you.

The practical action Rohit took was to draft an ultraclinical, very short and objective response to the

client's recent email, answering the points of fact raised, but not rising to the bait of nay allegations, or anything that didn't have to be answered. He resisted the temptation to have a go at the client, or to ask for the money. To his surpirse, he got a similarly brief clinical response which required, in turn, an even shorter response.

The client paid up two days later.

There are two principles of emotional intelligence at work here, which Rohit needed to be reminded of:

- (1) If you're in a fight, you're equally responsible for it and, if you want it to stop, stop fighting.
- 2) An attachment to being right will always stop you moving forward (more precisely it stops you communicating fully and therefore prevents you from finding a resolution).

Applying principles of emotional intelligence almost immediately resolved the problem (at no cost) and Rohit's business got paid. Any other intervention would have been costly and time consuming, at the very least.

" More than IQ, your emotional awareness and abilities to handle feelings will determine your success and happiness in all walks of life, including family relationships."

John Guttmann

(Source : Participants Handbook for a Workshop on EI prepared by Academy of Human Resource Development)



# ઇ-મેલથી ઊભું થયું તોફાન : ઉકેલ

રોહિત એક માર્કેટીંગ કંપનીનો માલિક છે. એક ગ્રાહકે રોહિતની કંપનીએ તેના માટે કરેલા એક કામને માટે વાંધો લીધા સિવાય તેને માન્ય રાખ્યું હતું. પરંતુ સાઠ દિવસ થયાં છતાં તેના પૈસા ચૂકવ્યા નહોતા. રોહિત ખિજવાયો હતો, કારણકે હાથ ઉપર રોકડા નાણાંની તેને ખેંચ પડી રહી હતી.

રોહિતે એ ગ્રાહકને નાણાંની ચૂકવણી કરવા માટે વિનંતી કરતો ઇ-મેલ મોકલ્યો. થોડા સમય પછી, રોહિતના આશ્ચર્ય વચ્ચે, ગ્રાહકે રોહિતને જવાબમાં ઇ-મેલ મોકલ્યો, જેમાં તેણે રોહિતની કંપનીએ પૂરી પાડેલી સેવાઓમાં ખામીઓ રહી ગઇ હતી તેનો ઉલ્લેખ કર્યો હતો, અને રોહિતની કંપનીના સ્ટાફના માણસોની બીનકાર્યક્ષમતા ઉપર આક્ષેપો કર્યા હતા.

ગુસ્સે ભરાયેલા રોહિતે વ્યાવહારિક, ધંધાકીય પરંતુ વિવેકપૂર્ણ ભાષામાં

લખેલો એક લંબાણપૂર્વકનો ઇ-મેલ ગ્રાહકને મોકલ્યો જેમાં તેણે પોતાના સંજોગો વિશે સ્પષ્ટતા કરી હતી. જવાબમાં ગ્રાહકે પહેલાંના જેવો જ ઇ-મેલ રોહિતને મોકલ્યો. એટલે રોહિતે તેનો વળતો જવાબ આપ્યો, જેનો રોહિતને માન્યામાં ન આવે તેવો જવાબ મળ્યો. (નાણાંની ચૂકવણીનો ચેક તો મળ્યો જ ન હોતો). રોહિતે જવાબ આપ્યો, જેનો ગ્રાહકે પ્રત્યુત્તર આપ્યો (ચેક મોકલ્યો નહિ).

હવે રોહિત નિરાશ થઇ ગયો હતો. એણે અમારી મદદ માંગી. આ વિવાદનો ઉકેલ શું આણ્યો તે વાંચતા પહેલાં, તમે જો રોહિતની જગ્યાએ હો તો શું કરો તે કહો. ('ગ્રાહકે પૈસા ચૂકવવાને બદલે અનિશ્ચિતપણે ઇ-મેલ મોકલવાનું ચાલુ રાખ્યું હોત' એવું કહેવું એમાં બીલકુલ જોખમ નથી).

રોહિત જ્યારે મને મળવા આવ્યો ત્યારે મેં ઇ-મેલ જોવા માટે માંગ્યા. ગ્રાહક માર્કેટીંગની ગુણવત્તા વિશે તેણે કરેલી ટીપ્પણીઓ વિશે સાચો છે કે નહિ તે જાણવાનો મારી પાસે કોઇ રસ્તો નહોતો - અને સારા નસીબે એનો આ વિવાદ સાથે કોઇ સંબંધ પણ નહોતો. બન્ને પક્ષના લાંબા ઇ-મેલ વાંચતા એ જાણવું રસપ્રદ બન્યું કે રોહિતની વિવેકપૂર્ણ, વ્યાવહારિક, ધંધાદારી લખવાની શૈલીની પાછળ નાની નાની કેટલીય ટીકાઓ છૂપાયેલી હતી. એમાંની મારૂ ધ્યાન ખેચતી એક જે હતી, તેમાં રોહિતે લખ્યું હતું, 'તમારી સુવિધા ખાતર હું બીલની બીજી કોપી આ સાથે મોકલું છું.'

'તમને એની ખાત્રી છે કે તમે ગ્રાહકની સુવિધા માટે એમ કરી રહ્યા છો ? તમને ખબર છે કે તમે આ પહેલા મોકલેલી બીલની કોપી ગ્રાહકથી ખોવાઇ ગઇ છે? ', મેં રોહિતને પૂછ્યું. રોહિત ઇ-મેલ દ્વારા તેના ગ્રાહકનું નાક દબાવીને 'પૈસા ચૂકવી દો' એવું જાણે કહેવા માંગતો હોય તેવું તેના ઇ-મેલમાં મને વધારે લાગતું હતું. અલબત્ત, ગ્રાહકનો પ્રતિભાવ પણ એવો જ હતો, પરંતુ મારો ગ્રાહક સાથે કોઇ સંપર્ક ન હતો, એટલે એ બે વચ્ચે દરમિયાનગિરી કરવાનો મારી પાસે કોઇ મોકો જ નહોતો (અને કોઇ જરૂર પણ નહોતી). એ વાત સ્પષ્ટ હતી કે રોહિત અને એના ગ્રાહક વચ્ચેનો વિવાદ વકરતો જતો હતો.

આ ઉપરથી આપણે કહી શકીએ કે પોતે સાચો છે કે નહિ – એવું રોહિતને લાગતું હતું કે નહિ – અથવા એ સાચો હતો કે નહિ – એ વાત ના કરીએ તો રોહિત આ વિવાદ ચાલુ રાખવામાં જાણએ તેના ગ્રાહક સાથે દગાપૂર્વકની સંતલસ કરી રહ્યો હતો. જેટલો સામો પક્ષ એ માટે જવાબદાર હતો, એટલો જ રોહિત પણ જવાબદાર હતો. મોટા ભાગના લોકો એવું માને છે કે તમે વિવાદમાં મોં ફેરવી લ્યો તો બીજો પક્ષ તમારા ઉપર ચઢી બેસવાનો. પરંતુ સામાન્ય રીતે આવું બનતું નથી. રોહિતે વિવાદ અટકાવવા માટેની હિંમત બતાવવાની જરૂર હતી. વિવાદ અનિશ્ચિત સમય સુધી ચાલે એનો કોઇ અર્થ નહોતો.

'તમે પોતો સાચા છો' (તમે ખરેખર સાચા હો તો પણ) એને વળગી રહેવું તમને વિવાદમાંથી બહાર નિકળવાનો ઉપાય શોધવાથી રોકે છે. રોહિત જો પરિસ્થિતિ સુધરે એવું ઇચ્છતો હોત તો 'હું સાચો છું' એવી જીદ જતી કરવી જોઇતી હતી. (મોટા ભાગના ઉદ્યોગ-સાહસિકો માટે આમ કરવું અઘરૂં હોય છે). 'પોતાના માટે જે બરોબર હશે તે થશે એવું વિચારવાનો આ સવાલ છે'

રોહિતે વ્યવહારૂ પગલું ભરતાં ગ્રાહકે મોકલેલો છેલ્લા ઇ-મેલનો ખૂબ જ

ટૂંકો, કામ પૂરતો, તટસ્થતાપૂર્વકનો જવાબ આપ્યો, જેમાં ગ્રાહકે જે મુદ્દાઓ ઉઠાવેલા તેનો જવાબ હતો, પરંતુ એમાં લેશમાત્ર આક્ષેપો નહોતા કર્યા કે જે બાબતોનો જવાબ આપવો જરૂરી નહોતો તેનો જવાબ નહોતો આપ્યો. રોહિતે ગ્રાહક સાથે વિવાદમાં ઉતરવાની કે પૈસાની ચૂકવણી કરવા માંગણી કરવાની પોતાની તાલાવેલીને રોકી રાખી. એના આશ્ચર્ય વચ્ચે રોહિતને એવો જ ટૂંકો, કામ પૂરતો જવાબ મળ્યો, જેનો એનાથી પણ ટૂંકો જવાબ રોહિતે આપ્યો.

ગ્રાહકે બે દિવસ બાદ નાણાં ચૂકવી દીધા.

ભાવનાત્મક ગ્રહણશક્તિના જે બે નિયમો અહીં લાગુ પડતા હતા તેની રોહિતને યાદ અપાવવી જરૂરી હતી.

- જો તમે વિવવાદ કે ઝગડામાં સંડોવાયા હો તો તમે પણ એ માટે એટલા જ જવાબદાર છો અને તમારે તે આગળ વધતો અટકાવવો હોય તો તમે જ તે આગળ વધારવાનું બંધ કરો.
- ર) 'તમે પોતે સાચા છો' એવા વલણને વળગી રહેવું એ હંમેશા તમને આગળ વધતા અટકાવે છે. (વધુ સ્પષ્ટપણે કહીએ તો તમને મોકળા મને વાત કરતાં રોકશે, પરિણામે તમને વિવાદનો ઉકેલ લાવતાં રોકશે).

ભાવનાત્મક ગ્રાહણશક્તિના આ નિયમોને અનુસરતા આ પ્રશ્નોનો તરત જ ઉકેલ આવી ગયો (કોઇપણ જાતના ખર્ચ વગર) અને રોહિતની કંપનીને તેના નાણાં મળી ગયા. બીજો કોઇપણ પ્રકારનો અખતરો નાણાં અને સમયની દષ્ટિએ ખર્ચાળ સાબિત થાત.

'તમારા બુધ્ધિયાતુર્યના આંક કરતાં પણ ભાવનાઓ પ્રત્યેની તમારી સભાનતા અને લાગણીઓ ઉપર નિયંત્રણ મેળવવાની તમારી ક્ષમતા તમારા કૌટુંબિક સંબંધોમાં અને જિંદગીના અન્ય ક્ષેત્રોમાં તમારી સફળતા અને સુખાકારી નક્કી કરે છે.'

- જ્હોન ગુટમન

(પ્રાપ્તિસ્થાન : ભાવનાત્મક ગ્રહણશક્તિ – અંગેની કાર્યશાળામાં સહભાગી થનારાઓ માટે એકેડમી ઑફ હ્યુમન રીસોર્સ ડેવલપમેન્ટ (માનવસંસાધન વિકાસ તાલીમ સંસ્થા) દ્વારા તૈયાર કરેલી માર્ગદર્શિકા)



## **Emotional Intelligence: Drawing Inspiration** from Lyrics of Hindi Film Songs

Hindi film songs, particularly old Hindi film songs, are replete with wonderful and oft-quoted lyric or couplets penned by stalwart lyricists such as Shakil Badayuni, Sahir Ludhiyanavi, Rajendra Krishna, Majrooh Sultanpuri, Raja Mehendi Ali Khan, etc. These lyrics give a different aura and meaning to the song and touch listeners' hearts even today, timeless lessons in Emotional Intelligence. Some are quoted below:

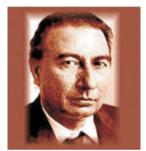


This one is by Shakil Badayuni from film "Amar" starring Dilip Kumar, music composed by Naushad and immortalized by Lata Mangeshkar:

Na Milta Gam to Barbadi ke Afsane kahan jate Agar Duniya Chaman hoti to virane kahan jate Chalo Acchha Hua Apano Mein Koi Gair to Nikala चलो अच्छा हुआ अपनोमें कोई गैर तो निकला । Agar Hote Sabhi Apne to Begane Kahan Jate

न मिलता गम तो बरबादी के अफसाने कहाँ जाते । अगर दुनिया चमन होती तो वीराने कहाँ जाते ।। अगर होते सभी अपने तो बेगाने कहाँ जाते ।।

The poet says that if there was no sadness in this world, where would the stories of sorrow have gone! If this world would have been a garden of heaven, where would the ruins of sadness have gone! In the second couplet, the poet says it is good that amongst all our 'own' dear people, at least one person has been found who is not our 'own' a stranger. If everybody would have been our 'own', where would the strangers have gone. This couplet is very appropriate in our day-to-day life. At works or in family, sometimes we encounter a person, who, we think, was very good and close to us, and one fine day, suddenly, we find that the same person has become nasty and has gone far away from us. At such times, we are pained and go on thinking as to why this person has behaved in such a manner. In such a situation, this couplet gives us solace. If our expectations are minimum, we will not be saddened by the unexpected.



Another one is by Sahir Ludhiyanvi from film "Gumrah" sung by Mahendra Kapoor and composed by Ravi.

Woh afsana jise anjam par lana na ho mumkin Use ek khubsurat mod dekar chodana achha

> वोह अफसाना जिसे अंजाम तक लाना न हो मुमिकन । उसे अेक खूबसरत मोड देकर छोडना अच्छा ।।

The poet says that, it, is difficult to reach to any conclusion for a particular situation or problem, it is best to leave that situation or problem by giving it a beautiful turn. This couplet also is very appropriate in our personal and professional life. During meetings organized to discuss tricky issues or even in our private lives, many a times, a deadlock is reached and we realize that it is impossible to reach any conclusion. At such times, it is best to divert the course of discussion by giving it a beautiful turn.



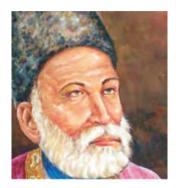
A famous song from 1959 film "Anadi" by Raj Kapoor, lyrics by Hasrat Jaipuri and music by Shankar Jaikishan:

Kisiki muskurahato pe ho nisar Kisika dard mil sake to le udhar Kisike waste ho tere dil mein pyar Jina usika naam hai

किसीकी मुस्कराहटोंपे हो निसार, किसीका दर्द मील सके तो ले उधार. किसीके वास्ते हो तेरे दिलमें प्यार. जीना ऊसीका नाम है ।

You strive your entire life for a smile on person's face, you strive to borrow other's sorrows, You love everybody. This is called living a true life.

This one is from film "Mirza Ghalib", lyrics, of course, by **Mirza Ghalib**, composed by Gulam Mohammad and sung by Suraiya and Talat Mahmood:



Humko Unase Wafa Ki Hai Ummid Jo Nahin Janate Wafa Kya Hai हमको उनसे वफ़ा की है उम्मीद। जो नही जानते वफ़ा क्या है।।

I desire allegiance from one who does not know what allegiance is.

Main Bhi Muh Me Juban Rakhata Hu Kash Puchho Ke Muddaa kya hai मै भी मूँहमे जूबान रखता हूँ। काश पुछो के मुद्दा कया है।।

I also have tongue in my mouth, but nobody inquires me about my desire.

Two very apt couplets by Mirza Ghalib to the present issue on Emotional Intelligence:

Main jindagi bhar yahin bhul karta raha Ghalib Dhul to chehre pe thi aur main aaina saaf karta raha मैं ज़िंदगीभर यही भूल करता रहा गालिब । धूल चेहरे पे थी और मैं आईना साफ करता रहा ।।

The whole life I continued to make this mistake of cleaning the mirror, when my face itself was full of dust. Ghalib beautifully brings this common frailty of human being, who go on blaming others or external factors for their acts/weaknesses/failures and don't look inward, where most solutions can be found.

Maine jindagi ko kuch is tarah aasan kar diya Ghalib Kisi ko maaf kar diya to kisise maafi mang li मैने ज़िंदगी को कुछ इस तरह आसाँ कर दिया गालिब किसीको माफ कर दिया तो किसीसे माफी माँगली ।

I made my life easy in such a way that, I forgave some and I sought forgiveness from others. This life is a very complex and absurd phenomenon, when we are constantly facing situations and persons, which continuously test our mettle. I decided to live life in such a way that I sought forgiveness for my mistakes and never got angry or nasty with others who offended me and forgave them.



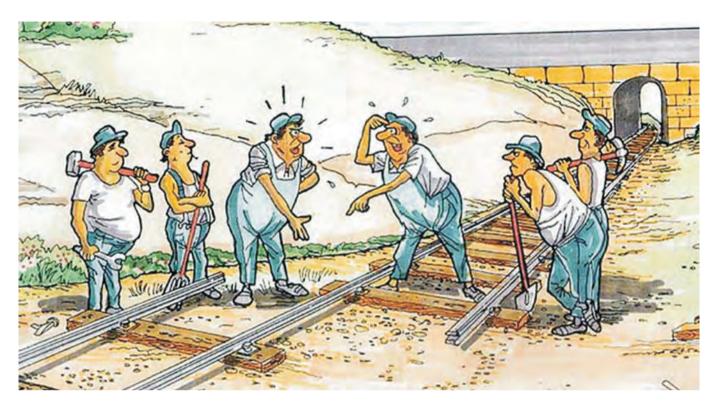
Couplet from film "Dil Diya Dard Liya" penned by **Shakil Badayuni** and music composed by Naushad and sung by Mohammed Rafi and Asha Bhosle:

Savan Aaye Ya Na Aaye Jiya Jab Jhume Savan Hai

> सावन आये या न आये । जीया जब झुमे सावन है ।।

Savan means rains, monsoon. Our country is dependent on monsoon rains for its survival. Rains bring cheerfulness, farmers are happy, birds start singing, earth dons vibrant colours and even lovers await first rains anxiously. Thus, rains are a sign of happiness. Poet says that, "even if there is no rain, don't get disheartened. Because whenever you are cheerful and happy, feel that you are in the midst of monsoon."

#### Teamwork: The Four Pillars



Teams are not a group of people brought together to manage a task. Teams are not a group of people who are members of the same function in an organization. Teams are not a group of people who receive emails from their leader with the salutation "Dear Team". Then?

Teams are people working together for common purpose and goal and are mutually accountable and committed to achieve the same.

Team can be specific in nature. When assignments are given, team members will know exactly what is expected of them and these members will be specializing in specific areas and will be able to perform the tasks.

Building a successful team is not so complicated as it seems. There are four pillars that must be found in order to enable team to work successfully.

#### 1. Common Purpose and Goal:

A common, worthwhile goal and purpose create a sense of doing something 'important' together. Teams will be formed around a common goal & purpose that provide them, individually and collectively, a challenge that they take responsibility for. This can give them increased self-esteem and a level of

recognition above the norm when they reach the goal. Without purpose and goal, no group will become a 'Team'.

The common goal of the team must be SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Related to Job and Time bound). The goal needs to be expressed in simple language that people can understand.

When people work together in an atmosphere of trust and accountability toward a common goal and purpose, they put aside turf issues and politics and focus on the task to be done.

#### 2. Clear Role and Responsibility:

The role and responsibility of each and every team member must be clear. Everyone should know the role of each team member. This can help co-workers to better understand each individual's role within the team. It also enables each member to perform work in the areas in which he or she is the strongest. This way, assignments may be completed on time and without any problem.

#### 3. Communication:

Every team needs people who speak up and

express their thoughts and ideas clearly, directly, honestly, and with respect for others.

Communication is the most important factor of team success. It has been observed that this characteristic is often absent in many situations and this is where problems often arise. Each team member should speak up when an issue occurs. Communication is carried out both ways. Everyone should speak up, but listening should also be involved. Communication is all about providing information and assessing what others have to say. This is how important decisions are reached.

A lack of communication amongst team members can, not only hamper progress but can also create utter chaos. Existence of an open communication system within team, foster sharing of information, ideas, resource, knowledge, and expertise.

Teams need team players who can absorb, understand and consider ideas and points-of-view from other people without debating and arguing every point. Most important, for effective communication and problem-solving, team members need the discipline to listen first and speak second so that meaningful dialog results.

Proper communication ensures that everyone is on the same page and working for the same goals.

#### 4. Respect for Difference:

A team consists individuals and this should not be forgotten while building a team. Often, in the quest for the perfect team, individual differences either tend to get magnified or totally ignored. Individual differences have to be acknowledged, understood and differences in opinion, if any, should be reconciled to improve team work.

All members of a team won't necessarily be like one another, but they must respect each

other. Professional respect is just as important as personal respect and both can help a team perform more smoothly. If each member of a team respects the position of all other members, the tasks that are being completed will reflect the work being done.

Teams develop as people get to know one another and develop respect for their differences. The best way to develop the respect for differences is to experience a journey together as a team.

It allows us to welcome differences of opinion as a means of getting the best solution rather than avoiding them as a precursor to unpleasant conflicts.

The effective teams often seem to do things effortlessly. They enjoy work, enjoy each other's company, follow their leader and help each other. Often, teams of great individuals fail to achieve what a team of average individuals achieve with great team work.

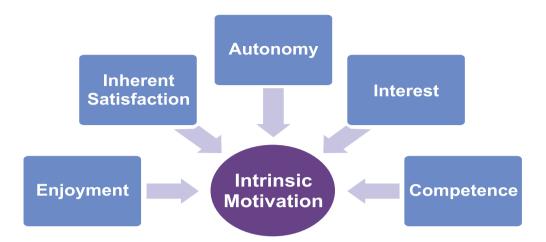


Sugarcanes **individually** cannot stand on their own after growing tall, so, to withstand the winds, storms and the like, **every cane is tied to the next cane** by their leaves, like this **entire field is networked**, and now strong enough to stand.

# There is no "I" in "TEAMWORK, its "WE"

# DRIVE - You have it in you, Use it

(Adapted from 'Drive' by Daniel H Pink)



What motivates you at your job-Money, Designation, Position, Power, Number of Loyal Subordinates, Comfortable Ergonomically Designed Cabin or Perquisites?

Say you are in 1995, you are asked to crystal gaze about two encyclopaedias-one just out from Microsoft, a large profitable company of Windows 95 fame, professional writers and editors crafting thousands of articles; Microsoft planning to sell the encyclopaedia on CD ROM and online. What are your bets on its success? Pretty high, when you remember you are in 1995. The other encyclopaedia won't come from a company; it will be created by millions of volunteers, who will write for fun; they are not professionals and don't have any specified qualification and of course, they will not be paid a single dollar; the resultant encyclopaedia will be free and online. In 1995, not a single economist in the world would have bet on the second model of business. However, in 2009, Microsoft Encarta, in the market for 16 years, was pulled out as a failed business. Meanwhile, Wikipedia had more than 13 million articles in 260 languages, not a single penny paid to anyone. What motivated these volunteers?

Traditionally, we are all tuned to the carrot and stick policy, to seek reward and avoid punishment. Dangle a crunchier carrot and the horse travels in the right direction in straight line or, if not, wield a sharper stick. This has worked well in the industrial age and Taylors' scientific management era to incentivize people properly and monitor them carefully, with the underlying presumption that work inherently is not enjoyable. People responded beautifully to the 'extrinsic motivators' and both, people and systems, flourished well. All organizations of today, designed to improve

productivity, performance and encourage excellence, are actually just rewarding the good and punishing the bad.

In 1950s, Maslow unseated lot of organization professionals by his concepts on hierarchy of human needs and questioned the idea that human behaviour was purely seeking positive stimuli and avoiding negatives. People have other higher 'Drives' and, if businesses could respect these, they could benefit business. To do some justice to Maslow, most organizations topped up their carrot and stick policies with flexible timings, relaxed dress codes, training for employees, and some more autonomy.

Wikipedia is not an exception proving the rule; snail mail replaced by email, are all free. Web browser Firefox, operating system Linux are all the products of unpaid labour. Open source textbooks, cookbooks, medical research, legal briefs and a host of such products are the result of enthusiastic, no-paid volunteers, with no aspiration for extrinsic rewards, hence no carrot or stick. They may get benefitted by burnished reputations, sharpened skills, which ultimately can enhance their earning power. The enjoyment-based Intrinsic Motivation, unleashing of creativity and a desire to give a gift to the community were found in most such open source developers. Has the time come to move beyond the economic man, the wealth maximizing robot?

Automation, machines and computers are replacing manual and intellectual labour, the routine functions are being performed speedily and more accurately, cheaply and with higher performance and productivity. In today's era, when routine-work can be outsourced or automated, non-routine, empathic and artistic work has vast

implications for motivational parameters as the inherent assumption is changing that work has intrinsic inherent enjoyment. People now are more likely to have optimal experiences in job rather than in leisure. Organizations are likely to be less hierarchical, thus less Managers overseeing large number and thereby monitoring less closely, something nearer to Wikipedia, wherein nobody is responsible to motivate the volunteers, and the organizations work just as wiki business model succeeded.

Some behavioural scientists believe that 'if-then' motivators and other extrinsic rewards resemble prescription drugs that carry potentially dangerous side effects, others believe they are more like illegal drugs that foster a deeper and more pernicious dependency. Cash rewards and shiny trophies can provide a delicious jolt of pleasure at first, but the feeling soon dissipates, and to keep it alive, the recipients require even larger and more frequent doses.

So what should leaders do? The best approach, it seems, is firstly to have base salaries and perks equitable in the organization, which are fair and adequate as compared to market standards. People must have autonomy to at least job activities, they must have ample opportunities to develop skills and mastery and their daily duties must relate to a larger purpose. Once the above are set in place, a sense of urgency and significance needs to be inculcated by the leaders, and then they must get out of the way. If, at all, the leaders feel the urge to reward; the two essential requirements are - firstly any 'extrinsic reward' should be unexpected and offered only after task is complete and, secondly, before extrinsic rewards, intangible rewards should be considered. Praise and positive feedbacks are much less corrosive than cash and trophies. For creative, right-brain tasks, rather than 'if-then', 'now-that' rewards with praise, feedback and useful information are much more conducive.

What about bad times? The organizations have a tendency to have stricter goals and typically resort to rewards and punishment. The aim may be noble, to motivate people, but these very measures demotivate them. Humans have three innate psychological needs - competence, autonomy and relatedness; when these needs are satisfied, he is motivated. The 'extrinsic reward' focussed approach does not assist in mastery, which is the source of achievement over the long haul. The

most successful people, often, are not directly pursuing conventional notions of success; they are working hard and persisting through tough and difficult times, because of their inherent desire to control their lives, learn about their worlds and accomplish something that endures. They don't disdain money or recognition, but for them issue of money is off the table and they want to be recognized for their accomplishments; recognition is not a goal for them, it is more of a feedback.

If the organizations still wish to continue with rewards and goals; they should view with a warning label: Goals may cause systematic problems for organizations due to narrow focus, unethical behaviour, increased risk taking, decreased cooperation and decreased Intrinsic Motivation. Use care, when applying goals in your organizations. Of course, this does not apply to routine tasks.

So if motivation is Intrinsic, responsibility to awaken that is also of the individual. How to do that? 'A great man' can be described in one sentence. Lincoln preserved the Union and freed the slaves. Gandhi freed the country. What is your sentence? Mind vou, before they did all this. Gandhi was thrown out of train and humiliated as the naked fakir. Find your purpose? Ask yourself every day; are you closer to your purpose? Periodically, do your realistic performance appraisals, especially your learning part, be brutally honest. Don't make it like post-mortem appraisals, which are only as enjoyable as a toothache and as productive as a train-wreck; this will help you achieve mastery. Remain in flow and identify time or circumstances, when not in flow and remove them.

Can organizations also take some lessons? Leaders need to learn to give autonomy to their subordinates- autonomy of tasks, techniques, teams and time; encourage peer to peer recognition; relinquish control in language, time and goal setting, don't create 'we-they'; check conflicts in individual and organizational purpose, and animate with purpose, not rewards; and don't forget to keep systems open and information transparent, and lastly to quote Jim Collins:-

"Lead with questions, not answers; engage in dialogue and debate, not coercion; conduct autopsies without blame; make it easy for them to speak, when they identify a problem".

## Development of Switchgear Technology A Bird's-eye view

#### INTRODUCTION

#### Reliability

The main application of switchgear is for the protecting circuits against damage caused by faults and the restoration or preservation of supplies to as large a part of the system as possible following a fault. During this function, they must add reliability to the system rather than contributing to system problems. If fault occurrences are rare, system disruption caused by the switchgear, either for maintenance or operational problems, has to be very rare. Hence, the main objective of any switchgear development must be to improve the reliability of the switchgear itself as well as its performance as a protective device.

#### **SWITCHGEAR in 1960s**

Oil and air circuit breakers dominated LV and MV switchgear markets.

#### **Air Circuit Breakers**



Fig. 1: 'Jyoti' Air Circuit Breaker

Air has been used as the insulator in switchgear across the entire voltage range from miniature circuit breakers at domestic voltage to air-blast circuit breakers at transmission voltages up to 800kV. For the purpose of this paper, the term 'Air Circuit Breaker' is used to describe a three-phase circuit breaker, using air at atmospheric pressure as the insulator.

Early switches were plain-break, which stretched an arc between a stationary and moving contact with no means of arc-control. Arcing times were consequently long and voltage and current ratings limited. Performance was increased by the use of various arc-control devices. Probably, the best and, therefore, the most commonly used arc control device was the arc-chute.

Arc-chutes comprise a number of bare metalplates, arranged at right angles to the length of the arc-chute with spacers between the plates to allow the arc to be split up into a series of smaller arcs, increasing its resistance and extracting heat. Eventually, the arc is no longer able to sustain itself. When interrupting high short circuit currents, the anode to cathode voltage drop is approximately 30V across each pair of plates. In dc circuit breakers, if enough plates are used in series, the arc voltage across the chute can be greater than the system voltage, forcing the current down to zero, and thereby interrupting the current.

#### Oil Circuit Breakers

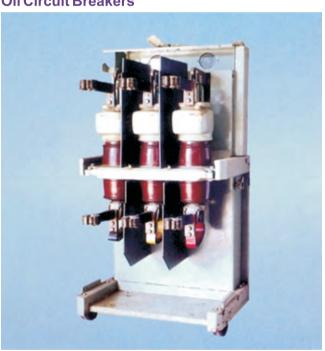


Fig. 2: 'Jyoti' MOCB Truck

Oil Circuit Breakers, by the 1960's, had also evolved from plain-break interruption through to arc-controlled interruption, using the cross-jet explosion pot and dominated the medium voltage distribution switchgear market. However, they had similar operating mechanism and energy requirements, due to the long stroke and the need to move heavy contacts quickly through oil. Regular maintenance was needed to change carbonised oil and worn contacts after a few fault interruptions.

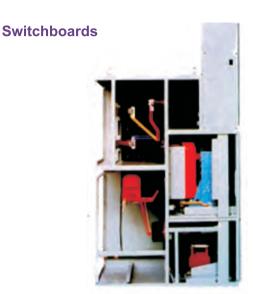


Fig. 3 :'Jyoti' Vacuum Circuit Breaker Panel

The regular maintenance requirements of the circuit breakers necessitated that they were withdrawable, either horizontally on rails or vertically. The ability to withdraw the circuit breakers from the switchboard allowed easy provision of physical isolation, circuit earthing and cable-test facilities at the cost of an increase in front-to-back dimension for isolation/earthing.

In order to make the withdrawal of the circuit breaker and the use of the other operational facilities safe, even more complex inter-locking and shuttering arrangements evolved, which made the switchgear more complex and difficult to operate. Withdrawal, interlocking, shuttering and earthing arrangements became mechanisms in their own right, with associated failures contributing to the reduced reliability of the switchgear.

#### In Nutshell

- Oil and Air interrupting technologies dominated LV and MV switchgear.
- Interrupting-devices required contact maintenance/oil-change after a number of interruptions.
- Powerful solenoid operating mechanisms with delicate trip latches required settings, adjustment and maintenance.
- Withdrawable circuit breakers, added complexity and increased depth of switchboard.
- Large and heavy switchgear, also meant large

and heavy battery supply for high-power solenoid mechanisms.

#### **SWITCHGEAR in 1970s**

The major development in switchgear technology in this decade was the emergence of, firstly, vacuum and later rotating arc SF6 circuit breakers. These technologies have the shared advantages of long contact-life and low operating energy requirements.

#### **Vacuum Circuit Breakers**



Fig. 4 :'Jyoti' Vacuum Circuit Breaker

Vacuum Interrupters became commercially available in the early 1970s. The vacuum bottle is sealed for life and cannot be maintained and is capable of more fault interruptions than would be seen during the life of the switchgear without wearing out. The dielectric strength of the high vacuum is such that a contact travel of only 6mm can be used at a rated voltage of 12kV.

The advantages of the new technology was immediately obvious to several manufacturers and that signaled the end of any further development in oil or air circuit breaker technology at medium voltage. The cost of the early vacuum interrupters was substantially more than comparably rated oil or air interrupters, which is probably why they do not have a significant usage even today at low voltage.

To off-set the additional cost of the vacuum interrupters to compete with oil circuit breakers, three UK based manufacturers produced fixed vacuum circuit breaker designs in order to reduce complexity, costs and size. The fixed design was made possible by the maintenance-free interrupters. However, the operating mechanism still demanded lubrication, occasional checks and resetting. Being too complex to rely upon for life, it had to be housed in a separate low voltage

compartment, connected to three vacuum interrupters by a number of operating shafts, links, pivot points and insulators.

The early fixed designs failed to gain universal approval, mainly due to the lack of faith required in accepting manufacturer's claims that vacuum interrupters would prove to be truly maintenance-free and would not lose their vacuum integrity after a period of time. Eastern Electricity, which has installed a large number of switchgear of this type from 1973 into primary sub-stations, claimed that their operational experience has been trouble-free.

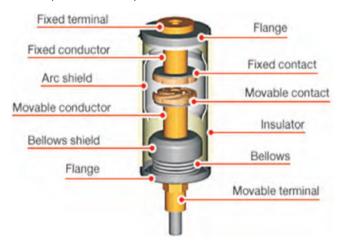
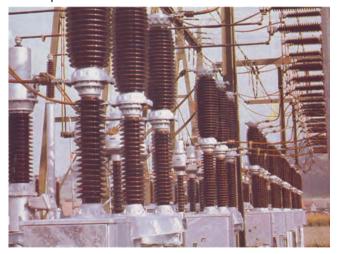


Fig 5 : Typical Vacuum Interrupter

#### **Rotating Arc SF6 Circuit Breakers**

This technology was developed by South Wales Switchgear. The rotating arc interrupter is as inexpensive as oil or air arc control devices, with almost the reliability and performance of a vacuum interrupter.



Flg. 6: Typical SF, Outdoor Circuit Breaker

SF6 is a highly insulating, heavy, non-toxic gas which decomposes during the arcing process, but very quickly recombines at current zero, regaining its dielectric properties. Fault currents upto 20kA can be cleared at 12kV with a 50mm gap (approx) at a gas pressure of a 2.0 bar. The arc current is transferred, during contact separation, through a solenoid of a few turns of copper strip, generating a magnetic field, causing the arc to rotate around the inner ring of the solenoid. The rapid movement of the arc through the SF6 gas causes cooling and enables extinction at the first current zero at high fault currents.

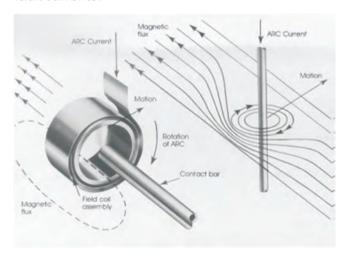


Fig. 7: The Principal of Rotating Arc

#### In Nutshell

- Vacuum and Rotating Arc SF6 interrupters proved low energy, maintenance-free interrupting devices
- Reduced energy, solenoid-operating mechanism designs still required settings, adjustment and maintenance
- Fixed vacuum designs were introduced, but did not catch on, due to lack of service experience with vacuum interrupters

#### **SWITCHGEAR in 1980s**

No new interrupting devices were made commercially available in MV or LV, since the advent of vacuum interrupters and rotating arc SF6. During the 1980s, the main thrust of development activity was to provide better, more cost-effective circuit breakers, using the new technologies. Vacuum interrupters became smaller for a given rating and less expensive.

Nearly all new circuit breakers developed during this period, were, withdrawable designs.

To reduce the size of sub-station batteries and chargers that provided the power source for opening and tripping of the circuit breakers, motorwound spring mechanism became standard equipment on all medium voltage and low voltage circuit breakers. A spring is charged by an electric motor, drawing a few amps over a period of a few seconds, instead of the earlier closing solenoid, that took a current of many tens of amps for a fraction of a second. The spring energy is released by a smaller solenoid, releasing a latch. As the spring relaxes, it drives the mechanism components, compressing the contact pressure and opening springs and forcing the moving and fixed contacts of the interrupter together.

While the sub-station battery (until the wide-spread use of electronic protection relays) could be reduced in size, the mechanisms became even more complex compared to solenoid mechanisms. Despite claims from some manufacturers, users were experiencing more problems in using switchgear.

#### In Nutshell

- Oil and Air Circuit Breakers went out of production, vast majority of new switchgear pressed into service were Vacuum or SF6
- Emphasis on production engineering to produce cost-effective designs
- Motor-wound spring mechanisms and withdrawable designs became the order of the day

#### **SWITCHGEAR** in 1990s

Vacuum Circuit Breakers that emerged during this decade were, by far the most preferred technology for primary sub-station, medium voltage switchgear as field service experience showed almost zero failure-rate of vacuum interrupters and interrupter prices fell.

The fixed switchgear concept staged a comeback with SF6 insulated Vacuum Switchgear and Air insulated SF6 switchgear, with conventional mechanisms in the low voltage compartment driving the interrupters through linkages.

The most significant advance in switchgear technology during this period came with the

introduction of the GVR pole-mounted autorecloser, which included a magnetic actuator mechanism and other radical innovations, which are presently shaping new developments in medium voltage switchgear. The operating mechanism is now as reliable as the interrupter.

#### What is an Auto-Recloser?

Essentially, an Auto-Recloser is a pole-top mounted reclosing circuit breaker, which is used to protect sections of the overhead-line supply network, usually in remote locations. An electronic control unit operates a mechanism which opens the main circuit contacts when it detects fault current on the overhead lines which it monitors. If the fault is still present, the Auto-Recloser will open and close upto two more times before finally locking out. If the fault is cleared during a dead-time, the auto-recloser sequence ends with the main contacts closed and the supply reestablished to the customer.

Why is it so important for Auto-Reclosers to be highly reliable and require little or no maintenance?

- Auto-Reclosers are intended to enhance the reliability of the distribution network.
- Unlike other forms of switchgear, which are used as a protection device and very rarely operate (like fuses), an Auto-Recloser's normal duty is to operate many times under short circuit (fault) conditions.
- They are installed far out into the network in remote locations

In 1993, when the development of the GVR began, there were several well-established manufacturers of Auto-Reclosers. Other switchgear companies were considering entering this growing market, especially in the UK, as the electricity regulator OFFER was demanding that the privatised electricity companies (RECs) increase the quality of supply on the overhead line networks. However, the RECs were reluctant to place large orders due to the problems that existed with the available Auto-Reclosers and were looking at other alternatives, such as insulated overhead lines.

An Auto-Recloser has, without doubt, the most arduous duty of any circuit breaker. In some areas of the world, they can clear more than 1000 transient faults per annum! In order for any new Auto-Recloser to be successful, the concept had to

be a radical departure from the existing designs and had to meet the "fit and forget" criteria. This was achieved by the development of a number of innovations and with around 20,000 GVRs in service, field experience has confirmed the maintenance-free aspect of the design.

The main innovation was the use of a Magnetic Actuator operating mechanism, which is, at least, as reliable as the vacuum interrupters, but there are less obvious innovations and good design practices that contribute to the product reliability.

#### **Magnetic Actuator**

The Magnetic Actuator is basically a solenoid, containing powerful rare earth (neodemium iron boron) permanent magnets, which have been commercially available for about 10 years, that latch the armature at either end of its stroke, holding the interrupter contacts open or closed. A single moving part replaces over 100 moving parts contained in a conventional circuit breaker mechanism linkage. Figure: 4 shows a comparison of a typical motor-wound spring mechanism and a magnetic actuator on the same scale.

The magnetic actuators are not much popular in India because of customer's habit. End-users in India are using the switchgears in totally different environments as compared to rest of the world, hence the conventional mechanisms and their usage are much easy.

#### SWITCHGEAR in 2000s







Fig. 9 : 'Jyoti' Cassette type Drawout Unit

As the VCBs, with Magnetic Actuator are gaining more and more popularity in rest of the world, in

India VCBs and SF6 breakers, with conventional mechanism were popular. In this period, the RMUs (Ring Main Units) got more popular across the world for distribution purpose. The technology of fuses became obsolete in medium voltage. More and more people have accepted VCBs in place of Fuses. In LT, the requirement of fuses are still there, and hopefully will continue to be there.

As performance and compactness became major requirements, air-insulated switchgear with vacuum circuit breakers are becoming more and more popular. If the trends are observed, it clearly indicates that Vacuum Circuit Breakers are increasingly accepted more over SF6 circuit breakers in Medium Voltage market.

In medium voltage, the vacuum technology and its products are getting more popular as per their requirements.

If the current requirement is below 400A, and frequent switching is a must, vacuum contactors are preferred. In the case of vacuum contactor, number of operations can go up to lacks, depending upon the usage and the design. If the current is up to 630A and frequent switching is not required, RMU, as the option, is preferred.

By looking at the advantages of VCBs, many customers have replaced their Oil Circuit Breakers with VCBs without changing the panel. This new business proposition (Retrofitting) proved beneficial to both customers as well as manufacturers.

Jyoti Ltd is the first company which started manufacturing switchgear in India. Looking at the switchgear trends and customer's preferences, Jyoti has a history of up-dating technology continuously. Following Jyoti products are well accepted for their performance.

- Minimum Oil Circuit Breakers
- Indoor Vacuum Circuit Breakers
- Indoor VCB Panels
- Outdoor Vacuum Circuit Breakers
- Vacuum Contactors
- Retrofit solutions

In coming years, Jyoti is going to launch some more products to cater Indian and Global markets.



Buddhists follow the teaching of Siddhartha Gautama, who came to be known as Buddha (the Enlightened One).

Buddha was born in Lumbini, which is now in Nepal, and grew up as the crown prince of Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh. Though he married at an early age and had a son, Buddha decided to leave his home and wandered as

an ascetic. He took instruction from religious teachers and spent much time perfecting his own religious exercises. The turning point came when he received Enlightenment while meditating under the Bodhi tree at Bodh Gaya. This was a decisive moment in his life. He set his 'Wheel of teaching' in motion with his first sermon of the 'Foundation of Righteousness', delivered at Sarnath near Varanasi. For about 45 years. Buddha propounded his teaching based on wisdom, morality and meditation. He preached the Eightfold Path which lead to Nirvana. He attained Mahaparinirvana at Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh after a spell of ecstasy. The classic Buddhist pilgrimage comprised Lumbini, where he was born, Bodh Gaya in Bihar, where he attained his supreme enlightenment, Sarnath in Uttar Pradesh, where he preached his first sermon and Kushinagar, where he passed away at the age of 80.

The main forms of Buddhism in India are Hinayana which believes in the monastic way of life as the part of Nirvana, and the more liberal form of Buddhism, Mahayana, which believes in salvation for all.

Buddhism originated about 2,500 years ago, in what is now Nepal and north-eastern India. Gautam Buddha Propounded to follow a path of 'Balance' rather than extremism, which he called 'Middle-Way'. The foundation of Buddhism lies in the Four Noble Truths, which Buddha delivered in his first sermon, shortly after his spiritual awakening. The Four Noble Truths consist of the following:

- 1) Suffering exists
- 2) Suffering arises from attachment to desires (craving) and aversion arises from non-fulfilment of desires.
- 3) Suffering ceases when attachment to desire ceases
- 4) Freedom from suffering

The Noble Eightfold Path describes the way to end suffering, as it was laid out by Buddha. It is a practical

guideline to ethical and mental development, with the goal of freeing the individual from attachments and delusions; and it finally leads to understanding the truth about all things. Together with the **Four Noble Truths**, it constitutes the gist of Buddhism. Great emphasis is put on the practical aspect, because it is only through practice, that one can attain a higher level of existence and finally reach 'Nirvana'. The eight aspects of the path are not to be understood as a sequence of single steps, instead, they are highly inter-dependent principles that have to be seen in relationship with each other.

#### 1. Right View

Right View is the beginning and the end of the path. It simply means to see and to understand things as they really are and to realise the Four Noble Truths. As such, Right View is the cognitive aspect of wisdom. It means to see things through, to grasp the impermanent and imperfect nature of worldly objects and ideas, and to understand the law of 'Karma' and 'Karmic' conditioning. Right View is not necessarily an intellectual capacity, just as wisdom is not just a matter of intelligence. Instead, Right View is attained, sustained, and enhanced through all capacities of mind. It begins with the intuitive insight that all beings are subject to suffering and it ends with complete understanding of the true nature of all things. Since our view of the world forms our thoughts and our actions, Right View yields right thoughts and right actions.

#### 2. Right Intention

While Right View refers to the cognitive aspect of wisdom, Right Intention refers to the volitional aspect, i.e. the kind of mental energy that controls our actions. Right Intention can be described best as *commitment* to ethical and mental self-improvement. Buddha distinguishes three types of Right Intentions: 1. the intention of renunciation, which means resistance to the pull of desire, 2. the intention of good will, meaning resistance to feelings of anger and aversion, and 3. the intention of harmlessness, meaning not to think or act cruelly, violently, or aggressively, and to develop compassion.

#### 3. Right Speech

Right Speech is the first principle of ethical conduct in the Eightfold Path. Ethical conduct is viewed as a guideline to *moral discipline*, which supports the other principles of the path. This aspect is not self-sufficient, however, essential, because mental purification can only be achieved through the cultivation of ethical conduct. The importance of speech in the context of Buddhist ethics is obvious: words can break or save lives, make enemies or friends, start war or create peace. Buddha explained Right Speech as follows: 1. to abstain from false speech, especially not to tell

deliberate lies and not to speak deceitfully, 2. to abstain from slanderous speech and not to use words maliciously against others, 3. to abstain from harsh words that offend or hurt others, and 4. to abstain from idle chatter that lacks purpose or depth. Positively phrased, this means to tell the truth, to speak friendly, warmly, and gently and to talk only when necessary.

#### 4. Right Action

The second ethical principle, Right Action, involves the body as natural means of expression, as it refers to deeds that involve bodily actions. Unwholesome actions lead to unsound states of mind, while wholesome actions lead to sound states of mind. Again, the principle is explained in terms of abstinence: Right Action means 1. to abstain from harming sentient beings, especially to abstain from taking life (including suicide) and doing harm intentionally or delinquently, 2. to abstain from taking what is not given, which includes stealing, robbery, fraud, deceitfulness, and dishonesty, and 3. to abstain from sexual misconduct. Positively formulated, Right Action

means to act kindly and compassionately, to be honest, to respect the belongings of others, and to keep one's sexual relationships harmless to others.

#### 5. Right Livelihood

Right Livelihood means that one should earn one's living in a righteous way and that wealth should be gained legally and peacefully. The Buddha mentions four specific activities that harm other beings and that one should avoid for this reason: 1. dealing in weapons, 2. dealing in living beings (including raising animals for slaughter as well as slave-trade and prostitution), 3. working in meat production and butchery, and 4. selling intoxicants and poisons, such as alcohol and drugs. Furthermore any other occupation that would violate the principles of Right Speech and Right Action should be avoided.

#### 6. Right Effort

Right Effort can be seen as a pre-requisite for the other principles of the path. Without effort, which is, in itself, an act of will, nothing can be achieved, whereas misguided effort distracts the mind from its task, and confusion will be the consequence. Mental energy is the force behind Right Effort; it can occur in either wholesome or unwholesome states. The same type of energy that fuels desire, envy, aggression, and violence can, on the other side, fuel self-discipline, honesty, benevolence, and kindness. Right Effort is detailed in four types of endeavours that rank in ascending order of perfection: 1. to prevent the arising

of unarisen unwholesome states, 2. to abandon unwholesome states that have already arisen, 3. to arouse wholesome states that have not yet arisen, and 4. to maintain and perfect wholesome states already arisen.

#### 7. Right Mindfulness

Right Mindfulness is the controlled and perfected faculty of cognition. It is the mental ability to see things

as they are, with clear consciousness. Usually, the cognitive process begins with an impression induced by perception, or by a thought, but then it does not stay with the mere impression. Instead, we almost always conceptualise sense impressions and thoughts immediately. We interpret them and set them in relation to other thoughts and experiences, which naturally go beyond the facticity of the original impression. The mind then posits concepts, joins concepts into constructs, and weaves those constructs into complex interpretative schemes. All this happens only half consciously, and as a result, we often see things obscured. Right Mindfulness is anchored in clear

perception and it penetrates impressions without getting carried away. Right Mindfulness enables us to be aware of the process of conceptualisation in a way that we actively observe and control the way our thoughts go. Buddha accounted for this as the *four foundations of mindfulness:* 1. contemplation of the body, 2. contemplation of feeling (repulsive, attractive, or neutral), 3. contemplation of the state of mind, and 4. contemplation of the phenomena.

#### 8. Right Concentration

The eighth principle of the path, Right Concentration, refers to the development of a mental force that occurs in natural consciousness, although at a relatively low level of intensity, namely concentration. Concentration, in this context is described as one-pointedness of mind, meaning a state where all mental faculties are unified and directed onto one particular object. Right Concentration for the purpose of the Eightfold Path means wholesome concentration, i.e. concentration on wholesome thoughts and actions. The Buddhist method of choice to develop Right Concentration is through the practice of meditation. The meditating mind focuses on a selected object. It first directs itself onto it, then sustains concentration, and finally intensifies concentration step by step. Through this practice, it becomes natural to apply elevated level's concentration also in everyday situations.





બૌધ્ધ ધર્મ પાળનારાઓ સિધ્ધાર્થ ગૌતમના ઉપદેશને અનુસરે છે, જેઓ બુધ્ધ (બોધ પ્રાપ્ત થયેલા) તરીકે ઓળખાયા.

બુધ્ધનો જન્મ લુંબિનીમાં થયો હતો, જે હાલ નેપાળમાં છે, અને ઉત્તર પ્રદેશમાં આવેલ કપિલ-વસ્તુમાં પાટવીકુંવર તરીકે તેમની ઉછેર થયો. તેઓએ નાની ઉંમરે લગ્ન કર્યા અને એક પુત્ર હોવા છતાં, તેઓએ મૃહત્યાગ કરવાનું નક્કી કર્યું અને એક તપસ્વી (યિત) તરીકે ભ્રમણ કરવાનું શરૂ

કર્યું. તેઓએ ધર્મગુરૂઓ પાસેથી માર્ગદર્શન મેળવ્યું, અને પોતાના ધાર્મિક અભ્યાસ અને અધ્યયનમાં પારંગતતા મેળવવામાં ઘણો સમય પસાર કર્યો. જ્યારે તેઓને બોધિગયામાં બોધિ ના વૃક્ષ હેઠળ તપસ્યા કરતાં ઇશ્વરનો સાક્ષાત્કાર થયો ત્યારે તેમના જીવનમાં પરિવર્તન આવ્યું. તેમના જીવનની આ નિર્ણયાત્મક ક્ષણ હતી. તેઓએ એમના ઉપદેશની શરૂઆત વારાણસીની નજીક સારનાથમાં આપેલા 'સાચી ધાર્મિકતાનો પાયો' એ વિષય ઉપર આપેલ ઉપદેશથી કરી. લગભગ ૪૫ વર્ષ સુધી બુધ્ધે જ્ઞાન, નૈતિકતા અને ધ્યાન (ઉપાસના) પર આધારિત તેમના ઉપદેશનો પ્રચાર કર્યો. તેઓએ અપ્ટસ્તરીય માર્ગનો ઉપદેશ આપ્યો જે નિર્વાણ અપાવે છે. તેઓ સમાધિ અવસ્થા પછી ઉત્તરપ્રદેશમાં કુશીનગર ખાતે મહાનિર્વાણ પામ્યા. પ્રાચીન બૌધ્ધ ધાર્મિક યાત્રામાં લુંબિની - જ્યાં તેઓ જન્યા હતા, બોધગયા (બિહાર)- જ્યાં તેઓએ તેમનું બોધન્નાન મેળવ્યું, સારનાથ (ઉત્તર પ્રદેશ) જ્યાં એમણે પ્રથમ ઉપદેશ આપ્યો અને કુશીનગર -જ્યાં તેઓ ૪૦ વર્ષની વયે મહાનિર્વાણ પામ્યા - તેની સમાવેશ થાય છે.

ભારતમાં બૌધ્ધધર્મના મુખ્યત્વે બે પંથો છે. 'હીનયાન' - જે મઠવાસી તરીકેના જીવનને નિર્વાળનો માર્ગ માને છે અને બૌધ્ધધર્મનો વધુ ઉદારતાવાળો પંથ-'મહાયાન' જે સૌની મુક્તિ ચાહે છે.

બોધ્ધ ધર્મ લગભગ ૨૫૦૦ વર્ષ પૂર્વે આજના નેપાળ અને ઉત્તર-પૂર્વીય ભારતમાં ઉદ્દભવ્યો. બુધ્ધએ બીજાઓને આત્યંતિક જીવન ન જીવતાં 'સમતુલિત' જીવન જીવવા માટે ઉપદેશ આપ્યો, જેને તેઓએ 'મધ્યમ માર્ગ' તરીકે ઓળખાવ્યો. બૌધ્ધ ધર્મનો પાયો ચાર ઉમદા સત્યોમાં નંખાયેલો છે, જે બુધ્ધે તેમના આધ્યાત્મિક ઉત્થાન બાદ તરત આપેલા પ્રથમ ઉપદેશમાં પ્રબોધ્યો છે. આ ચાર ઉમદા સત્યોમાં આ સમાવિષ્ટ છે:-

- ૧. પીડાઓ (દુઃખો)નું અસ્તિત્વ છે.
- પીડાઓ ઇચ્છાઓને વળગી રહેવાથી (ઝંખના કરવાથી) જન્મે છે, ઇચ્છાઓ પૂરી નહિ થવાથી વિરક્તિ જન્મે છે.
- આસક્તિ-ઇચ્છાઓનું વળગણ નાશ પામે છે ત્યારે પીડાઓ પણ નાશ પામે છે.
- ૪. પીડાઓમાંથી મુક્તિ

બુધ્ધે પ્રતિપાદિત કરેલો ઉમદા અષ્ટસ્તરીય માર્ગ પીડાઓમાંથી કેવી રીતે મુક્ત થવું તે દર્શાવે છે. વ્યક્તિને બંધનોના વળગણ અને ભ્રમણાઓમાંથી મુક્ત કરવાના ઉદ્દેશવાળી એ નૈતિક અને માનસિક વિકાસ સાધવા માટેની વ્યવહારૂ માર્ગદર્શિકા છે, અને છેવટે તમામ વસ્તુઓ પાછળનું સત્ય સમજવા તરફ દોરી જાય છે. ચાર ઉમદા સત્યો સહિત તે બૌધ્ધ ધર્મનો સારાંશ છે. અભ્યાસને ખૂબ જ મહત્ત્વ આપવામાં આવ્યું છે, કારણ કે માત્ર અભ્યાસ દ્વારા જ વ્યક્તિ ઉચ્ચપદને મેળવીને અંતે નિર્વાણ પામી શકે છે. આ માર્ગના આઠ પાસાઓને સીડીના એક પછી એક આવતાં પગથિયા સમજવાના નથી. બલ્કે તેઓ પરસ્પર એકબીજા પર આધારિત સિધ્ધાંતો છે, એટલે તેમને એકબીજાના સંદર્ભમાં જ સમજવા જોઇએ.

#### ૧. સાચી દૃષ્ટિ (સમજ)

સાચી દૃષ્ટિ આ માર્ગનો આરંભ અને ગંતવ્ય છે. એનો અર્થ માત્ર એટલો જ છે કે વસ્તુઓ વાસ્તવમાં જેવી છે તેવી જ તેમને જોવી અને સમજવી, અને ચાર ઉમદા સત્યોનું જ્ઞાન થવું. આમ તો સાચી દૃષ્ટિ એ જ્ઞાનનું પ્રત્યક્ષ પાસું છે. એનો અર્થ એ છે કે વસ્તુઓને તેની ભીતરથી, આરપાર નિહાળવી, દુન્વવી પદાર્થો અને વિચારોની ક્ષણિક અને અચોક્કસ પ્રકૃતિને જાણવી અને કર્મના સિધ્ધાંત અને કર્મના બંધનોને સમજવા. સાચી દૃષ્ટિ એટલે બોધ્ધિક ક્ષમતા હોય એવુ જરૂરી નથી, જેવી રીતે જ્ઞાન એ ફક્ત બુધ્ધિચાતુર્યનો વિષય નથી. બલ્કે સાચી દૃષ્ટિ – મગજની (મનની) સઘળી ક્ષમતાએ થકી પ્રાપ્ત થાય છે, પોષાય છે અને વૃધ્ધિ પામે છે. એનો આરંભ સૌને પીડા સહન કરવી પડે એવી સ્વયંસ્ફુરિત આંતરદૃષ્ટિથી થાય છે, અને તેની પૂર્ણાહુતિ તમામ ચીજવસ્તુઓના સાચા સ્વરૂપની સંપૂર્ણ સમજ સાથે થાય છે. વિશ્વ વિશેની આપણી દૃષ્ટિ આપણા વિચારો અને આપણા કર્મોને ઘડે છે. સાચી દૃષ્ટિ સાચા વિચારો અને સાચા કાર્યના રૂપે ફળ આપે છે.

# ૨. સાચો હેતુ (વિચાર)

સાચી દષ્ટિ જ્યારે જ્ઞાનના પ્રત્યક્ષદર્શી પાસાને સ્પર્શે છે, ત્યારે સાચો હેતુ (વિચાર) તેના સંકલ્પશક્તિ સંબંધી પાસાને સ્પર્શે છે, એટલે કે એ માનસિક શક્તિ જે આપણા કાર્યોનું નિયંત્રણ કરે છે. સાચો હેતુ કે સાચા વિચારને સૌથી ઉત્તમ રીતે વર્ણવવો હોય તો પોતાના નૈતિક અને માનસિક વિકાસ પ્રત્યેની વચનબધ્ધતા એમ કહી શકાય. બુધ્ધ ત્રણ પ્રકારના સાચા હેતુઓને જુદા પાડે છે. ૧) ત્યાગનો હેતુ, એટલે કે ઇચ્છાઓ પ્રતિ થતા આકર્ષણનો નિગ્રહ. ૨) સદ્ભાવનાનો હેતુ એટલે કે ક્રોધ અને અણગમાની લાગણીઓનો પ્રતિકાર. ૩) નિરૂપદ્રવીપણાનો હેતુ એટલે કે ઘાતકીપણાથી, હિંસાથી કે જોરજુલમથી વિચારવું નહિ કે આચરણ કરવું નહિ અને કરૂણા કેળવવી.

#### ૩. સાચી વાણી

અષ્ટસ્તરીય માર્ગમાં નૈતિક આચરણનો પ્રથમ સિધ્ધાંત સાચી વાણી છે. નૈતિક આચરણને ચારિત્ર્યની-શિસ્તની-માર્ગદર્શિકા ગણવામાં આવે છે, જે આ માર્ગના અન્ય સિધ્ધાંતોની પુષ્ટિ કરે છે. આ બાબત, અલબત્ત જરૂરી છે, પરંતુ સ્વનિર્ભર નથી. કારણ કે નૈતિક આચરણને કેળવ્યાથી જ મનની શુધ્ધિ મેળવી શકાય છે. બૌધ્ધ ધર્મની નીતિમત્તાના સંદર્ભમાં વાણીની અગત્યતા સ્પષ્ટ છે. : શબ્દો જીવનનો નાશ કરી શકે છે કે જીવનને બચાવી શકે છે, દુશ્મનો કે મિત્રો બનાવી શકે છે, યુધ્ધનો આરંભ કરી શકે છે કે શાંતિ સ્થાપી શકે છે. બુધ્ધ સાચી વાણીને આ પ્રમાણે સમજાવે છે. ૧) ખોટી વાણી બોલવાનું ટાળવું, ખાસ કરીને જાણીબૂઝીને જૂઠું બોલવું નહિ કે કપટી કે છેતરામણું બોલવું નહિ. ૨) નિંદાભરી વાણી બોલવી નહિ અને બીજા માટે

દુષ્ટ ભાવનાવાળા શબ્દો ઉચ્ચારવા નહિ. ૩) બીજાને દુ:ખ પહોંચાડે કે તેમનું અપમાન કરે તેવી કઠોર ભાષાનો ઉપયોગ કરવો નહિ. ૪) ઉદ્દેશ વગરની કે જેમાં કોઇ તથ્ય નથી તેવી નકામી વાતો કરવાથી દૂર રહેવું. સકારાત્મક રીતે જોઇએ તો આનો અર્થ એ કે સત્ય બોલવું, મૈત્રીપૂર્ણ રીતે, ઉષ્માપૂર્ણ અને મૃદુતાથી બોલવું અને જ્યારે જરૂરી હોય ત્યારે જ બોલવું.

#### ૪. સાચું આચરણ

બીજો નૈતિક સિધ્ધાંત, સાચું આચરણ, અભિવ્યક્તિના સાહજિક સાધન તરીકે શરીર સાથે સંબંધ ધરાવે છે, કારણ કે એમાં એ કાર્યોનો સમાવેશ થાય છે જેમાં શારીરિક ક્રિયાઓ થાય છે. સ્વાસ્થ્યપૂર્ણના હોય તેવી ક્રિયાઓ મગજને અસ્વસ્થ કરે છે, જ્યારે સ્વાસ્થ્યપૂર્ણ ક્રિયાઓ મગજને સ્વસ્થ રાખે છે. આ

સિધ્ધાંતને વળી 'શું ન કરવું'ની પરિભાષામાં સમજાવવામાં આવ્યો છે. સાચું આચરણ એટલે ૧) સંવેદનશીલ વ્યક્તિઓને નુક્સાન પહોંચાડવાથી દૂર રહેવું, ખાસ કરીને કોઇની જિંદગી છીનવી લેવાથી (આમા આત્મહત્યાનો સમાવેશ થાય છે) અને ઇરાદાપૂર્વક અથવા અપરાધીવૃત્તિથી નુક્શાન પહોંચાડવાથી દૂર રહેવું. ૨) જે આપણને (પ્રભુએ) આપ્યું નથી તે ચોરી, લૂંટ, છેતરપીંડી, કપટ કે અપ્રમાણિક્તાથી મેળવવાથી દૂર રહેવું. ૩) વ્યભિચારથી દૂર રહેવું. સકારાત્મક રીતે જોઇએ તો સાચું આચરણ એટલે દયાભાવથી અને પરોપકાર-વૃત્તિથી વર્તવું, પ્રામાણિક રહેવું, બીજાની ચીજવસ્તુઓને માનપૂર્વક જોવી અને પોતાના જાતીય સંબંધોથી બીજાને નુક્શાન ના પહોંચાડે તે જોવું.

#### ૫. સાચી આજીવિકા

સાચી આજીવિકાનો અર્થ એ કે વ્યક્તિએ પોતાની રોજીરોટી સાચી રીતે રળવી જોઇએ અને સંપત્તિ કાયદેસર અને શાંતિપૂર્વક સંપાદન કરવી જોઇએ. બુધ્ધ બીજાઓને હાનિ પહોંચાડતી એવી ચાર પ્રવૃત્તિઓ જણાવે છે જે વ્યક્તિએ ન કરવી જોઇએ ૧) હથિયારોનો વ્યાપાર. ૨) સજીવ વસ્તુઓનો વ્યાપાર. ૩) માંસનું ઉત્પાદન અને કતલખાનું ૪) નશીલા અને ઝેરી પદાર્થો જેવા કે દારૂ અને નશીલી દવાઓનો વેપાર. ઉપરાંત કોઇપણ વેપાર-ધંધો જે સાચી વાણી અને સાચા આચરણના સિધ્ધાંતોનું ઉલ્લંધન કરતો હોય તે ટાળવો જોઇએ.

#### દ. સાચો પ્રયત્ન

સાચા પ્રયત્નને આ માર્ગના બીજા સિધ્ધાંતો માટેની પ્રાથમિક જરૂરિયાત ગણવો જોઇએ. પ્રયત્ન, જે પોતે જ ઇચ્છાશક્તિનો અમલ છે, તેના વગર કાંઇપણ પ્રાપ્ત થઇ શકતું નથી, જ્યારે ખોટી દિશામાં કરેલો પ્રયત્ન ચિત્તને તેના સોંપેલા કાર્યમાંથી વિખુટું પાડી દે છે, અને પરિણામે ગૂંચવાડો ઊભો થાય છે. માનસિક શક્તિ એ સાચા પ્રયત્નનું પીઠબળ છે અને તે સારી કે નરસી પરિસ્થિતિમાં સંભવિત છે. જે ઊર્જા એક તરફ ઇચ્છા, અદેખાઇ, આક્રમણ અને હિંસા ભડકાવી શકે છે, તે જ ઊર્જા બીજી તરફ સ્વ-અનુશાસન, પ્રમાણિક્તા, ઉદારતા અને માયાળુપણાના ગુણોને પણ ઉજાગર



કરી શકે છે. સાચા પ્રયત્નને ચાર પ્રકારના પ્રયાસોમાં ચઢતા ક્રમમાં વર્ણવી શકાય. ૧) ઉભી ના થઇ હોય એવી ખરાબ પરિસ્થિતિને ઊભી થતાં અટકાવવી. ૨) જે અણગમો ઉત્પન્ન કરે એવી પરિસ્થિતિ ઊભી થઇ ગઇ હોય તેને ત્યજવી. ૩) જે સારી પરિસ્થિતિ હજી ઊભી નથી થઇ તેનું નિર્માણ કરવું. અને ૪) જે સારી પરિસ્થિતિઓ ઊભી થઇ હોય તેમને ટકાવવી અને વધુ સારી બનાવવી.

#### ૭. સાચી જાગૃતિ (સભાનતા)

સાચી જાગૃતિ એ પ્રત્યક્ષ જ્ઞાનની, નિયંત્રણ મેળવેલી અને પરિપૂર્ણતા પ્રાપ્ત કરેલી શક્તિ છે. એ વસ્તુઓને જેવી છે તેવા સ્વરૂપે પૂરી સભાનતાથી જોવાની માનસિક શક્તિ છે. સામાન્ય રીતે પ્રત્યક્ષ જ્ઞાનની પ્રક્રિયાની શરૂઆત પ્રહણશક્તિ અથવા વિચાર દ્વારા ઉત્તેજિત થયેલ માનસ-અસરથી થાય છે. પરંત એ માત્ર અસરના સ્વરૂપે જ રહેતી

નથી. ઊલ્ટાની આપણે તો તરત જ ઇન્દ્રિયજન્ય-અસરો અને વિચારોની હંમેશા લગભગ કલ્પના જ કરીએ છીએ. આપણે બીજા વિચારો અને અનુભવોના સંદર્ભમાં તેનું અર્થઘટન કરીએ છીએ અને જોડીએ છીએ, જે સ્વાભાવિકપણે જ મૂળભૂત અસરની કૃત્રિમતાથી આગળ નીકળી જાય છે. મન પછી પરિકલ્પનાઓને ગ્રહણ કરે છે,પરિકલ્પનાઓની સંરચના કરે છે અને એ સંરચનાઓને સંકુલ અર્થઘટન કરી શકાય તેવી યોજનાઓમાં ઘડે છે. આ બધું અર્ધજાગ્રત અવસ્થામાં થાય છે, જેના પરિણામે આપણને ઘણીવાર વસ્તુઓ અસ્પષ્ટ ભાસે છે. સાચી જાગૃતિ સ્પષ્ટ પરિકલ્પનામાં નાંગરે છે અને તે અસરોની આરપાર, તેનાથી અંજાયા વગર, નીકળે છે. સાચી જાગૃતિ આપણને વિચારની પ્રક્રિયાની સભાનતા કેળવવામાં એવી રીતે મદદરૂપ થાય છે, જેથી આપણે સજાગપણે આપણા વિચારો જે રીતે આગળ વધે છે તેના પર ધ્યાન આપી શકીએ અને તેના પર કાબૂ મેળવી શકીએ. બુધ્ધ આને જાગૃતિના ચાર પાયાઓ તરીકે સ્પષ્ટ કરે છે. ૧) શરીરનું ચિંતન, ૨) લાગણીઓનું ચિંતન (કંટાળાજનક, આકર્ષક, તટસ્થ), ૩) મનની સ્થિતિનું ચિંતન અને ૪) ઘટના-બનાવોનું ચિંતન.

#### ૮. સાચી એકાગ્રતા

આ માર્ગનો આઠમો સિંધ્લાંત, સાચી એકાગ્રતા, એ મનોબળ સૂચવે છે, જે સાહજિક જાગૃતાવસ્થામાં, અલબત્ત તેની તીવ્રતાનું સ્તર નીચું હોય છે, વિકાસ પામે છે. આ સંદર્ભમાં એકાગ્રતાનો અર્થ મનની એકકેન્દ્રિતા, એટલે કે એવી સ્થિતિ જ્યાં સઘળી માનસશક્તિઓ સંગઠિત થાય છે અને કોઇ ખાસ વસ્તુ તરફ દોરાય છે. અષ્ટસ્તરીય માર્ગના સંદર્ભમાં સાચી એકાગ્રતા એટલે સારી-સ્વસ્થ એકાગ્રતા – એટલે કે સારા અને સ્વસ્થ વિચારો અને કાર્યો ઉપરની એકાગ્રતા. સાચી એકાગ્રતા કેળવવા માટેની બૌધ્ધ ધર્મે પસંદ કરેલી પધ્ધતિ એટલે ધ્યાન દ્વારા એકાગ્રતા કરવી. ધ્યાન ધરતું મન પસંદ કરેલ વસ્તુ પર ધ્યાન કેન્દ્રિત કરે છે. એ પ્રથમ તે તરફ પોતાને દોરી જાય છે, એકાગ્રતા સાધે છે, અને અંતે ક્રમશ તેની માત્રા વધારે છે. આવા અભ્યાસ દ્વારા રોજબરોજની પરિસિંધતઓમાં પણ સહજ રીતે ઊંચા સ્તરની એકાગ્રતા સાધી શકાય છે.

## **Ping-Pong Intimacy**

# **Inter-Company Table Tennis Tournament**

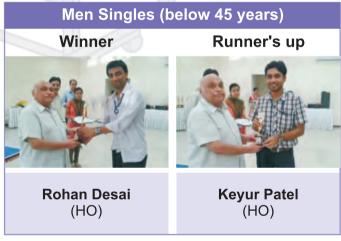
To inculcate the sense of belonging to the company amongst employees, employee-engagement activities are conducted regularly. To build personal rapport and bring out their latent talent, an intercompany (HO, Switchgear & ECS Division) Table Tennis Tournament was organised at HO on 4th Dec., 2012.

The Competition was held in following categories :-

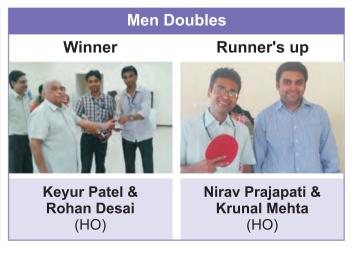
- 1. Women Singles
- 2. Men Singles (below 45 years age)
- 3. Men Singles (above 45 years age)
- 4. Men Doubles

Winners and Runners up were awarded trophies by Shri Rahul Amin, Chairman and Managing Director









# Welcome to Jyoti Parivar

Employees who have joined us during Sept. 2012 to Dec. 2012

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Sr. No.	Name	Designation
	<b>ENGINEERED PUMP &amp; PROJECT</b>	DIVISION		HP ASSEMBLY	
1	Mr. Kapil N. Patel	Executive	16	Mr. Pritesh B. Patel	Engineer
	PUMP R&D			<b>ASSEMBLY SHOP SREM</b>	
2	Mr. Kedar P. Patil	Manager	17	Mr. Sohel S. Rana	Mgt. Trainee
3	Mr. Kanaiyalal K. Parmar	Mgt. Trainee	18	Mr. Divyesh N. Soni	Mgt. Trainee
4	R&D HYDRO MACHINES	O   M		R&M	v
4	Mr. N. K. Gupta SWITCHGEAR DIVISION	General Manager	19	Ms. Mittal N. Rana	Mgt. Trainee
5	Mr. Jignesh D. Chauhan	Manager		PATTERN SHOP	v
6	Mr. Bhavesh Ghag	Executive	20	Mr. Suresh. S. Waghate	Asst. Gen. Mgr.
7	Mr. Vishalchandra M. Patel	Sr. Engineer	21	Mr. Ashish B. Suthar	Mgt. Trainee
8	Mr. Manish V. Chauhan	Assistant		ADMINISTRATION	ŭ
	WIND ENERGY DIVISION		22	Mr. Satish Kumar Nemali	Guest House Officer
9	Mr. Pawan A. Warghane	Sr. Engineer		BANGALORE OFFICE	
10	Mr. Naresh K. Kumawat	Sr. Engineer	23	Mr. N. Bhogeshwar Singh	Sr. Engineer
	CORPORATE R&D		24	Mr. Somasekhara V. Gadi	Engineer
11	Ms. Minal M. Gajjar	Mgt. Trainee		PUNE OFFICE	J
12	Ms. Komal R. Nerker	Mgt. Trainee	25	Mr. Anil R. Gupta	Sr. Executive
40	MACHINE SHOP	Tabletota		AHMEDABAD OFFICE	
13	Mr. Sanjay V. Mali	Technician	26	Mr. Altaf R. Kureshi	Sr. Executive
14 15	Mr. Manhar R. Parmar Mr. Pritam R. Giri	Technician Mgt. Trainee	27	Mr. Pritesh M. Gadhavi	Gen. E Trainee
13	IVII. FIILAIII N. UIII	wyt. Irainee	_1	mi. i moon m. daanavi	Gon. E Hamou

# My Experience at IIT Delhi



I am Ms. Hiral Shah, working with REM R&D Division. I was selected by IIT, Delhi to pursue M.Tech in "Design of Mechanical Equipment", a branch of Mechanical Engineering. It was indeed a great pleasure to be a part of the IIT family in general and IIT, Delhi in particular. As one of

the technology-education institutions of India, which we can be justifiably proud of, IIT-Delhi is located in the lovely Hauz Khas campus in Delhi. I feel very nice talking about my life at IIT-Delhi (IITD). IITD is the coolest IIT. My two years stay was really full of excitement, fun, entertainment and at the same time full of struggle. The Faculty is very knowledgeable and they do an excellent job in making a student - confident, and, of course, learning individual too. I still remember the phrase used by them - "no spoon-feeding". They make the students work on their own and train them in such a

way that they can stand out in any part of the world with full confidence and knowledge. I can very well say, they are amongst the best mentors in the world.

Academically, I have secured 10/10 in last two semesters. The overall CGPA of two years is 9.2/10.

Semester	SGPA	CGPA
1st	8.00	8.000
2nd	9.20	8.667
3rd	10.00	9.020
4th	10.00	9.200

**SGPA**: Semester Grade Point Average **CGPA**: Cumulative Grade Point Average

Last but not the least, I want to thank Jyoti for giving me this opportunity. The endless support and motivation given by Jyoti really helped me a lot throughout my journey of two years.

## Honing Skills - through training

#### **Training Programmes & Participants**

- Service Tax Law under the Negative List Regime - The 'Dos' & 'Donts' Organised by Baroda Management Association
  - 1st September, 2012

Mr. Mukesh Yadav, Officer, Accounts.

Mr. Ronak Shah, Asstt. Mgr., Accounts.

Mr. P. M. Patel, Asstt. Mgr., Excise.

Mr. V. V. Vyas, Asstt. Mgr., Excise.

 Recent Notifications / Circulars of MCA for Filing of Cost Compliance and Cost Audit Report in XBRL Formats Organised by WIRC - Ahmedabad Chapter, Institute of Cost Accountants of India - 9th September, 2012

Mohsin Ali Momin, Mgt. Trainee, Costing.

- Internal Customer Focus Orientation Organised by Baroda Management Association
  - 11th September, 2012

Mr. Naishadh Parikh, Executive, Purchase.

 Emotional Quotient (EQ) Building and Team Building Organised by Academy of Human Resource Development, Ahmedabad
 13th-14th September, 2012

#### 31 Participants

 Creativity, Innovation & Problem Solving Organised by Academy of Human Resource Development, Ahmedabad

- 4th-5th October, 2012

#### 39 Participants

 Fault Current Calculation, Earthing, Electrical Maintenance Practices & Transformer Oil PGA. Organised by Trivedi & Associates Technical Services (P) Ltd. - 28 November, 2012

Mr. Snehal Joshi, Mgt. Trainee, Wind Energy Division.

- 7. HR Convention 2012 Survival & Revival Organised by Gujarat Employers' Organisation
  - 15th December, 2012
  - 14 Participants

# Bidding Farewell - Wishing Healthy & Happy Retired Life

(Staff Members who have Retired during Sept. '2012 - Dec. '2012)

#### 1. Mr. J. S. Pandey

Mr. J. S. Pandey joined the services of the Company on 1-7-1978 as Project Officer in EPPD Division. During his tenure with the Company, he rose to the level of Senior Manager. He retired on 30-9-2012. He was associated with the Company for 34 years.

#### 3. Mr. Mahesh R. Desai

Mr. Mahesh Desai joined the services of the Company on 1-11-1976 as Clerk in HR Department. During the tenure with the Company, he rose to the level of Assistant General Manager-HR & IR. He retired on 31-12-2012. He was associated with the company for 36 years.

#### 2. Mr. Deepak P. Joshi

Mr. Deepak Joshi joined the services of the Company in 1976 and left in 2003. He re-joined on 11-12-2006 as General Manager (Control System-Wind Energy). He retired on 30-11-2012. He was associated with the company for 32 years.

#### 4. Mr. N. P. Nair

Mr. N. P. Nair joined the services of the Company on 1-10-1994 as Clerk-cum-Site Supervisor in Engineered Pumps & Projects Department. During the tenure with the Company, he rose to the level of Engineer. He retired on 31-12-2012. He was associated with the Company for 18 years.

# ભાવભીની વિદાય - સુખી અને સ્વસ્થ નિવૃત્તજીવનની શુભેચ્છાઓ

(સપ્ટેમ્બર, ૨૦૧૨ - ડિસેમ્બર, ૨૦૧૨ દરમ્યાન વયનિવૃત્ત થયેલા કારીગરો)

#### ૧. શ્રી સતીષચંદ્ર સી. ભક્

શ્રી સતીષચંદ્ર ભક્ટ તા. ૧-૯-૧૯૭૫ ના રોજ ટુલરૂમ શોપમાં ટર્નર તરીકે જોડાયા હતા. તેઓ તા. ૩૦-૯-૨૦૧૨ના રોજ કંપનીમાંથી નિવૃત્ત થયા છે, તેઓએ કંપનીમાં ૩૭વર્ષ સુધી સેવા આપી છે.

#### ૨. શ્રી રમેશભાઇ આઇ. પટેલ

શ્રી રમેશભાઇ પટેલ તા. ૩-૨-૧૯૭૫ના રોજ પીઇસી (આર એન્ડ ડી)માં વાયરમેન તરીકે જોડાયા હતા. તેઓ તા. ૩૧-૧૦-૨૦૧૨ના રોજ કંપનીમાંથી નિવૃત્ત થયા છે. તેઓએ ૩૮ વર્ષ સુધી સેવા આપી છે.

## ૩. શ્રી કનુભાઇ આર. પટેલ

શ્રી કનુભાઇ પટેલ તા. ૧-૭-૧૯૭૨ના રોજ એકાઉન્ટ ડીપાર્ડમેન્ટમાં પ્યુન તરીકે જોડાયા હતા. તેઓ તા. ૩૧-૧૦-૨૦૧૨ના રોજ કંપનીમાંથી નિવૃત્ત થયા છે. તેઓએ કંપનીમાં ૪૦વર્ષ સુધી સેવા આપી છે.

#### ૪. શ્રી રાજેન્દ્રભાઇ જી. પટેલ

શ્રી રાજેન્દ્રભાઇ પટેલ તા. ૧૬-૩-૧૯૭૭ના રોજ એચ.આર.એમ.-એસેમ્બલી શોપમાં ફીટર તરીકે જોડાયા હતા. તેઓ તા. ૩૧-૧૦-૨૦૧૨ના રોજ કંપનીમાંથી નિવૃત્ત થાય છે. તેઓએ કંપનીમાં ૩૬ વર્ષ સુધી સેવા આપી છે.

#### પ. શ્રી નરેન્દ્રભાઇ કે. પટેલ

શ્રી નરેન્દ્રભાઇ પટેલ તા. ૬-૧૦-૧૯૭૮ના રોજ એચ.આર.એમ.-મશીન શોપમાં મશીનમેન તરીકે જોડાયા હતા. તેઓ તા. ૩૧-૧૦-૨૦૧૨ના રોજ કંપનીમાંથી નિવૃત્ત થયા છે. તેઓએ કંપનીમાં ૩૪ વર્ષ સુધી સેવા આપી છે.

## ૬. શ્રી કીર્તીકુમાર કે. અમરેલીયા

શ્રી કીર્તીકુમાર અમરેલીયા તા. ૧-૮-૧૯૭૩ના રોજ ઇલેક્ટ્રોપ્લેટીંગ, સ્વીચગીયરમાં ટર્નર તરીકે જોડાયા હતા. તેો તા. ૩૧-૧૦-૨૦૧૨ના રોજ કંપનીમાંથી નિવૃત્ત થયા છે. તેઓએ કંપનીમાં ૩૯ વર્ષ સુધી સેવા આપી છે.

#### ૭. શ્રી વિજયરાવ જી. ગાવડે

શ્રી વિજયરાવ ગાવડે તા. ૨૬-૭-૧૯૭૩ના રોજ પેટર્ન શોપમાં પેટર્ન મેકર તરીકે જોડાયા હતા. તેઓ તા. ૩૦-૧૧-૨૦૧૨ના રોજ કંપનીમાંથી નિવૃત્ત થયા છે. તેઓએ કંપનીમાં ૩૯ વર્ષ સુધી સેવા આપી છે.

#### ૮. શ્રી નટુભાઇ બી. પઢિયાર

શ્રી નટુભાઇ પઢિયાર તા. ૧-૧૧-૧૯૭૫ના રોજ સીવીલ એન્જીનિયરીંગમાં પ્લમ્બર તરીકે જોડાયા હતા. તેઓ તા. ૩૧-૧૨-૨૦૧૨ના રોજ કંપનીમાંથી નિવૃત્ત થયા છે, તેઓએ કંપનીમાં ૩૭ વર્ષ સુધી સેવા આપી છે.

## ૯. શ્રી અમૃતલાલ એન. ઠાકોર

શ્રી અમૃતલાલ ઠાકોર તા. ૬-૮-૧૯૭૬ના રોજ સ્ટેમ્પીંગ શોપમાં પ્રેસ ઓપરેટર-કમ-ડાઇ સેટર તરીકે જોડાયા હતા. તેઓ તા. ૩૧-૧૨-૨૦૧૨ના રોજ કંપનીમાંથી નિવૃત્ત થયા છે. તેઓએ કંપનીમાં ૩૬ વર્ષ સુધી સેવા આપી છે.

# श्रधांश्रि



શ્રી રશ્મિકાંત સી. પટેલ, સીનિયર ફાર્મા સીસ્ટનું તારીખ ૨૫ ઓક્ટોબર, ૨૦૧૨ના રોજ દુઃખદ અવસાન થયું છે. તારીખ ૯ ડિસેમ્બર, ૧૯૬૬ ના રોજ જન્મેલા સ્વ. શ્રી રશ્મિકાંત તારીખ ૨૯ ડિસેમ્બર, ૧૯૯૨ના રોજ તાલીમાર્થી તરીકે કંપનીમાં જોડાયા હતા અને ૧ જુલાઇ ૧૯૯૩થી કંપનીના નિયમિત કર્મચારી તરીકે સેવાઓ આપી રહ્યા હતા. તેઓ તેમની પાછળ પત્ની ઉષા, પુત્રી રાધિકા અને પુત્ર પલક ને વિલાપ કરતા મૂકી ગયા છે.

જ્યોતિ પરિવાર તેમના કુટું બીજનોના દુઃખમાં સહભાગી થાય છે, અને પ્રભુને પ્રાર્થના કરે છે કે તેમને આ કારમો આઘાત જીરવવાની શક્તિ આપે. In Vipassana mediation, we cultivate the special outlook for understanding life. We train ourselves to see reality exactly as it is, and we call this special mode of perception 'Mindfulness.'

Mindfulness is 'present-time awareness'. It takes place Here and Now. It is the observance of what is happening Right Now, at the Present Moment. If you are remembering your first-standard teacher, that is 'memory'. When you become aware that you are remembering your first-standard teacher, that

is 'mindfulness'. If you then conceptualize the process and say to yourself, "Oh, I am remembering", that is "Thinking".

This process of 'Mindfulness' is really quite different from what we usually do. We usually do not look into what is really there in front of us. We see life through a screen of thoughts and concepts, and we mistake those mental objects for the reality.

We, human beings, live in a very peculiar fashion. We view 'impermanent' things as 'permanent', though everything is changing all around us. The process of change is constant

and eternal. As you read these words, your body is aging, but you pay no attention to that. The book in your hand is decaying, the print is fading and the pages are becoming brittle. The walls around you are aging, the molecules within those walls are vibrating at an enormous rate, and everything is shifting, going to pieces and dissolving slowly. You pay no attention to that, either.

'Vipassana' meditation teaches us how to scrutinize our own perceptual process with great precision. We learn to watch the rising of thought and perception with a feeling of calm detachment. We learn to view our own reactions to stimuli with calm and clarity. We begin to see ourselves reacting without getting caught up in the reactions themselves.

'Vipassana' is a way of self-transformation through self-observation. It focuses on the deep interconnection between mind and body, which can be experienced directly by disciplined attention to the physical sensations. It is this observation-based, self-exploratory journey to the common root of mind and body that dissolves mental impurity, resulting in a balanced mind full of love and compassion.

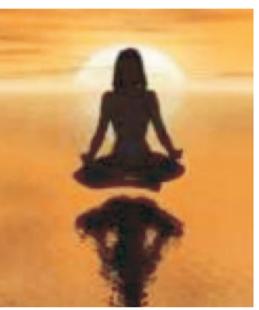
The technique of Vipassana Meditation is taught at a ten-day residential course during which participants learn the basics of the method, and practice sufficiently to experi-ence its beneficial

results. Course is being conducted at various centers. Our Chairman & Managing Director, Shri Rahul Amin promotes the course by sending not only our employees but their family members also to the 'Vipassana Centre' at Mogar. The Vipassana Cenre is facilitated by the Vadodara Vipassana Samiti.

The course starts at 4:30 in the morning. One is not allowed to speak, read, hear music or write, and has to spend the whole day from 4:30 am till 9:00 pm in total silence, sitting with eyes closed, focusing on one object of attention. A complete withdrawal occurs from the

outside world, physically and mentally. After a light breakfast with tea in the morning at 6:30 a.m., and a delicious vegetarian lunch at 11.30 a.m., tea and fruits are served at 5 p.m. One has to spend almost 10 hours a day, often without moving for an hour at a stretch, watching, breathing or experiencing body sensations. The old students who have participated at least in one Vipassana Camp can attend Group Meditation on every Friday at Yoga Hall, Head Office. Vipassana Meditation helps us to remain equanimous and stronger with more individuality and clarity.

'Vipassana' is a form of mental training that will teach you to experience the world in an entirely new way. You will learn, for the first time, what is truly happening **to you, around you and within you.** It is a process of self-discovery, a participatory investigation, in which you observe your own experiences, while participating in them, as they occur. You will realize that everything in the universe is impermanent. (anicca in Pali language)



#### Let's live our Life like a Pencil

The Pencil-Maker took the Pencil aside, just before putting it into the box.

"There are 5 things you need to know," he told the Pencil, "Before I send you out into the world, always remember them and never forget, and you will become the best Pencil you can be."

"One: You will be able to do many great things, but only if you allow yourself to be **held** in Someone's hand."

"Two: You will experience a painful sharpening from time to time, but you'll need it to become a better pencil."

"Three: You will be able to correct any mistakes you might make."

"Four: The most important part of you will always be what's inside."

"And Five: On every surface you are used on, you must leave your mark. No matter what the condition, you must continue to write."

The Pencil understood and promised to remember, and went into the box with purpose in its heart.

Now replacing Pencil with you. Always remember them and never forget, and you will become the best Person you can be.

One: You will be able to do many great things, but only if you allow yourself to be **held in** God's hand. And allow other human beings to access you for the many gifts you possess.

**Two:** You will experience a **painful sharpening** from time to time, by going through various problems in life, but you'll need it to become a **stronger person**.

Three: You will be able to correct any mistakes you might make.

**Four**: The most important part of you will always be **what's inside**.

And Five: On every surface you walk through, you must leave your mark. No matter what the situation, you must continue to do your duties.

Allow this parable on the Pencil to encourage You to know that you are a Special Person and only you can fulfill the purpose to which you were born to accomplish.

Never allow yourself to get discouraged and think that your life is insignificant and cannot make a change.

Let's live our Life lika a Pencil

(Source : Internet)











# Ice Cream that puzzled an Automobile Company!!!!

Nitika Gupta Asstt. Co. Sec. Co. Law Dept.

This is a real story between the customer of a well known Automobile Company and its Customer - Care Executive.

A complaint was received by the Customer-Care Division of an Automobile Company:

'This is the second time I have written to you, and I don't blame you for not answering me, because I sounded crazy, but it is a fact that we have a tradition in our family to have Ice-Cream for dessert

after dinner each night. But the kind of ice-cream varies so, every night, after we have our dinner, the whole family votes on which kind of ice cream we should have and I drive down to the store to get it. It's also a fact that I recently purchased a new car (of your company) and my trips to the store have created a problem.

You see, everytime I buy a Vanilla ice-cream, when I start back from the store, my car won't start. If I get

any other kind of ice-cream, the car starts just fine. I want you to know I am serious about this question, no matter how silly it sounds. What is the problem with my car that makes it not start when I get Vanilla ice cream, and easy to start whenever I get any other kind?"

The Vice-President of the Company was understandably sceptical about the letter, but sent an engineer to check it out anyway.

The latter was surprised to be greeted by a successful, obviously well-educated man in a fine neighbourhood. He had arranged to meet the man just after dinner time so the two hopped into the car and drove to the ice-cream store. It was Vanilla ice-cream that night and, sure enough, after they came back to the car, it wouldn't start.

The engineer visited my place for three more nights. The first night, they got Chocolate. The car started. The second night, he got Strawberry. The car started. The third night he ordered Vanilla. The car failed to start.

Now the engineer, being a logical man, refused to believe that this man's car was allergic to Vanilla ice-cream. He arranged, therefore, to continue his visits for as long as it took to solve the problem. And toward this end, he began to take notes. He jotted down all sorts of data: time of day, type of gas used, time to drive back and forth etc.

In a short time, he had a clue: the man took less time to buy Vanilla than any other flavour. Why? The answer was in the lay-out of the store. Vanilla, being the most popular flavour was in a separate case at the front of the store for quick pick-up. All the other flavours were kept at the back of the store at a different counter, where it took considerably longer to check out the flavour.

Now, the question for the engineer was why the car wouldn't start when it took less time. Time was now the problem not the Vanilla ice-cream!!!!

The engineer quickly came up with the answer: "vapour-lock".

It was happening every night; but the extra time taken to get the other flavour allowed the engine to cool down sufficiently to start. When the man got Vanilla, the engine was still too hot for the vapour-lock to dissipate.

Even crazy-looking problems are sometimes real and all problems seem to be simple, only when we find the solution with cool thinking.

Don't just say it is "Impossible" without putting sincere efforts

Observe the word "Impossible" carefully.....

Looking closer you will see I am Possible

What really matters is your attitude and your perception



# **Congratulations! - TEAM GODAVARI! for Satisfactory Performance Guarantee Tests**

A. S. Gopalkrishnan, COO

J. Chokka Rao Godavari Lift Irrigation Scheme, Phase II has been designed to lift 14 cumecs. of water from Godavari river to irrigate approximately 2.85 lacs acres of command area. It will bring lot of relief to the drought prone areas of Warangal Dist in Andhra Pradesh.

The project is designed for lifting of water from Godavari river at Gangaram Village, in Warangal District in 7 stages through water conductor system of approximately 200 km. long pipeline connecting 8 Nos. of existing tanks.

#### Project: At a Glance

#### Customer:

Irrigation & Command Area Development. Andhra Pradesh Government

#### Contractors:

Hindustan Construction Co. Ltd. and Nagarjuna Construction Co. Ltd. (Pre-tender MOU with Jyoti Ltd.)

#### Location :

Warangal, Dist. in Andhra Pradesh

#### • No. of Pumping Stations :

7 Nos. (each station with 2 Nos. Pumps)

#### Scope of Work :

Design, Engineering, Model Study, Manufacture and Supply of Pumps, Motors and other electromechanical equipments with SCADA Instrumentation and Communication system including Erection, Testing, Commissioning and 2 years Operation & Maintenance of the complete system.

#### • Total Installed Capacity: 131 MW

• Project Cost: ₹ 255.78 Crores

For effective system operation, considering the size of the project, Jyoti has undertaken the following analysis during system engineering:

- Operational philosophy compatible to SCADA
- Sump Model Study on CFX
- Physical Sump Model Study
- Transient analysis
- Pump Model Study

#### **Present Status**

All the 14 pumps with Synchronous Motors and allied Electro-mechanical equipments have been supplied,

erected and commissioned successfully. The **Performance Guarantee Tests** have been carried out at site to the satisfaction of the customer.

#### **Pumps & Motors: Technical Details**

Sr. No.	Pumping Stations	Discharge (LPM/Cumecs)	Head (Mtrs.)	Motor Rating (MW)
1	Intake (Gangaram)	4,20,000 (7)	131.00	12.80
2	Bhimghanpur	4,20,000 (7)	123.00	11.75
3	Salivagu	4,20,000 (7)	130.00	12.50
4	Dharamsagar	4,20,000 (7)	138.00	13.60
5	Gandiramaram	4,20,000 (4.2)	68.00	4.00
6	Bommakur	2,50,000 (2.5)	97.00	3.50
7	Ghanpur	3,00,000 (3)	82.00	3.50

# Other major equipments and systems include:

- 2000 mm electrically operated and hydraulically operated Butterfly valves
- 11 KV 'Jyoti' make Switchgear Panels
- EOT & HOT crane
- Soft-Starters, suitable for synchronous motor with complete mechanical and electrical system, including Switchyards for two pumping stations.
- PLC SCADA system along with all monitoring equipments for all seven pumping stations.
- Communication system connecting the remote pump house locations to the main control room.

#### **Technical Partners**

 'Jyoti' has manufactured and supplied 8 pumps of 7 cumecs. in technical collaboration with CKD Blansko Engineering,a.s., Czech Republic, and 6 pumps upto 4.2 cumecs. in technical collaboration with Sigma Group, a.s., Czech Republic.

# Godavari Lift Irrigation Scheme - Phase II: At a Glance



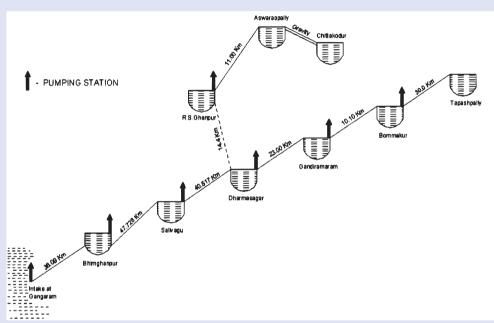
12.8 MW Synchronous Motors



Draft Tube for 13 MW pump (Wt. 5.35 Tonnes)



Erection of 12.8MW Synchronous Motors,



Water Conductor System - Schematic Sketch of Llfts for Godavari Lift Irrigation Scheme - Phase II



LT Panels, Battery, Battery Chargers Panel



Forebay Structure at Intake Pumping Station

Edited and Published by Vivek Ekbote on behalf of Jyoti Ltd. Vadodara-390 003. Designed, Processed by Akar Packaging, Vadodara-390 001.