All India Konkani Parishad Releases Konkani Adaptation of William Shakespeare's famous play "OTHELLO"

(L to R) Shri Gokuldas Prabhu, Executive President, All India Konkani Parishad, Uday Mankikar and Ms. Rekha Kurwar
KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION
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For Booking Please Contact:
- KSA Office, Talmakiwadi
  Tel – 022-23802263/23805655
- Nashik Office- Manager Mrs Ravikala Prakash Koppikar,
  Tel No 0253-2580575/25315881, Mobile No – 09623788879
- Email ID:admin@kanarasarswat.in, ravikalaparakash@gmail.com
- KSA Website: www.kanarasaraswat.in
With a heavy heart we announce the sudden demise of Prof. Smt. Sadhana Kamat on 22nd September 2018 after a very brief illness. An ex President of the KSA and ex President of the Saraswat Mahila Samaj, Gamdevi she was still very involved in all their activities. A friend, philosopher and guide, she was looked up to by all who knew her. She will be sorely missed by all.

A tribute to Sadhananapacchi will follow in our next issue.
Vision & Mission Statement

Vision

• To help the less privileged in areas of Education, Medical Aid and Distress Relief.
• Foster knowledge through training programmes - to promote Health, Sports and Cultural activities.
• Encourage our members to share their knowledge and experience on a common platform – the Kanara Saraswat magazine.
• Promote the general well-being of the community and foster a spirit of brotherhood and cooperation.
• Reserve a part of the income for the needy within and outside the community.
• Make a determined effort to inspire our youth, the pillars of tomorrow.
• Focus on all-round development, creativity and entrepreneurship within the community.
• Expand the membership of the Association by inducting the younger and middle-age group.
• Work for the benefit of the community and the general public, strictly in keeping with the guidelines of Government Rules and Regulations, without any political alignment.

Mission

• We will work towards enhancing the Corpus to increase our income to benefit the less privileged.
• Work in liaison with similar trusts within the Community for a fair and equitable distribution of benefits.
• Encourage our members to share their knowledge and experience through contributions to the Kanara Saraswat.
• Organise lectures on topics like Health Promotion, General Knowledge, Travel, Economic Development, Entrepreneurship etc.
• Assets and facilities to be made available to members as well as the public, at reasonable rates for Social, Educational, Religious, and Tourism purposes without compromising on our self-reliance.
• Organise Cultural Programmes periodically in the realm of Music, Dance, Literature, Theatre etc. Also, to organise some programmes commercially to increase the Corpus, with the object of utilising the proceeds to achieve our goals.
• Organise sports and competitive activities exclusively for the younger generation and suitable activities for senior citizens.
• Make use of advanced technology for faster communication.
• Constantly review and innovate our work processes.
• Work towards safe-guarding the environment.
• Strive to enhance the image of the Kanara Saraswat Association as a Social Institution for the benefit of our community the world over.
• Focus exclusively on the benefit of the Trust and its Members, without considering any personal advantage.
• Work in accordance with Government Regulations or those of the Statutory Authorities and avoid payment of gratuities to any official in a position of power to get our work done.
From the President’s Desk....

Dear Friends,

In my letter to all of you in the June 2018 issue of this magazine, I had mentioned that the time has come to re-define the relevance of Kanara Saraswat Association (KSA) which will be celebrating its 107th Foundation Day next month. After the publication of this letter, we received a few suggestions from the members. Thereafter, the Chairman of the Managing Committee of KSA, Shri Jairam Khambadkone, prepared the first draft of a new Vision and Mission Statement which was discussed and debated by the Managing Committee members. The final draft was then reviewed by Smt. Savitri Babulkar and Smt. Sadhana Kamat, two of our great luminaries from the field of Education and Literature. This Statement of Vision and Mission was then presented to the members in the Annual General Meeting of KSA which was held on 16th September, 2018 for review and approval of the members present.

This Statement of Vision and Mission puts emphasis on providing help to less privileged people of our community and society in general, in the areas of education, health and distress relief. Emphasis will be also given in the areas of sports and cultural activities. Special efforts will be made to bring the youth from the community into the main stream of KSA’s effort and activities. Towards this objective, KSA will work towards creating employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for the youth, in collaboration with other organisations of the Community.

To achieve these objectives KSA will have to make efforts to become relevant to all sections of the community, across all locations where our members are spread out. We will discuss, deliberate and decide on our action plans in our ensuing Managing Committee meetings and will revert to you with clear workable plans.

We will, of course, need strong financial resources to make this happen. Over the last three years, KSA has improved its financial position to take its funds from Rs 2 crores as on 31st March, 2015 to Rs 4.50 crores as on 31st March, 2018. However, we may need to improve this further, if we have to work on our new Statement of Vision and Mission. Strong Human Resource support in the form of volunteering from the members and more particularly from the youngsters will be very important. KSA will have to set up support systems at different locations where there is a dense concentration of KSA members. KSA will need local leadership from amongst the local KSA members to support this agenda. In many of these places, KSA will have to work with local organisations with a similar mission to make a more meaningful and effective impact in terms of its delivery mechanism. We will keep our members informed on the execution of these action plans on a regular basis through our magazine.

We can say with pride that KSA is a 107 years young and strong organisation. But now, it is our responsibility to take this young organisation to a much better position with the execution of plans relevant to a new world. To take this organisation to greater heights, we will need maximum support and involvement of all the members, particularly the younger generation who are the backbone of this organisation. Great Institutions survive and need utmost commitment, a strong belief and finally an effort to change with the changing times thereby making the institutions relevant to the community and society in general.

I therefore once again request and urge all of you and more particularly the youngsters to get actively involved in the KSA activities, to help make this institution a much stronger institution and in the process also enjoy this journey. Many of you may be pleasantly surprised to see your own innate leadership qualities emerge, helping you to blossom into great leaders of the future.

This statement of Vision and Mission appears in this month’s issue of the magazine. I request all the readers of the magazine to read this and give their valuable suggestions before we finalise this statement. Going forward, we will also need active support and participation from you on an ongoing basis.

As we celebrate our 107th Foundation Day in November, I wish all the members and the readers All the Best.

With regards,

Praveen P. Kadle

From the President’s Desk....

October 2018
**KSA Students Convocation 2018**

The Kanara Saraswat Association invites all to felicitate successful Saraswat students who have passed from the various SSC/ HSC Boards, Universities and other examinations.

**At 5.30 p.m. on Saturday, November 10, 2018**

in Shrimat Anandashram Hall, Talmakiwadi, J. D. Marg, Mumbai – 400007

**Shri Kishore Masurkar, Vice- President, KSA will be**

**“AT HOME”**

**Dr. (Smt.) Urmila Thatte (nee Jamalabad),** MD (Clinical Pharmacology), Head of the Clinical Pharmacology Dept., in KEM Hospital and GS Medical College, will be the Chief Guest and has kindly agreed to address the students.

**Shri Praveen Kadle, President, KSA** will preside over the function.

All the successful students, their parents and friends are invited.

Please take your seats by 5.15 p.m.

**Shivshankar D Murdeshwar**

Hon. Secretary

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**Kanara Saraswat Association**

**Presents a Classical Music Event**

As a part of Birth Centenary Celebration of Pt. SCR Bhat and Pt. Chidanand Nagarkar, KSA is presenting a Hindustani Classical Music event at Nehru Centre, Worli, Mumbai on 28th and 29th November 2018. The programme details are as follows:

**Wednesday 28th November 2018 – 6.30 PM:**

- Ashwini Bhide Deshpande - Vocal
- Niladri Kumar - Sitar

**Thursday 29th November 2018 – 6.30 PM:**

- Bharati Prathap - Vocal
- Rashid Khan - Vocal

The Season Ticket Rates are: Rs.2000/- Rs.1000/- Rs.600/- for both days. Kindly note that only Season Tickets will be sold. No Daily Tickets will be available. Tickets will be available for sale on “BOOK MY SHOW” from 19th October 2018 onwards.

**Jairam Khambadkone**

Chairman

**Shivshankar Murdeshwar**

Hon. Secretary

**Sunil Ullal**

Hon. Sec, Sports & Cultural Activities
Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor, I would like to thank you for publishing the vignettes about the army written by Maj Gen BN Rao, AVSM, VSM Bar (retd). These vignettes are interesting anecdotes which make service life come alive for its readers. Each tale focuses on a particular aspect of the life of a soldier intermixed with a little humour and human interest. The simple language makes for pleasant reading and interesting visualisation. I look forward to your publishing more such anecdotes not only from General Rao, but also from other bhanap officers and their wives who, I am sure have equally fascinating stories to tell. The tales of the home front are as interesting and relevant as those of the borders and battlefields. So many bhanaps have served with distinction and valour that if you could motivate each of them to pen just a few anecdotes, I am sure that we would have years of pleasant reading ahead about our armed forces.

Here I must confess that Baindur Nagesh Rao is none other than my sire. Some of the tales he tells are the yarns we heard growing up. Seeing them in print, in elegant language and pleasant reading, is a wholly different experience to me and my siblings. Since it gives my father great pleasure for us to read it for the first time in the latest Kanara Saraswat, we await this august magazine each month to read what he has written.

Since I have myself been an army officer, albeit in the Engineers, the tales tug at the strings of my heart and bring memories of my own. Perhaps, when the spate of tales from my father settle down a little, I would venture to send you a few tales myself. In the meantime, like all bhanaps, we look forward to the postman each month to bring to us this remarkable community magazine which forms the psychological bonds of all of us Chitrapur Saraswats.

Col Ashwin Nagesh Baindur (retd)

Dear Col. Ashwin, Thanks for your kind letter and suggestion. We will look forward to your articles for our future issues. .... Editor

KSA Members – Updating of our Database

The Managing Committee of Kanara Saraswat Association is in the process of updating its database of all our Members based in India and Abroad. The existing database was updated probably 2-3 decades ago and we have felt the need of updating the same immediately for various reasons. This will help us in faster communication with Members.

We therefore request all our Members to fill the following information in the format given and send it to us preferably by email. This will help us in updating at our end easily. However those of our members who prefer to send by post may also do so.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name :</th>
<th>(Surname, Personal Name, Father’s/Husband’s Name - all in CAPITALS)</th>
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<tr>
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<td>e.g. MURDESHWAR SUDHIR GAJANAN</td>
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<td>Address:</td>
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<td>Telephone Numbers:</td>
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<td>E Mail ID:</td>
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Note: We are fully aware that some members may hesitate to give their Telephone Numbers, especially the Overseas Members. This may be considered as optional, as long as the E Mail ID is given to us.

Members are requested to send these details by E Mail to: admin@kanarasaraswat.in
Or by post at the following address:

The Admin Manager,
Kanara Saraswat Association,
13/1-2, Association Building,
Talmakiwadi, Javji Dadaji Marg,
Tardeo.
Mumbai 400007.

Jairam Khambadkone
(Chairman)

Shivshankar Murdeshwar
(Hon. Secretary)
Smt. Anusuya Mohan Kallianpur (nee Manjeshwar)

Born: 6th Sep 1938

Happy birthday dear Amma

Your support & faith in us
Mean the world to us
The many things you’ve done
All the times you were there
Helps us know deep down inside
How much you really care
Even though we might not say
We appreciate all you do
Richly blessed is how we feel
Having a mom just like you

From: Vivek, Mamata, Shailesh, Shivani, Saloni & Vidhi Kallianpur
Our Cover

All India Konkani Parishad Releases Konkani Adaptation of William Shakespeare's famous play “OTHELLO”

William Shakespeare's well-known drama “Othello” , adapted in Konkani by Konkani Bhasha Maharshi Late Krishna Karwar and rewritten by Shri Uday Mankikar was released at the 31st All India Konkani Adhiveshan held at Mumbai on 6th January 2018 at the hands of Shri Gokuldas Prabhu, Executive President, All India Konkani Parishad. We give here Shri Prabhu's address on this occasion.

October 2018

KANARA SARASWAT
The Saraswat Club (Santacruz) proudly invites one and all to join us in celebrating The Birth Centenary of our beloved ‘Bhai’ (Late Shri Shankarrao Rakshe) with a tribute in memory of his life dedicated to physical fitness.

Date: Saturday, November 17, 2018
Time: 5 pm – 8 pm
Venue: Saraswat Colony Grounds (Santacruz West)
Guest of Honour: Shri Uday Deshpande (National Malkhamb Legend and Head of Shree Samarth Vyayam Mandir)
Chief Guest: Shri Madhukar Talwalkar (Director, Talwalkars Better Value Fitness Ltd.)

Program Highlights:
- ‘Malkhamb’ demonstration by the students of Shree Samarth Vyayam Mandir (Shivaji Park)
- Gymnastics & dumbbell demonstration by the students of Sane Guruji Arogya Mandir (Santacruz)
- ‘Kalaripayattu’ performance by Shri Arprit Singh
- Lezim demonstration by three generations of Bhai’s students from the Swastik Samarth Vyayam Mandir (Saraswat Colony, Santacruz)
- PPT presentation on ‘Bhai’ and Vyayamshala by Dr. Sharad Nayampalli and Jairam Khambadkone

Dr. Kishor Nayampally (Program Convener)
Dr. Narendra Hattikudur (President, The Saraswat Club)
Shri. Deepak Hemmady (Chairman, The Saraswat Club)
The recent hindi movie “Parmanu” recounted India’s first atomic explosion at Pokhran on 18 May 1974. It was codenamed “The Smiling Buddha” and brought to the fore a very small but important aspect of our country’s Atomic energy programme. It was heartening to witness the euphoria in the movie halls with calls of “Bharat Mata ki jai!”

Nuclear energy is derived from the process of Fission (breaking up) of some heavy unstable atoms such as Uranium (U235) or the process of Fusion (combining) of light but inert atoms such as Hydrogen (H1). In both the fission and fusion reactions, there is a loss of mass (known as mass defect) and it is this mass which gets converted into huge amounts of heat energy in accordance with Einstein’s famous Theory of Relativity (E = MC²). Incidentally, all of the sun’s energy is derived from nuclear fusion reaction! An uncontrolled nuclear reaction results in an atom bomb or a nuclear disaster such as Chernobyl or Fukushima, whereas a controlled nuclear reaction has several good uses such as generation of electrical power, irradiation in agriculture, nuclear medicine etc.

Our country’s Atomic Energy Programme is a very interesting story and many of us are not in the know of it (may be because of the secrecy associated with it). The foundation of our Atomic Energy Programme was laid down by the great scientist Dr. Homi Jehangir Bhabha [after whom the Bhabha Atomic Energy and Research centre (BARC) is named]. He was a genius with uncanny foresight and had announced India’s three-stage nuclear power program which ultimately would go to make India an energy surplus country for centuries to come! The bottom line of the Programme was “self reliance.” The genius of Dr. Homi Bhabha can be gauged from the fact that he had envisaged the Nuclear Programme even before Nuclear Energy was harnessed to generate power anywhere in the world!

The three-stage nuclear programme was based on the fact that we did not have adequate reserves of Uranium (U-235) but we had vast reserves of Thorium (Th-232). Thorium is found in abundance on the sea shores of Kerala. It also took into account the fact that we were an under-developed country and did not have the required technologies and the industrial infrastructure for progressing with R&D and the setting up of nuclear power plants.

However, Thorium has one big drawback - by itself it is an inert material. It requires Plutonium (Pu-239) for making it a fissile material which can thereafter be used as a fuel in an atomic reactor and Plutonium gets generated as a byproduct in the spent fuel of a nuclear reactor. Unfortunately, Plutonium is also the feedstock material for atomic bombs and therefore no country gives it to another country. Each country has to generate Plutonium by itself. Well, in our case, we not only need Plutonium for nuclear weapons but also to convert Thorium into fissile material to be then used as nuclear fuel. We therefore have to be very judicious in the generation and consumption of Plutonium.

On 4th August 1956, India entered the era of nuclear energy with the commissioning of the first nuclear reactor “Apsara”. This reactor was conceptualized by Dr. Homi Bhabha and built by Indian engineers with the nuclear fuel supplied by United Kingdom. In 1960, we commissioned our second research reactor “CIRUS” with assistance from Canada. This was an important stage because CIRUS gave us Plutonium to furthering our nuclear programme and also for detonating our first nuclear explosion (Smiling Buddha).

The detonation of the first atomic device on 18th May 1974 brought a host of sanctions along with it. We had also not signed the Non Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) as these were heavily biased and unfair to us. We were therefore termed as a Nuclear Pariah! The Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) imposed all kinds of sanctions on us - we were denied technologies, material and equipment which could be used for our Nuclear Programme and also for our military effort. This certainly was a big setback and our industrial development dipped sharply, but it also turned into a blessing! Our scientists rose to the occasion and developed all the necessary technologies by ourselves and nurtured and coaxed the industry to produce indigenously. Our Nuclear Power Programme and development of Cryogenic engines for the Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme are prime cases in point!

The commissioning of the third nuclear power station at Kalpakkam (near Chennai) in July 1982 was a big achievement. This reactor was fully designed and built by India. All the material and equipment were produced in the country. With this, India joined a small group of countries which could design and build nuclear power units on their own!

Where are we today?

As per Dr. Homi Bhabha’s three stage programme, we are somewhere towards the end of the second stage (Fast Breeder stage in which we will manufacture enough quantity of Plutonium) and some steps (experimentation) of third stage. The 500 Mw Fast Breeder Reactor may have been or must be in an advanced stage of commissioning. Currently India has 22 reactors that produce 6780 MW, 6 reactors are under construction (aimed to produce 4300 MW) and 33 reactors are planned to be constructed (aimed to produce 33000 MW). Currently India’s installed capacity of electrical energy is 230,000 MW, so nuclear energy will form a significant portion of India’s energy output. In about 10 years from now we should be in a position to achieve Dr. Homi Bhabha’s dream of a strong nation with an energy surplus.

Our salutations to Dr. Homi Bhabha and to all the scientists of our Nuclear Energy Programme who have surmounted major adversities and have overcome many challenges to put our Nuclear Energy Programme on a sound footing besides making our country strong in the comity of nations (as a Nuclear weapons state).
With best compliments from:

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Two Fantastic Stories: Eddie And Butch

CONTRIBUTED BY MAJ GEN B N RAO, AVSM, VSM & BAR (RETD)

My wife and I were finalising plans for a visit to the United States. Since we were headed to Chicago, I tried to recollect what I knew best about Chicago. Upper most in my mind was the fact that Chicago was the home of the notorious gangster Al Capone, in the first half of the twentieth century. And I wondered why was O'Hare International Airport at Chicago named? What I discovered on the internet was fascinating. I share my findings with the readers.

Easy Eddie

Many years ago, Al Capone virtually owned Chicago. Capone wasn’t famous for anything heroic. He was notorious for enmeshing the Windy City in everything from bootlegged booze and prostitution to murder.

Capone had a lawyer named Easy Eddie. He was Capone’s lawyer for a good reason. Eddie was very good. In fact Eddie’s skill at legal manoeuvring kept Big Al out of jail for a long time.

To show his appreciation, Capone paid him very well. Not only was the money big, but Eddie got special dividends, as well. For instance, he and his family occupied a fenced-in mansion with live-in help and all the conveniences of the day. The estate was so large that it filled an entire Chicago City block.

Eddie lived the high life of the Chicago mob and gave little consideration to the atrocity that went on around him. Eddie did have one soft spot, however. He had a son he loved dearly. Eddie saw to it that his son had clothes, cars and a good education. Nothing was withheld. Price was no object.

And despite his association with organized crime, Eddie tried to teach his son, right from wrong. Eddie wanted his son to be a better man than he was. Yet, with all his wealth and influence, there were two things he couldn’t give his son; he couldn’t pass on a good name or a good example.

One day, Easy Eddie reached a difficult decision. Easy Eddie decided to rectify the wrongs he had done. He decided he would get to the authorities and tell the truth about Al “Scarface” Capone, clean up his tarnished name, and offer his son a semblance of integrity. To do this he would have to testify against the mob and he knew that the cost would be great. Yet, he testified.

Within the year, Easy Eddie’s life ended in a blaze of gunfire on a lonely Chicago street. But in his eyes, he had given his son the greatest gift he had to offer, at the greatest price he could ever pay. Police removed from his pockets a rosary, a crucifix, a religious medallion, and a poem clipped from a magazine.

The poem read –

The clock of life is wound but once, and no man has the power to tell just when the hands will stop, at late or early hour.

Butch O’Hare

World War II produced many heroes. One such man was Lieutenant Commander Butch O’Hare. He was a fighter pilot assigned to the aircraft carrier USS Lexington in the South Pacific.

One day his entire squadron was sent on a mission. After he was airborne, he looked at his fuel gauge and realized that someone had forgotten to top off his fuel tank. He would not have enough fuel to complete the mission and get back to the ship.

His flight leader ordered him to return to the carrier. Reluctantly, he dropped out of formation and headed back to the fleet. As he was returning to the mother ship, he saw something that turned his blood cold. A squadron of Japanese aircraft was speeding its way towards the American fleet.

The American fighters were gone on a sortie, and the fleet was all but defenceless. He couldn’t reach his squadron and bring them back in time to save the fleet. Nor could he warn the fleet of the approaching danger. There was only one thing to do. He must somehow divert them from the fleet.

Laying aside all thoughts of personal safety, he dived into the formation of enemy planes. Wing mounted 50 calibre canons blazed as he charged in, attacking one surprised enemy plane and then another. Butch wove in and out of the now broken Japanese formation and fired at as many planes as possible till he ran out of all ammunition.

Undaunted, he continued his assault. He dove at the planes trying to clip a wing or a tail in hopes of damaging as many enemy aircraft as possible, rendering them unfit to fly. Finally the exasperated Japanese squadron took off in another direction.

Deeply relieved, Butch O’Hare and his battered fighter limped back to the carrier. Upon arrival he reported in and related the event surrounding his return. The films from the gun camera mounted on his plane told the tale. It showed the extent of Butch’s single handed daring attempt to save the fleet. He had in fact destroyed five enemy aircraft. This took place on February 20, 1942. And for that action Butch became the US Navy’s first Ace of World War II and the first Naval Aviator to win the Congressional Medal of Honour.

A year later Butch was killed in aerial combat at the age of 29. His home town would not allow the memory of this WW-II hero to fade; and today, O’Hare airport in Chicago is named in tribute to this great man.

So what do these two stories have to do with each other? Butch O’Hare was Easy Eddie’s son. His memorial displaying the Congressional Medal of Honour is located between Terminals 1 and 2.
Examination Results

10th Standard

Aditi Prasad Chandavarkar, Bangalore: SSCE 91 %
Secured 96/100 in Hindi, 96/100 in Mathematics, 96/100 in Commercial Applications.

Aditya Vishal Balsekar, Mumbai: ICSE - 92.83%
Secured 91/100 in English, 95/100 in Hindi, 100/100 in Physical Education. Ranked 1st in boys (u-14) in Maharashtra State Lawn Tennis Association-2016, ranked 2nd in boys U-16) in 2017, Winner of Boys U-16 in MSSA-2016,1st in Interschool (DSO 2017-18) boys U-17 in District Mumbai

Amruta Arvind Sawant, Mumbai : SSCE - 87.4 %
Secured 91/100 In Marathi.

Ananya Vikram Balvally, Mumbai: 91.4%
Secured 91/100 in English, 96/100 in Hindi, 94/100 in Social Sciences

Anoushka Anand Kumta, Mumbai: ICSE - 97.5 %
Secured 98/100 in Hindi, 97/100 in Social Sciences, 100/100 in Mathematics, 99/100 in Science and 99/100 in Physical Education.

Avanti Prashant Haridas, Mangalore: SSLCE 89.28%

Kamalakshi Swaroop Pramanick, Mumbai: SSCE (Great grand daughter of Gurunath Gokarn): 86.40%
Secured 96/100 in Hindi, 97/100 in Social Science, 96/100 in Mathematics, 96/100 in Hindi, 100/100 in Physical Education.

Ashwin Chaitanya Hemmady, Kolhapur: SSCE - 94.8%
Secured 99/100 in Sanskrit. Has bagged 1st and 2nd prizes in Debates and Quizes in interschool competitions.

Nitya Hemant Bhat, Mangalore: PUC - Arts: 87.66%
Secured 93/100 in Hindi, 97/100 in Mathematics, 97/100 in Science & Technology and 98/100 in Social Sciences

Akshat Shyamsunder Bhat, Mumbai: HSc - Science-95.23%
Secured 100/100 in mathematics, 96/100 in Physics

Anirudh Sandeep Betrabet, Bangalore: PUC - 89%

Dakshayani Kalbag, Karnataka: PUC - 92.33 %

Gayatri Chinmay Chickermane: HSC - 92.46 %

Mihika Mallapur, Belgaum: PUC Science - 91.66%

shraddha Vinay Taggarse : SSCE 97.4 %
Secured 99/100 in Sanskrit, 98/100 in Mathematics, 98/100 in Science & Technology, 96/100 in Social Sciences

Smriti Sameer Kumta, Mumbai: ICSE - 96%
Has been writer for board examinations for weaker students, Member of the School Senate and Editor of School Magazine, Secured 96/100 in English, 97/100 in Social Sciences, 96/100 in Mathematics, 93/100 in Science, 100/100 in Home Science

Yash Sumanth Bijoor, Mumbai : SSCE - 94 %
Secured 93/100 in Hindi, 97/100 in Mathematics, 93/100 in Science & Technology and 98/100 in Social Sciences

12th Standard

Akshat Shyamsunder Bhat, Mumbai: HSc - Science-95.23%
Secured 100/100 in mathematics, 96/100 in Physics

Anirudh Sandeep Betrabet, Bangalore: PUC - 89%

Dakshayani Kalbag, Karnataka: PUC - 92.33 %

Gayatri Chinmay Chickermane: HSC - 92.46 %

Manasi Ramkishore Yellore, Mangalore: PUC - Commerce - 96%.

Mihika Mallapur, Belgaum: PUC Science - 91.66%

Nitya Hemant Bhat, Mangalore: PUC - Arts: 87.66%

Kruthi Kishore Masurkar : PUC 77.83 %

Pranav V Dhareshwar, JSS College, Dharwad: PUC - 96% He stood 3rd in his college.

Shivam Jaggi Balse : HSC - 93.38 %
Secured 97/100 in French, 92/100 in Economics, 98/100 in Accountancy, 96/100 in Maths & Stats.

Shivani Ashish Kagal appeared for HSC (Science stream), Mumbai: 90.92% aggregate and 94% PCMB.

Graduation and Post graduation

Abhinav Ajaykumar Shirur, Kolhapur: B.Tech 8.64 out of 10 points
Stood 4th in his College

Amruta Anand Ulman: B.Occ. Therapy

Kaivalya Ravindra Nadvarni: CA (Group 1 and group 2 total: 480) Cleared at first attempt

Prerana Dhareshwar: B.Com, 6th Semester - 83%.

Shivani Haritay, Belgaum, Karnataka University: B.A 6th Sem:80.89 (first class with distinction)

Shreyas Santosh Hervatte, Bangalore: B.E. (Electrical and Electronics Engineering) - 84.22% 4th Rank.
Examination Results 2018

10th Standard

Aditi Prasad Chandavarkar
Aditya Vishal Balsekar
Amruta Arvind Sawant
Ananya Vikram Balvally
Anoushka Anand Kumta

Ashwin Chaitanya Hemmady
Avanti Prashant Haridas
Kamalakshi Swaroop Pramanick
Nidhi Nagraj Shiroor
Nishtha Naren Naimpally

Niyati Dinesh Chougule
Niyati Ajay Pandit
Rajashree Hemant Hemmadee
Saahil Alok Bijur
Sankalp Shatanand Shukla

12th Standard

Shraddha Vinay Taggarse
Smriti Sameer Kumta
Yash Sumanth Bijoor
Akshat Shyamsunder Bhat
Anirudh Sandeep Betrabet

Dakshayani Kalbag
Gayatri Chinmay Chickermane
Manasi Ramkishore Yellore
Mihika Mallapur
Nitya Hemant Bhat

October 2018

KANARA SARASWAT 15
12th Standard

Kruthi Kishore Masurkar
Pranav V Dhareshwar
Shivam Jaggi Balse
Shivani Ashish Kagal
Abhinav Ajaykumar Shirur

Graduation and Post graduation

Amruta Anand Ulman
Kaivalya Ravindra Nadkarni
Prerana Dhareshwar
Shivani Haritay
Shreyas Santosh Hervatte

Kiddies’ Corner

Swaccha Bharat

Poorna Obiray Ulman - 11 yrs

Fish Tank

Jeetesh Amamebal - 8 yrs

Scenery

Prathamesh Amembal 14 yrs
Four Generations of Koppikars

Sitting down: Om Surkund, Naman Divgi
Sitting left to right:
Mrs. Shilpa Nadkarny Surkund,
Mrs. Veena Koppikar Burde,
Mrs. Geeta Koppikar,
Mrs. Manasi (Lata Koppikar) Chinchankar

Standing: Uma Surkund, Devayani Nadkarny Divgi, Ruhan Divgi, Smyan Hemmad, Siya Hemmad, Shruti Chinchankar Hemmad, Gautam Burde

We love you Ayee 🖤 Always and forever
### ULTIMATE – 18M ET

**SEA 5.5 AWS E 7018-G**  
**IS:814-1991 EB 5629H3JX**  
**DIN EN499 : E 42 5  B 42 H 5**

An Outstanding electrode, approved by Indomag Steel Technology, for special application for steel plant. ULTIMATE-18MET displays remarkable weld metal properties:  
- Resistance to repeated thermal cycles.  
- Resistance to ageing.  
- CVN impact values upto 150 joules at minus 50°C.  
- Used successfully for LD CONVERTER VESSELS.

### CRYOMATE – 3

**AWS A 5.11 ENiCrFe3**  
**DIN 1736 EL-NiCr15FeMn**

Nickel base alloy electrode gives outstanding performance in welding Inconel-600, Nimonic 75, Monel 400. Has high degree of resistance to hot cracking. Service temperature range 900°C to -250°C

### CRYOMATE – 5

**AWS A 5.11 ENiCrMo3**  
**DIN 1736:ELNiCr20Mo9Nb**

A basic coated non-synthetic electrode for welding of NiCrMo alloys and super austenitic stainless steels. Excellent electrode for 9% NiSteel (Q&T) for LNG services.

### SILVERSHERINE – 4462

**AWS A 5.4 E 2209-16**

Special electrode for welding "Duplex Stainless Steels" and "Duplex Steels to Mild Steel". Controlled Ferrite level with high resistance to pitting and stress corrosion. Also high yield strength of more that 500 N/MM²

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**AWS A 5.4 E 385-16**  
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**CO₂ Wire**  
**ER - 70S-6**

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**OUR MARKETING ACTIVITIES**

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**TIG Filler / Flux Cored Wires**
I am Karttikeya, a senior undergraduate in Electrical Engineering. Last semester, I was in Switzerland as an exchange student in the Dept. of Computer Science at the Ecole Polytechnique Federale de Lausanne (EPFL). The incident I am about to narrate happened in the first week of February this year, when I was coming back from Geneva to New Delhi via Moscow, after writing my end-term exams at EPFL.

My flight was about half full and luckily, the seats adjoining mine were empty. I sat enjoying the solitude for about three hours, when I heard an air hostess enquiring whether there was a doctor on board to deal with a medical emergency. A few minutes later, I saw a middle aged Russian man hurry down the aisle. It seemed he was a doctor and the man in need of medical attention was seated just two rows behind me.

As a fellow traveler – almost a neighbour in fact – I went to his seat to see if I could be of help. The crew spoke only in Russian while the patient spoke only in English and Dutch, but the air hostesses were able to put together enough English to understand that the man needed medical help. Luckily for him, the doctor spoke English and that’s why I too was able to understand his situation. His name was Thomas and he was about 30 years old. He had Type 1 diabetes since the age of 11 and always carried his insulin pump with him, attached to his abdomen over his liver. Before eating anything, he would check his blood sugar levels. The pump had to be removed for the security check at Sheremetyevo International Airport, Moscow, and he had forgotten to collect it from the deposit tray. It was already five hours since his previous dose of insulin had been taken.

Being a diabetic for over 19 years, he always carried his sugar level monitoring equipment with him, and it showed a value of around 21 (I can’t remember exactly - it seems that intense mental pressure has a curious way of blocking details). He explained that it should be around 6 ideally.

The doctor tried to calm him down and explained to the hostess that Thomas needed insulin urgently or he would pass out with, possibly, multiple organ failure and coma or even worse. I personally think this ended up creating only panic. While Thomas had with him some cartridges of the short term, fast acting insulin that he normally took, he needed a way to inject himself. The pen had a central portion to hold the insulin cartridge, a dial to adjust the dosage and a plunger which when pressed ejected a small but sharp needle from the front. He also had extra spare needles. The problem was that Thomas’ insulin cartridges were thinner than the insulin cartridges used in the pen and so wouldn’t fit properly. Also, the Russian doctor’s insulin cartridges belonged to long-term slow-release insulin that was chemically different from what Thomas usually used.

Seeing no other immediate solution and in a situation of such urgency, Thomas and the doctor decided to go ahead and inject the doctor’s insulin. An air hostess escorted them to some private space at the back of the airplane and I went back to my seat to sleep, thinking that the emergency had been dealt with. But as the reader would have guessed, that was not the case because otherwise I would not be writing this article!

After about an hour or so, I heard the air hostess announcing that the flight would be landing at some airport in the Afghanistan-Kazakhstan region because of a medical emergency. On inquiring further, I came to know that one of the air hostesses while passing by Thomas’ seat discovered that he had passed out, with white foam forming at the corner of the mouth. Hearing this, I went to Thomas’ seat, where the doctor was already present holding an insulin pen. He explained to me that, over the years, Thomas might have developed a chemical resistance to the long-term, slow release insulin that had been administered to him an hour back. Now Thomas’ life was at severe risk unless he was injected with the correct insulin as soon as possible. The doctor said that his blood sugar levels were now in the mid-thirties from the twenties an hour earlier. When I asked what he was doing to the pen, he said that he knew a way of adjusting the diameter of the cartridge holding tube, so he was going to try and do that and then use it to inject Thomas with the correct type of insulin. He finished doing this, but when he inserted Thomas’ insulin cartridge into it and pushed the plunger, the needle wouldn’t budge.

I think he panicked at this point and asked the air hostess to land immediately as otherwise it would be very difficult to save Thomas. The air hostess said that the landing would take at least an hour and a half more, and that they had already begun descent from the cruising altitude.

Since the pen was working just fine an hour ago, I asked the doctor to give it to me so that I could see what was wrong. I also requested the air hostess to let me access the premium wi-fi, available only to Business Class passengers on the plane, to check the pen’s manual online, to which she reluctantly agreed. I looked up the manual and found a large engineering drawing showing how each part fitted with another. Now, engineering drawing (TA101) was something I loathed in my first year but had practiced enough to get a B; it was certainly enough to allow me to understand this particular drawing.

I opened the pen and methodically counted the components. I realized that somehow there were only 12 parts in it while the diagram clearly showed 13 different parts. On cross-checking, I saw that there was a spring missing from in front of the cartridge. This spring was essential to transfer the plunging motion from the top of the pen to the needle. I searched around Thomas’ seat and in the aisle area nearby to find the spring, but in vain. All the while the plane was descending, and the doctor seemed simply to have vanished.
Keeping a cool head, I requested the air hostess to ask the passengers for ball point pens, as these usually have a spring in them. In a few minutes I got 4-5 pens from the anxious passengers who, I believe, were terrified at the thought of landing in a terror-stricken region. On trying out the different springs, I found one that perfectly fitted the doctor’s insulin pen. I quickly reassembled it and gave it to the doctor who had, by then, rematerialized. He adjusted the dose, changed the needle and successfully injected Thomas with the correct insulin.

In about another 15 minutes, the doctor reported that Thomas’ blood sugar levels had stopped rising. Then they started to come down. The doctor told the air hostess that there was no need for an emergency landing now, as Thomas would regain consciousness in some time. The air hostess seemed very relieved to hear this, and asked us to help transfer Thomas to Business Class so he could lie down. She transferred my seat too along with his, as some sort of “caretaker”. Later on, as the flight neared its end. Thomas regained consciousness and I narrated the whole incident to him.

Since he was on the verge of passing out, and was alone and completely new to India, I accompanied him, after the flight landed at New Delhi, to the Medanta Hospital for a checkup and to get a new insulin pump. On the stretcher in the ambulance, he thanked me profusely and told me to visit him in Amsterdam where he owned a restaurant and brewery, and where I would receive as much free food and beer as I wanted! He had come to Delhi for travelling around India and seeing the Taj Mahal.

This incident has made me realize the importance of the basic engineering skills we are taught in our freshman year. I think saving a man’s life is more than what anyone could have ever hoped to achieve from the basic engineering knowledge imparted in that year. I am grateful to IITK for making me capable enough to actually matter in such a critical situation.

Courtesy Shubha Karnick, “Eyes”, IIT Kanpur News Magazine

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**Amchi Theory Of Relativity**
- Tanuja Nadkarni

When one Amchi meets another,
It’s time for Einstein to pull out his hair!
For, the Theory of Relative-ity,
is beaten and pounded till every link is laid bare!

Your Grandfather’s paternal cousin’s grand-aunt’s niece
is none other than me!
Proclaims the plump lady with glee!

Oh your Father-in-law’s youngest brother’s daughter-in-law’s sister is married
into my second cousin’s maternal aunt’s family – don’t you know?
States the tall man with the beetling brow!

The unravelling progresses at the speed of light
in wedding halls and functions –look at the people in sight!
“See that woman in the Orange Saree?
With the necklace in gold Filigree?”

“Who? Where? Which? Light Orange or Dark?
Green border or Fawn?”
But Mrs-know-it-all is done with her and has just moved on,
to the brides’ mother’s maternal aunt’s cousin’s daughter
who attracted attention with her raucous laughter.

I sit feeling drained of energy,
Wish I could be supine and give in to this lethargy,
I feel like I’m back in the class of ’84
My mind could absorb no more,
and the whole class had a defeated air,
When the professor finally said E = mc²!

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**The Wings of the Sparrow**
- Veena Bantwal

So tiny seems the Sparrow
Before the vast blue sky;
So tiny are its wings,
Yet so determined to fly!

The brown wings of the Sparrow
Are like the bird, so light;
It’s the fluttering of these brown wings
That keeps the Sparrow in flight.

The fluttering wings are moving,
Moving swiftly through air;
Fluttering forward on their path
The wind they seem to dare!

Playing with the wavering wind,
When tired the wings become;
They need the trees
To house their nest;
From their fluttering
To take some rest;
‘Home’ they want to come.
The title will doubtless intrigue you, but several years ago, when I was located in Stockholm, my mother (my parents lived for some time with me us there) compressing some snow from our yard into a ball, and reflecting on the locations and relocations in her and my father's lives, said this. I did not think much on this at that time, but when the phrase suddenly leapt into my consciousness yesterday, it also occurred to me that my family had arrived in Delhi this summer—1938—8 decades ago. Prior to that, my parents had already spent some years in what was then North West Frontier Province (NWFP) in British India. They both belonged to Mangalore (then part of Madras Presidency), and my father (Ramesh Bondal) after graduating, joined the government, married Kamala Benegal and was deployed to Rawalpindi in 1929 (he was a civilian working in the then Defence deptt), and successively to Peshawar, Murree, Quetta (Baluchistan)—all military outposts for India then. On many occasions, my father had to deal with the 'Jirgahs' the tribal gatherings of the Pathans in the NWFP whom the British administration either suppressed, or bribed in order to buy peace. In the end, as history of that region has shown (to this day), neither method has succeeded.

So the lass from Mangalore travelled by train via Madras (now Chennai) and Delhi to the NWFP (certainly a long haul in terms of almost everything—distance, language, culture, ambience and the weather!). Remember, phones were rare, connections not easy, letters took a long while to reach—it was another world for her. There were, of course, people from other parts of India there (think of the Marathi Mitra Mandal in Rawalpindi celebrating Ganesh Chaturthi, or the Bengalis in Quetta marking Durga Puja), but aside from that, it was largely the Brits, the Punjabis and the Pashtuns. However, my mother enjoyed her time there, playing some badminton, learning Hindi with some frontier Punjabi dialect, picking up new recipes (largely wheat-based) and, you guessed it right, spinning snowballs!! She also told me that she had made a few snowmen (and draped a saree or two on snowwomen), but alas! In an age of few cameras, no photos (leave alone selfies) seem to have been taken.

Come 1936, my father was posted to Delhi, but in reality my parents had to shuttle between Delhi and Simla with 6 months in either place, as Simla was then the summer capital for the British administration. My siblings had arrived by then, so it was a rather hectic life for my parents. However, with war clouds and economic uncertainty hovering over Europe, the government stopped this annual movement into the hills as an economy measure, and by 1938 autumn my family had moved to Delhi, where we have remained since. My siblings, completing their education, went their ways; I continued in Delhi, with my work and life centered either in this city or in some country outside India. Thus for me (having been born here) and my parents (even though not born here) a lifetime of emotional and physical umbilical cords have connected us with this city, and North India. It is interesting that this continues with my children—they wandered the world, but both now live and work in Delhi.

Though the wider world engaged our attention, my growing years were memorable for the small and close knit Aamchi community that existed in Delhi over the years—the bulk being in government service, very few in "private" sector (Imperial Chemicals, British American Tobacco or Burmah Shell) or other professions. My childhood days were spent in (rather big) government houses (not apartments) with grass lawns in front and back of the houses, and located in the heart of Lutyens Delhi. Post 1947, with the creation of our Western neighbor, Delhi had a huge influx from Punjab, and many set up shops, establishments in the vegetable/commodities area (it could hardly be called a shopping complex, leave alone a Mall!). We had a country bakery very near our house, where a number of our Pacchis, some of them driving large DeSotos, Humbers and Chevrolets would land up with dough for baking biscuits, nankattais and loaves of bread, as such freshly baked products (heavenly smells!) were not available readily in the market. They would then walk across to our place for a welcoming cup of filter coffee (with my grandma’s chaklis) and some gossip. Before leaving, they would invariably pass on some biscuits or nankattais hot off the oven to me—a memorable and delectable treat!

Our heritage also used to catch up with us in Delhi, even though we were relatively far from the traditional lands of the Chitrapsurs. The Konkani Samaj brought back memories of speaking the language outside the home, and food, while visits by HH Swamiji (it was Swami Anandashram in the early days, later HH Parijnanashram Swamiji,) were eagerly welcomed by the community here, and form a part of my fragrant childhood memories. As a child, seeing Anandashram Swamiji, with His gold rimmed glasses, gentle smile and demeanor, the chant of mantras and style of worship, the fragrance of rising incense all created an ambience that left a deep impression on young minds. Later, it was the same with Parijnanashram Swamiji. The deep connect has remained over the decades.

Yet, as the years progressed, all was not smooth sailing. Living in Delhi, the political vortex of India, and as a "government" family, one became acutely aware of developments everywhere in the country (even without internet, TV or Google). 1947 August, India’s Independence, the upswing of emotions for my family was soon drowned in the chaos and uncertainty of Partition, the trauma of people moving, the tragedy of those uprooted on both sides. Large parts of Delhi population, including our neighbours in government service, left the city without their belongings—
my parents spoke of the fear and sadness at events the like of which we had never seen before. This period was also marked by urban shortages, rationing and general gloom. Peace returned slowly, but Northern parts of the country paid a heavy price.

Amongst my earliest memories of school was being part of a school crowd drafted to welcome visiting dignitaries like President Eisenhower of the US, Bulganin and Khrushchev from the (then) USSR, Zhou Enlai from China. Somewhere along the line, I recall Nehru leaning from the cavalcade (such thin security then!) to hand a rose to a child—that happened to be me! My only regret was that I was born too late to see Mahatma Gandhi! Some years later (1962), we heard the hollow voice of Jawaharlal Nehru, on the radio, describing the Chinese border intrusions. I recall my mother and grandmother giving gold (bangles) to the National Relief Fund. Still later, in 1965, and in 1971, with conflicts on our Western (and Eastern) borders, I was part of neighborhood security groups in Delhi that guided citizens in government areas on air raid precautions. History and contemporary events, thus, habitually caught up with our personal lives. Experience turned a full circle when, in the 1980s and ‘90s, I found myself in Beijing as part of our Embassy, discussing with the Chinese the very same issues that we in India had been agonizing over since 1962!

Fast forward to late 20th/early 21st century, while my parents lived on in Delhi, I moved countries with my job, but family links with Delhi and its atmosphere persisted. In spite of advancing years, my parents always felt at home here, having been “expats” within the country for so many years! For me and my family, living in North and Delhi has been a way of life...we have known Aamchi families here since the 1950s. It is a long time........today the composition, interests and outlook among all communities, including our community living in this megalopolis, has transformed, but despite the outreach of minds due to exponential changes in communications, those who live here continue to home in on the food, the festivals, the “sights and sounds” (including the cacophony!), and the much talked about “weather” (whether political or natural) of this city. I suppose it is a state of mind replicated by those who live in any city, in any part of the world long enough for the place to grow into one’s psyche. As Prof Higgins says of Eliza Doolittle in “My Fair Lady”————“I`ve grown accustomed to her face ...........” As my family and I cross eight decades in this striking city, we have hope we will cross a century, or who knows, maybe more ........

Somewhere, the lass from Mangalore must be smiling.......
Were Penguins Waddling in Karwar?

SANJAY GOKARN

No I am not kidding, just read on. Last month I had elaborated on the ways we interpret the factual information in our day-to-day life and then draw our inferences and modify them as we get newer information. This is precisely the way conjectures are made in developing scientific models. Here I will discuss a case study which may interest most of us, “The Indian Continent”. Plate tectonics is by now a widely accepted concept and finds mention in our school books also. As per this theory, the earth’s crust comprises of several plates, which are essentially rigid rock masses, floating over a viscous mantle. These plates are rigid in the sense, they have not changed their shape or size over the past about 200 million years (Ma, derived from Latin Mega annum). There are seven major plates which have area of more than 100 million sq. km. and several minor plates, as shown in Fig.1a.

My main emphasis in this article is to provide you with the reasoning and arguments rather than just document the information. So the question is “How do we know this?” Several aspects need to be explained here. Firstly how do we know that the crust is divided into several plates? To understand this, refer to the Fig.1b which shows the epicentres of the earthquakes with magnitude larger than 7 on the Richter, that have occurred at different times in the past hundred years. Observe that these follow a definite pattern. The earthquakes invariably occur where the crust is weak, or in other words, over the inter-plate boundaries. That is how the plates are demarcated. Thus Fig.1a is drawn on basis of Fig. 1b. These figures will keep changing with time as and when we gather more and more information.

The plates have a thickness varying between 100 -300 km and float over viscous and semi-molten mantle. The interior of the earth is shown in Fig.2. Several convection currents are set-up in this semi molten mantle. Thus the plates overriding this mantle have always been in motion ever since they were formed (about 3500-4000 Ma ago). We know the age because there are several rocks formed during this period. In India these old rocks are seen in the Aravalli (Rajastan), Karnataka (particularly in Chitradurga region), as well as in Bundelkhand region.

What are the causes for the existence of the convection currents in the mantle? These currents are caused by hot material in the earth’s core (at temperatures of about 5000-5500°C), which causes strong instabilities (violent agitations similar to those observed in the boiling water but much more violent) at the core mantle boundary. Some of these instabilities rise up to the top of the mantle and thus set-up and support the convection current system in the mantle. These convection currents drive the overriding plates in different directions. During the course of this motion, the plates collide with the neighbouring ones and then one plate may subduct (go below) the other at some places, slip across each other at some places and move away from each other at some other places. The earthquakes are caused at these plate boundaries because of these movements. These movements are shown in Fig.1a by arrows at the different plate boundaries. Of course depending on several known and unknown factors, these courses may change in future.

Coming back to our Indian Plate (pink patch in Fig.1a, with dark pink water bodies to the south), it has an area of about 11.9 million square km and covers the political India, Pakistan and some parts of Afghanistan, as also the Indian Ocean. The snapshots of the globe at different times are shown in Fig.3. About 200 Ma ago, the Indian plate was near Antarctica at the south pole with our west coast was in contact with Africa and the east coast with Antarctica. You can see Sechelles and Madagaskar sandwiched between India and Africa. From there India moved all the way north and collided with the Eurasian plate. Subsequently the Indian plate subducted beneath the Eurasian Plate and in the process, uplifting the Tibetan block and material in between to form the Tibetan Plateau and the Himalaya. This entire process occurred from 200 Ma ago to about 10 Ma ago, when the Himalayan mountain was in place during which the Indian plate moved about 3000 km from Antarctica to its present position.

Where were the Himalayas? What was there between India and Tibet? And perhaps the most important question “How do we know all this? Where do we get all this information?” Nature has saved a lot of information with geotags and time stamps. One of the most important tasks of the scientists is to decipher and interpret these tags and also check their credibility. We shall discuss some simple tags here.

The method used for time stamping is known as the radioactive dating. There are several methods of this dating but we shall discuss the “Carbon dating”. Other methods are not much different. We learn in our schools that the carbon atom has 6 protons and 6 neutrons. This is the stable carbon atom (denoted, C12). There is another form of carbon atom (known as an isotope), which has 8 neutrons (denoted, C14). This unstable form converts itself to the stable form. Every about 6000 years, half the quantity of unstable C14 gets converted to the stable C12 through radioactive process. Thus if we have 1000 atoms of C14, we will be left with only 500 after 6000 years, 250 after 12000 years, 125 after 18 years and so on. The living plants are rich in C14 because the plants absorb this carbon more easily than the normal carbon during photosynthesis. The herbivores get it through the food they eat and carnivores get it from the herbivores that they eat. However when these plants/animals die, they stop eating food and hence, C14 is not replenished and the level diminishes because of the radioactive decay. Thus knowing the average C14 in a living plant/animal the time of its death could be determined by estimating the ratio of carbon C14 to the normal C12.
How are the continents geotagged? We do it exactly the way we recorded songs on magnetic tapes in the bygone days. Earth's crust has magnetic mineral known as magnetite (Fe₃O₄), which records the pastmagnetic field of the earth. The magnetic field direction at the time of cooling of the rocks is thus frozen in to the rocks. Since the direction of the earth's magnetic field is different at different places on the earth, we can compute the latitude and orientation of the continent when it cooled using this magnetic field. Thus knowing the time and position of the continents, it is established by now that the continents have been meandering over the earth's surface in the past and even now they are moving.

I have simplified the dating and time stamping methods here, at the same time maintaining the rigour of the techniques. Actual process involves good deal of complication and verification processes before the hypotheses are finally accepted.

Coming back to our Indian Plate, before it collided with Tibet, there was sea between them. The fossils of several salt water fishes in several parts of Himalaya testify this fact. (otherwise, the nearest seacoast (Gujarat coast) is about 700 km and the fish could not have gone to Himalaya from there.) For those interested in more information please search for "Fish fossils in Himalaya" on the web. We also know that the islands of Madagaskar and Sechelles separated from the Indian plate about 88 and 66 Ma ago respectively. There are several other interesting stories relating to evolution of the different continents in the world in general and Indian Plate in particular, deciphered from the recent research, which involved a lot of creative thinking and interpretations and counter interpretations. I am not covering them here so as to contain the size of the article. However you can get a good deal of information on the internet. Hope you enjoyed reading this article. Bye.

Figure Captions:

Fig.1a. Major Plates forming the earth's crust. The arrows at the plate boundaries indicate the direction in which the thrust is acting on them. Only some of the plates are annotated.

Fig.1b. Major (Richter magnitude 7) and great (magnitude 8 and higher) that occurred over the past about 100 years. They occur over specific lines covering the entire globe and indicate the zones of weakness or the plate boundaries. Thus Fig1a is based on the information from this figure.

Fig.2. Cross section of the earth, showing the different layers inside. The convection currents in the mantle which cause the plate movements are illustrated here.

Fig.3. Snapshot of the earth's crust at different times during the past 200 million years, since the time, all continents were joined together at the present day Antarctica. The Indian plate is shown in red colour.

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Shri Chitrapur Math Mumbai (Grant Road) Local Sabha
Shrimad Bhagvadgita Recitation Competition 2018

Shlokas for recitation: Adhyaya 12 Complete
Shlokas for Abhivyakti:

1. युक्तहरविहारस्य युक्तेष्यस्य कर्मसु ।
   युक्तव्यावृक्षप्र्योगो भवित दुःखाः॥१७६.१७॥

2. दैवी होणा गुणमयी मम माया दुर्त्त्वया ।
   मामेव ये प्रपन्नं मायामेतां तरितं ते ||१७७.१४॥

3. अनन्यचेता: सततं यो मं स्मरति नित्यशः ।
   तत्स्वां सन्तमं पार्थ नित्ययुक्तस्य योगिनः ||१८.१४॥

4. पत्रं पुष्यं फलं तोषं यो मे भक्त्वं प्रयत्चति ।
   तदहं भक्त्युपहतमन्नामिम प्रयत्ततर्मन: ||१९.२६॥

5. ईश्वरं सर्वभूतानां बद्धेऽसि:कुजि तिष्ठति ।
   भ्राम्यनसर्वभूतानि वननास्ति: मायाया ||१८.१६॥

Date and Time of the Competition will be announced in our next issue.

October 2018
KANARA SARASWAT
Death, be not proud, though some have called thee
Mighty and dreadful, for thou art not so;
For those whom thou think’st thou dost overthrow
Die not, poor Death, nor yet canst thou kill me.
-John Done

Rajaram S Bajekal

June 3, 1929 – October 25, 2017
Missed deeply by relatives and friends
Shri Vasant Anant Kulkarni alias Pettyamam is no more. He left for his heavenly abode on Tuesday, 11th Sept 2018 at the age of 81.

Writing about Pettya, can run into volumes because he percolated into the WADINOMICS in almost all spheres of entertainment and daily activities. Vasant Anant Kulkarni AKA - PETTYA, was a gentleman in his own right.

Born on 5th May 1937, in Bankikodla, Vasant came to Mumbai (Talmakiwadi) in 1942, did primary education at Balak Vrinda Education Society and his SSC at Hubli. He came back to Mumbai in 1952 in search of greener pastures. And since then this wadi became his “KULAR”.

Popularly known as “AG Petto (being Shri A.G. Kulkarni’s son), Vasant worked in Popular Book Depot and subsequently International Book House for his livelihood. He also used to prepare Pickles, papads etc to supplement his income. He was popular with the Bollywood actors and used to visit Dharmendra, Sanjeev Kumar and other contemporaries to sell books and magazines.

KSA had organized a tour of the Konkani Drama “Chitrapur Vaibhav” in 1987 in Hyderabad, Madras, Bangalore, and Hubli, as part of its Platinum Jubilee celebration. After the Hubli show Pettyamam had invited the entire drama group consisting of 30-35 people for dinner (prepared by him) at his residence. An example of his large heartedness.

Pettyamam was fond of kids and kids also used to love him. He used to take kids for movies and picnics on a regular basis. This was his passion, which he continued till the age of 65. Children loved Pettyamam so much, that during Govinda, they used to say ‘Ek do teen chaar, Pettyamamachi pore hushar.”

He was a good sportsman, used to play chess, carom and volleyball. His running commentaries at ladies Cricket Matches were hilarious. He was one of the founder members of “Happy Larks” a group which was active in those days organising picnics, games, entertainment programs and film shows in the wadi. During Wadi picnic he used to be the centre of attraction. No Diwali program would be complete without his entry in Fancy Dress and Light Music competition. His duet ‘Tu hai mera prem devta’ with late Ashok Kulkarni (Annupimpi) used to be a treat for the audience. He also used to run a canteen during diwali programmes serving bhelpuri, sandwiches and biryani, his specialities.

Organising visits for people to Shirali, Vittal, Karla, Ashatavainayak during Rathotsava, Shashti respectively by bus was Pettyamam’s hobby. Though these buses were not multiaxle, Volvo, A.C. etc people used to enjoy with Pettyamam, for the care he used to take and his entertainment. Pettyamam had composed “Adhunik Ramayan” in Konkani using popular Hindi film songs, which was a great hit all over India. People have even recorded this. His “Baba Mulangnath” in a fancy dress competition is still remembered. He travelled in that attire from Santacruz to Grant Road by a local train and lot of co-passangers took blessings from him.

In spite of being incapacitated by his illness, he agreed to come for the concluding programme of the 75th Anniversary of the Wadi few years ago and enthralled the audience from his wheel chair with his extempore jokes and wit, and a piece from his Konkani Ramayana. It was a fun fare but also Pettyamam’s fanfare.

Pettyamam breathed his last on 11th Sept 2018 at Panvel and exited from this world, leaving behind two sisters and thousands of his fans. His passing away brings a whole era of “Happy Larks” to almost the end.

Pettyamam, you will always be remembered for your simplicity and warmth. In his death, we have lost good friend, a good entertainer, a versatile person and above all a good human being.

Pettyamam – A Tribute
By Wadi Boys

October 2018
Aai was a pillar of strength. A caring mother, grandmother and wife. She protected her family fiercely. She helped us all through the toughest of times and made us smile with her infectious laughter and the best amchigele food. Thank you, Aai.

Fondly remembered by The Narekulis.
Kyoto, the former capital of Japan, is about 60km away from Osaka, another major city, and the second most populated city in Japan. We spent about 3 days in Osaka, and it was well worth it.

When getting to Osaka by air, you will most likely fly in to Osaka Itami airport. There are no JR Lines that connect central Osaka to Itami. So, you will have to take a train to Osaka station. The nearest railway station is Hotarugaike Station on the Hankyu line, which is about 1.5km away from the airport. You could also take the Osaka monorail right from the Airport. One thing to keep in mind when in Osaka is that with regard to train stations, Osaka is the JR station, and Umeda is the non-JR station. They are about 1km apart. If you are not staying near a JR line in Osaka, you will have to take a non-JR train to Umeda, walk to JR Osaka station, and get onto the JR Line.

You can also get to Osaka by train. You can take the Shinkansen bullet train to Shin-Osaka station, from where Osaka station is just a 4 minute train ride away on the JR Tokaido-Sanyo Line. This would cost you ¥160 (Rs. 103).

On arrival in Osaka, by air, getting to Umeda by Hankyu line will cost you ¥220 (Rs.143) and will take 19 minutes. Going by the monorail will cost you ¥700 (Rs. 455), and will take you to Umeda Station in 12 minutes.

Osaka has many places to see. These places include Universal Studios Japan, Osaka Castle, and Dotonbori.

Universal Studios Japan was the first theme park under the Universal Studios brand to be built in Asia. The entrance gate of the Universal Studios Japan is a five minute walk from Universal City Station on the JR Yumesaki Line (also referred to as JR Sakurajima Line). From Osaka Station, there are several direct trains per hour (travel time: 15 minutes, cost: ¥180 or Rs.117) and many more connections that require an easy transfer at Nishikiju Station.

The timings are usually 9am to 7 pm, but may vary. Please check on their official website before going. Children of ages 4 to 11 pay ¥5400 (Rs.3508), people of ages 12 to 64 pay ¥7900 (Rs.5132) and people over the age of 65 pay ¥7100 (Rs. 4612). Express passes are available for 4 rides and 7 rides. The costs vary according to the day, and may even get sold out on busy days.

Osaka Castle is a history museum about the Toyotomi Hideyoshi, an ancient Politician who is regarded as the second Great Unifier of Japan. Despite being destroyed several times in the past, and being reconstructed, this castle survived the city-wide air bombings during the World Wars. So, this is a must visit place to know more about Japanese history. The recommended approach to Osaka Castle is through Otemon Gate at the park’s southwestern corner. The closest station is Tanimachi 4-chrome Station along the Tanimachi Subway Line and Chuo Subway Line. But, you can also take the JR Osaka Loop Line till Morinomiya Station. This is an 11 minute ride from Osaka station. This would cost you ¥160 (Rs. 104). From Morinomiya Station, the castle is 1.4km away. The timings are 9 am to 5 pm, and admissions close at 4:30 pm. Admission fees are ¥600 (Rs. 390).

Dotonbori is like to Harajuku of Osaka. It is filled with nightlife, street food, and places for shopping. To get here, you will have to take the JR Osaka Loop Line till Shin-Imamiya and then JR Yamatoji Line till JR Namba Station. Dotonburi is 700m away from JR Namba Station. This is a 17 minute train ride which would cost ¥190 (Rs. 123). You can also try the famous Fluffy Jiggly Cheese Cake here. It is made fresh in-house at Uncle Rikuro’s in Dotonbori.

A very fun place for all animal lovers would be Nara. This is a village on the JR Yamatoji Line. Nara is known for its Deer park, and Todai-ji Shrine. You can get here by taking the JR Osaka Loop Line from Osaka to Tennoji, and then the JR Yamatoji Line till Nara station. This is a 33 minute train ride in total, and will cost ¥800 (Rs. 520). From the station, the Nara deer park is a 30 minute walk (2.5km) away from JR Nara station. At Nara Deer Park, you can interact with live deer, and feed them special deer biscuits which are sold on sight for ¥100 (Rs. 65). Despite the adorableness of the deer, just be careful as these are wild deer and can get aggressive and can attack you. Also make sure that you feed the deer nothing but the special deer biscuit. Also, take care of you belongings as the deer can and will reach inside your bags.

About a 10 minute (850m) walk from the park is Todai-ji Shrine. It is a Buddhist temple complex that was once one of the powerful Seven Great Temples, located in Nara. Its Great Buddha Hall houses the world’s largest bronze statue of the Buddha Vairocana, known in Japanese as Daibutsu. The temple also serves as the Japanese headquarters of the Kegon school of Buddhism. The temple is a listed UNESCO World Heritage Site as one of the “Historic Monuments of Ancient Nara”, together with seven other sites including temples, shrines and places in the city of Nara. Here as well, you will find deer roaming around, and the same biscuits are sold here for the same cost. Here, you can also shop for souvenirs.

At Nara itself, you can taste delicious, authentic Japanese style Curry rice at a restaurant called Coco Ichiban. You will come across this place on your way from Nara station to Deer Park if you go walking.

That’s it for this issue. In the next part, we will discuss the places to see at Hiroshima.

(Pictures on page 28)
10th Death Anniversary
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Mahalaxmi’s Golden Temple Near Vellore

BY ARUN S MUBIDIRI, MAPUSA, GOA

Four of us from Goa, all senior citizens, have been visiting various places across India, almost every year since 2013. The four of us are Shri Dinesh N Gulwadi, Mrs Jyoti D Gulwadi, my wife Mrs Usha Mudbidiri and myself.

In 2013, we visited Shri Vaishno Devi Mandir near Jammu and Sikh’s holy shrine Golden Temple at Amritsar. In the following year, we visited Shri Annapoorneshwari Mandir at Hornad, Shri Shardamba Mandir at Shringeri, Shri Shiva Mandir at Talakaveri near Madikere. In the year after that, we visited Shri Krishna Mandir at Dwarka, Shri Nageshwara Jyotirlinga Mandir near Dwarka, Shri Someshwar Mandir at Somnath and some mandirs at Junagadh and Shrinalthji Mandir at Nathdwara near Udaipur. Of course we also did some sightseeing around each of these places.

Recently, in Feb 2018, we visited some selected places in Tamilnadu, Odisha and Telangana. This trip needed about seven months of planning, booking on seven trains in various zones across the southern peninsula of India. The trip involved crossing of seven states: Goa, Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Maharashatra, crossing from the west coast to the east coast and back, in a matter of fourteen days of the trip. During this trip we visited altogether twenty one temples!

For short journeys and some major sightseeing, we travelled by taxis. At the major centers wherever we halted for adequately long time, we preferred to stay at the guest houses of the main temples. Only at three places where temple guest houses were not available, we stayed at fairly decent hotels.

The seven main temples which we visited during this trip are:
1. Sri Mahalaxmi Narayani Golden Mandir, Sripuram, Thirumalaikodi, near Vellore
2. Sri Jalakantheshwar Mandir, Fort, Vellore (Tamil Nadu)
3. Sri Jagganath Mandir, Puri
4. Sri Suryadev Mandir, Konark
5. Sri Lingaraj Mandir, Bhubaneshwar (Odisha)
6. Sri Radha-Mohan Mandir, ISCKON, Hyderabad
7. Sri Mallikarjun Jyotirlinga Mandir and Sri Bhramaramba Mandir, Sri Shailam (Telangana).

We commenced our journey from Vasco-da-Gama, Goa where we boarded the train which was bound for Chennai. This train took us via Londha, Hubli, Bengaluru enroute Chennai. We got down at Katpadi near Vellore. Vellore is situated almost midway between Bengaluru and Chennai. Sripuram is nearest to the Vellore town. From Katpadi we hired a taxi to Sripuram.

We drove straight to the temple guest house where we refreshed up after the long train journey with a hot water bath.

Sripuram is surrounded by lush green vegetation and rows of hills including Thirumanmalai. The Golden Mandir was consecrated here only in 2001 by a young sanyasi by name Sri Shakti Amma. The place is really worth visiting to see this glittering Golden Mandir. The mandir is approachable only by walking through a star shaped corridor. This star-shaped corridor is surrounded by well maintained gardens in which one finds a number of beautifully crafted stone statues depicting our glorious past. Along the corridor are a number of stalls selling various items.

As one comes out of the Mandir, you can see other Mandirs such as that of Lord Balaji or Venkateshwara etc. Closer to the exit point, is a huge Bhojanshala where several hundreds partake prasad bhojan at a time, every afternoon.

There is a total cleanliness all over the Mandir complex.

Workers in uniform carry out various assigned tasks with smiles on their face. They are all helpful and courteous while performing their duties. The Mandir being that of a Goddess could be one of the reasons why a large proportion of the workforce consists of womenfolk.

The guest house, where we were put up, had big rooms which are well provided with all essential services. These guest houses are all within walking distance from the Mandir Complex. The pathway connecting the two, passes through a busy O.P.D and clinic as well as a Hospital, all managed by the Mandir Trust.

As the entire Mandir Complex is open to all people irrespective of caste, creed, colour and religious affiliations, it was noteworthy to find a number of muslims in their traditional attire; and a number of foreigners in Indian attire at various places in the Mandir Complex, including in the queues for darshan of Goddess Mahalaxmi, throughout the time we spent there from noon till late evening.

At the guest house, we were instructed to walk straight into the P.R. Office facing the entrance of the Mandir Complex. The person in charge there welcomed us with a smiling face and talked to us in a soft manner. He advised us to get the evening Maha aarti performed in the name of each one of us. (This particular seva involves performing 28 aarts of various size, shape and design; and allows the darshan of the deity in close proximity by sitting there for nearly forty five minutes). He also advised us to have the darshan of the Goddess at noon time itself, on the production of receipt of the evening seva.

This advice was indeed welcome- with the prospect of a close and immediate darshan for which we had travelled all the way. Our eyes were fixed all the time on the magnificent Golden edifice, with a Golden presiding deity which were all shining so brightly when we stepped in there for the first time.

Later that evening, when we walked back from the Mandir Complex (after the evening Maha aarti) we saw the same scene once again from different positions, when the entire complex was lit up with a number of LED lights at various locations, focused at various spots and angles.

I will definitely urge everyone to take the earliest opportunity to visit this place, and see for themselves the beauty, order, and enjoy the hospitality which is offered at this place of pilgrimage.
Srinivasa Ramanujan was an Indian mathematician who lived during the British Rule in India. Though he had almost no formal training in pure mathematics, he made substantial contributions to many branches of Mathematics, Number Theory being one of them. His birthday on 1st July is celebrated as National Mathematics Day.

The following is a sample of the magic of numbers given by him.

\[
\begin{align*}
1 \times 8 + 1 & = 9 \\
12 \times 8 + 2 & = 98 \\
123 \times 8 + 3 & = 987 \\
1234 \times 8 + 4 & = 9876 \\
12345 \times 8 + 5 & = 98765 \\
123456 \times 8 + 6 & = 987654 \\
1234567 \times 8 + 7 & = 9876543 \\
12345678 \times 8 + 8 & = 98765432 \\
123456789 \times 8 + 9 & = 987654321
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
9 \times 9 + 7 & = 88 \\
98 \times 9 + 6 & = 888 \\
987 \times 9 + 5 & = 8888 \\
9876 \times 9 + 4 & = 88888 \\
98765 \times 9 + 3 & = 888888 \\
987654 \times 9 + 2 & = 8888888 \\
9876543 \times 9 + 1 & = 88888888 \\
98765432 \times 9 + 0 & = 888888888
\end{align*}
\]

What a symmetry!

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Under the Adesh of Parama Pūjya Sadyojat Shankarashram Swamiji and with the Blessings of our entire Guruparampara, with this issue our erudite contributor Dr. Sudha Tinaiker begins a brief commentary on one of the most beautiful and short texts from our vast treasury of prakarana granthâ-s —

Âtmabodh

Âtmabodh is considered to be a natural sequel to Tattvabodh in the basic teaching of Vedânta. Tattvabodh was elaborate and in a text format; Âtmabodh, on the contrary, is in a simple verse format of Anushutup chanda-s, which makes this text a sheer pleasure to even just chant. It is a short work of 69 verses. Every verse here talks about the journey of a mumukshu right from sadhanachatushtaya sampatti up to the mahâvâkya vichara and moksha. Another beautiful feature of Âtmabodh is that every concept in every verse is supported by a beautiful, easily identifiable example which makes the understanding of Vedanta much simpler and more interesting.

We have already seen in Tattvabodh that the direct means to moksha is the knowledge of the jīva ātmâ (essential unity / non-difference of the individual self and Brahman). This knowledge can be got only from our scriptures which are the only valid proof (तात्त्विक प्रमाण / वेदात्त्विक प्रमाण / अद्वैत प्रमाण) The scriptures can be difficult to interpret and understand even for a scholar. Âchâryas like Shankarâchârya wrote many smaller texts which deal with specific aspects of the vast literature of our scriptures for easier understanding. These works are called प्रकारण ग्रन्थानि (prakarana grantha-s).

Âtmabodh’s authorship is ascribed to Shankarâchârya. The very same âchârya who wrote elaborate commentaries (भास्यानि) has made this text very simple, brief and interesting. The text starts directly with the verses. Other âchârya-s who have written commentaries on this text start with different prayer verses. Let us go directly to the verses.

In just half a verse Bhagavân Shankara has clarified who is going to be benefited by this work. The one prepared for this knowledge is called a समाधान चन्दुपद्य सम्पन्न अविकृते. As we have seen in Tattvabodh, here too the beneficiary is one who has prepared his mind by weeding off its impurities through

1) Âtmâ-anâtmâ viveka (आत्म–अनात्म विवेकः)
2) Dispassion (द्विघाम) for the worldly objects
3) Discipline (अंगिरे पद विदित) of the senses and mind
4) Intense desire (जीव नमुनत्वम्) for freedom from samsâra.

Among the four, the fourth one, the intense desire for freedom from samsâra (or the repeated cycles of birth-death) is considered to be the most important one. Some commentators give the example of Gajendra wanting to escape from the grip of the crocodile symbolically in the famous Pouranic story “Gajendra Moksha”.

Here Âchârya talks about the knowledge of the Self as the only direct means to moksha. All other means or sâdhana are only supportive. Karma yoga, upasanayoga, various forms of tapas, meditation, worship are necessary but only as supporting tools of sâdhana leading to the knowledge of the Self. There is a well-known statement of the Veda-s— ज्ञानुद्वारा केवलप्रवर्तित. Does it mean that all the other kinds of sâdhana are of no use to attainmoksha? No; it only means that the ultimate means of freedom from samsara is only the knowledge of the Self, with all the other forms of sâdhana playing complementary roles.

A very common day-to-day example is given in the second line of this verse explaining the above view of the Veda-s. It is common knowledge that fire is the ultimate means to cook any food. There may be many initial procedures like obtaining the rice, washing it, soaking it for some time, or adding water to it in the right proportion. But what ultimately makes it fit for eating is the fire which cooks it. Cooking is not possible without all the preparatory measures; at the same time, without the ultimate use of fire, all the preparatory measures are useless. Such is the importance of knowledge, or ज्ञान, for a mumukshu.

Âtmabodh negates this view. Samsâra is due to ignorance of the Self and any amount of karma however sacred, cannot destroy the ignorance causing this bondage. Karma only strengthens the bondage. Knowledge, on the other hand, is the exact opposite of ignorance. Ignorance can only be removed by knowledge in any field. If one’s bondage is due to the ignorance of the nature of oneself, it can only be removed by knowledge, just like darkness can be destroyed only by light and not by anything else

(To be continued.....).
A healthy body is the perfect home for a healthy mind. To ensure that the multi-talented children of Srivali High School, Shirali are physically fit, Parama Pujya Swamijiji blessed the wish expressed by Mangesh Chickermanemam that his U.S-based daughter Dr. Shreegouri Savkur would conduct a medical camp for them. Here is a detailed report by Dr. Shreegouri Savkurpachi and Krishnanand Mangikarmam on the

Wellness-check Camp, Shirali

With the Blessings of our far-sighted Mathadhipati Parama Pujya Sadyojat Shankarashram Swamijiji, a ‘wellness camp’ was conducted at Srivali High School, Shirali, for 7 working days - from July 18th to July 26th, 2018. The objective of the camp was to provide a “Well Child check” to each student of Srivali High School. For this, the children were screened for anemia as well as other common childhood illnesses and provided referrals to appropriate specialists. A grand total of 370 students were covered in this camp!

On the morning of July 17, 2018, volunteers Mangesh Chickermane, Naren Savkur and Dr. Shreegouri Savkur visited the school for the initial groundwork. The school authorities provided a very spacious, well-lit and well-ventilated venue with all facilities for conducting the camp. Headmistress Smt. Mamata Bhatkal, art teacher Sanjay and the office administrative assistant Santosh, along with a few students, worked hard to position the work-space of the camp strategically, at the entrance of the school.

The wellness - check room had designated areas that were well marked - Station 1: for registration, Station 2: for weight and height, Station 3: for vision screening, Station 4: for laboratory, Station 5: the designated waiting room, Station 6: Doctor’s room (a nice enclosure that was made by putting up some rods and cloth to form a small area with privacy for physical examinations) and Station 7: for check out - an area where children exchanged their paperwork (all were asked to fill up a questionnaire) for a gift.

On 17th July, 2018, during the assembly Mangesh Chickermanemam spoke about the camp, its various stations and the workflow. Chickermanemam's enthusiasm was highly contagious and his young audience was thrilled to hear that a daily quiz related to wellness and health would be conducted and the best entries would receive prizes! The children were also very excited to note that the waiting room area would have games for them to play. All the quizzes and games reinforced some aspect or the other, of health, hygiene and nutrition and the quizzes and the games were designed to make students think more about how they could develop healthy lifestyles and take good care of themselves.

By the afternoon of July 17th, volunteers Sumangala Chickermanepachi, Anusha Chickermanepachi and Benjamin Kendall Wardmam (the latter two from the UK) arrived. All of them worked with dedication to assemble 400 gift bags. Each bag contained 1 toothbrush, 1 pack of toothpaste, 1 wound-care kit (which had alcohol swabs to clean the wound, band-aids, antibiotic ointment and Bacitracin packets for local application), 1 soap bar, a bottle or tube of moisturizing cream, a strip of multivitamin tablets and a handout that educated the children about how to use the contents of the gift bag. Each child also received a healthy granola snack bar.

On the morning of July 18th, the camp was inaugurated by Alekal Ramachandra Raomam and Mallapur Narayanmam with the auspicious lighting of the lamp and the camp began immediately after. It took only a few minutes for the workflow to be established under the able guidance of Chickermanemam. Some teenagers were a bit nervous about the finger-prick required for the blood test, but the volunteers quickly allayed their fears. A nurse was provided by the Math for 3 days to obtain blood samples for the haemoglobin check. On the rest of the days, Sumangalapachi stepped in and collected blood samples, ran the tests and recorded the haemoglobin result. At times, when the results were too low, the test was repeated for accuracy. Students willingly agreed for the re-test. Yuva Naren Savkur did vision testing - distance, near and color. Benjamin Kendall Ward did height and weight checking while Anusha Chickermane and Yerdoor Gajananmam managed the reception and records.

Each child underwent an exhaustive medical check-up. This comprised a review of their allergies, current medicines, past medical history, family medical history, social history and a complete medical examination, which involved an eye-check (non-dilated fundoscopic exam) using ophthalmoscope, ear-check using otoscope, nasal inspection and an oral check, evaluation of lymph nodes, skin check, auscultation of heart and lungs using stethoscope, abdominal exam, a brief neurological exam and screening for scoliosis. All concerns of the students were addressed, treatment (medications) provided and referrals made wherever applicable.
The afternoon of July 20th, 2018 witnessed Dr. Sunayna Padbidri, MD. DGO, Consultant Obstetrician and Gynaecologist from Honavar giving an audiovisual presentation on “Menstruation : The Myths and Facts” to a target audience of high-school girls of Srivalli School. The girls were provided with detailed information about anatomy and the hormonal physiology of this process with particular stress on the importance of personal hygiene and cleanliness during menstruation. Slides displaying various myths, taboos and beliefs related to this topic were shown. There was a lively interactive session in the end and the girls were very happy to have all their doubts cleared. Their inhibitions about this natural physiological process seemed definitely lesser after this informative programme. Naturally, the Headmistress and the staff of Srivalli School were very grateful to Dr. Sunayna for her excellent, presentation and deft handling of a hush-hush topic.

The tests revealed that the overall health of Srivali High School children was much better than expected - good hemoglobin values and low occurrence of vision defects. Anxiety and stress levels seemed much lesser than those of their urban counterparts. This was undoubtedly due to the importance given by the school to daily prayers, yoga, plus the loving and supportive atmosphere provided by the teachers and staff of the school and of course, the caring Guidance and Blessings of Pujya Swamiji. The nutritious mid-day meal provided by the Math also contributed greatly to the general well-being, according to the observation of the visiting team.

Pin-pricks, blood samples, reports, games, gifts, interaction, ideation were all a part of the fitness week at Srivali School, Shirali where 320 students underwent a complete wellness-check! Common childhood complaints of fatigue, headache, occasional abdominal pain, cold/cough and other viral illnesses were the same as the general population. Dental health / hygiene seemed relatively lacking in comparison with other parameters of health, as enumerated above.

The children benefited a lot from this wellness camp. They particularly enjoyed the quizzes and games organized for them and the individual attention, plus frank interaction with the doctor in the examination room. They also expressed hope that the school would organise many more of such camps. The volunteers also learned a lot from this experience and expressed their sincere gratitude to Pujya Swamiji, the Math administration and the school authorities for providing this wonderful opportunity for seva.

In the briefing session, the conclusions were presented to Parama Pujya Swamiji. It was pointed out that the specially designed questionnaire on social stresses, as well as the dental care issues needed a follow-up. Swamiji took a proactive decision to immediately constitute a committee for further planning. The committee consists of Krishnanand Heblekarmam, Pune, Dr. Vrinda Trikannadpachi USA, Priti Panemanglorepachi, Pune, Dilip Basurumam, Pune, Vivek Bijurmmam, Pune, Asha Awasthipachi, Bengaluru, Mangesh Chickermanemam, Bengaluru and Shreegouri Savkurpachi USA.

Mangeshmam and Shreegouripachi suggested that a similar camp be held in July 2019, for the children of Guruprasad High School Mallapur. This proposal too has received the Blessings and Approval of Pujya Swamiji.
हमने आवास ऋण की ब्याज दरें और कम की हैं
ताकि आप ले सकें बड़ा घर

8.30% की वार्षिक न्यूनतम ब्याज दर का लाभ उठाएं

यूनियन होम
5 दिनों में मंजूरी
चुकाती अवधि 30 वर्ष
प्रोसेसिंग शुल्क नहीं

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Chitrapur Heritage Foundation
711 Daylily Court, Langhorne, Pennsylvania, USA
Connecting US Amchis to Chitrapur Math

Founded in 2005, Chitrapur Heritage Foundation (CHF) is a Section 501 (c)(3) not-for-profit charitable organization. The mission of CHF is to provide a vital link for Amchis in the US to stay actively connected with our Chitrapur Math and our Guruparampara. Currently, CHF Chapters are located in four main regions across the US. Over the past decade, Amchis in the US have supported students’ education, temple restoration & cladding, and promoted women’s empowerment in the villages of Chitrapur and Shirali.

The activities of CHF include:
• Facilitate the collection of annual “Vantiga” payment from every earning Saraswat in the US - “Vantiga” supports and maintains the upkeep of our spiritual centers in Bengaluru, Gokarn, Mallapur, Mangaluru, and Shirali;
• Promote cultural heritage by supporting temple restoration projects and maintenance of Chitrapur Museum archives;
• Support education of 100 students at the Srivali High School through the “Sponsor-A-Student” Scheme; and
• Preserve the rich cultural heritage of the Chitrapur Saraswat community in the US through Monthly Satsang and Prarthana Varga for children, and by celebrating festivals like Yugadi, Ram Navami, Gokulashtami, Ganesh Chaturthi, Navratri, Diwali.

Summer Hike

On July 21, 2018, NJ Prarthana Varg had organized a Nature Walk at Plainsboro Preserve. The Plainsboro Preserve has close to 1,000 acres of preserved land that supports a diversity of habitats and wildlife, with one of the largest lakes in the area. The participants included 21 kids and their parents/grandparents. Before we started the walk, Ananya Trasi shared a few delightful insights about this Preserve. Everyone was requested to maintain silence during the walk to observe the wildlife and nature. We saw a lot of different kinds of trees some of which had been chewed by beavers to build their own dam! We also saw deer, fish in the lake, a turtle, many butterflies and dragonflies too. Our hour long walk through the woods took us to the tip of Maggies Trail. This trail is a ‘U’ shaped, 2 mile trail from the parking lot. The highlight of this trail is at the very end (tip) of the trail the land mass is narrow and its surrounded by water, with absolutely breathtaking views of nature. We walked to the tip and sat there for some time observing the beautiful view (pics attached). On the way back we noticed a dam built by beavers. It was a beautiful walk through nature and everyone loved it and felt invigorated.

For more information, please contact Arun Heble (arheble@yahoo.com) Tel: +1-215-666-3200 or Pramod Mavinkurve (pmkurve@gmail.com). Tel: 908-616-1497.
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October 8th is Air Force Day. As the Nation celebrates this, my mind goes back in time to the distant 1960’s.

I was posted as a young signals officer at Air Force Station Kalaikunda. This was a newly formed base, near Kharagpur, in the Eastern part of India. We had four squadrons of Toofani fighters, each comprising of 16 combat worthy aircraft. Toofani was the Indian name for the French “Mystere”, a fierce air interceptor made by Dessault of France.

I was newly married. My wife Gouru had gone to her parents in Bangalore to have our first baby. So, I moved from our house to the single officers’ quarters in the Mess.

Junior officers share a room. My room-mate was Vacha. Sorab Vacha. Known as Soby. We were a motley crowd of young fun loving guys. Everyone had a shortened name in the Air Force. Let me name a few.

Brijesh Jayal (BJ), who later became Deputy Chief of Air Staff and A-O-C in C. He has written well-researched articles on defense issues.

Mundkur Pratap Rao (Micky). His dog “Amigo” adopted all of us as pets. Several years later, Micky went on to retire as Vice Chief of Air Staff.

Lewis (Keith) retired as Air Marshal and settled in Bangalore. I heard that he had recently passed on.

Mukhopadhyaya (Mukhy), who scaled Kanchunjunga twice and was named in the Papers.

I was called Buddy. A pleasant distortion of Bansi.

My room-mate, Soby, was a typical flyer. Cool on the ground and hot as hell in the air. His favourite books were about aircrafts of the world, and about silhouette recognition of planes.

Our “room” consisted of an Ante-room, an adjoining bed room with two beds, and a wide sit-out. Many a times in the evenings, we would relax in the sit-out after PT (Physical Training) and a shower, with our fizzy glasses of BK and soda. He had a portable record player and a stack of 45 rps. He would play the music during our evening sessions and let it soothingly fill the stillness of the night. All his music was Western Classical. My first exposure to it. As the music wafted along, he would gently comment on its nuances. That is how I first got to know the great works of Tchaikovsky, Rimsky-Korsakov, Chopin, Beethoven, Mozart, Brahms and many more. After an hour or so, we would go to the Mess for dinner. It was wonderful.

In Kalaikunda, during summer time it would get bright about 4.30 in the morning. The first sorties were usually launched by 6.

I had to wake up by 4 and make sure that the ground aids were readied well before the first sortie. We had to put on the ASR (Air Surveillance Radar), the PAR (Precision Approach Radar), and various ground-based Navigation and Communication aids. Once the systems stabilized, I had to go up to the Air Traffic Control Tower to attend the air-crew briefing. We had to stay there until the de-brief from the pilots, after their initial sorties. Watching the Toofanis take off steeply and land dangerously, with their deafening roars, filled me with a great sense of adventure.

One morning it was exceptionally bright. Not a cloud in sight. A brilliant blue sky and visibility as far as one could see! Ideal weather for flying, which started very early that morning. As usual, we were sitting in the ATC for the first sorties to land. Suddenly we heard an incredibly loud blast and a huge mush-room of red and black fire at the end of the runway.

“Oh my God.” yelled Rahi, our ATC officer, “I think he has bought it”.

We rushed downstairs. The accident relief vehicles were clanging away and rushing to the spot for rescue and to clear the wreckage. All airborne aircraft were being recalled. We learnt that Soby had “bought it”. On the final approach, his engine had flamed out and there was no time to re-ignite it or to bail out. It devastated me.

In the Air Force, when a young life is suddenly extinguished whilst on duty, it is said that “he bought it”. I don’t know how the phrase originated. Perhaps it meant that the person has bought his way to the other world by paying the price with his life.

On such occasions the Station Commander, convenes a Committee of Adjustments. The committee has two members. One is a senior officer and the second member is a close associate of the deceased. I was the second member. This Committee takes a stock of all the possessions of the late officer, prepares an inventory, and seals all the items, which are later handed over to the official next-of-kin.

During the listing, I busied myself with the formidable stack of Soby’s 45 rpm’s. I saw a small card-board box behind the stack, containing a dozen or so of his records. There was a note in the box, which read “To Buddy, my friend who keeps saying wonderful, wonderful all the time- Vacha.”

I think he was planning to surprise me with a gift, when I go back to married quarters after return of my family.

Nearly sixty years have gone by. The 45 rmps have scratched themselves out of existence. Replaced by more durable CDs. The card-board box got worn out and disappeared into the past, along with the note.

Once in a while, we sort out our albums and quietly listen to that music. As I listen to the Dance of the Sugar-plum fairy, Moonlight Sonata, On a clear night, Scheharazade, and so on, I get a pang of a sudden flash of agony. It comes, stays for some time and goes. I am thrown back to Kalaikunda for a short while. Soby smiles at me and the music. Gradually, the past dissolves and I am back.
Tribute

Remembering Sumana Chandavarkar

by Dilip D’Souza

Sumana Chandavarkar (age 88), wife of late Shyam Chandavarkar, daughter-in-law of Sir Vithal and Lady Vatsalabai Chandavarkar daughter of Vasudev and Rukmabai Hejmadi, mother of Nandita Nabar and late Rajnarayan Chandavarkar passed away peacefully in Pune on August 22 2018. Deeply mourned by family, relatives and friends.

“She’s prettier than Zeenat!” is the thought that comes to my mind whenever I remember Sumana Aunty. This is true. Zeenat Aman was in our garden that evening. At the time, my mother worked for Ulka, the advertising agency. When I got home from school, she called: “Come quickly! Zeenat Aman is here!” Some kind of ad film shoot, our small but pretty garden in our Malabar Hill home was the locale, and the recently crowned Miss Asia Pacific 1970 was to star in it. I sat on a rickety metal staircase to watch the happenings.

And then I said the words I’ve never been allowed to forget, apparently in a voice loud enough to carry across the garden: “But Sumana Aunty is much prettier!” In my memory at any rate, Sumana Aunty turns to flash her wide, open smile.

That’s Sumana Chandavarkar, Amma’s colleague at Ulka and then already one of her closest friends. She was there to help with the shoot. I will grant that her warmth and big heart, her fondness for my siblings and me, contributed greatly to her charm. But to my ten year-old eyes, she was simply beautiful, always elegant. So I mean no disrespect to Ms Aman, but to this day I believe I was only stating the obvious: her beauty could not compare to Sumana Aunty’s.

We saw Sumana Aunty all the time in those years, so much that I thought of her as family. That impression was only underlined by her fluent Tamil, which is my own mother-tongue. (She spoke it because she had lived for a number of years in Madras.) She’d bring us books, mine inscribed “For Dilipu with love, happy un-birthday!” in her neat forward-inclined letters. One was hers - "Children of India", with photographs by the surrealist photographer Stella Sneed. (Later, she wrote “The Littlest Wave” and “Mountain Secret”, slim volumes good for reading aloud to kids.) Clearly, she read widely and eclectically; it was always a wonder to me how much she knew and had thought deeply about. It all only reflected her outlook on the world: liberal and broad, wise and compassionate.

She was already widowed then, sadly. I think I knew it at the time. Though I probably had to be told, because she had an irrepressible spirit, a sharp sense of humour and a bubbling, throaty laugh. I couldn’t imagine this lady ever being sad, and yet she must have been. In later years, I got to know her brilliant son, the Trinity College (Cambridge) historian Rajnarayan Chandavarkar. He had his mother’s smile and sense of humour and was a source of endless wonderful stories that he told with a constant twinkle in his eye. So if I was devastated by his sudden death by heart attack in 2006, I could only imagine how she felt. She had lost a husband and now a son in the same way. Yet she remained energetic and irrepressible, and somehow that seemed to me to fit the kind of people she and Raj were.

In April 1992, I spent a weekend with her in Pune. A few of her relatives were also there. That was the first time I heard her speak, at length, in the language that I would come to know intimately starting just a few months later. For it was only when I married into the community that I fully realized my Sumana Aunty was also an “aamchi”; that all those “vhais” and “naa-bas!” and “aang-aanth shiggi zaatas” I heard her say through that weekend were to become familiar to me like comfortable socks. I took to trying out my limited forays into the language on her. She’d reply in Konkani too. Even her name taught me something about the language, about the last syllable when spoken: “Suman”, where I had always said “Sumana”. Though old habits die hard — having grown up saying it, I stuck with “Sumana”. But she did become my “Suman a-pachi”, replacing “Sumana Aunty”.

Sumana-pachi spent most of her last few years in Pune, close to her always loving daughter Nandita. When she died on August 22, I heard the news in a little town called Yanam, south of Kakinada. I knew how devastated my mother would be. I wished I could have been in Bombay with her, just to talk quietly about her old friend. Instead I sat on a rock and stared out at the Godavari, thinking of Sumana-pachi. Should I mourn this person, I wondered, who meant so much to me? Or should I be thankful for the nearly 90 years she spent touching so many with that spirit that was buoyant till the end?

For even the last time I met her — just a few months ago — she had said goodbye with that smile I remember from a long-ago evening with Zeenat Aman. Yes, I remember. I always will.
भूम आणि आम्

त्यानांत्यि भक्तियोऽनुभूति


कुणाशी बोलाण, हसनं नाहीत। आपल्या आईविलांशीसुदा आण्याकुजबुलगत्यं कोठाव्यायी। हिच्या शिखणां कर्तव्यांना रूपमाफिक काळे। आपण वाचाला न शोभानां गांवीत्या का हिच्या चेष्टेचयात्या? मनो भ्रू पदचये। आईविल तर नगरांनी वेपस्वी हसुनं धोडी खोलीं काळवत्यांनी। ठाणा चढातरावर काही अडकणां आलीं तर लोळे हात ठाण्याला दोघापणी पुढे धोराव। भावेशीं अडवणं असलीं तरी ठोळा संवाद व्यवहारं। पण भूम मणजे मलंए एक कोडे वहतों।

मी सरमणसे विचारला तिता एक स्वाभाविक सरमणें पहलं तेजें ती नेहसूज बस आम्ची वाचा पाहत होती। सरसशा आणि आमचा लोकल पार्क गाडिंने सविभाजन संस्थेतला काळा आमचं व्यवस्था केलं। आम्ही पत्रपत्रचं संपूर्ण प्रवास यापूर्वें ता बसेने होणार होता।

मी सरमणसे विचारला की ठुकराच्या सीटवर एक पालका वार्षींचे गोड मुलवी हसली होती। मी तित्याकडे हसुनं पाहितं। तीते एकत्र चेता गांभीर केलं आम्ही माणसं वठलण खिडकीवाहीर पाहू आलेली।

तिता तो अविश्वास पाहू मलं गंत वाचली।

बस चालू जारीला तरी आमचा गाडिंपूर स्वतची आम्ची आम्ची कुल दिली। मग विविध प्रभावाच्या ठोक गाडिंपूर आपल्या ठोकड्या मोडक्या आणि बोडक्या इंगितमाध्यम आपला परिसंधें काळा दिला। शब्दांची उष्णीं ती हातातील कुत्रं, हसून भलूण काळा होता। माणसं बांधा बालांत।

मग प्रथमहीं सोरी चेंड मार्कसन करण्याच्या उद्देशींत आपल्या ठोकड्या असारणी होती। एक वाचणुनी हसरी मुलवी आपला घर काढती भावाला पाढून पुढे आलीं।

"माझं नंबर कुंकुम, मी आता चौथीती जागत। माझं छदं आहेत देवींमीं, दारुकणिक, दांसंग आणि मलुखबंब। पण मलं सर्वत्र आवंतान माण्या या, छोटा भावाची खेंचं, नव संगं तुलं "तिते भावासमार मार्क घरला।

"आमं आमं आमं" त्यांचं खुंड होऊन सांगिता।

"चांच नाही आया ओळं" बऱ्हांगीं शिखरचं पौढं केला। समधायानी ठावया बाजूसुन कौटक केला-अोमचा ठावया ठांबंत नकतका। परत जनाता ओरं घरांतरं आल्यांची आमचांचा आमां थंडं। "आईं आईं आईं" मणजं तो थांबा। मी आंदाखाचं त्यांला जवया ववंतेल।

"माझं आर्जीला आमां आईं महंतों। तुहांला बपत्र त्यांला आर्जीवती आर्जीवती अलेले कारण तिते पण केस पकलें आलें।" माझं पिक्चरा केसामुळे मलं एक गोड, छोटा नरु विकलांत होता। सरमणसे मी एकतरं सिंचभात सिष्टकक, यांमुळे "आईं उके आजींचा मां कुल मलं मिळालं। बाकी सर्वा पुढूऱ्यां आहीं आणि सिवा "दहा" हा ठेंगा त्यांला दिला। दोन वाचणुयांचं फक्ष चारंपाचं शब्दांची संस्तांत होती। पण एवढंवडाचं त्यांचं छानं भागत होतं। लाभीं, खेंचं, हसता ओम लक्षकं सांतांचं गच्चातला तारंत बनला।

हातल आलसारी आमीं उत्तर लगलो। सरमणाचारी पतीने आमचं लेख आपलं पुढे एका कोल्डिंग सीटवर बसलं होती। मी तिता विवाचलं की तेंडा मुलांचं नंब वात होतं। "तिता बेटांतेंं इंजीनीयरं जानं होतं। तिते हसून सांगितलं की "भूम"

आंचं रोज सकाळ संयंतकाळं समस्यांचं फरणं सुरु झालं। भूम आणि तिते आईविली सरमणसे राहत होते। सरमणसे माणया पिकात्या सीटवर व्याचं औदारी, काडण्यांचं बंबी, भूमींचं खेंचं सारं काही व्यवस्थित रशशून ठेऊलं असारणं। बाचकं गोंदीं ती काही काय सांबाजंत ते त्यांचं त्यांचा ठाऊकं। भूम नेहमीं एकत्री सरापाची।
विद्वान प्रकट कर्ण्यासाठी पुढील माइक्रोपर मेॅज भाषणाला सजम राहातो।

अशा प्रकरणातील अंकन सुरूची आणि वास्तवाच्या संपादनातील माणूस जस्तील होणार जातो, तर कधी जीवनात ध्वनीतील मथुराप्रसंस्करण होणार जीवन जातो। तरी अशांच्या ल्याचा गैरवेगळून करारांना जाणीव होत नसतो की गणनागार आपल्या सैनिक एवढी प्राणायामाचा लागू करताच कधी सैनिक आपल्याच ग्रामात्यात रक्षण करून आपले सर्वोत्तम बनतात तर हे पर्यावरणाचा नावाने पैले गेला करून व आपल्या स्वातंत्र्याने विविध माफी करणे त्या वेळ्यात तरी नवीन लोकांची प्राणायामाची कृती हे सर्वात भक्त करतात।

नागरिक नेम्मात्र नातात्रे म्हणून संबोधते जाते, कारण नातात्रे मातिर्तीचा शक्त सामाजिक लांब असते असते, जर कोणती माणूस कुटुंबीय सूची वाचावली याचा प्रतिसाधन होणे म्हणून त्यावर तन्यात होणे स्वतंत्र बनल्यास आपलेल्या आपल्याच्या प्रतिमुद्राबाबत स्वाभाविक आहे। त्यांचे माणूस अंतरातील सर्व सुमारी शाळक जागृत होणे त्यांची आत्मनिर्देशी आणि आत्माध्यक्ष संपूर्णत स्वतंत्र होता।

कारण पर्यावरणाला घटनाद फार आवश्यकीयता यस ठिकाणी जागृत होणे आपलेच्या आपल्याच्या कुपेक्षेपारीच्या पाठवतोळे भांड. भक्त वाचनी पर्यावरणाला नमस्कार करून आपलेच इकार्यातील करणे ध्येयात्माची त्यांची प्राथमिक करतो। पंतः पंतपर्यावरणाचा अंकेच्या असेच सरकार देखील शक्त नाहीत। अतः, पंतपर्यावरणाचा ध्येयात्मा जाणून घेतो तरीत नवीन पंतपर्यावरणाचा ध्येयात्मा जाणून घेतो तरीत नवीन पंतपर्यावरणाचा ध्येयात्मा जाणून घेतो।

पर्यावरणाचा ध्येयात्मा जाणून घेतो तरीत नवीन पंतपर्यावरणाचा ध्येयात्मा जाणून घेतो।

भारत अमेरिकेच्या तोलेभानुसार – 3

जाणिव्यावसाय आणि वाश्चाहत वाणिज्यातील मोजेत, डेवलपमेंटच्या पुढील स्थान, खान जोडणारे, एकाच, शंकरच्या पुढील, एकाच, खान जोडणारे, अंतरातील अधिकार आहे, कुटुंबीय अन्य, शंकरच्या पुढील।

माझ्या जाणिव्यावसाय आणि वाश्चाहत वाणिज्यातील मोजेत, डेवलपमेंटच्या पुढील स्थान, खान जोडणारे, एकाच, शंकरच्या पुढील, एकाच, खान जोडणारे, अंतरातील अधिकार आहे, कुटुंबीय अन्य, शंकरच्या पुढील।

पर्यावरणाचा ध्येयात्मा जाणून घेतो तरीत नवीन पंतपर्यावरणाचा ध्येयात्मा जाणून घेतो, पर्यावरणाचा ध्येयात्मा जाणून घेतो तरीत नवीन पंतपर्यावरणाचा ध्येयात्मा जाणून घेतो।
Refundable Air Mail Deposits for Overseas Members
Delivery of KS Monthly Magazine

For all Overseas Members, KSA had given a facility of paying Air Mail Charges of Rs. 2000.00 per annum or lump Refundable Air Mail Deposit of Rs.25,000.00.

We are finding it extremely difficult to keep a track and recover the Annual Air Mail Charges of Rs. 2000.00 every year from overseas members. In view of this, a decision has been taken to rationalise the Air Mail Charges for all Overseas Members. **We are discontinuing the practice of payment of Annual Air Mail Charges and continue with only Refundable Air Mail Deposit of Rs. 25,000.00.**

Overseas Members who are paying Annual Air Mail Charges, are requested to make one time payment of Rs. 25,000/-. Members who have paid the old deposit of Rs.15,000.00 are requested to pay the differential amount.

**However KSA would also like to give another option to our members. They can opt for “Green Initiative” for reading the Magazine on line without paying Refundable Deposit of Rs.25,000.00 in which case the Editorial Committee will send a link to such members by e mail every month, provided members furnish their email address to KSA’s Admin Email ID:- admin@kanarasaraswat.in.**

The existing facility will be available only till end December 2018.

Jairam Khambadkone  
(Chairman) 

Shivshankar Murdeshwar  
(Hon. Secretary) 

Raja Pandit  
(Hon. Secretary for Magazine)
श्रीआदिशंकराचार्य विरचित “मातृपंचकम्” चे मराठी श्लोकबान्ध भाषांतर:

नारायण श्र. शिराली

मातृबद्ध

(पारंपरिक - श्री आदिशंकराचार्यनी संस्कारोऽणम्या आपल्या आईला-आयुष्याला-वचन दिले होते. “तू मृत्युमयेश्वर असताना माझी आदिव भेंच्याच्या मी अंकातील दूरसमाध महर होईल.” परतु च्या त्यानावरीला ते शक्ति जाले नाही. त्यांनी हजर होणारावी आईला प्राणोंक्रमण जाले होते. त्यांचे आईवरही प्रेम, कर्मविनिमुळे त्यांचे मातीचे धर्मं यांचे सम्बंध दर्शिले “मातृपंचकम्”चे मध्ये घडले.)

समृद्धिमार्गः:

संयुत्ता कायस्किंवः

महामातृतुदातात् प्रतिनिवृत्त भवनाश्रीकृष्णाम् अभिमुखामागम्य सत्य
भाव्यं सरमयं पूर्ववत्, भो! ’पूजयुग्नुस्वयम् तथा पूजनविभाृपितैतम
हस्त नमांम सत्मालि सवं धार्मिकं कथं सातंतं भवता ईति विवारं अत्यन
खिताबम् ऐंती तु सदनं सदाचाराथिनि।'

आत्मं तयः प्रकृति उत्तरं दत्तम् अनिच्छु कृष्णाम् अन्ते
वर्तमानं, ’आत्मविमलं ऐंती सदाचारार्पणः खुलं। परं प्रामाण्यमार्थम्
एकेले दुकृत्यं तथा: सवंपण्यसंक्लस्मनीर्वभी।’

’भावं, क दुकृत्यमायिततेनात्मायाम्’ कृपण्याबान मुदेदात, ’
'प्राप्तविद्वाचारसमये द्वारिका तत्र उपस्थिती सवंपण्य स्वेतचेतने
प्रामाण्यादिकं सवंपण्यसंक्लस्मनीर्वभी।' ऐंती तु सवंपण्यं खुलं तथा: पुष्पक्षणमाणि
अपमात्जरिवतुम्।'

आसां तवदिनं प्रसुल्टसमये दूरवहूँत्वाया
नायच्यं तुसोषणं मलमयी सवावछ साववतरी।
एक्षयापि न गमभारसमण्यलेखस्य व्यवः
धातुं निन्षितश्रुतातोत्ति तयः: तस्य जनवी नमः।
गुहकुसुमसंद्वप धडळकाले तु दूरवहूँ
यतिसमुवि वेष्य प्रसादो माग न्युँचे।
गुहकुसुम सवं प्रसादो सवंसयं
सवधि चरणोल्लो कतरातु ज्ञानः।

न दर्थे मातसे मरणांम स्तीमित तव
स्वचं वा नो देवा मरणदिवस श्राद्धविधिना।

न जमो मातसे मरणानमसे तकत्तुने:
अकाले सम्रापं मंडित करु दर्थ माततुलम्।
मूकामण्यस्त्वं नवं ममिति
राजात वीतते चिरं तु प्रम्।

इवयुक्तस्वामत्वस्तव वचि मातः
ददामिन्त तुपम्यमेस शुभम्।

अन्बरितयांतर्निवर्तते विषमेव
प्रकृतिकाले यदवी जोने।

कृपणेन गोपिनदो हरे मुकुद्दे—
त्यहो जनवी रूठतयोऽयज्ञजलः।

समृद्धिसे विश्वं तस्मात् ममिति
राजात निकीतित चिरं तु प्रम्।

इवयुक्तस्वामत्वस्तव वचि मातः
ददामिन्त तुपम्यमेस शुभम्।

अन्बरितयांतर्निवर्तते विषमेव
प्रकृतिकाले यदवी जोने।

कृपणेन गोपिनदो हरे मुकुद्दे—
त्यहो जनवी रूठतयोऽयज्ञजलः।

'पं ग्रंथीय क्रिम्? क्रिमं तु तयः उदारप्रृतिकरणं जगत्के विविधः।
न कोंडी प्रशंकः: तस्मात् रत्नहस्त निपुःति। क्रिमिः मार्थित: पुष्पवान्
अपमात्मः।'

'भवानु अवदने, आपवे दर्थं प्राण्य अभिमन्युः: धराशती जातः।
तिरिस्म मयेव नम्मुपुरणं तं समीपसंपकुस्ताद् जस्य यतितिमापः
न पापस्यं समीपस्यंस्वर्यं कर्जे दशानुवर्ते न महीतमुः। अनेन
कृष्णं तयः दाशाशूद्तव पुरुषकेतु पुष्यं जस्य न्येनभूतम्। अनात्मं युद्धे कर्जस्य
सस्य तस्मिन एकेकु रुकुः निर्विभोज्य स: मारितः। अवजानसिस्म्रित? क्रिम्?
एक्षयापि निन्तश्रुता कुत्रं जनसं पुरुषकानौ पुष्पानि न्येनंत्ति। अतः
प्रामाण्यमक्ष विचारपुव्रकम्य तकर्यं।

कर्मतत्कस्मां धोपर्यति ततः समृद्धिमार्गस्य सीताप: साधिनेन
आरोहणीः।'

October 2018  KANARA SARASWAT 46
Blissful Acknowledgement

O Lord with you ever by my side
Life has been a beautiful walk
You do all the planning and fixing
In all earnest I do the idle talk.
How does one measure failure or success
when personally there is no loss or gain
All that I have, lost or gained, do you possess
It's your idea, your plan, your game!
I pretend to carry life's burden
struggle wriggle-pride on striking a cord
Till it dawns on me, I'm a flower in your garden
You the creator, protector, owner my Lord.
You brought me into the world so true
Nurtured me through parents till this I grew
cultivated me proudly to face problems anew
Never were you away from me all through.
You are the origin of my existence here.
You are my source of energy and strength
You are my intellect will vision clear
I rest assured unto you I go at length!

- by Dr (Mrs) Mira V. S. Savkur
Winning Interviews

Mayur Kalbag

For any person who has the aspiration and desire to join an organization the most crucial and important gateway or entry-point is an ‘Interview’. Although the Resume is the first step what is rather a more critical step is the process of an interview. Through this column I wish to share some useful tips on how to ‘Win at Interviews’!

Meaning of ‘WINNING’- Winning is very important but winning does not mean that we have to always get selected in the Interview. Winning basically means to have the positive attitude to ‘GIVE YOUR BEST’ in the interview and through your best efforts to enhance the probabilities of getting selected into the organization.

Having said this I believe there are some effective ways to help the candidate give his or her best and hence I would like to share some of these ‘ways’ or ‘tips’ with you.

The Five ‘P’s

Planning & Preparation- Before attending an interview in an organization it is vital for the candidate to do what is known as Planning & Preparation. What this means is that the candidate must make the most sincere efforts to strengthen his or her knowledge about the subject related to the job for which he or she will be interviewed. A lot of times due to the lack of preparations the candidate experiences emotions of nervousness and fear in the interview thereby making it extremely difficult for him or her to get selected into the organization. I am of the firm belief that before attending or going for an interview sincere efforts must be made to learn about not only the ‘job-related-subject’ but also about the organization to which he or she has applied. Along with preparing and planning about the subject and about the organization, it is extremely important to plan and prepare about ‘Anticipated Questions’! By this I mean that the candidate must try his or her best to note down the questions that the interviewer may ask during the interview. The groundwork and preparation of answers for questions that could be asked is also an important part of planning and preparation.

Remember we must that the more we plan and prepare the higher will be our self-confidence and it is this self-confidence that will play a major role in winning the interview.

Practice- It is said that Practice Makes the Person Perfect! However I believe that Practice Makes Person Confident & Fearless. Yes! The more we practice the more we become confident to face any situation including those that are related to facing the Interviewers. What kind of practice am I speaking of? Well, the answer is simple. I am speaking of something known as ‘Mock Interviews’. These are also known as Practice Interviews. The candidate who really wants to give his or her best in the interviews must create a Mock or Practice Interview. The candidate must basically create a Role Play and request either his friend or his close relative to pretend to be the interviewer and ask the candidate the anticipated questions including those which are the ‘toughest’. The mock interview gives an opportunity to the candidate to practice his or her answers and this also therefore leads to the enhancement of his Self Confidence and also develops the feeling of fearlessness to face the ‘real’ interviewers.

Perform- This word refers to the way we actually perform during the interview. It is about the way we express ourselves especially the manner in which we respond to the questions being asked during the interview. We must therefore perform and answer each and every question with the highest level of Confidence, deep sense of Conviction or Self-belief, strong emotion of Commitment, thorough Clarity about the subject and finally Effective Communication skills. It is only with the confluence of the above C’s that the candidate will end up winning the interview.

Post Interview Analysis- Despite winning the interview it may happen that you may not get selected. Despite the disappointment or dejection you may experience of not having got the job it is important to analyse your interview by asking a simple and yet a pertinent or relevant question. The question is, “Although I tried to ‘Give my BEST’, where can I improve further?” The analysis of your interview with the help of this question will help you become better than before and increase the chances of winning the interview more effectively in the future. Failures are actually the ‘Stepping Stones to Success’ and hence despite failing in an interview what is advantageous for the candidate is to be able to positively analyse and understand where he or she went wrong and how he or she can become better in the next Interview.

I can only say at the conclusion that through the understanding and practice of the FIVE ‘P’s you will find yourself winning the Interview and getting selected in the organization of your choice.

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Here & There

Bengaluru: On 15th August there was Naga puja on the occasion of Nagara Panchami with Upakarma for Panchamkari-s. On the occasion of Gokulashtami, mhanist-s were recited from 27th August to 3rd September. Lakshmi Puja was performed on 24th August on the occasion of Varamahalakshmi Vrata.


Yuvadhara activities: Yuva-s participated in the Chitrapur Yuvadhara Sammelanam, 2018, held at Shirali from 11th - 13th August. On 18th August 2018, yuvas participated in the Sanskrit-Samriddhi-Shiviram. From 25th - 26th August 2018, yuvas helped to make demo videos of Rebounder and AshtangaYudha sessions for the Fitness Challenge 2018 for Varamahalakshmi Vrata.

Regular Programmes: Puja was performed by Gruhaahsa-s every Monday, Thursday and Friday. Samoohika Gayatri Japa Anushthan was conducted on all Sundays. The series of talks by Smt. Dr. Sudha Tainak on Kathopanishad continued. A short 5 minutes Ninaada practice session was a part of all regular activities conducted at Bengaluru Math. Yuva-s conducted Fitness Sessions (AshtangaYudha, Rebounder and Ninaada) every Friday and Saturday for members of Yuvadhara and senior members of the laity.

Mumbai – Andheri: The Yuva activities have been on track during the months of July and August, 2018. Gurupujanam was performed by Krupa Chandavarkar and Siddharth Adur. Ruhi and Nikhil Kumta performed JapaAnushthanam along with Krupa Chandavarkar. Bhajan Seva was offered at Shirali on the 5th of August by DivyaHattangadi. Meanwhile, Ashwini Balsekar offered NriyataSeva at Shirali. NiyatiMavinkurve, Pooja and AkshayBanglorekar, Ruhi and Nikhil Kumta took up the fitness challenge. Activities have been taking place on all other fronts as well. PrarthanaVarga classes are being conducted by Krupa Chandavarkar and Ranjana Hosangadi at Shriram Welfare School regularly. During each class, an activity is held to further emphasize upon the concept being taught to the children. Recitation of Chapter 12 of the Bhagavad Gita is also being taught to the PrarthanaVarga and Yuvas by Sheetal ChandavarPachchi, for the Gita Recitation Competition taking place at Talmaki Wadi in November. Meanwhile, the Sanskrit Sambhashan classes conducted by Kovshik Shikala Pachchi started from the 1st of September, and there are five participants currently. Classes will be held once a week.

The Samaradhana of Param Pujya Shrimat Parijanashram Swamiji III was held on Thursday, the 30th of August, and marked with a talk by Dharma Pracharak, Shri Rajagopal Bhat Maam.

On the 16th of September, the Samvit Anand Bhajan SevaVrind was invited to perform Bhajan Seva at GSB Sarvjani Ganeshotsava at Wadala. The Yuva participants, Abishek Gokarn, Dr. Varun Gunavanthe and Siddharth Adur took the lead in a remarkable manner. We were appreciated by everyone present, but what felt truly great was being able to offer Bhajan Seva in such a successful manner.

Mumbai – Santacruz: On 25th August, 2018 Rug Upakarma Homa was arranged by our Sabha for the benefit of devotees. This was officiated by Ved. Shri Ulman Anandbhat maam. On 30th August, 2018 the Sabha had arranged for bhajans by’ Parijan Bhajan Mandal’ to observe the Punyatithi of HH Shrimat Parijnanashram Swamiji III. The bhajan mandal sang beautiful melodious songs for the evening which was followed by Deepanamaskar, Ashtak and Mangalarati. Prasad was served thereafter.

From 13th September to 16th September, 2018 under the joint auspices of Santacruz Sabha and Saraswat Mahila Samaj, "GANAPATI UTSAV " was celebrated with great enthusiasm and fervor. On 13th September 2018, the auspicious day of Ganesh Chaturthi began with a Sarvajanik Ganahomola followed by pooja and aarti at 12:30pm and later was concluded by Visarjan pooja at 8pm. Other activities arranged were musical programme” Santavaani “ by the Swara Sadhana bhajan group on 14th September which was followed by Haldi Kumkum and refreshments and Sangeet by Ms. Sabeeta Chakraborty on 15th September 2018. This programme was arranged under the joint auspices of Santacruz Sabha and Saraswat Mahila Samaj. Ganapati immersion was on 16th September, 2018.

Mumbai – Thane: The holy month of Shravan was celebrated by Dombivili sadhakas who gathered on all Shravan Somvars to perform Shiva poojan and Guru poojan, led by Smt. Jyoti Nadkarni.

Thane Yuvas participated enthusiastically in the YuvaSammelan at Shirali between 11th and 13th August.

Varamahalakshmi Vrata was observed on 24th August at the residence of Rohan Heranjal, Powai, with halad-kumkum. The ladies performed Devi Anushthan and recited Lalita Sahasranama and other stotras.

SevaSaptaha was performed by 6 sadhakas of Thane Sabha at Karla between 19th and 26th August. Around 25 sadhakas participated in the Sannikarsh on 26th August.
Samaradhana of H.H. Swami Parijnanashram III was observed on 30th August at Vashi and Dombivili. At the residence of Shri. Sachin Kombrabail, Vashi, around 30 sadhakas gathered to perform Guru poojan, stotrapathan and bhajans. The PrarthanaVarga read out passages from the book ‘Anugraha’ and Smt. Shailaja Ganguly recounted the life and times of PoojiyaSwamiji. At the residence of Smt. Meera Mankikar, Dombivili, 18 sadhakas gathered to perform Guru poojan.

 Reported by Namrata Rohan Heranjal

Mumbai – VileParle : Cleanliness, Purity and Clarity are the right words for an Eco friendly public visarjan at Hanuman road Vile Parle east this time. Ample volunteers, RTOs and activists helped families and public while immersing Ganapati idols in a small tank at Hedgewar play ground at our Hanuman road adjacent to our Society building.“Ganapati Bappa Morya” loud chants throughout fill the air being the first immersion day, the streets resonated with the sounds of cymbals and singing and dancing en route while families experiencing both happiness, joy and sorrow(parting) within short span of time. By the time reports came in around 9 pm approximately exceeding immersion of two hundred idols took place and as we understand this was to go till midnight as this time more idols to be immersed.

 Reported by Shrikar Talgeri

Our Institutions

Saraswat Mahila Samaj, Chennai
Programmes in August apart from monthly Sadhana Panchakam included Rg Upakarma on 25th Aug. Punyathithi of PP Parijnanashram Swamiji III was observed with Guru Pujan and bhajans.

 SMS alongside Association organized Independence Day programme. Uma Hattikudur pachi, the seniormost member hoisted the National flag. This was followed by quiz conducted by Purnima Rao. Few members then sang patriotic songs - Hindi, Marati & Tamil. The celebrations concluded with breakfast.

 Reported by Kavita Savoor

Saraswat Mahila Samaj, Gamdevi
The Samaj celebrated ‘Samuhik Gokulashtami mhanatyo’ on 29th August 2018 in Gamdevi Samaj Hall. Mrs Savita Padukone was the lead singer and was accompanied by Mrs. Geeta Yennemadi on the harmonium and Mr. Arun Hattangadi on the Tabla. Haldi kumkum was distributed in memory of Smt Shrimati Nadkarni and Panchakdai in memory of Smt Laxmibai Belthangdi. The refreshments were sponsored by Mrs Smita Mavinkurve in memory of Smt Sulochanabai Kati and Smt Mirabai Mavinkurve.

Forthcoming programmes:
Thur 11th Oct 2018 – 3.30 p.m.at Samaj Hall - Navratri Sammelan "AKSHARPHULE" Marathi songs based on Hindi Film Music by Saraswati Vrinda Gaan led by Geeta Yennemadi. Prasad and Refreshments sponsored by Suman Kodial

Wed 24th Oct 2018- 3.30 p.m. at Samaj Hall : Kojagiri Celebrations. Contribution of Rs.80/- per head to be made to the Samaj by 18th Oct 2018.

 Reported by Smt Vijayalaxmi S Kapnadak

CLASSIFIEDS

BIRTH
A son (Ansh) to Akshay and Ekta Manjeshwar was born on 5th September 2018 at Dallas,Texas, USA. Grandson to Subhash and Shubhada Manjeshwar, Nitin & Smita Gandhi. Great grandson to Sita Ramchandra.

FOR SALE
Available for sale one BHK flat (525 sq ft) on 1st floor at Virar West. Located at Saraswati Baug, close to railway station. Interested buyers may please contact (+91) 9920384555.

DOMESTIC TIDINGS

BIRTHS
We welcome the following new arrival:
Sept 05 : A son (Ansh) to Akshay and Ekta Manjeshwar at Dallas,Texas, USA.

OBITUARIES
We convey our deepest sympathy to the relatives of the following:
Jul 18 : Ramachandra Venugopal Kadle (87 years) at Belgaum.
Aug 1 : Prema Chidambar Konaje (82) at JP Nagar 5th Phase Bengaluru.
Aug 14 : Chitra Umesh Nagarkatte (nee Chandavarkar) (74) at New York, USA.
Aug 31 : Sarojini Bhaskar Chandavarkar (86) at Mumbai.
Sept 11 : Vasant Anant Kulkarni (Pettyamam) of Talmakiwadi at Panvel.
Sept 16 : Sunil Bhaskar Kalle (75) of Saraswat Colony, Santacruz at Mumbai.
Sept 24 : Rekha Arun Bijur (65) of Grant Road at Mumbai.

DONATIONS

Kanara Saraswat Association is grateful to the following donors:

DISTRESS RELIEF FUND
Smt Krishna Dwarkanath Basrur  Rs 1,00,000/-
(In memory of beloved husband Dwarkanath Basrur on his birth Centenary on 20.08.2018)

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