\author{
The Titanic \\ ॥ तातानिकेयम् ॥ ॥ अथ ततानिकाविलासो नाम प्रथमः सर्गः ॥ \\ Version 2.0 \\ ```
काव्येषु सत्स्वेव महाकवीनां \\ नव्यं च काव्यं नु पठन्ति के वा। \\ शिक्षानिमग्नाय न रोचते तत् \\ भाषाभिकेम्यस्तु रुचाय सत्यम्॥ २॥

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नत्वा नटेशस्य नटत्कुमारं
वाणीं प्रयाचे रसपूर्णवाणीम्।
लक्ष्मीं तथाऽहं वचनार्थलक्ष्मों
शा्तिं च काव्यग्रथनार्थशक्तिम्॥ १ ॥

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आदौ गणेश-वाणी-लक्ष्मी-शक्ति-वन्दनं कृत्वा काव्यरचनं आरभते। नटेशस्य नटराजस्य नटत्कुमारं नटन्तं पुत्रं गणेशं नत्वा प्रणम्य वाणीं रसपूर्णवाणीं प्रयाचे, तथा च अहं लक्ष्मीं वचनार्थलक्ष्मीं प्रयाचे, अथ च शत्तिं काव्यग्रभनार्थशक्ति प्रयाचे। There is a small amount of word play here. नत्वा नटेशस्य नटत्तनूजं After bowing to the dancing son (Ganesha) of the Lord of Dance (Maheswara), वाणीं रसपूर्णवाणों प्रयाचे I beg Vani (the Godess of speech) for speech filled with rasa, तथा अहं लक्ष्मीं वचनार्थलक्ष्मीं प्रयाचे I beg Lakshmi (the Godess of beauty) for beauty in my words, शक्तिं च काव्यग्रथनार्थशक्ति प्रयाचे and I beg Shakti (the Godess of power) for power in composing poetry.

महाकवीनां काव्येषु सत्सु एव When there exist the great mahakvyas of mahakavis, के वा नु नव्यं च काव्यं पठन्ति Does any one read new works of poetry? तत् शिक्षा-निमग्नाय न रोचते Such new poetry is not enjoyed by those who just want to learn (for examinations's sake) or just want to teach (to coach for examinations). भाषा-अभ्केभ्यः तु रुचाय सत्यं True it is, however, that such new poetry is a joy to lovers of the language. Another unintended meaning, which is also interesting: those that are interested only in aspects of vedanta do not enjoy literary poetry.

काव्यानि रत्नानि महाकवीनां
संपूर्णभावेन न मुद्वितानि ।
शिक्षार्थमात्रं न तु मोदनार्थं
क्बचिच भग्नं प्रकटीक्रियन्ते ॥ ३॥
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युक्तप्रयुक्तीर्गणनार्थयन्त्रे
प्रयुज्य काव्यानि महाकवीनाम्।
तथेतराणां परिपूर्णभावं
हस्वव्ययेन प्रकटीक्रियन्ताम् ॥४॥

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काव्यानि रत्नानि महाकवीनां संपूर्णभावेन न मुद्रितानि Publishers are not printing mahakavya-gems of mahakavis as complete volumes. शिक्षा-अर्थ-मान्रं न तु मोदनार्थ क्षचित् च भग्नं प्रकटीक्रियन्ते Only for the sake of mere pedagogic purposes and not for the sake of enjoyment, poems are broken up into a few cantos and are printed here and there.

काव्यानि महाकवीनाम् तथेतराणां Let the poems of the great poets and also of other poets परिपूर्णभावं हस्वव्ययेन प्रकटीक्रियन्तां be printed in their complete versions (with commentaries, notes, translations, etc.) at very low cost (to both the publishers and readers) गणनार्थयन्त्रे युक्तप्रयुक्ती: प्रयुज्य by using appropriate software on computers. (प्रयुक्ति \(=\) software or strategies.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline राजाङ़विद्याभवनाधिकारि वर्गान् सदा संस्कृतपाठनस्य। & एतद्धि तथ्यं मम नास्ति शङ्का यन्मद्विधानां बहुशो जनानाम्। & तस्माद् रसज्ञा रचनान् कवीनां मनस्समाधाय समानभावे। \\
\hline विध्युक्तसीम्नां क्षयकर्मसकान् & सहस्रसंख्याविरचत्कवीनां & विहाय पाण्डित्यमदाभिमानं \\
\hline  & महाकविः केवलमेक एव॥ ६॥ & वीक्षन्तु नव्यान् स्तुतिदूषणार्थम्॥ ७ ॥ \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

धिक् Shame on राजाङ्ग-विद्या-भवन-अधिकारि-वर्गाः the Commisioners of Education of the various State Governments संस्कृत-पाठनस्य विधि + उत्त-सीम्नां क्षय-कर्म-सका: who are involved in continually reducing the prescribed syllabii for the teaching of Sanskrit. संस्कृतस्य अमरता अपि शड्ञ़त Even the immortality of Sanskrit is now in doubt. Sanskrit is also called अमरवाणी, which can be translated as the language of the immortal gods or the immortal language.

एतत् + हि तथ्यं मम नास्ति शङ़़ा This is certainly true, I have no doubt यत् + मद्- विधानां जनानां सहस्र -संख्या-विरचत्-कवीनां बहुशः that, for sure, among thousands of composers of poetry like me, महाकवि: केवलं एक एव there will be just only one mahakavi.

तस्मात् रसज्ञा: Therefore let connoiseurs (of poetry) समान-भावे मनः समाधाय keep a balanced mind, पाण्डित्य-मद-अभिमानं विहाय give up the pride of their scholarship, स्तुति-दूषण-अर्थं कवीनां नव्यान् रचनान् वीक्षन्तु and review new works of poets in a critical manner.

ततस्ततानी प्रथमाभिवेशा-
मपैक्षताऽ \(ऽ\) रामविहारयात्राम्।
बाष्पीयनौका सकलैकलक्ष्या प्रोत्साहपूर्णेव नवोढबाला॥ ५.॥

वात्सल्यपूर्णैर्बहुनामधेयै -
रुदाह्ता या सुजनैस्ततानी।
ततानि तातानि ततानिकेति
बालां हूत्येव क एकनाम्ना॥९॥

बाष्पीययन्त्राद्वहुनालमुक:
सीत्कारनादं बहुशो ग्वसन्ती।
आन्दोलयन्ती च नितम्बभारं
चकास्ति या कामिविलासिनीव॥ १०॥

This is the actual beginning of the story of this poem.
बाष्पीय-नौका ततानी The steamship Titanic, सकलैकलक्ष्या the centerpiece of everyone's eyes, अपैक्षत was looking forward प्रोत्साह-पूर्णा with great eagerness, प्रथम-अभिवेशां to its maiden voyage of आराम-विहार-यात्रां a restful and leisurely trip नवोढ-बाला इव like a newly married bride, who is also the centerpiece of everyone's eyes and is eagerly looking forward to restful, leisurely first trip to her husband's house.

या The Titanic उदाहता was called वात्सल्य - पूर्णो: बहु-नामधेयैः tenderly by many names सुजनैः by the good people around her - ततानी ततानि तातानि ततानिका इति Tataani, Taataani, Tataanika etc. एक एव नाम्ना क: बालां हूति Who will tenderly call a baby by just one name?

बाष्पीय-यन्त्रात् बहुनालमुक्तैः नादै: सीत्कारनादं बहुशो म्वसन्ती, अथ च तस्याः नितम्बभारं या आन्दोलयन्ती या अधुना आन्दोलयति सा कामिविलासिनी इव चकास्ति शोभते। कामविलासिनी अपि एवमेव सीत्कारनादं करोति, नितम्बभारं च आन्दोलयति । The Titanic shone like a courtezan, giving out sounds sounding sit-sit emanating from her exhalong through the steam pipes of her engines, and undulating her large lower body (in the ocean).) In Sanskrit poetry, courtezans and their lovers make secret communications with sounds that sound sit-sit.

वातावधूतश्नथिताम्बराभि-
रासेव्यमाना परितोऽप्सराभिः।
सहस्ररन्ध्राक्षविलासिशोभा
राराज्यते या शतमन्युतुल्या॥ थ? ॥

अग्रेभवाब्धिं तरितुं प्रयोज्या
म्वेताभ्रशोभाकलराजहंसैः।
आस्वाद्यमाना धनिनीचसाम्या या ब्रह्मकल्पं तरणी विभाति ॥ १२॥

दशोर्ध्वसंख्याऽतिसुखिप्रकोष्टै: पाताललोक खननप्रसका।
या सौधहर्म्यैर्जलवाहमेत्री भातीव लिड्ग बृहदेव शैवम् | १३ ॥

या वात-अवधूत- श्लथित- अम्बराभिः परितः सर्वतो अप्सराभिः जलनौकाभिः आसेव्यमाना, सहस्र- रन्द्र-अक्ष-विलासिशोभा सहस्र-गवाक्षाणां विलासि - शोभा यस्याः अस्ति सा शतमन्युतुल्या इन्द्रतुल्या राराज्यते। मघवान् अपि एवमेव श्नथितअम्बराभिः अप्सराभि: देवाङ्गणाभिः आसेव्यते, सहम्रनयनैः च विलसति। The Titanic was greeted by boats whose masts were torn by the gusting winds, and was beaming with the beauty of a thousand windows for its eyes and looked verily like another Indra, attended upon by celestial damsels whose dresses were slipping from the wind, and who bore the beauty of a thousand eyes. (अप्सरा \(=\) boat or celestial damsel.)

या तरणी अग्रे-भवाब्धिं तरितुं प्रयोज्या, म्वेताभ्र-शोभा-कलराज-हंसैः आस्वाद्यमाना, धनिनीचसाम्या, ब्रह्मकल्पं विभाति। ब्रह्मपक्षे, ब्रह्मा भवाब्धिं तरितुं प्रयोज्यः, मुनिमानसहंसाः व्रह्मलोकं आस्वादयन्ति, व्रह्मणः धनिषु च नीचेषु च साम्यबुद्धि:, इत्यादि। ततानी-पक्षे, बहुभिः हंसैः तस्याः उपरितले विद्यमान-अन्नविशेषाणां आस्वादनम् भवति, धनी च नीचः च कीत-तरणी-पत्रौ उभौ अपि समं तरतः। The Titanic was verily like Brahma- it was useful for crossing the ocean ahead (it was useful for crossing the ocean of samsara that lies ahead), it was tasted by swans white like the autumn cloud (it is the place enjoyed by the great hamsa souls), it did not care whether one was rich or poor.

या दशोर्व्व-संख्या - अति-सुखि-प्रकोष्ठैः अतिसुखदायिभिः दशात् अपि अधिक-प्रकोष्ठैः (कोष्ट \(=\) storey, other meanings are possible but not intended here) पाताललोक खननप्रसका। अथ च या सौध-हम्र्यैर जलवाह-भेत्री आकाशभव-जलवाहान् अपि भिनत्ति - सा एव बृहत् शैवम् लिड्गं इव भाति । The Titanic was like the garagantuan Shiva lingam: Its more than ten luxurious storeys could actually go down the ocean and dig into the patala loka and its upper storeys could break through the highest clouds. (The reference is to the event where Shiva extended himself as a huge lingam whose top and bottom were not to be found by either Brahma or Vishnu. The Titanic, with its many storeys extending to the patala loka and piercing through the clouds, was very huge.)
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अत्युच्चातापाग्निसुशोधितायस् -
पटृत्वचा रम्यसुनीलदीप्या।
पयोधिशायिप्रलसत्सुकान्त्या
यया महाविष्णुरिहान्वकारि| १४|
अत्युच्चतापाग्निसुशोधितायस्-
पट्टत्वचा रम्यसुनीलदीप्त्या॥
पयोधिशायिप्रलसत्युकान्त्या
यया महाविष्णुरिहान्वकारि॥ १४॥

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अयः कठोरो दृढवज्रतोऽपि
बहिः स्थितः किन्तु यदन्तराले।
पराऽस्ति काष्टा गुणसौरभस्य
श्रीरामचेतस्सदृशा ततानि॥ १४ ॥

सधूमकेशा: चतुरग्नियन्त्रा:
सहस्रमातड्गबलेन दृप्ताः।
सरोषसिंहा इव गर्जयन्ति यदव्धिपारंगमने समर्थाः॥ १६॥

यया इह महाविष्णु: इव अन्वकारि। The Titanic was equal to Maha Vishnu. किम्भूतया? अत्युच्च-ताप-अग्नि-सुशोधित-अयस्- पट्ट-त्वचा It had an iron belt skin tempered with fire raised to a high temperature रम्य - सुनील - दीत्या with a beautiful blue hue - (that iron belt skin was blue in color) पयोधि- शायि- प्रलसत् सुकान्त्या It was shining as it rested on the ocean, it looked verily like Maha Vishnu (Mahavishnu is of blue hue and is resting in the milk ocean.)

यस्याः बहिः स्थितः अयः बहिर्-भव-अयो-मय-रूपं दृढ-वज्रतः दृड-वज्रात् अपि कठोरः दृश्यते। The outer skin of the Titanic was harder than even Vajra, the weapon of Indra. किन्तु यस्याः अन्तराले गुणसौरभस्य परा काष्ठा अस्ति, विद्यते। However, in its inside could be found the ultimate in softness and luxury
(ultimate in the excelelnce of its qualities). सा ततानि म्रीरामचेतस्सदृशा म्रीरामचन्द्रस्य चेतसः सदृशा अस्ति। (The Titanic was like the mind of Sri Ramachandra.)

भवभूतेः उत्तररामचरिते -
वज्रादपि कठोराणि मृद्ननि कुसुमादपि।
लोकोत्तराणां चेतांसि को हि विज्ञातुमर्हति॥
चतुर्-अगिन-यन्त्रा: The four fire-steam engines (later I also use the word बाष्प-यन्त्राः; there were four huge engine rooms on the Titanic that provided its power. They were fed by coal.) स-धूम-केशा: whose hair was the smoke going up the chimneys सहस्र-मातङ्ग-बलेन दृत्ता: dripping with the pride of the strength of a hundred elephants (thousand horsepower engines?) यद्-अब्धि-पारं-गमने समर्थाः fully capable of making the Titanic cross the ocean सरोष-सिंहा इव गर्जयन्ति were roaring like angry lions (all these epithets also apply to lions.)

यद्वाष्पयन्त्रस्य बुभुक्षकस्य
क्षुधाऽपहाराय सितत्वचोऽपि ।
धरोदराड्गारकमावहन्तः
कृष्णीकृता नाम तदोत्थचूर्णेः॥ १९ ॥
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अङ्गारराशीन् विसृजन्ति भृत्या
यद्यन्त्रचुल्ल्यां निजबाहुशत्तया।
तचुल्भिरन्ध्रोत्प्रुतपावकेन
दीव्यन्ति देवा इव दीपिताङ्ग़ः॥ ?५|

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> समुद्रमध्यार्पितपादलक्ष्क्या बाष्पाग्नियन्त्रोदरगहरस्थः।
> भातीव यस्या ज्वलमानवहहः:
> समुद्रमध्यस्थितवाडवाग्निः॥ ११॥

सितत्वचोsपि Even as the white skinned workers धरोदर-अङ्गारकं आवहन्तः were bringing coal mined from the belly of the Earth क्षुधाऽ पहाराय to satisfy the hunger बुभुक्षकस्य of the hungry यद् - बाष्प - यन्त्रस्य steam engines of the Titanic - कृष्णीकृता नाम surprise! they were completely blackenned तदा उत्थचूर्ण्र: from the (coal) dust that spewed out at that time.

भृत्या: The laborers विसृजन्ति are shovelling अङ़ार-राशीन् heaps of coal निज-बाहु-शत्तया with the strength of their arms यद्-यन्त्र-चुल्ल्यां into the furnace of the engines of the Titanic. (छुल्निः, छुल्ली: = oven, furnace) दीव्यन्ति देवा इव दीपित-अङ्गा: The laborers shone like Devas with illuminated limbs तद् + चुल्लि - रन्द्र + उत्प्रुत-पावकेन (by the reflections) from the fire shooting out of the orfices of the furnaces of the Titanic.

ज्वलमान - वहिः The fire with bright flames यस्याः समुद्र - मध्य - अर्पित - पाद - लक्ष्म्याः बाष्प - अग्नि - यन्त्र + उदर -गहर-स्थ: emanating from the cavities of the bellies of the steam engines of the Titanic which rested its beautiful foot in the middle of the ocean समुद्र-मध्य-स्थित-वाडव-अग्निः इव भाति looks as if it was the Vadava fire situated in the midst of the ocean. (There was fire on the boat which was in the middle of the ocean and there is the Vadava fire in the middle, (i.e. inside) the ocean. The first part of the first and last lines of this sloka look the same.)

कुम्भोड्ञवेनाचमनप्रपीतं
ततः प्रपूर्णं सगरान्वयेन।
मैनाकमित्राश्रयदत्तधीरं
या दारणेच्छु: स्वपदासिनेव॥ २०॥

यस्यां त्रिवर्गीकृतभाजनेन
प्रत्येककोष्ठः प्रविभक्त एव।
नॄणां नृशंसा प्रबला हि लोके
दीनं धनी कुत्र नमस्करोति॥ २१ ॥

त्रिविष्टपस्पर्धिसुखोपभोग-
मास्वादितुं किन्तु चतुर्दिगीशाः।
भैमीनिरासं सहितुं प्रविष्टाः
श्रेण्यां हि यस्यां प्रथमाङ्क्तितायाम्॥ २२॥

स्व - पद - असिना इव As if by the sword of her foot या दारणेच्छुछ: the Titanic was desirous of ripping the Ocean कुम्भोड़वेन - आचमन - प्रपीतं who was swallowed in just one mouthful by the sage Agastya, ततः प्रपूर्णं सगर - अन्वयेन who was then filled up by Bhagiratha of the Sagara clan, and मैनाक - मित्र - आश्रय-दत्त-धीरं
and who was the hero that gave refuge to his friend Minaka. (Modern Sanskrits identify Minaka with an iceberg, which comes up as it pleases wherever it wants, and so must be like one of those original mountains with feathers and who escaped Indra's wrath with Ocean's help.)

यस्यां In the Titanic प्रत्येककोष्ठः each storey त्रि-वर्गीकृत-भाजनेन प्रविभक्तः एव was divided into three classes - first, second and third class. नृणां नृशंसा The cruelty of humans प्रबला हि लोके in this world is very strong indeed. दीनं धनी कुत्र नमस्करोति Where does a rich man bow to an indigent?

किं नु Did चतुर्- दिक् + ईशा: the Lords of the four directions, Indra, Agni, Yama and Varuna प्रविष्टा: enter श्रेण्यां हि यस्यां प्रथम-अड्कितायां the first class of the Titanic आस्वादितुं to enjoy त्रिविष्टपस्पर्धिसुखोपभोगं pleasures that better anything that would be avialable in heaven and सहितुं to bear भैमी-निरासं their rejection by Damayanti, the daughter of King Bhima? (This idea behind this sloka must have entered my imagination because I had been reading the Naishadam. I finished it after almost 6 years!)

धनव्यये नो झरवत्प्रवाहे
मनोव्यथा केति सहासगर्वम्।
उद्वोषयन्तः प्रथमे विभागे
सुखोपविष्टाः क्षितिपा यदीये॥ २३॥

आयुःऋमापन्नवर्लीभृतास्या
वैड्र्यहारावलिभारनम्रा।
अत्यक्तपीतासववासवाता
यस्यां जराऽऽयासगतिं करोति॥ २४॥

यदीये प्रथमे विभागे In the first class section of the Titanic क्षितिपा: many kings सुख + उपविष्टाः are sitting in comfort and उद्बोषयन्तः declare सहासगर्वम् with mockery and pride, मनो-ब्यथा का इति "what feelings of worry नः do we have धन-व्यये झरवत्-प्रवाहे if we are spending money as fast as water rushing down a waterfall?".

यस्यां In the same first class जरा some old lady अत्यक्त- पीत- आसव-वास - वाता with unabating breath smelling of wine that she had consumed or with a breath smelling of wine that was consumed without stopping वैडूर्य-हारा + अवलि-भार - नम्रा weighed down by the weight of rows of necklaces studded with diamonds, आयुः- कम-आपत्न-वली - मृत + आस्या her face showing the wrinkles brought on by the progress of her age आयास - गतिं करोति is walking with difficulty.

श्मश्रुत्रिया मन्मथचापशोभां कूराऽऽ चरेणासुरवर्गचर्याम्।
अतिक्रमन् कोऽपि शठो नरेन्द्रो
बलात् कुयुत्तया बहुदेशजेता॥ २У॥


These two slokas form a single sentence. कः अपि शठः नरेन्द्र: Some cruel king अतिक्रमन् exceeding मन्मथ-चाप-शोभां the beauty of the bow of Manmata श्मश्रु- श्रिया by the beauty of his mustach, असुर-वर्ग-चर्यां and exceeding the conduct of the demon clans कूर-आचरेण by his cruel behavior, बहु-देश - जेता and the conqueror of many countries बलात् कुयुत्त्या by force and by devious methods, चतुरस्तयाने भृतः च न्यस्तः was carried on a palanquin and placed यत्-स्थूल-देह-स्थ-विशाल-कक्षे मणिदीपदीते in a large room lit with crystal lamps in the interior of the huge body of the Titanic क्कान्तैः स्व-दासै: by his tired slaves कश + आहत + उत्पन्न - कलङ्क - पृत्ठः: whose backs bore the markings of lashing with whips.

प्रासादसौख्यं जगदीश्वराणां
महार्हशय्यामहनीयकक्षान्।
नवार्जितार्थप्रभवो यदीये वर्गे द्वितीये बहवो भर्जन्ति॥ २७॥

राजाड्सेवां बहुवर्षकाल-
मुपास्य स्थानेषु महोन्नतेषु।
विरामकालेऽद्या विहारशीला वर्गे द्वितीये जरठा यदीये॥ २६॥

वाणिज्ययन्त्रोद्यमकर्ममार्गे
रीत्याऽर्जयित्वा विपरीतया वा।
यथेष्टद्वव्यानधुना हि यस्यां जना हि तेषाम् व्ययकर्मनिष्टाः॥ २९ ॥

यदीये वर्गे द्वितीये In the second class of the Titanic बहवः नव-अर्जित-अर्थ-प्रभवः भर्जन्ति many neveau riche lords are enjoying प्रासाद-सौख्यं जगत् + ईश्वराणां महार्ह-शय्या-महनीय-कक्षान् the pleasures of the palaces of great kings and the luxurious suites with plush beds.

जरठाः राजाङ्ग-सेवां बहु-वर्ष-कालं महोन्नतेषु स्थानेषु उपास्य Several old people who having served governments in high positions for many years विराम-काले अद्य विह्हार-शीला are now enjoying, in their retirement years वर्गे द्वितीये यदीये in the second class of the Titanic.

पुरुषा: Some people यथेष्ट-द्रव्यान् अर्जयित्वा having earned plenty of wealth रीत्या विपरीतया वा by right or by foul means वाणिज्य-यन्त्र + उद्यम-कर्म-मार्गे from business or from industry and manufacturing अधुना तानेव अवसृष्टुं प्रयुका: are now ready to spend that same wealth यस्यां in that second class of the Titanic.

स्तेयप्रयास्वानियमार्जितस्वै:
कृच्छ्रेण कीत्वा तरणार्थपत्रम्।
प्रफुल्ननेत्रास्तरणोत्सुका यत् -
तृतीयवर्गे फलकोपविष्टाः ॥ ३०॥

म्रष्टा विनष्टाः कितवाश्र धूर्ता
मनोविकारेण भृशं सुतप्ताः।
सद्ञाविकाः सन्ति समं तृतीये
वर्गे दुराचारजना यदीये॥ ३१ ॥


प्रफुल्ल - नेत्रा: तरण + उत्सुका: Some people, eager to make the crossing, with eyes wide with curiosity स्तेय-प्रयास्चा-नियम + आर्जित-स्वैः कृच्छ्क्रेण कीत्वा तरणार्थ-पत्रं having bought pasenger tickets with great difficlty with money acquired by rightful means, by begging or by deceitful means यत्-तृतीय-वर्गे फलक + उपविष्टा: are sitting on benches in the third class of the Titanic.

भ्रष्टा विनष्टा: कितवाश्च धूर्ता The banished, the lost, the cheats, the shrewd मनोविकारेण भृशं सुतप्ताः those suffering greatly from mental problems सद् - भाविका: दुराचार - जनाः people with good and bad conducts समं सन्ति तृतीये वर्गे यदीये are all thrown together as equals in the third class of the Titanic.

स-हास-फेनाः शक्तिमन्तः जनता- तरह्गाः यात्रि - परम्परा: Strong rows of waves of passengers, whose laughing was like the foam of the waves आरोहन्ति यस्या बहु-सौध-सीमा: were climbing on all sides of the many storeys of the Titanic अत्युत्युका: हि with eagerness अब्धेः शक्तिमन्तः परम्पराः सफेनाः तरङ्गः इव like strong rows of waves of the ocean, which have foam on them and try to climb on all sides of the ship.
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सुशीलयान्री धरतीह शीलं
कश्चित्तथाऽन्यो विजहाति शीलम्।
यस्यां विचेष्टा विविधा हि दृष्टा
रज्जौ तु लूने घटकस्य पातः॥ ३३॥

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अपाङ्गवीक्षेण सदा भुजङ्ग़ वाराङ्गणास्तत्र परस्परं हि।
आपादकेशं नयनेन मान्ति यद्वाजवीथीनिभप्राङ्गणेषु | ३乡 ॥

कम्चित् सुशील-यात्री धरति इह शीलं A passenger of good conduct still keeps his values. कम्चित् तथा अन्यो विजहाति शीलं while another gives it up just like that. यस्यां विविधा: विचेष्टाः हि दृष्टा: Many different behaviors could be found on the Titanic. रज्जौ तु लूने घटकस्य पातः When the rope, holding the water pitcher in a well, breaks, the pitcher just falls down.

निरर्थक-अम्भोधि-समावृतायाः यस्याः प्रवन-आलवाला: The swimmimg pools of the Titanic, which was surrounded by an ocean useless for swimming, मोदाय gave pleasure to तुच्छु - अम्बर + आवासित - सुन्दरीणां beautiful women clad in meager clothing आलोकन + आयात - नरर्षभाणां and to the bull like men who had come there to see them.

यद्-राजवीथी-निभ-प्राङ्गणषु In the courtyards of the Titanic which were as wide as city promenades भुजङ्गः: वाराङ्गणा: rakes and women of liesure सदा परस्परं हि आ-पाद-केशं अपाङ्ग-वीक्षेण नयनेन मान्ति are always measuring each other from foot to head with side glances and direct glances.

परस्परं स्त्रीपुरुषाः स्पृशेयुर्न ये मनागप्यधुनैव तेम्यः।
यस्याः सभायां विगतत्रपेम्यः
स्वग्राहनाख्यानुभवाः स्वदन्ते ॥३६॥

तपस्विनी क्रिस्तुमतानुचारा
चेराड्गणा काऽपि सुराऽ नभिज्ञा।
आस्वादनं यत्र शनैः सुराया:
प्रचोदिताs ल्या चकिता करोति ॥ ३७॥
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प्रस्थानवेला निकटेति दृष्ट्वा
शुल्कं प्रदातुं तरणीनियोगी।
प्रयाति यावत् तरणे: सबालौ
नारीपुमांसौ विशतोऽत्र कौचित्॥ ३ॅ॥

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ये स्त्री-पुरुषाः The same men and women परस्परं न स्पृशेयुः would not touch each other मनाक् अपि even once, विगत-त्रपेम्यः तेम्यः एव have given up their shame and स्व-ग्राह-नाट्य-अनुभवाः अधुना स्वदन्ते are now relishing the experiences of dancing, and holding each other in their embrace, यस्याः सभायां in the dance halls of the Titanic.

क अपि क्रिस्तु - मत-अनुचारा तपस्विनी Some Christian nun चेर - अङ्गन- from Kerala सुर-अनभिज्ञा not used to drinking, चकिता आल्या प्रचोदिता यत्र सुरायाः आस्वादनं शनैः करोति still afraid, but goaded by her friends, has now started to slowly taste wine on the Titanic.

प्रस्थान-वेला निकटा इति दृष्ट्र After noting that the departure time for the ship is near शुल्कं प्रदातुं तरणी - नियोगी तरणेः प्रयाति यावत् and just when an employee of the Titanic starts to disembark the ship to go and pay the requisite departure fees, कौचित् नारी-पुमांसौ सबालौ अत्र विशत: a couple with a child just enter the ship.
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वयक्तं तयोर्दर्शनमात्रमेव
तावागतौ भारतदेशयाम्यात्।
तुण्डीरसीम्नो ननु दम्पतीति
वल्ल्नीति रामो विदितौ स्वदेशे ॥ ३९ ॥

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> अरोदयात् प्रभृति यात्रिसमूहपूर्णां
> दृष्ट्रा ततानिमथ रझ्जितसूर्यरश्मीन्॥
> आश्लेष्टुमेष्यति रविं चपलेति सन्ध्या
> कृत्वा धियं व्रजति शुल्कगृहं नियोगी॥४०॥

व्यक्तं तयो: दर्शन-मात्रं एव It is clear from just a look at the couple that ननु रामः इति विदितौ स्व-देशे दम्पती वल्ली इति they are Valli and Rama, as they are known in their country, तौ आवागतौ भारत-देशयाम्यात् तुण्डीरसीम्न: and that they are coming from Southern India from the region of Kancipuram, the kingdom of Tondaiman. (तुण्डीर \(=\) Tondaiman region.)

अर्क + उदयात् प्रभृति यात्रि-समूह-पूर्णां ततानिं दृष्ट्व Seeing that the Titanic has been filled with crowds of passengers arriving from sunrise अथ रसित-सूर्य-रश्मीन् and noticing that the rays of the Sun are turning red in color चपला सन्ध्या रविं आश्लेश्टुम् एष्यति इति धियां कृत्वा and figuring that the fickle maiden, Evening Twilight, will be arriving soon for her embrace with the Sun, व्रजति गुल्क- गृहं नियोगी the ship employee now approaches the Government customs duty house.

॥ इति ततानिकाविलसो नाम प्रथमः सर्गः ॥

\section*{Technical notes}

This attempt at writing a poem on a fictional Titanic will give us full freedom to explore human problems and the human condition, without fear, shame or retribution, while still retaining the rich structure of Sanskrit poetry. In other words,
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निन्दन्तु काव्यनिपुणा यदि वा स्तुवन्तु
केचित् पठन्तु रचनानथवा त्यजन्तु।
वाणी समाविशतु लड्धुतु वा मदीयान्
शक्तिर्ममास्ति यदि तावदहं लिखामि॥

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Sloka 39: Clearly this couple is from South India and from तुण्डीरसीमन् the Tondaiman region (i.e. Kanchpiuram.) This word is not in Apte's, but see मूकपझ्वशत्यां स्तुतिशतके द्वाविंशः श्लोक:

\section*{भ्रमरितसरित्कूलो नीलोत्पलप्रभयाऽभया \\ नतजनतमःखण्डी तुण्डीरसीम्नि विजृम्भते। \\ अचतलतपसामेक: पाकः प्रसूनशरासन- \\ प्रतिभटमनोहारी नारीकुलैकशिखामणिः॥}

I have also composed these two slokas for use in a later sarga
\(\|\) आगमिष्यत्सर्गे कोऽपि क्रिस्तुमतानुसारी नरो (काऽपि क्रिस्तुमतानुसारिणी नारी वा) एवं प्रार्थयति- आङ्ल्लभाषातः अनुवादितः भुजङ्गवृत्ते॥
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अवेमं (अवेमां) जनं मां मरीये पुनीते प्रतीक्षे क्षमां त्वत्त एवाधुनाहं
दयापूर्णमातः सदा देवयुक्ते। मदर्थ च पापाचरेम्यो जनेम्यो।
त्वमाद्या वधूनां मरीयेऽसि पूता
फलीभूतकुक्षिश्च देवस्य माता॥ ४?|

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कृपां वाहयेशप्रभूतां विशेषां

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कृपां वाहयेशप्रभूतां विशेषां
    भविष्ये च घोरान्तकाले मदीये॥४२॥
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    भविष्ये च घोरान्तकाले मदीये॥४२॥
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The original Latin and English versions are
Ave Maria, gratia plena, Dominus tecum. Benedicta tu in mulieribus, et benedictus fructus ventris tui, Iesus. Sancta Maria, Mater Dei, ora pro nobis peccatoribus, nunc, et in hora mortis nostrae. Amen.

Hail Mary, full of grace, the Lord is with thee. Blessed art thou amongst women and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, Jesus. Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners, now, and in the hour of our death. Amen.```

