

Principal's Message

The winter has begun and this time it has been extremely cold and wet one too. However, the weather doesn't seem to deter our students from learning Sanskrit. They want more each time I see them.

We ended our first school term with the Ramanavami celebrations on 10 April. This was followed by a very successful day camp on 16 April - the samsharad (Autumn) shibiram that focussed on learning Sanskrit with fun. About forty kids enthusiastically participated in this camp.

Second term began with our students participating in the Adi Shakaracharya Jayanthi organised by Chinmaya Mission. On this occasion, the students recited 'Vivekachoodamani' written by Sri Adi Shankaracharya. Needless to say that our student's strenuous practice for weeks brought forth a spotless performance. The pin drop silence maintained by the audience during the recitation was well rewarded with the sloka sounds resonating their ears and mind. The accolades received by our students was worthwhile. I congratulate all the participants, their parents and volunteers in making this presentation successful.

In the first month of this second term, along with our students, many of the parents and other community members attended the Upanishad classes conducted on Sundays. Interaction between the audience and the presenter Sri Samba Murthy was heart warming to note.

It is inspiring to see that adults and kids are equally interested and are devoting their precious to upkeep our linguistic heritage.

Dr. Meenakshi Srinivasan

Important Dates

09/07/2011	Winter camp
07/08/2011	School picnic
24/07/2011	School reopens for Term 3
23/09/2011	Spring camp (two night camp)
15/10/2011	Sanskrit competition

धीमही Dhīmahī

मन्त्रद्रष्टे च विद्महे

स्मृतिकाराय धीमही

तन्नो गीर्वाक् प्रचोदयात्॥

mantradrāṣṭre ca vidmahe

smṛtikārāya dhīmahī

tanno gīrvāk pracodayāt | |

One who has attained the spiritual equipoise through chanting the mantras that create vibrations in the minds of the invokers and in the physical atmosphere that surround them, he who has shared his knowledge with the architects of the hindu dharma, I take refuge in him. May this knowledge which is recorded in the celestial speech enlighten our body, mind and spirit.

Let this knowledge be luxuriant to all mankind.

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"The use of Sanskrit for prayers is a mere form; the real aim is to let the meaning of dharma sink into one's heart. Our pronunciation should be such that the recitation of the verses should immediately please the mind", says Mahatma Gandhi in his book 'The Bhagwadgita'.

This second issue of Dhīmahī brings to you an array of Sanskrit and Hindi articles. We may or may not be perfect in reading them or even pronouncing the words properly, however, if we try, we will not only be able to read but understand the meaning, just enough to please our mind. Reporting events is essential for recording the current cultural practices so that our future generation can endeavour to preserve its richness. In this issue, our students have attempted at writing articles and also present their views and suggestions for improving our school activities.

With sincere acknowledgement and appreciation to everyone who assists us in publishing this newsletter, it gives us immense pleasure to present the second issue of Dhīmahī to you.

Dr. Meenakshi Srinivasan and Dr. Lakshmi Satyanarayana
Editors

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Hanuman brings present for Sydney Sanskrit School Students

By Priyamvada Sreenath

It was a pleasantly bright morning on April 10, 2011 as Sydney Sanskrit School was getting set to celebrate Sri Rama Navami.

The school was buzzing with activities – songs and shloka preparations. The parents were actively involved in getting the kids and the stage ready. The kids were dressed up as Sri Rama, Sita Mata, Hanuman, Laxman, Bharata, Shatrughna and their wives Urmila, Mandavi and Shrutakeerthi. The rest of the kids were all colourfully dressed up as other residents of Ayodhya. It was a delightful sight on the whole.

The program started with pooja and keertans on Sri Rama by parents. New students chanted shlokas on Sri Rama. Followed by that was Ram Bhajans by all the students. Senior students gave a brief speech in Sanskrit on various titles.

After this, all of us, including parents assembled on the stage. It was time for Lord Sri Rama to cut the cake! The cake was made out of khoya. It was a multi-coloured cake with bow and arrow theme. Dr Meena sang the 'Happy Birthday' song in Sanskrit for Lord Sri Rama. Everyone wanted to taste the cake, but that will have to wait for later. For now, it was time for Lord Sri Hanuman to distribute gifts to all the kids. The kids were very excited to receive their presents from none other than Hanumanji! They even got to pose for photographs with Him! They were very eager to open and see their gifts! It was like Santa Claus giving away presents, but in Hindu, Desi Style..!

What birthday would be complete without a feast?! Moreover, it was Sri Rama's Birthday!

The menu was kosambri, buttermilk, paanaka, puris, curries, sundal, poha, fruits, sweets and of course, the much loved khoya cake! It was utterly delicious. There was plenty of food for everyone and everyone enjoyed their sumptuous meal.

The whole event was a memorable experience. All parents and kids equally appreciated the innovative way in which Sydney Sanskrit School celebrated Sri Rama Navami in 2011.



Sydney Sanskrit School students celebrate Ramanavami.

'Bindu Varnavarnini' – a unique handwriting book for Sanskrit

By Mr. Samba Murthy and Dr. Saroja Srinivasan



Pundit Rama Shivam inaugurated the Sydney Sanskrit School 2011 Saraswathi pooja celebrations.

Each year, the school celebrates Saraswathi pooja. This year the occasion was special as the school was releasing its first book. 'Bindu Varnavarnini' - a unique Sanskrit script writing book was released on Saturday 19th March, in a well attended function in Glenwood Public School. The wet weather did not dampen the enthusiasm and support of the children, their parents and many more guests. The mood was one of joy and excitement that came through in all the presentations. This function also marked the release of the school's first newsletter, Dhimahi, which they the school hopes will act as a platform to share cultural thoughts and ideas in relation to Sanskrit language.

The invitees included Hon. Paul Lynch, NSW, Member of the Legislative Assembly, and Member for Liverpool, Mr. Nihal Agar President of Hindu Council, Australia and a founder member of the Vishwa Hindu Parshad and Ekal Vidyalaya (single-teacher schools) for teaching in tribal and remote areas of India, Mr. Vijay Singhal ex-officio member of the Hindu Council of Australia and Mr. Sukhinder Shandilya, Secretary of the Hindu Heritage Society.

Release of 'Bindu Varnavarnini' contd....

The function started with an invocation to the goddess of learning Saraswathi followed by a delightful welcome by 6-year old Manasvinee in Sanskrit. What a way to showcase the Sanskrit school! The function then formally commenced with the traditional lighting of the lamp by Pundit Rama Shivam. Mr. Srinivas rendered the Ganesh Sthuthi. Senior students of the school then recited select Upanishad Mantras and sang the hymn in praise of Sanskrit. This was followed by the recitation of select Sanskrit slokas by the junior students. Dr. Meenakshi Srinivasan, Principal, gave details of the school activities in the previous year and congratulated the batch of 2010 for their achievements.

Dr. Nihal Agar, Chairman of the Hindu Council distributed certificates to the students of 2010 and addressed the gathering. In his address Dr. Nihal Agar, applauded the school's performance and assured of Hindu Council's support to Sydney Sanskrit School in its efforts to promote Sanskrit studies.

Mr. Paul Lynch, NSW released the handwriting book Bindu Varnavarnini. In his address he reiterated the values of a multicultural society and observed, the language being the part of culture, multilinguism is a part of the cultural diversity. He lauded the Sanskrit School for bringing out this handwriting book and wished the school all success in its future projects.

The informal way in which Dr. Meenakshi Srinivasan and Dr. Lakshmi Satyanarayana explained how the idea was conceived and brought to fruition by Mr. Sundarrajan was very pleasing. The details were presented with ease highlighting the co-operative effort of all concerned that appealed to both the children and adults present. The central position that dots hold in the Vedas, in aboriginal paintings and pixels on our TVs was a point well made by Dr. Lakshmi Satyanarayana.

The guest speaker, Mr. Sambamurthy shared the importance of the dot 'Bindu' in our Vedic concepts in an easily understandable way. He traced the origins of the language to pre Vedic days and pointed out that Sanskrit, though very ancient, had all the refinements of a modern language with its works on etymology, phonetics and structure. He also briefly explained the title of the book, Bindu Varnavarnini which means description of Bindu and Varna. Bindu stands for the dots and it also stands for the seed of creation of the universe. Varna stands for the sound of the letter. So the two together can be taken to mean the sound energy of Om for at the time of creation, there was an explosion and emanation of sound energy in the form of Om from the Bindu, as per ancient Hindu Shastras.

The School Committee also used this occasion to release its first issue of a bimonthly newsletter, Dhimahi. Mr. Sambamurthy released the newsletter and wished the project all success. Dr. Meenakshi Srinivasan explained the meaning of the word Dhimahi and also of the signature hymn that she has composed in Gayatri metre for the newsletter. She then felicitated Sri. Sundar Rajan, the technical expert behind Bindu Varnavarnini, Smt. Mamta Hegde, Mr. Karthikeyan and Dr. Lakshmi Satyanarayana for their all round contribution in bringing the projects to fruition. At the end of her speech, all the students of the School, past and present, joined together to sing the School Anthem.

Mrs. Vandana acting as MC, expertly compered the show and Sri Sundar Rajan, delivering the vote of thanks acknowledged the contribution of the students, parents and community in realising the magazine and growth of the school.

Dr. Saroja Srinivasan and Mrs. Rajeswari Sambamurthy performing the aarathi marked the close of the function which was followed by light refreshments served to all the guests and participants under the guidance and co-ordination of Mrs. Meera Jagadeesh, faculty member of the School.

The Sydney Sanskrit School holds a very unique and important position in this multicultural society predominant with western culture. It provides us with a vital vehicle for Hindu culture to be nurtured in Sydney in a way that appeals to our youngsters regardless of what language is spoken at home fostering a spirit of unity in the community.

Mr. Nihal Agar



Hon. Paul Lynch releases Bindu Varnavarnini



Mr. Samba Murthy releases Dhimahi



Left: Mrs Vandana (Master of the ceremony)



Above: Mrs Mamta Hegde
Left: Dr. Saroja Srinivasan



समशरद् शिबिरम् (Autumn Camp) - 2011

By Priyamvada Sreenath



Participants of the Autumn camp proudly display their work on the twelve hindu zodiac signs.

Saturday April 16 2011 was one of the coldest and wettest April days in Sydney for nearly two decades. BOM recorded 56.8mm of rainfall and a maximum wind gust of 56 kmph. It was cold, windy and wet autumn day indeed. Sydney Sanskrit School had organised a day camp on this day at Glenwood Public School, in South Western Sydney. The aim was simply to have fun in Sanskrit. Being the middle of School Holidays the School was determined that fun wasn't to be besieged by learning. The theme "Nakshatras and Zodiac Signs" was aptly chosen to deliver this purpose.

Concerns of a low turnout due to poor weather were dispelled even before volunteers had finished set up the area with participation of 38 children from the school and the community. By 10 am the school was bustling with activities. Kids from pre school to high school were eager to learn about the Zodiac signs in the language that gave them first to mankind, Sanskrit.

The tiny tots were running around with friends while the older ones were chattering excitedly with their friends. Parents filled the registration forms for their kids. The volunteers were getting things ready for a busy and exciting day. The stage background was filled with colourful foam flowers and glittering stars giving a serene and fun atmosphere for the camp.

The camp was inaugurated and Meena aunty sang the Autumn Season Song – Ruthu Gaanam. It was a catchy tune and soon everyone got the hang of it and repeated after her. Meanwhile, the volunteers had the tables ready for the first activity for the day. The kids had to colour in pictures of the six seasons and match them with their Sanskrit names i.e. Vasantha Ruthu, Greeshma Ruthu, Varsha Ruthu, Sharadh Ruthu, Hemantha Ruthu and Shishira Ruthu. The little children were helped by the bigger children and they finished the task with great interest. The kids were proudly showcasing their work once they finished the task by going and standing next to Meena Aunty! Once all the kids had finished the first activity for the day, it was time for Morning Tea. The kids had some goodies to eat and had a short break before they got busy again with the next activity.

When they came back, all of us elders as well as children grouped themselves into the months they were born in. This was so that they could learn the Sanskrit equivalent for the English months. Once they learnt the names of the months, they learnt how the seasons fall under two months each, starting from the month of Chaitra (April). It was done in a playful way and virtually everyone learnt it by heart! Now it was time to put it on paper, and the kids had to get back to their desks and match the Sanskrit months with the English and also the seasons falling under the respective months. The kids were given a weather wheel (ruthu chakra) which comes very handy to learn the months and seasons.



Parents volunteer to present the days of the week in Sanskrit.



Tiny tots busy learning the Sanskrit rhymes.



Kids keenly awaiting the next activity.



Volunteers assist the kids in completing their activities.

The next item was the Sapthaahae Saphthadhinam song. We had seven parent volunteers on the stage posing as one of the devatas of the days of the week, namely, Bhanu, Soma, Mangala, Budha, Guru, Shukra and Shani Raja. That added a bit of humour to the day's events!

After this, the kids learnt about the 12 signs in the zodiac. The kids were grouped in different rashis and Meena aunty called out the English name for the one of the zodiac signs and the kids from that group would respond with the corresponding Sanskrit name. Once they got it all right, they had the task of doing it on paper and arranging in their respective folders.

It was time for some physical activity and the older kids played Lagori (also known as Satoliya in northern india) while the younger ones had chosen a variety of games to play.

Post lunch, the kids were taught about the 'Taaramandalam' – The names of the twenty seven stars in the Hindu calendar – Ashwini, Bharani, Kritika, Rohini, Mrgasirsam, Ardra, Punarvasu, Pუსyah, Aslesha, Magha, Purvaphalguni, Uttaraphalguni, Hastah, Chitra, Swaathi, Vishaka, Anuradha, Jyestha, Moolam, Poorvaashaada, Uttaraashaada, Shravana, Dhanishta, Shatataaraa, Poorvabhadra, Uttarabhadra, Revathi.

Meera aunty led the children in the next task which was a Mother's Day card-making activity. It was a noble task and the kids came out with some lovely decorated cards to take to their mums. The tiny tots learnt Sanskrit rhymes in the meantime.

The day was coming to an end. It was time to distribute the certificates and also the folders containing the day's work. The children were fortunate to have their certificates given to them by Shri Guruprasadji. Dr. Meena did the thanksgiving to everyone that participated and again, everyone sang the Autumn Song as well as the other songs that they learned during the day one last time.

It would not be an overstatement that the Autumn Camp was a successful event. Many cheers to all the volunteers including Dr. Meena, Meera, Dr. Lakshmi, Ranjini and other parent volunteers for devoting their time and energy to the success of this event.

सिड्नीनगरे स्वामिनः दर्शनम्

डा। मीनाक्षी श्रीनिवासन्।

सनातनधर्मप्रचारकः जगत्प्रसिद्धः श्री चिन्मयानन्द स्वामिनः शिष्यः स्वामी तेजोमयानन्द महाभागः तथा स्वरूपानन्द महाभागः सिड्नीनगरे कासल् हिल् क्षेत्रे विद्यमान चिन्मय सन्निधानम् आगताः।

प्रातःकालीन अध्यात्म गोष्ठिः चलन् आसीत् तदा अहं मम पुत्री तथा मम सहोदर्याः पुत्रः सुमुखेन सह चिन्मयसन्निधिं गतवती। अस्माकं आगमनवार्ता श्रुत्वा स्वामिनी सुजाता जी अध्यात्म सभां आगच्छतु इति आहूतवती। अहं अग्रे स्वामिनः समीपे एव गत्वा उपविष्टवती। तदा स्वामिनी मम परिचयं कारितवती। तत् श्रुत्वा श्री श्री श्री स्वामी तेजोमयानन्दः सम्स्कृतेनैव वार्तालापम् प्रारम्भं कृतवन्तः। परस्पर वार्तालापं दिव्यभाषाद्वारैव अभवत्।

मध्ये स्वामिनी उक्तवती यत् असौ (सिड्नी नगरे) दक्षिणखण्डे प्रप्रथम सम्स्कृतशालां आरम्भं कृतवती इति। तदा स्वामिनः सिड्नी सम्स्कृत शाला विषये अपि अपृच्छन्। सर्वे शिष्याः बहु सन्तुष्टाः। तदा मम पुत्री आगत्य मम पार्श्वे उपविष्टा। तया सह अपि गीर्वाण्यैव वार्तालापं अभवत्।

नाम किम्? मनस्विनी

सम्स्कृतं वदति? वदति।

वदति अथव वदामि? क्षम्यतां वदामि। सम्स्कृतं वदामि इति।

अस्माकं शाला विद्यार्थी सुमुखेन सह अपि वार्तालापं कृत्वा सर्वेषां कृते प्रसादं दत्वा पादनमस्कारं स्वीकृत्य भावचित्रमपि स्वीकृत्य विरामार्थं निर्गताः।

तावन्मध्ये बहु भुभुक्षा अभवत्। तदा स्वामिनी उपाहारं स्वीकरोतु इति फलं फलरसं बिस्केट् अपि दत्तवती। अन्ये शिष्याः सम्स्कृतभाषा विज्ञानम् तथा वेदसाहित्यम् अधिकृत्य प्रश्नान् पृष्टाः।। अर्धघण्टा यावत् परस्पर वार्तालापं अभवत्। पुनः स्वामिनः रामायणसम्बन्धित विषयानधिकृत्य उपन्यासं कृताः। तत्पूर्वम् ललनाः समूहगानं अन्य अन्य भाषासु गीतवत्यः।

अनन्तरं गुरुपादपूजाम् स्वामी गोपाल महोदयः श्री स्वरूपानन्द स्वामिनः सम्मुखे कृताः।। आश्रमे उत्तम अध्यात्मिक वातावरणं निर्मितम्।

सुधा भगिन्या सह वयं कार् यानेन गृहं आगताः। कार्याने तस्याः चिदानन्दाश्रमस्य सान्दीपिनी गुरुकुलशिक्षणस्य विषयं सम्स्कृतं तथा भारतीयसम्स्कृतिम् उद्दिश्य बहु विषयान् उक्तवती। धन्याः वयं कलियुगे स्मः।

India wins worldcup 2011



Source: www.mumbaispider.com

विश्वकप कन्दुक दाण्ड क्रीडा (क्रिकेट्)

स्कन्दा जगदीशः

सतापापरान्हः। अन्तिम विश्वकप कन्दुक दाण्ड क्रीडायां (क्रिकेट्) श्रीलङ्कादेशस्य नायकः कुमार सङ्कर अपरीक्षेपणं कृत्वा भारतस्य नायकः महेन्द्र सिङ्घ धोनी प्रति जित्वा दाण्डक्रीडितुं चितवान्।

उपल् तरङ्ग तथा तिलकरतने क्रीडितुं आरब्धः। जहीर् खान् तत्क्षणे एव उपलस्य द्वारकं प्राप्तवान्। जयवर्धने दीर्घकालं यावत् क्रीडितवान्। यदा तिलक रतने दिल्लान् त्रयस्त्रिंशत् ३३ कृतः तदा हर्भजन् एक द्वारकम् स्वीकृतवान्। श्रीलङ्का पटवः अत्युत्तम रीत्या क्रीडिताः। पेरेर मयूकवत् सीमान्तचतुष्टयं कृतवान्। तथापि क्रीडायाः अन्ते जयवर्धने १०३ धावनगणनां कृत्वा द्वारक ६ प्रति २७४ गणनां कृताः।

गणन २७५ अति कठिणं अथः उद्घाटक शेवग् तथा तन्डल्कर् पट्ट प्रति वैयुष्टद्वारक नष्टं मा भवतु इति धोनि उक्तः। द्वितीय कन्दुके एव सेवाग् श्वेतबकः भूत्वा गतः। गम्भीर् सचिन् महोदयेन सह क्रीडितुम् आगतः किन्तु केवलम् १८ कृत्वा सचिन् गतः। विरात् होह्नी गम्भीर् मिलित्वा ४६ गणनां कृतौ। गम्भीर् ५० गणनां कृतवान्। तथापि ७२ गणनां गम्भीर् सीमन्त द्वयेन सह कृतः। तदनन्तरम् भारतस्य नायकः आगतः तेन सह मिलित्वा ८६ गणनां कृतौ। पुनः गम्भीर् महोदयस्य गणना ११७ कन्दुकम् प्रति ९७ अभवत्। धोनि तथा युवराज् युगलौ अति उत्तम रीत्या क्रीडितः। अष्ट गणना चतुष्टयम् केवलम् अन्तर चतुष्टये एव कृतवान्। युवराज् महोदयस्य अन्तिम गणना २१। भारतस्य नायक धोनि महोदयस्य गणना ९१ अन्तिम कन्दुकम् तु ६ मरितवान्।

भारतम् जयम् अतिकौशलतया प्राप्तम्। एम् एस् धोनि क्रीडामानव इति घोषितः तथापि युवराज् सिङ्घ समग्र सरण्याग्रेसरः इति। सर्वे पटवः विजयोत्सवं आचरितवन्तः।

डा मीना श्रीनिवासन



S.L. Bhyrappa (center) meets residents of Sydney.

इदम् मम सुदिनम्। कन्नडभाषा प्रेमिणः श्रीयुत लक्ष्मीसोमशेखर महोदयस्य गृहे मिलिताः। तत्र रसत्रयुधिः श्रीयुत स ल भैरप्य महोदयस्य मेलनम् आयोजितम्। कः अस्य मेलनस्य आयोजकः। अस्माकः मित्रं यळन्दूर मञ्जुनाथ महोदयः। दिनद्वयात् पूर्वम् दूरवाण्या सूचितः तथापि प्रथम कन्नडशालामुख्यस्थः नरायण महोदयात् इ पत्रमपि आगतं यत् कवेः आगमन विषयम्। अहं तु बहु पुलकिता हृष्टा च।

यदा अहं बेङ्गळूरु नगरे आसम् तदा मम मित्रम् मञ्जुनाथ नारायणम् अस्य कवेः विषयम् बहु गीतः। तद्दिनादरभ्य महाभागम् द्रष्टुकामा आसम्। यदा मञ्जुनाथ महोदयस्य दूरवाणी आगतम् तदा एव अन्येषाम् अपि सूचितवती।

अहो मम सौभाग्यम् इति चिन्तयित्वा ममता गोपाल हेग्गडे महोदयेन सह कविं द्रष्टुं प्रस्थितवती।

प्रश्नोत्तरी कार्यक्रमः साक्षादेव प्ररम्भं अभवत्।

प्रश्नः - मन्द्र इति कादम्बरी मह्यम् बहु रोचते। तस्मिन् एकैकवाक्यम् जीवस्वरमिव स्वरदेवतायाः अस्तित्वम् सूचयति। एतादृश कृति रचना विषये भवतः परिश्रमम् उद्दिश्य कानिचिद् वाक्याणि वदतु।

उत्तरम् - मन्द्र कादम्बरी रचनात् पूर्वं बाल्यादारभ्य सङ्गीते अभिरुचिः आसीत्। एकवर्षं यावत् पुनः सङ्गीताभ्यासं तत् सम्बन्धित विषयाभ्यासं कृत्वा उत्तरभारत अटनं अनन्तरं साधनां कृत्वा एव प्रथमकृतिं रचितवान्। एम् एस् के प्रभु इति मम मित्रम्। असौ मम ग्रन्थशोधकः आसीत्। ग्रन्थ शोधनानन्तरम् परिष्करण कार्यम् पुनर्ग्रन्थलेखनाद्वारा एव करोमि। एकवर्षानन्तरं पुनः लेखितुं आरम्भं करोमि। एवंरीत्या पुनः उत्तमोत्तम कृतिरचनदृष्टिं निधाय रचयामि इति बैरप्पा महोदयः बहु समधानेन उत्तरं दत्तवन्तः।

प्रश्नः - वम्शवृक्ष इति साहित्ये श्रीनिवासशास्त्रि पात्रं हृन्मनरञ्जकम्। अस्यपात्रस्य सृष्टिः अस्तित्वस्य विषये वदन्तु।

उत्तरम् - सम्स्कृतभाषा कविः पी वि काणे महोदयस्य अष्टग्रन्थभागयुत सम्स्कृत धर्मशास्त्र इतिहास ग्रन्थं पञ्चदशवारं अध्ययनं कृत्वा हिन्दु - समाजस्य व्यवस्थां परिशोधित्वा अनन्तरं श्रीनिवासशास्त्रि पात्रं रचितवान्।

प्रश्नः - भवन्तः प्रतिवर्षं निर्धिष्ट काले काव्यं रचयति वा।

उत्तरम् - बहवः कवयः एकवर्षे एककाव्यं रचयति। अहं तथा रीत्या न करोमि। अध्ययनं देशाटनं करोमि। एकवर्षकालं यावत् लेखनकार्यं करोमि। एकवर्षानन्तरं पुनः तदेवकाव्यं पठामि। कुत्र परिष्करणीयं इति विचार्य पुनः तदेवकाव्यम् पुनर्लिखामि इति उत्तरं दत्तवन्तः। अहो सूरिकार्यम्।

प्रश्नः - भवतः प्रेरणा का।

उत्तरम् - बाल्ये मम माता गौरम्मा पालन समये सङ्गीतं गायति स्म। यदा अहम् सप्तवर्षीयः आसं तदा सा दिवङ्गता। तस्याः मार्गदर्शनेन एव काव्ये अभिरुचिः आगतमिति वक्तुमिच्छामि।

सामाजिक राजकीय शैक्षणिक अन्यान्य विषयं अधिकृत्य प्रस्तापं कृताः। एवंरीत्या प्रश्नोत्तरं सार्धैकघण्टा यावत् प्राचलत्। बहवः अन्याः अपि प्रश्नान् पृष्टाः। अनन्तरं सिड्नी सम्स्कृत शालापरतया फलं राङ्कवं च कृतज्ञता पूर्वकं समर्पितम्।

सर्वे मिलित्वा सहभोजनं विचारविनिमयं कविवर्येण सह वार्तालापं कृताः।

सिड्नी सम्स्कृत शालापरतया आयोजकं यळन्दूरु मञ्जुनाथं कन्नडभाषा प्रचारकान् धन्यवादं समर्पयामः।

वर्धतां कविः काव्यम् च।

Conversation with author S.L. Bhyrappa

By Smriti Sekhar

It is not every day where you find yourself in the company of a best-selling author who has held the record for 25 years. I consider myself extremely fortunate to have met one of India's greatest novelists Santeshivara Lingannaiah Bhyrappa (S. L. Bhyrappa) whose works of literature have won several accolades and are popular within and outside of India. Although his novels are originally written in Kannada, his publications have been translated into most Indian languages including English further cementing their expanse and popularity.



Smriti, her parents and brother with S.L. Bhyrappa (center).

Born into a poor Brahmin family in a village called Santeshivara, S. L. Bhyrappa faced many hardships at a young age including the loss of his mother, sister and brother at the age of nine. This spurred him to work several odd jobs to fund his education at Channarayapatna which he then completed at Mysore. He later became a lecturer of Philosophy at University of Gujarat, Sri Kadasiddheshwar College in Hubli and Regional College of Education in Mysore. He retired in 1991 and now lives with his wife in Mysore.

On his Australia visit to Sydney and Melbourne, the Kannadigas of Sydney had a chance to meet and interact with the novelist. This was followed by a lengthy question and answer session in which many of his novels such as Vamshavruksha, Parva, Aavarana, Daatu were discussed. His general opinions on many current issues in India were also brought about. The predicament facing Kannada the language and the possibility of its existence was widely debated and lamented on.

S. L. Bhyrappa's influence on me, as a young aspiring writer was immense as I found his dedication to his writing unwavering. Although a simple and down-to-earth man, his knowledge and ability to render his opinions and thoughts into magnum opus novels is not only incredible but inspirational. His novels and his characters, steeped in the rich Indian culture and tradition explore the structure of Indian society and the challenges of the human condition. A revolutionary of not only Kannada but Indian literature, S. L. Bhyrappa will continue to linger in the hearts and minds of all those who have read and appreciated his novels. S. L. Bhyrappa will remain a tremendous inspiration to me.

Smriti Sekhar is a young aspiring writer who loves expressing her thoughts and opinions through writing articles and short stories. She is very passionate about languages and thinks that the very existence of language is fascinating and something that helps keep all of us rooted to our culture and heritage. She can speak English and Kannada fluently and is also learning French at school.

अध्यात्मवाद चिन्तनम्

भाषान्तरं : डा। मीनाक्षी श्रीनिवासन्

निश्चो महोदयस्य व्यक्तिगतवादं तथा मार्क्स महोदयस्य समाजवाद द्वयमपि अव्यवहारिकं। एतयोः वादयोः मध्ये प्रथमंवादं व्यक्तिः एव सर्वम्। द्वितीयं तु समाजम् एव सर्वम् इति चिन्तयति।

मौल्याधारित दृष्टिकोणेन प्रयोगात्मक रीत्या यदि चिन्तयामः तर्हि द्वयोः अधःपथनं निश्चयम्। एकमात्र अध्यात्मवाद चिन्तनमेव अनयोः वादयोः मध्ये सुरुचिपूर्णरीत्या सामञ्जस्यं संस्थापयति। अध्यात्म दृष्टिकोणमेव प्रत्येक मानवस्य व्यक्तिगत औन्नत्यं आत्मनः स्वस्वरूपभावे एव प्रदर्श्य व्यक्तिः समष्टिसमाजस्य एक एव अभिन्न अंशः न तु व्यष्टिः इति स्पष्टीकरोति।

Spiritual Thinking

Both Nietzsche's individualism and Marx's socialism are impractical. One of them regards an individual to be the "be all and end all" of all creation. Second one thinks of society as being the most important one. But both fail when we evaluate them practically. Only spiritual thinking can elegantly bridge the divide between these two viewpoints.

Spiritual thinking gives an individual the right to be free and achieve perfection, in the image of a most pious, holy and perfect soul. At the same time thinks of an individual as being an indivisible part of the society.

-Pt. Shriram Sharma Acharya

Translated from: The Complete Works of Pandit Shriram Sharma Acharya Vol. 53 (Essence of Dharma and Its Significance) page 6.7

Language is the vehicle of culture

By Sri Rama Ramanuja Ācārya

The first westerners to study Sanskrit (Including Max Muller) were encouraged to do so and funded by the Bible Societies of England. The missionaries understood that Sanskrit was the foundation of Hindu civilization and in order to bring Christianity to India they would have to translate the Bible into Sanskrit. But this project backfired, the Bible was never translated into Sanskrit but the Bhagavad Gita and Upanishads were translated into English thus giving the English speaking world access to the ancient and Sacred Literature of India.

Sanskrit has many common roots with other European languages such as German, English, Russian, German, Lithuanian etc. as well as with ancient languages such as Latin and Greek. Some say that Sanskrit is the source for the other languages but most modern scholars think that they all came from an earlier 'mother' language which is now lost. According to Hindus, Sanskrit is a divine language – the sounds of which arose from the sounds of Lord Shiva's drum in what are called the Maheshwara sutras.

The Hindu civilization once spread from the borders to Iran up to Borneo and Southern China, over the entire south-east Asia region, including Thailand, Cambodia, Malaysia and Indonesia. The Hindus spoke and indeed do speak many languages, yet the one language which unites them all is Sanskrit. Although the daily language may be English, Tamil, Hindi, Nepali or Bahasa yet the language of prayer of all Hindus is Sanskrit only. It is through Sanskrit only that all Hindus can drink from the font of amrita found in the Vedas.

The root texts of Hinduism — the Vedas were composed in Sanskrit and these texts are the foundation of Hindu philosophy, custom, usage and law. Being an ancient spiritual language of over 5000 years, many of the terms have no equivalents in any other language, so the study of Sanskrit opens up to us new realms of knowledge and experience. For example Dharma is translated as 'religion', 'path', 'custom', 'virtue', 'qualities', 'law', but the term Dharma is derived from the root 'dhr' which means to 'uphold' or 'sustain'. Dharma therefore refers to that which upholds and maintains everything in the universe!

Stotras/stutis or hymns of praise may be composed in any language but mantras can only be recited in Sanskrit and never translated and recited in any other language. Sanskrit is a sacred language and each and every sound is a mantra. Each and every letter of the alphabet is a yantra and is associated with a goddess hence the letters of the alphabet are called matrikas or 'mothers'. The recitation of Sanskrit mantras creates a subtle vibration which penetrates into the inner depths of our hearts and minds, bringing about a transformation and unfolding of our spiritual potential.

Today we mostly study the sacred texts in translation into our mother tongues. The Sanskrit words are flexible and yield many different meanings depending on the context of the sentence, so whenever we study sacred texts such as Gita or Upanishads we usually have before us the original text, word for word translation and the running translation. This is usually accompanied by a commentary to clarify the meaning. By studying Sanskrit we can gain a greater insight into the texts by referring to and reflecting upon the individual words and their different shades of meaning.

Language is the vehicle of culture, once we lose our language we lose our culture. As we forget the meaning of key terms like karma, samsara, jnana, bhakti, moksha, nirvana, Brahman, atma, jiva, dharma, etc. we begin to lose our ancient heritage, and become estranged from our religion and culture. Likewise to become more connected to Hinduism we need to accumulate a large vocabulary of technical philosophical terms.



About Sri Rama Ramanuja Ācārya

Prior to his initiation into Sri Vaisnavism, Sri Rama Ramanuja Ācārya spent 8 years in the Middle East studying Hebrew, Arabic, Judaism, Christianity and Islam. Sri Rama Ramanuja Ācārya was instructed by his guru, Sri Varada Yatiraja Jeeyar to establish an independent Sri Vaisnava Math in Australia. Sri Ramanuja Matham was conceptualised in Sydney, Australia in early 1998. Following his guru's instruction, Sri Rama Ramanuja Ācārya, with his savings, purchased a house from which to conduct classes and establish a centre for the propagation of Vedanta. He studied Sanskrit in Varanasi and then spent some time in South India studying Tamil, Vaisnava philosophy and Pancharatra Agama.

His Holiness Varada Yatiraja Jiyar Swami left his body on Monday 8 June at 3am IST. He was the Pontiff of Yatiraja Jiyar Math at Perumbudur, Tamil Nadu,. Yatiraja Jiyar Math was established by Sri Ramanujacharya himself in the ancient temple of Sri Adi Kesava Perumal. Perumbudur is the avatara sthala (appearance place) of Sri Ramanujacharya and an important holy place for his followers.

The Path to Chinmaya Ashram

By Saumya and Lavanya Raman

The students of Sydney Sanskrit School had the privileged opportunity to visit the Chinmaya Ashram in Castle Hill on 8 May, 2011 on the special occasion of Chinmaya and Sri Adi Shankaracharya Jayanthi. In this program organised by Swamini Sujataji, we, the students of Sydney Sanskrit School had the opportunity to showcase our talent in reciting extracts of various Hindu scriptures in Sanskrit. The extracts were mainly derived from Vivekachoodamani, created by Sri Adi Shankaracharya; Kanakadhara stotram; Ganga stotram and Dakshinamurthy stotram.

Under the guidance of our teacher, Dr. Meena Srinivasan, who prepared the narrations for Vivekachoodamani; we started practicing since the start of Term 1. The continuous, vigorous practice every week was tiring yet enjoyable.



Sydney Sanskrit School students participate in the celebrations of Sri Adi Shankaracharya and Swami Chinmaya Jayanthi.

During the practice sessions, we narrated the slokas and timed the duration. We tried to aim for perfection at every attempt and we eventually achieved it at the last practice session before the program. Initially when we started practicing the slokas and the narration, it seemed quite challenging; however with each practice, the ease with which all of us delivered the narration and slokas was amazing.

On the morning of 8 May, at 9.00 am, all of us reached the venue in Castle Hill dressed in vibrant colours in our Indian dresses. After participating in the ceremonial pooja, we sang the bhajans led by the various volunteers. Following the introduction by Swamini Sujataji, Meena aunty gave a quick introduction about us and our school in Sanskrit. All the students delivered the extracts from Vivekachoodamani following the narrations by Vikram (who introduced the extracts of Vivekachoodamani), Siri, Sumukha, Suchita, Manasvinee, Avneeta and myself, Saumya (who concluded the extracts of Vivekachoodamani, thanked the audience and encouraged Sanskrit learning in our contemporary society). Following the recitation of the extracts of Vivekachoodamani, we recited the Kanakadhara stotram, Ganga stotram, and Dakshinamurthy stotram. The response of the audience and Swamini Sujataji reflected the hard work of each and every member of Sydney Sanskrit School. When we look back at our presentation, there seemed an air of confidence that prevailed through, assisting us in avoiding any mistakes in reciting the slokas.

On the whole, this spiritual journey was an evoking experience for all the students, enhancing their self-confidence, community involvement and dialect. We would like to say a special thank you to Meena aunty, Meera aunty and our parents, who contributed their time and effort to each practice session and also the main program. We will maintain this spirit and confidence when presenting other stage programs in the future.

Sri Adi Shakaracharya Jayanthi - Vivekachoodamani recitation

By Sumukha Jagadeesh

8 May 2011 was the day of Vivekachoodamani recitation and the students of Sydney Sanskrit School were practising the it for two months before this occasion. The students were practising the slokas and stage directions to perform accordingly. The Vivekachoodamani is an ancient manuscript written by Sri Shankaracharya, hundreds of years ago. The manuscript is written in Sanskrit. The junior and senior students practised their hearts to make this performance worthwhile. The slokas were orally presented by the students and then narrated by five students for the slokas. The narrations were each two lines. A total of thirty six students practised the slokas.



Sydney Sanskrit School students recite 'Vivekachoodamani' at Sri Adi Shankaracharya Jayanthi.

Two months later the day was held on 8 May at the Chinmaya ashram as scheduled. All the students arrived on time and practised the performance of the epic manuscript during the waiting time. As the announcement of our program came near, the students got excited and nervous. And finally we got up on the stage. My hip nearly broke because of the tightness of my pant. We did amazingly well and our performance was applauded by all present. It boosted our self confidence to do even better performance in the future. We ended the performance with the Dakshinamurthy stotram. At the end of our program, Dr Meena Srinivasan was felicitated by Swamini Sujathaji. Soon lunch was served. We were very hungry and got busy eating and chatting.

हिन्दु संस्कृति एवं सभ्यता

By Narendra Tripati

सभी श्रोतागणों को नमस्कार ! आज मैं सौम्या रामन आप सभी के समक्षमे हिन्दु संस्कृति एवं सभ्यता नामक विषय पर अपनी विचारधारा प्रस्तुत करने जा रही हूँ । हिन्दु संस्कृति एवं सभ्यता की जड़ें सनातन धर्म पर आधारित है जिसका पुनर्गठन आधुनिक काल में श्री आदिशंकराचार्य ने किया । प्रागैतिकाल से ही हिन्दु संस्कृति एवं सभ्यता मानव समाज के उत्थान का आधार स्तम्भ रही है । ज्ञान - विज्ञान , कला शौर्य पारिवारिक सामाजिक एवं अन्य क्षेत्रों में हिन्दु संस्कृति का योगदान आज के जीवन में स्पष्ट परिलक्षित होता है ।

“यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते रमन्ते तत्र देवताः। “ का उद्धोष करके परिवार एवं समाज में स्त्री का महत्व प्रतिपादित करने का दृष्टांत केवल हिन्दु संस्कृति में ही दृष्टिगोचर होता है । यद्यपि पाश्चात्य देशों में नारी की स्वतंत्रता पर विशेष बल दिया गया है । तथापि यह स्वतंत्रता परिवार एवं समाज के सृजन में स्त्रियों की अहम् भूमिका सिद्ध नहीं कर पायी है और इसके अपेक्षित परिणाम नहीं निकल पाये हैं । हिन्दु सम्स्कृति देव सम्स्कृति है । इस बात का प्रमाण हमें इस उक्ति से मिलता है - “अमृतस्य पुत्राः वयम् “ हिन्दु सभ्यता ने कालांतर में ऐसे व्यक्तियों को जन्म दिया है जिनके द्वारा प्रदत्त मूल सिद्धांतों पर आज के आधुनिक समाज की उपलब्धियाँ दिखायी दे रही हैं । आर्यभट्ट के प्रतिपादित सिद्धांतों पर आज की अंतरिक्ष ज्ञान एवं राकेट्री आधारित है ।

आचार्य धन्वन्तरि ने आयुर्वेद को सभ्य समाज को प्रदान करते हुये प्रकृति प्रदत्त पौधों में अन्तर्निहित रोग निवारक शक्ति का ज्ञान कराया जिससे आज आयुर्वेद में ही नहीं अपितु अन्य चिकित्सा शैलियों में भी अनेकानेक औषधियों का निर्माण का निर्माण होता है शौर्य शक्ति स्वरूपा माँ दुर्गा के द्वारा असुरों के वध का वर्णन पौराणिक आख्यानों में तो मिलता है ही; अर्वाचीन काल में झाँसी की रानी इत्यादि वीरांगनाओं द्वारा ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य के दमन की गाथायें मिलती है ।

हिन्दु संस्कृति एवं सभ्यता में कला को विभिन्न रूपों में प्रदर्शित किया गया है । काव्य , संगीत , नृत्य एवं नाट्य द्वारा कला का प्रदर्शन सहस्रो वर्षों से पारंपरिक रूप से चला आ रहा है । वाल्मिकि एवं कालिदास जैसे कवियों ने महाकाव्यों एवं नाट्यों द्वारा पुराणों का ज्ञान विस्तृत किया । आज का सभ्य समाज जब आपसी कलह एवं अशांति से आक्रांत होकर शांतिपूर्ण सहजीवन के सिद्धांतों की बात करता है तो हमें नहीं भूलना चाहिए की हिन्दु सम्स्कृति ने समस्त सृष्टि को व्यष्टि नहीं समष्टि रूप में देखा है जिसकी पुष्टि निम्न उक्ति से होती है “अयं निजः परो वेत्ति गणना लघु चेतसां। उदार चरितानां तु वसुदैव कुटुम्बकम् ।।”

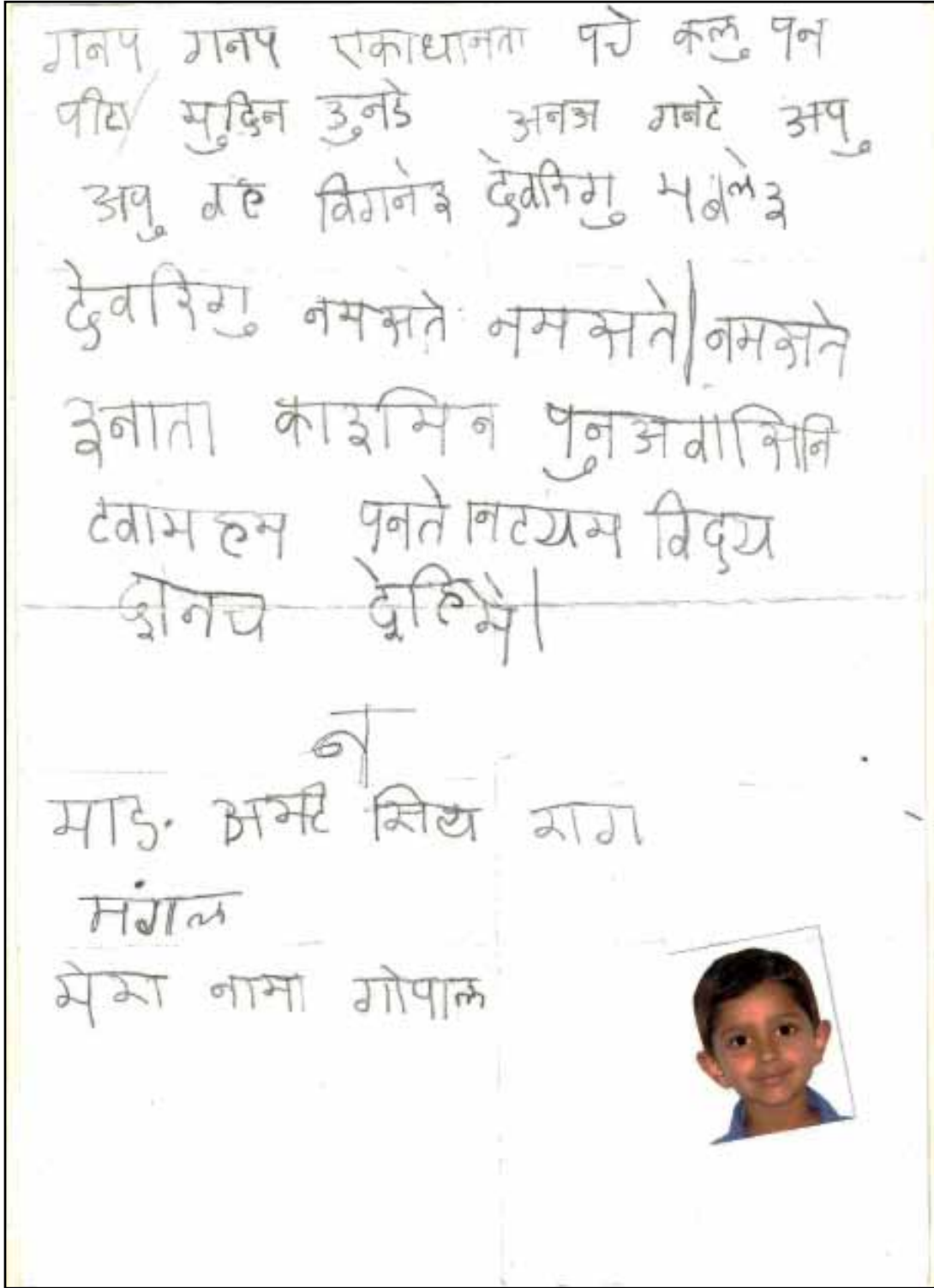
इस उक्ति को हमारी सभ्यता के कर्णधारों ने समय - समय पर चरितार्थ करके दिखाया है । उदाहरणार्थ महर्षि दधीची ने लोक कल्याण हेतु अपनी अस्थियों का दान किया जिससे वृत्रासुर के वध हेतु वज्र का निर्माण हुआ । दानवीर शूर कर्ण ने दान की महिमा को दर्शाते हुए याचक को अपने कवच एवं कुण्डल का दान करदिया । हिन्दु सभ्यता के देवऋषि पतञ्जलि ने अष्टांग योग सिद्धांतों द्वारा मानव जीवन के चरम लक्ष्य को प्राप्ति का मार्ग बताया । इस योग सिद्धांत की असीम शक्ति इस बात से ज्ञात होती है कि महात्मा बुद्ध ने इस के प्रथम अंग “यम” के पाँच तत्वों - अहिम्सा, आस्तेय, अपरिग्रह, सत्य, ब्रह्मचर्य में - “अहिंसा परमो धर्मः”, एक मात्र अहिंसा को पूर्ण धर्म मानते हुए , देवत्व की । महात्मा गाँधी ने अहिम्सा का सहारा लेकर ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य की नींव हिला दी । ऐसे असंख्य उदाहरणों से हिन्दु संस्कृति एवं सभ्यता गौरवान्वित है । अतएव विश्व कल्याण एवं समाज के रचनात्मक विकास हेतु हिन्दु संस्कृति एवं सभ्यता का अनुकरण वांछनीय है तथा इसकी संरक्षा का दायित्व आज की युवा पीढ़ी पर है ।

धन्यवाद !

Saumya Raman presented the above narration on 'Hindu Samskriti aur Sabhyata' at the Sarawathi Pooja celebrations organised by the Hindu Heritage Society on 29 January, 2011. A panel of three independent judges awarded Sowmya the first prize for her narration.

Curvy letters draw attraction to learn Sanskrit

By Jay Hegde



My name is Jay. I go to Glenwood Public School. I am 8 years old. I go to Meenakshi aunty's house every Thursday to learn Sanskrit. She is also my scripture teacher. At the opening of the Binduvarnavarnini, I thought that I could learn Sanskrit by this book, so my mum bought me the book. I started to like the wavy letters so I started to write some mantras that I know in Sanskrit. It was the holidays, I had the whole day to write and read in Sanskrit. It took me three weeks to learn full akshara and ardh akshara. Meenakshi aunty told me the next few steps that inspired me more. Now I'm learning Sanskrit and I still like it.



Sunday, April 3, 2011

by Noel Debien with Dr Meena Srinivasan

In this episode Sanskrit teacher Dr Meena Srinivasan speaks about her own experience and knowledge of Hindu new year. And this week experts estimate that just under half of the Indian subcontinent will be celebrating Hindu new year - particularly those from the Deccan plateau. I say just under half because the date varies as you travel up the country and encounter the various language groups, states and ethnic peoples who make up the whole complex nation of India. It's really a bit like a mini Europe when you travel through its contrasts.

The Deccan Plateau is the high triangular tableland across India, making up the majority of the southern part of the country. It rises a hundred meters high in the North, rising further to more than a kilometre high in the South, lying within the triangle of the Indian subcontinent's lower coastlines. It extends over eight Indian states including Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Bengal and Kerala.



Dr. Meenakshi Srinivasan

Taking just two particular examples, the people of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka begin new year preparations a week before the festival. They clean their houses and surrounding areas and decorate it with mango leaves. They may also prepare by shopping for Ugadi gifts like new clothes (Ugadi being the Telugu word for new year). On new year's day, people get up early in the morning, and may apply coconut oil to their bodies. Many take a head bath and wear their new clothes. Many also visit their temple to offer prayers. Priests or experts in the horoscope are consulted by many Hindus seeking forecasts for the new year.

Special foods associated with the Hindu new year include : neem buds and flowers for bitterness (a drought resistant tree in the Mahogany family), raw mango for tang, tamarind juice for sourness, green chilli or pepper for heat, jaggery (raw cane sugar) and ripe banana pieces for sweetness; and salt. These foods are often described as representing the six commonly recognised seasons (and thus seasonal dietary periods) of the Indian year - as well as the variety of experiences the year will hold.

Source: <http://www.abc.net.au/sundaynights/stories/s3181108.htm>

http://mpegmedia.abc.net.au/local/sundaynights/201104/r745157_6131150.mp3

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Sydney Sanskrit School Committee

Feedback and Suggestions

Launch of Binduvarnavarnini - opinion and suggestions

The book releasing program was a success. The explanation of the Binduvarnavarnini and the tv pixels dot concept by Lakshmi Aunty was really good. The Dhimahi magazine was also really good especially the poem/sloka at the front. Samosas, fruits sandwiches were also good way to end the program.

The hall's capacity seemed pretty small but it was enough for 90 people . May be a dance or another song would have added colour. The location of the hall took a while to find but when I found it , it seemed really obvious to find.

Totally, the whole program was awesome, I liked it !

A huge thanks to Meena and Meera aunty for hosting such a good program.

Siri Srinivas

The launch of the Sanskrit book Bindu Varna Varnini took place on 19/3/2011 at Glenwood Public School. The book was released by the Hon Paul Lynch, Minister for Industrial Relations. I was privileged to attend the function, not only because the organizers Dr Meena and Karthikeyan were personal friends, but because it was a great venture and a cause which they are so passionate about devoting so much of their time and effort for a non-profitable cause. Well, the word non-profitable is not correct, because even though the venture might be financially non-profitable it is extremely profitable from the point of view of self-satisfaction for the organizers and an introduction to us of our great heritage. When I say heritage, I am not limiting myself to Indians because the language Sanskrit has so much to offer the whole of humanity and transcends country, religious and ethnic barriers.

The function itself was a great success with so many patrons braving the elements of the weather to attend. Students of all ages, junior and senior had individual and group presentations and it was a pleasure to see children as young as five displaying enthusiasm and eagerness and also the parents who contribute with their time and effort to keep flag of the Sanskrit school flying. The function was formal but totally relaxed in its atmosphere and a good time was had by all.

I hope this is the beginning of a great venture and wish the "Sydney Sanskrit School" a bright future with many more launches.

Kumar

The book launching function was a success.

I liked the organisation of the event. Also, I liked the two magazines that were launched.

However, I did not like the shape of the hall and there was not enough samosas.

Things to improve are painting on the wall or display of Sanskrit school work as the background.

Sumukha Jagadeesh

The opening of Bindu varnavarnini was a success and it was interesting and a special thanks to Meera aunty and Meena aunty. I liked the book and my handwriting is bad so now it will be good.

Shivansh Pathak

The book launch for the new school magazine and workbook was an excellent program. The ceremony was interesting . The speeches were interactive and easily understandable. It displayed tradition by having a pooja aarti but also had modernity by inviting Paul Lynch and the opening of the presents.

I disliked the location of the hall as it was difficult to find. To improve on this, the organisers should put signs showing directions.

Sydney Sanskrit School committee spent lot of time and effort to make this event successful.

Deepti Bhatt

Suggestions

- Display clear directions to the venue.
- Advertise the event more.
- Include more presentation by the kids.
- Start the program on time.
- Choose a large hall for event like this
- Display Sanskrit work .
- SSS students should have uniform for such occasion.

Thank you all for your suggestions. We'll aim to action these in the coming months.

Sydney Sanskrit School Committee

My opinion of the book launch ceremony was really fun and a moment which the sanskrit school students could show what they have learnt. The show was superb and everyone liked it . The food or in other words prasadam was a good way to socialise at the end of the ceremony .

Jasleen Kumar

First of all, I would really like to thank Meena and Meera Aunty for the fantastic effort they put in to the book launch. The detail put in to this writing book is amazing. Although I had to leave early I had a really a good time and I enjoyed it. I can't wait till the next book launch.

Jasleen Kumar

Dear Students, Parents, Committee members and well wishers,

This section will be a regular feature in the newsletter. Please feel free to express your thoughts, suggestions, opinion as well as any feedback you may have in relation to the activities of the Sydney Sanskrit School.

Editor: Dr. Lakshmi Satyanarayana

Email: info.sydney Sanskrit school@gmail.com

The function on Saturday 19th March had many highlights. At the first it seemed slightly disorganised, although throughout the function it became more fluent and very few mistakes were made. The book that was released was very in depth and throughout the function the audience was still animated and kept to the culture of the function.

Siddharth Subramanian

We can improve by putting an advertisement on the TV, doing some dance programs, getting a uniform. The thing I liked most was that all the Sydney Sanskrit school students had a special place to sit. There was a lot of food. I disliked the size of the hall and the size of the stage.

दूरदर्शने जाहिरात् कृपया ददातु ।
बहुजनाः आगच्छन्ति ।

Vikram Sundar

Improve by putting a slogan or catch phrase to encourage people to join Sydney Sanskrit School. Also, include more songs, rhymes and comic plays. I disliked the size of the stage. However, I enjoyed the speeches and food.

घोषवाक्यम् सर्वत्र लिखन्तु।

ततः जनाः प्रभाविताः भवन्ति।

सिड्नी सम्स्कृत पाठशालां प्रति आगच्छन्ति।

कृपया सम्स्कृतगीतं बालगीतं नाटकं च प्रदर्शयन्तु।

जनाः आकर्षिताः भवन्ति। रङ्गमन्दिरम् अति उत्तमं आसीत्।

भाषणानि अति उत्तमानि आसन्। अहं बहु इष्टवान्।

Skanda Jagadeesh

Sydney Sanskrit School is cool

Sydney Sanskrit School is cool,
It does not turn us into fools.

We always have heaps of fun,
Sometimes, we have a little run.

We learn new things everyday,
And we always have some time to play.

We give presentations,
And we get donations.

Everybody is very kind,
And there is something new for us to find.

We love going to Sydney Sanskrit School,
It's better than the swimming pools!

By Sreya Sreenath



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