

# WAVES

## Wider Association for Vedic Studies

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



A Multi-disciplinary  
Academic Society

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Newsletter

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### ABOUT OUR WEBSITE

[www.waves-india.com](http://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,  
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## WAVES announces 15th India Conference on Veda and Thought Revolution (वेद एवं विचार-क्रांति)

Hosted by

**Dev Sanskriti University, Haridwar, UK, India**

at Mrityunjay Auditorium, Dev Sanskriti University, Haridwar  
on March 14th - 17th, 2012 (Visit website : [www.waves2012.in](http://www.waves2012.in))

### FOURTEENTH INDIA CONFERENCE

## 14TH INDIA CONFERENCE ON AYURVEDA (I at Delhi & II at Hyderabad)



*Inauguration of Conference  
at University of Hyderabad*

WAVES organized the 14th India Conference, Delhi Session, a One-day Seminar On 'Ayurveda, Science, and Sanskrit' at Sanskrit Bhawan, New Delhi on Dec. 14, 2010. Program which was divided into two sessions, started with the Vedic Invocation. The first session was chaired by Prof. Bhu Dev Sharma, Founder President WAVES. He welcomed the invited speakers and asked, Was there any scientific base of our ancient medical practices? Can Sanskrit

express scientific principals? These are few questions under discussion in this seminar.

Prof. Ram Karan Sharma, President, WAVES spoke on the *Scientific Aspect of Ayurveda*. He said- to maintain balance in life and nature is the purpose of all ancient Indian knowledge. This 'balance' is the goal of Ayurveda too. Balancing of *Vata*, *Pitta* and *Kapha* controls unwanted growth and decay. These three elements are opposite to each other but are friends because a whole some relationship exists in their structure. Prof. Sharma explained how inner pollution of some persons can cause outer pollution and infection in the society. In later part of his lecture he discussed ideal routine to be adopted during



*Inauguration of Conference  
at Sanskrit Bhawan, New Delhi*

## EDITORIAL



We have great pleasure in presenting the twelfth issue of the WAVES newsletter, covering brief reports of all activities held between April 2010 and March 2011.

Since 1997, WAVES has been encouraging dissemination of Vedic knowledge and values at both conceptual and practical levels through interaction by organizing various academic programs. This has been an effective way to unleash the concealed power of ancient knowledge and culture. For cultivating multicultural values in contemporary times, a true knowledge of our own cultural traditions is most essential. After military and economic prowess, it is the power of culture that holds the greatest influencing strength to positively impact today's world.

This year, WAVES's annual conference was held on Ayurveda at the University of Hyderabad in January 2011. The conference was a success, thanks to the collaborative effort of the Department of Sanskrit, University of Hyderabad. In Delhi, we organized seven programs where eminent scholars presented their views. WAVES's chapters at Mumbai, Jodhpur, Bangalore and Lucknow did wonderful work through local initiatives to promote Vedic morals.

WAVES, at present has 194 Life-members. We note with satisfaction that a few members attended the 8<sup>th</sup> International conference of WAVES at Trinidad, 2010. Elections for the next term of the Governing Council were held in Dec 2010 and we extend our heartiest welcome to the new members of the council.

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 and cultural growth. *Svati panthamanu carema Surya-candramasaviva. -RV 5.51.15*

### THE EDITORIAL BOARD

*Dr. Shashi Tiwari*

*Mrs. Shashi Prabha Goel*

*Dr. Aparna Dhir*

### INDIA CONFERENCE



*Mr. Subodh Kumar  
delivering his lecture at Delhi*

different seasons of a year and different periods of a day according to Ayurveda. He concluded with the remark that Ayurveda has universal nature and approach.

Prof. Bal Ram Singh, Director, Center for Indic Studies, University of Massachusetts Dartmouth, USA gave power point presentation on the topic *Ayurveda and Modern Science-blurring of the distinctions*. Prof. Bal Ram Singh said, 'Current environment

of scientific language to understand human life and actions expects examination of even many of the ancient practices in modern scientific paradigms. India has many of such as practices which although scientifically sound but have not been placed in modern scientific terms as strongly as need to be. The practice of Yoga in philosophy, and the system of Ayurveda for health, are powerful knowledge systems. Any practical knowledge system has a fundamental basis in thoughts and philosophy. Virtually all the knowledge systems of India, be they Yoga, Ayurveda, mathematics, architecture, science, or different kinds of arts, have their origin in philosophy. Many of the spiritual and philosophical concepts are generally considered off limit to any scientific analysis and evaluation, as the modern scientists consider that science has developed its ideas from the observation of matter, be it in gas, liquid, or solid form. This is far from the truth.

Prof. Singh further said that 'the challenge is to integrate the philosophy with practice, and create a framework of discussion other than that is available in current paradigm'.

Mahatma Gopal Swami Saraswati from Vedic Swadhyaya Kendra, Bhoor, Bareilly, UP talked about *Vedas as the Origin of Ayurveda*. He said that the antiquity of the Vedas is beyond doubt. Charak and Sushurat acknowledge that Ayurveda is the sub-part of the Atharvaveda. However a thorough study of the Vedas reveals that all most in all the four Vedic Samhitas the various aspects of Ayurveda have been adequately dealt with. The duties of *Vaidyas* are discussed in Rigveda. Atharvaveda mentions four types of therapies—Psycho, Transfusion, Nature and Medicines while Ayurvedic texts refer eight types of treatment therapies. Over 425 medicinal herbs are discussed in the Vedas, some of them are still not identified. Commenting on the lectures, Prof. Bhu Dev Sharma said that search of truth is basis of all knowledge.

Second Session of the seminar was chaired by Prof. Lallan Prasad, Vice President, WAVES. First presentation was by Shri Subodh Kumar, Vedic Scholar and Industrialist on *Modern Science and Vedas*. He said that all the parts of a cow's body are considered abode of various deities. The five *Devatas*—*Agnih, Suryah, Apao, Gavah, Gritam* of RV 4.58 suggest that all these five should be playing their combined role on one aspect under study. When seen in totality this hymn shows the Vedic wisdom on what modern science calls Cardiac Artery System—Blood, cholesterol, fats, heart system in human body. It shows formation of Lipids in a Rumen animal—Cow. The blood pumping action of human



*Newly elected members of  
GC WAVES*

## INDIA CONFERENCE

heart attributes of good lipids such as HDL that cleans the arteries. Healthy blood should be light free flowing, running like a deer. Physical activities consume our body fats and keeps human intellectually and physically fit and healthy. These *mantras* from Rigveda are also repeated in YV 17 and describe the bounties of cow's fresh milk for human beings and show that Sun's rays, are the main source as activators for Vitamin D. This is nature's gift to human beings.

Dr. Umesh Kumar Singh, Research Scholar gave an effective presentation on *Sanskrit and Scientific Texts*. He listed a number of ancient scientific texts of Sanskrit from different disciplines such as Ayurveda, *Rasavidya*, *Ratnavidya*, botany, mathematics, architecture. Translation, interpretation and dates are major problems in respect to the scientific literature of Sanskrit, he concluded. Dr. Bhagirath Nand from Sahitya Department, SLBSRSV, Delhi talked about *Ayurveda-A new Approach*. Ayurveda is wide subject related to life, health, age, and environment. Dr Nand also informed the house about some important manuscripts on Ayurveda. The Chairman Prof. Lallan Prasad thanked the speakers and praised audience for their active participation. This seminar was attended by more than hundred research students and interested scholars of Delhi and nearby districts.

II

A Three-day National Conference 'Ayuryog 2011' on the theme "*The Opportunities and Challenges of Āyurveda (including Siddha) and Yoga in the Present Milieu*" was organized by the Department of Sanskrit Studies, University of Hyderabad in collaboration with Srimaharshi Research Institute of Vedic Technology (SRIVT) and WAVES at CV Raman Auditorium, University of Hyderabad, from Jan. 21 to Jan. 23, 2011.

The Inaugural session of the conference started with prayer and lighting the lamp by the dignitaries on the dais. Welcome of distinguished guests and delegates was done by Dr. Amba Kulkarni, Head of Department, Department of Sanskrit Studies, University of Hyderabad. Dr. Kulkarni informed that this is the second National Conference on the main theme '*Ayurveda and Yoga*' where well known scholars of Ayurveda are participating from different parts of the country. Introduction of the Conference and floral welcome of the guests with presentation of memento was done by Dr. J.S.R.A. Prasad, Chair, Program Committee of Conference. Professor V. Kannan, Pro Vice-Chancellor, University of Hyderabad presenting Inaugural Address highlighted the importance of the subject and said that Yoga and Ayurveda are God's own subjects. God as a great architect of universe is himself a mathematician and painter. Quoting Vishnusahasranama, he explained some attributes of God which illustrate that these two subjects were very dear to God.

Delivering Keynote Address Dr. Prem Nair, Director, Amrita Institute of Medical Sciences, Kochin said, 'We have a rapidly changing health care program in modern world, and often we are forced to diagnosis system in certain

diseases. Traditional and modern form of treatment should be brought on one platform as we find that management of Cancer should be interdisciplinary. We want to bring the concept of integrated approach in health care. Today value of traditional medicine is recognized by experts.' Commenting on the theme of conference Dr. A.B. Sudhakara Sastry, Chairman, SRIVT, Secunderabad emphasized on the utilization of Vedic knowledge for promotion of world peace and well-being of humanity. He talked about *Pancha Koshas* and also about the treatment of desires through *Annadamaya Kosha*. Prof. Shashi Tiwari, in her address welcomed delegates and stated in brief about the academic activities of the association. She also thanked Department of Sanskrit Studies, University of Hyderabad for accepting collaboration of the 14th India Conference of WAVES with Ayuryog 2011.

Presidential remarks were given by Prof. Mohan Ramanan, Dean, School of Humanities, University of Hyderabad. He suggested that publication of proceedings should be done afterward as other people can understand the findings of the conference. Prof Ramanan emphasized on the need of creating an environment of the theme; an herbal garden can be raised in our own institution with this vision. Dr. Kavita Kasliwal, guest faculty, Sanskrit Department proposed a vote of thanks for all the guests and participants. The Souvenir containing messages and abstracts of papers was also release by the chief guest during the inaugural session.

Twenty seven papers were presented in nine plenary sessions besides invited talks by experts of Ayurveda. Vaidyaratnam Dr. R.Raghavan, Director, International Foundation for Ayurvedic Research and Training Trust, Puthiyodom, Kochin gave a special talk on "*Applicative Wonders of Ayurveda*". According to him Vedic knowledge is a compact knowledge, while other systems are sub-sections of Veda. Ayurveda is not symptomatic, it defers to person to person so it is person-wise treatment. For the treatment of Cancer, multidisciplinary approach is to be done.

Other invited talks were given by Dr. J.L.N. Sastry, Kakinada on '*Spurious Herbs vs Substitute Herbs in Ayurveda*'; Dr. Mannem Murthy, Hyderabad on '*Health – Balance Energies*'; Dr. A.B. Sudhakara Sastry, Secunderabad on '*Vedic Sciences and Ayurveda*'.

In the conference papers were presented on different topics related to major theme and topics related to Yogic practices. Academic sessions were chaired by Dr. R.Raghavan, Dr. J.L.N. Sastry, Dr. A.B. Sudhakara Sastry. Prof. S.Ramaratnam, Prof. Shashi Tiwari, and Dr. J.S.R.A. Prasad. A



Dr. Amba Kulkarni with WAVES Publication



Audience at University of Hyderabad

number of renowned scholars and researchers participated and presented their papers in the academic sessions. Some of them are : Dr. Deepthy Menon, Kochin; Dr. Rajeev Kumar Srivastava, Bhopal; Prof. S.Ramaratnam, VC, JKU, Bhubaneswar; Dr. Durgawati Devi, Jaipur; Prof. Shashi Tiwari, DU, New Delhi; Mr. Jai P Agarwal, USA; Dr. Sachin, Kochin; Prof. Bhaskaranath Bhattacharya, Kolkata; Dr. Shwet Ketu Sharma, Bareilly ; Mr. Vakil Ahamad, JNU, New Delhi; Dr. Varanasi Ramabrahmam, Pondichery; Dr. Madhu Srivastava, Ghaziabad; Dr. Prasanna Kumari, Hyderabad; Dr. Pavan Kumar, Hyderabad; Dr. Nagalakshmi, Hyderabad; Dr. Pankaj Pathak, Bangalore; Dr. D.Venkata Ravi Krishna, Hyderabad; and Dr. Vijayakumaran, Spain.

The Valedictory function of the conference was held in the afternoon of the third day where dignitaries expressed satisfaction on the deliberations with highlighting the need of serious research in the field of identification of herbs and its parts according to *Shastras*. For this association of scholars of Ayurveda, Sanskrit and botany is required as

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plants can be discriminated in their true sense. Dr. C.H.S. Sastry, Director, National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur (Retd.) delivered the valedictory address. He emphasized the need of collaborations between University of Hyderabad and other concerned institutions. He also felt the need of revising syllabus for B.A.M.S. course as the passed outs are not equipped enough in the fundamental theories such as *tridosha*, *pancha mahabhuta* theory and so on. It is resolved that to get quality research in *dravya guna*, one has to do away with the botanical names.

On behalf of Swami Dathatreya, Vaidyaratnam Dr.R.Raghavan has announced results of best papers presented. Details are as follows:

- 1<sup>st</sup> Best Paper - Dr. Deepthy Menon,
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Best Paper – Dr. Bhaskaranath Bhattacharya,
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Best Paper – Dr. Sachin Chavre,
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Best Paper/Consolation – Dr. Pankaj Pathak .

Dr. A.B.S.Sastry, chairman of SRIVT announced that from next year onwards, his institute will award Rs.25, 000/- for first best paper Rs.10, 000/- for second best paper and Rs.5, 000/-for third best paper. Help sought by some scholars/doctors from Dept. of Sanskrit Studies in terms of interpreting correct readings from the original Samhitas. The Department has plans also to teach Sanskrit to govt. Ayurvedic college students in Hyderabad.

Some delegates and M.D. Scholars presented their observations on the conference and declared the conference a grand success.

PUBLICATIONS OF WAVES

<p>Reference Book</p> <p><b>REVISITING INDUS-SARASVATI AGE AND ANCIENT INDIA</b></p> <p>Edition : 1998</p> <p>Editors : Prof. Bhu Dev Sharma and Dr. Nabarun Ghose</p> <p><b>PRICE</b></p> <p>Rs.500/- for Non-Members Rs. 250/- for Members Rs. 1000/- for Libraries</p>	<p>Reference Book</p> <p><b>NEW PERSPECTIVES ON VEDIC AND ANCIENT INDIAN CIVILISATION</b></p> <p>Edition : 2000</p> <p>Editor : Prof. Bhu Dev Sharma</p> <p><b>PRICE</b></p> <p>Rs. 500/- for Non-Members Rs. 250/- for Members Rs. 1000/- for Libraries</p>	<p>Reference Book</p> <p><b>CONTEMPORARY VIEWS ON INDIAN CIVILIZATION</b></p> <p>Edition : 2003</p> <p>Editor : Prof. Bhu Dev Sharma</p> <p><b>PRICE</b></p> <p>Rs. 500/- for Non-Members Rs. 250/- for Members Rs. 1000/- for Libraries</p>
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WAVES has started publication of proceedings of its annual conferences.

First volume is available in the market:

**CONTEMPORARY WORLD ORDER: A VEDIC PERSPECTIVE**

(Ancient Indian Literary Heritage-I)

(Proceedings of the 7th India Conference held at Pondicherry)

Editor: **Dr. Shashi Tiwari**, Sub-Editor: **Dr. Aika B. Bakre**;

- Edition: **2009** • **PRICE: Rs.1,500/-**
- Publisher: Pratibha Prakashan,

7259/20, Ajendra Nagar, Shakti Nagar, Delhi-110007

Second volume is available in the market:

**HARAPPAN CIVILIZATION AND VEDIC CULTURE**

(Ancient Indian Literary Heritage-II)

(Proceedings of the 12th India Conference held at Delhi)

Editor: **Dr. Shashi Tiwari**, Preface: **Prof. Ram Karan Sharma**

- Edition: **2010** • **PRICE: Rs.1,795/-**
- Publisher: Pratibha Prakashan,

7259/20, Ajendra Nagar, Shakti Nagar, Delhi-110007

**Conferences in U.S.A.**

- ✳ **Indus Saraswati Age and Ancient India**  
Atlanta (Georgia) USA, 1996
- ✳ **New Perspectives on Vedic & Ancient Indian Civilization**  
Los Angeles, USA, 1998
- ✳ **Contemporary Views on Vedic Civilization**  
Hoboken, NJ, USA, 2000
- ✳ **India's Contribution and Influences in the World**  
University of Massachusetts, Dartmouth, MA, USA, 2002
- ✳ **India's Intellectual Traditions—Contemporary Global Context**  
University of Maryland, Washington DC, USA, 2004
- ✳ **Vedic Ideas for Global Harmony and Peace**  
University of Houston, TX, USA, 2006
- ✳ **Vedic Heritage for Global Welfare**  
Orlando, USA, 2008
- ✳ **Vedic Knowledge for Civilization Harmony**  
Trinidad, 2010

**Conference in Nepal**

- ✳ **Vedic Traditions in South and South-East Asian Region**  
July 12-13, 2003

**Conferences in India**

- ✳ **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**  
Shri shailam  
Dec. 28-30, 2001
- ✳ **Vedic Intellectual Traditon : Modern Context**  
Dec. 27-28, 2002
- ✳ **Contemporary World Order : A Vedic Perspective**  
Pondicherry, Dec. 27-29, 2003
- ✳ **Science, Consciousness and Vedic Heritage**  
Bangalore, Dec. 31 - 2 Jan., 2005
- ✳ **Approach to Health and Happiness in Indian Thought**  
Jaipur, Dec. 16-18, 2005
- ✳ **Cultural Consciousness in Ancient Indian Society**  
Dec. 15-17, 2006
- ✳ **Vedic Value System : Relevance and Contemporary Challenges**  
Vrindavan, Dec. 14-16, 2008
- ✳ **Harappan Civilization and Vedic Culture**  
Dec. 24-25, 2008
- ✳ **Creation and Existence: Indian Perspective**  
Dec. 24-26, 2009
- ✳ **Relevance of Ayurveda,**  
Hyderabad, Jan. 21-23, 2011

**RASHTRA-RAKSHAKA SHRI RAM**

3<sup>rd</sup> April, 2010

Arya Samaj, DAV School, RK Puram, Sector IX, New Delhi



*Acharya Ramranga delivering his lecture*

WAVES organized a special lecture of Shri Acharya Ramranga, a renowned Hindi Poet and author of 'Uttar Saketmahakavya' on the topic *Rashtra-rakshaka Shri Ram*. A number of scholars from Hindi and Sanskrit field attended this program. The function was chaired by Prof. Ganga Prasad Vimal, Former Director, Central Hindi Directorate and HoD, Centre of Indian languages, JNU. After invocation done by students, Shri Surya Pal Singh, Secretary, Arya Samaj welcomed

the learned guests and audience.

Shri Acharya Ramranga started his lecture with the description of glory of Ayodhya. Ayodhya is always so important for Indians because it is associated with Shri Ram. Shri Ram has many characteristics and a multi-dimensional personality but he emphasized on the security of nation, as the prime duty of a king. A king should rule his state according to *Dharma* for achieving all goals. It was his duty to provide internal security against the rage of the *Rakshasas*. Wherever *Yajya* is performed, it should be duly cared by protectors '*Dvarpalas*'. That is the reason Rishi Vishvamitra took Shri Rama and Lakshmana with him in forest and trained them for their future goal. At the time, when Shri Ram was preparing himself for *Vanvasa*, he left all decorative ornaments and dresses to be dressed in *Munivastra Valkala*. Without fail he kept his *Dhanush*, and *tarkas* for the protection of state and its people, living in the city or in the forest. Shri Rama decided to stay at Panchavati, near Godavari River, establishing an *ashrama* on the advice and *adesha* of Rishi Agastya. About ten years Rama lived there in a '*Parnashala*' with Sita and Lakshmana. During that period he helped and protected sages and side by side researched about the various troublemaking-centers of Ravana in the land. Later traveling into forest he destroyed those places and killed many mischievous demons, accounts of which we find in Ramayana. Without avoiding those places, he himself went towards menaces for the sake of protection and security of the nation and people. Lecture of Shri Ramrang was highly appreciated for his deep knowledge and lucid style .



*Presidential remarks by Dr. Ganga Prasad Vimal*

Delivering presidential address, Prof Ganga Prasad Vimal said that Shri Ram's only ideal was the protection of moral values established in the ancient scriptures. Whosoever interrupted to break them, was the enemy of nation in his views. Prof. Bhu Dev Sharma laid stress on the need to know the real meaning of our ancient concepts. Shri H.L. Kohli presented his poem '*Hanuman*' and proposed a vote of thanks for all the scholars and students on behalf of Arya Samaj and WAVES.

ACTIVITIES IN DELHI

INDIC STUDIES IN AMERICA

8<sup>th</sup> April, 2010

DPS, RK Puram, New Delhi

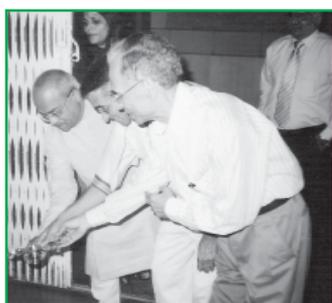
A special lecture was organized by WAVES in association with Delhi Public School, New Delhi on April 8, 2010. Dr. Madan L. Goel, Professor Emeritus of Political Science, University of West Florida, USA was the Key Speaker. The session was chaired



Dr. Madan L. Goel presenting his talk

by Professor G.C. Tripathi, Former Head, Kalakosh Division, Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts, New Delhi. Other dignitaries presented were DPS Principal, Dr. D.R. Saini; Prof. Bhu Dev Sharma and Dr. Shashi Tiwari; Renowned Political Analyst, Dr. Veda Pratap Vaidik; and WAVES Treasurer, Dr. Dharma. Dr. D.R.Saini, Principal, DPS welcomed the learned scholars. 'Deepa' was lighted by the guests and the program begun with the *ganesh stuti* and traditional dance performance done by the students.

Professor Madan L. Goel presenting his lecture enlightened the audience about the existence of Indic views in American society. He said today America is known as master of technology, leader of higher education and culture. Japan looks towards America for yoga, meditation and spirituality, which USA itself takes from the eastern world. For global impact previously UK was referred to but now it is America. About Indian studies in US, there exist both positive and negative opinions and views. Motivations from Gita and Upanishads, such as belief in one supreme power (*Ishavasamidam sarvam*), are some of the Indian ideas that raise a new thought movement in America. Some time back, the times magazine of America published an article with the title 'Americans are becoming Hindus' as now many Americans believes in the eternity of God in the Hindu way. In USA, most of the people go to church regularly, but now 67% of Americans think that there is an alternative way to go to the heaven. Today Americans trust in the theory of *Karma*, reincarnation, and eternity of soul.



Dr. G.C. Tripathi with Dignitaries lighting the lamp

Professor Goel discussed issues like caste system, dowry deaths, children being blinded for begging, and girls being kidnapped, that throw negative light on Hinduism. People like Prof. Wendy Doniger, author of *The Hindus, an alternative history* (2009) doesn't know about our *Puranic* traditions and stories; as a result, they portrait a negative picture of Hindus. In USA academicians are

considered as true opinion- makers. That is why their views should be correct especially about other civilizations, religions and cultures. Such books create negative reflections on others. People practice yoga and meditation under many organizations like Shri Aurobindo Group, which are inspired by Hinduism; but 'Hindu' term is partially a negative term in America. They refer Hindu views as 'eastern ideas' but did not acknowledge the real eastern source. China projects a good image of itself in America. In USA, Hindus are general busy in making their economic status, hence they are hardly disturbed by these negative opinions. A good discussion followed after the lecture of Dr Goel. Some of the DPS students ask Dr. Goel about the equality of all religions. Dr Goel replied that all religions are not equal in principles, as in Christianity you find male god, while in Hinduism you see both male and female gods. For the modern world important points to remember are - tolerance and belief in multiplicity of thoughts. Hindu culture has that strength and approach therefore it survives since ancient times.

Dr. Chand Bhardwaj agreed to Dr. Goel's statement and said spirituality is not a religion, religion can be many and different but spirituality remains one and the same. Commenting upon the lecture Dr. Ved Pratap Vaidik, recognized the equality of all religions in terms of weakness, selfishness, fight and ignorance. One should live life spiritually and this should become the universal religion. Dr. G.C.Tripathi, Chairman firstly congratulated Dr.Goel for delivering an excellent and informative lecture. One should remember that *Puranas* present bunch of stories which have deep meanings and express certain concepts too. In America, professors have to prove themselves all the time. Prof. Wendy wrote irrelevantly about our culture without knowing it properly. Criticism to Hinduism is not new. In 19<sup>th</sup> century there were many people who spoke like this, as a result a number of reformers were born in India. Theory of rebirth, *Karma*, *Atman* and *Moksha* are the basis of Hinduism. So we should write books for general readers depicting these points in a simple way. Moreover, evil is necessary for good to exist.



Dr. Saini, Principal DPS welcoming Dr. V.P. Vaidik

Prof. Bhu Dev Sharma in his address said Indians are considered highly intellectuals in US. Indian children should know strong Indian cultural traditions. In America image of Indian youth is very high but some academicians are motivated to write negative. World is becoming a place for the conflict of ideas. We ourselves should try to understand our scriptures properly. No book from our literature is a waste. Dr. Asha Lata Pandey, HoD, Sanskrit Department, DPS proposed a vote of thanks to honorable guests, members of WAVES and students of DPS. The program ended by the *shanti paath* performed by Mr. B.P. Pandey.

## संस्कृतवाङ्मये भविष्यचिन्तनम्

३-७-२०१०

दिल्ली संस्कृत अकादमी

उक्त महत्त्वपूर्ण विषय पर इस परिचर्चा का आयोजन वेक्स द्वारा दिल्ली संस्कृत अकादमी के सौजन्य से उसके ही सभागार में किया गया था। श्री चन्दन कुमार मिश्र द्वारा किये गये ऋग्वैदिक मंगलाचरण और डॉ. सुन्दरी सिद्धार्थ के द्वारा सरस्वती वन्दना के मधुर गान से परिचर्चा का उद्घाटन हुआ। सर्वप्रथम प्रो. लल्लन प्रसाद



वेक्स के न्यूज़लेटर का विमोचन

ने वेक्स की ओर से सभी वक्ताओं एवं श्रोताओं का स्वागत किया। वेक्स की महासचिव डॉ. शशि तिवारी ने वक्ताओं का परिचय देते हुए विषय की गम्भीरता को स्पष्ट किया। परिचर्चा का आरम्भ प्रो. भूदेव शर्मा, प्रसिद्ध गणितज्ञ के वक्तव्य से हुआ। लगधाचार्य कृत वेदाङ्ग ज्योतिष ग्रन्थ की प्रशंसा करते हुए उन्होंने ज्योतिष विद्या को गणित का पररूप कहा जो बाद में गणित के आधार पर खगोल-शास्त्र में विकसित हुआ। आदिकाल से ही चार प्रश्न निरन्तर चिन्तन का कारण हैं- ब्रह्माण्ड कैसे बना? मनुष्य की स्थिति ब्रह्माण्ड में क्या है? उसके जीवन का ध्येय और नियति क्या है? केवल अन्तर्दृष्टि के आधार पर ही भूत और भविष्य का ज्ञान हो सकता है। प्रत्येक वस्तु का यथार्थ ज्ञान गणित द्वारा ही सम्भव है।

पूर्व न्यायाधीश श्री एस. एन. कपूर ने महर्षि पराशर का समय महाभारत काल के अन्त में बताया। बृहत्पराशर होराशास्त्र में चर्चित धारणाओं की प्रशंसा करते हुए, उन्होंने अनेक प्रकार की कुण्डलियों का कथन किया। नवांश कुण्डली को पत्नी एवं उसके भाई इत्यादि सगे-सम्बन्धियों के तथा ग्रहों के बल के ज्ञान के लिए आवश्यक कहा। द्रेष्कोण कुण्डली से मनुष्य का स्वभाव, घर में रत्नभाण्ड को जाना जा सकता है। पुलिस अधिकारियों में मंगल की प्रबलता का विचार भी इसी द्रेष्कोण के आधार पर किया जाता है। इन्द्र के समान आधिपत्य, स्वामी एवं रात्रि में राक्षस (रात्रिजागरण) का विचार दशमांश कुण्डली से सम्भव है। द्वादशांश कुण्डली अध्यापक तथा चिकित्सक की गुणवत्ता जानने में सहायक होती है। ज्योतिषशास्त्र में आभामण्डल की चर्चा मिलती है, जिसके अनुसार हमारे शरीर के चारों ओर विद्युत अपघट्य क्षेत्र (Electromagnetic Field) रहता है। ऋषि श्रद्ध ने अपने अतीन्द्रिय ज्ञान के आधार पर ही दशरथ के चारों पुत्रों के जन्म की भविष्यवाणी की थी। रामायण में पग-पग पर भविष्य-चिन्तन दिखाई देता है। सीताहरण से पूर्व श्रीराम को अपशकुनों का दिखना तत्कालीन समाज



चर्चा में विद्वान् मंच पर

में शकुनशास्त्र के ज्ञान का परिचायक है। भरत को केन्द्र बनाकर मीन लग्न वाले के त्याग एवं मुमुक्षुत्व भाव का तथा भय के वशीभूत होने की दशा में किये जाने वाले उपाय का युद्धकाण्ड में कथन भविष्य-चिन्तन के यथार्थ दर्शन कराता है।

डॉ. सन्तोष शुक्ला, जे.एन. यू. ने भविष्य पुराण में वर्णित

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भविष्य-चिन्तन पर अपना मत व्यक्त किया। भविष्य पुराण को सौर पुराण भी कहा जाता है। पुराणों ने भविष्य-कथन में लक्षण-पद्धति को अपनाया है। यहाँ कुतुबुद्दीन, कबीर आदि ऐतिहासिक पात्रों की चर्चा भूतकाल में की गई है। साथ ही हिन्दी एवं आङ्गल भाषाओं का संमिश्रण भी प्राप्त होता है, जैसे- फाल्गुन-फरवरी, रविवासर-सण्डेय, षष्टि-सिक्स्टी।

प्रो. रमेश कुमार पाण्डेय, श्री ला.बा.शा.रा.सं.विद्यापीठ ने वाल्मीकि रामायण के परिप्रेक्ष्य में भविष्य-चिन्तन का निर्देश किया। उनके अनुसार महर्षि वाल्मीकि ने समाज की विसङ्गति को दूर करने के लिए राम जैसे आदर्श चरित्र का कथन किया। स्वाध्याय करने वाले तपस्वी ही ज्ञान के आधार पर भविष्य-दर्शन करा सकते हैं। आदिकवि वाल्मीकि ने भविष्य-कथन के लिए उपदेश-पद्धति का मार्ग अपनाया। परवर्ती साहित्य के देदीप्यमान कवि कालिदास ने भी पुराणों के सदृश लक्षण-पद्धति द्वारा भविष्य के संकेत को ग्रहण करने का उल्लेख किया, यथा- 'न तादृशा आकृतिविशेषा गुणविरोधिनी भवन्ति (अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तलम् चतुर्थ अंक)।'

प्रो. रमेश चतुर्वेदी, श्री ला.बा.शा.रा.सं.विद्यापीठ ने वेदों से संसार-चक्र के गणन को स्वीकार किया। 'सत्यं वद धर्मं चर' महाभारत के इस उपदेश को भविष्य का आधार बताया। साथ ही वाक्यतत्त्व द्वारा भी अपने मत को व्यक्त किया। प्रो. श्रीधर वसिष्ठ, श्री ला.बा.शा.रा.सं.विद्यापीठ ने भविष्य की चर्चा में साहित्य के योगदान का उल्लेख किया। प्रस्तुत परिचर्चा के अवसर पर माननीय अतिथियों एवं डॉ. श्रीकृष्ण सेमवाल, उपाध्यक्ष, दिल्ली संस्कृत अकादमी द्वारा डॉ. ललिता जुनेजा की पुस्तक 'योगवासिष्ठ में मुक्त का स्वरूप' तथा वेक्स के ग्यारहवें वार्षिक-पत्र 2010 का भी विमोचन हुआ। अन्त में दिल्ली संस्कृत अकादमी के सचिव डॉ. सुरेश चन्द्र शर्मा ने सभी वक्ताओं, अतिथियों एवं श्रोताओं के प्रति धन्यवाद-ज्ञापन किया।

## INDUS CIVILIZATION, INDUS SCRIPT AND SANSKRIT LANGUAGE

24<sup>th</sup> November, 2010

Sanskrit Department, Faculty of Arts, University of Delhi

A Special Lecture by Dr. S. Kalyanaraman, Director, Sarswati Research Center, Chennai was jointly organized by WAVES and Sanskrit Department, University of Delhi at the Faculty of Arts, University of Delhi. The session started under the chairmanship of Prof. Ram Karan Sharma. Dr. Shashi Tiwari welcomed the guests and offered thanks to Prof. Mithilesh Chaturvedi, HoD, Sanskrit Department, University of Delhi for collaboration and support. Dr. Tiwari introduced the Chief Guest Prof. Shiva G. Bajpai, as a renowned Historian, from LA, USA who has authored a famous world- atlas.

Prof. Bhu Dev Sharma, Renowned Mathematician, and Dr. Sundari Siddhartha, Former Faculty, Delhi University were the Guests of Honour on this occasion. Prof. Ramesh Bharadwaj introduced Sanskrit Department and expressed a felling of



Prof. Ramesh Bharadwaj welcoming guests

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R to L: Dr. Kalyanaraman, Dr. Shiva Bajpai, Dr. R.K. Sharma, Dr. S. Tiwari

gratitude towards learned speaker and guests. The Indian edition of the book entitled 'Indus Script Cipher'(2010) written by Dr. S. Kalyanaraman was released by Prof. Ram Karan Sharma on this occasion.

Dr. S. Kalyanaraman gave his talk with a power point presentation. The Indus seals exhibited in British museum were originated from the saptasindhu region. There were fifty *swastika* hieroglyphs found in inscriptions of Indus-valley excavations. He emphasized that there is a common link between the Sanskrit spoken in the age of Indus-valley civilization and the language spoken today. Languages of present-day India can be explained from a common source. The new book *Indus Script Cipher* by him, is premised on India as a linguistic area. Thus a list of lexemes common to all major language families of India is compiled surmising them to be derived from the common semantic—and hence, cultural—pool. Language is but a



Dr. Kalyanaraman delivering his talk

social contract in a cultural continuum of a civilizational area. Hopefully, the next generation of scholars will not have to repeat the refrain: "The Indus Script has not been deciphered so far..." The rebus decryption of the script occurs by matching glyphic

elements of hieroglyphs of the script with homonyms from the list of lexemes. The decryption identifies a set of homonyms, all of which are related to the repertoire of stone-workers (lapidaries) and the glyphs used in their writing system. This work, evidencing the language union (*sprachbund*) contributes to historical studies emphasizing the essential cultural continuum from the days of Indus Valley (Sarasvati-Sindhu) civilization into India's historical periods. The 'fish' glyphic is a signature glyph of the civilization denoting *ayas* 'metal' of the Indian *sprachbund* or Indian linguistic area. Fish + crocodile is read rebus as: *ayakaara* 'metal smith' (Pali). There is evidence linking the writing system of Indus Script with the trade interactions of the civilization— of Meluhha stone-workers, metal-workers with Susa, dated to ca. 4th millennium BCE.



Scholars attending lecture

Prof. Shiva G. Bajpai was highly impressed by the lecture and suggested that there should be a need of common sharing of all the

researchers in this field. Prof. Bhu Dev Sharma appreciated the presentation on the inter-relations of various languages. He emphasized the role of computers and inter-links of the languages. He referred to a book "What is Life" on goggle, showing the inter-relations between the cells of physical world and the living beings. How a language developed- is as complicated question. Thousands of years ago, Sanskrit was the spoken language; here every letter was assigned a meaning. We hope that in coming years, Sanskrit would be the known worldwide for its significance for computers and interconnections with other languages. Dr. Sundari Siddhartha expressed the importance of the researches in Philology subject and suggested that some of the portions can be added at post-graduate level in Universities.

Prof. Ram Karan Sharma in his presidential address highlighted the importance of Sanskrit as compared with many languages of the world. Even today not many people are clear with the concepts of Indo-European language group. The whole mankind was well connected at one time. Sanskrit has to be studied in greater linguistic details. He thanked Dr. Kalyanaraman for a highly informative lecture. Dr. Satyamurty from Sanskrit Department presented a vote of thanks and said that this talk will prove to be like a lamp-post for further deeper researches.

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## THE COLLAPSE OF THE ARYAN INVASION THEORY

31<sup>st</sup> December, 2010

Arya samaj, Sector 9, R.K. Puram, New Delhi

WAVES organized a special lecture of Prof. Nicholas Kazanas, Director, Omilos Meleton Cultural Institute, Athens, Greece. The session started under the chairmanship of Prof S. P. Narang, Former HoD, Department of Sanskrit, University of Delhi. Vedic *Mangalacharan* was performed by the two students of D.P.S., R.K. Puram, New Delhi. Mr. Suryapal Singh, Secretary, Arya Samaj welcomed the guests on behalf of Arya Samaj. Dr. Asha Lata Pandey introduced the speaker and guests. Prof. Nicholas Kazanas has studied English Literature, Economics, Philosophy and Sanskrit, has taught in London and Athens, and since 1980 has been Director of Omilos Meleton Cultural Institute. He has many publications in Western and Indian Journals and some well-known books. He has also translated the ten principal Upanishads from the original Sanskrit text into Greek.



Prof. Nicholas  
Kazanas

Dr. Shashi Tiwari, presented a copy of '*Revisiting Indus-Sarasvati Age And Ancient India*' edited by Prof Bhu Dev Sharma to Prof. Kazanas. Dr. R.K. Sharma said that we should respect '*Ap*' and '*Eva*'. He quoted a *Vedantic* story of ten people, who counts up to nine forgetting himself; Prof. Nicholas is here to tell us the '*Dasham Tattvam*'.

Prof. Kazanas presented his talk with slides. Here is a brief summary, "The AIT started in late 18th and early 19th centuries. Various European scholars postulated an invasion from non-Indic people (Egyptian or Mesopotamian) who conquered the natives: the invaders became the upper castes and the natives the lower ones. The invaders became IE and so was formed a general theory of Aryan or IE invasions. In mid 19<sup>th</sup> century Max Müller turned the Theory into an entirely linguistic affair. He postulated certain dates for the composition of Indic literature and these became fixed in the minds of indologists. Thereafter, all linguistic refinements for the IE tongues (Hittite, Greek, Baltic, Slavic etc) were worked out on this model. In the 1920s were made the first important discoveries of the ancient Indus Valley or Harappan civilization. This should have alerted indologists to the possibility that a large part of the Vedic literature was composed by this civilization which I shall call hereafter the Indus-Sarasvati Civilization or ISC in short, since most settlements were unearthed on or along the old Sarasvati River. This did not happen. Instead, indologists (mainly Sanskritists) found in the ruins of this civilization evidence that Indo-Aryans invaded and destroyed these cities just as the Rigveda says, according to their own interpretation, that Indra, the chief god of the conquerors destroyed the enemy *purs* 'towns, forts'. So a

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big paradox remained: on the one hand, there was Vedic Literature (a vast corpus) without any other cultural (=archaeological) remains to support it; on the other, a large culture unearthed by archaeologists but without literature despite its knowledge of writing.

"However, in the 1960's it was established by archaeologists that there had been no invasion, no wars, no violence, and that those towns had fallen into ruination because of natural causes, such as earthquakes which diverted the waters of some rivers and thus caused desiccation on a large scale. But the linguists persisted in their doctrine and the invasion became now 'immigration'. But any impartial study of the facts, archaeological and linguistic, shows that there is no evidence of any kind to support the so called 'waves of immigrations'. On the other side, all archaeological, anthropological and genetical studies show unbroken continuity of culture in the Indian subcontinent prior to c 600. Positing Saptasindhu as the original homeland not only does not create problems but, on the contrary, dissolves all difficulties.

"The Rigveda does not have many features that characterize the ISC and appear only later in Post-Rigvedic texts. Thus there are NOT—the brick *istakâ*, cotton *karpâsa*, silver *rajata*, rice *vrihi*, literacy '*lipi*, *lekha(-na)*' etc. The river Sarasvatî is praised as a mighty and all nourishing river in all the Books or the RV except the fourth. The river dried up around 1900 BCE. So the RV is referring to a condition long before the end of the river. Consequently the RV, or at least all those hymns that praise Sarasvatî were composed before 3600 possibly before 4000. If the bulk of several hymns of the RV were composed c 4000-3600 the Indoaryans using the Vedic language were settled in Saptasindhu at that period".

Lecture was followed by a lively discussion where Dr. Bhu Bev Sharma, Dr S.C. Goswami. And Dr Nachiketa expressed their views. Commenting upon the lecture, Prof. S. P. Narang said Prof. Nicholas has very well persuaded the case. We should be proud of Indian kings. So many people have come to India, so many features have traveled



R to L: Dr. Asha Pandey, Mr. H.L. Kohli, Dr. Lallan Prasad, Dr. S. Tiwari, Dr. Kazanas, Mrs. Kazanas

from China to India, and Chinese customs still flourish in Punjab. Chinese, Tibetan and other languages and customs should be studied to reach conclusion. We belong to a Brihat-Bharta. Shri H.L.Kohli thanked the speaker for a very informative and research oriented lecture. He also thanked WAVES on behalf of Arya Samaj.

## पशुवध से प्राकृतिक आपदाएं - एक वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन एवं वैदिक अंहिसा की अवधारणा

27-3-2011

पूर्वा सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र, दिल्ली

पूर्वा सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र, दिल्ली में वेब्ज द्वारा "पशुवध से प्राकृतिक आपदाएं- एक वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन एवं वैदिक अंहिसा की अवधारणा" व्याख्यान का आयोजन दिनांक 27-मार्च-2011 को सांय 4.30 बजे किया गया। पूर्व राजदूत श्री विद्या सागर वर्मा के द्वारा किये गये मंगलाचरण से व्याख्यान प्रारम्भ हुआ। सर्वप्रथम वेब्ज की महासचिव डॉ. शशि तिवारी ने मुख्य वक्ता प्रो. मदन मोहन बजाज, पूर्व प्रोफेसर भौतिक विज्ञान, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय एवं मुख्यातिथिगण- प्रो. सुभाष विद्यालंकार, पूर्व कुलपति, गुरुकुल कागड़ी विश्वविद्यालय, हरिद्वार; श्री सुबोध कुमार, वैदिक-विद्वान एवं वैज्ञानिक; और श्री ईश नारंग, दुग्धशाला परामर्शदाता वैज्ञानिक का परिचय दिया। साथ ही उन्होंने वेब्ज-भारत के आगामी 15वें सम्मेलन तथा वेब्ज के नयी कार्य-करिणी के सदस्यों से सभा को अवगत कराया। व्याख्यान के शीर्षक पर ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए डॉ. तिवारी ने 'जीवो जीवस्य भोजनम्' उक्ति का उल्लेख करते हुए भी अंहिसा को ही परमधर्म माना। प्रो. लल्लन प्रसाद, उपाध्यक्ष वेब्ज ने मुख्य वक्ता, अतिथियों तथा श्रोताओं का विधिवत् स्वागत किया।



डॉ. बजाज व्याख्यान देते हुए

व्याख्यान का आरम्भ मुख्य वक्ता प्रो. मदन मोहन बजाज ने तरंगों की परिभाषा से किया। उन्होंने 'Radioactive Waves' एवं 'Pain Waves' का अन्तर स्पष्ट किया। उनके अनुसार 'Pain Waves' वह है, जिसे 'Einstein Pain Waves (EPW)' भी कहते हैं, इन्हीं तरंगों को प्राकृतिक आपदाओं का मुख्य कारण जानना चाहिए। ऐसा पाया गया है कि प्रेम अथवा मैत्री भाव से रहने और हिंसात्मक-व्यवहार करने पर दो भिन्न प्रकार की तरंगें निकलती हैं। हिंसात्मक-व्यवहार से निकली हुई नकारात्मक तरंगें ही प्राकृतिक आपदाओं का कारण बनती हैं। इसका प्रधान उदाहरण कसाई-घरों में बड़ी संख्या में हो रहे पशुवध हैं। प्रो. बजाज ने राष्ट्रीय-अन्तराष्ट्रीय आंकड़ों द्वारा इस तथ्य की पुष्टि की। पशुओं के प्रति हिंसात्मक-व्यवहार का मुख्य कारण मांसाहारी भोजन की अत्यधिक बढ़ती माँग है। आज मांस का सेवन करने वाले लोग असंख्य बीमारियों की चपेट में दिखाई पड़ते हैं। मांस के सेवन से प्रायः मनुष्यों का व्यवहार नकारात्मक हो जाता है। अतएव शाकाहारी रहने से ही इन नकारात्मक तरंगों को दूर करके प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से बचा जा सकता है। वैज्ञानिक होने पर भी प्रो. बजाज ने वैदिक ऋषियों की प्रशंसा करते हुए प्रेम से मिलकर रहने का संदेश दिया।

## ACTIVITIES IN DELHI

मुख्य वक्ता प्रो. मदन मोहन बजाज के मत से सहमति रखते हुए श्री सुबोध कुमार द्वारा पशुओं के कुछ ऐसे विडियो अंश दिखाएँ गए, जिनसे परस्पर वैरी कहे जाने वाले कुत्ता, बिल्ली और चूहे जैसे पशुओं में आपसी तालमेल तथा प्रेम भाव के प्रत्यक्ष दर्शन हुए। श्री विद्या सागर वर्मा ने इस परस्पर मैत्री-भावना को अध्यात्म से जोड़ा। इसी बीच 'गड चरवाहा कल्याण समिति', मुज्जफरनगर से आए हुए श्री नरेन्द्र यादव ने 'हस्तिनापुर वन्य जीव विहार' को बचाने के लिए सभा में उपस्थित श्रोताओं से आग्रह किया। श्रोताओं द्वारा पूछे गये प्रश्नों के उत्तर में प्रो. बजाज ने अण्डे के सेवन को भी नकारात्मक तरंगें छोड़ने वाला बताया।

प्रस्तुत प्रसंग पर प्रकाश डालते हुए श्री ईश नारंग ने भारतीय पद्धति के अनुसार भोजन की तीन श्रेणियाँ बताई - सात्विक, राजसिक एवं तामसिक। फलों तथा सब्जियों को पेड़-पौधों से तोड़कर प्राप्त करने की विधि को उन्होंने नकारात्मक ऊर्जा पैदा करने वाला नहीं माना क्योंकि फलों और सब्जियाँ स्वभावतः पक कर स्वयं गिर जाती हैं। अतः फलों तथा सब्जियों को पकने पर तोड़ने से पेड़ को हानि नहीं पहुँचती है।

अध्यक्षीय भाषण में प्रो. सुभाष विद्यालंकार ने प्रो. मदन मोहन बजाज को उनके भाषण के लिए बधाई दी। धन्यवाद ज्ञापित करते हुए डॉ. गणेशदत्त शर्मा ने वेद मन्त्रों से प्रस्तुत वक्तव्य को और स्पष्ट किया। चर्चा में कई विद्वानों ने भाग लिया जिससे कार्यक्रम की सफलता सिद्ध होती है।



## JODHPUR CHAPTER

The Jodhpur chapter has continued to organize regular meetings in this year too. In ten meetings conducted during the year besides members of WAVES, members of Theosophical Society, Swastha Sadhna Kendra, JNV University, SNS Gyan Ganga Mission and other academicians and senior citizens of town actively participated and deliberated on subjects related to Vedic Science, Yoga, Naturopathy, Health, Meditation etc. A number of books authored by the members, News letters and CD's were distributed during the meetings.

## JODHPUR CHAPTER GOVERNING COUNCIL

**President**—Prof ( Dr.) Ram Gopal, Former Director DRDO and UGC Professor, A-66 Krishna Nagar, New Pali Road, Basni, Jodhpur-342005 (Raj.) (Ph. +91-9829806675, 0291-2726675 (R)); **Vice President**—Dr. Kamal Mohnot (Ph. 0291-2512539); **Secretary**—Dr. D.C. Joshi (Ph. +91-98291339472); **Joint Secretary**—Dr. M.M.Bhandari (Ph. +91-9414135864); **Treasurer**—Shri. R.S.Sharma (Ph. 0291-2723309); **Members**—Prof. M.L.Mathur, Prof. O.P.N.Kalla, Dr. A.S.Faroda, Dr. Thakur Datt Joshi, Dr. Hemant Sharma, Dr. Prabhati Choudhary, Er. C.M.Chordia, Dr. S.P Dubey and Dr. Deepak Banerjee.

WAVES CHAPTERS

MUMBAI CHAPTER

A special lecture on Vedic Monotheism-Vedic Ekeshwarvad was organized by Mumbai Chapter on 29th January, 2011 at Arya Samaj Mandir, Santacruz (W), Mumbai. Acharya Nachiketa Shastri, performed the manglacharan and Dr.J.M.Luthra, welcomed the Key Speaker, Prof.Mahavir, Pro Vice-Chancellor, Gurukul Kangri University and Chairperson, Dr.Abhey Kumar Shukla, well-known dental surgeon.

Mr.Y.K. Wadhwa, PRO, WAVES introduced Prof. Mahavir, as a great Sanskritist and Dr.Abhey Kumar Shukla, as keen student of Vedic studies.Introducing topic Mr.Wadhwa pointed out that basically there is one Supreme reality at the root of all Vedic deities.Rigveda says "Ekam Sat Vipra Bahudha Vadanti", i.e., God is One and sages call him by various names. In fact multiple names, such as Indra, Mitra, Varuna, Agni, etc. refer to the same God and the varying addresses remind us about different qualities, attributes of the same.

In his address Prof.Mahavir said that despite having achieved commanding heights in the Scientific fields and advances at physical level, our spiritual advancement has been relegated to the background in the modern age. We hardly have any knowledge of God who is the creator of this Universe. Even in the middle ages when the concept of polytheism was prevalent, there was no dearth of sects in India who propagated monotheism since Indian thought essentially believes in the existence of a Supreme reality. Acharya Yaska has mentioned about 33 deities. In Indian culture, Guru, mother, father have also been described as Devas. Even the Nation whose lands bestow us with several riches is considered as a Deva. Basically it is a symbolic representation since the poetic language of the Vedas is highly symbolic. RV11.164.20 says "There are two birds sitting on the same tree (cosmos) each symbolizing soul and God. While one of them (soul) enjoys the fruits of the tree (cosmos) whereas the other (higher spirit) is simply observing without tasting its fruits". Oneness of God is evident from various Mantras.

In reply to a question from Mrs.Usha Sood, Prof.Mahavir agreed that even *Mrityu* has been accepted as a *Devata* in Vedic literature. Mr.R.N. Arya, formerly of B.A.R.C and Mr.Vashimant of IIT Mumbai also took part in deliberations. Apart from Mr.Shanudev Sharma, moderator, Dr.Luthra also raised questions about prevailing concepts of God.

Dr.Abhey Kumar Shukla explained different concepts of Gods, such as Deism, Monotheism, Pantheism, Panentheism and Henotheism. He said that the word henotheism was coined by Max Muller which was a stage between Polytheism and Monotheism. Maharishi Dayanand did not find it tenable and that different terms used for different deities represent the varied characteristics of the same Supreme reality which is omnipresent, omnipotent and omniscient. Mr.Sangeet Sharma, Mahamantri, Arya Samaj, Santacruz, Mumbai presented the Vote of Thanks.

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BANGALORE CHAPTER

The Bangalore Chapter of WAVES is continuing its activity of serving the Vedic studies by organizing conferences, seminars and workshops and short and long term courses on Veda and its successive literature.This year Chapter organized organized its annual Day on Vedic Trinity (Agni, Vayu and Surya) and Vaggeyakara Trayam (Jayadeva, Narayana Tirtha and Sadasiva Bhrahmendra) for two days in August 2011. More than 25 papers on Veda Trinity were presented. Three Vedic scholars were honored in recognition of their services to Veda. Several other Seminars were organized like: on Surya in Veda and in Contemporary Literature. Seminars on Agni and Vayu, and the Vaggeyakaras were conducted with different intervals. Sri Sri Bannanji Raghavendra Sripada Tirtha, Head, Bannanji Udupi Matha delivered lecture on Dwaita Sampradaya. Distinguished Scholars have participated and presented papers which were published in the Annual Publication VedaGanga Vol XVI. The program was inaugurated by Sri Muni Krishna IPS, Vigilance commissioner. Sri Prasanna Venkatachariar Chaturvedi Swami, the chief Managing Trustee, SRMT, Chennai who is a versatile scholar in Veda and Sanskrit delivered the Key note Address. In addition to these, talks were also organized simultaneously for the two days. Several learned Musicians and connoisseurs graced the program.Distinguished two Musicians were also honored in recognition of their contributions to Music. Besides monthly lectures on the Vedic Deities Agni, Vayu and Surya by learned Scholars, several other academic and religious functions were organized. A Vedic Recitation course was organized. A Valedictory function was organized with Recitation competition and prize distribution. Swami Bodhananda Saraswati of Michigan, USA delivered talks on Gita on the occasion.

BANGALORE CHAPTER GOVERNING COUNCIL

**President**—Dr. C.L. Prabhakar, 437, XV Main, XVII Cross, J.P. Nagar, V Phase, Bangalore-78. Ph. : 26596150; **Secretary**—Dr. Kamala Arora; **P.R.O.**—Shri Ramaprasad; **Members**—(1) Dr. T. Seetharamalakshmi (2) Shri I. Subrahmanyam (3) Sri S. Vaidyanathan and (4) Dr. Vanitha Ramaswamy.

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A Section of Audience on 03-04-2010



A Section of the Audience on 14-12-2010

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