SANDESH BHARATI

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A society imbued with this spirit will see to it that every one of its members is made happy. The idea of the Hindu has always been:

Sarvepi sukhinassantu, sarve santu niraamayaah
Sarve bhadraani pashyantu, maa kashchit duhkhabhaag bhavet
(Let everyone be happy, let everyone be free from all ills, let everyone behold only the auspicious, let no one be afflicted.)

This concept is far more comprehensive than the concept of the `maximum happiness of the maximum number.' In fact, spontaneous love and compassionate service for the poor and lowly in society is held up as the highest form of worship of God Himself. The spirit of selfless social service which makes for the uplift of the needy and deprived sections is thus transformed into a spiritual saadhanaa.

Enough is enough!

July 12, 2006

When the first of the explosives went off at the Bombay Stock Exchange on March 12, 1993, by chance I was in the vicinity.

Hearing a muffled boom and following the citizenry that was running towards the sound -- and not away from it as instinct would tell one to -- I soon came across sights of blood and gore that will not go away easily. March 12, 1993 can never be forgotten by a Mumbaikar. Or forgiven.

Chance once again kept me in New York on September 11, 2001, when twisted, horrific minds flew passenger jets into the Twin Towers. As a believer in and defender of the free world, I can never forget that day either. Or forgive those who wrought upon such terror on the rest of us.

I cannot but notice that the United States of America, which then declared its biggest offensive since Pearl Harbour and which action brought it tonnes and tonnes of international criticism -- not to mention unveiled threats of attack from Osama bin Laden, abduction of US nationals and their murder -- has not faced any terrorist attack since 9/11.

Whereas we in India have come to accept terrorist attacks on our soil as just another karmic fact of life -- no doubt with the same stoic acceptance that we took in invader after invader over centuries. Since 1993 Mumbai alone has faced at least 6 more terrorist strikes.

So what has the United States done that India did not?

For one, Uncle Sam displayed the majesty of the American State.

On the evening of September 11, 2001, as I sat glued to the television, US President George Bush addressed his nation in a measured and calm manner. Through the solace he offered his shell-shocked countrymen, he said: 'We will make no distinction between the terrorists who committed these acts and those who harbour them.'

With these words America went to war.

I had waited in 1993 for the majesty of the Indian State to similarly display itself, as I waited many more times for it to happen. I waited for it last night as well, and finally I saw the display.

On the streets of Mahim, close to where we work, the majesty of the Indian State was on full display as Congress president Sonia Gandhi accompanied by Home Minister Shivraj Patil and Railway Minister Lalu Yadav drove past, en route to the blast site. My colleague counted 38+ cars in the motorcade that swept past, as other traffic on the road was kept frozen in place by the security phalanx. It was truly an impressive sight -- only, I couldn't help thinking, it was put on for someone who doesn't hold an office of authority. While the man who does, simply reviewed the security situation in the face of the Srinagar and Mumbai blasts, and directed that New Delhi's security be beefed up.

This was the majesty of the Indian State on display yesterday. I could have wept.

When somebody directs terror at you, nation-States are expected to hit back with maximum force, carry the fight into the enemy camp. It is not enough to possess unrelenting, unremitting muscle power -- it also becomes necessary, once in a while, to display that power. And not merely through caparisoned missiles parading down Janpath once a year, but by responding forcefully to challenges to the State's very existence.

All your nuclear weapons, your missiles, your tanks, come to nought when you don't have the steel in your soul to defend yourself and your subjects -- at any cost.

Has the Indian State done this? Ever?

The first serial blasts in Mumbai happened 13 years ago. Enough water has flowed into the Arabian Sea since then for the guilty to have spent part of their sentence in jail. But 13 years later even a fly has not been sentenced for the worst-ever terrorist attack in India. If you were a terrorist oiling your Kalashnikov and checking your grenades somewhere in the western sector, what exactly will you think of India?

What he does think is evident from the fact that in the last 13 years, Mumbai has faced six more terror attacks -- an average of one every two years.

India believes, too, that the prime accused in the Mumbai blasts, Dawood Ibrahim Kaskar, is a guest of the Pakistani establishment. Not only him, official lists of others accused of waging a war against India and hiding in Pakistan have periodically been handed over to that country. Ordinarily, you would think, if Pakistan is harbouring India's enemies,

providing succour and sustenance to them, it needs to be treated as an inimical nation.

Yet, India has been engaged in a peace process with the very neighbour it knows is out to dismember it through any and every means available to it.

Is it any surprise that terrorists continue to attack India with impunity?

Contrast this with the way America has gone about its business since September 11, 2001, and you will see why that nation has not faced any attack in the last five years.

Osama may fume and fret from his mountain hole, but there's little more than that he and his terrorist hordes have been able to achieve against the only remaining superpower.

That is because America understands that war can only be won through war, it cannot be won through peace, a belief India has been labouring under for so long. When the very articles of your liberty become your enemy's hand tools to destroy you, it is time to revise notions of liberty and freedom.

Civil liberties are for those who believe in civility and practice liberty, not inhuman monsters who think nothing of inflicting untold horror on innocents. It is only this week, almost five years later, that the US agreed to extend the Geneva Convention to its Guantanamo Bay detainees -- contrast that with how India treats those waging a war against it.

The tragedy with India is that successive governments have ignored one fact of life --India has been at war for many

decades now. This is not an enemy who will come at you over the Khyber Pass; this is an invisible enemy who uses your own resources, your own freedoms, your own laxities, to hit at you. If you don't stop him first, he will stop you.

It is futile to blame Congress administrations alone for this sorry pass India has come to -- the National Democratic Alliance, which came to power with so much of machismo, proved no better before threats of terror.

Till we turn around, realise that those who fight India in the name of religion do not represent the millions who practice that faith, and fighting the terrorists is not fighting the practitioners, we are condemned to suffer terrorist attacks.

Saisuresh Sivaswamy

Do you agree with what I have written? Either way, drop me a mail at sai@rediff.co.in
Check out my blog at:
http://saisureshsivaswamy.rediffblogs.com
http://us.rediff.com/news/2006/jul/12sai.htm?q=sp&file=.htm

HINDU SWAYAMSEVAK SANGH, HK (HSS) LOCAL NEWS:

HSS CELEBRATES GURU PURNIMA

Hindu Swayamsevak Sangh celebrated guru purnima on 12th July at sangh karyalaya. Guru Purnima is celebrated to commemorate the relation between the shishya and the guru, the guru in the sangh being the bhagwa dhwaj (saffron flag).

This day is also called as vyasa purnima after the great sage, Veda Vyas who classified and edited the vast treasurehouse of knowledge, the vedas.

Our Sanghchalak (president), Shri G.T.Gulji initiated the pooja of the bhagwa dhwaj and offered his guru dakshina, followed by others.

Shri Dipak Kumarji brought out the significance of this festival. He explained in depth the reasons why in sangh, we consider the bhagwa dhwaj as our guru.

Shri Nirmal Launganiji conducted the entire programme.

HSS celebrates raksha bandhan

On 9th August, 2006, HSS celebrated raksha bandhan – this festival was celebrated in a contemporary fashion. Shri G.T.Gulji tied the traditional rakhi to the bhagwa dhwaj which preceded the tying of the rakhis amongst the present members. Before that, raksha bandhan greetings together with rakhis were posted to all the swayamsevaks and well wishers.

Shri Shekhar Iyerji brought out the importance of this and associated celebrations.

As usual, the programme was concluded with delicious preeti prasad

This function was very well attended. We also had the pleasure to receive shri M.L.Sharma from Ajmer, Bharat.

Indians head home in 'brain gain'

By John Sudworth
BBC News, Delhi

For much of the last century India suffered a "brain drain". Generations of Indians set off in search of a better life in other countries. Today, an estimated 25 million people of Indian origin live overseas. But could the tide be turning?

"My dad was against me moving back to India," Manish Amin tells me in his new flat in Delhi where he lives with his wife and two sons.

Three decades ago Manish's parents moved from India to the UK. He has just moved back.

"My dad's idea was that everyone wants to get away from India", Manish says. "But now he's seen the big high rise flats, the big shopping malls, even he's amazed. You get Marks and Spencer, Debenhams, everything's here now."

Manish has set up his own online travel company. He's already taking 200 bookings a day.

India's breakneck economic growth seems to be enticing the country's scattered diaspora back to the motherland.

In the sixties when people left India the buzz word was 'brain-drain'. We see it now as 'brain-gain' Mr Gurucharan, Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs

In Bangalore, one of India's booming high-tech centres, an estimated 35,000 overseas Indians have set up home.

In the last few years people born overseas who are able to prove their Indian descent have been able to apply for a special immigration status.

The Overseas Citizenship Certificate provides many of the benefits of full citizenship without the need to give up a foreign passport.

Mr Gurucharan, Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, says they are proving popular.

"In the last six months or so we've issued over 40,000 Overseas Citizenship Certificates, and I believe that this trend will grow," he says.

"In the 1960s when people left India the buzz word was 'brain-drain'. We see it now as 'brain-gain'."

Career prospects

India's healthcare system is benefiting. Doctors who have trained in overseas health services are finding faster career advancement.

Dr Shabnam Singh recruits doctors for a private hospital.

"The Indian private sector facilities are at a par, and dare I say it, in some cases better than what is available in the West," she says.

"In the last six years I would say that from a trickle at first there is now a constant flow of people wanting to relocate back home."

The Indian government does not have the detailed figures to prove whether "reverse migration" is increasing at a significant rate.

Many of those applying for the Overseas Citizenship status may simply want the convenience of visa-free travel, without intending to relocate to India.

But there can be no doubt that many young people of Indian origin no longer see the best opportunities as being in the West.

Lifestyle choice

Ferena Scott was born and raised in Glasgow. She now has a successful career as an actress in Bollywood.

"There's something for everyone here," she says.

"And because you have a luxurious lifestyle you can enjoy yourself more."

It is an attraction some find hard to resist. The yawning gap between the new rich and the old poor means the wealthy in India have a very high standard of living.

There is also the emotional bond. Scott says that despite being born in the UK she has always felt a strong tie to India.

"As a young kid in Britain people would look at me and ask me where I was from. I'd say, 'Scotland', and they'd say, 'yes, but where are you really from?'

"Somewhere at the back of your mind you're wondering about this country that your parents came from and wondering if maybe you belong there."

Despite its so-called "economic miracle", India still has shocking levels of poverty, a burdensome bureaucracy

and crumbling infrastructure. But many overseas Indians feel the country's time has come.

"When I was young, growing up in the UK, we used to play football in the streets," says Manish Amin.

"Kids can't do that there now. Here though, there's open ground, the kids can play by themselves. I think the main thing for us was just to have that comfortable life here."

Break a bone in NY, see X-Ray in B'lore

SAVITHA V
TIMES NEWS NETWORK [THURSDAY, AUGUST 03, 2006 12:50:40 AM]

In A hospital half-way across the globe, an emergency scan is carried out which is then transmitted to a radiologists' hub in India.

The experts here read the scan, prepare a report and send it back to the hospital or clinic - within about 30 minutes. That's tele-radiology for you.

Hospitals in the West are making good use of outsourcing part of their radiology services while it also helps them to get around the problem of shortage of qualified radiologists.

Tele-radiology is a component of telemedicine by which radiologic images are digitally transmitted from one point to another. The technology allows such images to be sent from one hospital to another, and to hospitals in another part of the world. The image transfer could be done over

telephone lines, a local area network or a wide area network.

The Pluses

Tele-radiology services in India catering to US hospitals usually handle the hospital's excess work, weekends, and night-time workflow. "In the hospital, the radiologist sits in the next room and analyses scans. In teleradiology, the only difference is that the next room is half way across the globe," sums up Dr Uday Patil, who heads the teleradiology arm of the Manipal Group.

Manipal's teleradiology services include image interpretation and reporting, 3D modelling services by which a two-dimensional scan is converted into a three-dimensional image, and research interpretation, both industrial and for institutions.

Dr Patil says that the team works with hospitals in the US, the UK and certain South-East Asian countries like Singapore and Malaysia. He adds that the group is also running some pilot projects on radiation therapy.

Dr Patil says the requirements for setting up a teleradiology service are a link of sufficient bandwidth, adequate security, and imaging software that is readily available.

Bangalore-based Teleradiology Solutions, for one, caters to about 50 hospitals and clinics in the US, Singapore and India.

The radiologists at their hub read an average of 600 radiologic examinations per day. Dr Arjun Kalyanpur, CEO of Teleradiology Solutions, explains that the technology used by the company involves a web-based Picture Archival and Communication System (PACS) server to which the hospitals or clinics transmit the

images. At the reading centre, the radiologists access the images on the server over a secure broadband connection.

"After review by our radiologists, the reports are generated and distributed to the hospitals through a Radiology Information System. We also use voice connectivity for communicating with the hospitals and clinics," Dr Kalyanpur says.

The Tech

Technology used in tele-radiology has been evolving through the years. Dr Kalyanpur says, "Adoption of the DICOM (Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine) standard ensures that all imaging equipment is compatible with the corresponding teleradiology applications." DICOM is an application-level standard specified in the framework for medical-imaging communication.

It was developed by the American College of Radiology - National Electronic Manufacturers Association (ACR-NEMA). Along with this, the advances in broadband technology and digital telecommunication permit the rapid transfer of large volumes of image data. The use of compression technology further facilitates speedy image throughput.

Security of the data and confidentiality of patient records are among the top priorities of teleradiology service-providers. "Security measures such as firewalls and encryption, as mandated by the Health Information Portability and Accountability Act guidelines of the US Federal government, allow for preservation of patient confidentiality at all times," Dr Kalyanpur says.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

He was a major political and social leader of India and played a major role in the Independence Struggle. Even after attaining independence, his work of merging thousands of principalities and provinces into one common state and under one Constitution earned him the title of "Iron Man". In fact, there is no doubt at all that had Sardar Patel been chosen to be the country's first Prime Minister, the course of direction that the country took in those early years after Independence would definitely have been better and focused. In fact Sardar Patel appeared on the cover story of the famous TIME magazine on 27th January 1947. We present to you a 2 – series article on this great personality.

EARLY LIFE

Vallabhbhai Jhaverbhai Patel was born in Nadiad, Gujarat on 31st Oct, 1875. His father was Jhaverbhai Patel and his mother's name was Ladba Patel, they lived in the village of Karmsad in the Kheda district. Somabhai, Narsibhai, Vithalbhai were his elders brothers, he had a younger brother, Kashibhai and sister Dahiba.

As a young boy, Vallabhbhai helped his father in the fields, and twice a month, he observed a day long fast, abstaining from food and water. This greatly helped him to develop physical toughness, although the reasons of keeping the fast were of course religious. He married at the age of 17; his wife's name was Jhaverba.

He traveled to attend schools in Nadiad, Petlad and Borsad, living self-sufficiently with other boys. He passed his matric at the late age of 22. But he himself had a plan that he would study to become a lawyer, work and save funds, travel to England and study to become a barrister. He spent many years away from his family, studying on his own, and borrowed books from other lawyers, and he passed examinations within 2 years.

Later he set up his household in Godhra and enrolled at the bar. He quickly earned a reputation as a fierce and skilled lawyer. His elder daughter, Manibehn was born in 1904 and then a son, Dahyabhai was born in 1906.

At that time an epidemic "Bubonic Plague" was sweeping across Gujarat. One of Patel's friends was suffering from this dangerous disease, but Patel did not worry about the consequences and took care of his friend. Then unfortunately Patel also came down with the disease. He immediately sent away his family to safety, left his home and moved into an isolated house in Nadiad. There he recovered slowly.

Patel practiced law in Godhra, Borsad and Anand and took on the financial burdens of his brothers who were staying in Karmsad.

In 1909 Patel's wife Jhaverba was hospitalized in Bombay to undergo a major surgical operation for cancer. Despite successful emergency surgery she could not survive and died. At that time Patel was in the court room and was cross examining a witness. He was given a note informing him of his wife's demise, but he carried on with his duty of finishing the court case.

He broke the news to others only after the proceedings had ended.

At the age of 36, he journeyed to England and enrolled at the Middle Temple Inn in London. He finished a 36 month course in 30 months, and topped his class despite having no previous college background. After his return to India he settled in Ahmedabad, and became one of the city's most successful barristers.

He had made a pact with his brother Vithalbhai to support his entry into politics in Bombay, while Patel himself would remain in Ahmedabad and provide for the family.

FIGHTING FOR INDEPENDENCE

Initially Patel did not show any interest in politics, but at the urging of his friends he fought and won the local elections and became "Sanitation Commissioner" of Ahmedabad. During those days Mahatma Gandhi's name was known to every child of India, but Patel was not impressed by his work. On the contrary he used to joke how one could gain independence by such simple means as spinning the charkha.

But when Gandhiji defied the British in Champaran, Patel changed his views towards him. Patel was attracted by Gandhiji's inclination to action. When Annie Beasant was arrested, Gandhiji not only passed a resolution to condemn this act but also proposed that volunteers should march peacefully demanding to meet her.

Patel gave a speech in Borsad in Sept 1917, encouraging the people to sign Gandhiji's petition demanding "Swaraj". He met Gandhiji a month later at the Gujarat Political Conference in Godhra and later became the secretary of the "Gujarat Sabha".

At Gandhiji's encouragement, he organized relief efforts in the wake of plague outbreaks in Ahmedabad and famine in "Kheda" district. Kheda district was under a severe drought, while farmers asked for relief from the high taxes. Gandhiji wanted to lead a struggle for farmers, but since he was preoccupied with his work in Champaran, he asked for a Gujarati volunteer who could carry on this work. Patel volunteered.

Although his decision was made on spot, he realized that he would have to abandon his personal career and material ambitions and now work full time for the service of his countrymen.

SATYAGRAHA ACROSS GUJRAT

Vallabhbhai Patel began a village to village tour in Kheda district, asking villagers for their support for a state wide revolt by not paying taxes. Patel stressed that complete unity and non-violence be followed despite any provocation and he received enthusiastic responses from every village. The revolt by villagers evoked great sympathy throughout India. The revolt ended in 1919 only after the government suspended payment of revenue and also reduced the rate of revenue to be collected. Patel emerged as an icon and hero to Gujratis.

Patel supported the Non –cooperation started by Gandhiji. As the president of Gujarat Congress, Patel personally led efforts across the state and recruited over 3 Lakh members and raised over Rs15 Lakhs in funds. He organized bonfires of British goods in Ahmedabad and he threw his own English style clothes. Hereafter he switched completely to wearing khadi.

He worked in Gujarat against alcoholism, untouchability and caste discrimination. Patel was elected Ahmedabad's municipal president in 1922, 1924 and 1927. During his term, Ahmedabad was extended a major supply of electricity and underwent major education reforms.

Patel later led the Satyagraha in Nagpur in 1923 against a law banning the raising of the Indian Flag. He organized thousands of volunteers from all over the country in processions hoisting the Indian flag. He negotiated a settlement that obtained the release of all the prisoners and allowed nationalists to hoist the flag in public.

In April 1928 Bardoli (in Gujarat) suffered from a serious famine and there was a steep tax hike from the government. Patel started the struggle, he organized volunteers, camps and information network across Bardoli and worked to establish trust amongst different castes and communities. The revenue refusal was stronger than in Kheda. Despite arrests, seizures of property and lands, the struggle went on.

In August 1928 Patel negotiated a settlement repealing the tax hike, reinstated the village officials who had resigned in protest, returned property and lands. It was during this

struggle and after the victory in Bardoli which caused immense excitement across India; Patel was now being addressed by his colleagues and followers as SARDAR

LEADING THE CONGRESS PARTY

Gandhiji started his "Dandi Yatra" to protest against the tax which was levied by the British on production of Salt. The Britishers were now aware of the clout of Sardar Patel, so they arrested him first and later Gandhiji was arrested too. This caused the "Namak Satyagraha" to intensify across Gujarat, the entire districts of Gujarat launched an anti tax rebellion demanding the release of Gandhiji and Patel.

After his release Patel served as interim Congress president. Later Patel was elected Congress President in 1931. He used his position in organizing the return of confiscated lands to farmers in Gujarat. A "Round Table Conference" was held in London, but after its failure, Gandhiji and Patel were arrested in January 1932.

During their tenure in jail, Patel became very close to Gandhiji, and developed a close bond of affection, trust and frankness. The two leaders would discuss national and social issues. Patel was later to move to another jail and he even refused a British offer for a brief release to attend the cremation of his brother Vithalbhai. Patel was finally released in July 1934.

Patel was chosen to be leader of Election Campaign of Congress. His work was to collect funds, select candidates, and determine the party's stance on issues. In spite of his weak health, as he had undergone an operation, he guided efforts against plague in Bardoli

and again when a drought struck Gujarat in 1939. After the victory in elections Patel guided the Congress party in order to maintain unity and disallow the British an opportunity to divide the Congress. Sometimes he also clashed with Nehru, opposing declarations of the adoption of socialism at the 1936 congress session, and even with Subhash Chandra Bose as Bose was unwilling to accept the leadership of Gandhiji.

QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT

When World War II broke out, Patel supported Nehru's decision to withdraw the Congress from Central and provincial legislatures. But at the time there was another initiative by senior leader Chakravarthi Rajagoplachari that Congress will give full support to Britain if it promised Indian Independence at the end of the war. Gandhiji refused to support this as he was morally opposed to the war and Subhash Bose was in militant opposition to the British. The British rejected Rajagoplachari's initiative; Patel was relieved to hear this. He participated in Gandhi's call for individual disobedience and was arrested in 1940 and imprisoned for nine months.

Gandhi had given a call for all out campaign of civil disobedience to force the British to "Quit India". Patel was a very strong supporter of this; he argued that British would retreat from India as they had from Singapore and Burma.

Patel wanted an immediate all out rebellion that would galvanize the people, who were divided in their response to the war. Believing strongly in the need for revolt,

Patel stated his intention to resign from Congress, if his proposal was not approved.

The campaign was approved on 7th Aug, 1942 in Mumbai. Throughout July 1942 Patel had given emotional speeches to large crowds across the country. Patel organized the Congress and the people throughout India to start civil disobedience, refuse to pay taxes, mass protests and a shut down of all civil services. He met Congress leaders from across the country, and prepared a second tier of command as a precaution against the arrest of national leaders. He made a climatic speech to more than 100,000 people gathered at Gowalia Tank in Mumbai on 7th Aug.

He said in his speech "The Governor of Burma boasts in London that they left Burma only after reducing everything to dust. So you promise the same to India??? You refer in your radio and newspapers to the government in Burma as a puppet government, and what sort of government do you have in Delhi now??? When France fell before the Nazi onslaught, in the midst of total war, Mr. Churchill offered union with England to the French. But when it comes to India? Oh No! Constitutional changes in the midst of a war???" This way he chided the British government.

The crowd was electrified and response was enthusiastic. Patel immediately proceeded to a meeting with Congressmen from different parts of the country and organized work. Patel was arrested on 9th Aug, 1945 and was imprisoned with the entire Congress Working Committee from 1942 to 1945 at the fort in Ahemdnagar. Here inside the Jail he spun the Charkha, read a large number of books, and provided

emotional support to his colleagues, while awaiting news and developments of the outside.

Even though other political parties had opposed the struggle and the British had ruthlessly suppressed the "Quit India Movement", it was by far the most serious rebellion since that of 1857. More than 100,000 people were arrested and thousands killed in police firings. Strikes, protests, and other revolutionary activities broke out throughout the country. When Patel was released on June 15, 1945, it was with the knowledge that the British were preparing proposals to transfer power to Indian hands.

(Continued in next issue, in which Patel's work of integration would be highlighted. If it was not for him, then today we would have to take Visa to go to Hyderabad, another Visa For Junagadh and maybe, other places)

India 12th richest nation: World Bank

Press Trust of India
Posted online: Sunday, July 09, 2006 at 1109 hours IST



Washington, July 9: India has emerged as the 12th wealthiest nation in the world with its GDP touching $785.47 billion or Rs 35,34,615 crore in 2005, calculated by the World Bank.

US was the wealthiest nation with GDP of $12.46 trillion, according to a list of 15 wealthiest countries prepared by the World Bank in terms of their Gross Domestic Product.

The GDP figures have been adjusted to reflect purchasing power.

While India was way down compared to China, positioned fourth with $2.23 trillion of GDP, it was wealthier than Mexico, Russia and Australia.

KNOW YOUR HINDI

This is our nineteenth 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
EHSAAN	FARSI	UPKAAR	FAVOUR
FURSAT	ARABIC	CHHUTI / AVKASH	TIMEPASS
SEENA	FARSI	CHHATI / VAKSH	CHEST
KHALI	ARABIC	RIKT	EMPTY / BLANK
JASOOS	ARABIC	GUPTCHAR	SPY
KHUFIYA	FARSI	GUPT	SECRET
MAALIK	ARABIC	SWAMI	BOSS / OWNER
DAAM	FARSI	MOOLYA	PRICE
KHATRA	ARABIC	DAR	DANGER
MAHFIL	ARABIC	SABHA	MEETING / PARTY

De-stress, the Sanskrit way

Author: Bindu D Menon And V Hemamalini

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URL:http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/articleshow/1868989.cms

'Incredible India' it is. Sanskrit is being touted as the next big thing to solve crises ranging from stress, complex equations to human resource development. Sanskrit, termed as 'god's own language,' is slowly getting well-entrenched into the global cultural melting pot.

Having stood the test of time now over 2m people speak simple Sanskrit the world over despite no guarantee of status, job facilities or adequate economic return. The desire to trace the roots, and to connect to traditions have made people, across religions and professions, take to learning Sanskrit with a vigour like never before.

Madras Sanskrit College principal N Devi Prasad says, there has been a spurt in the number of students keen on learning Sanskrit. He adds that though the language is still far away from a renaissance, it's gaining in importance. "As far as cities are concerned there is an interest to keep alive the indigenous culture and transfer it to the next generation. Schools have had Sanskrit in the curriculum long ago as it is considered a scoring subject and even IITs have classes on Vedas. We get an intake of 100 students to pursue full-time studies," he said.

Learning Sanskrit has a positive influence on mind and body, he said, adding that the sound of Sanskrit helps in blending the thought and action. "No wonder several corporates are using Sanskrit as a Vedic technique while dealing with HR issues," he said.

According to Sankaran P Raghunathan, chairman of the US-based consultancy firm, any language can be used as a diversion to relieve stress.

"We use Vedic mathematics to lighten a situation and even during interviews. The context is important and one can interpret scriptures like the Bhagavatam to manage global business too." Underscoring the role of Sanskrit in HR management, he said 'it is a behavioural science where change is possible by merely reciting slokas."

P S Ramamurti, secretary of the Egmore Samskrit School, says Sanskrit has cut across diversities of blood, colour, languages, dreams and manners. "Earlier Sanskrit was associated with rituals, but learning the language has become more open with people adopting it for personal and professional fulfillment. Hatred for a particular caste is what led Sanskrit to disrepute," he added. He said the spurt in Sanskrit learning is due to people wanting to learn the meaning of 'mantras' instead of blindly chanting them. "More and more housewives are learning it and find accompanying their wards a pleasant experience," he added.

The school, started in 1948, has trained around 3,000 people across religions and 70% of the profile is women. It has also held 450 monthly meetings without interruption.

Despite being complicated, Sanskrit inculcates personal discipline, simplifying the complex. No single Indian government agency has been committed to promote Indian languages unlike the Max Muellers or the Alliance Francaises. It is the urge to keep the flame of the ancient language burning that has led to a host of missions like Chinmaya, mutts and ashrams to propagate Sanskrit.

The college offers the Shiromani and Prak Shiromani courses besides the diploma and certificate course. A PG two-year course is on the anvil to cater to the rising demand. Annually, 25 to 30

students pass out of the college, celebrating its centenary this year. Of the 200-odd Sanskrit scholars the college has churned out, around 75 are women scholars.

"If Coke and McDonald's represent the quintessential American way of life, then Sanskrit, spirituality and yoga fall into the Indian way of life. Sanskrit's scientific parameters have been acknowledged even by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA),"

If one were to flip the pages of history, Sanskrit's relevance to the corporates can be traced to the two Epics. In Ramayana, Rama has said, "oh Bharata, I hope the sources of revenue are large enough and the channels of expenditure a few. Beware that your treasury is not in the hands of the undeserving."

Likewise, in Mahabharata, Narada exhorts Yudhisthira to engage accountants and clerks to write every item of income and expenditure and check them each morning.

According to Bangalore-based Samkrita Bharathi, about 40,000 people have learnt Sanskrit through correspondence and 6,000 teachers have been trained by it. Over 100 Sevavratis, full-time volunteers, are involved in promoting Sanskrit. Two villages have been developed by the institution, where majority of the people converse in the language. Now, 'Speak Sanskrit' classes are conducted in countries like UK and the US.

Meanwhile, Srinivasa Fine Arts, a city-based book technology firm, is introducing new vedic cosmos diaries for 2007, highlighting Indian heritage with special information on vedas, interspersed with quotes from Bhagavad Gita.



पार्वती नंदन गजानन

अलौकिक शक्तियों के स्वामी करुणावतार मंगलमूर्ति शिव पार्वतीनंदन श्रीगणेश फिर आर रहे हैं, हरबार की तरह सुख देने दुख हरने। उन्ही की स्तुति, उनका वंदन आवरण लेख में उनसे जुड़ी कथाओं केसाथ...

आवरण कथा
डॉ. चंद्र त्रिखा
चंडीगढ़

गणपति, एक भरीपूरी संस्कृति, जो जुड़ी है केवल मंगलकामना से, आज 'गणपति बप्पा' के रूप में पल्लवित हो रही है। मिथक अब सांस्कृतिक पहचान का प्रतीक बन चले हैं। यह सुखद इसलिए है कि गणपति करुणा, वात्सल्य, सौहार्द, सुख, समृद्धि और उत्सवमय माहौल के केंद्र बिंदु बन चुके हैं। यह बप्पा केवल सुख, राहत एवं शांति का अहसास जगाता है। घुटन व हताशा से भरी जिंदगी को उत्सवमय व ऊर्जावान बनाना इस 'गणपतिमोरया' का एकमात्र आह्वान है। हर उम्र के व्यक्ति, बालवृद्ध, स्त्रीपुरुष गणेशोत्सव के दिनों को वैयक्तिक एवं पारिवारिक उत्सव के रूप में मनाते हैं।

भारतीय गृहिणी के छोटे छोटे सुखों की परिणति, गणपति की अभयदान की मुद्रा से जुड़ी है। बच्चों के स्कूल प्रवेश, पति की स्वस्थ एवं शुभलाभ भरी कारोबारी जिंदगी, बेटी के लिए योग्य वर, अपना छोटासा घर, जिसके बाहर भीतर गणपति की करुणामयी मुद्रा वाली छोटी छोटी प्रतिमाएं सजी हों, ऐसी छोटी छोटी कामनाओं तक ही सीमित है एक औसत भारतीय गृहिणी की उड़ान और इसके लिए उसे विघ्नविनाशक गणपति पर पूर्ण भरोसा है। ढेरों आख्यान एवं दंत कथाएं, किवदंतियां व पौराणिक कथाएं प्रचलित हैं, विघ्नविनाशक के बारे में मगर ये मान्यताएं तो सनातन हैं ही कि

गणपति का पूर्ण अस्तित्व अपनी मां पार्वती से जुड़ा है।

जहां एक ओर उन्हें सभी अलौकिक शक्तियां प्राप्त हैं, वहीं दूसरी ओर वे करुणावतार हैं। उनकी करुणा, ममता व वात्सल्य उन्हें सभी देवीदेवताओं के सुखदायी स्वरूप से जोड़ते हैं।

उनकी विघ्नविनाशक, मंगलदायक वृत्ति की उद्घोषणा स्वयं भगवान शिव ने की थी।

गणपति बप्पा संभवत: एक मात्र ऐसे देव हैं, जिनके जन्म व जीवन के संबंध में अनेक परस्पर विसंगत आख्यान प्रचलित हैं।

गणेश पार्वतीपुत्र हैं। वे शिवपुत्र के रूप में केवल इसलिए मान्य हैं क्योंकि पार्वती ने कभी शिव के बिना अपने पूर्णत्व को कल्पना भी नहीं की। मां पार्वती के उबटन से बने पुतले और मातृशक्ति के वरदान से प्राणमय हुए गणपति का अपनी मां के प्रति पूर्ण समर्पण भाव सदा ही उभरकर सामने आया। मां के आदेशानुसार गृहरक्षा पर मातृरक्षा हेतु बैठे गणपति, देवाधिदेव महादेव भगवान शंकर की चेतावनी के समक्ष भी भयभीत नहीं हुए। शिव पुराण के उल्लेख के अनुसार भगवान शंकर, गणेश को अपना परिचय पार्वतीपति के रूप में देते हैं, मगर गणेश के लिए अंतिम सत्य वही है, जो मां पार्वती के मुख से निकला हो। उनके लिए सकल जगत के स्वामी, तभी मान्य एवं पूज्य हैं, जब मां पार्वती इसकी पुष्टि करें। संयम भी खोया तो भगवान शिव ने, मगर गणेश अपनी आस्था एवं मान्यता पर निर्लिप्त भाव से डटे रहे। उसके पश्चात वही प्रचलित आख्यान शिरोच्छेदन हुआ और फिर पार्वती मां के विलाप एवं अश्रुधारा से हुए रहस्योद्घाटन के बाद, गणेश के धड़ पर गजमुख के प्रत्यारोपण की गाथा।

गणेशजन्म के विषय में एक और कथा भी प्रचलित हैं। उस कथा में भी गणेश, मां पार्वती से ही जुड़े हैं। इस आख्यान के अनुसार मां पार्वती ने दिव्य स्नान के बाद, स्नान में प्रयुक्त जल गंगा में प्रवाहित कर दिया। यह जल, गजमस्तक वाली एक देवी मालिनी ने पी लिया, जिसके पांच मुख व चार भुजाएं थीं। गंगा नदी ने

इसे अपना पुत्र घोषित किया, मगर पूरा विवरण प्राप्त करने के बाद भगवान शिव ने अपने निष्कर्ष में इसे पार्वतीपुत्र घोषित कर किया। पार्वती के ही आग्रह पर पंचमुखी गणेश को एक मुखी पार्वतीसुत का स्वरूप दिया गया और उन्हें विघ्नविनायक का नाम व पद प्रदान किया गया। गणपति के बिना कोई भी शुभ कार्य कहीं भी आरंभ नहीं होता।

मांपार्वती से प्राप्त वात्सल्य एवं करुण तत्व से लबालब भरे देव विघ्नविनाशक की हर भावभंगिमा व शरीर का प्रत्येक अंग, प्रतीकों के रूप में विभिन्न प्रवृत्तियां से जुड़ा है

— उनका गजमुख, बौद्धिक तत्व की व्यापकता और भले बुरे की सही पहचान की पूर्ण सामर्थ्य का प्रतीक है।

— उनके विशाल कान, सभी दीनदुखी जनों की आर्तपुकार सुनने व असीम ज्ञान को ग्रहण कर पाने की क्षमता के प्रतीक हैं।

— उनके माथे का त्रिपुण्ड भूत, भविष्य व वर्तमान पर गजानन के पूर्ण नियंत्रण एवं त्रिकालजयी व्यक्तित्व को दर्शाता है।

— उनका विशाल लंबा पेट (जिसके कारण उन्हें लंबोदर भी कहा जाता है) संपूर्ण ब्रह्मांड के दुखसंतापों व अपने श्रद्धालुओं के नितांत निजी जीवन रहस्यों को समा पाने की सामर्थ्य एवं इसी ब्रह्मांड के असीमता का द्योतक है।

— उनका एक पैर पृथ्वी पर टिका है। यह दर्शाता है कि गजानन, इस ब्रह्मांड की पथरीली हकीकतों से पूर्णतया जुड़े हुए हैं। दूसरा पैर आसन की मुद्रा में धरती से ऊपर उठा है और दर्शाता है कि भौतिक तत्व (पृथ्वी) से जुड़े होने के बावजूद प्राणी आध्यात्मिक मुद्रा बनाए रख सकता है।

— गजानन के चार हाथ, चार मन:स्थितियों मानस, बुद्धि अहं व चित्त की वृत्तियों को दर्शाते हैं। गजानन स्वयं चैतन्य हैं और चारों वृत्तियों को नियंत्रित एवं अनुशासित रखने में समर्थ हैं।

— उनके एक हाथ में परशु (फरसा) है, जिससे वे सभी विघ्नों का विनाश करते हैं और कुवृत्तियों पर चोट करते हैं।

— उनके दूसरे हाथ में कुशा है, जिससे गणपति निरंकुश प्रवृत्तियों पर अंकुश लगाते हैं।

— चौथे हाथ में कमल है, जो सृष्टि के विकासक्रम का द्योतक है और विपरीत परिस्थितियों में भी खिल सकने की अदम्य क्षमता का प्रतीक भी।

— उन्हें एकदंत एवं वक्रदंत के रूप में भी उल्लेखित किया गया है। यह भी मान्यता है कि गजानन का एकदंत उनकी बौद्धिक निर्णायकता का प्रतीक है। वे द्वैत में आस्था नहीं रखते थे।

— उनके वाहन के रूप में चूहा भी अनेक मानसिक वृत्तियों का प्रतीक है। चूहे की सूक्ष्मता किसी भी विशाल विषय की सूक्ष्म विवेचना से जुड़ी है, गजानन का वाहन होने के नातेमूषक अर्थात चूहा सदैव सतर्क रहता है। एक मान्यता यह भी है कि चूहा अहम् का प्रतीक है और गजानन उसके स्वामी हैं। मूषक के हाथ में मोदक है मगर उसकी दृष्टि गजानन की ओर लगी दर्शाई गई है, मानो अपने स्वामी के निर्देशों की प्रतीक्षा में हो।

गणपति को गणतंत्र का प्रमुख माना गया है। मान्यता यही है कि गणपति की इच्छा के बिना कुछ भी संपन्न नहीं होता। संभवत: तभी सभी देवी देवताओं के लाडले हैं गणपति। और अपने भक्तों के भी।

जन्माष्टमी शोभा यात्रा में मुसलमानों ने फूल बरसाए, मिठाइयां बांटी

जम्मू में दिखा राष्ट्रीय एकता का अनूठा नज़ारा

नरेंद्र सहगल

14 August 2006

जम्मू : यहां सोमवार को हजारों मुसलिम भाईयों ने जन्माष्टमी शोभा यात्रा में शामिल होकर मिठाइयां बांटी और कृष्ण की झांकियों पर पुष्पवर्षा की। राष्ट्रीय एकता और हिंदू—मुस्लिम भाईचारे पर टिप्पणी करते हुए एक बुजुर्ग आलमदीन राणा ने कहा कि 'हमने अपना मजहब बदला है ना कि बापदादा, हमें अपनी इस प्राचीन विरासत पर नाज़ है।'

आज जम्मू के विभिन्न हिंदू संगठनों के सामूहिक नेतृत्व में कृष्ण जन्माष्टमी की शोभा यात्रा निकाली गई। झांकियों, नगाड़ों, नृत्यमंडलियों और संगीत टोलियों के साथ जैसे ही यह शोभा यात्रा जम्मू की प्रसिद्ध जामा मस्जिद के पास पहुंची, हजारों मुसलमानों ने फूल बरसाकर इसका स्वागत किया।

मुस्लिम फेडरेशन के नेताओं और समर्थकों ने इमामे हिंद पैगंबर कृष्ण जिंदाबाद के नारे लगाए। जामा मस्जिद में चल रहे मदरसे के छात्रों ने परंपरागत सलवार, कुर्ता, टोपी पहनकर शोभा यात्रियों का स्वागत किया। यहां एक स्वागतद्वार पर उर्दू में लिखा था 'भगवान कृष्ण के जन्मदिन पर हम अपने हिंदू भाईयों का स्वागत करते हैं।'

मुस्लिम फेडरेशन के प्रधान मजीद भाई ने भास्कर से बात करते हुए कहा कि हमारी तहजीब और विरासत सांझी है फिर झगड़ा किस बात का? हमने अपना मजहब बदला है। इससे हमारे पूर्वज नहीं बदल गए। राम और कृष्ण भारत के राष्ट्रीय महापुरुष हैं। ये हमारे भी देवता हैं। हम इन्हें सलाम करते हैं। हिंदू

मुसलमानों को ऐसे त्योहार मिल कर मनाने चाहिएं ताकि दहशतगर्दों के मंसूबे नाकाम हों और जम्मू कश्मीर समेत देश और दुनिया में अमन का माहौल बने।

http://www.bhaskar.com/view_ticker_news.php?id=5466

भारतीय ले जाएंगे सारी नौकरियाः बुश

भास्कर न्यूज
19 April 2006

वशिंगटन : अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति जॉर्ज डब्ल्यू बुश ने देश के स्कूली बच्चों को चेताया है कि सजग हो जाओ, वरना सारी नौकरियां भारतीय ले जाएंगे। यहां रॉकविले स्थित एक स्कूल के कार्यक्रम में संबोधित करते हुए उन्होंने विद्यार्थियों से अपनी कुशलता बढ़ाने की बात कही।

उन्होंने कहा चाहे आप कहीं भी रह रहे हों, लेकिन गणित और विज्ञान की आपकी शिक्षा बहुत मायने रखती है। इनकी शिक्षा आपको अन्य प्रतिस्पर्धियों से आगे कर सकती है। अमेरिकी छात्रों को चाहिए कि वे इन विषयों के साथ साथ अन्य विषयों में भी भारत और चीन के बच्चों से प्रतिस्पर्धा के लिए अपने आपको तैयार करें।

बुश साथ ही यह भी कह गए कि यदि दुनिया का लीडर खुद को बनाए रखना है, तो बच्चों को इस तरह से अपनी कुशलता बढ़ानी ही होगी। हमें अपनी शिक्षा और उसके स्तर पर भी ध्यान देना होगा। बुश ने हालांकि भारत के साथ चीन का भी नाम लिया था, लेकिन पिछले दो साल के आंकड़े देखें तो चीनियों को भारतीयों ने काफी पीछे छोड़ दिया है।

बुश के भाषण के पहले ह्वाइट हाउस के प्रवक्ता स्कॉट मैक क्लेलान ने बुश द्वारा घोषित 'अमेरिकन कंपीटेटिवनेस इनिशिएटिव'(अमेरिकी प्रतिस्पर्धी पहल) को विस्तार से समझाया। उन्होंने कहा कि इस पहल में यह तय करना होगा कि शिक्षित और कुशल लोगों को अधिक वेतन और ऊंची विकास दर वाली नौकरियां हथियाना चाहिए, ताकि २१वीं सदी में हमारा रुतबा बरकरार रहे।

क्यों कहा बुश ने ऐसा

- अमेरिका में सबसे अधिक आय वाला जातीय समूह भारतीय है।
- अमेरिका वासी 54 फीसदी भारतीय 1990 के बाद वहां पहुंचे और 90 के दशक में बूम आ गया।
- अमेरिका के मैनेजमेंट प्रोफेशनल व अन्य सेवाओं में 60 फीसदी नौकरियों में भारतीयों का दबदबा है।
- यहां के 63.9 फीसदी भारतीयों के पास बैचलर डिग्री या उससे अधिक की शिक्षा है।
- अमेरिकी लेबर फोर्स में 79.1 फीसदी तक भारतीय पुरुष और 54 फीसदी भारतीय महिलाओं के हो जाने की संभावना है।
- 2004 में अमेरिका में भारतीय छात्र 79,736 थे जबकि चीन के 61,765। दो साल में स्टेनफोर्ड यूनिवर्सिटी में भारतीय छात्र 23 फीसदी बढ़े, जबकि चीनी छात्र 553 से घटकर 545 रह गए।
- इसी तरह से जोस स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटी में भारतीय छात्रों दो साल में 21 फीसदी बढ़े, जबकि चीन के छात्र 35 फीसदी घटे।

Indian American teen breaks North American pi record

Indo-Asian News Service
Washington, July 6, 2006

Gaurav Raja, a 15-year-old Indian American high school student, has memorised 10,980 digits of pi, a mathematical term representing the ratio of a circle's circumference to the diameter, to break a North American record.

His math and computer science teacher at Salem High School in Virginia had challenged her students to memorise at least 40 digits of pi, a non-repeating decimal that has no end, more accurately expressed as a fraction: 22/7.

But Gaurav decided to go a step further and broke the 27-year-old North American pi memorisation record of 10,625 digits set by David Fiore of Swiftwater, Pennsylvania, to take a place among the top 10 in the world. Hiroyuki Goto of Japan set the world record in 1995 by memorising 42,195 digits of pi.

Gaurav, who wants to be a video-game programmer, can't explain how he memorised such a big slice of pi. He just did it. "I don't see anything in my head. It's just kind of there," he was quoted as saying by the Washington Post. "It just flows, I guess."

"I found a Web site that had the records, and I decided, 'Let us try to get a ranking on here,'" he said, referring to the Website www.pi-world-ranking-list.com.

Gaurav has demonstrated a capability for memorisation before. In March, he rattled off 8,784 digits of pi. One weekend, he memorised the capital of every country in the world, said his father, Jogesh Raja. Gaurav's next project is memorising the names of all the winners of the Nobel Prize.



The Union Territory of BHARAT

CHANDIGARH

Area:- 114 sq.km Population:- 950,000

UT Capital:- Chandigarh Main language:- Hindi and Punjabi

Famous touristic places: Pinjore Garden, Rock Garden, Sukhna Lake

CHANDIGARH, IS A UNION TERRITORY, AS WELL AS THE JOINT CAPITAL OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA STATES. THE CITY WAS PLANNED BY THE FRENCH ARCHITECT, LE CORBUSIER. SOME OF THE INTERESTING PLACES INCLUDE THE ROSE GARDENS, WHICH CONTAINS OVER 1,000 VARIETIES OF ROSES, AMONG THE LARGEST VARIETY IN ASIA. ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE PLACES IN CHANDIGARH IS THE ROCK GARDENS. CREATED BY NEK CHAND, A ROAD INSPECTOR, THE “GARDEN” COMPRISES AN EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION OF STONES FROM THE NEARBY SHIVALIK MOUNTAINS AND DOMESTIC RUBBISH TRANSFORMED INTO SCULPTURES. EVEN ITEMS OF EVERYDAY USE SUCH AS BOTTLE TOPS, FLUORESCENT LIGHTS, MUD GUARDS, TIN CANS HAVE BEEN USED. THE GARDEN PRESENTLY COVERS AN AREA OF 10 HA, BUT IS SCHEDULED TO DOUBLE 20 HA. THE 3KM SQ. ARTIFICIAL SUKHNA LAKE, VENUE OF THE ASIAN ROWING CHAMPIONSHIPS, IS CIRCLED BY A 2KM WALK. CHANDIGARH IS ALSO A FAMOUS EDUCATIONAL CENTRE.

Children corner

EASY
DIFFICULT

*Easy *is to judge the mistakes of others
*Difficult *is to recognize our own mistakes

*Easy *is to talk without thinking
*Difficult *is to refrain the tongue

*Easy *is to hurt someone who loves us.
*Difficult *is to heal the wound...

*Easy *is to forgive others
*Difficult *is to ask for forgiveness

*Easy *is to set rules.
*Difficult *is to follow them...

*Easy *is to dream every night.
*Difficult *is to fight for a dream...

*Easy *is to show victory.
*Difficult *is to assume defeat with dignity...

*Easy *is to admire a full moon.
*Difficult *to see the other side...

*Easy *is to stumble with a stone.
*Difficult *is to get up...

*Easy *is to enjoy life every day.
*Difficult *to give its real value...

*Easy *is to promise something to someone.
*Difficult *is to fulfill that promise...

*Easy *is to say we love.
*Difficult *is to show it every day...

*Easy *is to criticize others.
*Difficult *is to improve oneself...

*Easy *is to make mistakes.
*Difficult *is to learn from them...

*Easy *is to weep for a lost love.
*Difficult *is to take care of it so not to lose it.

*Easy *is to think about improving.
*Difficult *is to stop thinking it and put it into action...

*Easy *is to think bad of others
*Difficult *is to give them the benefit of the doubt...

*Easy *is to receive
*Difficult *is to give

*Easy *to read this
*Difficult *to follow

*Easy *is keep the friendship with words
*Difficult *is to keep it with meanings

FACTS ABOUT LIFE

Isn't it strange how a 20 rupee note seems like such a large amount when you donate it to temple, but such a small amount when you go shopping?

Isn't it strange how 2 hours seem so long when you're at Temple, and how short they seem when you're watching a good movie?

Isn't it strange that you can't find a word to say when you're praying, but you have no trouble thinking what to talk about with a friend?

Isn't it strange how difficult and boring it is to read one chapter of the Bhagwad Gita, but how easy it is to read 100 pages of a popular novel ?

Isn't it strange how everyone wants front-row-tickets to concerts or games, but they do whatever is possible to sit at the last row in Jagran?

Isn't it strange how we need to know about an event for Temple 2-3 weeks before the day so we can include it in our agenda, but we can adjust it for other events in the last minute?

Isn't it strange how difficult it is to learn a fact about God to share it with others, but how easy it is to learn, understand, extend and repeat gossip?

Isn't it strange how we believe everything that magazines and newspapers say, but we question the words in the Bhagwad Gita?

Isn't it strange how everyone wants a place in heaven, but they don't want to believe, do, or say anything to get there?

Isn't it strange how we send jokes in e-mails and they are forwarded right away, but when we are going to send messages about God, we think about it twice before we share it with others?

IT'S STRANGE ISN'T IT?

With Compliments from:-



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