



Trekking in Kashmir 3. Our Cosmic Neighbours: Saturn, Uranus and Neptune 4. The Economy of Tribals AUTHOR: 1. G. L. Mehta 2. Prof. J. L. Kaul 3. Solie Petit 4. Dr. B. H. Mehta KEYWORDS : 1. Planned Economy, Government, Enterprise 2. Earth, History, Glory, Kashmir 3. Galactic Nebulae, Stars, Galeleo, Saturn 4. Tribals, Economy, Develop, Habitat Document ID : APE-1962 (M-A) Vol-II-04 Prasar Bharati Archives has the copyright in all matters published in this "AKASHVANI" and other AIR journals. For reproduction previous permission is essential.

The Stories In This Volume Are Representative Of Some Of The Most Sensitive Works Produced In The Bhashas.

Commentary on 'The Bhagavad Geeta' by Swami Mukundananda

Slowly, silently, now the moon Walks the night in her silver shoon; This way, and that, she peers, and sees Silver fruit upon silver trees; One spring evening, the fairies gather in the woods. Two sleepy children join in the parade to a wonderful, dream-like fairy party. Illustrated by bright new talent, Carolina Rabei, this Walter de la Mare poem is brought to life with shimmering, ethereal illustrations, making it the perfect book for bedtime. One of four seasonal Walter de la Mare picture books that form a set, each with complementing colour palates and illustrations by rising young star Carolina.

The Indian Listener (fortnightly programme journal of AIR in English) published by The Indian State Broadcasting Service, Bombay, started on 22 December, 1935 and was the successor to the Indian Radio Times in English, which was published beginning in July 16 of 1927. From 22 August, 1937 onwards, it was published by All India Radio, New Delhi. From July 3, 1949, it was turned into a weekly journal. Later, The Indian listener became "Akashvani" in January 5, 1958. It was made a fortnightly again on July 1, 1983. It used to serve the listener as a Bradshaw of broadcasting, and give listener the useful information in an interesting manner about programmes, who writes them, take part in them and produce them along with photographs of performing artists. It also contains the information of major changes in the policy and service of the organisation. NAME OF THE JOURNAL: The Indian Listener LANGUAGE OF THE JOURNAL: English DATE, MONTH & YEAR OF PUBLICATION: 28-01-1951 PERIODICITY OF THE JOURNAL: Weekly NUMBER OF PAGES: 48 VOLUME NUMBER: Vol. XVI. No. 5. BROADCAST PROGRAMME SCHEDULE PUBLISHED (PAGE NOS): 15-43 ARTICLE: 1. Census Operations 2. 'An Untiring Servant of the People' 3. Literature Today 4. Shortwave Transmissions: Listening Conditions in February AUTHOR: 1. Dr K. N. Katju 2. Shri R. R. Diwakar 3. Yogi Shuddhananda Bharathiar 4. R. B. L. Srivastava KEYWORDS: 1. Welfare State, economic pursuits, census operations 2. Bhishmacharya, Bardoli, Satyagraha 3. Discovery of India, Vedas, Shakespeare, Rabindranath Tagore 4. Regional Shortwave Service, short-wave transmissions, metre bands Document ID: INL-1951 (J-J) Vol-I (04)

"The true spiritual commentary on the Bhagavad Gita is hereby published. Other than Kriyanvitas, no one else will be capable of understanding this, the reason being that from the beginning to end, Kriya and the states of Kriya are described here. If ordinary people read this they can create opposite meanings and, only paying attention to the words and language, will create all kinds of complicated arguments; thus, not understanding the essence of this, they will go about with nothing but the words. But for aware and devoted Kriyavans, this is a jewel of the heart. As they progress in Kriya - in the same way will they easily be able to discern its [the work's] true significance." -distilled from the Introduction of the original Bengali Edition English translation by Yoga Niketan Print edition is 657 pages

Taoist teachings on life and existence—presented by one of the best-known and provocative spiritual teachers of our time In this unique series of discourses, Osho unravels The Secret of the Golden Flowers, an ancient text that he describes as the essence of Taoism. It is the core of all religions and spiritual paths, belonging to no one and belonging to all. More than 2,500 years old, this remarkable text continues to be as relevant today as it was to its contemporaries. Osho demystifies the important terms used by the Chinese mystic Lu Tsu and shares his meditation exercises. He also outlines the qualities of animus and anima—our male and female energies—as delineated by Lu Tsu, explaining the importance of their relationships inside each of us. He also provides many valuable techniques and gives specific instructions on the Taoist Golden Light Meditation, which involves harmonizing the male and female elements and transmuting sexual energy. A timeless collection of Osho's talks on The Secret of the Golden Flower, this book will show you how to not remain a seed but to become what the Chinese called 'a golden flower.' Called the 'one thousand-petaled lotus' in India, the golden flower is a symbol that represents perfection, totality. It represents the actualization of potential—the beauty, the grandeur, and the splendor of being.

"The words of Lord Krishna to Arjuna in the Bhagavad Gita," writes Paramahansa Yogananda, "are at once a profound scripture the science of Yoga, union with God, and a textbook for everyday living." The Bhagavad Gita has been revered by truth seekers of both the East...

Authored By Maharishi Vyasa, This Lucid Dialogue Between Rajarshi Janak And Ashtavakra Systematically Deals With Mystical Experiences Of The Spiritual Reality. It Is Addressed To Advanced Students Of Meditation.

Christian Missionaries worked hard to convert immigrants. Their first order of business was to denigrate Hinduism, designate Hindus as heathen, and disparage their culture, food and even attire. Immigrants stubbornly resisted, led by the tiny educated elite, including Brahmins whom we call Brahmins. Conversion was a failure at least up to the end of the 19th century but picked up a self-generating momentum thereafter. The result is that the share of Hindus in Guyana's Indian population declined from 83.5 percent in 1880 to 62.8 percent in 2012. The largest portion of the contraction was lost to Christianity. The loss notwithstanding, even a casual observer would conclude that Guyanese Hindus, at home and in the Diaspora, are a very religious people. Many of us do a jhandi or havan once annually; others do the more elaborate and costlier yajña, where everyone is welcome, once or twice in their lifetime. Most of us do a short daily puja – prayers, offerings, reading the stras and listening to bhajan – in our homes. An important, but perhaps unintended, way immigrants countered conversion to Christianity was an unplanned movement towards a "synthesis" that brought Hindus, regardless of caste or sect, under a "unitary form of Hinduism." The "synthesis" began around the 1870s and was completed by the 1930s to the 1950s. Guyanese Hindus call the unified corpus of religious beliefs and practices that emerged from the "synthesis" Sanatana Dharma. Ramesh Gampat labels it Plantation Hinduism in this path-breaking book. The book argues that the brand of Hinduism practiced is inconsistent with Sanatana Dharma, called Vedanta by the more philosophically inclined. Plantation Hinduism features an extraordinary dependence upon purohits (pandits), which has anaesthetized the Hindu mind and render him unable to think, question and inquire when it comes to Dharma. Rituals and bhakti have been degraded and turned into desire-motivated worship; devats have been misconstrued as Brahman rather than as limited manifestation of the one non-dual pure Consciousness; belief in the multiplicity of gods encourages image worship; and superstitions anchor Guyanese Hindus to tradition and mere belief. Plantation Hinduism is little more than desire-motivated actions, dogmas and superstitions. Absent is the idea that Sanatana Dharma is a spiritual science no less scientific than hard

sciences, such as physics and astronomy. The central message of Vednta is the innate divinity of every person and the freedom to realize that divinity through anubhava, direct personal experience of Supreme Reality.

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