SANDESH BHARATI

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BAJI RAO - I

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ON THE CHANGES TAKING PLACE

From a speech by Thomas Friedman of The New York Times....

"When we were young kids growing up in America, we were told to eat our vegetables at dinner and not leave them. Mothers said, 'think of the starving children in India and finish the dinner.' And now I tell my children: 'Finish your maths homework. Think of the children in India who would make you starve, if you don't.'"

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY IN ANCIENT INDIA

Ancient Hindus could navigate the air

"The ancient Hindus could navigate the air, and not only navigate it, but fight battles in it like so many war-eagles combating for the domination of the clouds. To be so perfect in aeronautics, they must have known all the arts and sciences related to the science, including the strata and currents of the atmosphere, the relative temperature, humidity, density and specific gravity of the various gases..."

—Col. Olcott in a lecture in Allahabad, in 1881

The Rig Veda, the oldest document of the human race, includes references to the following modes of transportation: *jalayan*—a vehicle designed to operate in air and water (*Rig Veda* 6.58.3); *kaara*—a vehicle that operates on ground and in water (*Rig Veda* 9.14.1); *tritala*—a vehicle consisting of three storeys (Rig Veda 3.14.1); trichakra ratha—a three-wheeled vehicle designed to operate in air (*Rig Veda* 4.36.1); *vaayu ratha*—a gas or wind-powered chariot (*Rig Veda* 5.41.6); *vidyut ratha*—a vehicle that operates on power (*Rig Veda* 3.14.1).

Ancient Sanskrit literature is full of descriptions of flying machines—*vimanas*. >From the many documents found, it is evident that the scientist-sages Agastya and Bharadwaja had developed the lore of aircraft construction.

The *Agastya Samhita* gives Agastya's descriptions on two types of aeroplanes. The first is a *chchatra* (umbrella or balloon) to be filled with hydrogen. The process of extracting hydrogen from

water is described in elaborate detail and the use of electricity in achieving this is clearly stated. This was considered to be a primitive type of plane, useful only for escaping from a fort when the enemy had set fire to the jungle all around. Hence the name *agniyana*. The second type of aircraft mentioned is somewhat on the lines of the parachute. It could be opened and shut by operating chords. This aircraft has been described as *vimanadvigunam*, i.e. of a lower order than the regular aeroplane.

The process of extracting hydrogen from water is described in elaborate detail and the use of electricity in achieving this is clearly stated.

Aeronautics or *Vaimaanika Shastra* is a part of *Yantra Sarvasva* of Bharadwaja. This is also known as *Brihadvimaana Shastra*. *Vaimaanika Shastra* deals with aeronautics, including the design of aircraft, the way they can be used for transportation and other applications, in detail. The knowledge of aeronautics is described in Sanskrit in 100 sections, eight chapters, 500 principles and 3,000 *shlokas*. Great sage Bharadwaja explained the construction of aircraft and the way to fly it in air, on land, on water and use the same aircraft like a submarine. He also described the construction of war-planes and fighter aircraft.

Vaimaanika Shastra explains the metals and alloys and other required material, which can make an aircraft imperishable in any condition. Planes which will not break (*abhedya*), or catch fire (*adaahya*) and which cannot be cut (*achchedya*) have been described. Along with the treatise, there are diagrams on three types of aeroplanes—Sundara, Shukana and Rukma.

The aircraft is classified into three types—Mantrika, Tantrika and Kritaka, to suit different yugas or eras. In *krita yuga*, it is said, Dharma was well established. The people of that time had the divinity to reach any place using their *ashtasiddhis*. The

aircraft used in *treta yuga* are called *Mantrika vimana*, flown by the power of hymns (*mantras*). Twenty-five varieties of aircraft including *Pushpaka vimana* belong to this era. The aircraft used in *dwapara yuga* were called *Tantrika vimana*, flown by the power of tantras. Fifty-six varieties of aircraft including Bhairava and Nandaka belong to this era. The aircraft used in *kali yuga*, the on-going yuga, are called *Kritaka vimana*, flown by the power of engines. Twenty-five varieties of aircraft including Sundara, Shukana and Rukma belong to this era.

Bharadwaja states that there are 32 secrets of the science of aeronautics. Of these, some are astonishing and some indicate an advance even beyond our own times. For instance, the secret of *para shabda graaha*, i.e. a cabin for listening to the conversation in another plane, has been explained by elaborately describing an electrically worked sound-receiver that did the trick. Manufacture of different types of instruments and putting them together to form an aircraft are also described.

It appears that aerial warfare was also not unknown, for the treatise gives the techniques of *shatru vimana kampana kriya*, and *shatru vimana nashana kriya*, i.e. shaking and destroying enemy aircraft, as well as photographing enemy planes, rendering their occupants unconscious and making one's own plane invisible.

In *Vastraadhikarana*, the chapter describing the dress and other material required while flying, talks in detail about the clotheswear for both the pilot and the passenger separately.

Ahaaraadhikarana is yet another section exclusively dealing with the food habits of a pilot. This has a variety of guidelines for pilots to maintain their health through strict diet.

Bharadwaja also provides a bibliography. He had consulted six treatises by six different authors previous to him and he gives

their names and the names of their works in the following order: *Vimana* Chandrika by Narayanamuni; *Vyoma Yana Mantrah* by Shaunaka; *Yantra Kalpa* by Garga; *Yana Bindu* by Vachaspati; *Kheta Yaana Pradeepika* by Chaakraayani; *Vyoma Yaanarka Prakasha* by Dundi Natha.

As before Bharadwaja, after him too there have been Sanskrit writers on aeronautics and there were four commentaries on his work. The names of the commentators are Bodh Deva, Lalla, Narayana Shankha and Vishwambhara.

Vaimaanika Shastra explains the metals and alloys and other required material, which can make an aircraft imperishable in any condition.

Evidence of existence of aircraft are also found in the *Arthashastra* of Kautilya (c. 3rd century b.c.). Kautilya mentions amongst various tradesmen and technocrats the *saubhikas* as 'pilots conducting vehicles in the sky'. Saubha was the name of the aerial flying city of King Harishchandra and the form *saubika* means 'one who flies or knows the art of flying an aerial city'. Kautilya uses another significant word, *akasa yodhinah*, which has been translated as 'persons who are trained to fight from the sky'. The existence of aerial chariots, in whatever form it might be, was so well-known that it found a place among the royal edicts of Emperor Asoka and which were executed during his reign from 256-237 b.c.

It is interesting to note that the Academy of Sanskrit Research in Melkote, near Mandya, had been commissioned by the Aeronautical Research Development Board, New Delhi, to take up a one-year study on 'Non-conventional Approach to Aeronautics', on the basis of *Vaimaanika Shastra*. As a result of the research, a glass-like material which cannot be detected by radar has been developed by Prof. Dongre, a research scholar of

Benaras Hindu University. A plane coated with this unique material cannot be detected using radar.

But perhaps the most interesting thing about the Indian science of aeronautics and Bharadwaja's research in the field was that they were successfully tested in actual practice by an Indian over a 100 years ago. In 1895, full eight years before the Wright Brothers' first flight at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, USA, Shivkar Bapuji Talpade and his wife gave a thrilling demonstration flight on Chowpatty beach in Mumbai.

An even more astonishing feature of Talpade's aircraft was the power source he used—an ion engine. The theory of the ion engine has been credited to Robert Goddard, long recognised as the father of liquid-fuel rocketry. It is claimed that in 1906, long before Goddard launched his first modern rocket, his imagination had conceived the concept of an ion rocket. But the fact is that not only had the idea of an ion engine been conceived long before Dr Goddard, it had also been materialised in the form of Talpade's aircraft.

Talpade, a resident of Mumbai, was an erudite scholar of Sanskrit literature, especially of the Vedas, an inventor and a teacher in the School of Arts. His deep study of the Vedas led him to construct an aeroplane in conformity with the descriptions of the aircraft available in the *Vedas* and he displayed it in an exhibition arranged by the Bombay Art Society in the Town Hall. Its proving the star attraction of the exhibition encouraged its maker to delve deeper into the matter and see if the plane could be flown with the aid of mercurial pressure. For, the one hundred-and-ninetieth *richa* (verse) of the Rig Veda and the aeronautical treatise of Bharadwaja mention that flying machines came into full operation when the power of the sun's rays, mercury and another chemicals called *naksha rasas* were blended together. This energy was, it seems, stored in something like an accumulator or storage batteries. *The Vedas* refer to eight

different engines in the plane and Bharadwaja adds that they are worked by electricity.

Talpade carried on his research along these lines and constructed an aeroplane. In his experiments he was aided by his wife, also a deep scholar of the Vedic lore, and an architect-friend. The plane combined the constructional characteristics of both Pushpaka and Marut Sakha, the sixth and eighth types of aircraft described by Bharadwaja. It was named Marut Sakha meaning “friend of the wind”.

With this plane, this pioneer airman of modern India gave a demonstration flight on the Chowpatty beach in Mumbai in the year 1895. The machine attained a height of about 1,500 feet and then automatically landed safely. The flight was witnessed, among many others, by Shri Sayajirao Gaekwad, the Maharaja of Baroda and Justice Govind Ranade and was reported in the Kesari, a leading Marathi daily newspaper. They were impressed by the feat and rewarded the talented inventor.

Unfortunately, Talpade lost interest in things after his wife’s death, and after his own death in 1917 at the age of 53, his relatives sold the machine to the Rally Brothers, a leading British exporting firm then operating in Mumbai. Thus, the first ever attempt at flying in modern India, undertaken and made successful by an Indian, in a plane of Indian manufacture and built to Indian scientific specifications, slid into the limbo of oblivion.

“Don't be afraid to make a mistake, your readers might like it”.

--William Randolph Hearst

A slap on every Indian's face

By M.V. Kamath

When the US government denied the entry visa to Gujarat's Chief Minister Narendra Modi, it slapped not just Modi's face but the face of every Indian of whatever political persuasion. It was a brazen insult, a despicable act of viciousness never before witnessed in Indo-American relations, an act so ignoble that if the UPA government does not reply to it suitably, it would go down in history as tainted with cowardice. The point was made by one white foreign correspondent stationed in Delhi that the State Department could not have taken the step it did without the quiet connivance of the UPA government which, if that accusation is true, can only be described as two-faced. Delhi must act- and act purposefully and strongly, if necessary by withdrawing our Ambassador from Washington. Two-facedness can bring Congress no credit. Even as it is, UPA's credibility stands in doubt, considering Sonia Gandhi's silence. She must stand up for India's honour even more strongly and steadfastly than anybody else.

For months now Narendra Modi has been the target of our two-faced secularists. To this day not a word has been said of Rajiv Gandhi's role when, following Indira Gandhi's assassination, Congress goondas, with the active connivance of Congress leaders, practised 'genocide'-a very popular word with our secularists-against Sikhs. It is an established fact that more Sikhs-innocent as anyone can be-were brutally murdered by Congress goondas as Rajiv Gandhi looked the other way, except to say that when a giant tree falls, the earth shakes. This has been forgotten. But Modi has been quoted as saying that in the matter of riots "action and reaction are equal and opposite". There are, let us face it, powerful Modi-

haters in the country who would even go to the extent of licking American boots if only the US government will humiliate the Gujarat Chief Minister. And what divine right, pray, does the US government have to stand in judgement on Modi?

Here is a country that has organised murders of several international leaders, not the least among them being Lumumba of Congo and Salvader Allende of Chile, almost as a matter of routine. More murders have been ordered and seen to be executed by the US 40 Committee than even by the Dawood gang. At no time in its existence has Vietnam done any harm to the United States and yet, in pursuance of its ghastly philosophy, America has been responsible for the deaths of millions of innocent Vietnamese. In the course of fifty years since Independence, India has had to face the open hostility of the United States which had no compunction in supporting Pakistan which had decimated Hindus within its territory. ***In the last one century, the US has supported more dictatorships around the world than any other nation with impunity. Saudi Arabia will not let a church be built within its territory, let alone permit a missionary to come and preach Christianity to the Arabs.*** The United States has no apology to make. Genocide has been practised by Muslim Jehadis against Kashmiri Pandits who have been driven from their homes but it does not move American hearts. There is obviously no limit to American hypocrisy. And now they have the cheek to condemn Narendra Modi. They have to be shown their place. But how did this happen?

According to reports, a month-long campaign by Muslim and Christian organisations in the US against Narendra Modi has been the main cause for the Bush administration's decision to humiliate him. Named are two bodies: the Council on

American-Islamic Relations and the Indian-American Christian Organisations of North America. It would seem that the Council wrote extensively to administration officials and members of Congress, citing that Section 604 of the International Religious Freedom Act makes any foreign official who has engaged in "particularly severe violations of religious freedom" inadmissible to the US. One would like to ask this Council: How much religious freedom is there in Saudi Arabia? In Pakistan? For that matter, in China? Will the Council kindly permit the Ramakrishna Mission (which does not claim to be a Hindu organisation, anyway) to set up an office in Riyadh? And may one ask of the Federation of Indian-American Christian Organisations of North America, how many churches have Hindu fanatics burnt down or otherwise destroyed in Italy, Spain, Portugal or what terror Hindu missionaries have spread in Christian countries? One understands that even now no Hindu temple is allowed to be built even in secular France. Furthermore, may one ask what is the cut-off point for religious fanatics from Islam and Christianity to be forgiven for their hostile acts in Indian history?

Secularists in India are delighted that Modi has been insulted. They are welcome to their hatred. But one might ask whether they have any sense of national identity and a sense of national shame when one of their own is slapped in his face? We are expected to accept whatever the US says or does in humility. George Fernandes, then Defence Minister, was insulted and asked to remove his shoes and even forced to disrobe to prove that he was not carrying any dangerous stuff under his heels or clothes when he went to the United States on a diplomatic passport! Mind, a diplomatic passport. There was no howl of protest from the UPA or, for that matter, the NDA. The sternest possible action should have been taken at

this calculated insult to our Defence Minister. But Delhi swallowed the insult. It has apparently no sense of shame. Had a Chinese Minister been shown such disrespect, one can imagine how Beijing would have reacted!

With utter humility we invite Condoleezza Rice to Delhi. She slaps not Modi, but the entire country in its face. Our secularists don't blame her; they blame Modi. What is this nation made of? Cowards? What are we frightened of? One understands that Teesta Setalvad had gone to the US to testify before the US Commission on International Religious Freedom against her own country. Presumably our secularists consider this the supreme act of patriotism. Finally consider this: an Afghan arrested on suspicion that he was associated with Al Qaeda was detained in an Afghan prison funded by the CIA recently, stripped naked, then dragged across a concrete floor and chained in a cell and left to be frozen to death. Another American official-and a woman besides-treats Iraqi prisoners-of-war in a beastly manner and India looks the other way round. Our secularists couldn't care less. They have Modi to hate. Why waste energy on Bush and Blair-that glorious pair of secular international leaders who think terrorism is their national monopoly and let no one dare question their right? Think again, Dr Manmohan Singh. The nation is watching you. If you cannot extract an apology from Washington, it would be better if you resign. This country has had enough of India-haters under any name. Let the world know that India cannot be trifled with.

http://www.organiser.org/dynamic/modules.php?name=Content&pa=showpage&pid=76&page=40

HONG KONG SANGH NEWS

THE H.S.S ANNUAL CAMP REPORT

– Hitesh Sacheti

The 22nd Annual Hindu Cultural Orientation Camp (shivir) of Hindu Swayamsevak Sangh, Hong Kong (HSS) was held in the countryside at HKFYG Jockey Club, Sai Kung, New Territories. It was held from the 25th March to the 28th March 2005. The attendance, including both young and senior swayamsevaks added up to the full capacity of 38. Our adhikaries included Shri Kishori Lalji, Nirmalji, Manojji, Vijaiji, Hareshji and Sunilji. In this shivir, there were two well experienced Shikshaks from India, Shri Ravi Kumarji and Shri Sunil Guptaji. Hitesh Sacheti was the Mukhya Shikshak of this camp.

The swayamsevaks were divided in two teams. They were named Atri and Bhrigu, which are the names of two great sages, who were the sons of Lord Brahma. These teams were led by Priyank Baid and Gurmeet Sethi respectively. Both captains were chosen to lead and guide their teams for all the competitions and activities throughout the camp.

The camp activities started early in the morning from 5:30 am with prayers to our motherland and our great ancestors which were followed by Surya Namaskar and morning exercises conducted by Vijaiji and Sunilji. After that, Lathi for the elder swayamsevaks and Samata for the younger swayamsevaks were held. Sunilji enlightened the morning with new and exciting games which were participated enthusiastically by swayamsevaks. After breakfast, would be time for taking shower, cleaning and some free time. This

would be then be followed by our Sangh Geet "*Desh Jaage Desh Jaage*" which was held by Vijaiji.

The geet was taught in a very professional way so that everybody could memorize it by the 2nd day itself. In this shivir, a new topic was introduced to the swayamsevaks by Shri Raviji which was Vedic Mathematics. This unique technique of calculations based on simple rules and principles, based on our Vedic heritage, was heartily understood and will be a great asset to the swayamsevak's future learning.

There were also debates on different topics such as "Should India be a Hindu Nation?" and "Is War a Solution or in a Problem Itself?" and both teams keenly rose interesting points however the Bhrigu team emerged victorious in all three debates

Intense competition took place between the two teams for 4 days in many games such as "Ring-O-Stick, Dog and the Bone, Sitting Kho, Lathi Relays," etc. Basketball and soccer were also played by both young and elder swayamsevaks. Swayamsevaks were also judged for their discipline and participation throughout the camp. Atri team emerged as the overall winning team. They showed great team spirit.

In this shivir, the film - LOC, The Line of Control - was shown in a cinema-like-theatre with blistering surround sound. Swayamsevaks immensely enjoyed watching this patriotic well-made, well-acted and well-directed film, portraying the events of the Kargil war. The viewers also learned the history and different strategies used during the war. Almost all swayamsevaks hope to expand their knowledge about India's history through entertainment in the coming shivirs.

The parents and well wishers, who attended the camp on Sunday 27th March, were in for a delight as Shri Raviji gave a momentous speech which was liked by all. He emphasized on uniting Hinduism and how the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) held their shivirs in India. There was also a small presentation given by Manojji about the activities of Sewa International and how it had been helped the Tsunami victims not only in India but also in Sri Lanka.



Parents of the swayamsevaks and well wishers of Hindu Swayamsevak Sangh, Hong Kong. Visiting the annual camp on 27th March 2005

One of the most promising swayamsevaks, Jai Chandani also gave a small speech on "What Hinduism means to me?" With hardly any preparation before hand, he gave spoke powerful and inspiring words in front of the audience. The

swayamsevaks were also blessed with the arrival of Shri G.T. Gulji, the Sangchalak (President) of HSS Hong Kong as well as Shri J.P Goelji, the Sah-Sangchalak (Vice-President) of HSS.



From Left is Dr. Manoj Kumar Motwani, *General Secretray of HSS*, HK, Shri Kishori Lal Gupta, *Treasurer HSS HK*, Shri Ravi Kumar, *Joint Coordinator of Vishwa Vibhag, HSS (Overseas activities)*, Shri G.T. Gul, *President of HSS HK*, Shri JK Rawal and Shri Shyam, *Karyalaya Pramukh, HSS HK*

On the final day, all swayamsevaks were tested in various physical activities including Lathi and Samata. They were also examined on the camp geet and the prathana. Then each of them also had to take a written test on the subjects that were taught which included Vedic Mathematics and well as themes from LOC. In addition to these test, marks were also give for the overall discipline and participation throughout the camp.

The highest mark achieved in the written test was by Harsh Maheshwari who was awarded the Ideal Swayamsevak. Harsh was active not only in the camp activities but has also been a regular attending the Saturday shakhas too

The upcoming swayamsevak award was given to young Ayush Agarwal, who looked very promising throughout the camp and will more potential in the years to come.

Finally, the Best Sportsman Award went to Jai Chandani who described the camp atmosphere as good and also the games being played at a very competitive level which brought out the best from him. He has also been attending shakhas regularly over the last few years.



Swayamsevaks of Hindu Swayamsevak Sangh, Hong Kong, just before leaving the camp site. Looking even more energetic than they arrive 4 days before to the camp.

It was a successful shivir. Swayamsevaks were taught to live a disciplined life, while emulating moral, cultural values, patriotism and love for their motherland. During the bidai (farewell) programme, swayamsevaks spoke how much they enjoyed the camp and how much they were looking forward to other camps in the future.

HOW TO CELEBRATE YOUR CHILD'S BIRTHDAY???

Source: www.meerapublications.com

1) Add "OM" or another Hindu symbol on the birthday cake along with Happy Birthday.
2) Light a lamp instead of blowing out candles. (Hindus symbolize lighting a lamp with a new life, a new beginning, or spreading knowledge. According to one source, blowing out candles was a purely commercial symbol introduced by the Kodak Company in order to have a "photo moment").
3) During your next trip to India register your child's birthday in one of the temples of your choice. This will bring a special something - usually a bili patra or a flower as a Prasad - to your child on or around the birthday to mark the day.
4) Visit the temple on the birthday. If you can do this on every birthday, this small gesture will be ingrained in a child's memory forever.
5) Teach your child to take the blessings of the elders - parents included - in the family by touching their feet. If grandparents are away, have your child call them to seek their blessings on their birthdays.

Of course, just like everything else in child rearing, this is much easier if you start when the child is young.

Hindu-Muslim Dishonesty

Realpolitik with Balbir K. Punj

I am in receipt of a slender book "Hindu-Muslim Unity- Truth vs. Falsehood" further captioned 'For a Secular and Harmonious India" with a portrait of Gandhiji on the cover. It is authored-cum-compiled by Bharat Dogra and published by former Chief of Naval Staff Vishnu Bhagwat. The right response to this ludicrous pamphlet should have been one of complete disregard. But on second thoughts, I chose to react otherwise for a few reasons.

First, the publication has displayed the honesty in its title 'Hindu-Muslim Unity'. This term was prevalent in Gandhiji's time or pre-independent India when the Hindu-Muslim discord was honestly acknowledged although no effective solution was found. In independent India we began to sweep the problem under the carpet. We began to call it a clash of secularism and communalism; and employed a dishonest euphemism 'minority' for the Muslims. At social level the outlook of Hindus and Muslims about each other remained the same; the orthodoxy of Muslim society remained virtually stagnant. Our 'secular' parties courted orthodoxy for vote bank politics. But we tried to dress up the old Hindu -Muslim problem in a fashionable political parlance. We are trying to solve a problem by refusing to acknowledge its existence. This booklet albeit selectively and disingenuously has focused on 'Hindu-Muslim Unity' without conjuring the most abused word 'secularism' in its text.

Another reason of my responding is to analyze the very mentality that spawns publications like this. There is a saying amongst Hindus that the name of Lord Ram is mightier than Ram himself. Hanuman, merely by chanting the name of Ram, crossed the sea, while Ram himself had to build a bridge to cross it. But one doubts that Gandhi's name and picture would

succeed where he in flesh and blood failed abjectly. He was rejected by the Muslims in his lifetime despite all his conciliatory efforts. He failed to enlist support of even four percent of Muslims, who remained stoutly opposed to Congress from day one under the impact of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

Jinnah could get 90 per cent Muslims on his side for creation of Pakistan through direct action. Nehru undid Gandhianism at every step but sedulously complotted a 'Gandhi is India' image. The idea was basically to emotionally blackmail the Hindu majority (like also through erstwhile 'Cow and Calf' election symbol) to eternal submission to Congress. Interestingly, Gandhi himself had blackmailed Hindus to pacifist submission in his lifetime. His authority was only over Hindus and his appeal cut ice only with them. His message to Hindus vis-à-vis Muslims was 'die but do not kill, get robbed but do not rob, flee but don't retaliate'. He had no message for the Muslims. Gandhiji did not dare condemn perpetrators of Mopla massacre, assassination of Swami Shraddhanand by Abdul Rashid, atrocities of Nizam of Hyderabad despite popular agitation of Hindu majority, or even cow slaughter which admittedly was more important to him than freedom of India.

It is the same with those people exploiting his name. Their target audience is almost exclusively Hindus. Their implicit argument is that communal peace is entirely responsibility of Hindus and dependent on their choice. Thus according to them one-sixth of India could continue its hidebound existence dictated by Friday Khutwas of Imams, madrasa education, polygamy, triple talaq, Wakf boards, no population control measures, opposition to Polio vaccination, burqa-beard-skull cap, namaz on roads and railway stations, without causing discomfort to rest of the civil society. I don't know how much of this is feasible when that one-sixth (that was one-tenth immediately after the partition) is increasing in number and vehemence steadily. Such efforts to

secure Hindu-Muslim unity might be a matter of convenience but not conviction.

Will Hindus (including 'secularists') be saved by such a unity? Did Mohammed Shahbuddin Ghori spare the collaborator Jai Chand after killing Prithvi Raj Chauhan? Weren't the conciliatory Buddhist first to be extirpated by the Turks?

The fatal flaw of the book, indicative of our unity enterprises, is that it lacks intellectual honesty. It desists from identifying the problem zones and finishes its work with goody-goody talks. Their arguments seem to that 'Hinduism is good, Islam is also good' so why not live as brothers. You will be 'convinced' by reading the book that all Hindu-Muslim problems are illusory rather than real.

The writer has chosen to present a semblance of solution without getting at the root of the problem. He should have asked himself if 'Let there be no compulsions in religion' were true in Islam why then apostasy is punished by death. Why a Muslim is not free to choose his religion or give it up in an Islamic country? Why even in a modern Muslim country like Malaysia conversion is one way traffic- to Islam but not out of it- though demographic gap of Muslims and non-Muslims is mere four per cent? Were there no compulsion in Islam why a writer has to use pseudonym (Ibn Warraq) to write 'Why I am not a Muslim'? But the writer has desisted from such an enterprise.

At another place he has tried to show that there was no Hindu temple in Ayodhya which was destroyed to make way of Babri Masjid. His argument is that Tulsidas who lived in Mughal era had made no reference to it. It is like saying that there was no Naxalite Movement in West Bengal by the turn of 1970s, since Satyajit Ray, the great film director who aptly portrayed his time did not touch the subject in any of his films! What about the dedication plaque of Vishnu temple and Hindu idols recovered

from the debris of the defunct mosque? Or what about the mosque structure saddled on Kashi Vishwanath Mandir in Varanasi (Gyanbapi mosque) and Krishna Janmabhoomi (Idgah) in Mathura. Unless the writer and publisher have turned blind, they can see them clearly. But why have the avoided this palpable and tricky issue?

There are thousands of temples converted into mosques into India during Islamic period. The Muslim chroniclers had themselves recorded such acts of desecration with triumphant piousness of religion. It would be evident they were temples, even to a blind man, who touches their surface. One can refer to Prafull Goradia's 'Hindu Masjids', a photographic evidence of medieval Islamic iconoclasm across India.

The book of course makes no mention of Jizya (poll tax) imposed on Hindus in medieval era though it has fished out many other feel-good snippet from history. Muslims certainly know more Islam than hundred Bharat Dogras and Vishnu Bhagwats and all 'secularists' put together. So why not learn it from Muftis, Mualanas, and Ulema, and conduct of Muslim monarchs world wide as recorded by their court historians themselves. Only we are reading Dogras and Bhagwats instead of simply listening to what the truth is.

(The writer, a Rajya Sabha MP and Convener of BJP's Think Tank, could be contacted at bpunj@email.com)

PESHWA BAJI RAO – 1

Peshwa Baji Rao I is one of the greatest names in Indian history. Some historians have compared him to Napolean Bonaparte, but even those historians have erred, because Napolean lost in Waterloo (the very English word Waterloo signifying a decisive loss, "he met his Waterloo"), but the great Baji Rao I did not lose a single battle

Yet, how much do we know about this brave person? Not surprising at all. Indian history is obsessed and centered around what the Mughals did, what the Delhi Sultanates did, and then how we fought against the British. That's it. Indian history is not taught of what Hindu kings did, and how Hindu kings bravely fought off the invaders from Central Asia. A mention here and there of Rana Pratap and Shivaji may be found, but otherwise we have obliterated all traces of our brave Hindu rulers.

Even those who came to power with the aim of re-instilling pride in our ancient culture and traditions have changed their colors. Today, they are more interested in conducting a nationwide debate to discuss whether Jinnah was secular rather than bothering to think of what kind of history is being taught in Indian schools. Isn't it surprising that so few students know about the great Vijayanagar Empire? How many students know that Assam and many parts of South India bravely repulsed the Muslim invaders.

Indian tourists go to Thailand and Indonesia and get surprised when they see big statues of Ganesh, Brahma and Vishnu everywhere. They get surprised because they are NEVER TAUGHT in Indian schools that Indian missionaries spread their culture peacefully all over South – East Asia and they were treated as the most learned scholars even in China.

Similarly, we don't know that Peshwa Baji Rao – I not only kept all Mughals and other invaders at bay in Maharashtra, but also reached all the way to Delhi and even the Mughal Emperor in Delhi became a mere puppet in his hands.

Who were the Peshwas? They were hereditary prime ministers. They belonged to the Brahmin community, who were the real rulers of the Maratha empire, which had been built by Chhatrapati Shivaji. Shivaji is considered by many Hindus to be the greatest Hindu king of medieval India because he dared to re-establish Hindu sovereignity at a time when many Hindu kings had capitulated. He removed the Mughals and Bijapur Sultans from his home turf of Maharashtra, and also fought against the British in Surat, the Portugese in Goa and traitors within his own kingdom.

However, none of Shivaji's descendants were able to match his intelligence, determination and ability. As a result, the Peshwas (Prime Ministers) wielded real power, though they always served their Emperors loyally.

Baji Rao succeeded his father as a Peshwa in the court of Emperor Shahu when he was just twenty years of age. He was brave and ambitious. Many young warriors grew to respect him. Shinde and Holkar were his trusted lieutenants.

For five years, Baji Rao continued nibbling at the domains of the Mughal Emperor and of his subedars, particularly those under the powerful Nizam of Hyderabad. Light lightning he would strike, and then vanish as quickly as he came. He was unstoppable and Baji Rao made the Nizam mad with his impressive victories over him. Soon, Baji Rao's army had control over a vast territory extending from Bundelkhand to Gujarat.

The Peshwa became the virtual ruler of the Marathas, and Pune where he lived, became the centre of political activity, even though he always ruled in the name of his master, the Emperor Shahu.

At that time the situation in Delhi was such that the Mughal emperor was a puppet in the hands of the Syed brothers, who in turn were controlled by Baji Rao. The ambitious Nizam, thirsting for revenge against the Peshwa and an opportunity to break away from the Mughal Empire, had the Syed brothers murdered in Delhi. Then, he broke away from the Mughal Empire, though officially he did not proclaim any new dynasty or openly rebelled against the Mughals. However, he remitted no revenues to Delhi and he declared wars and concluded them to suit his own convenience. By all accounts, he had broken off with the Mughals.

He wanted to defeat Baji Rao at all costs. Just like Mohammed Bin Qasim, Mohammed Ghori, Babar and Aurangzeb had done before, the Nizam had also followed the same plan of breaking Hindu defenses – to find traitors in the midst of the Marathas. The Nizam lured Pratinidhi, an elder statesman in Shahu's court and Trimbakrao Dabhade, son of the commander-in-chief of the army. He offered them plum posts if they assisted him.

The two, who had always been envious of Baji Rao's rise, fell in the Nizam's trap. The Nizam marched towards Pune; with lightning speed Baji Rao and his men moved towards Burhanpur, where the Nizam was camping but bypassed him and rushed onwards. Baji Rao told his men that it was he who would choose the battlefield, not the Nizam. Finally, when they reached Palkhed and prepared to face the Nizam's army, Baji Rao received information that Dabhade was looting the territory of Malwa, which was a

part of their empire. And Pratinidhi, whom Shahu had sent with re-inforcements, refused to help Baji Rao

But not the one to be deterred by these setbacks, Baji Rao devised a great plan, and completely surrounded the Nizam's camp cutting off all his supplies. Even his larger army could not prove themselves capable in front of Baji Rao's brilliant strategy. Finally the Nizam had to surrender. Baji Rao was firm in his demands. And he extracted huge revenues from the Nizam, as well as pentrated more into his territory.

Baji Rao made it a point to help Hindu kings. When Chhatrasal of Bundelkhand was being attacked by some Muslim invaders, Baji Rao marched his army in no time to help him. Baji Rao firmly believed in ridding India of all foreign invaders and making our country truly independent.

Meanwhile, in Delhi, the Mughals were getting restless at the spread of the Maratha power in North India. With a huge army and supplies, the Mughal Emperor started his campaign to crush the rising power of Baji Rao.

Baji Rao called on Shahu in Satara, to ask for permission to crush the Mughal empire once and for all. Shahu consented but seeing Baji Rao's zeal of terminating the Mughal empire, he gave his instructions to Baji Rao to spare the Emperor.

With an army of 80,000 and in excellent morale and spirits, Baji Rao started off from Pune. The Marathas moved north rapidly, while the Mughals who were moving southwards were slow and slothful. Throughout the journey, Baji Rao defeated all the Mughal and other Muslim kingdoms. They crossed the Chambal river, and started their triumphant and final march towards Delhi.

May, 1737 was a very decisive date in Indian history. Baji Rao's army TOTALLY ROUTED and DESTROYED the Mughal army fought on the outskirts of Delhi. After so many hundreds of years of slavery, the Bhagwa Dhwaj (the saffron Hindu flag) flew all over Delhi. At that time in history, Baji Rao could have easily dethroned the Mughal Emperor, had he not promised his own Emperor Shahu that he would not do so.

While Baji Rao was busy in the North, the Nizam had also gathered 30,000 forces to Delhi to attack Baji Rao, and also sent his son Nasir Jang to march up with additional forces from the South. The Nizam had thought that Baji Rao being busy with the Mughals would prove a good time in taking him by surpise.

But, the Peshwa proved the more brilliant of the twol, not only eluding the trap but luring the Nizam to Bhopal, where Baji's forces crushed the Nizam's. The Nizam was forced to sue for peace, and had to give up all of his remaining territories in Malwa and Bundelkhand to Baji Rao, to pay the revenues of all lands between the rivers Narmada and Bundelkhand and also to make a payment of half a million rupees as indemnity of the war. It was the Nizam's most humiliating defeat, yet he considered himself lucky that he could at least escape with his life.

Thanks to Baji Rao, a bulk of India had been freed from Muslim rule. Even many parts of North India, while nominally remaining a part of the Muslims, were really independent or semi-independent. It was therefore a fallacy on the part of the British historians and their current Marxist followers to say that the Hindus did not have a gist to fight back.

Even though fighting so many battles, Baji Rao always remained UNDEFEATED. In Baji Rao's life, we can draw

many comparisons with Shivaji, who also had to fight with many adversaries at the same time and win.

If walls could speak, then Shaniwarwada, the huge and rugged palace built by Baji Rao – I in Pune would tell many a tale of strength and valour.

Lakshmi Mittal named 'Europe Businessman of the Year'

PTI, Thursday January 27 2005 10:19 IST

LONDON: Non-Resident Indian steel tycoon Lakshmi Mittal has been named Fortune magazine's 'Europe Businessman of the Year' in recognition of his ability to combine managerial savvy with superb acquisitive instincts.

With his recent takeover of International Steel Group - a US company that was controlled by Investor Wilbur Ross - Mittal's company will become the world's largest steel producer, with pro forma shipments last year of 57 million tonnes, revenues of 31.5 billion dollars, and profits of 6. 8 billion dollars.

Mittal Steel is also the world's most geographically diverse steel giant, stretching from central Asia through Africa and Europe to Central and North America.

Mittal's deal making and steel-making last year led to him being named 'Europe Businessman of the year,' Fortune stated in its forthcoming issue with a lead story titled "Metal Man".

"The ISG deal represents Mittal's great leap forward in his bid to become the Henry Ford of 21st century steel,

not only dominating but transforming how an entire industry operates," said Fortune writer Richard Tomlinson.

The deal with Ross gives Mittal the steel-making heft in the US that he previously lacked. "Mittal is convinced that the 21st century steel industry, like the 20th century auto industry, will consolidate around three or four super-efficient heavyweights, with his own group in the vanguard," Tomlinson stated.

"What makes Mittal so unusual in the steel business," said Tomlinson, "is his ability to combine managerial savvy with superb acquisitive instincts. Forget about luck, Mittal is the king of global steel because he spotted potential riches where his rivals only saw dross."

With the ISG deal, "Mittal is moving into relatively unfamiliar territory," said Tomlinson. "The acquisition helps shift the weight of his business away from the production of low-grade steel in developing and post-communist countries and toward more profitable high-end steel for customers, like automobile manufacturers, in advanced economies."

Mittal is confident he can overcome any hurdles, including potential problems with America's powerful United Steelworkers Union, and is already setting his sights on China, where the challenges will be more daunting.

Recent exploratory moves "fall well short of his aim to achieve management control of a major Chinese player," said Tomlinson. "But if anyone has the stamina and patience to pry open China's steel market, it's Mittal."

Tsunami Relief Operation
How Swayamsevaks win over hearts

VSK, Chennai
From Our Correspondents - Organiser

The RSS-Sewa Bharati Tamil Nadu workers, Valavan and Shastri saved 78 persons from the jaws of death while engaged in relief work in Nagore, Nagapattinam district. At Kilinjalmedu near Karaikkal (Pondichery Union Territory), Gnanasekaran, a well-built Swayamsevak, made several trips into the turbulent sea and carried two persons every time on his back to return to the shore. In this manner, he saved the lives of 25 persons. In the same place, Ganesh and Arulmurugan climbed on to a boat that was being tossed by the waves, rowed it into the sea and brought ashore six persons struggling for life in the waters. At a place near Kalpaakkam, where River Palaru meets the sea, the force of the current was at its maximum. Volunteers Ramesh and Mekkavan found two persons being snatched away by the receding rush of sea-water; they managed to rescue both after a hard struggle. Thus, Swayamsevaks saved several lives all along the Tamil Nadu coastline.

Various organisations and individuals had dumped relief material at Paramankeni, a coastal village in Kanchipuram district of Tamil Nadu. The villagers found that blankets were far more than the requirements. They decided to pass them on to other needy people. They thoughtfully chose a Harijan hamlet nearby. They carried the bundles of blankets and distributed them among the worst-affected people.

At Neelangarai, a fishing village in south Chennai coast, the RSS-Sewa Bharati team went around distributing

food packets on the evening of the day when tsunami struck. Residents of the area requested the team to serve food to the residents of the adjacent village where no relief had reached by that time. They said, “We have taken food but our neighbours are hungry.”

In Aiyambakkam, a hamlet situated on the Cuddalore-Chidambaram route, the Swayamsevaks distributed relief material. They also met families that had lost their near and dear ones and consoled them. But the villagers said, “We are particularly sad that we are not in a position even to provide refreshments to you, who have taken the trouble of coming to share our grief.”

There is an incident of Thirvottriyur in north Chennai. Tsunami-affected people from many fishing hamlets in north Chennai, in need of relief materials, were requested by the volunteers of RSS-Sewa Bharati to arrange themselves in rows and sit down. They did so. A piece of camphor and a matchbox were given to each. All of them were requested to light the camphor and pray to the Almighty to bestow sadgati to their departed dear ones. The effect was simply inexplicable to be described in words. A deep silence that prevailed in the minutes that followed clearly made those present feel and experience the current of profound emotions ran in the hearts of every single tsunami-hit individual. Soon after, when Swayamsevaks asked the people whether some of them could come forward to join the relief and rehabilitation activity, all those who were assembled spontaneously raised their hands to convey their willingness. Thereupon, the Swayamsevaks selected three men and three women as volunteers for every hamlet. Thus a feeling of service could be evoked even among the grief-stricken men and women by appealing to their innate spirituality.

Similarly in Chinnanur, Salem district, the Sangh Swayamsevaks and Sewa Bharati volunteers residing in the interior districts, provided the most essential supply backup through door-to-door collection of relief material. Swayamsevaks of Chinnanur found an old woman in rags approaching the cart loaded with relief material collected in the village, trying to say something. One young volunteer, presumed that she was asking for alms. But, to his surprise, the old lady extended her arm holding a tiny cloth bag (surukku pai) containing some small coins, her own precious savings. She was, in fact, offering her all for the sake of the suffering sons and daughters.

The management staff and students of Saraswati Matriculation School decided to cancel their Annual Day celebration this year and donated Rs 30,000 the amount collected for the relief and rehabilitation work of Sewa Bharati. The representative of the school who came to Sewa Bharati's office at Chetpet, Chennai, to hand over the cheque, was so impressed by the sincere and systematic efforts of Sewa Bharati that he made additionally a personal contribution of Rs 10,000 on the spot.

Many a coastal village in Tamil Nadu hit by tsunami has left many children orphan. The Swayamsevaks have started finding out establishments that are willing to take care of these kids. Raja Desingu School is one such school where a few orphaned kids will stay and study. The Swayamsevaks learnt that the school was already home to a few orphans. But the newcomers were only more than welcome there, indicating the accommodative spirit of the school management.

Made in India: Water in brass vessel 'healthy'

PTI [TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 2005 11:09:22 PM]

NEW YORK: Ancient Indian wisdom that drinking water should be stored in brass vessels for good health has now been proved scientifically by researchers.

Microbiologists say that water stored in brass containers can help combat many water-borne diseases and should be used in developing countries rather than their cheaper alternatives, plastic containers. Water-borne diseases remain a serious threat in many poor regions of the world, with around two million children dying each year from diarrhoea.

Efforts to provide safe drinking water have had difficulty reaching remote areas.

Rob Reed, who led the brass study, was quoted by the Nature magazine as saying that even in places with basic water-purification systems, people often opted for riskier wells under trees because the water was cooler.

Nature said on a recent trip to India, Reed, a microbiologist at Northumbria University in Newcastle, had witnessed villagers storing water in brass vessels.

He also heard an interesting piece of local wisdom: people believe that traditional brass water containers offer protection against sickness. The idea intrigued Reed, who was in Asia investigating the anti-bacterial effects of sunlight on water.

He has now found that bacteria are indeed less likely to thrive in brass water pots than in earthenware or plastic ones.

"It's one of the traditional ideas of water treatment and we were able to find a microbiological basis for it,'' he was quoted by Nature as saying.

Reed, with his colleagues Puja Tandon and Sanjay Chhibber, carried out two series of experiments. In Britain, the researchers filled brass and earthenware vessels with a diluted culture of escherichia coli bacteria, which can cause illnesses such as dysentery.

They then counted the surviving bacteria after 6, 24 and 48 hours. A similar test was carried out in India using naturally contaminated water. "The amount of live e-coli in the brass vessels dropped dramatically over time, and after 48 hours they fell to undetectable levels,'' Reed told the Society for General Microbiology's meeting.

The key to the result is copper, which can disrupt biological systems, Reed explained.

http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/articleshow/msid-1075915,curpg-2.cms

India to be 3rd largest economy by 2015: ADB

Press Trust of India, New Delhi, April 10, 2005|14:42 IST

India is slated to become the third largest economy with a share of 14.3 per cent of global economy by 2015 and graduate to become the "third pole" and growth driver by 2035.

"As the share of USA in World GDP falls from 21 to 18 per cent and that of India rises from 6 to 11 per cent in 2025, the latter emerges as third pole in the global

economy," economist Arvind Virmani said in an article published in ADB India Economic Bulletin.

India, which is now the fourth largest economy in terms of purchasing power parity, will overtake Japan and become third major economic power within 10 years.

India will increase its share from 8.2 in 2015 to 11.2 per cent of world GDP by 2025, and is projected to be about 60 per cent of the size of US economy.

"The transformation into tri-polar economy will be completed by 2035 with Indian economy only a little smaller than US economy but larger than that of Western Europe," Virmani, a director of economic think-tank ICRIER, said.

By 2035, India is likely to be a larger growth driver than the 6 largest countries in EU, though its impact will be a little over half that of the US.

India's share of global economy would be 14.3 per cent, while China will dominate with 30 per cent and USA at second place with 16 per cent by 2035.

China's economy is projected to become 50 per cent larger than US economy by 2025 and almost double that of USA by 2035, he said.

At this point China's share of the world economy will be equal to the share of the US and Indian economies taken together, he said.
http://hindustantimes.com/news/181_1314344,0002.htm

Another perfect launch by ISRO

T.S. Subramanian

With President Kalam as witness, PSLV-C6 puts two satellites into polar orbit

— Photo: ISRO



MAJESTIC LIFT-OFF: PSLV-C6 lifts off on May 5 from the brand new second launch pad at the Satish Dhawan Space Centre in Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh.

SRIHARIKOTA: India's Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle, PSLV-C6, rose majestically from the spaceport at Sriharikota in Andhra Pradesh. It injected two satellites,

CARTOSAT-1 and HAMSAT, precisely into their orbits. The lift-off was at 10.15 a.m., four minutes ahead of schedule, on May 5. PSLV-C6 put the 1,560-kg CARTOSAT-1 into orbit at a height of 627 km, 1,058 seconds after lift-off. A minute later, it slotted the micro-satellite HAMSAT, weighing 43 kg, into a similar orbit.

As the vehicle shot off like an arrow from the newly built second launch pad (SLP) at the Satish Dhawan Space Centre, a deep rumble filled the island. It was a spectacular sight — the vehicle took a parabolic path on flame and smoke, and the first of its four stages peeled away 112 seconds after ignition.

A special in many ways

The flight was special in several ways. This is the first launch from the world-class SLP. The lift-off was smooth, validating the pad's nascent systems. ``We never felt that it was taking place from the second launch pad. It was precise,'' exulted B.N. Suresh, Director of the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Thiruvananthapuram. Secondly, the rocket stood on the launch pad for five days from April 30, exposed to rain, thunder, and lightning. But the rain-proof and lightning-proof vehicle stood the test well, demonstrating what a dependable workhorse it is for the Indian Space Research Organisation.

Thirdly, this was the eighth successful PSLV flight in a row. Fourthly, CARTOSAT-1, at 1,560 kg, is the heaviest remote-sensing satellite to be orbited by a PSLV. In its first successful attempt in 1994, it deployed a satellite weighing 904 kg.

The mission was witnessed by a special visitor, President A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. He watched the flight from the glass-partitioned VIP cabin at the Mission Control Centre

(MCC), the nerve-centre of the launch activities. Mr. Kalam, a rocket engineer, was the project director of ISRO's first two SLV-3 flights from Sriharikota in August 1979 and July 1980. As applause filled the air when the two satellites went into orbit, the President beamed, strode briskly into the MCC proper, and hugged G. Madhavan Nair, Chairman of ISRO.

In a brief speech, he congratulated the ISRO engineers and scientists at the MCC on their ``excellent performance,'' adding, ``I am proud of you and the country is proud of you.'' He reminisced about his ISRO days and the first successful flight of the SLV-3 on July 18, 1980. ``I was on the other side'' of the MCC that day, he recalled. That flight put a 40-kg Rohini satellite into orbit. President Kalam noted that 25 years after the event, PSLV-C6 was able to put either a 1,600-kg satellite into a polar sun-synchronous orbit or a 4,000-kg satellite into a low-earth orbit at a height of 300 km to 400 km.

The ISRO Chairman noted that the vehicle traced ``a fantastically accurate trajectory.'' He added that ``we were working against all odds.'' P.S. Goel, Director of the ISRO Satellite Centre, Bangalore, which built both satellites, said CARTOSAT-1's solar panels had deployed and its health was good. While imagery from CARTOSAT-1 would be used for making maps, planning towns and so on, HAMSAT's transponders would be used for radio communication during emergencies such as cyclones, floods, and tsunamis.

http://www.hindu.com/2005/05/06/stories/2005050608200100.htm?headline=Another~perfect~launch~by~ISRO

American scientist adopts Hinduism in Dehradun

By Ravindra Saini

An American scientist, Jennifer, who was a Christian, recently became deeply attracted and influenced by the philosophy of the Hindu Dharma and its culture. She decided to embrace Hinduism and ultimately married Vivek, an Indian scientist. At the Arya Samaj Mandir in Dehradun, a yajna was performed and Jennifer was initiated in Vedic Dharma on January 16. She gave up her old name Jennifer and is now known as Jayshree. She was offered the Satyarth Prakash on the occasion.

Talking to Organiser correspondent, she revealed that she met Vivek in Washington. When Vivek told her about the Hindu Dharma and Bharat, she felt why she should not become a part of this great Dharma and country which seem greater and superior to all other religions and culture. “It is a religion which gives the message of peace, love and feeling of brotherhood. It is a religion which treats the whole world as a grand family and we all are its citizens. This religion prays to God to make the whole world happy,” she said.

Jayshree further said that she had not adopted Hindu Dharma only because of her marriage with Vivek but was indeed influenced by the ideals, principles and philosophy of this way of life. “After being influenced, my belief and faith in Hindu Dharma as well as its culture prompted me to marry Vivek. After meeting Vivek and having known Hinduism, such deep faith was formed in me that I could not keep myself away from binding with this Dharma forever. In order to fulfill my wish, I came to India and married Vivek,” she said. She pointed out that she was born at Portland city in America in a Christian family. She received her education in Washington. She never gave importance to religion and therefore did not visit the church. “But it was a great change or a miracle in me that I started having faith in Hindu Dharma after my several meetings with Vivek. He told me of this great Dharma in detail. This left a lasting impression upon me and I at once decided to connect myself with Hinduism. Vivek never

motivated me to adopt Hinduism but it is my own decision which has been taken after deep consideration," she added.

Jayshree is engaged in research on cancer for the last five years. Despite being a scientist at Intel in Washington, Vivek has deep faith in his way of life, i.e Hinduism. Jayshree's parents too were happy at her decision. In the Arya Samaj Mandir at Dhamawala in Dehradun, the Vedic guru, Vidyapati Shastri, offered Jennifer the pitamber and janeu and made her offer aahuti with the recitation of mantras. After an hour's sanskar poojan, Jennifer became Jayshree.

KNOW YOUR HINDI

This is our fourteenth article about Hindi language. In our previous issues, we had mentioned that the so-called Hindi language is not spoken and written at its entire purity by the masses but is a mixture of mainly Farsi (Persian), Arabic and Turkish words. In Hindi movies, over 80% dialogues spoken use Farsi and Arabic words. In this issue, we continue the series of listing 10 such foreign words very commonly used in Hindi and have mentioned the apt Hindi word for it. It is about time that we should make an attempt to speak and write our national language as purely as possible

WORD	ORIGIN	CORRECT HINDI WORD	MEANING IN ENGLISH
Aawaaz	Farsi	Swar / Dhwani	Voice
Kanoon	Arabic	Samvidhan	Law / Rule
Parda	Farsi	Aawaran	Curtain
Safar	Arabic	Yaatra	Journey
Kharch	Farsi	Vyay	Expenses
Aaraam	Farsi	Chein	Comfort
Aaina	Farsi	Darpan	Mirror
Roz	Farsi	Nitya / Prati-din	Daily
Shikayat	Arabic	Upaalambh	Complaint
Ilaaj	Arabic	Upchaar	Treatment



The states of BHARAT

NAGALAND

Area:- 16,527 sq.km Population:- 1,988,636
State capital:- Kohima Main language:- Various tribal languages
Famous touristic places:- Jopfu Peak, Kohima, Dzukou Valley

NAGALAND, ONE OF BHARAT'S SMALLEST STATES CAME INTO BEING ON 31ST DECEMBER,1963. EARLIER IT HAD BEEN A PART OF ASSAM. NAGALAND IS A NARROW STRIP OF MOUNTAIN TERRITORY, BORDERING ASSAM TO THE WEST, BURMA TO THE EAST, ARUNACHAL PRADESH AND ASSAM TO THE NORTH AND MANIPUR TO THE SOUTH. THE STATE IS PRIMARILY AGRICULTURAL, BUT THE TIMBER INDUSTRY IS VERY STRONG. THE STATE CAPITAL OF KOHIMA ATTRACTED WORLD ATTENTION BECAUSE THIS IS THE PLACE WHERE THE JAPANESE ADVANCE WAS HALTED DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR THERE IS AN INTERESTING WORLD WAR 2 CEMETERY OVER HERE. THE MAIN COMMERCIAL CITY IS DIMAPUR AND THE SITE OF THE STATE'S ONLY AIRPORT.. INTERESTINGLY EVEN THOUGH 90% OF THE POPULATION IS CHRISTIAN, DIMAPUR IS THE OLD CAPITAL OF THE HINDU KACHARIS, A NAGA TRIBE. THE KACHARI RELICS IN DIMAPUR INCLUDE A HUGE BRICK-BUILT ARCH. NAGALAND IS INHABITED BY 16 DIFFERENT TRIBES – AMONG THEM THE ANGAMIS, AOS, KONYAKS, LOTHAS, SEMAS, WANCHUS, ETC, WHO ARE ALL LOOSELY KNOWN AS NAGA. NAGA TRIBES ALSO INHABIT ASSAM, MANIPUR AND ARUNACHAL PRADESH. NAGALAND HAS MANY COLORFUL TRIBAL FESTIVALS, WHICH ALL REVOLVE AROUND AGRICULTURE, IT BEING THE MAINSTAY OF NAGA SOCIETY. MOST OF THE NAGA VILLAGES ARE SITUATED ON HIGH HILL TOPS AND SLOPES OVERLOOKING VERDANT VALLEYS HUMMING WITH MURMURING STREAMS. THE STATE'S HIGHEST MOUNTAIN PEAK IS JOPFU PEAK AT 3,043 METER

Children corner

CROSSWORD

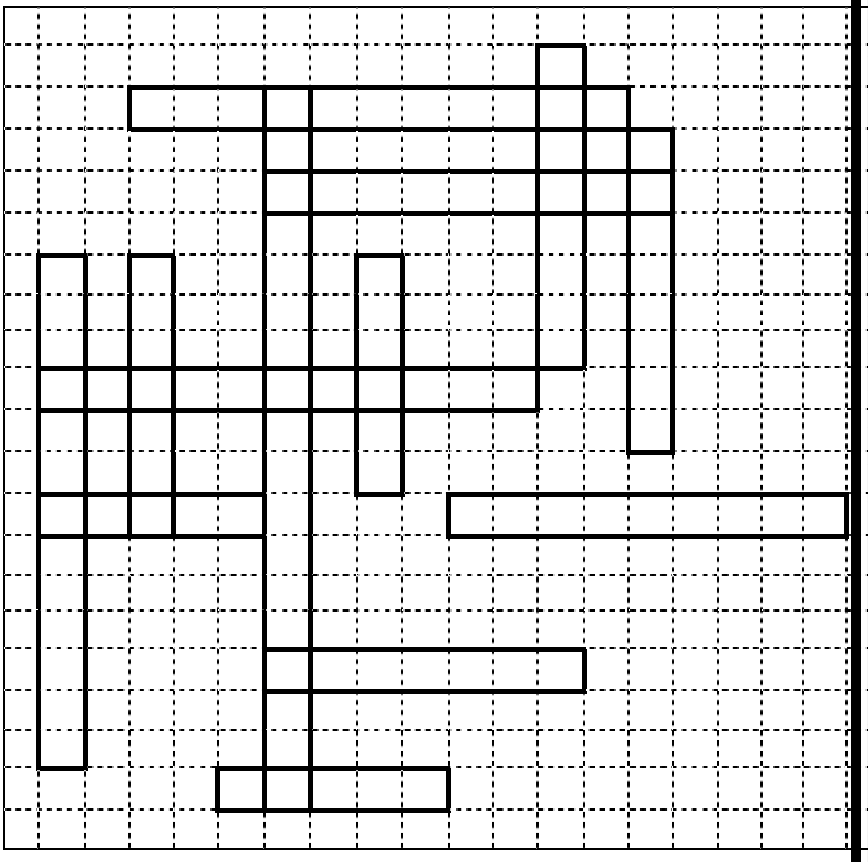
DOWN

(1) Era known as the age of dinosaurs.
(2) First Indian to win a Nobel prize
(3) Bhisham Pitamah's name when he was young
(4) Cloud that brings rain
(5) Kathakali is a form of dance and drama from which part of India
(6) Guardian deity of the Jagannath's charlot

ACROSS

(1) Instrument for measuring temperature
(2) City known as the Sillicon Valley of India
(3) Longest river in India
(4) First railway line in India connected Mumbai to which town
(5) Monument built in Delhi in memory of 90,000 Indian soilders who died in World War I
(6) State in which Aslatic lions are found
(7) Planet considered as earth's sister planet

Submitted by Aniket Sneha



Answers will be given in next issue.

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