

Baudhik Yojana for Jan-Feb-March 2007

Target Group: Tarun/Mahila

Format	Topics for January	Page
Baudhik	Makar Sankranti - PPT	www.hssus.org
Charcha	Necessity of Samata and Achar Paddathi in shakhas	2
Baudhik	Acharya Chanakya – A Karma Yogi	3

Other Topics	Page
Subhasitam	5
Amrit Vachan	5
Geet	6

Necessity of Samata and Achar Paddathi in shakas (Charcha points)

- Regular practice of 'samata' in shaka is necessary to promote the habit of
 - Self discipline
 - Working together
 - Listening to others
 - Sense of obedience
 - Adjusting and accommodating
 - Team spirit
 - Concentration
- It is for similar purpose is practiced in Scouts, Army, Police etc..where collective effort and working together is a necessity.
- 5 -10 min of samata in every shaka promotes these qualities.
 - Ex: Samyak agana helps in paying attention to the surroundings and adjust accordingly.
 - Ex: Gana Samata, which is complex enough makes groups of persons to coordinate and work together.
- Samata and achar paddathi helps to do tasks in a quick manner and short time.(Formation of ganas for khel, for other sessions during shaka). And hence can improve the quality of shaka and avoid wastage of time.
- Achar paddathi in shaka promotes respect towards our bhagwa dhvaj (which is a symbol to all that is great and noble about Hindu Dharma)
- A vsiual form to the idea of organization, coordination.
- The achar paddathi is designed such that the sampata, dhvaj pranam and prarthana, sankhya and all related aspects to be performed in minimum time duration.
- A regular sangha shaka means achar paddathi is a must.
- Formations of groups of people are different and are context sensitive and convey different feelings and signals. Ex: class room, cinema, concert, prayer..etc.

Arya Chanakya

A true Karmayogi

Great son of Bharat

There have been many great sons of our ancient Bharat. But one great man who could rightfully be called first among the equals is Arya Chanakya who was also known as Acharya Vishnugupt or Kautilya. He was born in a family of scholars who were the highest authority on economics and political science. His father Acharya Chanak was an erudite person, revered by one and all alike in the kingdom of Magadh.

Making of Chanakya

Time when Nanda dynasty ruled over Magadh. Patliputra (Capital of Magadh) was neck deep in corrupt and immoral practices of Nanda brothers and their ministers. The atrocious king put to death Vishnugupt's father for protesting against his injustice. This also resulted in the untimely death of Vishnugupt's affectionate mother. Resorting to the principle of detachment, Vishnugupt instead of mourning over his parent's sad demise became resolute. He left Patliputra for Takshashila to carve a better future not only for himself but also for his motherland. The university of Takshashila was world renowned one having almost every branch of education. It had students from almost all the parts of the world. It was here that Vishnugupt excelled and further went on to become renowned professor of politics.

Alexander attacks Bharat

It was around this time that Alexander who was on the victory mission of the world attacked Bharat. Ambhi, King of Takshashila surrendered without any fight and rolled out red carpet welcome to Alexander. But Parvateshwar, King of adjoining Kaikeyi gave a tough fight to Alexander but ultimately lost and accepted Alexander's supremacy.. Chanakya took upon himself the mettle of unifying the country which was fragmented on the basis of small states and kingdoms to squarely meet the challenge posed by invader Alexander. He was unsuccessful in this maiden attempt of his. His initiative to convince Dhanananda (King of Magadh) to participate in the struggle against Alexander's invasion came a cropper. He had to face grave insult at Nanda's hands. For sake of dharma and nation Chanakya took a vow to teach Dhanananda a lesson of his life.

Chandragupt enters the arena

Before leaving Patliputra for Takshashila he spotted Chandragupt, who was from the cattle grazers community. Impressed by the young boy's leadership qualities, Chanakya adopted him as his student and took him to Takshashila. Chanakya made a great warrior out of Chandragupt and also taught him the nuances of warfare, administration and diplomacy. Chandragupt then set out on the mission to drive away the Greek invaders out of India under the guidance of his Acharya Chanakya. All the kings of the border states unified under Chandragupt's leadership to drive away the Greeks.

Nanda dynasty dethroned

Chanakya then turned his attention towards Magadha. He with the help of his friends and well wishers inside and outside the Kingdom defeated and drove Dhananand out of Magadh. He then installed Chandragupt as the first emperor and took the reigns of the country as its prime minister.

Chanakya's qualities

He wanted that the kingdom should be secure and that the administration should go on smoothly, bringing happiness to the people. He thought that there were two ways of ensuring the happiness of the people. He wrote a book, laying down how a king should conduct himself, how he should protect himself and the kingdom from the enemies, how to ensure law and order, and so on. For centuries to come and the centuries that went by, which recorded in history talking of the great men and legendary characters who shaped time through their vision and exemplary actions. Chanakya, perhaps is the only personality who has been accepted and revered as a genius both by Indian and Western scholars. He is a historical milestone in the making of India amidst tremendous upheavals and myriad's of reversals. Celebrated as a shrewd statesman and a astute administrator, he comes across as the greatest of diplomats of the world. He had the guts to speak his heart out even in front of the rulers, which shows his strong inclination to democratic values and the audacity to put his views through.

As a person, Chanakya has been described variously, as a saint, as a 'astute administrator', as the 'king maker', a devoted nationalist and a selfless ascetic. All his written works namely, 'Arthashastra', 'Nitishastra' and 'Chanakyaniti' were unique because of their rational approach and an unabashed advocacy of real politic. By writing "Arthashastra" and "Nitishastra", Chanakya has become a never ending phenomena. He has truly guided the generations with his wisdom . His views were dimensionally novel.

This great son of Bharat mata was a true karma yogi who lived not for himself but for the nation and in this bid sacrificed each and every comfort at her altar. He will be remembered for centuries.

Subhasitam

रत्नैः महार्हैः तुतुषुः देवाः न भेजिरे भीमविषेण भीतिम् ।
सुधां विना न प्रयुयुः विरामं न निश्चिदार्तात् विरमन्ति धीराः ॥

ratnairmahArhaistutushurna devA na bhejire bhImavishheNa bhItiM |
sudhAM vinA na prayayurvirAmaM na nishchidArthAdviramanti dhIrAH ||

sandhi vighraha

ratnaiH mahA arhaiH tutushuH na devAH na bhejire bhImavishheNa bhItiM |
sudhAM vinA na prayayuH virAmaM na nishchit.h arthAt.h viramanti dhIrAH
||

Meaning

During the churning of the cosmic ocean, the gods did not get satisfied by great precious stones, nor did they take recourse to fear because of the terrible poison. They did not go to a stop until they got the nectar of immortality. The steadfast men do not stop until they have achieved the determined objective.

Amrit Vachan

"As human life evolves, the concept of mother also takes a wider and more sublime form. When man looks around with his discerning intellect, he sees so many things besides his own mother, to which he owes a debt of gratitude. He begins to look upon them also as 'mother'. He sees the rivers which get him water, help him grow food for him and he calls them mother. Once he outgrows the need of his mother's milk, he sees the cow which feeds him with her milk throughout his life. He calls her 'mother-cow'. And then he reaches the state of understanding that it is the mother soil which nourishes him, protects him and takes him in her bosom even after he breathes his last. He becomes conscious that she is his great mother. Thus, to look upon one's land of birth as mother is a sign of a high state of human evolution."

Shri Guruji

Geet

चले चले हम निशिदिन अविरत, चले चले हम सतत चले
कर्म करे हम निरलस पल पल, दिनक रम हम सदा जले ॥

सोता नर का भाग्य सुप्त है, जगे नर का भाग्य जागता
उठने पर वह झट से उठता, पग बढ़ते ही वह भी बढ़ता
आप्त वचन यह ऋषि मुनियो का, नर है नर का भाग्य विद्याता
पुरखो की यह सीख समझकर, कर्मलीन हो सदा चले ॥

आर्यधर्म को पुनः पाणामय, करने निकले घरसे शंकर
केरल से केदासनाथ तक, धूमे गुमराहें पर जयकर
विचरे त्वल वनांचल मरुधल, ऐक्य तत्व का शंख बजाकर
उस दिग्विजयी की गति लेकर, सतत चले कर्मण्य बने ॥

गाडी मेरा घर है कहकर, जिस ने की संचार तपस्या
मै नही तू ही तू यह जपकर, जिस ने की माँ की परिचर्या
जय ही जय की धुन से सिस ने, पूरी की जीवन की याजा
उस माधव के अनुचर हम नित , काम करे अविराम चले ॥

chale chale ham nishidin avirat,
chale chale ham satat chale
karma kare ham niralas pal pal,
dinakar sam ham sadaa jale ||

sote nar ke bhaagya supta hai,
jaage nar kaa bhaagya jaagataa
uThane par vah jhaTh se uThataa,
pag baDhate hee vah bhee baDhataa
aapta vachan yah RuShi muniyo kaa,
nar hai nar kaa bhaagya vidhaataa
purakho kee yah seekh samajhakar,
karmaleena ho sadaa chale ||

aaryadharm ko puna: praaNamay,
karane nikale ghar se shaMkar
keral se kedaaranaath tak,
ghUme gumaraahoM par jayakar
vichare achal vanaaMchal maruthal,

aikya tatva kaa shaMkha bajaakar
us digvijayee kee gati lekar,
satat chale karmaNya bane ||

gaaDee meraa ghar hai kahakar,
jis ne kee saMcaar tapasyaa
mai nahee tU hee tU yah japakar,
jis ne kee maa kee paricharyaa
jaya hee jaya kee dhun se jis ne,
pUree kee jeevan kee yaatraa
us maadhav ke anuchar ham nit,
kaam kare aviraam chale ||

Let us stride everyday tirelessly,
Let us stride continuously.
Let us work without being slothful,
And persistently be as radiant as the Sun.

A sleeping person's fate is dormant,
It shines as the person leaves the bed.
The destiny emerges as the person rises,
It proceeds as one marches ahead.
It is verily told by the saints and sages,
We are the master of our own destiny.
Grasping such advice of our ancestors,
Let us stride while delving in activity.

To resurrect the Arya-dharma,
Shankara came out of his house.
From Kerala to Kedarnath,
He victoriously went around.
He traveled over wilderness and deserts,
Spreading the message of unity.
Borrowing the speed of this victor,
Let us be active and stride continuously.

'Cars and railways are my house',
Saying thus who made travel his penance.
Chanting the motto of 'Not me but you',
Who countlessly circumambulated mother Bharat.

Who completed the journey of his life
Singing to the tune of 'Always Victory'.
Let us, the followers of that "Madhav",
Work continuously and stride tirelessly.