



भारतबोध

Vol - 2

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I am
proud
to be an
Indian



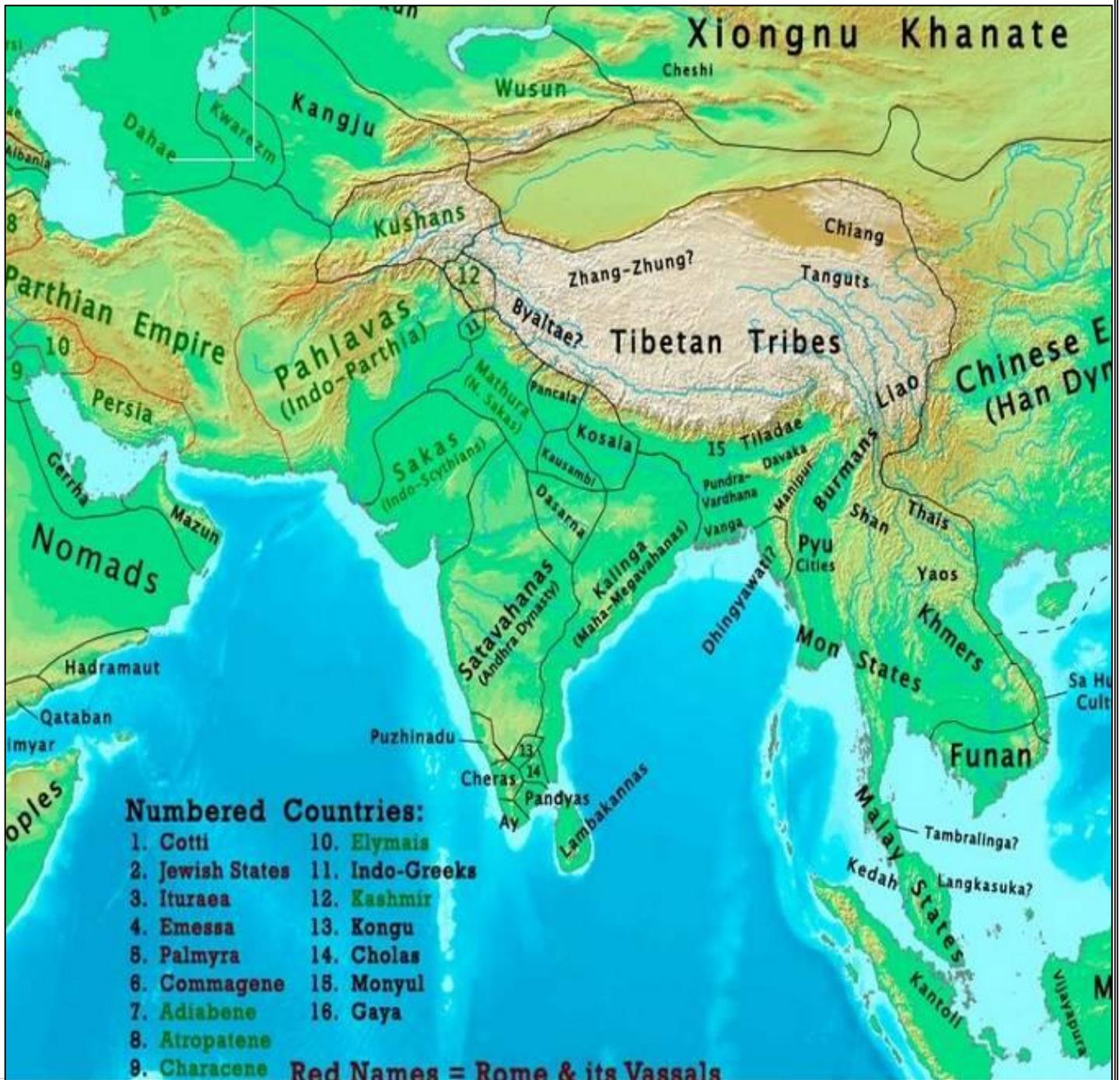
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WE NEED TO RE –THINK & WRITE

INDIAN HISTORY

There is a African saying “until the lions have their own storytellers the history of the hunt will always glorified the hunter” So until we learn to tell our own story and continued to think of ourselves in the way of others define us we will continue to be their slaves so it's a very important that we tell our own story

But there is a real problem, that’s even after 70 years after independence.



“WE DO NOT TELL OUR OWN STORY”

and when we do get chance, there are enormous biases in the so called history writing. We must understand kinds of bias, but I'll give you some sense of the big ones

THE FIRST AND MOST OBVIOUS BIAS OF INDIAN HISTORY.

Is that most of the textbook history that you have been forced to read and we were forced to read is not the **history of India it is the history of Delhi.**

So we have been forced to memorize the names of large numbers of kings of Delhi including obscure dynasty like the **Lodi's** and a large part of the country is not even mentioned in our history narrative, so unless you happen to be from Tamil Nadu you probably never heard or know very little about the **CHOLAS AND PALLAVAS**, You've probably heard of little unless you happen to be from the northeast about the great **AHOM** king who ruled over that part of the country for nearly **600** yrs.

the ahom dynasty (1228–1826) ruled the ahom kingdom in present-day assam, india for nearly 598 years. the dynasty was established by sukaphaa, a shan prince of mong mao who came to assam after crossing the patkai mountains. the rule of this dynasty ended with the burmese invasion of assam and the subsequent annexation by the british east india company following the treaty of yandabo in 1826.

in external medieval chronicles the kings of this dynasty were called asam raja, whereas the subjects of the kingdom called them chaopha (chao-ruler, pha-heaven), or swargadeo (the equivalent in assamese).

You have probably not heard much about **LALIT ADITYA** the Kashmiri king who set up large empire in north of India.

You probably may or may not know about the **SATVAHANAS and the CHALUKYAS.**

The problem here is that essentially We have left out the narrative of India almost entirely and god forbid if we happen to be from someplace like Goa or Sikkim we will be the only ones who will know about the region history. It even will not exist in the history book.

So this is a very major problem.

So the first most important thing that we need to do, **India** needs to grab back its narrative from Delhi

The second important thing

we need to do is to recognize that a large part of the way thinks of a narrative even today 70 years after independence heavily dominated by the way, the colonial rulers had told the story.

We have just without updating, blindly continued with the story.

Have you noticed that when you're reading your history books? That no matter when the battle happens, the Indians always loose. Have you noticed that! in three battles of Panipat- Indians loose.

Battle of buxur- Indians loses, Battle of terrain-The Indian loose, Battle of Plassy - The Indians loose.

Now surely given that, we are still here, we must have won some battles at least but those battles and our successes were simply systematically removed from our narrative and so as a result we have been left with the impression that we never won anything and we are bunch of losers, who were always meant to be colonized by somebody else.

This is essentially a narrative that the colonizers were telling us in order to dominate us and yet we have invited to such an extent that we do not even think about it.

For example-

We all know about **MAHMOUD GHAZNI AND MAHMUD GHORI.**

you get the impression from reading any history book that one of them came and later on other one came But in fact the last Invasion of **Mahmoud Ghazni happened in 1025 and mahmud Ghori turned up in 1192** there was a **175 year difference** between the two ,So the question is why was there such a long big difference? The reason for that is very simple.

In 1033 the nephew of **Mahmoud Ghazni razed** down from the Afghan mountain and worked their way through gangetic planes where he was encountered by a local king. The king's name was so **sohel dev passee.**

And in **1033** in the battle of the **Behraich**, the Turkey army that had come werecompletely destroyed. And the massacre was so big that **for 175 years** after that that **Turk didn't dare to come back.**

This has been wiped out of history books and there are many such incidents.

How many people have heard about **MARTYANDA VERMA?** Very few people from kerela might have heard **about martyanda verma, now martyanda verma not an important person in Indian history** but **He was an important person in world history.**

Let us go back to the early eighteenth century.

In the early eighteenth century.

The Dutch East India Company was the most powerful maritime power in the world in fact they had conquered what is now in the media is known as Indonesia, they had conquered South Africa, they had conquered Sri Lanka and it looked like it was only a matter of time they began to take over India. When they came across a man called **MARTYANDA VERMA** WHO WAS THE KING OF VERY SMALL KINGDOM IN THE SOUTHERN TIP OF INDIA. This was known as battle of Kolachal, on the beach he completely destroyed the Dutch. He defeated them so badly that from that point onwards the Dutch East India Company went into decline. **Now this was a major event, because of this battle Dutch never gained control over India and Not only that the decline of the Dutch East India Company is what allowed the English used in the company to come up. It was the world event and from that point, the battle was fought in 1722 and then till 1905 when the Japanese defeated the Russians no Asiatic power defeated a European power.**

Let's Talk about the Japanese defeating the Russians worldwide, everybody knows the 1905, Japanese defeated the Russians but even Indian textbooks don't tell you that the previous to that the last guy who had done it was **MARTYANDA VERMA.**

Just imagine. We have whipped this fellow out of Memory in most of the place.

Similarly, in Assam did you know the height of the Mughal Empire? When the Mughals invaded Assam. The Assamese managed to coax Mughal army onto a naval battle on the Brahmaputra where general called लाफिक बॉडोकॉन completely destroyed the Mughal invaders.

Again. Unless you happen to be from northeast you probably never heard of Lafique Bodocon and this are just not individuals, an entire empire that have been wiped out of a memory.

From our text books you get the impression that, the Mughal ruled India and then a few years later. The British people took over India. **What they don't tell you is that there is a fairly long gap between the two and that was something like 70 years' large part of India was ruled by Marathas** in fact they ruled India from Punjab all the way to southern India to Tamil Nadu.

Now this was a huge empire in fact that empire **was larger than that of Akbar** and yet the Maratha period has been wiped out right because it was an inconvenient period to the British narrative that foreigners have always ruled India. **In fact, they were so keen in this narrative they invented completely fictitious invasion called Aryan invasion**

This basically tell us **look this civilization you are proud of is actually a gift from white people** and all we are doing by conquering you giving you a software update.

So the net result of this is that our narrative has now book to be captured back and re-written by ourselves.

so this is the second major problem in our narrative

The third problem was after we became independent rather than correct these narratives. a new group of rulers came up they wanted to **add in their part**. Of course there was the Congress party and the Gandhi dynasty specifically and of course in the intellectual spaces they were the Marxist and what they did is they inserted their own biases into the store.

So there is one example of it. If you are reading history books. The history of India's freedom struggle from the British you would have got the impression that it was our unique three peaceful fight for independence. Which led led by Mahatma Gandhi and Congress and the story would go to give the impression that **we politely ask the British to leave and the very graciously left.**

PROBLEM IS THAT THIS IS NOT THE REAL STORY.

There were many other movements to liberate bharat from British rule including several which were armed revolt. Because it is still in fairly recent history people know the names of a few of them like martyr Udham Singh, martyr Bhagat singh, martyr raj guru, and martyr Chandrasekhar **But the impression we all get that it would have been random people caring off some random acts of individual bravery.** It never really had known real impact on the way to independence

THAT IS ACTUALLY NOT TRUE.

The revolutionaries were organized group of people starting in the 1910. Who had embassy in the First World War in places like Japan and Berlin.

During the war, of course big thanks to Subhash Bose and I.N.A, but other than these random things you don't understand that many of the people who participated in this war to freedom with the same people along with the same agenda working together one long period 40-50fifty years and that is simply left out of the story so you will have the impression that they were individual acts of bravery and nothing else.

Whereas this story could have been documented in a completely different way manner and it would have given you a very differentperspective of why in the end India became independent culminating in of course the 1946 when we had the **naval revolt** in Bombay.

The last bias that women have been wiped out of our history books again.

This is astonishing because unlike the history the many other parts of the world. Indian history is full of powerful and interesting women. this is Unique. And yet we don't hear very much about them.

- How many history books told you about **AHILLYA BAI HOLKAR?**
- All the great resistance of **QUEEN DURGAWATI** against Akbar
- The resistance of **3 queens of ULLAL** who fought against the Portuguese. **RANI ABBAKKA CHOWTA** was the first Tuluva Queen of Ullal who fought the Portuguese in the latter half of the 16th century. She belonged to the Chowta dynasty who ruled over parts of coastal Karnataka (Tulu Nadu), India. Their capital was Puttige. The port town of Ullal served as their subsidiary capital. The Portuguese made several attempts to capture Ullal as it was strategically placed. But Abbakka repulsed each of their attacks for over four decades. For her bravery, she came to be known as *Abhaya Rani* (The fearless queen) She was also one of the earliest Indians to fight the colonial powers and is sometimes regarded as the 'first woman freedom fighter of India In the state of Karnataka, she is celebrated along with Rani Kittur Chennamma, Keladi Chennamma and Onake Obavva, as the foremost women warriors and patriots and of course we probably hear about Rani laxmi Bhai of Jhansi not because of history because of poem we learn in class 7

THE POINT HERE.

We need to put a very large proportion of our population back into the history books. Lot of the population is simply being wiped out and yet India is unique in having sizeable parts of the country run by matriarchal society, some of the matriarchal society exists even today.

Very powerful queens, unlike many other parts of the world we had many over long period time. Enormous contributions to different things from religious texts to science to literature, it's just amazing and yet we have wiped all of this out of our memory. So this is just a sort of a grand smattering of why we need to re write the history books.

**ऐ हिन्दुस्तान, इस तस्वीर को तू दिखाता क्यों नहीं
हमारी बलिदानी के इतिहास को तू बताता क्यों नहीं**



**देशभक्ती की सजा दिये जाने के बाद पंजाब से काला पानी
जाते हुए सन् 1938 के एक दिन बाम्बे रेल्वे स्टेशन पर खींची तस्वीर**

INDIAN INVENTIONS

12.!!धातुविज्ञानकाचमत्कार !!

!! धातु विज्ञान का चमत्कार !!

धातु विज्ञान का भारत में प्राचीन काल से व्यावहारिक जीवन में उपयोग होता रहा है। यजुर्वेद के एक मंत्र में निम्न उल्लेख आया है-

// अश्मा च मे मृत्तिका च मे गिरयश्च में पर्वताश्च में सिकताश्च में वनस्पतयश्च मे हिरण्यं च मेऽयश्च में श्यामं च मे लोहं च मे सीस च में त्रपु च मे यज्ञेन कल्पन्ताम् (कृ.यजु. ४-७-५) //

" मेरे पत्थर, मिट्टी, पर्वत, गिरि, बालू, वनस्पति, सुवर्ण, लोहा लाल लोहा, ताम्र, सीसा और टीन यज्ञ से बढ़ें। "

रामायण, महाभारत, पुराणों, श्रुति ग्रंथों में भी सोना (सुवर्ण, हिरण्य), लोहा (स्याम), टिन (त्रपु), चांदी (रजत), सीसा, तांबा, (ताम्र), कांसा आदि का उल्लेख आता है।

धातु विज्ञान से सम्बंधित व्यवसाय करने वाले कुछ लोगों के नाम-
कर्मरा- कच्ची धातु गलाने वाले
धमत्र - भट्टी में अग्नि तीव्र करने वाले
हिरण्यक - स्वर्ण गलाने वाले
खनक - खुदाई कर धातु निकालने वाले।

चरक, सुश्रुत, नागार्जुन ने स्वर्ण, रजत, ताम्र, लौह, अभ्रक, पारा आदि से औषधियां बनाने की विधि का विस्तार से अपने ग्रंथों में वर्णन किया है। केवल प्राचीन ग्रंथों में ही विकसित धातु विज्ञान का उल्लेख नहीं मिलता, अपितु उसके अनेक प्रमाण आज भी उपलब्ध होते हैं।

कुछ उदाहरण-

(१) जस्ता -

धातु विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में जस्ते की खोज एक आश्चर्य है। आसवन प्रक्रिया के द्वारा कच्चे जस्ते से शुद्ध जस्ता निकालने की प्रक्रिया निश्चय ही भारतीयों के लिए गर्व का विषय है।

राजस्थान के 'जवर' क्षेत्र में खुदाई के दौरान ईसा पूर्व चौथी शताब्दी में इसके निर्माण की प्रक्रिया के अवशेष मिले हैं। मात्र दस फीसदी जस्ते से "पीतल" , "सोने की तरह" चमकने लगता है। जवर क्षेत्र की खुदाई में जो पीतल की वस्तुएं प्राप्त हुई हैं उनका रासायनिक विश्लेषण करने पर पाया गया कि इनमें जस्ते की मात्रा ३४ प्रतिशत से अधिक है, जबकि आज की ज्ञात विधियों के अनुसार सामान्य स्थिति में पीतल में २८ प्रतिशत से अधिक जस्ते का सम्मिश्रण नहीं हो पाता है।

जस्ते को पिघलाना भी एक जटिल प्रक्रिया है, क्योंकि सामान्य दबाव में यह ९१३०से. तापक्रम पर उबलने लगता है। जस्ते के आक्साइड या कच्चे जस्ते से शुद्ध जस्ता प्राप्त करने के लिए उसे १२०००से. तापक्रम आवश्यक है, लेकिन इतने तापक्रम पर जस्ता भाप बन जाता है। अतः उस समय पहले जस्ते का आक्साइड बनाने के लिए कच्चे जस्ते को भूँजते थे, फिर भुंजे जस्ते को कोयला व अपेक्षित प्रमाण में नमक मिलाकर मिट्टी के मटकों में तपाया जाता था तथा ताप

१२०००से. तापक्रम पर बनाए रखा जाता था। इस पर वह भाप बन जाता था, परन्तु भारतीयों ने उस समय विपरीत आसवनी नामक प्रक्रिया विकसित की थी। इसके प्रमाण जवर की खुदाई में मिले हैं। इसमें कार्बन मोनोआक्साइड के वातावरण में जस्ते के आक्साइड भरे पात्रों को उल्टे रखकर गर्म किया जाता था। जैसे ही जस्ता भाप बनता, ठीक नीचे रखे ठंडे स्थान पर पहुंच कर धातु रूप में आ जाता था और इस प्रकार शुद्ध जस्ते की प्राप्ति हो जाती थी।

जस्ते को प्राप्त करने की यह विद्या भारत में ईसा के जन्म से पूर्व से प्रचलित रही। यूरोप के लोग १७३५ तक यह मानते थे कि जस्ता एक तत्व के रूप में अलग से प्राप्त नहीं किया जा सकता। यूरोप में सर्वप्रथम विलियम चैम्पियन ने जस्ता प्राप्त करने की विधि त्रिस्टल विधि के नाम से पेटेंट करवाई और यह तकल उसने भारत से की, क्योंकि तेरहवीं सदी के ग्रंथ रसरत्नसमुच्चय में जस्ता बनाने की जो विधि दी है, त्रिस्टल विधि उसी प्रकार की है।

(२) लोहा -

इतिहास में भारतीय इस्पात की श्रेष्ठता के अनेक उल्लेख मिलते हैं। अरब और फारस में लोग भारतीय इस्पात की तलवार के लिए लालायित रहते थे। अंग्रेजों ने सर्वाधिक कार्बन युक्त इस्पात को बुट्ज नाम दिया।

प्रसिद्ध धातु वैज्ञानिक तथा बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के प्रो. अनंतरमन ने इस्पात बनाने की सम्पूर्ण विधि बताई है।

कच्चे लोहे, लकड़ी तथा कार्बन को मिट्टी की प्यालियों में १५३५०से. ताप पर गर्म कर धीरे-धीरे २४ घण्टे में ठण्डा करने पर उच्च कार्बन युक्त इस्पात प्राप्त होता है। इस इस्पात से बनी तलवार इतनी तेज तथा मजबूत होती है कि रेशम को भी सफाई से काट देती है। १८वीं सदी में यूरोपीय धातु विज्ञानियों ने भारतीय इस्पात बनाने का प्रयत्न किया, परन्तु असफल रहे। माइकेल फैराडे ने भी प्रयत्न किया, पर असफल रहा। कुछ ने बनाया तो उसमें वह गुणवत्ता नहीं थी।

श्री धर्मपाल जी ने अपनी पुस्तक में यूरोपीय लोगों ने जो प्रगत लौह उद्योग के प्रमाण दिए हैं, उनका उल्लेख किया है।

सितम्बर, १७१५ को डा. बेंजामिन हायन ने जो रपट ईस्ट इण्डिया कम्पनी को भेजी, उसमें वह उल्लेख करता है कि रामनाथ पेठ (तत्कालीन मद्रास प्रान्त में बसा) एक सुन्दर गांव है। यहां आस-पास खदानें हैं तथा ४० इस्पात की भट्टियां हैं। इन भट्टियों में इस्पात निर्माण के बाद उसकी कीमत २ रु. मन पड़ती है। अतः कम्पनी को इस दिशा में सोचना चाहिए।

दूसरी रपट मेजर जेम्स फ्रैंकलिन की है जिसमें वह सेंट्रल इंडिया में इस्पात निर्माण के बारे में लिखता है। इसमें वह जबलपुर, पन्ना, सागर आदि स्थानों की लौह खदानों का वर्णन करता है तथा इस्पात बनाने की प्रक्रिया के बारे में वह कहता है चारकोल सारे हिन्दुस्तान में लोहा बनाने के काम में प्रयुक्त होता है। जिस भट्टी का उल्लेख करता है, उसका निर्माण किया गया है। उसमें सभी भाग बराबर औसत १९-२० क्वड्रट (क्वड्रट-लम्बाई मापने की प्राचीन इकाई, लगभग १८ इंच इसका माप था) के थे। और १६ छोटी क्वड्रट के थे।

वह इस फर्नेस को बनाने की विधि का वर्णन करता है। फर्नेस बनाने पर उसके आकार को वह नापता है तो पूरी भट्टी में वह पाता है कि एक ही प्रकार की नाप है। लम्बाई सवा ४ भाग तो चौड़ाई ३ भाग होगी और मोटाई डेढ़ भाग। आगे वह लिखता है (१) गुडारिया (२) पचर (३) गरेरी तथा (४) अकरिया-ये उपांग इसमें लगाए जाते हैं। बाद में जब भट्टी पूरी तरह सूख जाती है तो उसे काम में लाया जाता है। भट्टी के बाद धोंकनी उसका मुंह बनाने की विधि, उसके बाद भट्टी से जो कच्चा लोहा निकलेगा उसे शुद्ध करने की रिफायनरी का वर्णन करता

है। फिर उससे इस्पात बनाने की प्रक्रिया तथा मात्रा का निरीक्षण उसने ३० अप्रैल, १८२७ से लेकर ६ जून, १८२७ तक किया। इस बीच ४ फरनेस से २२३५ मन इस्पात बना और इसकी विशेषता गुणवत्ता तथा विभिन्न तापमान एवं परिस्थिति में श्रेष्ठता की वह मुक्तकंठ से प्रशंसा करता है। उस समय एक मन की कीमत पौने बारह आना थी। सवा ३१ मन उ १ इंग्लिश टन। मेजर जेम्स फ्रैंकलिन सागरमिंट के कप्तान प्रेसग्रेव का हवाला देते हुए कहता है कि भारत का सरिया (लोहा) श्रेष्ठ स्तर का है। उस स्वीडन के लोहे को भी वह मात देता है जो यूरोप में उस समय सर्वश्रेष्ठ माना जाता था।

तीसरी रपट कैप्टन डे. कैम्पबेल की है जो १८४२ की है। इसमें दक्षिण भारत में लोहे के निर्माण का वर्णन है। ये सब रपट कहती हैं कि उस समय देश में हजारों छोटी-छोटी इस्पात निर्माण की भट्टियां थीं। एक भट्टी में ९ लोगों को रोजगार मिलता था तथा उत्कृष्ट प्रकार का सस्ता लोहा बनता था। वैसा दुनिया में अन्य किसी देश में संभव नहीं था। कैम्पबेल ने रेलगाड़ी में लगाने के लिए बार आयरन की खोज करते समय बार-बार कहा, यहां का (भारत का) बार आयरन उत्कृष्ट है, सस्ता है। इंग्लैण्ड का बढ़िया लोहा भी भारत के घटिया लोहे का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकता। उस समय ९० हजार लोग इन भट्टियों में काम करते थे।

अंग्रेजों ने १८७४ में बंगाल आयरन कंपनी की स्थापना कर बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पादन चालू किया। परिणामस्वरूप धीरे-धीरे गांव-गांव में बनने वाले इस्पात की खपत कम होती गई और उन्नीसवीं सदी के अन्त तक स्वदेशी इस्पात बनना लगभग बंद हो गया। अंग्रेजों ने बड़े कारखाने लगाकर स्वदेशी प्रौद्योगिकी की कमर तोड़ दी। इसका दुःखद पक्ष यह है कि भारतीय धातु प्रौद्योगिकी लगभग लुप्त हो गई। आज झारखंड के कुछ वनवासी परिवारों में इस तकनीक के नमूने मात्र रह गए हैं।

दिल्ली स्थित लौह स्तंभ एक चमत्कार

नई दिल्ली में कुतुबमीनार के पास लौह स्तंभ विश्व के धातु विज्ञानियों के लिए आकर्षण का केन्द्र रहा है। लगभग १६०० से अधिक वर्षों से यह खुले आसमान के नीचे सदियों से सभी मौसमों में अविचल खड़ा है। इतने वर्षों में आज तक उसमें जंग नहीं लगी, यह बात दुनिया के लिए आश्चर्य का विषय है।

जहां तक इस स्तंभ के इतिहास का प्रश्न है, यह चौथी सदी में बना था। इस स्तम्भ पर संस्कृत में जो खुदा हुआ है, उसके अनुसार इसे ध्वज स्तंभ के रूप में खड़ा किया गया था। चन्द्रराज द्वारा मथुरा में विष्णु पहाड़ी पर निर्मित भगवान विष्णु के मंदिर के सामने इसे ध्वज स्तंभ के रूप में खड़ा किया गया था। इस पर गरुड़ स्थापित करने हेतु इसे बनाया गया होगा, अतः इसे गरुड़ स्तंभ भी कहते हैं।

१०५० में यह स्तंभ दिल्ली के संस्थापक अनंगपाल द्वारा लाया गया। इस स्तंभ की ऊंचाई ७३५.५ से.मी. है। इसमें से ५० सेमी. नीचे है। ४५ से.मी. चारों ओर पत्थर का प्लेटफार्म है। इस स्तंभ का घेरा ४१.६ से.मी. नीचे है तथा ३०.४ से.मी. ऊपर है। इसके ऊपर गरुड़ की मूर्ति पहले कभी होगी। स्तंभ का कुल वजन ६०९६ कि.ग्रा. है।

१९६१ में इसके रासायनिक परीक्षण से पता लगा कि यह स्तंभ आश्चर्यजनक रूप से शुद्ध इस्पात का बना है तथा आज के इस्पात की तुलना में इसमें कार्बन की मात्रा काफी कम है। भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के मुख्य रसायन शास्त्री डा. बी.बी. लाल इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचे हैं कि इस

स्तंभ का निर्माण गर्म लोहे के २०-३० किलो को टुकड़ों को जोड़ने से हुआ है। माना जाता है कि १२० कारीगरों ने पन्द्रह दिनों के परिश्रम के बाद इस स्तम्भ का निर्माण किया।

आज से सोलह सौ वर्ष पूर्व गर्म लोहे के टुकड़ों को जोड़ने की उक्त तकनीक भी आश्चर्य का विषय है, क्योंकि पूरे लौह स्तम्भ में एक भी जोड़ कहीं भी दिखाई नहीं देता। सोलह शताब्दियों से खुले में रहने के बाद भी उसके वैसे के वैसे बने रहने (जंग न लगने) की स्थिति ने विशेषज्ञों को चकित किया है। इसमें फास्फोरस की अधिक मात्रा व सल्फर तथा मैंगनीज कम मात्रा में है। स्लग की अधिक मात्रा अकेले तथा सामूहिक रूप से जंग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता बढ़ा देते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त ५० से ६०० माइक्रोन मोटी (एक माइक्रोन याने १ मि.मी. का एक हजारवां हिस्सा) आक्साइड की परत भी स्तंभ को जंग से बचाती है।

(३) पारा -

यूरोप में १७वीं सदी तक पारा क्या है, यह वे जानते नहीं थे। अतः फ्रांस सरकार के दस्तावेजों में इसे दूसरी तरह की चांदी 'क्विक सिल्वर' कहा गया, क्योंकि यह चमकदार तथा इधर-उधर घूमने वाला होता है।

वहां की सरकार ने यह कानून भी बनाया था कि भारत से आने वाली जिन औषधियों में पारे का उपयोग होता है उनका उपयोग विशेषज्ञ चिकित्सक ही करें।

भारतवर्ष में लोग हजारों वर्षों से पारे को जानते ही नहीं थे अपितु इसका उपयोग औषधि विज्ञान में बड़े पैमाने पर होता था।

विदेशी लेखकों में सर्वप्रथम अलबरूनी ने, जो ११वीं सदी में भारत में लम्बे समय तक रहा, अपने ग्रंथ में पारे को बनाने और उपयोग की विधि को विस्तार से लिखकर दुनिया को परिचित कराया।

पारे को शुद्ध कर उसे उपयोगी बनाने की विधि की आगे रसायनशास्त्र सम्बंधी विचार करते समय चर्चा करेंगे। परन्तु कहा जाता है कि सन् १०० में हुए नागार्जुन पारे से सोना बनाना जानते थे। आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि स्वर्ण में परिवर्तन हेतु पारे को ही चुना, अन्य कोई धातु नहीं चुनी।

आज का विज्ञान कहता है कि धातुओं का निर्माण उनके परमाणु में स्थित प्रोटॉन की संख्या के आधार पर होता है और यह आश्चर्य की बात कि पारे में ८० प्रोटॉन-इलेक्ट्रान तथा सोने में ७९ प्रोटॉन-इलेक्ट्रान होते हैं।

(४) सोना-चांदी

ए. डेलमर अपनी पुस्तक में उल्लेख करता है कि सिन्धु नदी के स्थल पर दो त्वाष्ट्रदंडु है जहां स्वर्ण और रजत के कण वहां की सारी मिट्टी में प्राप्त होते हैं।

ऋग्वेद के छठे मंडल के ६१वें सूक्त का सातवां मंत्र सरस्वती और सिन्धु को हिरण्यवर्तनी कहता है।

रामायण, महाभारत, श्रीमद् भागवद्, रघुवंश, कुमारसंभव आदि ग्रंथों में सोने व चांदी का उल्लेख मिलता है।

स्वर्ण की भस्म बनाकर उसके औषधीय उपयोग की परम्परा शताब्दियों से भारत में प्रचलित रही है। इसी प्रकार सोने, तांबे तथा शीशे के उपयोग के संदर्भ-अथर्ववेद, रसतरंगिणी, रसायनसार, शुक्रनीति, आश्वलायन गृह्यसूत्र, मनु स्मृति में मिलते हैं।

रसरत्न समुच्चय ग्रंथ में अनेक धातुओं को भस्म में बदलने की विधि तथा उनका रोगों के निदान में उपयोग विस्तार के साथ लिखा गया है। इससे ज्ञान होता है कि धातु विज्ञान भारत में प्राचीन

काल से विकसित रहा और इसका मानव कल्याण के लिए उपयोग करने के लिए विचित्र विधियां भारत में विकसित की गईं।

केरल का धातु दर्पण डा. मुरली मनोहर जोशी केरल में पत्तनम तिट्टा जिले में आरनमुड़ा नामक स्थान पर गए तो वहां उन्होंने पाया कि वहां के परिवारों में हाथ से धातु के दर्पण बनाने की तकनीक है। इन हाथ के बने धातु दर्पणों को जब उन्होंने विज्ञान समिति के अपने मित्रों को दिखाया तो उन्हें विश्वास ही नहीं हुआ कि ये दर्पण मशीन से नहीं अपितु हाथ से बने हैं और सदियों से ये दर्पण भारत से निर्यात होते रहे हैं।

INDIAN HISTORY

13. HOW BOUNDARIES OF BHARAT GOT SHORTER?

If we look back, the boundaries Bharat used to cross Afghanistan and touch Iran. In 980C.E about 1000 yrs. ago **Afghanistan was ruled by Hindu ruler known as King JAIPAL**. He was attacked by Muslin sultans and he was taken out of rule of his kingdom

In 6th century, about 1400 yrs. ago Islam religion spread across from Saudi Arab. It is a proven fact that as the Muslims religion grew; boundaries of bharat got shorten up. There is a connection between two.

The last time in 1947 the map of bharat got corrected when a big part of land in form of Pakistan got separated. The reason was Islam communalism.

It is not 100-200 yrs. history .it is a story of 1300 yrs. Hindus was suppressed.

First successful invasion was by **MOHAMMAD BIN KASIM**; there is a reference of **incident written by Baba Bhim Rao Ambedkar** in his book “पाकिस्तान और भारत का विभाजन”. in this book there is special reference given to a letter which was written by kasim after winingsind to Arab



khalifa “hazaz” in this letter Mohmd bin kasim wrote Kingahir nephew solider are killed and idol worshipers (hindu) are killed, forcefully converted or massacred.

In place of temples of idol, mosques or preaching space has been constructed, kutba is read across the land .Azan

is done & one can hear “Alahhuakbar” from distance this letter was send with kings head to

“hazaz” .”hazaz wrote a letter to his senapati that you should give protection to child and old, do not differentiate between friend and foe, khuda has told that idol worshipers should not be pardoned at any cost, cut their throat and take it as great Allah’s word, do not be in hurry to to pardon them if you do your work will get long, do not leave rest of the siolders.

It is not 100 or 200 yrs incidences, it is a tale of 1300 yrs where hindus were suppressed and bharat has history long yrs of Hindu genocide. Following are examples of Hindu regions were occupied.

YEAR	RULER		PLACE	TODAYS LOCATION
1265	SULTAN GYASUDDIN BALBON		MEWAT	
1303	ALLAUDDIN KHILJI		CHITTORGARH	
1353	FIROZ SHAH TUGLAQ		BENGAL	
1365- 1367	BAHMANI SULTAN		VIJAYNAGAR	
1398	TAIMOOR LANG		AT THE BORDER OF DELHI	
1560	AKBAR		NARSINGHPUR	MP
1568	AKBAR		CHITTORGARH	
1738	NADIR SHAH		NORTH INDIA	
1921	KERALA	KHILAFAT MOVEMENT	MALABAR	
1946	JINNAH	DIRECT ACTION DAY	CALCUTTA	
1946	JINNAH		NOAHKHALI	

Islam was one of the biggest factors of Bharat's downfall, therefore Hindu sects urge for Hindu Rastra

The Hindu History of Afghanistan

A place for Hindus and Buddhists

The year 980 C.E. marks the beginning of the Muslim invasion into India proper when Sabuktigin attacked Raja Jaya Pal in Afghanistan. Afghanistan is today a Muslim country separated from India by another Muslim country Pakistan. But in 980 C.E. Afghanistan was also a place where the people were Hindus and Buddhists. The name "**Afghanistan**" comes from "**Upa-Gana-stan**" which means in Sanskrit "the Place inhabited by allied tribes". **This was the place from where Gandhari of the Mahabharat came from, Gandhar whose king was Shakuni. Today the city of Gandhar is known as Kandahar.**

The Pakthoons are descendants of the Paktha

Tribe mentioned in Vedic literature.

Till the year 980 C.E., this area was a Hindu majority area, till Sabuktigin from Ghazni invaded it and displaced the ruling Hindu king - Jaya Pal Shahi. Shiva worship was widespread in Afghanistan.

There was a time when the entire region was replete with hundreds of Shiva temples celebrating



Shiva – Parvati worship and abuzz with Shiv chants, prayers, legends and worship.

Archaeological excavations in this region conducted by Sir Estine (an East India Company official) led to the recovery of uncountable shrines and inscriptions. He has authored four books on that topic

featuring photos of icons, icons and inscriptions discovered. The photos show a sun temple and a Ganesha statue too. An Islamabad University professor Abdul Rehman has authored two books on those finds recalling the glory and prosperity of those times.

Regimes of two Hindu rulers “Kusham” and “Kidara” lasted for fairly long periods.

During their rule a number of Shiva temples were not only in Afghanistan but in other West Asian regions too.

Takzakistan

Afghan kingdom

Tashkent has one

temples standing

Professor Abdul

Bukhara region

Vihar” in ancient



Uzbekistan and

formed part of the

in those times.

of those ancient Shiva

even today.

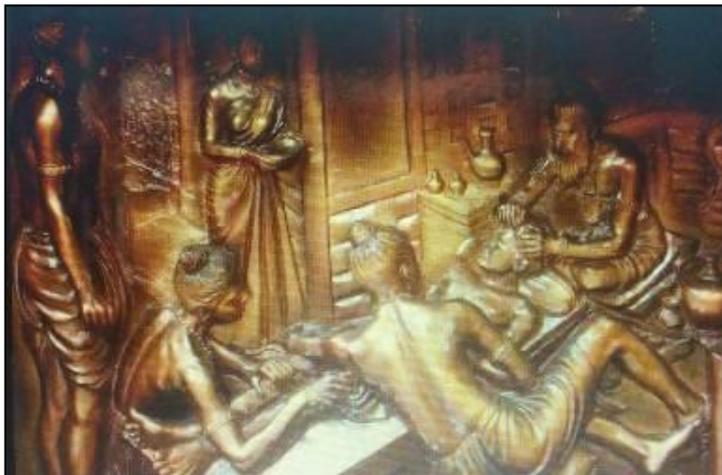
Rehman states that

was known as “Shah

times. It was ruled by

an Hindu king. When Arabs invaded that kingdom its queen traveled to Kashmir to seek military

help. Arab chronicles mention her as 'Khatoon', meaning 'Woman'.



Kalhan“, the ancient Hindu historian of Kashmir has mentioned that the army of the then Hindu ruler of Kashmir had a battle with a vast army of the Arab Khalifa Mamoon whose headquarters was Baghdad. At that time Bukhara had been under Muslim rule. He had invited a number of leading Hindu experts to Baghdad.

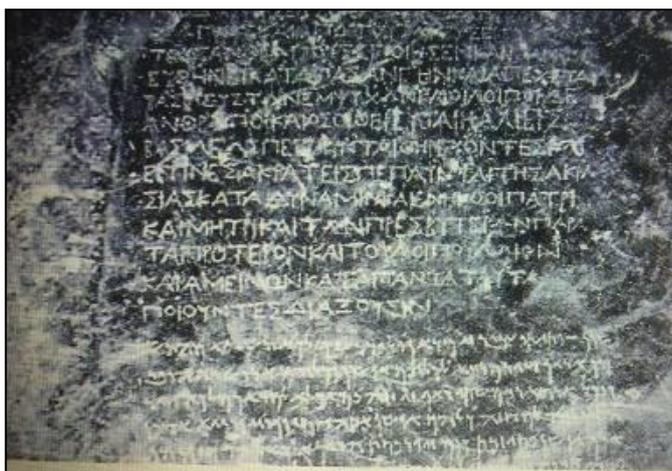
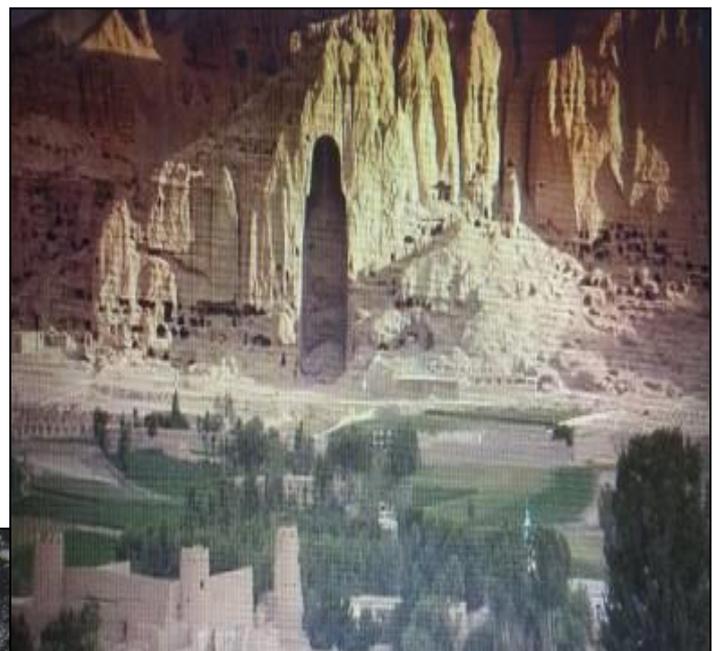
An Ayurvedic practitioner of Varansi (alias Benares) had treated the Khalifa for some ailment afflicting the latter. In those days it was Hindu Ayurvedic practitioners who were eagerly sought by Arab patients. A number of Arabs had translated Sanskrit Ayurvedic texts into Arabic. A list of those translated Sanskrit texts appears in a Volume known as al "Frisht".

Baku (capital of the Azerbaijan region) known for its underground petroleum yields has still an ancient Hindu temple of the Divine Flame generated by the subterranean petrol and gas). During the Czar regimes in Russia a Punjabi priest officiated at that temple. The walls display written in Punjabi Gurumakhi also had Hindu merchants. of Hindu inhabitants. Baku in actually signifies a Goddess. derives its name from a very temple there.



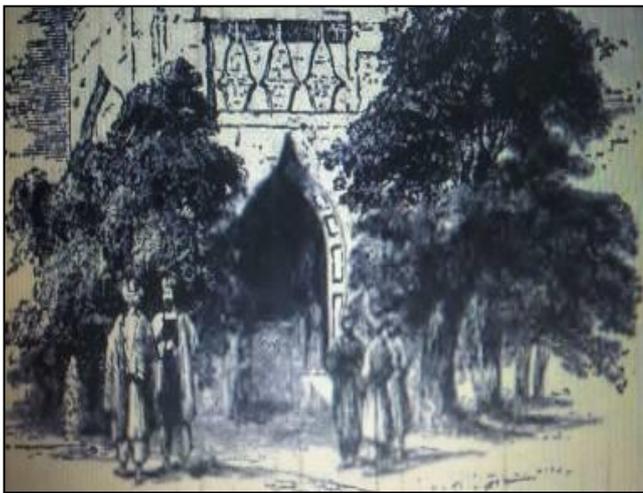
Punjabi priest officiated at some religious stanzas script. The market there Nearby was a locality too Azerbaijani language Therefore obviously Baku ancient Vedic Goddess

Kenduj a province of Afghanistan was ruled by a king that had a Hindu prime minister. This is mentioned in history books. Albirruni's travel



account contains details of ancient Hindu Afghanistan, He mentions a Hindu king, Khingla whose coins bore the imprint of Shiva. The first ruler of that dynasty was Viahitagni. History mentions a Shiva temple in Gardej Township, which was plundered by Arab invaders.

Khingla dynasty ruled the region from 666 to 843 A.D. From 843 to 850 A.D. a Brahmin Minister ruled the region. The Kalkaa community of Brahmins had acquired prominence in those times. They were later known as Kallers. A township of that name exists in Punjab. Prominent among them who find a mention in later history are Samantdev, Bheemdev, Jaipaldev, Anandpal and Trilochan.



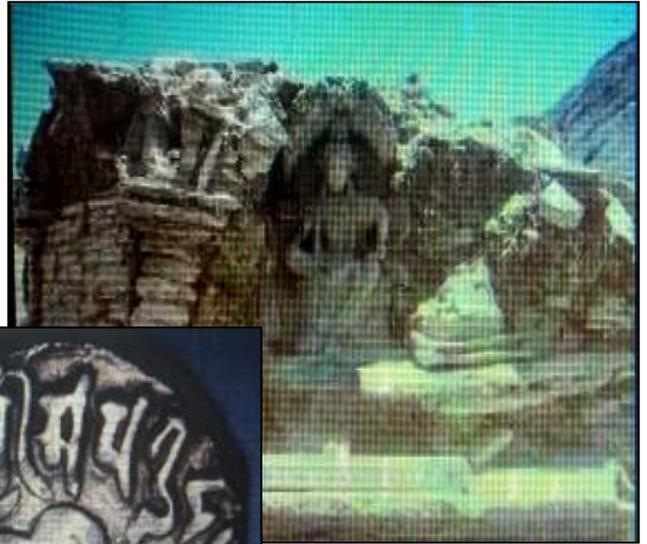
Jaipaldev suffered a defeat in 1002 when Mohammed Ganzavi invaded India. Unable to bear that defeat Jaipaldev committed suicide. When Hsüan-tsang visited the region early in the 7th century CE, the Kabul valley region was ruled by a Hindu Kshatriya king, who is identified as the Shahi Khingal, and whose name has been found

in an inscription found in Gardez.

The Hindu Shahi kings of Kabul and Gandhara may have had links to some ruling families in neighboring Kashmir and other areas to the east. The place where Kabul's main mosque stands today was the site of an ancient Hindu temple and the story of its capture is kept alive in Islamic Afghan legend which describes the Islamic hero Sabuktagin who fought with a sword in every hand to defeat the Hindus and destroy their temple to put up a Mosque in its place.

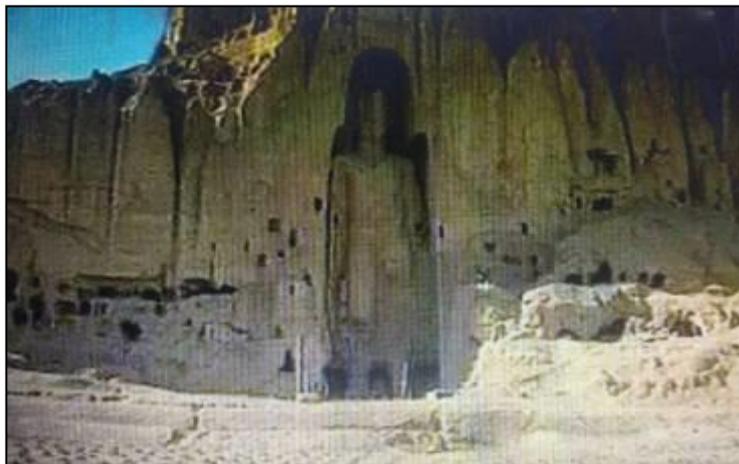
The victory of Sabuktagin pushed the frontiers of the Hindu kingdom of the Shahis from Kabul to behind the Hindu Kush mountains Hindu Kush is literally "killer of Hindus" - a name given by Mahmud Ghazni to describe the number of Hindus who died on their way into Afghanistan to a life of captivity. After this setback, the Shahis shifted their capital from Kubha (Kabul) to Udbhandapura (modern Und in NWFP).

Sabuktigin's son Mahmud Ghazni, kept up the attacks on the Shahis and captured Und. Subsequently, the Shahis moved their capital to Lahore and later to Kangra in Himachal. The recovery and significance of the inscription, telling a story of the Hindu ruler Veka and his devotion to lord 'Shiva', was told by leading epigraphist and archaeologist Prof the Quaid-E-Azam Islamabad at the Congress.

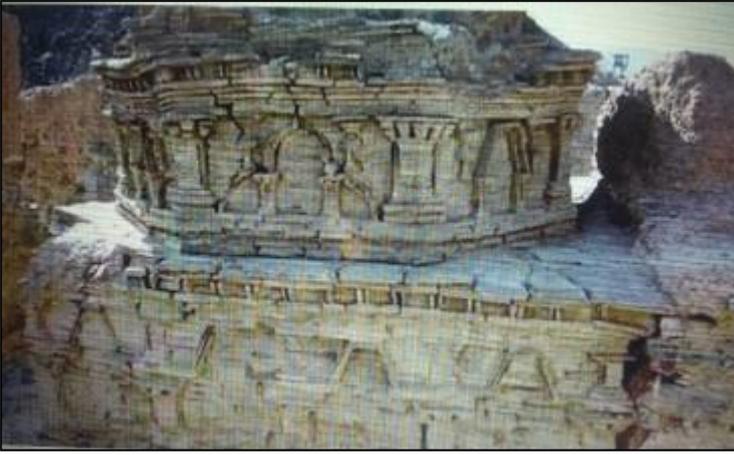


Ahmad Hasan Dani of University of Indian History

As per Prof Ahmad Hasan, "The date of 138 of present inscription, should be equal to 959 AD which falls during the reign of Bhimapala", Dani said in a paper "Mazar-i Sharif inscription of the time of the Shahi ruler Veka, dated the year 138". The inscription, with eleven lines written in "western Sarada" style of Sanskrit of 10th century AD, had several spelling mistakes. "As the stone is slightly broken at the top left corner, the first letter 'OM' is missing", he said.

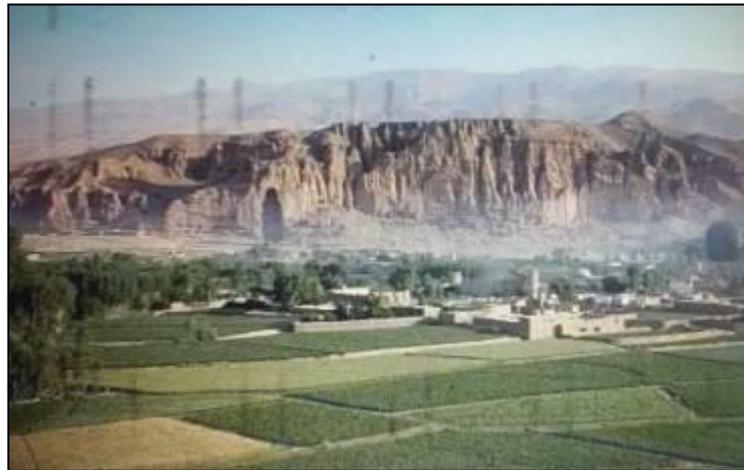


According to the inscription, "the ruler Veka occupied by eight-fold forces, the earth, the markets and the forts. It is during his reign that a temple of Shiva in the embrace with Uma was built at Maityasya by Parimaha (great) Maitya for the benefit of himself and his son". Dani said "the inscription gives the name of the king as Shahi Veka Raja and bestows on him the qualification of 'Iryatumatu Ksanginganka'.... and (he) appears to be the same king who bears the name of Khingila or Khinkhila who should be accepted as a Shahi ruler".



"Thus we find another branch of the Shahi ruler in northern part of Afghanistan beyond the Hindukush. Veka is said to have conquered the earth, the markets and the forts by his eight-fold forces, suggesting that he must have himself gained success against the Arab rulers of southern Afghanistan".

Dani observed that going by the findings it seemed that during the rule of the Hindu Shahi ruler Bhimapala there was a break in the dynasty - one branch, headed by Jayapala, ruled in Lamaghan and Punjab, and another branch, headed by Veka, ruled in northern part of Afghanistan. The northern branch must have come to an end by the conquest of Alptigin in the second half of tenth century AD", he said.



India has developed a highly constructive, imaginative reconstruction strategy for Afghanistan that is designed to please every sector of Afghan society, give India a high profile with the Afghan people, gain the maximum political advantage with the Afghan government, increase its influence with its Northern Alliance friends and turn its image from that of a country that supported the Soviet invasion and the communist regime in the 1980s to an indispensable ally and friend of the Afghan people in the new century

भारत से टूटकर बनें 15 अलग देश, जानिए क्या है इतिहास !



हिंदुस्तान का इतिहास - हमारा भारत कितना बड़ा था?

कौन-कौन से राज्य इससे अलग हुए? सवाल तो कई हैं और जवाब भी बहुत कम लोग जानते हैं।

जी हां भारत से टूटकर बनें हैं कुल 15 देश।

चलिए आपको भी बता देते हैं अखंड हिंदुस्तान का इतिहास क्या है। भारत पूरे विश्व में बहुत बड़ा था। समय के साथ यहां बटवारे होते गए और कई देश बनें. आपको ये जानकर हैरानी होगी की भारत एक मात्र ऐसा देश है जिसने 15 देश को जन्म दिया।

आईए जानते हैं हिंदुस्तान का इतिहास और उन 15 देशों के बारे में जो भारत से अलग हुए।



हिंदुस्तान का इतिहास -

1 ईरान-

जब भारत से आर्यन ईरान में बलुचिस्थान में पहुंचे तब वहां बस गए, उसी से इसका इरयाना नाम पड़ा। उसके बाद अरबो ने यहां आक्रमण किया और यहीं बसेरा कर लिया। तब इसका नाम ईरान पड़ा।

2 कम्बोडिया-

प्रथम शताब्दी में कम्बोडिया नामक भारतीय ब्राह्मण ने इस देश में हिन्दू राज की स्थापना की। इसी से इसका नाम कम्बोडिया पड़ा। आगे जाकर ये स्वतंत्र देश बना।

3 वियतनाम-

इस देश का नाम पहले चम्पा था। ये भारत का एक अंग था। 1825 में चम्पा हिन्दुराज समाप्त हो गया जिसकी वजह से ये एक अलग देश बनने को मजबूर हो गया।

4 मलेशिया-

यहां बौध धर्म को भारतीयों ने स्थापित किया । ये देश भारतीय संस्कृति लिए मशहूर था। 1948 में अंग्रेजों से आजाद होकर ये भारत से अलग हो गया।

5 इंडोनेशिया-

एक वक्त में ये भारत का संपन्न देश हुआ करता था। लेकिन यहां हिन्दु कम रहते थे। फिर ये एक अलग मुस्लिम देश बना। परंतु यहां आज भी एक राम मंदिर है। जहां मुस्लिम पूजा करते हैं।

6 फिलिपंस-

मुसलमानों ने आक्रमण कर यहां कई सालों तक राज किया। उन्होंने अपना राजकाज यहां अच्छे से जमा लिया और अलग हो गया। लेकिन आपको जानकर हैरानी होगी की यहां आज भी भारतीय रिति रिवाज मनाए जाते हैं।

7 अफगानिस्तान-

ये कभी भारत का ही अंग हुआ करता था। यहां हिंदु अम्बी का राज था। जिसने सिकंदर से संधि कर उसे ये राज्य सौंप दिया था। महाभारत के शकुनि और गांधारी यहां के ही थे। इस्लाम के बाद ये भारत के सांस्कृतिक रूप से भी अलग देश बन गया।

8 नेपाल-

ये भी भारत का एक अंग था। इसका एकाकीकरण एक गोरखे ने किया। महात्मा बुद्ध भी इसी राजवंश के ही थे। लेकिन धीरे-धीरे ये भी भारत से अलग हो गया।

9 भूटान-

ये पहले भारत के भद्रदेश में से एक के लिए जाना जाता था। हमारे ग्रंथों में भी इसका उल्लेख मिलता है। लेकिन इसने 1949 में खुद को संपन्न और अलग देश घोषित करा लिया। हमारे ग्रंथों में त्रिविशिष्ट के नाम से ये जाना जाता था। भारतीय शासको को हराकर चीन ने इसे अपने में मिला लिया।

10 श्रीलंका-

पहले इसका नाम ताम्रपानी था। सबसे पहले पुर्तगाली, फिर अंग्रेजो ने यहां अपना अधिकार साबित किया। 1937 में अंग्रेजो ने इसे भारत से अलग करा लिया।

11 म्यांमार-

इसका पहले नाम बर्मा था। यहां का प्रथम राजा वाराणसी का राजकुमार था। 1852 में अंग्रेजो ने यहां अधिकार किया। 1937 में इसे भारत से अलग कर दिया गया।

12 पाकिस्तान-

यहां आजादी के बाद बहुत से हिन्दु मंदिर तोड़ दिए गए थे, ये बात सभी जानते हैं। हिन्दुओं के लगातार विरोध करने की वजह से इसे भारत से अलग कर दिया गया।

13 बांग्लादेश-

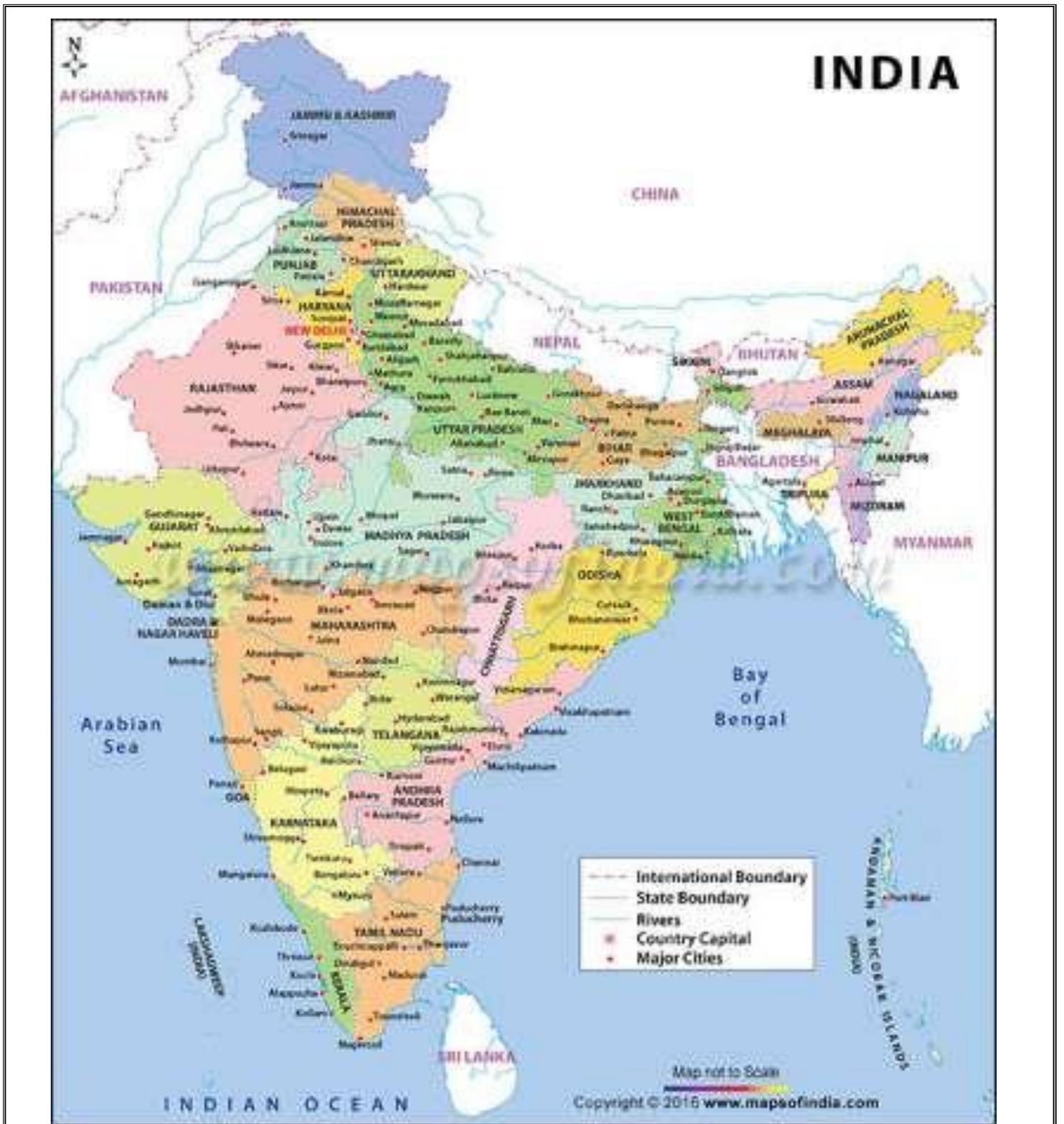
ये देश भी 15 अगस्त से पहले भारत का ही अंग था। फिर पूर्वी पाकिस्तान का अंग बना। 1971 में भारतीय फौज ने इसे पाकिस्तान से अलग कराया।

14 थाईलैंड-

इसका प्राचीन भारतीय नाम श्यामदेश था। पहले यहां हिन्दू राजस्व था। बाद में यहां बौध्यप्रचार हुआ और ये भी भारत से अलग हो गया।

15 तिब्बत-

हमारे ग्रंथों में त्रिविशिष्ट ने नाम से इसका नाम मिलता है। भारतीय शासको ने हरा कर चीन ने इसे अपने में मिला लिया था। फिर ये चीन से भी अलग हो गया।



ये है ना अंखड हिंदुस्तान का इतिहास मजेदार, इस जानकारी को बहुत कम लोग ही जानते है क्योंकि इन देशों का भारत से अलग होने को बुरा सपना मान हर कोई भूलजाना चाहता है इसलिए अक्सर इसकी चर्चा नहीं होती। लेकिन अपने देश के इतिहास को भी जानना जरुरी है।

विश्व का सबसे बड़ा और वैज्ञानिक समय गणना तन्त्र (ऋषि मुनियो का अनुसंधान)

14. A MIND-BLOWING ANALYSIS OF ANCIENT INDIA

People have **NO** idea about Indian history. For example, most people know that the Middle Kingdom is how China referred to herself but how many people know about Bharat? How many know about the Guptas? People know that China was famous for ceramics and tea but how many people know about ancient India's achievement in metallurgy? People know about the Great Wall, but how many know about the great temples of southern India?

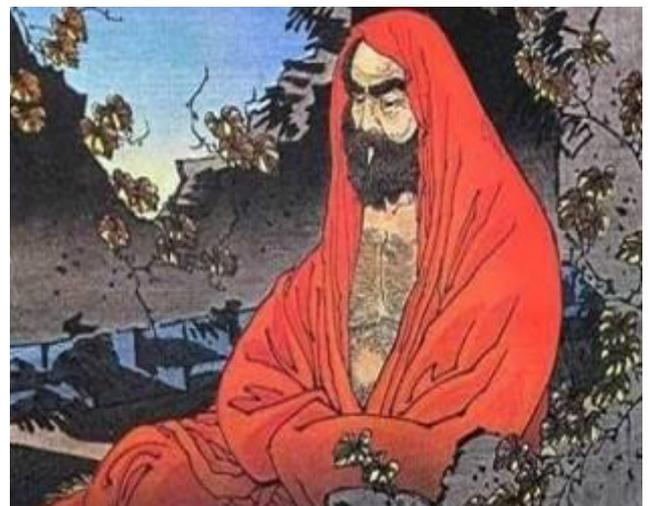
This is partly due to the lackluster historical records that ancient Indians kept and also partly because modern Indians have a tendency to look down upon their ancient heritage and view western ideas and ideals as superior. China also has this problem but not nearly to the same extent.



India's monuments are grand and are probably, the only way others recognize the importance of ancient Indian civilization. India's gigantic monuments bear the testimony of the greatness of ancient India.

- The discovery that the earth is spherical is credited to the Greek philosopher Aristotle, who was born in 384 BCE. However, very few people know that a man from ancient India established the idea of "spherical earth" during the 8th-9th century BCE. The man was called Yajnavalkya who

first discovered that the earth is round. He was the first to propose the heliocentric system of the planets. In his work Shatapatha Brahmana, he proposed that the earth and the other planets move around the sun. He also calculated the period of one year as 365.24675 days. This is only 6 minutes longer than the currently established time of 365.24220 days



- Take the example of Kung Fu. The whole world knows about the martial art called Kung Fu. The person who founded Kung Fu was none other than a prince of the Pallava dynasty from Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu who visited China during the 5th century CE. He became the 28th
- Patriarch of Buddhism and established the Shaolin temple and founded the martial art which became world famous today. That prince was called Bodhidharma.

But how many people know about that Kung Fu and Shaolin was founded by an Indian



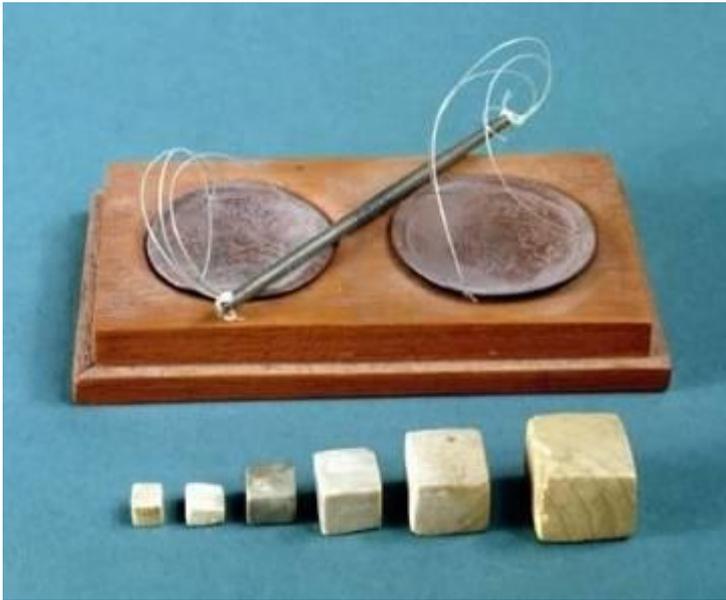
The achievements of ancient Indians are lost in obscurity. India's ancestors had invented many ways which eased the basic life of a common man. These inventions may seem primitive today, but we can't ignore the fact that these were revolutionary achievements during their era.

- The Indus Valley civilization is known for the broad and the sanitized

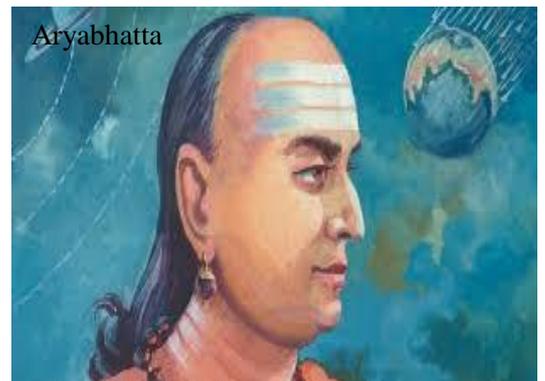
drainage system which was no less than a miracle during those ancient times. But how many people know that the ancient Indians from Indus Valley Civilization (IVC) were the first to invent a flush toilet?

The people around the world use rulers to measure everything. How many people know that Indus Valley Civilization was the first to invent the rulers? A ruler has been found at Lothal which is 4400 years old. Not only this, the people of IVC were the first to invent buttons. The world knows that the Chinese discovered the art of weaving silk dresses. How many people know that IVC people were the first to weave dresses made of cotton.

- **The ancient Indians were first to invent the weighing scales.** Archaeologists have discovered weighs and scales from the excavation sites of Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Lothal etc. These scales were extensively used for trading.

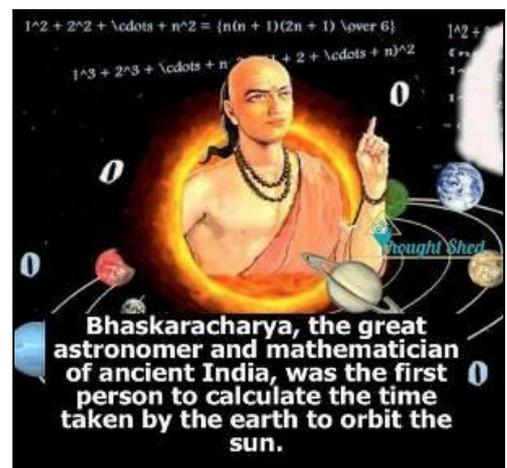


Ancient India has given Yoga to the world- which is widely practiced almost all over the world to keep people fit and fine. Models, supermodels, film stars, athletes, etc. regularly attends Yoga session to keep themselves fit.

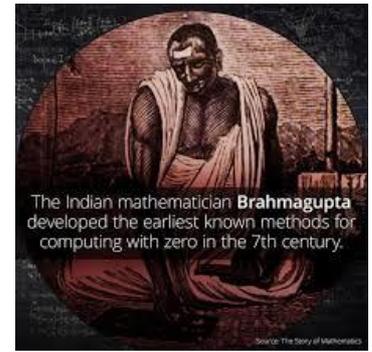


- Aryabhata, Brahmagupta and Bhaskaracharya were the three eminent mathematicians from ancient.

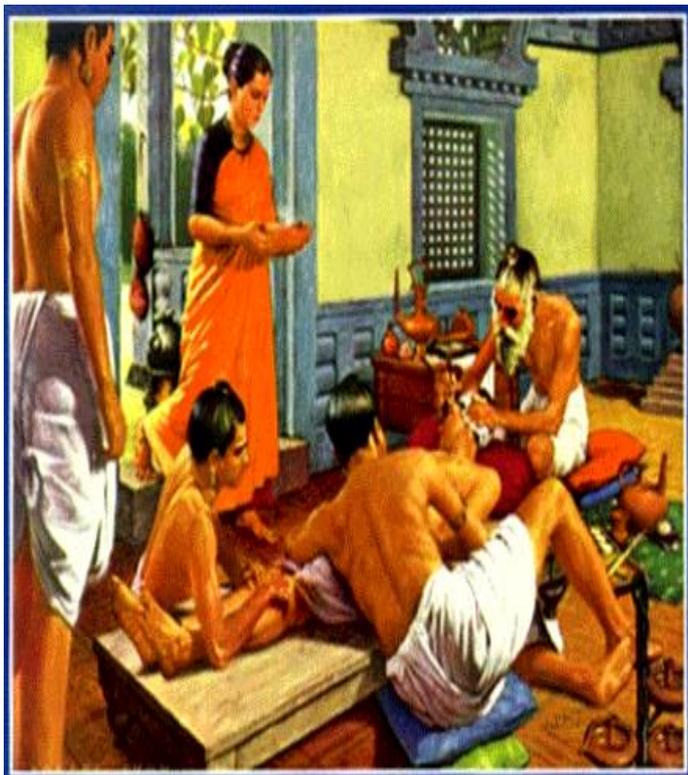
- India who established the concept of zero as a mathematical value in different eras. Brahmagupta was the first to invent a symbol for the value “shunya” (zero). Bhaskaracharya was the first to use it as algebra.



The oldest inscription of zero can be found at the Chaturbhuj temple in Gwalior fort



- Ancient Indians were pioneers in the field of chemistry too. The person who first invented the “atomic theory” was none other than Acharya Kanad from ancient India. He explained the atomic theory using terms like “Anu”(atom) and “Paramanu”(nucleus).
- Ancient Indians were advanced in medical science too. The great physician of the time, Sage Shusrut was the first to carry out different surgeries which included plastic surgery and cataract surgery. His works are composed in his book called Shusrut Samhita (The works of Shusrut). The



world hardly knows about Charak, the great specialist in medicine from ancient India. He was the first physician to establish the problems and medicinal treaties in fields like physiology, embryology, digestion, sexual disease, immunity, etc. His works on Ayurveda is composed as a book called Charak Samhita (The works of Charak).

The Chera dynasty of Tamil Nadu invented the idea of producing finest steel by heating black magnetite ore along with carbon. The mixture was kept in a crucible and heated in charcoal furnace. **The Wootz Steel**

originated from India, but today is popular as Damascus steel.

- 14-a

- In the era where there were no scientific tools, the following temples were built with extreme precision. The fact that it was built thousands of years

On this Article

1. A Musical Staircase
2. Sa-re-ga-ma Musical Pillars
3. A Hanging Pillar
4. The Temple of Granite
5. Temple with 22 Billion Dollar vault
6. Flag that waves opposite to the direction of wind
7. 1000 Years Old Mummified body
8. Idol Ejecting Water with an unknown source
9. Temple that predicts Rain
10. Temples of Shiva aligned in the same line

ago where there were no scientific tools proves that our ancestors were highly skilled and resource full.

- **A Musical Staircase**



The musical steps in **Airavatesvara temple**, Dharasuram is one of the great mysteries of all time. This Lord Shiva temple is said to be built by Rajaraja Chola II in the 12th century CE. This temple is located near Kumbakonam, in the southern state of Tamil Nadu, India and recognized as UNESCO World Heritage monument. The entrance of the temple has steps made of stones, which produces **seven different sounds on tapping**. One can hear all the **seven swaras** at different points.

- **Sa-re-ga-maMusicalPillars**



SriVijayaVittalatemple is located in the historical town of Hampi, Karnataka, and is dedicated to Lord Vitthala. Situated at the end of the ruined Vittala Bazaar, tourists can reach this beautiful temple from all parts of Hampi. This temple is historical in a sense that the construction dates back to the 15th century. The temple is also famous for the Ranga Mantapa which has **56 musical pillars**, known as Sa-re-ga-ma pillars. As one taps the pillars, **musical notes** are emitted by them in the form of western dore-mi-sa....

- **A Hanging Pillar**



The **Veerabhadra temple**, also known as **Lepakshi temple**, is located in the Lepakshi district of Andhra Pradesh. The temple is known for its architectural beauty, however, what catches the hold of most of the visitors is the hanging pillar of the temple. Although, there are 70 pillars in the temple, **one pillar which lies hanging in the premises of temple** is the real piece of wonder. Thus, many people who visit the temple pass a piece of cloth through the bottom of the pillar, to test its reality. The mystery behind how this pillar stays intact without any support remains unknown till date.

- **The Temple of Granite**



The Brihadeeswarar Temple is located in Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu, which is hailed for its architectural beauty. Most of the temple is **carved out of pure granite** which is astonishing in itself as there were no granite sources found anywhere within 60Kms of the temple. The temple's apex, called the 'Gopuram' is found to be made out of a single stone now weighing 80 tons. Considering the granite reserves were so far away, how they managed to mount it in place has no practical explanation so far.

- **Temple with 22 Billion Dollar vault**



Anantha Padmanabha Swamy Temple is a Hindu temple located in Thiruvananthapuram, India. The temple has what seem to be seven secret vaults. On the supreme court's request, the committee overseeing the temple has opened 6 of those vaults unveiling ornaments of gold estimated to be worth over **22 billion dollars**. Now, the 7th vault has steel doors with no latches or bolts. It has carvings

depicting 2 cobras. It is believed that the door is opened only by a secret chant and any other means would bring catastrophes. It is considered both a mystery and highly dangerous.

- **Flag that waves opposite to the direction of wind**



Famous **Jagannath temple of Puri** is a very important place for Hindu devotees. It is one of the Char Dham pilgrimages in India. It is quite amazing that the flag on top of the Sikhara of the temple always **floats in opposite direction of the wind**. Everyday a priest climbs the dome of the temple which is as tall as a 45 story building and changes the flag. This ritual has been continuing since 1800 years. The ritual says if it is not changed any day, the temple must be shut for the next 18 years.

- **1000 Years Old Mummified body**



Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple is shrine dedicated to Sri Ramanuja charya who is also known as Ramanuja. It is one of the most illustrious Vaishnava temples in South India rich in legend and history. What follows is amazing, there is a **1000**

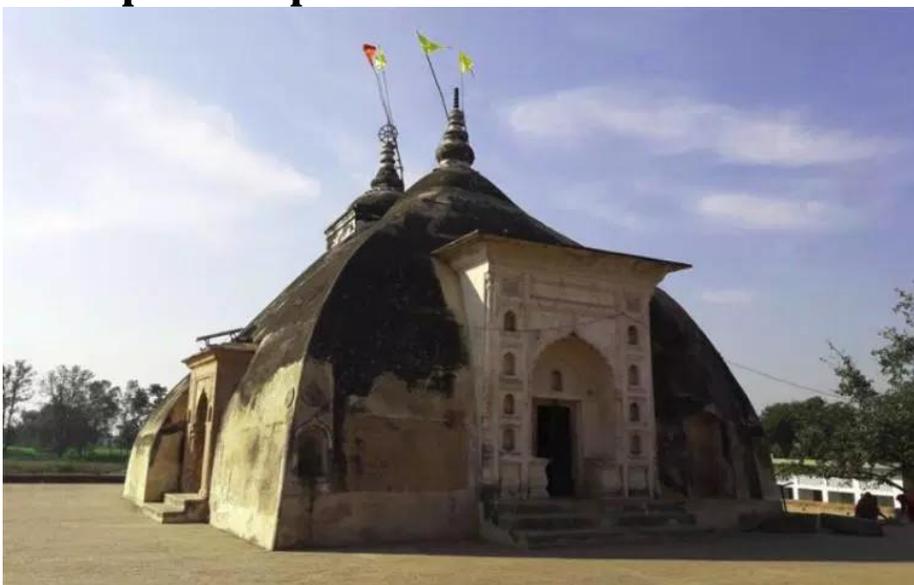
Years old ummified body of Sri Ramanujacharya preserved in Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple. His original body is kept in normal sitting position and open to all for viewing. The body being solidified justatititit, even **the eyes** are clearly visible and on a closer look, also **the nails** can benoted.

- **Idol Ejecting Water with an unknown source**



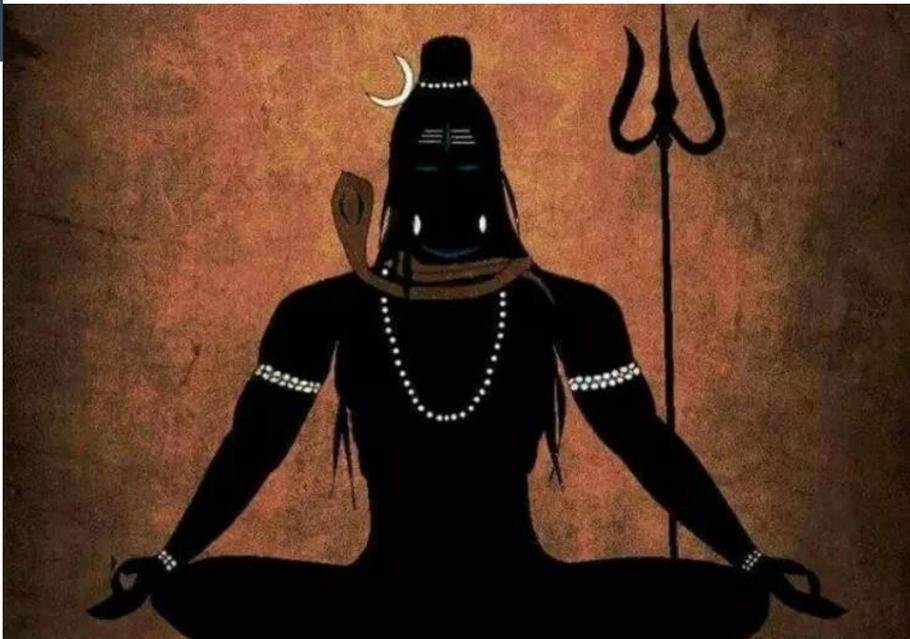
The Kadu Malleshwara Temple is a 17th - century A.D. Hindu temple dedicated to the Shiva located in the Malleshwaram locality of Bengaluru. In the year 1997, during some construction process near the temple the workers found another temple of 'Nandi ' (a statue of bull which is called the vehicle of Lord Shiva) buried. As they further dug out the temple, a small pool of water was found inside the temple and even the **Nandi was ejecting clean water from its mouth** which flows to the Shiva Linga. How ever the source of water for both of the misyetu nknown.

- **Temple that predicts Rain**



This **Jagannath Temple from Kanpur**, is also known as 'Rain Temple' or 'Monsoon Temple' and is more than hundreds of years old. Here, it is believed that the water droplets accumulated on the ceiling of Lord Jagannath temple **predicts, whether upcoming monsoon season would be good or bad**. If the size of water droplets is big, it is believed that there will be good rainfall and if it is small, then drought may occur. It is believed that the prediction is not just a day or two in advance, in fact, it predicts the onset of monsoon a good fortnight in advance. The roof of the temple starts dripping 15 days before the start of the rainy season and it is the trickle that reveals the type of showers that should be expected. A thin volume of the trickle indicates scanty rainfall, while a good volume indicates heavy showers. Thus, on the basis of the predictions, the **farmers nearby put an estimate** to their harvest accordingly.

Temples of Shiva aligned in the same line



The collection of five temples known as **Pancha Bhoota Stalam** lies in South India which is held in reverence for centuries. These temples are considered to be **Shiva Lingam** representing various elements such as **Air, Earth, Water, Fire and Space**. It is a striking fact that all these temples are **geographically placed along most a straight line**. Among the five temples, three temples, which are Chidambaram Nataraja Temple, Ekambareswarar Temple, Srikalahasti Temples lie exactly aligned at 79 degrees, 41 minutes, East in longitude. Furthermore, the other two temples, Thiruvanaikkaval is located at around 3 degrees to the south and 1 degree to the west of the northern tip exactly of this divine axis, while Thiruvannamalai is around midway at 1.5 degrees to the south and 0.5 degrees to

the west.

In the era where there were no scientific tools, three temples were built in the exact same longitudes. The fact that it was built thousands of years ago where there were no scientific tools to measure the point on Earth leaves many people in dismay.

15.A.M. और P.M

हमे बचपन से ये रटवाया गया, विश्वास दिलवाया गया कि इन दो शब्दों, A.M. और P.M. का मतलब होता है :

A.M. : एंटीमेरिडियन (ante meridian)

P.M. : पोस्टमेरिडियन (post meridian)

एंटी यानि पहले, लेकिन किसके?

और पोस्ट यानि बाद में, लेकिन फिर वही सवाल, किसके? ये कभी साफ नहीं किया गया क्योंकि ये चुराय गये शब्द का लघुतम रूप था

""किसके = जहां कारक खुद गौण है""

हमारे प्राचीन संस्कृत भाषा ने इस संशय को अपनी आंघियो में उड़ा दिया और अब, सब कुछ साफ साफ दृष्टिगत है

कैसे?

देखिये

A.M. = आरोहनम मार्तण्डस्य Aarohanam Martandasya

P.M. = पतनम मार्तण्डस्य Patanam Martandasya

सूर्य, जो कि हर आकाशीय गणना का मूल है, उसी को गौण कर दिया, कैसे गौण किया ये सोचनीय है और बेतुका भी। भ्रम इसलिये पैदा होता है कि अंग्रेजी के ये शब्द संस्कृत के उस 'मतलब' को नहीं इंगित करते जोकि वास्तविक में है ...

#आरोहणम्_मार्तण्डस्य Arohanam Martandasaya यानि सूर्य का आरोहण (चढ़ाव) और
#पतनम्_मार्तण्डस्य Patanam Martandasaya यानि सूर्य का ढलाव

दिन के बारह बजे के पहले सूर्य चढ़ता रहता है आरोहनम मार्तण्डस्य (AM), बारह के बाद सूर्य का अवसान, पतन होता है 'पतनममार्तण्डस्य' (PM)

16.विश्व का सबसे बड़ा और वैज्ञानिक समय गणना तन्त्र (ऋषि मुनियो का अनुसंधान)

- क्रति = सैकन्ड का 34000 वाँ भाग
- 1 त्रुति = सैकन्ड का 300 वाँ भाग
- 2 त्रुति = 1 लव
- 1 लव = 1 क्षण
- 30 क्षण = 1 विपल
- 60 विपल = 1 पल
- 60 पल = 1 घड़ी (24 मिनट)
- 2.5 घड़ी = 1 होरा (घन्टा)
- 24 होरा = 1 दिवस (दिन या वार)
- 7 दिवस = 1 सप्ताह
- 4 सप्ताह = 1 माह
- 2 माह = 1 ऋतू
- 6 ऋतू = 1 वर्ष
- 100 वर्ष = 1 शताब्दी
- 10 शताब्दी = 1 सहस्राब्दी
- 432 सहस्राब्दी = 1 युग
- 2 युग = 1 द्वापर युग
- 3 युग = 1 त्रैता युग
- 4 युग = सतयुग
- सतयुग + त्रैतायुग + द्वापरयुग + कलियुग = 1 महायुग
- 76 महायुग = मनवन्तर
- 1000 महायुग = 1 कल्प
- 1 नित्य प्रलय = 1 महायुग (धरती पर जीवन अन्त और फिर आरम्भ)
- 1 नैमित्तिका प्रलय = 1 कल्प । (देवों का अन्त और जन्म)
- महाकाल = 730 कल्प । (ब्राह्मा का अन्त और जन्म)

सम्पूर्ण विश्व का सबसे बड़ा और वैज्ञानिक समय गणना तन्त्र यही है। जो हमारे देश भारत में बना। ये हमारा भारत जिस पर हमको गर्व है ।

दो लिंग : नर और नारी ।

दो पक्ष : शुक्ल पक्ष और कृष्ण पक्ष।

दो पूजा : वैदिकी और तांत्रिकी (पुराणोक्त) ।

दो अयन : उत्तरायन और दक्षिणायन।

तीन देव : ब्रह्मा, विष्णु, शंकर।

तीन देवियाँ : महा सरस्वती, महा लक्ष्मी, महा गौरी।

तीन लोक : पृथ्वी, आकाश, पाताल।

तीन गुण : सत्वगुण, रजोगुण, तमोगुण।

तीन स्थिति : ठोस, द्रव, वायु।

तीन स्तर : प्रारंभ, मध्य, अंत।

तीन पड़ाव : बचपन, जवानी, बुढ़ापा।

तीन रचनाएँ : देव, दानव, मानव।

तीन अवस्था : जागृत, मृत, बेहोशी।

तीन काल : भूत, भविष्य, वर्तमान।

तीन नाड़ी : इडा, पिंगला, सुषुम्ना।

तीन संध्या : प्रातः, मध्याह्न, सायं।

तीन शक्ति : इच्छाशक्ति, ज्ञानशक्ति, क्रियाशक्ति।

चार धाम : बद्रीनाथ, जगन्नाथ पुरी, रामेश्वरम्, द्वारका।

चार मुनि : सनत, सनातन, सनंद, सनत कुमार।

चार वर्ण : ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य, शूद्र।

चार निति : साम, दाम, दंड, भेद।

चार वेद : सामवेद, ऋग्वेद, यजुर्वेद, अथर्ववेद।

चार स्त्री : माता, पत्नी, बहन, पुत्री।

चार युग : सतयुग, त्रेतायुग, द्वापर युग, कलयुग।

चार समय : सुबह, शाम, दिन, रात।

चार अप्सरा : उर्वशी, रंभा, मेनका, तिलोत्तमा।

चार गुरु : माता, पिता, शिक्षक, आध्यात्मिक गुरु।

चार प्राणी : जलचर, थलचर, नभचर, उभयचर।

चार जीव : अण्डज, पिंडज, स्वेदज, उद्भिज।

चार वाणी : ओम्कार्, अकार्, उकार, मकार्।

चार आश्रम : ब्रह्मचर्य, ग्राहस्थ, वानप्रस्थ, सन्यास।

चार भोज्य : खाद्य, पेय, लेह्य, चोष्य।

चार पुरुषार्थ : धर्म, अर्थ, काम, मोक्ष।

चार वाद्य : तत्, सुषिर, अवनद्व, घन।

पाँच तत्व : पृथ्वी, आकाश, अग्नि, जल, वायु।

पाँच देवता : गणेश, दुर्गा, विष्णु, शंकर, सुर्य।

पाँच ज्ञानेन्द्रियाँ : आँख, नाक, कान, जीभ, त्वचा।

पाँच कर्म : रस, रूप, गंध, स्पर्श, ध्वनि।

पाँच उंगलियाँ : अँगूठा, तर्जनी, मध्यमा, अनामिका, कनिष्ठा।

पाँच पूजा उपचार : गंध, पुष्प, धूप, दीप, नैवेद्य।

पाँच अमृत : दूध, दही, घी, शहद, शक्कर।

पाँच प्रेत : भूत, पिशाच, वैताल, कुष्मांड, ब्रह्मराक्षस।

पाँच स्वाद : मीठा, चर्खा, खट्टा, खारा, कड़वा।

पाँच वायु : प्राण, अपान, व्यान, उदान, समान।

पाँच इन्द्रियाँ : आँख, नाक, कान, जीभ, त्वचा, मन।

पाँच वटवृक्ष : सिद्धवट (उज्जैन), अक्षयवट (Prayagraj), बोधिवट (बोधगया), वंशीवट (वृंदावन), साक्षीवट (गया)।

पाँच पत्ते : आम, पीपल, बरगद, गुलर, अशोक।

पाँच कन्या : अहिल्या, तारा, मंदोदरी, कुंती, द्रौपदी।

छः ऋतु : शीत, ग्रीष्म, वर्षा, शरद, बसंत, शिशिर।

छः ज्ञान के अंग : शिक्षा, कल्प, व्याकरण, निरुक्त, छन्द, ज्योतिष।

छः कर्म : देवपूजा, गुरु उपासना, स्वाध्याय, संयम, तप, दान।

छः दोष : काम, क्रोध, मद (घमंड), लोभ (लालच), मोह, आलस्य।

सात छंद : गायत्री, उष्णिक, अनुष्टुप, वृहती, पंक्ति, त्रिष्टुप, जगती।

सात स्वर : सा, रे, ग, म, प, ध, नि।

सात सुर : षडज्, ऋषभ्, गांधार, मध्यम, पंचम, धैवत, निषाद।

सात चक्र : सहस्रार, आज्ञा, विशुद्ध, अनाहत, मणिपुर, स्वाधिष्ठान, मुलाधार।

सात वार : रवि, सोम, मंगल, बुध, गुरु, शुक्र, शनि।

सात मिट्टी : गौशाला, घुड़साल, हाथीसाल, राजद्वार, बाम्बी की मिट्टी, नदी संगम, तालाब।

सात महाद्वीप : जम्बुद्वीप (एशिया), प्लक्षद्वीप, शाल्मलीद्वीप, कुशद्वीप, क्रौंचद्वीप, शाकद्वीप, पुष्करद्वीप।

सात ऋषि : वशिष्ठ, विश्वामित्र, कण्व, भारद्वाज, अत्रि, वामदेव, शौनक।

सात ऋषि : वशिष्ठ, कश्यप, अत्रि, जमदग्नि, गौतम, विश्वामित्र, भारद्वाज।

सात धातु (शारीरिक) : रस, रक्त, मांस, मेद, अस्थि, मज्जा, वीर्य।

सात रंग : बैंगनी, जामुनी, नीला, हरा, पीला, नारंगी, लाल।

सात पाताल : अतल, वितल, सुतल, तलातल, महातल, रसातल, पाताल।

सात पुरी : मथुरा, हरिद्वार, काशी, अयोध्या, उज्जैन, द्वारका, काञ्ची।

सात धान्य : उड़द, गेहूँ, चना, चावल, जौ, मूँग, बाजरा।

आठ मातृका : ब्राह्मी, वैष्णवी, माहेश्वरी, कौमारी, ऐन्द्री, वाराही, नारसिंही, चामुंडा।

आठ लक्ष्मी : आदिलक्ष्मी, धनलक्ष्मी, धान्यलक्ष्मी, गजलक्ष्मी, संतानलक्ष्मी, वीरलक्ष्मी, विजयलक्ष्मी, विद्यालक्ष्मी।

आठ वसु : अप (अहः/अयज), ध्रुव, सोम, धर, अनिल, अनल, प्रत्युष, प्रभास।

आठ सिद्धि : अणिमा, महिमा, गरिमा, लघिमा, प्राप्ति, प्राकाम्य, ईशित्व, वशित्व।

आठ धातु : सोना, चांदी, ताम्बा, सीसा, जस्ता, टिन, लोहा, पारा।

नवदुर्गा : शैलपुत्री, ब्रह्मचारिणी, चन्द्रघंटा, कुष्मांडा, स्कन्दमाता, कात्यायनी, कालरात्रि, महागौरी, सिद्धिदात्री।

नवग्रह : सूर्य, चन्द्रमा, मंगल, बुध, गुरु, शुक्र, शनि, राहु, केतु।

नवरत्न : हीरा, पत्रा, मोती, माणिक, मूंगा, पुखराज, नीलम, गोमेद, लहसुनिया।

नवनिधि : पद्मनिधि, महापद्मनिधि, नीलनिधि, मुकुंदनिधि, नंदनिधि, मकरनिधि, कच्छपनिधि, शंखनिधि, खर्व/मिश्र निधि।

दस महाविद्या : काली, तारा, षोडशी, भुवनेश्वरी, भैरवी, छिन्नमस्तिका, धूमावती, बगलामुखी, मातंगी, कमला।

दस दिशाएँ : पूर्व, पश्चिम, उत्तर, दक्षिण, आग्नेय, नैऋत्य, वायव्य, ईशान, ऊपर, नीचे।

दस दिक्पाल : इन्द्र, अग्नि, यमराज, नैऋति, वरुण, वायुदेव, कुबेर, ईशान, ब्रह्मा, अनंत।

दस अवतार (विष्णुजी) : मत्स्य, कच्छप, वाराह, नृसिंह, वामन, परशुराम, राम, कृष्ण, बुद्ध, कल्कि।

दस सति : सावित्री, अनुसुइया, मंदोदरी, तुलसी, द्रौपदी, गांधारी, सीता, दमयन्ती, सुलक्षणा, अरुंधती।

17.

देश में एक ऐसा वर्ग बन गया है जो कि संस्कृत भाषा से तो शून्य हैं परंतु उनकी छद्म धारणा यह बन गयी है कि संस्कृत भाषा में जो कुछ भी लिखा है वे सब पूजा पाठ के मंत्र ही होंगे जबकि वास्तविकता इससे भिन्न है।

देखते हैं -

"चतुरस्रं मण्डलं चिकीर्षन् अक्षयार्थं मध्यात्प्राचीमभ्यापातयेत्।

यदतिशिष्यते तस्य सह तृतीयेन मण्डलं परिलिखेत्।"

बौधायन ने उक्त श्लोक को लिखा है !
इसका अर्थ है -

यदि वर्ग की भुजा $2a$ हो
तो वृत्त की त्रिज्या $r = [a + 1/3(\sqrt{2}a - a)] = [1 + 1/3(\sqrt{2} - 1)] a$
ये क्या है ?

अरे ये तो कोई गणित या विज्ञान का सूत्र लगता है

शायद ईसा के जन्म से पूर्व पिंगल के छंद शास्त्र में एक श्लोक प्रकट हुआ था।हालायुध ने अपने ग्रंथ मृतसंजीवनी में , जो पिंगल के छन्द शास्त्र पर भाष्य है , इस श्लोक का उल्लेख किया है -

परे पूर्णमिति।
उपरिष्टादेकं चतुरस्रकोष्ठं लिखित्वा तस्याधस्...

18 . भारतीयज्ञानकाखजाना / १२

- हां, भारत ही हैं प्लास्टिक सर्जरी का जनक...!
- - प्रशांत पोळ
- पहली बार दिल्ली में भाजपा की सरकार आए हुए बमुश्किल पांच महीने हो रहे थे. ठीक से कहे, तो वह दिन था, २५ अक्टूबर २०१४. इस दिन, मुंबई में, एच एन रिलायंस फाउंडेशन हॉस्पिटल के उद्घाटन समारोह में प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी के भाषण में “भारत ने दुनिया को प्लास्टिक सर्जरी सिखाई” इस आशय का एक वाक्य था. उनके शब्द थे, “महाभारत का कहना हैं की कर्ण मां की गोद से पैदा नहीं हुआ था. इसका मतलब यह की उस समय जेनेटिक सायंस मौजूद था. हम गणेश जी की पूजा करते हैं. कोई तो प्लास्टिक सर्जन होगा उस जमाने में, जिसने मनुष्य के शरीर पर हाथी का सर रखकर प्लास्टिक सर्जरी का प्रारंभ किया होगा...”
- उनके द्वारा कहे गए इन शब्दों से तथाकथित बुद्धिजीवी लोगों में खलबली मची. शेखर गुप्ता ‘इंडियन एक्सप्रेस’ के संपादक हैं. उन्होंने ‘इंडिया टुडे’ साप्ताहिक में ‘राष्ट्र हित’ नाम से प्रकाशित होने वाले अपने स्तंभ में मोदी जी के इन विचारों की खिल्ली उड़ाई. उन्होंने अपने आलेख में कहा की ‘मोदी सरकार आधुनिक तकनीकी की बात तो करती हैं, लेकिन वास्तव में यह राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ के भूतकालीन कल्पनाओं पर ही जी रही हैं.’
- शेखर गुप्ता का कहना था की ‘प्राचीन वैदिक काल से संबंधित संशोधनों पर गर्व करने का अर्थ हैं, घड़ी की सुईयों को उलटा घुमाना. पश्चिम के देशों को मूलभूत ज्ञान भारत ने दिया हैं, यह कहना गलत और हास्यास्पद हैं’. ‘इंडिया टुडे’ के अपने आलेख में उन्होंने आगे लिखा हैं, “हो सकता हैं, किसीने प्लास्टिक सर्जरी, इंसान में पशु में अंगों का प्रत्यारोपण, स्टेम सेल अनुसंधान, किराए की कोख जैसी चीजों की भी कल्पना की हो, मगर इसके आधार पर यह कहना की यह सारा ज्ञान हमारे पास पहले से था, यह न केवल हास्यास्पद हैं, वरन खतरनाक भी हैं.”

- इसी प्रसंग पर, 'इंडिया टुडे' के इस आलेख से पहले, करण थापर ने, उनके 'हिन्दू' समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित होने वाले स्तंभ में यही विषय छेड़ा था. 'टू फेसेस ऑफ़ मिस्टर मोदी' इस शीर्षक से प्रकाशित आलेख में उन्होंने मोदी जी के कड़ी आलोचना की थी. उनका कहना था, "भारत के प्रधानमंत्री के नाते, एक हॉस्पिटल के उद्घाटन के समय, जिन्हें कोई वैज्ञानिक आधार नहीं है, ऐसी पौराणिक कहानियां बताना ठीक नहीं है. प्लास्टिक सर्जरी को अपने हिन्दू शास्त्र में कोई वैज्ञानिक आधार न होने के कारण इस प्रकार के वक्तव्य देना भारतीय संविधान के धारा 51 A (h) का उल्लंघन है. संविधान की इस धारा के अनुसार प्रत्येक भारतीय नागरिक को 'शास्त्रीय / वैज्ञानिक वातावरण' जतन करने का अधिकार है. मोदी जी का वक्तव्य 'अशास्त्रीय' है, इसीलिए उसका विरोध करना आवश्यक है."
- शेखर गुप्ता और करण थापर, इन दोनों ने प्लास्टिक सर्जरी का जिक्र किया था, इसलिए उस के बारे में खोजबीन करना आरंभ किया और विस्मयजनक जानकारी मिलती गयी.
- भारत में हैदर – टीपू के साथ हुई लड़ाइयों में अंग्रेजों को दो नए आविष्कारों की जानकारी हुई. (अंग्रेजों ने ही यह लिख रखा है)
 1. युद्ध में उपयोग किया हुआ रॉकेट और
 2. प्लास्टिक सर्जरी
- अंग्रेजों को प्लास्टिक सर्जरी की जानकारी मिलने का इतिहास बड़ा रोचक है. सन १७६९ से १७९९ तक, तीस वर्षों में, हैदर अली – टीपू सुलतान इन बाप-बेटे और अंग्रेजों में ४ बड़े युद्ध हुए. इन में से एक युद्ध में अंग्रेजों की ओर से लड़ने वाला 'कावसजी' नाम का मराठा सैनिक और ४ तेलगु भाषी लोगों को टीपू सुलतान की फ़ौज ने पकड़ लिया. बाद में इन पाचों लोगों की नाक काटकर टीपू के सैनिकों ने, उनको अंग्रेजों के पास भेज दिया.
- इस घटना के कुछ दिनों के बाद एक अंग्रेज कमांडर को एक भारतीय व्यापारी के नाक पर कुछ निशान दिखे. कमांडर ने उनको पूछा तो पता चला की उस व्यापारी ने कुछ 'चरित्र के मामले में गलती' की थी, इसलिए उसको नाक काटने की सजा मिली थी. लेकिन नाक कटने के बाद, उस व्यापारी ने एक वैद्य जी के पास जाकर अपना नाक पहले जैसा करवा लिया था. अंग्रेज कमांडर को यह सुनकर आश्चर्य लगा. कमांडर ने उस कुम्हार जाती के वैद्य को बुलाया और कावसजी और उसके साथ के चार लोगोंका नाक पहले जैसा करने के लिए कहा.
- कमांडर की आज्ञा से, पुणे के पास के एक गांव में यह ऑपरेशन हुआ. इस ऑपरेशन के समय दो अंग्रेज डॉक्टर्स भी उपस्थित थे. उनके नाम थे – थॉमस क्रूसो और जेम्स फिंडले. इन दोनों डॉक्टरों ने, उस अज्ञात मराठी वैद्य ने किए हुए इस ऑपरेशन का विस्तृत समाचार 'मद्रास गजेट' में प्रकाशन के लिए भेजा. वह छपकर भी आया. विषय की नवीनता एवं रोचकता देखते हुए, यह समाचार इंग्लैंड पहुंचा. लन्दन से प्रकाशित होने वाले 'जेंटलमैन' नामक पत्रिका ने इस समाचार को अगस्त, १७९४ के अंक में पुनः प्रकाशित किया. इस समाचार के साथ, ऑपरेशन के कुछ छायाचित्र भी दिए गए थे.

- जेंटलमैन में प्रकाशित 'स्टोरी' से प्रेरणा लेकर इंग्लैंड के जे. सी. कॉर्प नाम के सर्जन ने इसी पध्दति से दो ऑपरेशन किये. दोनों सफल रहे. और फिर अंग्रेजों को और पश्चिम की 'विकसित' संस्कृति को प्लास्टिक सर्जरी की जानकारी मिली. पहले विश्व युद्ध में इसी पध्दति से ऐसे ऑपरेशन्स बड़े पैमाने पर हुए और वह सफल भी रहे.
- असल में प्लास्टिक सर्जरी से पश्चिमी जगत का परिचय इससे भी पुराना हैं. वह भी भारत की प्रेरणा से. 'एडविन स्मिथ पापिरस' ने पश्चिमी लोगों के बीच प्लास्टिक सर्जरी के बारे में सबसे पहले लिखा ऐसा माना जाता हैं. लेकिन रोमन ग्रंथों में इस प्रकार के ऑपरेशन का जिक्र एक हजार वर्ष पूर्व से मिलता हैं. अर्थात भारत में यह ऑपरेशन्स इससे बहुत पहले हुए थे. आज से पौने तीन हजार वर्ष पहले, 'सुश्रुत' नाम के शस्त्र-वैद्य (आयुर्वेदिक सर्जन) ने इसकी पूरी जानकारी दी हैं. नाक के इस ऑपरेशन की पूरी विधि सुश्रुत के ग्रंथ में मिलती हैं.
- किसी विशिष्ट वृक्ष का एक पत्ता लेकर उसे मरीज के नाक पर रखा जाता हैं. उस पत्ते को नाक के आकार का काटा जाता हैं. उसी नाप से गाल, माथा या फिर हाथ / पैर, जहां से भी सहजता से मिले, वहां से चमड़ी निकाली जाती हैं. उस चमड़ी पर विशेष प्रकार की दवाइयों का लेपन किया जाता हैं. फिर उस चमड़ी को जहाँ लगाना हैं, वहां बांधा जाता हैं. जहां से निकाली हुई हैं, वहां की चमड़ी और जहां लगाना हैं, वहां पर विशिष्ट दवाइयों का लेपन किया जाता हैं. साधारणतः तीन हफ्ते बाद दोनों जगहों पर नई चमड़ी आती हैं, और इस प्रकार से चमड़ी का प्रत्यारोपण सफल हो जाता हैं. इसी प्रकार से उस अज्ञात वैद्य ने कावसजी पर नाक के प्रत्यारोपण का सफल ऑपरेशन किया था.
- नाक, कान और होंठों को व्यवस्थित करने का तंत्र भारत में बहुत पहले से चलता आ रहा हैं. बीसवी शताब्दी के मध्य तक छेदे हुए कान में भारी गहने पहने के रीती थी. उसके वजन के कारण छेदी हुई जगह फटती थी. उसको ठीक करने के लिए गाल की चमड़ी निकाल कर वहां लगाई जाती थी. उन्नीसवी शताब्दी के अंत तक इस प्रकार के ऑपरेशन्स भारत में होते थे. हिमाचल प्रदेश का 'कांगड़ा' जिला तो इस प्रकार के ऑपरेशन्स के लिए मशहूर था. कांगड़ा यह शब्द ही 'कान + गढ़ा' ऐसे उच्चारण से तैयार हुआ हैं. डॉ. एस. सी. अलमस्त ने इस 'कांगड़ा मॉडल' पर बहुत कुछ लिखा हैं. वे कांगड़ा के 'दीनानाथ कानगढ़िया' नाम के नाक, कान के ऑपरेशन्स करने वाले वैद्य से स्वयं जाकर मिले. इन वैद्य के अनुभव डॉ. अलमस्त जी ने लिख कर रखे हैं. सन १४०४ तक की पीढ़ी की जानकारी रखने वाले ये 'कान-गढ़िया', नाक और कान की प्लास्टिक सर्जरी करने वाले कुशल वैद्य माने जाते हैं. ब्रिटिश शोधकर्ता सर अलेक्झांडर कनिंघम (१८१४ - १८९३) ने कांगड़ा के इस प्लास्टिक सर्जरी को बड़े विस्तार से लिखा हैं. अकबर के कार्यकाल में 'बिधा' नाम का वैद्य कांगड़ा में इस प्रकार के ऑपरेशन्स करता था, ऐसा फारसी इतिहासकारों ने लिख रखा हैं.
- 'सुश्रुत' की मृत्यु के लगभग ग्यारहसौ (११००) वर्षों के बाद 'सुश्रुत संहिता' और 'चरक संहिता' का अरबी भाषा में अनुवाद हुआ. यह कालखंड आठवी शताब्दी का हैं. 'किताब-ई-सुसरुद' इस नाम से सुश्रुत संहिता मध्यपूर्व में पढ़ी जाती थी. आगे जाकर, जिस प्रकार से भारत की गणित और खगोलशास्त्र जैसी विज्ञान की अन्य शाखाएं, अरबी (फारसी) के माध्यम से यूरोप पहुंची, उसी प्रकार 'किताब-ई-सुसरुद' के माध्यम से सुश्रुत संहिता यूरोप पहुंच गई.

चौदहवे – पंद्रहवे शताब्दी में इस ऑपरेशन की जानकारी अरब – पर्शिया (ईरान) – इजिप्त होते हुए इटली पहुची. इसी जानकारी के आधार पर इटली के सिसिली आयलैंड के 'ब्रांका परिवार' और 'गास्परे टाग्लिया-कोसी' ने कर्णबंध और नाक के ऑपरेशन्स करना प्रारंभ किया. किन्तु चर्च के भारी विरोध के कारण उन्हें ऑपरेशन्स बंद करना पड़े. और इसी कारण उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी तक यूरोपियन्स को प्लास्टिक सर्जरी की जानकारी नहीं थी

- ऋग्वेद का 'आत्रेय (ऐतरेय) उपनिषद्' अति प्राचीन उपनिषदों में से एक हैं. इस उपनिषद् में (१-१-४) 'मां के उदर में बच्चा कैसे तैयार होता है', इसका विवरण है. इस में कहा गया है की गर्भावस्था में सर्वप्रथम बच्चे के मुंह का कुछ भाग तैयार होता है. फिर नाक, आँख, कान, हृदय (दिल) आदि अंग विकसित होते हैं. आज के आधुनिक विज्ञान का सहारा लेकर, सोनोग्राफी के माध्यम से अगर हम देखते हैं, तो इसी क्रम से, इसी अवस्था से बच्चा विकसित होता है.
- भागवत में लिखा है (२-१०२२ और ३-२६-५५) की मनुष्य में दिशा पहचानने की क्षमता कान के कारण होती है. सन १९३५ में डॉक्टर रॉस और टेट ने एक प्रयोग किया. इस प्रयोग से यह साबित हुआ की मनुष्य के कान में जो वेस्टीब्यूलर (vestibular apparatus) होता है, उसी से मनुष्य को दिशा पहचानना संभव होता है.
- अब यह ज्ञान हजारों वर्ष पहले हमारे पुरखों को कहां से मिला होगा..?
- संक्षेप में, प्लास्टिक सर्जरी का भारत में ढाई से तीन हजार वर्ष पूर्व से अस्तित्व था. इसके पक्के सबूत भी मिले हैं. शरीर विज्ञान का ज्ञान और शरीर के उपचार यह हमारे भारत की सदियों से विशेषतः रही हैं. लेकिन 'पश्चिम के देशों में जो खोज हुई है, वही आधुनिकता है और हमारा पुरातन ज्ञान याने दकियानूसी है', ऐसी गलत धारणाओं के कारण हम हमारे समृद्ध विरासत को नकार रहे हैं..!

INDIAN MONUMENTS

INDIA IS THE LAND OF GRANDEST TEMPLES AND BREATHTAKING ARCHITECTURES.

- This is **THE KAILASH TEMPLE**. It is a megalith which was constructed by cutting **out a single rock- a mountain**. The whole mountain was cut from the top to carve out the temple campus.



- This is Dwarka, the grand and mysterious city submerged in the Arabian Sea on the extreme west of India. The submerged Heritage is no less than a treasure bearing the pride of Indian race!



- This is Khajuraho, the marvel where the rocks has taken the form. The best of our monuments are not built on soft rocks like marble. Our ancestors carved out even the hardest of the rocks to give it a beauty.
- The grandest and largest temple in India- Brihadeshwara temple. Breathtaking, isn't it?
- Sun Temple of Konark!

The main structure of the temple was partially destroyed by invaders like Kalapahad- a military general of the medieval period. Later, the prime structure totally collapsed when British stored gunpowder inside the structure and it caught fire accidentally.

Even though the main temple is gone, the amount of what left is still breathtaking by every means. Nobel Laureate Rabindranath Tagore wrote about Konark- "here the language of stone surpasses the language of man."



The whole temple was designed like a huge chariot of Sun God having 24 wheels pulled by 7 horses. Each wheel had 8 major spokes denoting 1 prahar (Hindu time period of 3 hours). There was a huge magnet at the top of the temple which is used to keep the idol of the Sun deity suspended in the air due to magnetic arrangement.

Ancient India was a hub of culture and technology and the absolute capital of world spirituality.





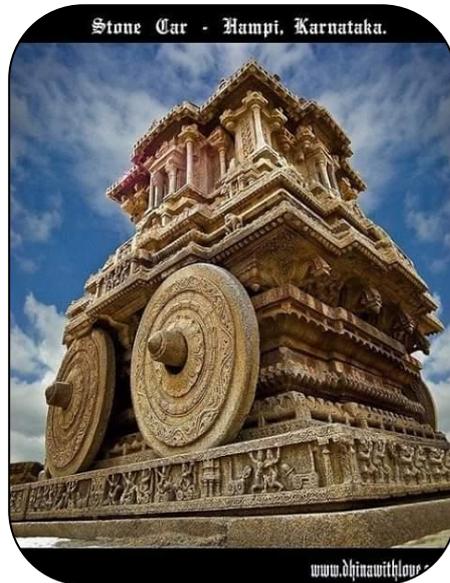
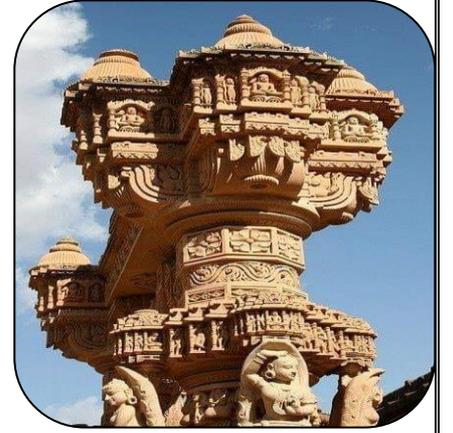
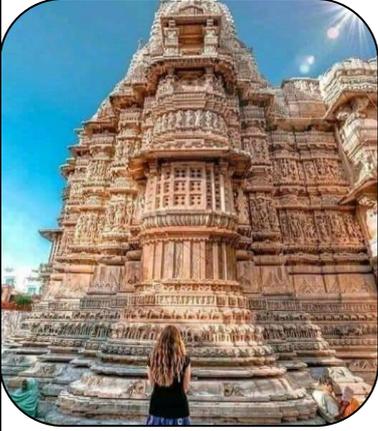
कुछ तो साज़िशें रही होंगी वरना भारत जैसे खूबसूरत देश में टूरिज्म का अर्थ ताजमहल नहीं होता।

क्या कारण रहा है कि दुनिया में किसी भी किताब के किसी भी पन्ने पे भारत लिखा हो तो वहाँ सिर्फ कुतुब मीनार, लाल किला और ताजमहल की तस्वीर छापी गई? सोचना अवश्य।

भारत में मुगलों के आक्रमण के बाद भी हमारे देश में बहुत खूबसूरत नक्काशी के मंदिर मौजूद हैं, जिनकी कारीगरी के सामने ताजमहल पानी मांगता है,

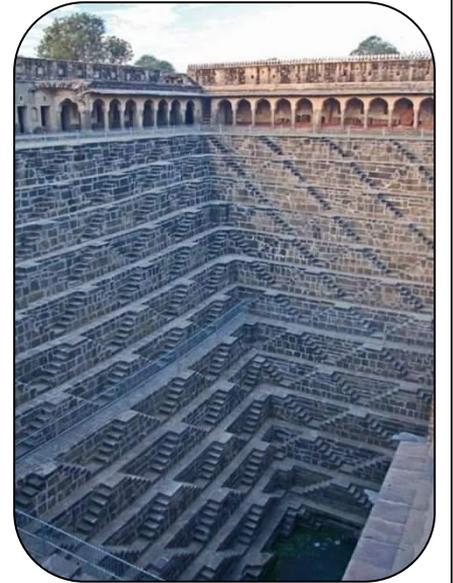
हिन्दू सोया हुआ है हिन्दुओं को इन चीज़ों से कोई मतलब नहीं है ऐसा प्रतीत होता है जैसे हिन्दुओं की चेतना और विवेक मर चुका है

क्रप्या अपनी धरोहर का ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रचार करे
र हर महादेव ▶▶



Stone Car - Hampi, Karnataka.

www.dhjanwith.com



14. यूरोप की विवशता - हमारा अज्ञान (Europe's compulsion - our ignorance)

1. आठ महीने ठण्ड के कारण, कोट पैट पहनना उनकी विवशता और शादी वाले दिन भरी गर्मी में कोट - पैट डाल कर बरात ले जाना, हमारी अज्ञानता
 2. ताजा भोजन उपलब्ध ना होने के कारण, सड़े आटे से पिज्जा, बर्गर, नूडल्स खाना यूरोप की विवशता और 56 भोग छोड़ कर ₹ 400/- की सड़ी रोटी (पिज्जा) खाना, *हमारी अज्ञानता
 3. ताजा भोजन की कमी के कारण फ्रीज़ इस्तेमाल करना, यूरोप की विवशता और रोज ताजी सब्जी बाजार में मिलने पर भी, हफ्ते भर की सब्जी फ्रीज़ में ठूस सड़ा कर खाना, *हमारी अज्ञानता
 4. जड़ी - बूटियों का ज्ञान ना होने के कारण, जीव जन्तुओं के माँस से दवायें बनाना, उनकी विवशता और आयुर्वेद जैसा महान चिकित्सा होने के बावजूद, माँस की दवाईयाँ उपयोग करना, *हमारी अज्ञानता
 5. पर्याप्त अनाज ना होने के कारण जानवरों को खाना, उनकी विवशता और 1600 किस्मों की फसलें होने के बावजूद, स्वाद के लिए निरीह प्राणी मार कर खाना, *हमारी अज्ञानता
 6. लस्सी, मट्ठा, छाछ, दूध, जूस, शिकंजी आदि ना होने के कारण, कोल्ड ड्रिंक पीना उनकी विवशता और 36 तरह के पेय पदार्थ होते हुए भी, कोल्ड ड्रिंक नामक जहर पी कर खुद को आधुनिक समझना, *हमारी अज्ञानता
- भारतीय सँस्कृति अद्वितीय, पुरातन एवं महान है ।

15. PLURALISM IS IN HEART OF INDIA

Thousands of years this nation has allowed people of other religion to come and live with us we have not imposed any penalty, special tax because they're non Hindus. We never Enforce ourselves on them, we never forced them to convert themselves so that they can stay in my country, we never infringed on their practices.

So thousands of community of so many millions of people entered India from other religions other traditions other cultures, we allowed them to live in with us **without any imposition.**

No other nation will do this for example if we would have talk about pluralism three hundred ago in west they would have suspected witchcraft and burned us alive in the center of the town.

But thousands of years ago that first ancient Christian serians who ever persecuted in seria, not a new thing, they also found a home in India. Now a thousand years the Jews who have left Jerusalem because the temple was destroyed, many of them found a home in India. Yahudis live in India happily practice their religion. **THERE IS NO IMPOSITION**

Zoroastrians, the whole religion would have disappeared if India wouldn't have stepped in. they entered Gujarat (Surat) establish themselves, **that's TATA family**. They came to India and merged with us so well we can't distinguish them.

The parsiis and Zoroastrians feel like one of us referred from we feel tremendous affinity for them and they feel for us, TATA is contributing 70 % of its profits put on the philanthropic work in India.

The integration is very genuine.

In one of those Zoroastrian tradition, when somebody dies they don't burn it because they think fire is sacred and body are not buried.

They put a put the body in a tower of silence .vultures eat the body. They still practice in India not in Iran where it was founded.

It can be the last thing we get to say to the local council in Britain you will be shut down for this

Kind of stuff like these .In India the acts of religion is also allowed.

See The openness of the system is a good thing or a bad thing but we have never infringe on the practice of other people we allow them to integrate with us even Zoroastrians the Bahai found a home in India among us. Over 1000 year have over merged very well.

"Pluralism is heart of Hinduism;

What we say to guest who are now an integral part of India "if this is the way you like to be spiritual, good for you we will not impose our way on you. You practice your own way"

This is the beauty of India

16.

जरा सोचिए



मौर्य साम्राज्य
500 साल



अहोम साम्राज्य
650 साल



चालुक्य साम्राज्य
600 साल



सातवाहन
500 साल



चोल साम्राज्य
1000 साल



पांड्य साम्राज्य
800 साल



चंदेल साम्राज्य
400 साल



गुप्त साम्राज्य
400 साल



पल्लव साम्राज्य
600 साल

सबने इतने सालों तक किया शासन

पर हमें पढाया जाता है मुगल कितने थे महान

सत्य को चाहे जितना छिपा लो वो बाहर आ ही जाता है,
यह महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी है सभी तक पहुंचना चाहिए

अल्लाहों के अल्लाह : महादेव

Dainik Bharat 24 June 2015, New Delhi



दैनिक भारत, दिल्ली: इराक में एक पुस्तक लिखी गयी थी जिसे इराकी सरकार ने छपवाया था किताब का नाम था 'सेअरुल आकुल' इस किताब में इस्लाम से पहले अरब जगत के बारे में लिखा गया था।

किताब में लिखा है की मक्का में पहले विशाल मक्केश्वर महादेव मंदिर था, जिसमें एक विराट शिवलिंग था जो आज भी मक्का के काबा में है।

शिवरात्रि के दिन मक्केश्वर महादेव मंदिर में कवितार्ये पढी जाती थी तथा अच्छी कविताओं को सोने के प्लेट पर लिखकर मंदिर में टांग दिया जाता था, उन्ही प्लेटो को संग्रहालय में जमा किया गया जिसमें एक कविता मोहम्मद के चाचा की भी है जो उन्होंने गाया था।

मोहम्मद के चाचा ने गाया है ऐ अल्लाह के भी अल्लाह(देवो के देव) महादेव मैं आपकी शरण में आया हु, मेरी जिंदगी की एक ही तम्मना है की मैं एक बार भारत की भूमि देखु, राम कृष्ण की भूमि देखु, गंगा यमुना के दर्शन करके उसकी मिटटी माथे से लगाऊ...

दिल्ली के बिडला मंदिर में इराक से लायी गयी ये किताब आज भी है जिसका हिंदी अनुवाद भी लिखा हुआ है।

Muhammad belonged to the Qurayshi Tribe of Mecca.

The Qurayshi were particularly devoted to Goddess Alla (Durga) and the famous Shivaling of the Kaaba Temple. The fact that the Shivaling remains to this day in the Kaaba is solely due to the fact that it happened to be the Qurayshi tribe's faceless Family Deity. Muhammad's name itself came from Mahadeva, which is another cognate for Lord Shiva. Muhammad's own uncle, Umar-Bin-E-Hassham was a staunch Hindu and fervent devotee of Lord Shiva. He was a renowned poet and wrote many verses in praise of Shiva. One of these has survived on page 235 of Sair-UI-Okul and reads as follows:

Kafavomal fikra min ulumin Tab asayru
Kaluwan amataul Hawa was Tajakhru
We Tajakhayroba udan Kalalwade-E Liboawa
Walukayanay jatally, hay Yauma Tab asayru
Wa Abalolha ajabu armeeman MAHADEVA
Manojail ilamuddin minhum wa sayattaru

Wa Sahabi Kay-yam feema-Kamil MINDAY Yauman
Wa Yakulum no latabahan foeennak Tawjjaru
Massayaray akhalakan hasanan Kullahum
Najumum aja- at Summa gabul HINDU

Which translates as?

The man who may spend his life in sin
And irreligion or waste it in lechery and wrath
If at least he relent and return to
Righteousness can he be saved?
If but once he worship Mahadeva with a pure
Heart, he will attain the ultimate in spirituality.
Oh Lord Shiva exchange my entire life for but
a day's sojourn in India where one attains salvation.

But one pilgrimage there secures for one all merit and company of the truly great.

Muhammad's uncle was one of the resident priests of the Shiv temple known as "Kaaba"

This sacred sanctum was decorated in an extremely rich and beautiful fashion. The Kaaba was astronomically oriented to face the winds. The minor axis of the rectangular base of the Kaaba was solistically aligned towards summer sunrise and winter sunset. It contained 360 statues of Vedic deities and was a shrine primarily associated with sun worship. The temple was an architectural representation of an interlocking set of theories covering virtually all creation and comprehending chemistry, physics, cosmology, meteorology and medicine. Each wall or corner of the Kaaba was associated with a specific region of the world. Thus this glorious Hindu temple was made to symbolically represent a microcosm of the universe. The Arabs would face east when praying. This representation of a microcosm demonstrated by the eight directional structure was

derived from the Tantric pattern of Hinduism. Right at the centre of the Kaaba was the octagonal pedestal of Bramha the creator.

Today this very pedestal is called Maqam-E-Ibrahim by the Muslims.

However, more significant was the fact that the Kaaba was an extremely rich and ornate temple. On its walls hung innumerable gold plaques commemorating the winners of the annual poetry competition known as the Okaj fair. There were gold, silver and precious gems everywhere. It is no wonder that Muhammad armed with his facade of a new brand of religion set out to capture the immense wealth of the Vedic shrine of Mecca. After plundering the riches of the Kaaba, the wealth enabled him to systematically destroy all traces of the religion that threatened him so directly. It is an indisputable fact that money will make any low criminal devoutly religious in a hurry.

Despite the fact that Muhammad had to destroy all traces of Hinduism in order to make his "new religion" work, he knew that he would had to borrow from the Vedic culture that surrounded him.

Muhammad destroyed all 360 idols, but even he could not summon the courage to completely obliterate the Shivling in the Kaaba. He entered the temple and kissed the black stone. The Shivling was so sacred that the man who so detested idol- worship ended up kissing the largest idol in the Kaaba. Later his followers in a fit of piety broke the Shivling and then out of remorse repatched it together again. Today it lies broken at seven places and held together by a silver band studded with silver nails, bearing the name "Sangey Aswad" which came from the Sanskrit Ashwet meaning non-white or black stone.

He jumbled up the Sanskrit words Nama and Yaja (which meant "bowing and worshipping" respectively) into a combination word prayer and used that to describe his prescribed method of prayer.

In fact the rise of Islam put a full stop to all the previous knowledge of Arabia. The imperialistic message of Islam diverted all energies into raiding, looting and destruction. The incentive to learn and preserve the Vedic wisdom that had thrived in Arabia for so many centuries, was wiped out by the brutal pressure of Islam. Making easy money through loot and massacre was far more appealing than upholding the tenets of ancient knowledge. Gone were the schools, teachers, libraries, poets, artists, philosophers and scholars that had littered the Vedic landscape of Arabia like stars. Everyone had to become a raider if not from choice then for the sake of surviving the absolute intolerance of dissenters, that Islam preached. Thus was the light of learning extinguished in Arabia.

Additionally,

"As you are aware, that al-Quran (Koran) states that knowledge is the lost property of the believer and he should gather it wherever he can. So what I am about to relay to you is enlightening and already known to true scholars of Islam. However if you are a faithful Muslim then it will be a revelation which will change your entire outlook on the world and Islam. Feel free to forward this testimony to your fellow brethren.

A recent archaeological find in Kuwait unearthed a gold-plated statue of the Hindu deity Ganesh. A Muslim resident of Kuwait requested historical research material that can help explain the connection between Hindu civilisation and Arabia. Glancing through some research material recently, I was pleasantly surprised to come across a reference to a King Vikramaditya inscription found in the Kaaba in Mecca proving beyond doubt that the Arabian Peninsula formed a part of his Indian Empire.

The text of the crucial Vikramaditya inscription, found inscribed on a gold dish hung inside the Kaaba shrine in Mecca, is found recorded on page 315 of a volume known as 'Sayar-ul-Okul' treasured in the Makhtab-e-Sultania library in Istanbul, Turkey. Rendered in simple English the inscription says:

"Fortunate are those who were born (and lived) during king Vikram's reign. He was a noble, generous dutiful ruler, devoted to the welfare of his subjects. Nevertheless, at that time we Arabs, oblivious of God, were lost in sensual pleasures.

Plotting and torture were rampant. The darkness of ignorance had enveloped our country. As the lamb struggling for her life in the cruel paws of a wolf us Arabs were caught up in ignorance. The entire country was enveloped in darkness as intense as on a new moon night. However, the present dawn and pleasant sunshine of education is the result of the favour of the noble king Vikramaditya whose benevolent supervision did not lose sight of us- foreigners as we were. He spread his sacred religion amongst us and sent scholars whose brilliance shone like that of the sun from his country to ours. These scholars and preceptors through whose benevolence we were once again made cognizant of the presence of God, introduced to His sacred existence and put on the road of Truth had come to our country to preach their religion and impart education at King Vikramaditya's behest."

If you would like to read the Arabic wording, I reproduce it hereunder in Roman script:

"Itrashaphai Santu Ibikramatul Phahalameen Karimun Yartapheeha Wayosassaru Bihillahaya Samaini Ela Motakabberen Sihillaha Yuhee Quid min howa Yapakhara phajjal asari nahone osirom bayjayhalem.Yundan blabin Kajan blnaya khtoryaha sadunya kanateph netephi bejehalin Atadari bilamasa- rateen phakef tasabuhu kaunnieja majekaralhada walador.As hmiman burukankad toluho watastaru hihila Yakajibaymana balay kulk amarena phaneya jaunabilamary Bikramatum".

A careful analysis of the above inscription enables us to draw the following conclusions:

1. That the ancient Indian empires may have extended up to the eastern boundaries of Arabia until Vikramaditya and that it was he who for the first time conquered Arabia. Because the inscription says that king Vikram who dispelled the darkness of ignorance from Arabia.
2. That, whatever their earlier faith, King Vikrama's preachers had succeeded in spreading the Vedic (based on the Vedas, the Hindu sacred scriptures)) way of life in Arabia.
3. That Indians to the Arabs imparted the knowledge of Indian arts and sciences directly by founding schools, academies and cultural centres. The belief, therefore, that visiting Arabs conveyed that knowledge to their own lands through their own indefatigable efforts and scholarship is unfounded.

Having seen the far reaching and history shaking implications of the Arabic inscription Concerning king Vikrama, we shall now piece together the story of its find. How it came to be recorded and hung in the Kaaba in Mecca. What is the other proofs reinforcing the belief that Arabs were once followers of the Indian Vedic way of life and that tranquility and education was ushered into Arabia by king Vikramaditya's scholars, educationists from an Uneasy period of "ignorance and turmoil" mentioned in the inscription.

In Istanbul, Turkey, there is a famous library called Makhatab-e-Sultania, which is reputed to have the largest collection of ancient West Asian literature. In the Arabic, section of that library is an anthology of ancient Arabic poetry. That anthology was compiled from an earlier work in A.D. 1742 under the orders of the Turkish ruler Sultan Salim.

The collection is regarded as the most important and authoritative anthology of ancient Arabic poetry. It throws considerable light on the social life, customs, manners and entertainment modes of ancient Arabia. The book also contains an elaborate description of the ancient shrine of Mecca, the town and the annual fair known as OKAJ, which used to be held every year around the Kaaba temple in Mecca. This should convince readers that the annual HAJ of the Muslims to the Kaaba is of earlier pre-Islamic congregation.

However, the OKAJ fair was far from a carnival. It provided a forum for the elite and the learned to discuss the social, religious, political, literary and other aspects of the Vedic culture then pervading Arabia. 'Sayar-ul-Okul' asserts that the conclusion reached at those discussions was widely respected throughout Arabia. Mecca, therefore, followed the Varanasi tradition (of India) of providing a venue for important discussions among the learned while the masses congregated there for spiritual bliss. The principal shrines at both Varanasi in India and at Mecca in Arvasthan (Arabia) were Shiva temples. Even to this day ancient Mahadev (Shiva) emblems can be seen. It is the Shankara (Shiva) stone that Muslim pilgrims reverently touch and kiss in the Kaaba - black stone (al-Hajar-ul-Aswad).

Arabic tradition has lost trace of the founding of the Kaaba temple. The discovery of the Vikramaditya inscription affords a clue. King Vikramaditya is known for his great devotion to Lord Mahadev (Shiva). At Ujjain (India), the capital of Vikramaditya, exists the famous shrine of Mahakal, i.e., of Lord Shankara (Shiva) associated with Vikramaditya. Since according to the Vikramaditya inscription he spread the Vedic religion, who else but he could have founded the Kaaba temple in Mecca?

A few miles away from Mecca is a big signboard that bars the entry of any non-Muslim into the area. This is a reminder of the days when the Kaaba was stormed and captured solely for the newly established faith of Islam. The object in barring entry of non-Muslims was obviously to prevent its recapture.

12: "vasudev kutumbakam"



500 Polish women & 200 children were put on a ship to save them from the Germans.



When Hitler invaded Poland started the World War



The ship was left in the sea by the Polish Army.



The Captain was told to take them to any country where they can



The ship, filled with 500 refugee Polish women & 200 children



were refused entry to come in by many European and Asian countries.



Iran too denied them permission and threw them out



Finally, the ship wandering in the sea and reached India.



The British Governor also refused to allow the ship.



The news soon reached the ears of the Maharaja of Jamnagar, "Jam Saheb" Digvijay Singh.



Once he came to know about the ship, he became truly concerned

He allowed the ship to port in his kingdom at a port near Jamnagar.



He not only gave shelter to 500 women but



These refugees stayed in Jamnagar for nine years till



Later these refugees returned to their own country.



One of the children of these refugees later became the Prime Minister of Poland.



They were well taken care of by Jam Saheb who regularly visited them



In Poland, the name of many roads in the capital of Warsaw



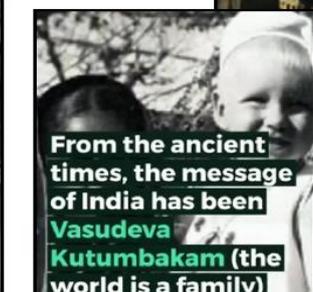
Every year, Polish newspapers print articles about Maharaja Jam Saheb Digvijay Singh!



Even today, the descendants of those refugees



Rich, brave, tolerant, compassionate & genuinely humanitarian.



From the ancient times, the message of India has been Vasudeva Kutumbakam (the world is a family)



come to Jamnagar every year & remember their ancestors!



little known to many around the world even today!



and was fondly called Bapu by them!

INVENTIONS

THE FIRST -INVENTOR OF ELECTRICITY

In ancient times our ancestors were aware of scientific aspects, our science here was completely enriched; at that time, there were all the equipment, such as electricity and batteries, Where our country was one of the best in spirituality and religion, on the other hand it was also rich in science & knowledge

Our sages have invented many such inventions which are the inspiration for today's scientists, and this thing has now begun to be considered by scientists of the whole world

Maharishi Agastya first created electricity and wrote his method in **Agastya Code**, which is the method of generating electricity. Certainly earlier; there were also large research centers of rishis in the country, in which they invented new technologies.

Found in the book Agastya Samhita, published by Maharishi Agastya, found the sources related to Production of electricity,

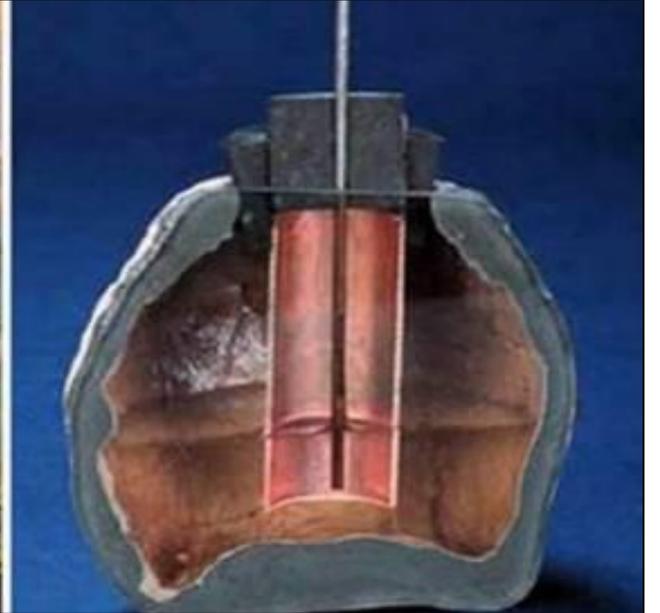
महर्षि अगस्त्य द्वारा निर्मित ग्रन्थ अगस्त्य संहिता में विद्युत् उत्पादन से संबंधित सूत्र मिलते हैं,,,

संस्थाप्य मृण्मये पात्रे ताम्रपत्रं सुसंस्कृतम्।

छादयेच्छिखिग्रीवेन चार्दाभिः काष्ठापांसुभिः ॥

दस्तालोष्टो निधात्वयः पारदाच्छादितस्ततः।

संयोगाज्जायते तेजो मित्रावरुणसंज्ञितम्॥



Agast_syahita

That is: Take a ceramic vessel, insert copper sheet in it, Insert the copper sulphate and then put (wet saw dust) in the center, add mercury and zinc over, then mix the wires, then the electricity will be created.

Agastya Code provides details of the use of electricity for electroplating, the method of electroplating copper or gold or silver. Therefore, Maharishi Agastya was also known as "kumbhodev" (Battery Bone). The thick and thin cable used in modern navigational and electrical transportation, messaging, was also invented by Maharishi Agastya; it was called "Rajju" in ancient times.

And the method of operating an aircraft is also told by Agastya Rishi

As much as science has been invented by our sages, the Indians were deprived of the knowledge of all these;

If the inventions made by the sages in our courses were taught, today, with great pride the children of this country call themselves the descendants of Rishis.

kanad Atomic Theory

कणाद का परमाणु सिद्धांत



महर्षि कणाद प्राचीन भारतीय वैज्ञानिक और दार्शनिक थे, जिन्होंने सबसे पहले परमाणु सिद्धांत (Atomic Theory) की व्याख्या दी। उन्होंने परमाणु की गति, उसकी संरचना और रसानायिक प्रवर्ति पर प्रकाश डाला कणाद के परमाणु सिद्धांत (Atomic Theory) के पीछे एक बहुत रोचक कथा है। एक बार वे जंगल में हाथ में एक फल लिए घूम रहे थे। वो धीरे धीरे हाथ में रखे फल को नाखूनों से कुरेद कुरेद कर फैंक रहे थे।

लेकिन धीरे धीरे फल इतना छोटा हो गया कि कणाद फिर उसको तोड़ ही नहीं पाए। बस यही बात उनके दिमाग में बैठ गयी कि इस फल की कोई ना कोई एक सूक्ष्मतम इकाई (smallest unit) है जिसे तोड़ा नहीं जा सकता। इस बात पर उन्होंने बहुत गहन अध्ययन किया और अंत में परमाणु सिद्धांत (Atomic Theory) के बारे में बताया। उन्होंने ही सबसे पहले सिद्ध किया कि परमाणु ही किसी पदार्थ की सबसे छोटी इकाई (smallest unit) है जिसे नग्न आँखों से नहीं देखा जा सकता है और नाही इसका विभाजन किया जा सकता है। उन्होंने बताया कि ब्रह्माण्ड में मौजूद हर चीज़ परमाणु से ही मिलकर बनी है बिना इसके ब्रह्माण्ड की कल्पना भी करना असंभव है।

INDIAN METALLURGY WAS PHENOMMENAL

**INDIA WAS THE FIRST
TO SMELT ZINC BY
DISTILLATION
PROCESS**



NAGARJUNA (100 CE)

WIZARD OF CHEMICAL SCIENCE & Metallurgy

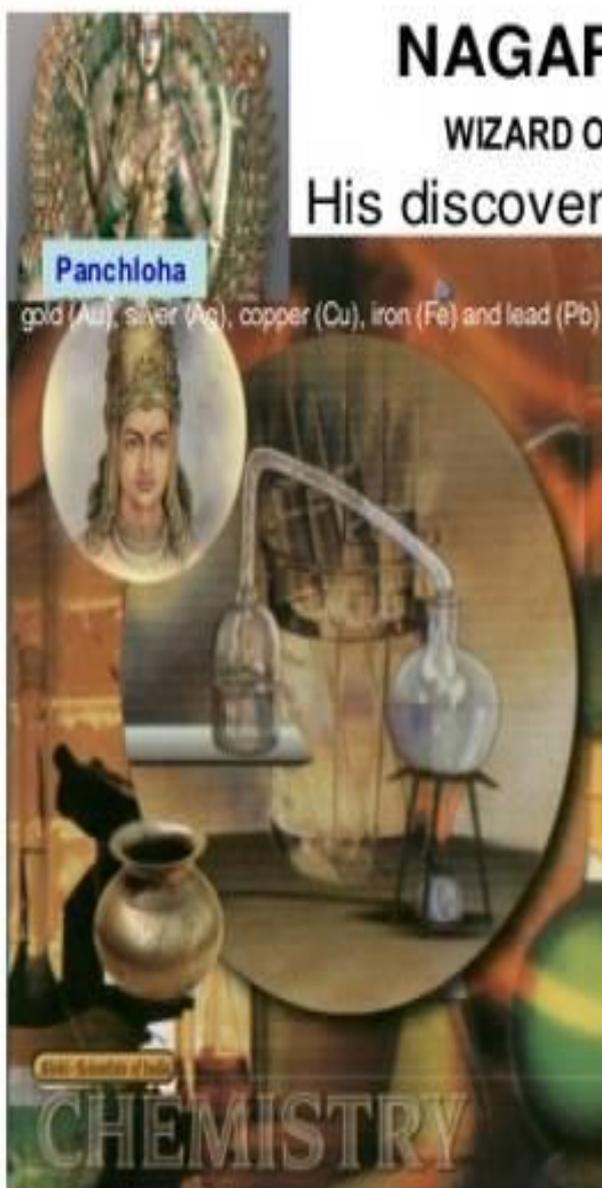
His discoveries and inventions in chemistry &

metallurgy were phenomenal.

"Ras Ratnakar, Ras Hrudaya" and "Rasendra mangal" are his renowned contributions to the chemistry.

As the author of medical books like "Arogyamanjari" and "Yogasar," he also made significant contributions to the field of curative medicine.

Indians knew of extraction of Iron, Gold Silver, Zinc, Lead, Mercury & Copper from the ores and also mastered technique of making different Alloys from these Metals such as Non rust Steel, Brass, Bronze etc



SCIENTIFIC ANGLE OF RELIGIONS IN INDIA

पैरों में बिछिया पहनना

धरोहर

हिंदू धर्म में शादीशुदा महिलाओं को पैरों में बिछिया पहनाई जाती है

सूर्य को जल चढ़ाना

newJ

सूर्य को जल चढ़ाने के पीछे का वैज्ञानिक तर्क है कि ब्रह्म मुहूर्त में पानी...

सूर्य को जल चढ़ाना

धरोहर

से गुजर कर जब सूर्य की रोशनी हमारी आंखों के लिए होती है फायदेमंद

पैरों में बिछिया पहनना

newJ

चांदी से बनी बिछिया धरती की ऊर्जा को ग्रहण कर पहुंचाती है शरीर तक

हाथ जोड़ कर नमस्ते करना

धरोहर

दोनों हाथों को जोड़ने से सभी उंगलियां एक दूसरे के संपर्क में आती है और उन पर दबाव पड़ता है

हाथ जोड़ कर नमस्ते करना

newJ

यह एक तरह का accupressure होता है जो आंख, कान और दिमाग के लिए होता है प्रभावकारी

जमीन पर बैठकर भोजन करना

धरोहर

इस तरह से बैठना एक तरह का योगासन है जो पाचन तंत्र को मजबूत बनाने में कारगर है

सिर पर चोटी

धरोहर

हिन्दू धर्म में कई संत और ऋषि मुनी रखते हैं चोटी

सिर पर चोटी

newJ

इसे बनाने से दिमाग की नसों पर पड़ता है पड़ता है जोर

जमीन पर बैठकर भोजन करना

newJ

वैज्ञानिक भी मानते हैं ऐसा करने से आपका मन और मस्तिष्क दोनों ही होते हैं शांत

सिर पर चोटी

धरोहर

जो दिमाग को शांत और स्थिर बनाने में करती है मदद

दक्षिण की तरफ सिर रखकर सोएं

newJ

सोते समय इस बात पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता है, कि दक्षिण दिशा में पैर न हों

दक्षिण की तरफ सिर रखकर सोएं

newJ

उत्तर दिशा से निकलती है चुंबकीय तरंगें जो शरीर के लिए होती है हानिकारक

सीधा पढ़ो तो 'रामायण , उल्टा पढ़ो तो 'कृष्णभागवत'

Raghava-yadaviyam by Venkatadhvari (17th cent.) is an “anuloma-viloma kavya” that narrates the story of Rama. But the Shlokas read in the reverse relate an adventure of Shri Krishna.

Given below is an extract on “Raghava Yadaviyam” from “Pride of India” published by Samskrita Bharati, Bangalore.

There is a recent work (17th century AD) of the name Raghava Yadaviyam. The name is intriguing. Raghava refers to the one born in Raghu-kula viz. Rama the protagonist of the epic Ramayana. Yadava refers to the one born in the Yadu-kula, Krishna, the protagonist of the other epic Mahabharata.

The 30 slokas in the work tell the story of Rama, obviously very briefly, justifying the first part of the name. Why the second part of the name – Yadaviyam? These slokas, if read in the reverse, letter by letter, narrate an episode from the life of Lord Krishna – of bringing parijata tree from the heavens to the earth.

This interesting though brief work

– shows that verbal ingenuity of the composer Arasanpalai Venkitacharya (also known as Venkatadhvari) and also

– proves the encryption capability of the Sanskrit language.

Here is a random sloka from the text.

वन्देऽहं देवं तं श्रीतं रन्तारं कालं भासा यः ।
रामो रामाधीराप्यागो लीलामारायोध्ये वासे ॥



“I pay my obeisance to Lord Shri Rama, who with his heart pining for Sita, travelled across the Sahyadri Hills and returned to Ayodhya after killing Ravana and sported with his consort, Sita, in Ayodhya for a long time.”

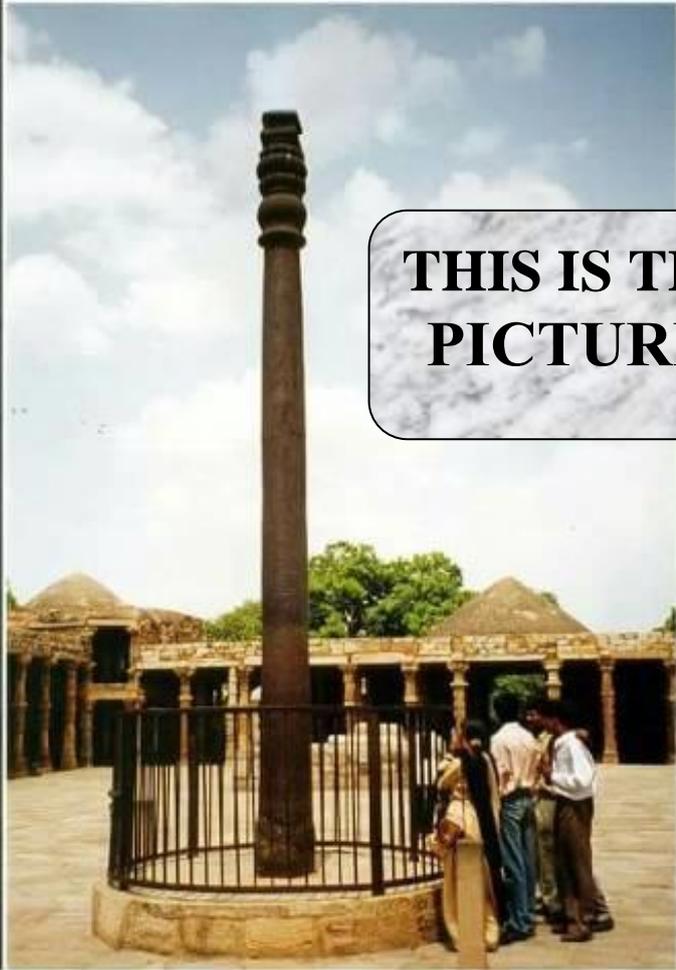
In reverse

सेवाध्येयो रामालाली गोप्याराधी मारामोरा ।
यस्साभालंकारं तारं तं श्रीतं वन्देहं देवं ॥



“I bow to Lord Shri Krishna, whose chest is t through penance and sacrifice, who fondles Rukmani and his other consorts and who is worshipped by the gopis, and who is decked with jewels radiating splendour.

AMAZING FACT



THIS IS TRAILER,
PICTURE IS.....



**DELHI IRON PILLAR
(INDIA)**
**AGE OVER 2300
YEARS**
**NO SPECIAL COATINGS
TO MAINTAIN,
BUILT BY ANCIENT
INDIAN'S**
**TILL NOW NO RUSTING
TAKEN PLACE**
**SCIENTISTS WERE
DOING RESERACH ON
HOW IT'S BUILT..?**

**THE EIFFEL TOWER,
PARIS (FRANCE)**
AGE OVER 83 YEARS
**NANO COATINGS
WERE ON RESEARCH
TO MAINTAIN,
BUILT BY MODERN
SCIENTISTS**
**TILL NOW GREAT
MAINTAINANCE WAS
CARRIED OUT FOR
PREVENTING FROM
RUSTING**

HISTORY OF SPORT IN INDIA

In and around 975 B.C. the love for chariot-racing and wrestling was common in both in India and Greece, where Olympic was first introduced.

During the Vedic India, *dehvada* or the body-way is defined as “one of the ways to full realization”. In times of Rig-Veda, Ramayana and Mahabharata, the men of stature and circumstance got competent with each other in chariot-racing, archery, horsemanship, military tactics, wrestling, weight-lifting, swimming and hunting.

From the time Indian Vedic history is recorded, the relationship between the Guru (teacher) and his student (Shisyo) has been considered as an integral part in the history of Indian sports.

Sports in India reached new heights when Buddhism came into practice. Tiruvedacharya in Villas Mani describes many fascinating games. They are archery, equitation, hammer-throwing and chariot-racing.

During Manas Olhas (1135 A.D.), Someshwar writes about Bhrashram (modern-day weight-lifting), Bhramanshram (walking in today’s time) and also about Mall-Stambha (the sport of wrestling).

One can easily notice that today’s Olympic disciplines are sophisticated versions of ancient games played in India. Chess, wrestling, polo, archery and hockey (possibly an alter version of polo) are some of the games believed to have originated in India, and a part of the great history of Indian sports.

History of Indian Sports during the Vedic Era

The history of Indian sports can be traced back to our Vedic age. During the era of Ramayana & Mahabharata, around 1900 BC – 7000 BC, men of status & honour were expected to be competitive in sports like Archery, horsemanship, wrestling, weight-lifting, swimming & hunting.

One of the Vedas, **Atharvaveda** and written 3000-3200 years back says “Duty is in my right hand and the fruits of victory in my left”. It essentially holds the same sentiment of traditional Olympic oath, [Tweet “For the honour of my country (Duty) and the glory of sport (fruits of victory)” – Olympic Oath excerpt”]

What India Gave to the World Sports?

Chess or “CHATURGANGA”

A Chaturanga Set

Apart from the concept of zero and the rudimentary theory atoms, India has given a lot



many inventions to the world.

The most prominent of them is Chess. Known as “Chaturanga” in ancient days,

chess was invented by the Gupta Dynasty which lasted from 280 to 550 AD. Chaturanga literally means ‘four divisions’ or ‘four corps’.

It is then through the Arabians, who called the game ‘Shatranj’,

that chess spread to the rest of the world and evolved in the form that it is today. Apart from the game of Chess, India also gave the world other popular board games like Snake and Ladder, Suits, and Ludo.

KABADDI

The nation is also credited with contributing significantly when it comes to on-field sports. It



is in ancient India that the world-famous sport of Kabaddi was invented. Although the sport's exact origin still remains disputed, it is believed that Kabaddi was developed in the Vedic India. While it is believed that the sport was played fondly by the Yadavas, an ancient community residing on the western side of the country.

A hint of proof can be procured from Mahabharata which contains an account of how Arjuna manages to sneak into hostile areas and take out enemies unscathed. This is very much in line with the Kabaddi's gameplay.

However, despite the conflicting claims, India is still credited to have made increased the sport's popularity by making it a competitive sport.

WRESTLING OR 'PEHLWANI'

Although wrestling is believed to have evolved in ancient Greece and the Roman empire,

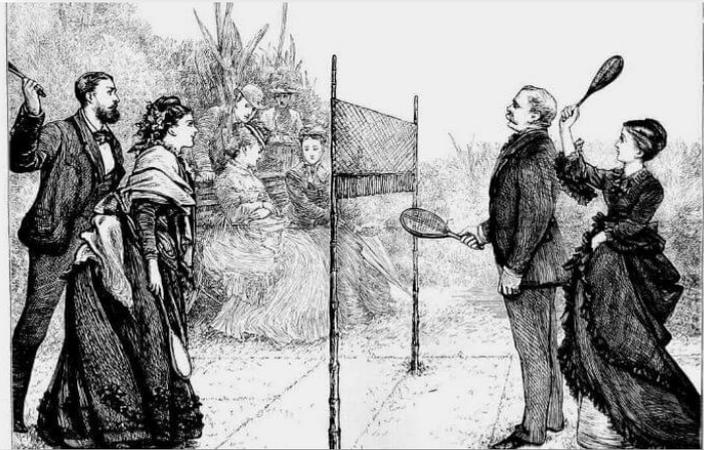


there are concrete evidence that the sport was also contested in ancient India. In fact, back then, it was called 'Malla-Yuddha'. It is believed to have been practised at least as early as the 5th millennium BC.

IN FACT, THERE IS AN ENCYCLOPEDIA ON THE SPORT BY THE NAME MALLA PURANA. Developed in the 13th century, it was the modern wrestling's precursor.

BADMINTON

Ancient Badminton.**Although it had its origin in England, it is in India that the modern form of Badminton was evolved.** The game got its modern form in the



garrison city of Poona in the 1860s. In fact, it was popularly known as 'Poona' itself when it was played by the Britishers.

Apart from these, other sports like Kho-Kho, Carrom, and martial arts forms like Kalaripayattu also find in India.

HISTORY OF INDIAN SPORTS- BUDDHISM PLAYS A MAJOR ROLE

When we talk about the history of Indian sports, Buddhism has been quite vital in spreading the culture of sports and health in most parts of northern India.



Well, this seems obvious when the leader, Gautama Buddha, himself was a pro at Archery and Hammer-Throwing. Manas-Olhas, a classic written by Chalukya 850 years ago, mentioned about Mallakhamb.

During Peshwa Bajirao reign after 700 years, this sport got wide publicity. The writings of Manas-Olhas also included archery (Dhanurvedya or Dhanur Vinoda), duels with weapons (Anka Vinoda), and a game played on horses (Vajivahyali Vinoda).

Mughals were an avid fan of the game of polo and when they came to India they brought the game with them which became popular with many royalties. Not just polo, but the kings also embraced wrestling and boxers as a sport. One of the greatest personalities of India, Swami Vivekananda once said, **“You will be nearer to Heaven through football than through the study of the Gita.”**

Vivekananda was himself a fencer, boxer, gymnast and swimmer which was enough to understand the importance of sports and how it can improve lives.

HISTORY OF INDIAN SPORTS DURING THE BRITISH ERA

In 1721 AD, a bunch of British sailors decided to play a game of cricket on India’s western seaboard, Cambay. Cricket became the first English sport introduced in India.

Our elites used to learn cricket in schools before the independence era and the grassroots audience used to replicate it turning the game into religion now. The game of Polo transformed into a rule-based form in Manipur during the 19th century. Later it found its path to Europe & North America in the 21st century.

Mohun Bagan, the oldest football club, was established in 1889 AD. It grew from strength to strength after 1911 when Bengal crowd reacted to British jibes in a physical culture movement. This led to a win in the Indian Football Association final. India has been a world champion at some point in Cricket, Kabbadi, Chess, Hockey, Wrestling, Billiards & Badminton.

We have won 28 medals since we first competed as a team in the Olympics, 1920. Out of nine gold medals, India won eight of them in field hockey between 1928 and 1980. Field hockey is not our national game as recently pointed by an RTI filing. Infact, India has not declared any sport as the national game.

MODERN ERA GROWTH OF INDIAN SPORTS

Dominance in Hockey

Indian Hockey – Asian Games 1966

In the 20th century, India emerged as a Hockey superpower. From its Olympic debut in 1928, the [Indian Hockey team](#) went on to dominate the competition for close to 6



decades, winning gold on 8 occasions. India is the only team to have won 6 consecutive Olympic gold medals. The team scored a massive 178 goals during this phase while conceding only 7 goals. No other team in the world has

managed to come even close to rivalling such dominance.

Among others, the country has given the world such hockey legends like Major Dhyan Chand (who is considered as arguably the best player to ever grace the game), Sr. Balbir Singh, Udham Singh, and Gurbux Singh.



THE RISE OF INDIAN CRICKET

Skipper Kapil Dev receiving the 1983 World Cup Trophy.

In the latter part of the century, however, the downfall of hockey almost coincided with the rise of cricket in India. India won its last Olympic medal, a Gold, in 1980.

Three years later, the cricket fever took over the entire nation when Kapil Dev famously lifted the 1983 World Cup (then known as the Prudential Cup '83) in the Lord's stadium.

It would be safe to say that the fever still exists, with the better part of the country closely following the [Indian National Cricket team](#). Since 1983 high, the team has gone on to win another World Cup (2011), a T20 World Cup (2007), two Champions trophy (2002,2013) among other honours. The country has also produced cricketing stars like Sachin Tendulkar, Kapil Dev, Anil Kumble, MS Dhoni, and Virat Kohli among others.

BADMINTON

Saina Nehwal with the 2010 Delhi Commonwealth Games

Apart from the legendary Prakash Padukone (the first Indian to win the All England Badminton Championships in 1980) followed by Pullela Gopichand (who also won the title in 2001), India did not have much to show for in the world Badminton.

However, this all changed when a 22-year-old [Saina Nehwal](#) won a bronze at the 2008 London Olympics, making her the first Indian shuttler to clinch a medal in the coveted competition. That moment is considered as the turning point for the sport's popularity in the country.



A big contribution for the youngster's epic triumph was that of Gopichand and his badminton academy. Over the following years, the badminton bastion would go on to produce world-class talents in the face of PV Sindhu, Srikanth Kidambi and Parupalli Kashyap, making Hyderabad the country's

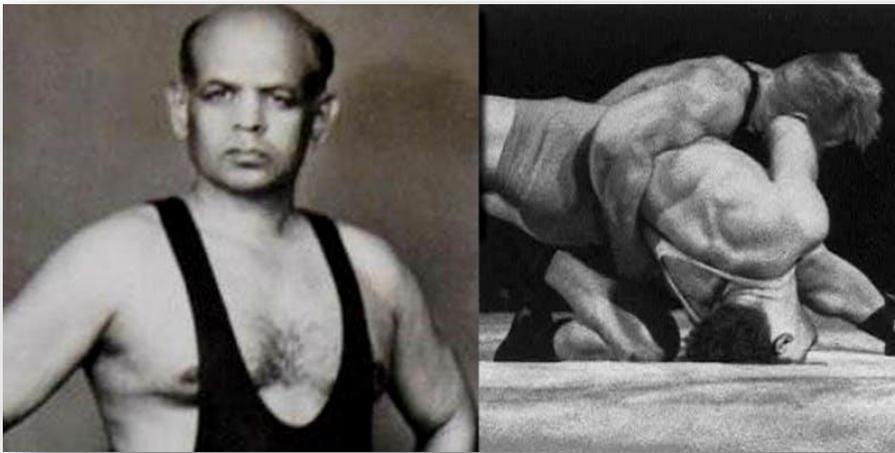
badminton capital. In 2016, Sindhu won the badminton silver at the Rio Olympics, thereby becoming the first Indian women to ever achieve the feat.

The player's podium finish opened the floodgates for Badminton in India. Scores of talented young shuttlers like Lakshya Sen, Anura Prabhudesai, and Sameer Verma are now expected to take the baton forward.

WRESTLING – INDIA'S NEW OLYMPIC STRONGHOLD

The Wrestling Great Khashaba Jadhav

As has been mentioned earlier, wrestling was played in India since the early ages. However, the country had not been able to win big on the world stage.



Khashaba Dadasaheb Jadhav, a native Satara, was the first athlete to put India's wrestling on the world map. KD Jadhav, as he was popularly known, rewrote history books when he won a bronze

at the 1952 Olympic Games. He was the first individual Olympic medal winner of Independent India.

However, there was a big void in the wrestling world for the next half a century. However, things changed in the late 2000s. Sushil Kumar, a seasoned wrestler, fought against all odds to win a bronze at the 2008 Beijing Olympics. Then, at the 2012 London Olympics, India won two wrestling medals, a Silver and a Bronze, through Sushil Kumar and Yogeshwar Dutt.

In 2018, Bajrang Punia clinched silver at the World Wrestling Championships furthering their legacy. He is expected to be a big prospect for the 2020 Tokyo Olympics.

When it comes to Wrestling, Indian women have not been far behind. The revolution that was pioneered by the now-famous 'Phogat household' is now turning into an unstoppable force. Sakshi Malik famously won the 2016 Olympics bronze medal to give the first proof of this. Promising next-gen wrestlers like 2018 Commonwealth Games gold medallist Vinesh Phogat, Pooja Dhanda, Divya Kakran,

Ahlawat sisters are ensuring that India's game will go to the next level in the coming years.

BOXING

Mary Kom after the historic 6th World Championship Gold

Boxing is another sport which has seen a late bloom in the country. However, unlike other



sports, India's women were the flag bearers of the evolution of boxing in India. The most prominent of them all was Manipur's Mangte Chungneijang Mary Kom. Having won her first World

Championship gold medal in 2002, the blazing boxer went on to win the yellow metal on 6 occasions, a world record in itself. She also won a bronze at the 2012 Olympics apart from winning the 2018 Commonwealth Games Gold.

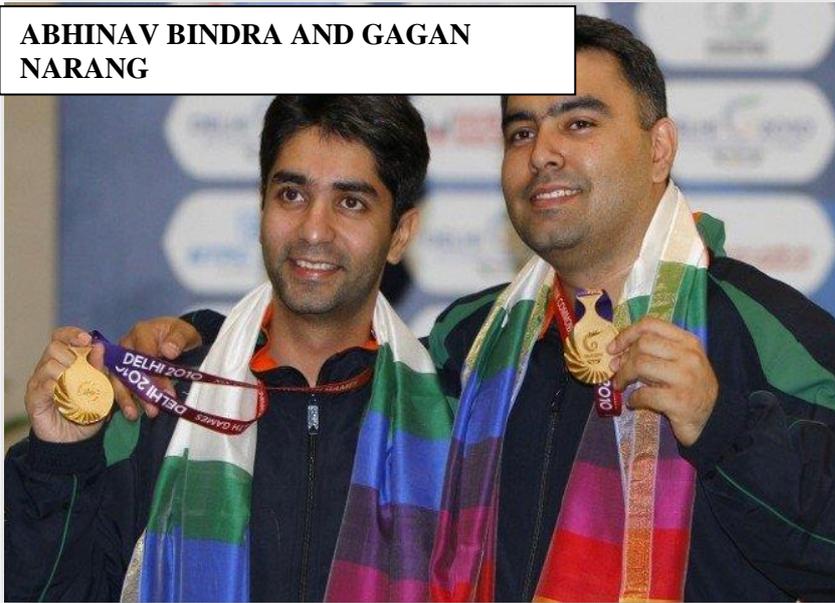
Vijender Singh is another boxer who has made a name for himself in the world of boxing. The pugilist, who now plies his trade in professional boxing, managed to win the coveted Olympic podium finish on two occasions. With the emerging talents like Nutlai Lalbiakkima, Sonia Chahal, and Lovlina Borgohain, the future of boxing in India is in safe hands.

SHOOTING

If there is one sport that has the highest potential to reach the top in India, it has to be sports shooting. Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore started it all with silver at the 2004 Olympics. However, the Abhinav Bindra upped the ante with a record-breaking Gold in the following competition. He was ably supported by other talented shooters Gagan Narang, Jitu Rai, and Heena Sidhu.

These names and many others have set a strong foundation and a big inspiration for the athletes of the future with their exceptional performances.

ABHINAV BINDRA AND GAGAN NARANG



INDIAN SPORTS TODAY

The IPL Model

The Highly Coveted IPL Trophy

Indian sports have experienced a vast change over the past few years, in terms of popularity, reach, and consumption. Gone are the days when only passionate people would follow sports. Today, sports has become a major source of cutting-edge entertainment. A



major catalyst for this change has been the private-league culture that was brought about by the Indian Premier League (IPL).

THE EMERGENCE OF LEAGUE SPORTS IN INDIA

The IPL model is not only financially rewarding but also a huge fan gatherer. It was

thus not surprising to see other organizers applying the same strategy to monetize the respective sports. The Premier Badminton League (PBL), Indian Super League (ISL), and the Pro Kabaddi League (PKL) are just a few examples.

All these have struck gold in terms of attracting crowds, thus the sponsors and ultimately the all-important money. Sports is the ultimate winner here, with the clubs providing all the necessary facilities for development of the youngsters. Moreover, the acquaintance with seasoned international stars also makes for a good learning curve for the young players.

Also, the spiced up versions of the game can also bring forgotten sports back to the fore in the zip of a time. Take PKL for example. According to the Economic Times, the league that was formed in 2014 managed to attract as many as 397 million viewers in 2018. **The newly formed Pro Volleyball League (PVL) managed to attract as many as 147 million viewers in its first edition itself, according to the organizers.**

<https://www.onlinegk.com/games-and-sports/indian-olympic-medal-winner>

SPORTS GOES DIGITAL



The one thing that has changed the way people follow sports is the digital revolution. Today, sports fans who are not in front of the TV can still watch their favourite sports live through **Indian sports websites** and one of the myriads of online streaming routes. They can then comment about the same through

The deep penetration of the smart phones matched by the cheapening of internet data has further augmented this revolution. According to Star India, as many as 202 million fans watched the 2018 edition of IPL on Hotstar, a huge 55.3% jump from the previous editions. This is a huge sign of how sports consumption is changing in India.

100 YEARS AND 26 MEDALS — INDIA'S JOURNEY AT THE OLYMPICS

From 1920 to 2020, it has been a 100-year journey so far for India in the biggest sporting event i.e. Olympics.

India sent its first Olympic contingent to the 1920 Summer Olympics in Antwerp, Belgium, some twenty years after a single athlete (Norman Pritchard) competed for India in 1900. A total of five represented the Indian contingent at the tournament — three in athletics and



two in wrestling. India's journey at the 1920 Olympics was made by the generous contribution of Sir Dorabji Tata, the first President of the Indian Olympic Association (IOA), who funded three Indian athletes to take part in that Olympics. At a sport meet in 1919, the assembly president Tata requested Governor of Bombay

Lloyd George to secure India a place in the Olympic Games. This desire led to the International Olympic Committee granting permission to participate in the Olympic Games. After a trial meet in Poona (now Pune), in 1920, India sent a team to the Summer Olympics. As the editions went by the number of athletes participating in the Olympics grew. From just five members in two disciplines in 1920 to 117 members across 15 events in 2016.

A century since first participating in Olympics, as India head into the 32nd edition in Tokyo, a nation with a population of 1.3 billion has merely 28 medals to its name. The United States of America (USA), on the other hand, leads the medal tally with 2,522 medals under its belt. This clearly is not the case of population of a country which can be said is directly proportional to the number of medals.

For a certain period of time, India's dominant force was proven in the sport of field hockey. The likes of the legendary Dhyan Chand and Balwant Singh have won India eleven medals in Olympics, including eight gold medals total and six successive gold medals from 1928 to 1956.

In 1927, the provisional Indian Olympic Committee formally became the Indian Olympic Association (IOA); its main tasks were to promote the development of sports in India, choose host cities for the national games, and send teams selected from the national games to the Summer Olympics.

Since 1948, with IOA having a wider outreach, India began sending delegations of over 50 sportspersons



representing several sports, each selected by its sports federation, to the games.

In the Sydney Games of 2000, Karnam Malleswari won the bronze medal and became the first Indian woman to win an Olympic medal. She is

also the first and only Indian woman weightlifter to win an Olympic medal so far. However, India had to wait till 2008 for them to win a gold medal in an individual sports. At the 2008 Beijing Olympics, Abhinav Bindra won gold in the Men's 10 metre air rifle event becoming the first Indian to win an individual gold medal at the Olympic Games.

Bindra's moment of fame came at the 2008 Olympics in Beijing when he won gold in the Men's 10 metre air rifle event

In the same edition Vijender Singh got the country's first medal in boxing with his bronze medal in Middleweight category. The 2012 Summer Olympics saw an 83-member Indian contingent participating in the games and setting a new best for the country with a total of six medals. Wrestler Sushil Kumar became the first Indian with multiple individual Olympic

medals (bronze at the 2008 Beijing Olympics and silver at the 2012 Summer Olympics). Saina Nehwal won bronze medal in badminton in Women's singles getting the country's first Olympic medal in badminton. Pugilist Mary Kom became the first Indian woman to win a medal in boxing with her bronze medal finish in Women's flyweight.



At the 2016 Summer Olympics, a record number of 117 athletes competed. Sakshi Malik became the first Indian woman wrestler to win an Olympic medal with her bronze medal finish in Women's freestyle 58 kg category.

Sakshi Malik became the first Indian woman wrestler to win an Olympic medal with her bronze medal

Shuttler P. V. Sindhu became the first Indian woman to win a silver medal in Olympics and also the youngest Indian Olympic medallist.



Though India have often shone in tournaments like Asian Games and Commonwealth Games, their performances have taken a hit at the big stages like the Olympics or World Championships. For instance, despite winning medals in athletics at these stages, India haven't been able to win a single athletics medal at the Olympics.

Shooting is one of the sports which have systemically revamped its structure and have built a mighty prospect for itself at the Tokyo 2020 Olympics with 15 quotas been won by our Indian shooters. Data has also shown the sports federations spending the most have won the greatest number of medals at the Olympics. Like shooting, systematic overhaul in other sports can yield India more medals and the Tokyo 2020 Olympics could set a benchmark for India at the global stage.

WOMEN ENPOWERMENT IN INDIA

It might be easy to be a woman today, in the 21st century, but it has not always been this way. There was a time when the word 'feminism' or 'women empowerment' wasn't even coined. There was a time, when women struggled to break society's so-called 'norms' and achieve what they were truly born to be. This Women's Day, we round up a list of golden women who shone from the pages of our history books to become the inspiration to our lives.

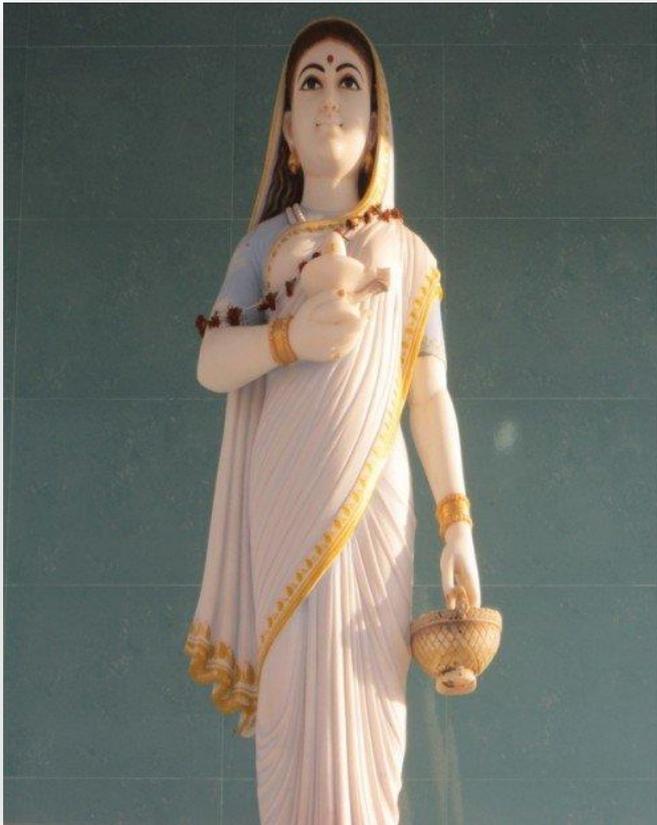
TOP FIVE INDIAN WOMEN WHO CHANGED HISTORY

- 1. ANANDI GOPAL JOSHI: SHE WAS THE FIRST FEMALE DOCTOR IN INDIA AND THE FIRST INDIAN WOMAN TO OBTAIN A MEDICAL DEGREE IN THE UNITED STATES.**
- 2. INDIRA GANDHI: SHE WAS THE FIRST AND ONLY WOMAN TO BE THE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA.**
- 3. JUSTICE ANNA CHANDY: SHE WAS THE FIRST FEMALE JUDGE IN INDIA.**
- 4. KALPANA CHAWLA: SHE WAS THE FIRST INDIAN WOMAN IN SPACE AND DIED TRAGICALLY IN THE SPACE SHUTTLE COLUMBIA DISASTER.**
- 5. MOTHER TERESA: SHE DEDICATED HER LIFE TO HELPING THE POOR AND WAS THE FIRST WOMAN TO WIN THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE IN 1979.**

WOMEN WHO CHANGED THE HISTORY OF INDIA

1. Ahilyabai Holkar: Queen of Malwa / Indore (1725 - 1795)

- Major achievements: Queen of Malwa; philosopher queen; ideal ruler
- After the death of her husband Khanderao Holkar, Ahilyabai Holkar became the queen of Malwa (present-day Malwa falls into western Madhya Pradesh and



southeastern Rajasthan). Under her, the capital of the kingdom was Maheshwar, which is now a small town in Madhya Pradesh. Her reign lasted for 30 years and she ruled with the utmost compassion and pride. During her time, the region prospered and scaled many new heights. She is often cited as the "philosopher queen" and an "absolute ideal ruler." She even personally led armies into battle. As a tribute, Indore's domestic airport and university are named after her.

Ahilyabai Holkar: Queen of Malwa

(1725 - 1795) |

2. Abala Bose: Social Worker (1865 - 1951)

- **Major accomplishments:** Known for her efforts in the advancement of women's education and her contribution towards the alleviation of the condition of widows



Abala Bose was an early feminist and frequently wrote about why women needed more education and stressed that women's minds were just as important as men's. Later in her life, she set up the Nari Shiksha Samiti, a nonprofit whose mission was to educate girls and women. She also opened a home for widows and a rehabilitation center for women.

3. Amrita Sher-Gil: Painter (1913 - 1941)

- **Major achievement:** Pioneer of modern Indian art
- Amrita Sher-Gil was born in 1913 and started painting at the age of eight. She is one of the pioneers of modern Indian art and was known as India's Frida Kahlo. She died at the early age of 28, but her artwork is still praised and sold for top dollar. She received recognition with her oil painting named *Young Girls* in 1932.



Amrita Sher-Gil: Painter (1913-1941)

4. Anandi Gopal Joshi: First Female Doctor (1865 - 1887)

- **Major achievements: First female doctor in India and the first Indian woman to obtain a medical degree in the United States**
- **Anandi died at a tender age of just 21 (just before her 22nd birthday). But before that, she became the first female physician in 1887. Her condition was deteriorating while she was in the second year of studies. Yet, she still completed her studies and returned to India. She was later diagnosed with tuberculosis, which ultimately caused her death. She opened the gates for many young Indian women who wanted to do more than devote their life to household chores.**



Anandi Gopal Joshi: First Female Doctor (1865 - 1887) |

5. Anasuya Sarabhai: Social Worker and Trade Union Leader (1885 - 1972)

- **Major achievement: Trailblazer in women's labour rights**
- **Anasuya Sarabhai completed her higher education at the London School of Economics. She could have settled in any foreign country and led a life of comfort. But she chose India where she helped women by advocating for labour rights. She founded the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association, India's oldest union of textile workers, in 1920, becoming the first female leader of a trade union in India. On her 132nd birthday, Google India celebrated with a doodle remembering her achievements.**



Anasuya Sarabhai: Social Worker and Trade Union Leader (1885 - 1972) |

6. Arati Saha: Long-Distance Swimmer (1940 - 1994)

- **Major achievements: First Indian and Asian woman to swim across the English Channel in 1959; first female sportsperson to be awarded Padma Shri—the fourth highest civilian award in India—in 1960**



- **She completed this feat in 14 hours and 20 minutes in 1959. at the age of 19. The distance across the Channel is approximately 33 kilometers. Let that sink in!**

7. Aruna Asaf Ali: Freedom Fighter (1909 - 1996)

- **Major achievements: Female leader of the Quit India Movement and a Bharat Ratna recipient.**
- **Why I included her on this list: She was an active freedom fighter who came into prominence during the Quit India movement in 1942. Her hoisting the flag during the movement at the August Kranti Maidan brought her to the forefront. She became Delhi's first mayor in 1958. Later, she became the third female recipient of Bharat Ratna, receiving it posthumously in 1997.**



8. Asima Chatterjee: Scientist (1917 - 2006)

- **Major achievements: First female scientist in India; conducted research in organic chemistry and medicinal plants**
- **Why I included her on this list: Asima Chatterjee became the first female scientist in India when she received a Ph.D. in organic chemistry. She devoted her time extensively to developing anti-epileptic and anti-malarial drugs. She**



also wrote numerous research papers illustrating the medicinal properties of plants. Google honoured her in 2017 on what would have been her 100th birthday with a doodle.

9. Begum Akhtar: Classical Singer (1914 - 1974)

- Major achievements: Mallika-e-Ghazal, Padma Bhushan recipient
- Begum Akhtar is known as "Queen of Ghazals" in Indian classical singing circles. Most famous for ghazals, she also composed them. She is also a Padma Bhushan recipient. Her death was rather tragic. During one of the performances in Kerala, she raised the pitch of her voice as she felt that her singing had not been as good as

she had wanted it to be and felt unwell. The stress she put on herself under resulted in her falling ill, and she was rushed to the hospital. Just days later, she took her last breath on October, 30th, 1974.



10. Begum Hazrat Mahal: Begum of Awadh (1820 - 1879)

- **Major achievements:** Took control of Awadh after her husband was exiled; rebelled against the British East India Company during the Indian Mutiny of 1857
- Mahal was shrewd and took charge of the state of affairs of Awadh after her husband was exiled to Calcutta. She and a band of supporters rebelled against



the British in 1857, and she was able to take control of Lucknow as well. She had planned for her son to take over Awadh, but she had to abandon those plans when the British recaptured Lucknow. She retreated to Nepal where she died in 1879.

11. Captain Prem Mathur: Commercial Pilot (1910 - 1992)

- **Major achievements:** First female commercial pilot in India; winner of the National Air Race; first British-Indian woman pilot license holder
- Captain Mathur was rejected by eight private airlines just because she was a woman. However, she finally landed a job at Deccan Airways. In the 1940s,



most women were not even allowed to venture out of their home. The patriarchal system of our society didn't help. And then there were women like Prem Mathur who were committed to making a positive change.

12. Chand Bibi: Warrior Monarch of Bijapur (1550 - 1599)

- Major achievement: Defended Ahmednagar against Mughal emperor Akbar
- One of the bravest women of her times, she successfully defended her throne when Akbar's forces invaded. In fact, she defended her reign twice. She was unfortunately killed in the third battle by her own companions as a rumors spread that she was joining hands with the Mughals.



13. Chandramukhi Basu: India's First Female Graduate (1860 - 1944)

- Major achievement: One of the first two female graduates of the British Empire in 1882 along with Kadambini Ganguly
- This may not feel like a significant thing. But mind you, they achieved this at a time when the English ruled. Though, the English were never against women's education.

14. Cornelia Sorabji: First Female Lawyer (1866 - 1954)

- Major achievements: First female advocate in India; first woman to study law at Oxford University
- Cornelia Sorabji was admitted to Oxford in 1892, a milestone that predates the women's suffrage movement in Britain. Upon returning India, she helped many women with legal matters. It's been discovered that she helped nearly 600

clients over the course of her career, which is no small feat given the obstacles he had to overcome.



15. Dr. Rakhmabai: Physician and Feminist (1864 - 1955)

- **Major achievement:** One of the first practicing women doctors in India; part of a landmark case that ultimately resulted in the enactment of the Age of Consent Act in 1891
- Along with Dr. Kadambini Ganguly, Dr. Rakhmabai was one of the first women to practice medicine in India after receiving her degree from the London School of Medicine for Women. She was also part of a high-profile court case after refusing to move in with her future husband's family at the tender age of 12 (her step-

father supported her decision). The judge ruled in favor of her prospective husband, but she still refused. Her defiance brought about a discussion of the practice of child brides and consent. In 1891, legislation was enacted that changed the age of consent from 10 to 12 years across British India. Dr. Rakhmabai practiced medicine until her retirement in 1929.





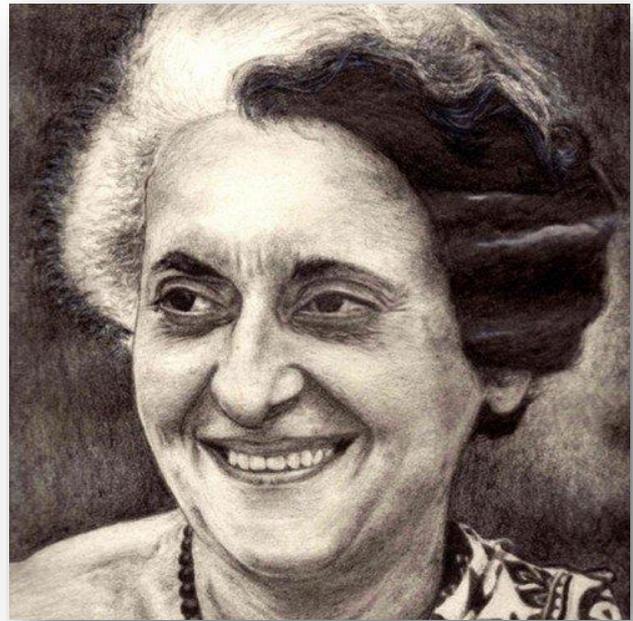
16. Durga Bhabhi (Durgavati Devi): Revolutionary Freedom Fighter (1907 - 1999)

- **Major achievements: Participated in an armed revolution against the British; famous for escaping with Bhagat Singh after Saunder's killing**
- **As I write this, I am getting the shivers just thinking of her bravado. It reminds me of the movie Rang De Basanti in which Soha Ali Khan did justice to her character. Durga Bhabhi was one of just a few women who participated in an armed revolution against the British.**



17. Indira Gandhi: Iron Lady of India (1917 - 1984)

- Major achievements: First and only female Prime Minister of India; first female recipient of the Bharat Ratna award
- Indira Gandhi served as Prime Minister from 1966-1977. She was a strong-willed, disciplined, and ruthless leader when it came to defending Indian interests. My father used to be a big fan of hers and collected various articles from newspapers and magazines. I too admire her. In my opinion, she is the most successful prime minister of India. Unfortunately, she was assassinated in 1984 by her Sikh bodyguards, in response to her storming of the Golden Temple.



18. Ismat Chughthai: Urdu Literary Feminist (1915 - 1991)

- Major achievements: Recipient of the Ghalib award, Filmfare award (best story), and Padma Shri
- Ismat Chughthai is considered the first Urdu writer who highlighted and wrote on female sexuality, femininity, and women rights. After tasting success in the literature world, she also wrote stories for mainstream cinema. Some of her notable films include Ziddi (1948), Aarzo (1950), and Garam Hawa (1973).



19. Janaki Ammal: Scientist (1897 - 1984)

- **Major Achievements:** conducted research on sugarcane and eggplants (brinjal); first Indian woman with a Ph.D. in botany
- The sugarcane juice that you had the other day might have been cultivated from the research findings of this lady. In India, she created a new kind of sugarcane which could grow well within the country, and which was considered good enough to put India on the sugarcane map. So next next time you quench your thirst with a glass of sugarcane juice, think of her.



20. Jijabai Shahaji Bhosale: Shivaji's Mother (1598-1674)

- **Major achievements:** Ideal mother; Rajmata
- There are many stories of Jijabai and her upbringing of Shivaji, founder of Maratha Empire. It is her teachings that made Shivaji a warrior. Jijamata fostered Shivaji with faith, courage, and valor.



21. Justice Anna Chandy: First Female High Court Judge (1905 - 1996)

- Major achievements: First female judge in India; founded a magazine named *Shrimati*, which aimed to promote the cause of women's rights
- She achieved this feat in the pre-independence era in 1937. After independence, in 1948, she became a district court judge. After serving 11 years at that position, in 1959, she was promoted to the high court in Kerala. She wrote an autobiography, *Atmakatha*, that discussed her achievements and inspired future generations.



22. Mahasweta Devi: Fiction Writer and Tribal Activist (1926-2016)

- Major achievements: Winner of the Sahitya Akademi Award (Bengali), Padma
- Apart from making a name for herself with short stories, poetry, novels, etc., she was also a vocal advocate for the rights of tribal people. Her major works include *Hazar Churashir Maa* and *Aranyer Adhikar*.



23. Kalpana Chawla: Astronaut (1962 - 2003)

- Major achievement: First Indian woman in space
- I remember when Kalpana made her way onto the Space Shuttle Columbia in 1997 since it was a big moment in India's history. At school, one of our assignments was to collect newspaper cutouts and write an essay on her. She, unfortunately, passed away in the infamous Columbia disaster in 2003 at the early age of 42. On that mission, she worked as a mission specialist and primary robotic arm operator.



24. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay: Social Activist (1903 - 1988)

- Major achievements: Padma Vibhushan recipient, received the Ramon Magsaysay award; first female candidate to run for a Legislative seat in India
- Why I included her on this list: Kamaladevi was a leader when it came to uplifting women. She did extensive work for women's rights and participated in the independence movement. Several cultural institutions in India today exist because of her vision, including the National School of Drama, Central Cottage Industries Emporium, and the Crafts Council of India.



25. Kamala Das: Poetess and Columnist (1934 - 2009)

- Major achievements: Winner of the Sahitya Akademi Award; widely read columnist
- She moved to the limelight when she got her autobiography published. The controversial nature of the book worked to her advantage. Many of her columns in major newspapers were widely circulated. She again courted controversy when she converted to Islam at the age of 65 after criticising Hinduism.



26. Kittur Chennamma: Queen of Kittur (1778 - 1829)

- Major achievements: Female warrior and patriot; led an armed rebellion against the British East India Company in 1824
- When the British started annexing the many princely states of India, she was one of the first people who resisted it. She defended her state for quite some time but, unfortunately, troops could not sustain the continued assault. Eventually, she was captured and imprisoned until her death.



27. Lakshmi Sahgal: Freedom Fighter (1914 - 2012)

- Major achievements: Senior leader in the Indian National Army; Padma Vibhushan recipient



- Why I included her on this list: I'm sure you've seen photos of Subhash Chandra Bose and his army, which will

almost include this young lady as she was Captain Lakshmi Swaminathan. Lakshmi had many roles in her life, including a doctor, revolutionary, and political candidate (she ran for President in 2002 but lost).

28. Lata Mangeshkar: Voice of the Millennium (1929 -)

- Major achievements: Most-Awarded Indian singer; Bharat Ratna recipient; Legion of Honor recipient

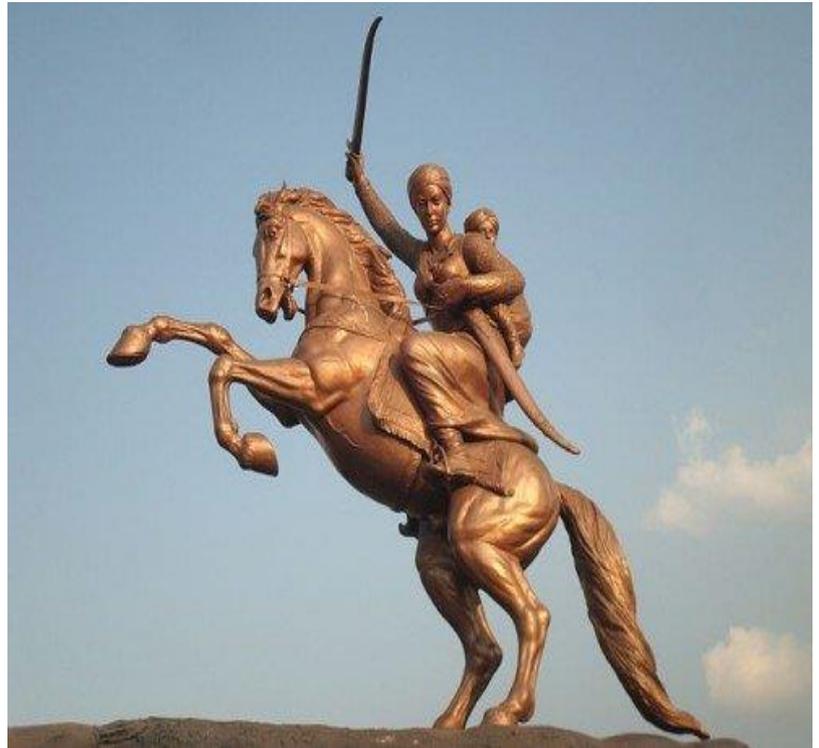


- She is known all over the world for her melodious voice. Her career began in 1942 and has spanned over six and a half

decades. There has never been a singer like her and never will be. She has sung thousands of songs and her versatility in singing is unquestioned.

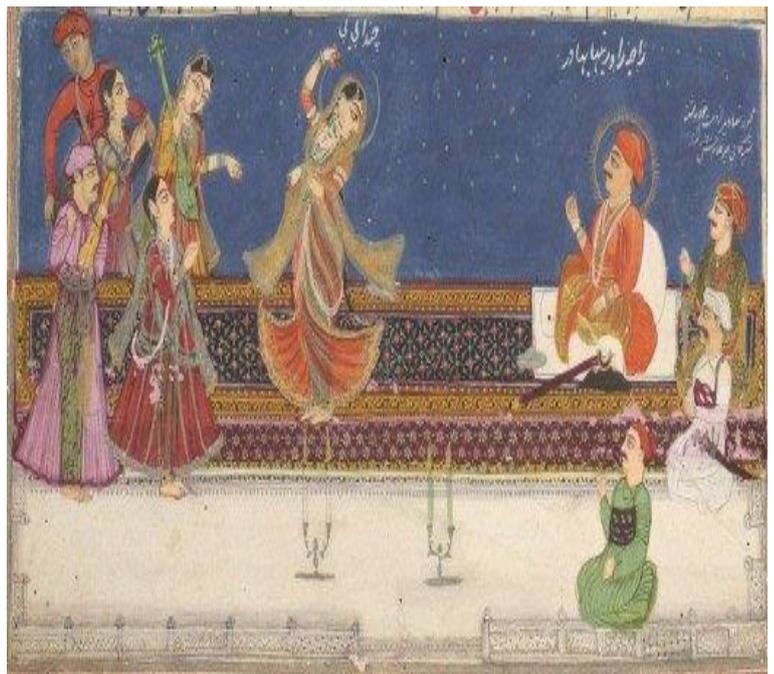
29. Laxmibai: Rani of Jhansi (1828 - 1858)

- Major achievement: Prominent personality in India's first war of Independence (1857)
- She formed a volunteer army consisting not just of men, but also women. Her sacrifices made her an icon of the Indian Independence Movement. Read the poem below that captures the essence of her courage. Note that this is just an excerpt.



30. Mah Laqa Chanda: Indian Poet (1768 - 1824)

- Major achievement: First female poet to have a diwan of her work, a compilation of Urdu Ghazals named *Gulzar-e-Mahlaqa*, published posthumously
- Mah Laqa Chanda was one of the most influential women during her time and was an advisor to the royal court. In fact, she was the only woman to be given recognition publicly in Hyderabad State. Her work influenced many generations that came after her.



31. M. S. Subbulakshmi: Carnatic Singer (1916 - 2004)

- **Major achievements:** Known as the Queen of Music; the second woman to receive Bharat Ratna; first Indian musician to receive the Ramon Magsaysay award, often considered Asia's Nobel Prize
- She dedicated her life to classical singing that showed the world the tradition of India. Former Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru regarded her as the "Queen of Music" after seeing her perform live.



32. Madam Bhikaiji Cama: Freedom Fighter (1861 - 1936)

- **Major achievement:** Prominent leader in the independence struggle
- **Why I included her on this list:** Madam Cama was fierce in her approach and never batted an eye when it came to going the extra mile—so much so that she contracted the plague while helping other patients. Fortunately, she survived and continued her nationalistic activities until her death in 1936.



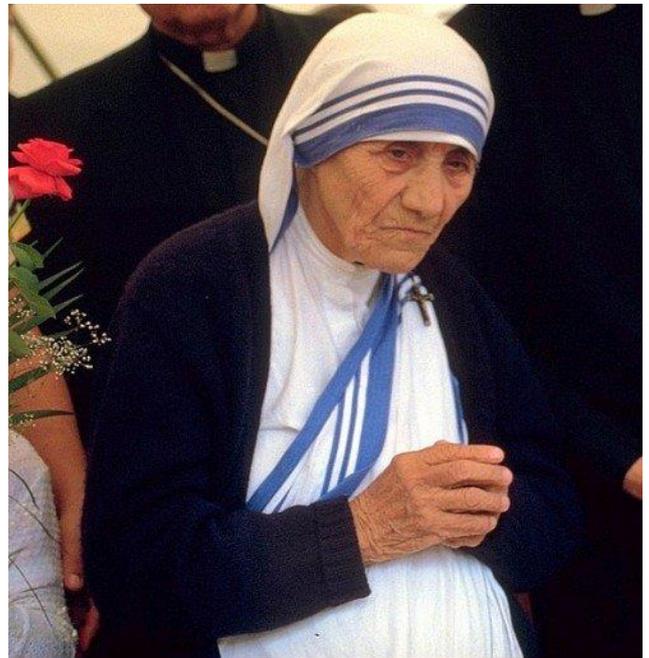
33. Matangini Hazra: Revolutionary Leader (1870 - 1942)

- Major achievement: Indian freedom fighter
- The history books that you studied in school do not mention her, but until her last breath, she participated in various movements organized for attaining complete freedom. She, unfortunately, was shot dead by the British Indian police in 1942. She was affectionately known as Gandhiburi, which is Bengali for old lady Gandhi.



34. Mother Teresa: Founder of Missionaries of Charity (1910 - 1997)

- Major achievements: Known for her extensive work for the poor; Bharat Ratna recipient; first woman to win the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979
- She dedicated her life to working for the poor people of India. She received many awards in India and elsewhere in the world. Through her Missionary of Charities organization, she personally cared for thousands of sick and dying people in Calcutta. She also worked tirelessly 24/7 to eradicate poverty and improve lives around the world. She is frequently featured on any list of "women who changed the world."

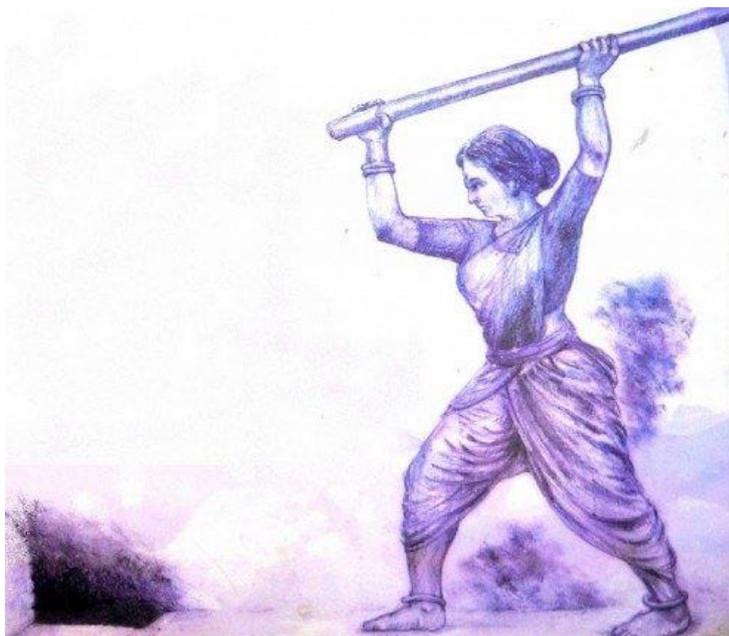


35. Muthulakshmi Reddy: Physician and Social Reformer (1886 - 1968)

- **Major achievements:** First female legislator in India; Padma Bhushan recipient; first female student to be admitted to a men's college; first woman House Surgeon in the Government Maternity and Ophthalmic Hospital
- The achievements above don't even cover all of the things Muthulakshmi Reddi accomplished during her lifetime. She was also a big activist and social reformer—she was one of the women pioneers who stood for the cause of liberating India from the British. And in 1954, she opened a hospital for cancer patients, Adyar Cancer Institute—it was only the second of its kind in India and is still a world-renowned institution today.

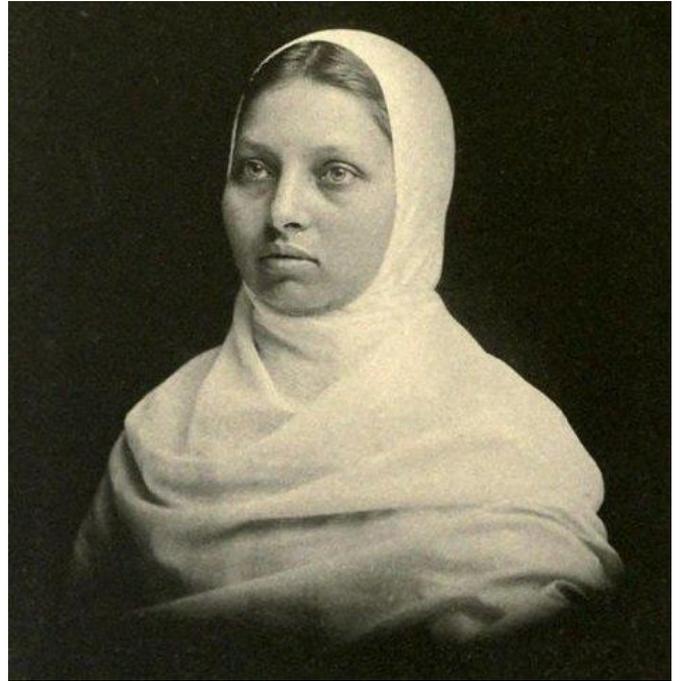
36. Onake Obavva: Female Warrior (18th Century)

- **Major achievement:** Fought the troops of Hyder Ali (Sultan of Mysore) all alone
- The story of her single-handedly killing forces of Hyder Ali is now a part of the folklore. She killed Hyder Ali's army with a pestle when she saw them, effectively saving Chitradurga Fort from getting captured.



37. Pandita Ramabai Sarasvati: Social Reformer (1858 - 1922)

- Major achievements: Known as Pandita for her knowledge of Sanskrit at an early age; Saravasti recipient for her scholarly work by Calcutta University
- In addition to her achievements above, she also participated in the freedom movement but was largely known for her advocacy of women's rights, especially in education and politics.



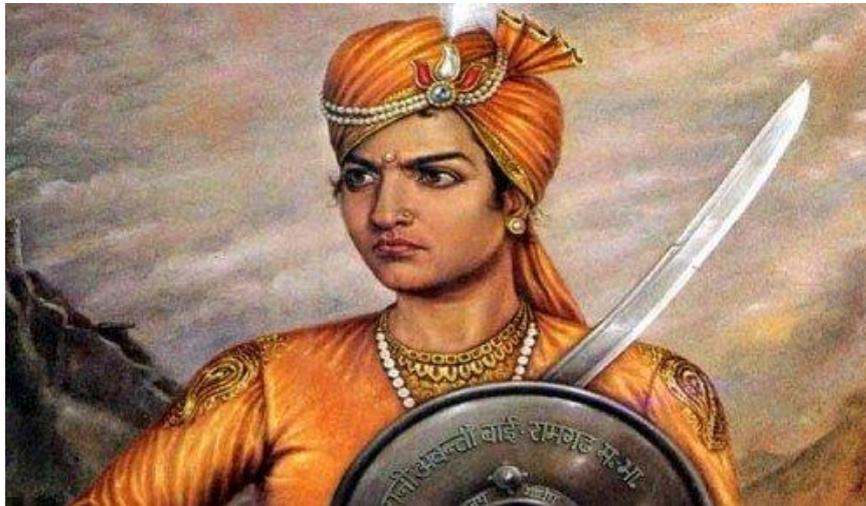
38. Rani Abbakka Chowta: Tuluva Queen (1525 - 1570s)

- Major achievements: Regarded as the first female freedom fighter of India; fearless queen
- Before the British came to set East India company, it was the Portuguese who as well came to capture several parts of India. Queen Abakka defended her kingdom, Ullal, for more than 40 years. She was one of the earliest Indians to fight the colonial powers.



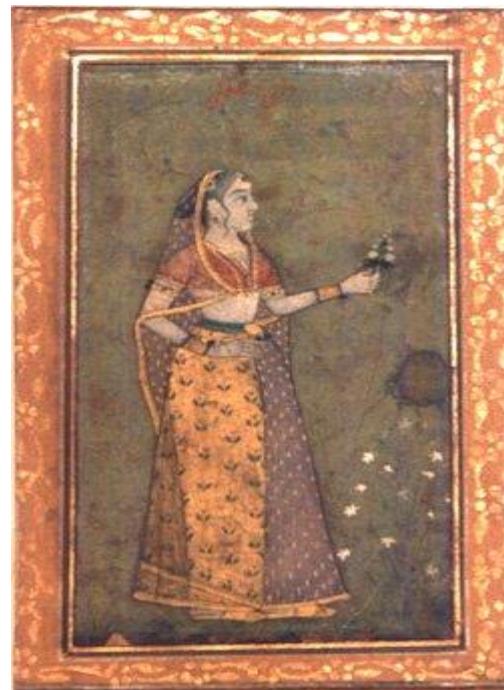
39. Rani Avantibai: Queen of Lodhi and a Freedom Fighter (1800 - 1858)

- Major achievement: Participated in the 1857 revolt; Lodhi queen
- Avantibai became the queen when her husband fell ill. But she was more than capable of handling the affairs. She is often compared to Rani of Jhansi and Kittur Chenamma. She fought the British during the 1857 uprising for Independence.



40. Rani Durgavati: Queen of Gondwana (1524 - 1564)

- Major achievement: Queen of Gondwana
- After her husband died, Rani Durgavati took control of Gondwana since her son was just five years old at the time. She fought off many attacks during her reign, but she was unable to defend her kingdom from the invasion of the Mughal forces. Rather than admit defeat, she killed herself on June 24, 1564. The day is known today as Balidan Diwas. In 1983, the University of Jabalpur was renamed as Rani Durgavati Vishwavidyalaya in her memory.



41. Rani Padmavati: Queen of Chittor (13th - 14th Century)

- Major achievement: Defended Rajput pride by self-immolation when Alauddin Khalji wanted to capture her
- She is technically not Indian since she was born in Sri Lanka. However, in her time, it was all Hindustan so she was a Hindustani, of course. There are so many stories of her beauty and courage that you could write a book.



42. Rudrama Devi: Monarch Ruler of Kakatiya Dynasty (12th Century)

- Major achievement: Historically known as Maharaja, though she was a queen
- Why I included her on this list: As one of the most powerful female rulers of the Kakatiya dynasty, she saved her kingdom from many invasion attempts. She was one of the very few women to rule as monarchs in India and promoted herself as a male ruler in order to do so. History remembers her with exceptional qualities with no one coming close to her personality.



43. Razia Sultan: Queen of Delhi Sultanate (1205 - 1240)

- **Major achievement: First and only female ruler of India**
- **Some may disagree that she was the only female ruler of India, but she undoubtedly was the first. She ruled the Delhi Sultanate for a short period of four years. Her rule of law was overturned when she fell in love with Yakut (a slave in her kingdom). Her death still remains shrouded in mystery. There are claims of at least three places of her burial in Kaithal, Tonk, and Delhi.**



44. Rukmini Devi Arundale: Indian Classical Dancer (1904 - 1986)

- **Major achievements: Revived Bharatnatyam; Padma Bhushan recipient; the first woman to be nominated in Rajya Sabha**
- **She is also featured in the list of the top 100 people who shaped India. Rukmini Devi also devoted time towards animal welfare and rights. She was once offered the post of President of India by Morarji Desai, but she chose dance over the highest office in India.**



45. Sarla Thakral: First Indian Woman to Fly an Aircraft (1914 - 2008)

- Major achievements: The first woman to get her pilot license and clock more than 1000 hours of flying
- Sarla Thakral was only 21 years old when she received her license to fly an aircraft. She was working towards getting licensed when her husband died in a plane crash. Later in life, she became a painter and designed clothes, jewelry, etc.



46. Savitribai Phule: Women's Rights Activist (1831 - 1897)

- Major achievements: Started the first girl's school with her husband; opened a care center for pregnant rape victims
- Married at the age of nine, Savitri saw firsthand the plight of girls her age. This inspired her to start the first all women's school in 1848. She was also the first teacher at the school. She also opened a care center named Balhatya Pratibandhak Griha for pregnant rape victims and helped to deliver their children. She brought about many social reforms and changed the mindsets of many. The University of Pune is renamed after her—it's now known as Savitribai Phule Pune University.



47. Sitara Devi: Classical Dancer (1920 - 2014)

- Major achievement: Empress of Dance (Nritya Samragini); Kathak queen
- Description: She propagated the Kathak style of dancing and did shows all around the world. She also appeared in numerous movies as a dancer, including *Mother India*, *Usha Haran*, and *Roti*. However, she stopped performing in movies in 1957, saying they were adversely affecting her study in kathak. On her 97th birthday, Google India dedicated its homepage by showing a doodle on her.



48. Sarojini Naidu: Freedom Fighter and Poet (1879 - 1949)

- Major achievements: Known as the "The Nightingale of India;" second Indian woman to be president of the Indian National Congress and the first to be appointed an Indian state governor
- Sarojini Naidu, a close friend of Mahatma Gandhi, founded the Women's India Association in 1917. Having been the President of Indian National Congress in 1925, she participated in the freedom struggle. Two years before her death, India finally gained its independence as a sovereign nation, becoming the largest democracy in the world. She is also remembered for her books, including *The Broken Wing* and *The Gift of India*.

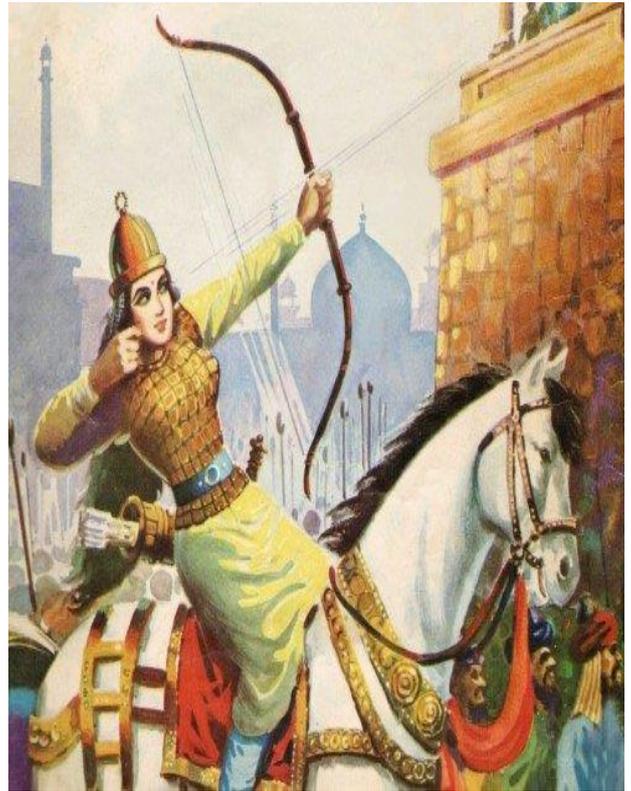


We want deeper sincerity of motive, a greater courage in speech and earnestness in action.

— Sarojini Naidu

49. Tarabai: Regent of Maratha Empire (1675 - 1761)

- Major achievement: Defended the Maratha empire against the Mughals
- Tarabai led her army and successfully defended it against foreign powers. The widowed queen was brought to the forefront when her husband Rajaram Bhosle died. She was a genius strategist with immense political acumen.



50. Usha Mehta: Gandhian Freedom Fighter (1920 - 2000)

- Major achievements: Padma Vibhushan and host of the secret Congress Radio during Quit India movement.
- She participated in the independence struggle and was jailed for six months for hosting a secret radio show, which provided information to various leaders who fought against the British. After independence, she became a lecturer at the University of Bombay. Usha Mehta advocated Gandhi's philosophy and teachings throughout her life.



51. Velu Nachiyar: Queen of Sivaganga Estate (1730 - 1796)

- **Major achievement:** First South Indian queen to fight against the East India Company of British
- **Why I included her on this list:** Aptly nicknamed *Veeramangai*—which translates into a brave woman—she successfully fought British by forming an alliance with nearby kings of princely states. Legend has it that the British never came back to conquer her kingdom while she ruled.



10 POWERFUL INDIAN WOMEN OF THE 21ST CENTURY

EKTA KAPOOR



Ekta Kapoor is the joint Director and Creative Director of Balaji Telefilms. She is the daughter of Jeetendra and Shobha Kapoor. She has produced a number of daily soaps and HAS ALSO VENTURED IN FILMS NOW.

KIRAN BEDI



Kiran Bedi, is a retired IPS officer, now a social activist. She was the first woman officer in IPS. She is known for the transformation of the Tihar jail. She is also known as the judge from Aap ki Kacheri fame.

CHANDA KOCCHAR



Chanda Kocchar, is the Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of India' s largest private bank ICICI Bank.

SMRITI IRANI



Smriti Irani, is an all rounder. She gained fame as an actress of the most famous daily soap on television, Kyuki Saans bhi Kabhi Bahu thi. Later she turned into a director. After years of contribution to Indian television, she joined Bhartiya Janta Party and currently is the Vice President of BJP and the Minister for Human Resource and Development, Government of India.

NITA AMBANI



Nita Ambani, is a businesswoman, philanthropist and a powerful Indian woman. She is the wife of Mr. Mukesh Ambani, Chairman/ Managing Director of Reliance Industries. She is the founder and Chairperson of Dhirubai Ambani International School and also the co-owner of Mumbai Indians.

INDRA NOOYI



Indra Nooyi is the Chairperson and Chief Executive Officer of PepsiCo, one of the largest food and beverage businesses in the world.

AISHWARYA RAI BACHCHAN



Aishwarya Rai Bachchan, is known for her beauty and her contribution towards Indian cinema. She is Miss World 1994 and was awarded the Padma Shri title in 2009. She is the wife of Abhishek Bachchan and the daughter in law of the great Amitabh Bachchan.

SHREYA GHOSHAL



Shreya Ghoshal is India's leading Playback Singer who has sung innumerable songs in various languages and has won many awards including four National Awards.

ARUNDHATI ROY

Arundhati Roy is an Indian author who has written a lot of books including the book, 'God of small things' which won the Man Bookers Prize for bestselling fiction novel in 1997. She is also a leading political activist.



WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT FOUR INDIAN WOMEN FEATURED IN FORBES 100 MOST POWERFUL WOMEN IN THE WORLD LIST



L-R: Renuka Jagtiani, Kiran Mazumdar Shaw, Roshni Nadar Malhotra and Nirmala Sitharaman

- ❖ The first full-time Finance minister of India, **NIRMALA SITHARAMAN**, appointed in May this year makes her debut and is ranked 34th on the list. She is also the former Defence Minister of India and has also earlier served as a member of the National Commission of Women.
- ❖ Ranked 54th on the list is **ROSHNI NADAR MALHOTRA**, CEO AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, HCL ENTERPRISE. She is the daughter of HCL's founder Shiv Nadar and took over the reins of the family empire. A mother and entrepreneur, she also does a lot of philanthropic work through the family's non-for-profit Shiv Nadar Foundation.
- ❖ First generation entrepreneur **KIRAN MAZUMDAR-SHAW** is ranked 65th on the list. The head of India's leading biotechnology enterprise, Biocon she is one of the most successful woman business icons in the country. She has voted twice earlier by Forbes as one of the most powerful women in the world. Her net worth according to Forbes is \$3.1 billion.

❖ **RENUKA JAGTIANI** ranked 96 on the list is the Chairman and CEO of Landmark Group. This Dubai-based retail and hospitality conglomerate was started by Renuka's husband Micky. For over two decades, Renuka has led the company's corporate strategy and its expansion into new markets.