WAVES Wider Association for Vedic Studies



(Formerly 'World Association for Vedic Studies, India Branch')



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| Newsletter | Issue 16 | Year 16 | April, 2015 |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-----------------------|-------------|
| СОNТ | ENTS | WAVES announces | |
| • Vedic Philosophical Traditions: | | 19th India Conference | |

In association with

Delhi Sanskrit Academy, Delhi

on "Science and Spirituality in Vedic Traditions : Modern Context"

''वैदिक परम्परा में विज्ञान और अध्यात्म : आधुनिक परिप्रेक्ष्य''

at Delhi Sanskrit Academy, Delhi 27th (Friday) to 29th (Sunday), November, 2015

EIGHTEENTH INDIA CONFERENCE

VEDIC PHILOSOPHICAL TRADITIONS: MODERN CONTEXT

The 18th India conference of WAVES was jointly organized by the Department of Sanskrit, Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapitha, Varanasi and Wider Association for Vedic Studies (WAVES) from 15th to 17th November, 2014 at Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidvapitha. Varanasi on the theme 'Vedic Philosophical Traditions: Modern Context'. It was a great meet of scholars of Sanskrit and Philosophy gathered from various universities and institutions of India.



Prof. Ram Karan Sharma addressing Inaugural Session

The inauguration session started in the morning of first day with Mangalacharan presented by Dr. Upendra Kumar Pandey, Deptt. of Sanskrit, M.G. Kashi Vidyapitha. Dr. Prithvish Nag, Vice-Chancellor, M.G. Kashi Vidyapitha inaugurated the conference with Chief Guest, Prof. Abhiraj Rajendra Mishra, Former Vice Chancellor, Sampurnanand Sanskrit University and other dignitaries by lighting the lamp. In the inaugural session, Prof. Jaya Prakash Narayana Dwivedi, Director, Shri Dwarkadhisha Sanskrit Academy & Indological



Release of Souvenir

Research Institute, Dwarka, Gujarat was the Saraswat Atithi; Prof. Gayaram Pandey, Former Head, Sanskrit, M.G. Kashi Vidyapitha was the Keynote Speaker; and Prof. Bhu Dev Sharma, Founder President, WAVES, USA; Dr. Shakuntala Bora, Asso. Prof., Philosophy Department, University of Gauhati, Assam; and Dr. Nandita Shastri Chaturvedi, Principal, Panini Kanva Mahavidyalaya, Varanasi were the Guests of Honour. Prof. Ram Karan Sharma, President, WAVES presided

Modern Context (18th India Conference)

- 11th International Conference Of WAVES At Fairfield, Iowa
- Release of 'The Original Bhagava-Gita'
- Goal of Life : Cultural & Psychological Perspective
- The Relevance of Cow For Humanity : In Reference To Vedas
- Program on Vedic Way of Life
- Status of Indian Languages in Foreign Countries
- Growing Interest in Bhakti & Yoga in USA
- Towards a Vedic World Order
- Report on Haridwar Chapter

ABOUT OUR WEBSITE www.waves-india.com

Website of WAVES, India gives information about its history, nature, purpose, aims, objectives, chapters, membership, conferences, seminars, lectures, other academic activities, publications, prizes, reports of conferences, newsletter, photo gallery, governing council, standing committees, and forthcoming events. Please visit and give your feedback.

Please forward your suggestions, comments to : DR. SHASHI TIWARI General Secretary, WAVES 54, Saakshara Apartments A-3, Paschim Vihar, New Delhi-110063 Ph.: 25265237 E-mail : shashit 98@yahoo.com

EDITORIAL

We have great pleasure in presenting the sixteenth issue of the WAVES newsletter, covering brief reports of all activities held between April 2014 and March 2015.

Since 1997, WAVES has successfully promoted Vedic knowledge amongst interested scholars, and enthusiastic young researchers by organizing various academic programs. In these contemporary times, people understand the importance of the impact of positive thoughts on human mind, and its influence on how people interact with others. Ancient philosophical thoughts - especially those concerned with spirituality, contribute to India's glory and unique heritage. All schools of Indian philosophy throw light on the relation between God and humans, humans and nature, as well as, between humans. All aspects of life are intertwined with each other, therefore, philosophy deals with life in totality. The fundamental character of philosophy is spirituality. Internal happiness and absolute development is the goal of spirituality. Spirituality works as an elixir for the overall development of a person. It leads to peace, while science and technology leads to material prosperity. In fact, spirituality is the essence of all religion and Philosophy.Last year, in the 18th India Conference at MGKV, Varanasi, we discussed traditions of philosophical thoughts. This year during the 19th India Conference to be held at New Delhi,we intend to elaborate upon the concepts and relevance of Spirituality.

We organized seven events in Delhi this past year beside the annual conference. A number of Indian Delegates also participated in the International Conference of WAVES at Fairfield, Iowa, U.S.A.Local chapters at Haridwar and Bangalore continued their efforts for the promotion of Vedic Wisdom. A general body meeting of the members of the Lucknow Chapter was held in Feb 2015 at Lucknow, where new office bearers and members for its Governing Council were elected. We currently have strong membership of 244 Life-members in India.

At Delhi, a General Body meeting of WAVES, held on 17th Jan. 2015, nominated two members to the board of the current 'WAVES GC'. We welcome Prof. Yamini Bhushan Tripathi (Varanasi) and Dr. Bhaskar Nath Bhattacharyya (Kolkata) as new council members. Our very active youth wing was formally named as 'Tarun-Tarang' this year.

We are excited about the year ahead and are looking forward with great hope and determination to attaining our goal of welfare of mankind through intellectual interaction. We should follow the message of Vedas-'*Manur Bhava*' and '*Bhadram karnebhih Shrunuyama*'.

Shashi Tiwari (Chief Editor)

THE EDITORIAL BOARD Dr. Shashi Tiwari Dr. Kalpana Sharma Dr. Aparna Dhir over the inaugural session. Introducing and welcoming guests, **Prof. Shashi Tiwari**, Conference Coordinator, General Secretary-WAVES, and Former faculty of Delhi University, highlighted the significance of the theme of the conference. She said that it is very appropriate that a deep and relevant theme under 18th India Conference would be discussed in extremely pious and ancient city of Varanasi in collaboration with Kashi Vidyapitha, an renowned centre of higher



Judges and Chairperson in the Student Session

Sanskrit education. **Prof. Uma Rani Tripathi**, Convener of Conference, and Head of the Sanskrit Department, Kashi Vidyapitha welcomed invited guests and scholars participating in the conference. **Prof. Ramamurti Chaturvedi** of the Sanskrit Department, Kashi Vidyapitha conducted proceedings of the inaugural session in Sanskrit.

In his inaugural address, Prof. Abhiraj Rajendra Mishra emphasized the importance of Vedic knowledge at present. Vedas preach oneness of divinities. Swami Vivekananda has said 'existence of one God is in all living beings'. The conflict among nations will come to an end if this understanding develops. We are not acquainted with Vedic views. In fact, it is difficult to know the inner meaning of Vedic *mantras* absolutely. There are various ways of Vedic interpretations. But as Vedas are root of all our ethics and values. they should be a part of our learning and practice. Prof. Jaya Prakash Narayana Dwivedi praised our ancient mathematicians for discovering 'Zero'. He said who will not recognize supremacy of Vedic philosophy? Who will not praise Nachiketa? Aastika believes in Vedas and Naastika doubts about them but both depend on Vedas for their existence. Delivering Keynote address, Prof. Gayaram Pandey said that all Indian darshanas are developed on Vedic concepts. Vedanta has three Prasthanas- Upanishads (Shruti), Gita, and Brahmasutra (Smriti). He explained briefly the source, nature and characteristics of all the six systems of Philosophy. The aim of Vedic philosophy is to make mankind free from worries and pain. In modern era, Vedic philosophical thoughts gain new heights with the preaching of Swami Vivekananda, Dayananda Saraswati, Shri Aurobindo, and Dr. Radhakrishnan etc.



Young Researcher's Session

Prof. Bhu Dev Sharma indicated that we should correct our approach to life and learning with the help of instructions illustrated in the ancient Indian scriptures. Our philosophy has global impact today on intellectuals. We can have difference of opinion but inclination towards absolute knowledge is essential in life. Appreciating the theme of the

conference, **Dr. Shakuntala Bora** said that since past 3000 years Varanasi is continuously contributing to the studies, specially related to Vedas. **Dr. Nandita Shastri Chaturved**i highlighted the significance of imparting Vedic knowledge to girls. She referred Philosophy as vision, and Veda as constitution for the whole world. Delivering presidential address, **Prof. Ram Karan Sharma** enlightened the audience that present day '*Vikaasa*' is in fact '*Vikaara*'.

INDIA CONFERENCE



Today we are g e t t i n g modernized and developed in worldly terms but in fact gradually we are going nearer to disaster. We are ruining our Vedic way of living. Hence, selfs a t i s f a c t i o n

Cultural Evening

should be attained. *Sanskaras* are integral part of our philosophical traditions. He discussed the inter-relationship of Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, and German languages and called Vedic *Parampara* as Sanskrit *Parampara*.

A cultural evening was organized by the host university at its Gandhi Bhawan's auditorium on 15th Nov.

During program, the souvenir of the conference containing 65 summaries of papers was released. About 150 delegates participated and took part in the deliberations of the threeday national conference which was divided into well-designed twelve parallel sessions. Names of some delegates who participated as chairperson or paper-presenter are: Prof. Jaya Tiwari, Nanital; Prof. Murali Manohar Pathak, Gorakhpur; Prof. K.P. Singh, Varanasi; Dr. Asha Viswas, Varanasi; Dr. Ashutosh Gupta, Garhwal; Prof. Krishna Kant Sharma, Varanasi; Dr. Chhaya Rani, Gorakhpur; Prof. Harishwar Dixit, Varanasi; Dr. Bharti Sharma, Roorkee; Mr. N.C. Beohar, Jabalpur; Prof. Shankar Dayal Dwivedi, Varanasi; Dr. Soma Basu, Kolkata; Dr. Poonam Singh, Varanasi; Dr. Sunita Jaiswal, Rampur; Dr. Shwetaketu Sharma, Bareilly; Dr. Archana Rani Dubey, Delhi; Dr. Lalita Kumari Juneja, Faridabad; Dr. Ardhana Vaishya, Bareilly; Dr. Harsha Kumari, Delhi; Dr. Madhu Satyadev, Gorakhpur; Dr. Shubhra Singh, Varanasi; Dr. Kamla Jain, Delhi; Dr. B.S. Dhruve, Sahdol; Dr. Smita Srivastava, Varanasi; Dr Asha Rani Tripathi, Lucknow.

Two plenary sessions were organized on the second and third day respectively. First plenary session was graced by the noble presence of **Prof. Roop Kishore Shastri**, Secretary, M.S.R. Veda-vidya Pratishthan, Ujjain. He inspired the audience for Vedic learning. These sessions were chaired by Prof. Abhiraj Rajendra Mishra, Shimla, Prof. Sudhakara Mishra, Varanasi, Prof. Asha Viswas, Varanasi and Prof. Hari Prasad Adhikari, Varanasi. Few eminent speakers and their topics were:

1. Prof. Maha

Prof. Mahavir Agrawal, Vice-Chancellor, Uttarakhanda Sanskrit University, Haridwar-Vaidika Drashanika Paramparao ka Mahatv



Artists at Cultural Evening

- 2. Prof. Bhu Dev Sharma, Founder President, WAVES-USA-Theory of Karma-yoga and Sankhya
- 3. Dr. S. Rammohan, *IRAS*, Co-Director, Saraswati Sindhu Research centre, Chennai--*Mystery of Consciousness, as Delineated in Shakta and Vedanta traditions*
- 4. Dr. Bhaskarnath Bhattacharyya, Director, Rabindra Bharti University, Kolkata- *Philosophical Concept of Kâla in the Taittirîya-Samhitâ*
- 5. Prof. J.P.N. Dwivedi, Direnctor, Sridwarikadhish Sanskrit Academy, Dwarka, Gujarat–*Adviata paramparaayamaparokshanubhutiswarupamimansa*
- 6. Dr. Nandita Shastri Chaturvedi, Principal, Panini K. Mahavidyalaya Varanasi–*Vedo me manovijyana-adhunika Snadarbha*

Prof. Mahavir Agrawal stated that Vedic philosophical traditions are neither so complex in nature nor limited to any particular society or time. Inner progress and positivity is the prime goal of Vedic philosophy. While explaining the inter-



dependence of Sankhya-yoga and Karmayoga, Prof. Bhu Dev Sharma said Sankhya-Yoga can lead to realization of results of Karma-yoga, and Karma-yoga can lead to the results of Sankhya-yoga.

Prize Winners with Dignitaries

Dr. S. Rammohan discussed about Shakta-Tantra texts like *Tripura Rahasiyam* which deals with the nature of all consciousness and the ultimate realty as well as the liberation of the individual from the ligatures that bind him to the phenomena. An intellectual interaction was held after the presentation given by Dr. Bhaskarnath Bhattacharyya who said that our tradition made it possible to keep our Vedic custom and convention, constant and continuous. Prof. J.P.N. Dwivedi spoke about Vedantic concept. It establishes uniformity while leaves scope for diversity. Referring Yajurveda's *Shivsankalpa* Sukta,

Dr. Nandita Shastri talked about the aspects and significance of an attentive mind.

Young researchers of various universities such as Gauhati, Lucknow, Delhi, Osmania. Banaras, Allahabad, Sahdol. and the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan took part actively the in proceedings of the conference. Varanasi is a hub of universities, so



Audience in the Hall

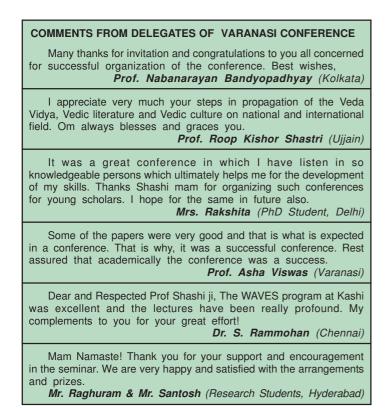
two open-sessions were also introduced for the participants who joined conference on the spot.

In the Valedictory session, prizes for **six outstanding research papers** were presented to young scholars. The prizes named '*Svargiya Smt. Kanta Shukla Memorial Award-2014*' were constituted by Dr. Shashi Tiwari in the memory of her mother. Prize-committee comprised of Prof. Bhu Dev Sharma, (Chairman) Dr. Dharma Sharma (Ex Faculty, Delhi University); and Dr. Asha Rani Tripathi (Ex Faculty, NEHU, Shillong).

Details of prizes are as follows:-

- I Prize (Rs. 3000/-) Sh. Prem Vallabh Deoli, Delhi University, Delhi.
- II Prize (Rs. 2000/-) Sh. Veloori Raghu Ram, Osmania University, Hyderabad.
- III Prize (Rs. 1000/-) *Ms. Preeti Verma*, University of Delhi, Delhi.
- III Prize (Rs. 1000/-) *Ms. Priyanka Arya*, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
- Encouragement Prize (Rs. 500/-) Sh. Vikas Sharma, University of Delhi, Delhi.
- Encouragement Prize (Rs. 500/-) Sh. P.S. Santosh, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

Prof. Kamlesh Dutt Tripathi, Adviser, Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts, Varanasi was the chief guest of the Valedictory session. Prof. Amarnath Pandey, Former Dean and Head of Sanskrit Department, M.G.Kashi Vidyapitha presided over this session. Prof. Nabonarayan Bandhopadhyay, School of Vedic Studies, Rabindra Bharti University, Dr. S. Ram Mohan, and Dr. Asha Rani Tripathi were the guests of honour in the



closing session. Prof. Rajaram Shukla, Head, Vaidika Darshana Vibhaga, B.H.U. Varanasi graced the session as invited scholar to deliver the Valedictory lecture. In her welcome address Dr. Shashi Tiwari said that participation of a number



Plenary Session

of great scholars from Varanasi is the specialty of this conference. Dr. Chandrakanta Rai, Arya Mahila College, Varanasi conducted the proceedings of the valedictory session.



Prof. Kamlesh Dutt Tripathi said in his address that study of originality and formation of a tradition is an analytical affair. All is coming from Vedas. Ways (*pavaada*) are many but resource is one. Vidhi is primary. arthavaada

Valedictory Session

is resultant. *Tatva-mimansa* is almost ignored in postmodernity. **Prof. Rajaram Shukla** emphasized in his *Smaapana-Vaktavya* that ancient seers showed the path for absolute happiness with firm determination for the generations to come and declared '*Moksha*' as the ultimate goal of life.

Dr. S. Rammohan condemned the mad imitation of west and highlighted the importance of ancient spiritual sciences. **Prof. Amarnath Pandey** appreciated the efforts of WAVES and the large participation of scholars who came from different parts of the country. Vedas are treasure of deep knowledge. Rigvedic *Vak-Sukta* is illustration of highest regard for women where *Vak* is herself *Rishi* and *Devata* jointly. Spiritual and mystical interpretations are required to understand hidden meanings of *mantras*. A serious research and study in needed for the realization of Vedic concepts and hence such conferences are relevant for all aspirants.

Finally, Prof. Uma Rani Tripathi proposed a vote of thanks to all invited guests, delegates, and scholars for their active participation. The c on f e r e n c e concluded with the recitation of *Shanti Mantra*.



Delegates at Ganga-Ghat, Varanasi

INDIA CONFERENCE

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

11TH BI-ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF WAVES AT FAIRFIELD, IOWA

WAVES held its International Conference at the Maharishi University of Management (MUM) in Fairfield, Iowa. This conference, held from 31-07-2014 to 03-08-2014 was co-chaired by **Dr. Shashi Tiwari**, Former Professor at the University of Delhi, and **Dr. Peter Scharf**, President, The Sanskrit Library. The theme was "Vedic Living in a Modern World."



Keynote talk

Scholars traveled from many countries including Canada, India, and Holland, to participate at this conference. Dr. Peter Scharf praised the conference's mission, remarking that WAVES was able to bring "together a diverse group of people who share a profound respect for and love of the holistic knowledge and life-supporting culture of ancient India."

WAVES and MUM hosted over a hundred scholarly presentations, covering research presentations, panel discussions, plenary talks, and performances of Vedic arts. Renowned independent scholar and author, Rajiv Malhotra, delivered a stirring keynote address on the non-negotiable requirements for the practice of Dharma. Dr. Shashi Tiwari discussed 'synthesis' as the governing principle of the Vedic living, and highlighted the Vedic ideal that knowledge and action be coordinated. Dr. John Hagelin, a physicist at MUM and the President of Global Union of Scientists for Peace, presented a paper on relations of human brain physiology. In his plenary talk on "Re-orienting Orientalism," Dr. Scharf explored new forms of insidious orientalism in subaltern studies and other forms of recent scholarship. Dr. P.C. Muraleemadhavan, University of Sanskrit in Kerala, posited that a well-known saying from the Upanishads (tattvamasi) plays an ethical role in promoting harmony in society. Scholars raised broad concerns about unsettling issues of climate, health, and social harmony in an increasingly interconnected world. There was a general optimism that Vedic values offer practical long-term solutions to these global issues.

Dr. Candace Badgett, Chairman, Global Mother Divine Organization commented, "I am thrilled with the level of the dialogue between the scholars at this conference. Each



A Group of Delegates

presentation is enhanced by the p e n e t r a t i n g questions that they elicit." Dr. Ram Sevak Dubey, Dr. Girish Jha, Dr. C.L. Prabhakar and many others from India attended the Conference.

RELEASE OF 'THE ORIGINAL BHAGAVA-GITA' 19th May. 2014

Hindi Bhawan, New Delhi

A program of book release and inauguration of WAVES Youth Wing was organized by WAVES. The title of the book was 'The Original Bhagavad-Gita [Complete with 745 Verses, with Translation &



Release of Book by Scholars

Commentary]' authored by Shri Sunil Kumar Bhattacharjya, Prominent Scientist & Indologist, from USA. On this occasion, Dr. Ved Pratap Vaidik, Renowned Scholar and Political Analyst was chief Guest and Dr. Dharmendra Kumar Shastri, Secretary, Delhi Sanskrit Academy was the distinguished guest speaker. Prof. Bhu Dev Sharma chaired the program. Shri Vidya Sagar Verma, Former Ambassador welcomed the renowned scholars and guests.

Shri S.K. Bhattacharjya said, 'The Original Bhagavad Gita contains all the rare verses and the total number of verses in it is 745 and this conforms to the Gitamana verse of the Mahabharata in which the sage Vaishampayana gives the measure of the Bhagavad- Gita. A millennium ago the great Kashmiri scholar Abhinavagupta included some rare verses in his commentary on the Bhagavad- Gita. The Kashmiri version of the Bhagavad-Gita brought out by Schrader in the early last century contained rare verses. The book, published by the Gondal Pitha, based on an ancient manuscript from Varanasi, contained many rare verses. However that version had more than 745 verses. Another ancient manuscript from the Royal collections of Gondal, brought out by Dr. E.Vedavyas in the nineteen eighties contained more than 745 verses.

Dr. Ved Pratap Vaidik appreciated the author for introducing 45 new verses to the original collection of Bhagavad-Gita. Dr. D.K. Shastri congratulated the author for his outstanding vision. Vedas talk about 'karma philosophy'. Shri Vidya Sagar Verma, Dr. Vedavrat and Prof. M.M. Bajaj raised queries on the subject of new verses in this edition of Gita.

On this occasion, WAVES Youth Wing was also

inaugurated in presence of eminent scholars. Shri Prem B. Deoli, Research Scholar, University of Delhi informed the audience about the future vision and activities of this wing.



Inauguration of WAVES Youth Wing

ACTIVITIES AT DELHI

इस विचार–विमर्श सत्र के मुख्यातिथि प्रो. रमेश भारद्वाज,

अध्यक्ष, संस्कृत विभाग, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय थें तथा अध्यक्षता

डॉ. मीरा द्विवेदी, संस्कृत–विभागाध्यक्ष, साउथ कैम्पस, दिल्ली

विश्वविद्यालय ने की। साथ ही पर्यवेक्षक-मण्डल के रूप में

प्रो. मदन मोहन बजाज, प्रो. लल्लन प्रसाद, डॉ. सरोज

चावला, प्रो. भूदेव शर्मा, प्रो. गणेशदत्त शर्मा, डॉ. सरोजनी

प्रीतम, श्री प्रेम सबलोक, श्री विनय शंकर, श्री सुबोध कुमार,

डॉ. सुनीता शर्मा भी परिचर्चा में उपस्थित हुए। सुश्री गीता

ACTIVITIES AT DELHI

- Conferences in U.S.A. Indus Sarswati Age and Ancient India, Atlanta (Georgia) 1996
- New Perspectives on Vedic & 0 Ancient Indian Civilization, Los Angeles, 1998
- **Contemporary Views on Vedic** Civilization, Hoboken, 2000 India's Contribution
- and 0 Influences in the World, University of Massachusetts, Dartmouth, 2002 **India's Intellectual Traditions** 0
- Univ.of Maryland, Washington 2004 Vedic Ideas for Global Harmony 0
- Univ.of Houston, TX, 2006 0 Vedic Heritage for Global Welfare
- Orlando, 2008
- Vedic Knowledge for Civilization 0 Harmony, Trinidad, 2010
- 10th International Vedic 0 Conference, Dartmouth, 2012
- 11th International Conference, 0 Fairfield, Iowa, 2014

Conference in Nepal

O Vedic Traditions in South and South-East Asian Region July 12-13. 2003

Conferences in India

- O Indian Identity and Cultural Continuity Dec. 27, 1997
- Ancient Indian Wisdom & **Contemporary Challenges** Dec 24-25, 1998
- **Challenges of Modernity: The** Vedic View Jan. 7-8, 2000
- State & Society : An Ancient **Indian Perspective** Dec. 15-16, 2000
- Vedic Wisdom & Global Issues 0 Shri shailam Dec. 28-30, 2001
- Vedic Intellectual Traditon : 0 **Modern Context** Dec. 27-28, 2002
- **Contemporary World Order** 0 Pondicherry, Dec. 27-29, 2003 Consciousness & Vedic Heritage,
- 0 Bangalore, Dec. 31-2 Jan., 2005

बार्यं से

- Approach to Health and 0 Happiness in Indian Thought Jaipur, Dec. 16-18, 2005
- Cultural Consciousness in 0 Ancient Indian Society Dec. 15-17, 2006
- C Vedic Value System : Relevance Vrindavan, Dec. 14-16, 2008
- Harappan Civilization and Vedic 0 Culture, Dec. 24-25, 2008 Creation and Existence: Indian
- 0 Perspective, Dec. 24-26, 2009 Relevance of Ayurveda, C
- Hyderabad, Jan. 21-23, 2011 Veda and Thought Revolution,
- Haridwar, March 14-17, 2012. 0 Vedic Views on Man and Nature,
- Dec. 24-26, 2012 0
- Vedic Views on Education and Morality, Lucknow, Nov. 22-24, 2013
- 0 Vedic Philosophical Tradition, Varanasi, Nov. 15-17, 2014

लक्ष्य–सांस्कृतिक तथा मनोवैज्ञानिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में जीवन के

> 30 जून, 2014 दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय. साउथ कैम्पस



शोधार्थियों युवा और विद्वानों के मध्य विचार-विमर्श सत्र

रानी, श्री विश्वजित विद्यालंकार, सुश्री प्रीति वर्मा, श्री ज़ोरावर सिंह, डॉ. उमेश कुमार सिंह, श्री प्रशांत भारद्वाज जैसे शोधार्थियों और यूवा विद्वानों ने अपने विचार प्रस्तूत किये। परमानन्द अर्थात् मोक्ष जीवन का दार्शनिक अथवा आध्यात्मिक लक्ष्य है, ऐसा स्वीकार करते हुए केवल जीवन के लक्ष्यों

के सांस्कृतिक तथा मनोवैज्ञानिक पक्ष को ही आधार बना कर सभी वक्ताओं ने परिचर्चा में अपने-अपने मत रखें। विचार–विमर्श–सत्र द्वारा युवा शोधार्थियों और प्रतिष्ठित विद्वानों के मध्य परस्पर हुए विचार-विनिमय से वेव्ज़ के मंच पर एक नवीन झलक दृष्टिगत हुई। सुश्री गीता रानी ने जीवन के सभी लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति को सत्य युक्त मनोबल पर आधारित बताया। प्रो. गणेशदत्त शर्मा ने आत्मोन्नति और सामाजिक उन्नति में समन्वय को तथा अभ्यूदय एवं निश्रेयस को जीवन का लक्ष्य कहा। श्री सुबोध कुमार ने कर्त्तव्यों एवं उत्तरदायित्वों के प्रति सचेत मन को जीवन–लक्ष्य की आधारशिला माना। प्रो. मदन मोहन बजाज ने बालपन से वृद्धावस्था पर्यन्त समग्र जीवन में लक्ष्यों के निरन्तर परिवर्तनशील स्वभाव को दर्शाया। इसी श्रंखला में जीवन के अनेक लक्ष्यों की ओर प्रो. लल्लन प्रसाद ने श्रोताओं का ध्यान

आकृष्ट किया। साथ ही जीवन–लक्ष्यों के मनोवैज्ञानिक तथा सांस्कृतिक पक्षों के प्रति प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के परिस्थिति-वश भिन्न-भिन्न दृष्टिकोणों को व्यक्त किया। श्री प्रेम सबलोक ने जीवन के उद्देश्यों को वेदों द्वारा जानने पर बल देते हए आत्मचिन्तन को जीवन का लक्ष्य बताया। श्री विश्वजित विद्यालंकार ने सांस्कृतिक तथा मनोवैज्ञानिक लक्ष्यों में समग्र जीवन चलने वाले अन्तर्द्वन्द्व को सिद्ध किया। वस्तुतः मनोविज्ञान की अपेक्षा सांस्कृतिक पक्ष की प्रबलता होने पर ही जीवन—लक्ष्य की यथार्थ प्राप्ति सम्भव है।

डॉ. सुनीता शर्मा ने जीवन–लक्ष्य की सिद्धि में सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक उर्जाओं की स्थिति का प्रतिपादन किया। श्री विनय शंकर ने

मीरा द्विवेदी, प्रो. बजाज, प्रो. भूदेव डॉ. डॉ. सरोज चावला, प्रो. लल्लन प्रसाद, शर्मा. प्रो. रमेश भारद्वाज एवं डॉ. शशि तिवारी राष्ट्र के नागरिकों द्वारा लोक–कल्याण की भावना को जीवन–लक्ष्य की श्रेणी में सर्वोपरि रखने पर बल

दिया। सुश्री प्रीति वर्मा ने पुरुषार्थ–चतुष्टय को जीवन–लक्ष्य के चार चरण बताया। जीवन–लक्ष्यों को पारिवारिक, सामाजिक, आध्यात्मिक, मानसिक, आर्थिक, शारीरिक लक्ष्यों के आधार पर वर्गीकृत करते हुए इनमें परस्पर संतुलन एवं अनुशासन बनायें रखने का आग्रह किया। प्रो. भुदेव शर्मा ने उपनिषदों में कथित अपरा विद्या रूपों साधन से परा विद्या रूपी साध्य की प्राप्ति का वर्णन करते हुए जीवन–लक्ष्य की परिभाषा को स्पष्ट किया। डॉ. उमेश कुमार सिंह ने शास्त्र और दार्शनिक चेतना के बिना जीवन–लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति को असम्भव माना। श्री ज़ोरावर सिंह ने सत्व गूण एवं शिवसंकल्पयुक्त मन से ही सभी लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति कही। श्री प्रशांत भारद्वाज ने काम-क्रोध-लोभ-मोह-मद जैसे पाँच विकारों के त्याग का जीवन–लक्ष्य के रूप में संकेत दिया। प्रो. रमेश भारद्वाज ने 'जीओ और जीने दो', की व्याख्या से सभा को प्रेरित किया। यहाँ 'जीओ' शब्द आत्मपरक है और 'जीने दो' समाजपरक। प्रत्येक क्षण अपने परिवार, समाज तथा राष्ट्र की उन्नति की कामना करने को ही व्यक्ति को अपने जीवन का लक्ष्य मानना चाहिए। अध्यक्षीय भाषण में डॉ. मीरा द्विवेदी ने जीवन–लक्ष्य के मनोवैज्ञानिक पक्ष को उपयोगितावादी अथवा स्वार्थपरक बताया। अपने प्रतिकूल आचरण को निश्चित ही अन्य व्यक्तियों के लिए भी प्रतिकूल मानकर मनुष्य को अपने व्यवहार पर नियन्त्रण रखना चाहिए। वेव्ज़ के समाचार–पत्र, अंक 15 का विमोचन एवं वेव्ज यथविंग 'तरुण–तरंग' की कार्यकारिणी–मण्डल का चयन भी किया गया।

ACTIVITIES AT DELHI

THE RELEVANCE OF COW FOR HUMANITY IN REFERENCE TO VEDAS 30th August, 2014 M.A.S., Vishnu Digambar Road, New Delhi

A special lecture on "The Relevance of Cow for Humanity in Reference to Vedas" was organized by WAVES--Tarun Tarang at New Delhi on 30th August, 2014. On this occasion Shri Subodh Kumar, Engineer and Vedic Scholar was the key speaker and Prof. Madan Mohan Bajaj, Former Professor in Physics, University of Delhi was the chairman, while a number of scholars and students were present as discussants. Program started with the Vedic invocation performed by Ms. Gita Rani, research-student from University of Delhi. Dr. Shashi Tiwari introduced the speakers and highlighted the relevance of the topic under discussion. Program was conducted by Sh. Prem Deoli, research-student and secretary of Tarun Tarang.

Shri Subodh Kumar in his lecture explained the importance of cow for humanity in special reference to Vedic mantras. According to the Yajuveda (3.20) cow, an embodiment of entire desirable wealth, is the provider of most desirable objects for all human being. Atharvaveda (20.89.2) says that 'milking the cows is a sacred duty. Cows kept in households provide growth of wisdom, knowledge, and friendliness in society, and shatter the divisive negative forces.' Cows have the same importance for the world as Vedas. For developing positive harmony the Rigveda (1.29.6) states that cow protects against natural disasters such as cyclones. Cyclonic weather calamities do not visit on cow based societies. Societies that maintain cows live a

harmonious peaceful life free from violence and conflicts, and have the strength to destroy the forces of deviant behavior (RV1.29.7).

Cow is a divine mother. The Vedic seer (RV 8.101.15) describes that cow kills pathogens being



Section of audience

mother of Rudras, promotes life being daughter of Vasus, and gives Vitamin D, CLA –Photosynthesis being sister of solar radiations 'Adityas'. Cow provides global happiness. Cows and other domestic animals such as horses provide the option of livelihood even to the poorest lacking in knowledge, skill and resources. They also develop a quiet



peace loving proactive style for earning their livelihood, and do not create any enemies by their conduct. Cow dropping and urine are the foremost means of destroying poverty. Providing comfort to cows by scrubbing their body, providing water and massaging the horns wear away all the ailments.

The Panchgavyas--cow urine,

droppings, milk, curd, and ghee

Sh. Subodh Kumar delivering his lecture

delivering his lecture when utilized freely mitigate all bad eventualities says the Agnipurana. Where cows are in agony those lands fall on the evil days and become hell. Cows enhance intellect, says Rigveda(1.42)-'Cows give us vision to make knowledge creating hubs that increase our knowledge resource, make one more enterprising and prosperous'. Cow promotes health, intellect and positive attitudes.

In the land that is immersed in the sounds made by cows ensconced in comfort and affection, the temperaments of men become introspective, looking to the welfare of down trodden. People become self motivated as if they were electrified in execution of deeds of charity, harmony and beauty. Cows make life beautiful. Cows bring forth good leadership. Land with abundance of good cows, develops forceful articulate speakers and good statesmen, like fruit trees bearing ripe fruits in plenty (RV1.8.8). Vedas instruct that one should provide clean atmosphere for cows such as where peacocks dance. It becomes the duty of the King to ensure good health, continuous growth of progeny, upkeep and protection of the cows, in their shelters.

Shri Subodh ji concluded his talk saying that milk of cow (YV 2.24) makes one virtuous, promotes zeal and energy and gives a peace loving positive friendly attitude. It helps blood to flow fast like a deer. Omega 3 builds DHA and EPA, main constituents of brain, eye sight and sperms. Only through mother cow one can save humanity.

Dr. Karuna Arya recited her poetic composition reflecting the significance of cows. Ms. Gita Rani inquisitively stated about the Vedic utterance 'Amritasya Nabhi' for cows. Mr. Vikas Sharma emphasized on the importance of cows giving reference of Vastushastra theory of Mahabharata's Anushashanparva. Mr. Jeevan Sharma, Editor, Sanskrit-Vani highlighted the importance of cows for the protection from global warming. Mr. Jorawar Singh, Jasvir and Yuvraj Bhattarai also presented their views and queries related to the topic.

Prof. M.M. Bajaj emphasized on the principle of nonviolence towards all animals and creatures. Animals, plaints and nature are our companions in this creation.

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PROGRAM ON VEDIC WAY OF LIFE

4th October, 2014 Delhi Sanskrit Academy, New Delhi



Welcome of Prof. R. Bhardwaj by Sh. Prem Deoli

А special lecture on "Synthesis: The Governing Principle of the Vedic Way of Life" and Sasvara Vedapatha was organized by WAVES- Tarun Tarang at New Delhi on 4th October, 2014. Dr. Shashi Tiwari, General Secretary, WAVES was the key speaker. The session was chaired by Dr. Ram Karan Sharma, Former VC, S Sanskrit University and President, WAVES, Prof. Ramesh Bhardwaj, HOD, Sanskrit Dept., Delhi University was

present as the chief guest. Shri Prem Deoli, Research Student, D U and Secretary, *Tarun Tarang* welcomed the learned scholars. Ms. Gita Rani Research Student, DU and member, *Tarun Tarang* conducted the program and introduced the eminent scholars like, Prof. Sudhikant Bhardwaj, Dr. Ganesh Dutt Sharma, Dr. Dharma, Dr. R.S. Kaushal, Shri

Subodh Kumar, Dr. Pravesh Saxena, Dr. Saroj Chawla, Dr. Karuna Arya, Prof. Madan Mohan Bajaj and Dr. Savitri present as guests. Shri Purushottam and Shri Shiv Kumar, Research Students, DU performed *Sasvara Vedapatha.*

Highlighting the relevance of the topic, Dr. Shashi Tiwari stated that Vedic insight guides us for the achievement of true success in all stages of life and for leading a happy, flourishing and peaceful life. To lead a peaceful life, state of equilibrium i.e.

'Samanvaya' or harmonization should be the basic principal. Shri Krishna has referred Samatva and Sithataprajya in Sìrimadbhagvadgita. Combination of often diverse concepts into a coherent mood is called synthesis which is regarded as the basic law for maintaining harmony. That is called Shanti in Yajurveda 36.17. We can see this principle as crux of Vedic wisdom in its various notions. Some of them are concept of life, aim of human life, means for achievement, concept of happiness, definition of health, and ideal nature or behavior. The seers of the Vedic hymns were very optimistic about the human life. They believe that they have been granted a life of full hundred years by the gods-'Jivema sìaradah sìatam' (YV 36.24). One should lead a healthy and active life 'Kurvannevaha karmani' (YV 40.2). Accordingly, the big objective is to secure a long life of hundred years with prosperity, courageous offspring, freedom for diseases, and abundance of foods and drinks. Purusharthachatushtava i.e. fourfold values of human existence--Dharma. Artha, Kama and Moksha are prescribed in the Vedic tradition. Emphasis is given on the coordination of all the four goals at the same time.

Vedic seers have propounded combination of knowledge

L–R. Vikas Sharma, Gita Rani, Dr. S.Tiwari

and action in life. Like some philosophical schools they do not advocate renunciation or detachment from worldly affairs. Vedas speak about all sort of worldly achievements, but highlight the attainment of inner peace, and set goal for utmost happiness- '*Yogasichitta-vrtti-nirodhah*'(Yogasutra 1.1). Happiness is not related with comforts. For happiness, one should always control ones emotions and should be balanced, calm, gentle and companionate. The notion of health in the Vedas is interlaced firstly with the purpose of serving *Moksha*, and secondly well being and morality find a place in its design.

Dr. Ganesh Dutt Sharma revealed that '*Manurbhava*' was the purpose of all Vedic preaching. By quoting '*Mrityormukshiya mamritata'*, **Dr. Sudhikant Bhardwaj** narrated that attaining eternity was the principal goal of Vedic seers. Dr. Pravesh Saxena said that one should always keep donating from his earned wealth for the eternal peace. Dr. R.S. Kaushal discussed the difference between peace, joy, pleasure and happiness.

While discussing 'Aryan Invasion Theory', Prof. Ramesh Bhardwaj enlightened the young researchers about the

> significance of Vedic Culture. He stated interrelation of Vedic and Iranian Civilizations. By referring 'Panchatantra' he mentioned corelation among Vedic-Sanskrit, Avestha, Persian, Arabic & Hebrew languages. Sh. Prashant Bhardwaj shared details of various archeological surveys done by Saraswati organization for locating river Saraswati. In his presidential address, Dr. R.K. Sharma remembered great scholars like Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Jacobi for their remarkable study of Jyotish for deciding the

age of the Vedic literature. We can derive scientific conclusions from Vedic scriptures. He gave example of H₂O i.e. Water; in Vedas assol *Jala* is placed after *Akasìa, Vayu* and *Agni*. This confirms that the water element has all the characteristics of *Akasìa, Vayu* and *Agni* as explained by science. He narrated inter-dependence between Vedas and Vedangas and emphasized the study of original texts instead of translations. Panini was the first and the best linguistic of the world according to Bloomfield. On this occasion, Dr. Shashi Tiwari presented two publications of WAVES entitled 'Revisiting Indus-Sarasvati Age and Ancient India'; and 'Harappan Civilization and Vedic Culture', to Prof. Ramesh

Bhardwaj. Participation of young scholars was admirable.

Concluding with Shanti Path, Vikas Sharma, Joint Secretary and Treasurer of *Tarun Tarang* presented a vote of thanks for speakers, audience and Academy.



Section of Audience

ACTIVITIES AT DELHI

ACTIVITIES AT DELHI

विदेशों में भारतीय भाषाओं की स्थिति 7 दिसम्बर, 2014

मानव अभ्युदय संस्थान, नई दिल्ली

प्रो. सुरेन्द्र गम्भीर, सुप्रसिद्ध हिन्दी भाषाविद् एवं पूर्वाचार्य, साउथ एशिया स्टडीज़, यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ पेन्सिल्वेनिया, यू.एस.ए. का परिचय देते हुए प्रो. भूदेव शर्मा, प्रसिद्ध गणितज्ञ एवं अध्यक्ष, मानव अभ्युदय संस्थान ने हिन्दी भाषा की लोकप्रियता के प्रति उनके प्रयासों की प्रशंसा की। प्रस्तुत परिचर्चा प्रो. गंगाप्रसाद विमल, प्रतिष्ठित भारतीय भाषाविद् एवं पूर्व अध्यक्ष, भारतीय भाषा केन्द्र, जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी, नई दिल्ली की अध्यक्षता में आरम्भ हई।

मुख्यवक्ता प्रो. सुरेन्द्र गम्भीर ने पॉवर पोन्ट के माध्यम से अपने शोधपध के विषय को सारगर्भित रूप में प्रस्तुत किया। उन्होंने भाषा के द्रुततम ह्वास का एक प्रतिमान दिखाया जिसके अनुसार कोई प्रवासी भाषा प्रथम पीढ़ी में बोलने और समझने से संरक्षित रहती है, दूसरी पीढ़ी में समझने तक संरक्षित रहती है परन्तु वही भाषा तीसरी पीढ़ी के लोगों द्वारा न बोलने और न समझने के कारण ह्वास को प्राप्त हो जाती है। इसी सन्दर्भ में उन्होंने आगे स्पष्ट किया कि पूर्वी अफ्रीका, कीनिया, टानजानिया, युगांडा में रहने वाले भारतीय मूल के पंजाबी, गुजराती लोगों की भाषा का ह्वास तीसरी पीढ़ी तक भी नहीं हुआ परन्तु पश्चिमी सभ्यता वाले न्यूजीलैन्ड, हौलैन्ड, अमेरिका, कैनेडा, यू.के. जैसे देशों में प्रथम पीढ़ी के बाद ही भारतीय मूल के निवासियों की भाषा का ह्वास होना प्रारम्भ हो गया।

उनके अनुसार व्यक्ति द्वारा अपनी मूल भाषा को मेज़बान देश की भाषा से नीचा मानना भी भाषा के ह्वास का कारण है। महत्त्वपूर्ण है कि जापान, चीन, कोरिया जैसे एशियन देशों में अपनी भाषा से प्रेम तथा अन्य भाषाओं के प्रति सम्मान का संदेश अनुकरणीय है।

प्रो. गम्भीर ने मुख्यतः अमेरिका में हिन्दी भाषा की स्थिति से सभा को अवगत कराया। उन्होंने अमेरिका में हिन्दी भाषा के कुछ कार्यक्रमों की सूचना दी जिनमें स्टारटॉक विशेषतया उल्लेखनीय है। स्टारटॉक कार्यक्रम की घोषणा नेशनल सिक्योरिटी लैंगवेज इनिशियेटिव के अन्तर्गत 5 जनवरी, 2006 को हुई जिसका उद्देश्य था अमेरिका की अगली पीढ़ी को द्विभाषी बनाना। इसके लिए आठ महत्त्वपूर्ण भाषाओं की सूची प्रसारित की गई, जिसमें हिन्दी भी सम्मिलित थी। अमेरिका में हिन्दी भाषा का प्रयोग प्रधानतः बोलचाल की भाषा के रूप में होता है। उन्होंने बल देकर कहा कि विदेशों में भारतीय भाषा सीखने के अवसर बहुत हैं पर प्रयोग के अवसर कम हैं।

जापान, चीन, कोरिया जैसे देशों में हिन्दी जैसी भाषाओं के प्रति आदर के विषय में डॉ. सुनीता ने जिज्ञासा प्रकट की। प्रो. एस. पी. नारंग ने प्रो. सुरेन्द्र गम्भीर द्वारा अत्यन्त गहन एवं सूक्ष्मता से प्रस्तुत किये गये व्याख्यान की प्रशंसा की। उन्होंने श्रीलंका एवं मोरिशस जैसे देशों में

तमिल भाषा और कैनेडा में पंजाबी, गुजराती, तेलगु भाषाओं के प्रचलन को दर्शाया। प्रो. भूदेव शर्मा ने विश्वविद्यालय स्तर के कुछ कार्यक्रमों का उदाहरण दिया, जहाँ हिन्दी भाषा की देवनागरी लिपि और उर्दू भाषा की लिपि का अध्ययन एक साथ कराया जाता है। श्री ओंकार मित्तल ने गीतों की भूमिका को भाषा को सीखने और संरक्षित करने में अत्यन्त महत्त्वपूर्ण कहा। प्रो. मदनमोहन बजाज ने विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में हिन्दी अनुवाद के प्रचलन को सन्निविष्ट करने का प्रस्ताव दिया।

''हिन्दी भाषा की विश्वभर में क्या स्थिति है, यह प्रो. गम्भीर के व्याख्यान से पता चलता है'', प्रो. गंगाप्रसाद विमल ने अपने अध्यक्षीय उद्बोधन में कहा। उन्होंने प्रवासी भारतीयों को शास्त्रीय स्तर पर हिन्दी एवं अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं को बढ़ावा देने का सुझाव दिया। भाषा को निरन्तर परिवर्तनशील जानकर भाषा के परिवर्तित रूप के अध्ययन को बढावा देना चाहिए। बोलचाल की शैलियों

एवं बोली में अन्य भाषाओं के शब्दों के आगमन का अभिवादन करना चाहिए। प्रस्तुत परिचर्चा में प्रो. रामकरण शर्मा, डॉ. लल्लन प्रसाद, श्री सुभाष गगोटे, श्री गोंएका, डॉ. चाँद भारद्वाज, श्री प्रेम वल्लभ देवली, कु. प्रीति वर्मा, डॉ. ललिता कुमारी जुनेजा, श्री विकास शर्मा इत्यादि भी उपस्थित थे। श्री ईश्वर दयाल कंसल ने परिचर्चा में उपस्थित वक्ता, विद्वानों एवं श्रोताओं के प्रति धन्यवाद ज्ञापित किया।

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GROWING INTEREST IN BHAKTI & YOGA IN USA

17th January, 2015

Arya Samaj, DAV Public School, R.K. Puram, New Delhi

Dr. Madan L. Goel, Prof. Emeritus of Political Science & Director of International Studies, University of West Florida, USA was the key speaker. Dr. Ved



Pratap Vaidik, renowned author and analyst has chaired the program. Dr. Bharat Gupt, Former Prof. of English, University of Delhi; Dr. B.N. Sinha, Former Principal, Ayurveda College, Delhi and Dr. Asha Lata Pandey, Head, Sanskrit Dept., DPS, New Delhi were present as special invitees on this occasion. Sh. Suryapal Singh, Gen.Secretary, Arya Samaj welcomed the invited guests, while Dr. Shashi Tiwari introduced the dignitaries and conducted the program. A number of scholars were present in the hall including Prof. Balram Singh, Shri. Braham Agarwal, Prof. S.P. Narang, Dr. Yvette Rosser, Shri Prashant Bhardwaj, Dr. Saroj Chawla, Shri T.R. Arora, Shri Y.K.Wadhwa, Dr. Saroj Gulati, Dr. Vijay Diwedi, Dr. Vidya Sagar Verma, Prof. Madan Mohan Bajaj, Sh. Subash Gogate, Dr. Saroj Bhardwaj, Dr. Vedawati Vaidik, Dr. Archana Rani Dubey, and Dr. Sushma Choudhary.

In his lecture, **Prof. Madan L. Goel** stated that in America about three million people are Hindus. While America is very advance in technology still Americans follow their religious beliefs like going to church every Sunday. India's image as projected in the elite American newspapers of New York Times and Washington Post is essentially negative. India is viewed through the caste lens: where the lower castes and religious minorities face persecution. Simultaneously, however, many Americans are turning to



Itaneously, Dr. M.L. Goel

yoga and bhakti not only for physical but also for spiritual advancement. Kirtans, satsangs, mantra chanting as well as hatha yoga are now a common sight in the U.S., even in smaller cities. Their popularity is growing, not decreasing.

The idea of worshiping female divinity is the integral part of Hinduism. He concluded his lecture by narrating five dreams of Shri Aurobindo -(1) Free India, (2) Rise of Asia, (3) Spiritual Gift of India to World, (4) Global Unification, and (5) Spiritual Evolution of Man.

Dr. Bharat Gupt highlighted that ideology of Vedas and essence of Indian thoughts are made acceptable across the world mostly due to its Artistic form and rasa tatva. Indian art forms express mind, speech and action very minutely.

Dr. B.N. Sinha enlightened the audience about the real meaning of the word 'Yoga'. 'Yoga' is actually Karmayoga or Jyanayoga which is misunderstood as only physical exercise.

WAVES CHAPTERS

Ayurveda is a science of health. **Dr. Asha Lata Pandey** discussed the role of nature in Yoga such as in Surya-Namaskar. She remembered Chicago and Trinidad where some people greet each other by saying 'Sita-Ram'. **Shri Braham Agarwal** emphasized that Indian thoughts and culture are our most valuable treasure, which should be preserved by society. **Prof. Balram Singh** talked about the relevance of women empowerment saying females are naturally gifted with more creative intellect because of their right brain.

In his presidential address, **Dr. Ved Pratap Vaidik** pointed out that conversion among religions can be done but spirituality cannot be promoted. A person of any religion can practice Ashtang yoga. Young research scholars and members of Tarun Tarang have actively participated in this program. By quoting significance of Vedic mantras **Shri H.L.Kohli**, President, Arya Samaj congratulated the speaker and presented Vote of thanks for invited scholars and the audience.

TOWARDS A VEDIC WORLD ORDER

29th March, 2015 Arya Samaj, Paschim Vihar, New Delhi

A special lecture by Dr. Harish Chandra, Scientist and Vedic Scholar, Centre for Inner Sciences, London, U.K on 'Towards a Vedic World Order' was organized by WAVES under the



Chairmanship of Dr. M. M. Bajaj, Dr. Harish Chandra talked about the 'Dharma' as the key principle for sustainability. While all other creatures are bound with their 'Dharma' as they cannot make any change in their basic characteristics, human beings are free to follow it or to evade it. Vedas are epitome of Human Dharma. In the Vedic period spirituality and righteousness were seen in practice in their highest form but gradually down fall of practicing human values begin. This became the reason for the origin and development of different views 'Mata' and 'Mataantara'. In fact fall of spirituality and rise of materialism is simple and uncomplicated. In the later Vedic period, deep Vedic concepts were made clear by Upanishads and other scriptures in lucid style. The process of simplification of thoughts by ancient thinkers resulted in various schools of philosophies. In recent times, Swami Dayananad inspired humanity to follow Vedic way of life with its all aspects for achieving fulfillment. Today we can see inclination of many people for Yoga, spirituality, meditation and vegetarianism which is a good sign for humanity. In his presidential remarks Prof. Bajaj appreciated the speaker for his clarity of views and service to the humanity.

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हरिद्वार शाखा

दिनाँक 9.10.2014 को वाइडर एसोसियेशन फॉर वैदिक स्टडीज़ की हरिद्वार शाखा की ओर से वैदिक साधन आश्रम देहरादून में आयोजित वार्ता को देश के विभिन्न भागों से आये हुए 185 वेदानुरागियों ने श्रद्धापूर्वक सुना। मुख्य वक्ता थीं–डॉ० अन्नपूर्णा, प्राचार्या द्रोणस्थली, आर्ष कन्या गुरुकुल, देहरादून।

डॉ० अन्नपूर्णा ने अपने वक्तक्य में कहा कि मानवता को जो कुछ श्रेष्ठ मिला है, वह सब वेद से ही मिला है। ईश्वर ने अपनी सन्तान को जो ज्ञान दिया है वह वेद ही है। प्रसिद्ध वेदमनीषी डॉ० फतहसिंह कृत 'मानवता' को वेदों की देन पुस्तक से कुछ बिन्दु उद्धत करते हुए उन्होंने बताया कि डॉ० फतहसिंह के अनुसार वैदिक तत्त्वज्ञान की एक आश्चर्यजनक बात यह है कि वह न केवल विज्ञान के अनुरूप है वरन् उसकी झलक हमें विश्व की प्रायः सभी प्राचीन परम्पराओं में देखने को मिल जाती है। फ्रिथजोफ कार्पे नामक प्रसिद्ध वैज्ञानिक ने अपनी तॉव ऑफ फिज़िक्स नामक 1979 ई. की पुस्तक में इस बात को स्पष्ट रूप से स्वीकार किया है। यद्यपि इस तत्त्वज्ञान की झलक चीन, जापान, योरोप और अफ्रीका तथा अमेरिका के प्राचीन निवासियों की परम्परा में मिलेगी पर पूर्वी देशों में विशेषतः चीन, जापान और सर्वाधिक भारत में इसकी अविच्छिन्न परम्परा मिलती है। परन्तु यह ज्ञान सभी जगह ऐसी शैली में व्यक्त किया गया है कि उसको समझना अति कठिन और कहीं–कहीं तो लगभग असम्भव हो गया है। इसका कारण यह है कि वहाँ जिन प्रतीकों का प्रयोग किया किया गया है उनका अर्थ सर्वत्र भूलाया जा चुका है। उक्त ग्रन्थ के अनेक बिन्दुओं यथा आद्या सुष्टि और एकं सत्, कृति और संस्कृति, कर्षण कृष्टि और कृष्ण, वैदिक आपः और महत्, आदिपुरुष की कल्पना, प्रथमा संस्कृति आदि पर अपना वैदुष्यपूर्ण व्याखान देते हुए प्रेरणा दी कि वेद की गहराई को समझने के लिए हममें से प्रत्येक को डॉ० फतहसिंह कृत ग्रन्थों का अध्ययन करना परमावश्यक है।

इस कार्यक्रम की मुख्य अतिथि थीं – डॉ० नन्दिता शास्त्री प्राचार्या पाणिनी, कन्या महाविद्यालय, वाराणसी। उन्होंने अपने भाषण में मानवता के अनेक बिन्दुओं पर विचार व्यक्त किये। उनके अनुसार विचारपूर्वक कार्य करना ही मानवता है। हम सम्वेदनशून्य होकर न जिएं। वेद का ज्ञान मनुष्य–मात्र के लिए है। वेव्ज़ की हरिद्वार शाखा के अध्यक्ष एवं

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डॉ० प्रतिभा शुक्ला, सेक्रेटरी, हरिद्वार चैप्टर ने मंच संचालन किया। सम्पूर्ण कार्यक्रम श्री योगेन्द्र वाधवा एवं वैदिक साधन आश्रम, देहरादून के मन्त्री श्री प्रेम प्रकाश शर्मा के प्रशंसनीय प्रयासों से सम्पन्न हआ।



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