

southern star

...अवघे धरू सुपंथ

Official Bulletin Of The Rotary Club Of Pune South



President:
Rtn. Sanjeev Ogale

Secretary:
Rtn. Abhijit Deshpande

Editor:
Rtn. Mridula Ghodke



क्या बात है

P.P.Rtn. Abhijit Joag's book featured in Amazon's bestsellers!

The screenshot shows the Amazon India website's 'Books in Marathi Language' bestseller section. The header features the text 'Books in Marathi Language' with colorful Marathi characters scattered around it. Below the header, a list of bestseller books is displayed, including:

- Rich Dad Poor Dad (Marathi)** by Robert T. Kiyosaki: ₹286.00 (was ₹499.00), 5.387 reviews.
- Balasaheb Shinde - Sampurna Engreji Vyakaran** by Balasaheb Shinde: ₹236.00 (was ₹400.00), 78 reviews.
- असत्यमेव जयते...? (Asatyamev Jayate...?)** by Abhijit Joag: ₹480.00 (was ₹599.00), 25 reviews.
- The Secret (Marathi)** by Rhonda Byrne: ₹304.00 (was ₹499.00), 2,061 reviews.
- अग्निपंच** by A.P.J. Abdul Kalam: ₹188.00 (was ₹220.00), 935 reviews.
- इकिगाई** by Héctor García and Francesc Miralles: ₹138.00 (was ₹195.00), 1,241 reviews.
- 9th Class - Dr. Homi Bhabha Balvaidnyanik Competition**: ₹244.00 (was ₹350.00), 72 reviews.

Volunteering with Borderless Organisation of Mr Adhik Kadam.....Senior Professor and born Guru Rtn Sudhanshu Gore literally swept away the borders of Language, Region and Culture and opened a new wide horizon to this Children.

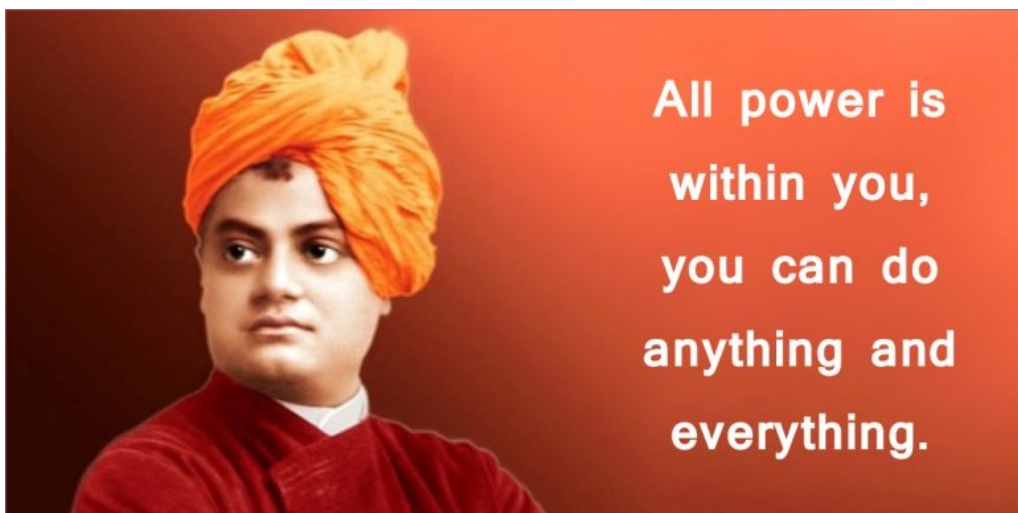




P.P.Rtn. Sudarshan Natu organized tasty Panipuri program for everyone as Chef's Corner before 19th September's weekly meeting.



२६ सप्टेंबर....रो माधुरी किरपेकर यांनी बनवलेला राजस्थानी पदार्थ..... सुगरण कढ्यामध्ये..... सर्वांनी मनसोक्त ताव मारला.





OpiniOn

Matters

मत महत्वाचे



Eka Deshachi Khoj - Part 10

Rtn. Dr. Subhash Deshpande

Maurya Empire faded away slowly, to be replaced by 'Shung ' dynasty, with much smaller area under its command. In the north Bactrians, who were Indo Greeks, were spreading their holdings up to Punjab ,under the leadership of King Menander who threatened Pataliputra or Patana itself, but was defeated and pushed back. Menander fell in love with India and converted to Buddhism. In Buddhist legends he is known as King Millind and was very famous, revered like a Saint. From the fusion of Greek and Indian culture, rose the Buddhist art of Gandhara, in the region of Afghanistan and the frontier region. A granite pillar, known as Heliodorus column at Sanchi on which Sanskrit inscriptions are carved gives insight into this Greeco Indian amalgamation. It mentions the name of one Heliodorus, a Greek Ambassador, who was the worshiper of Lord Vishnu.

Shakas or scythians from Oxus Valley in Central Asia were defeated by Yueh Chih clan from the east and driven out to North India. Shakas latter converted themselves to Buddhism and Hinduism. Kushans who were a clan of Yueh Chih further defeated Shakas and pushed them further south to Kathiawad and Deccan plature. Kushans thus established their supremacy over Northern India. Some of the Kushans accepted Hinduism, but most of them converted to Buddhism. Their famous King Kanishka is regarded as a hero in Buddhist stories. State religion of Kushan Empire was a mixed .

Mahayana beliefs spread in China, while Cylon and Burma stayed with Hinyana. affair, in which zoroastrianism also contributed. The Empire was situated near the border of India with it's Capital near Peshawar and the University of Taxila. It became a meeting place of the different nationals like Indians, Scythians, Yueh Chih, Iranians, Bactrians, Greeks, Turks and Chinese, with cultural exchanges between them. Historically first contact between China and India occurred in 64AC.when Chinese Embassy was established in India. Peach and Pear trees originated from China. An interesting mixture of Indian, Chinese and Iranian culture arouse from these contacts at the edge of Gobi Dessert.

During the time of Kushan rule a great division occurred in Buddhism, in the form of Mahayana and Hinyana sects. There were many gathering to discuss the issue. Mahayana is similar to Hinduism with idol worshipping of God like Buddha. Hinyana adhered to the original principles of Buddhism. In India Mahayana sect triumphed, mainly due to a scholar like Nagarjuna, in the 1st century.

Though Kushans had accepted India and Indian culture as their own, they were opposed by Nationalist forces. When more foreign forces poured into India, they were defeated and driven out, under the leadership of Chandragupta 2nd. Thus in 4th century AC, Gupta Empire was established. Gupta era started in 320AC, where in one after another great rulers were produced. To oppose the invasion, old Brahmin-Kshatriya element was revived and foreign elements which were not absorbed into the society and the culture were opposed. An attempt was made to create a state with Old Brahminic principles, but due to the lack of confidence a rigid state was created and slowly India was self withdrawn and isolated.

When Aryans came to India or Bharatvarsha or Aryavarta, amalgamation of two different races and cultures occurred and new Indo-Aryan culture emerged. Though many foreign elements came and absorbed, and though many trade and cultural contacts were in existence, India mainly kept to itself and gave little attention to the happenings outside. But with repeated invasions from outside by the people having different cultures and customs, Bharatiya culture was endangered and there was a Nationalist reaction, opposing these invasions. The mixtureof religion, philosophy, history, traditions, customs, social structures, which could be called as Brahminism or

Hinduism ,became a rallying point. Though Buddhism originated and flourished in India, it became International and Hinduism prevailed in India. Though Hinduism was tolerant towards various faiths, religions, races and continued to absorb them into itself, it was aggressive against foreign invaders. This Nationalist attitude gave way to Imperialism and Imperial Kingdom of Guptas arouse. Gupta era was highly modern in attitude, active, energetic,and cultured.One of the Gupta rulers Samudra Gupta was called Indian Napoleon.

Gupta Empire was at it's peak from early 4th century upto 150years hence. The Empire with it's successors continued on,though in lesser glory, for next 150years. The new invaders from Central Asia called White Huns came to India with their barbaric behavior and fanatic cruelty. This annoyed people and under the leadership of King Yshovarman of Kanauj, different states United to attack Huns.Huns were defeated and their chief Mihiragula was captured,but released later on as was the custom,by King Baladitya Gupta. Mihiragula returned the favor by attacking Baladitya treacherously. The Hun rule lasted only for about fifty years or so, with many petty Hun chiefs causing trouble occasionally. But most of them were accommodated in the vast society. The troublesome chiefs were crushed by King Harshavardhan of Kanauj, who built up a powerful state across North and Central India. Harshavardhan was a Mhayana Buddhist, which was similar to Hinduism .Harshavardhan favored both the religions. In his time a famous traveler on pilgrimage Hsuan Tsang came to India. Harshavardhan was a poet and dramatist himself. In his time his capital Ujjain,became famous centre of culture .He died in 648AC. At that time Islam was emerging as a dominant religion in Arabia, Africa and Asia.

In South India great states flourished nearly 1000 years after Maurya Empire ceased to exist. Andhras, who defeated Shakas, Kushans, Chalukyans, Rashtrakutas, Pallavas, Cholas, who conquered Cylon and South Burma with it's King Rajendra at the helm .Rajendra died in the year 1044AC.Cholas were sea faring people, having sea trade with Greeks and Romans. Chalukyans exchanged Ambassadors with Sassnid rulers of Persia. The repeated invasions in the North did not affect South directly, but was benefited by the migration of craftsman and artisans from the North and became a strong hold of orthodoxy.

The End

परकीयाना सामावून घेतले गेले. पूर्वी जरी भारताचे बाहेरील जगाशी संबंध होते, तरी भारत मुख्यत्वेकरून स्वव्यग्र होता व इतरांविषयी भारताला फारशी उत्सुकता नव्हती. परन्तु एकामागोमाग होणाऱ्या परकीय स्वाऱ्यांमुळे भारत खडबडून जागा झाला व भारतीय संस्कृती आणि रितीरिवाजांवरील धोक्याची भारतीयांना जाणीव झाली. राष्ट्राभिमान जागृत होऊन, ब्राह्मणवाद अथवा हिंदुत्ववादाचे पुनरुज्जीवन झाले. बौद्ध धर्म जरी भारतीय असला तरी तो मुख्यत्वेकरून आंतरराष्ट्रीय झाला होता व त्याचा प्रभाव भारतापेक्षा भारताबाहेर जास्त होता. त्यामुळे ब्राह्मणवाद अथवा हिंदुत्ववाद देशाभिमानाचे प्रतिक बनले होते. जरी धार्मिक आणि वैचारिक सहीष्णूता होती तरी सुद्धा परकीया विरुद्ध आक्रमकता वाढली होती. ह्या देशाभिना पोटी साम्राज्यशाहीचा जन्म झाला. गुप्त साम्राज्य जे अतिशय प्रगत, रसरशीत, सुसंस्कृत होते, ते भरभराटीस आले. समुद्रगुप्ताची तुलना नेपोलियनशी केली जाते.

चौथ्या शतकाच्या सुरुवातीच्या काळापासून जवळजवळ दीडशे वर्षे गुप्त साम्राज्य सुस्थितीत होते. त्यानंतर सुद्धा दीडशे वर्षे जरी गुप्त साम्राज्य अस्तित्वात होते, तरीही सततच्या परकीय आक्रमाणांमुळे खिळखिळे होऊन लहान झाले होते. 'गोरे हून' मध्य अशीया मधुन भारतात आले व त्यांनी सर्वत्र विध्वंस सुरू केला. ह्या रानटी आणि कृर वृत्ती विरुद्ध, जनतेने यशोवर्धन गुप्त ह्याच्या नेतृत्वाखाली उठाव करून, हूनांचा पराभव केला व त्यांचा प्रमुख 'मिहीरगुला' ह्याला बंदिवान केले. परन्तु भारतीय आणि गुप्त परंपरेनुसार 'बालदीत्य' गुप्त याने मिहीरगुलास सन्मान पुर्वक वागविले व सोडून दिले. ह्या सौजन्याची परतफेड मिहीरगुलाने, परत येऊन विश्वास घाताने हल्ला करून, केली. हून साम्राज्य फक्त पन्नास वर्षे टिकले. काही लहान लहान हून राज्ये अस्तित्वात होती, पण बहुतेक करून हून भारतीय समाजात मिसळले. सातव्या शतकात काही हून राज्यांनी आक्रमकता दाखवली, परन्तु 'कनोज' चा राजा हर्षवर्धन याने त्यांचा नायनाट केला व उत्तर आणि मध्य भारतात एका सबळ राज्याची स्थापना केली. हर्षवर्धन महायान बौद्ध पंथाचा होता, जो पंथ हिंदु संस्कृतीला जवळचा आहे. हर्षवर्धन ने बौद्ध व हिंदू या दोन्ही धर्मांना प्रोत्साहन दिले. त्याच्या काळात प्रसिद्ध चिनी वारकरी 'सुवान संग' भारतात आला होता. हर्षवर्धन स्वतः कवी, नाटककार होता. त्याच्या दरबारात अनेक कलाकार होते. त्याची राजधानी 'ऊज्जैन' ही एक प्रसिद्ध कलाकेन्द्र होती. हर्षवर्धन इ.स. सहाशे अठ्ठेचाळीस मध्ये मृत्यू पावला. त्याचसुमारास अरबस्तानात इस्लामचा उदय होत होता.

मौर्य साम्राज्याच्या अस्तानंतर हजार वर्षात दक्षिण भारतात मोठमोठाली राज्ये उदयास आली. 'आन्ध्र' ज्यांनी शकांचा पराभव केला. कुशान, आन्ध्रचे समकालीन होते. 'चालुक्य', 'राष्ट्रकूट', दक्षिणेस पल्लव, चोला, ज्यांनी श्रीलंका व दक्षिण ब्रम्हदेश जिंकला. पल्लवानी मुख्यत्वेकरून भारताबाहेर वसाहती स्थापन केल्या. दक्षिण भारतातली राज्ये, स साम्राज्ये, सागरी सत्ता होत्या. त्यांचा समुद्रमार्गे व्यापार चालत असे. ग्रीक वसाहती पण दक्षिणेत होत्या. रोमन नाणी सुद्धा उत्खननात सापडतात. चालुक्य साम्राज्याच्या वकिलांची ईराण मधील 'सासनीड' साम्राज्याच्या वकिलांशी देवाणघेवाण होत असे. उत्तरेकडील सततच्या आक्रमाणांचा परिणाम दक्षिण भारतावर फारसा झाला नाही. परन्तु त्यामुळे उत्तरेकडून अनेक कलाकार, स्थापत्य कलाकार, कारागीर, दक्षिणेस पुरातन कलेचा वारसा घेऊन आले. उत्तरेस परकीय कलेचा पगडा होता. नंतरच्या काळात ह्या प्रक्रियेने आणखी वेग घेतला व दक्षिण भारत सनातनी हिंदुत्वाचे केन्द्र बनले.

समाप्त.



राखा या ताखा

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अॅन्स सहभाग समिती, कार्यक्रम समिती आणि कला व संस्कृती समिती
यांच्या संयुक्त विद्यमाने नवरात्रीनिमित्त कार्यक्रम,

'शारदोत्सव'

भोंडला व दांडिया कार्यक्रम

३ ऑक्टोबर २०२२ | सा. ७. ३० वा

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कजरा मोहब्बतवाला..

सादरकर्त्या - मानिनी गुर्जर आणि सह कलाकार

रविवार, ९ ऑक्टोबर २०२२ | सा. ७. ३० वा

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रोटरी क्लब ऑफ पुणे साऊथ आणि उन्मेष तर्फे,
डाऊन सिंड्रोम जागरूकता महिन्यात,
डाऊन सिंड्रोम असलेल्या मुलांसाठी

जलतरण स्पर्धा

शनिवार, १५ ऑक्टोबर २०२२

संध्याकाळी ४ ते ६

रॉयल कॅनॉट बोट क्लब, पुणे



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Rtn. Mridula Ghodke - Chairperson - External PR

रोटरी क्लब ऑफ पुणे साऊथ आणि उन्मेष तर्फे,
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चित्रकला स्पर्धा



नृत्य स्पर्धा



वाद्य वादन स्पर्धा

रविवार, १६ ऑक्टोबर २०२२ रोजी,
सकाळी ११ ते २

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"आवाज की दुनिया"

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१७ ऑक्टोबर २०२२ | सा. ७. ३० वा
सेवासदन हॉल, पुणे

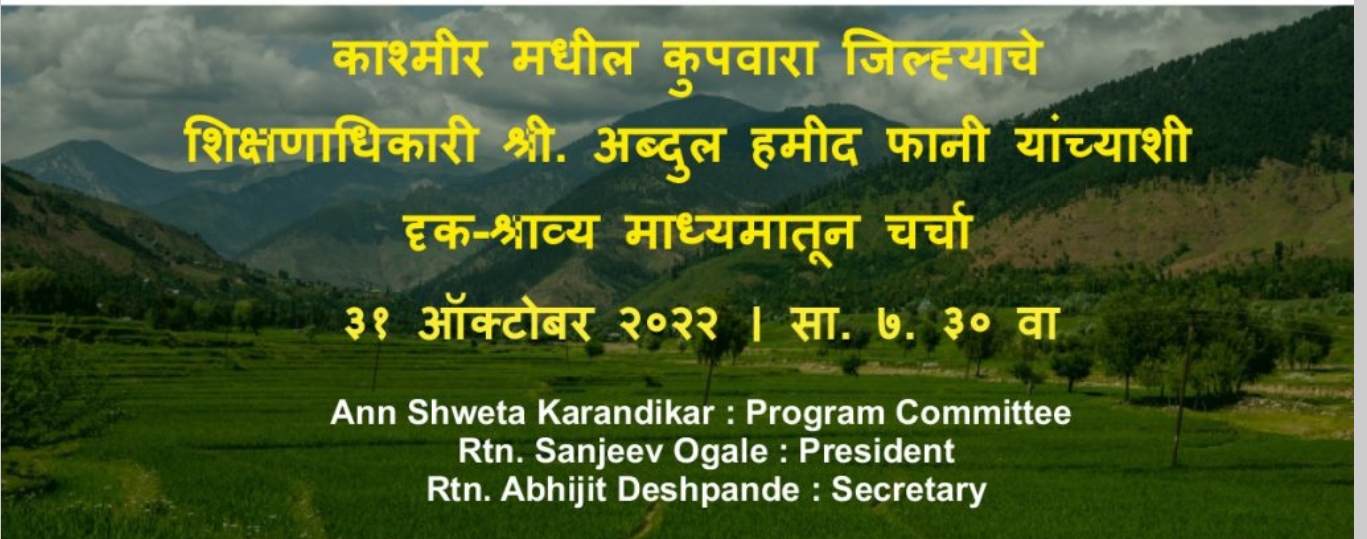
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दिवाळी पहाट

दिवाळी निमित्त विविध हिंदी व मराठी,
नवीन व जुनी गीते सादर करतील-
स्वरदा गोडबोले, जितेंद्र अभ्यंकर आणि वाढ्यवृन्द
२३ ऑक्टोबर २०२२ | सकाळी ७ ते ९
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काश्मीर मधील कुपवारा जिल्हयाचे शिक्षणाधिकारी श्री. अब्दुल हमीद फानी यांच्याशी

दृक-श्राव्य माध्यमातून चर्चा

३१ ऑक्टोबर २०२२ | सा. ७. ३० वा

Ann Shweta Karandikar : Program Committee
Rtn. Sanjeev Ogale : President
Rtn. Abhijit Deshpande : Secretary

"Password for Success" at Tolani Institute

The program at Tolani Institute on 28th September 2022 went very well. Our Mind Health Committee guided the students with the theme "Password for Success". All the sessions were highly interactive and were appreciated by the Students. Rtn. Mrudula talked on emotional intelligence, Rtn. Shrikant covered Graphology for success and I gave them a success system.

Our president Sanjeev is associated with this Institute for more than 25 years. Due to him, we got a royal treatment. We got an opportunity to visit ship engine room, deck, workshop, simulator room etc. All had fun experiencing it.

Thanks to speakers Mrudula and Shrikant, President Sanjeev, Secretary AB and all the supporters for making this project successful. Sudarshan, Sugandha, Prabhune, Madhuritai, Snehatai, Nitin, Sangeeta and Bhagyashri were there to support.





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