

HINDU SWAYAMSWVAK SANGH MAURITIUS
Newsletter Issue: 1 Jan to Feb 2014

वर्णानामर्थसंघानां रसानां छन्दसामपि ।

मङ्गलानां च कर्त्तारौ वन्दे वाणीविनायकौ ॥१॥

Welcome to the first Newsletter of Hindu Swayamsevak Mauritius. This Newsletter is being issued under the initiative of the Baudhik Vibhaag and will be circulated to all the members, well-wishers and shakhas of Hindu Swayamsevak Sangh Mauritius.

The aim of this newsletter is to equipped our Swayamsevaks with Baudhik Materials to be used in each Shakhas of Mauritius. The contents will be: News, Message, Sangh Geet, Amrutvachan, Shubhashit, Jeevan Parichay of Great personality, Ramcharitramanas Knowledge and Moral Stories.

The first core meeting of this year was held on Saturday 11 January 2014 from 15:00 Hours to 17:00 Hours at the Shri Vishwanath Mandir Vallee Des Pretres. The Core Meeting was held under the Guidance of our Pracharak Shri Sandip Paithankar Ji. Core Members present were: Shri Atmanand Gopaul Ji (Vice President), Shri Deoraj Sookun Ji (Auditor), Shri Sooman Jeewooth Ji (Secretary), Acharya Shri Vishwamitra Ji, Shri Dutt Bundhoo Ji, Chetan Ragpot Ji (Treasurer), Nitin Deeal Ji (Joint Secretary), Hemprakash Dhotah Ji (Joint Secretary and Krishna Hoober Ji (Baudhik Pramukh).

The Calendar of events was presented to all the members and each and every one was very motivated towards Sangh Work. Sooman Ji stated that he will accord Sagh Work top priority this year.

Main activities that will be held in 2014 are: Shikshak varg, Ghosh Varg, Youth Outing (April 2014), Winter Shibir (August 2014), Sangh Shiksha Varg (December 2014).

Our pracharak Shri Sandip Paithankar Ji recently flied to India. Shri Sandip Ji has done a great work in Mauritius. We would like to place on records our thanks and gratitude to Shri Sandip Paithankar Ji and wish him well in all his future endeavors.

Brotherly Yours

Krishna Hoober Ji
Baudhik Pramukh

GLIMPSES OF DOCTOR HEDGEWAR

Swayamsevak failed a school exam…

Once, a young Swayamsevak failed a school exam. His father was furious. In his anger, he laid the blame on Sangha Shakha and P.P.Doctorjee. He thought that his son wasted too much time in the Shakha and hence he had failed. Therefore, he ordered that from that day on, the little boy would not be allowed to attend the Shakha anymore. This was a catastrophe to the little boy.

A few days later, the angry father came upon P.P.Doctorjee in a street. At once, his anger was rekindled and he started a tirade berating Sangha Shakha and P.P.Doctorjee. P.P.Doctorjee, patiently heard him out and said: "I agree with you. Your son is spoilt totally. It is good that he is not allowed to attend the Sangha Shakha any more".

The furious father retorted: "What do you mean by that? Because of you he is now spoilt!"

P.P.Doctorjee said: "I tried to make him study, for the past 6 months but he would not listen. In the end, I had to give up".

Stunned, the father realized that he had unjustly cursed a great man who had in fact tried to help his son. He said: "Oh my God! You did this for my son?" P.P.Doctorjee said: "Yes, but now I can't help him. He need not attend the Shakha any more. I wanted to stop him, but you did it for me".

All of a sudden, the father began to worry about his son. He apologized to P.P.Doctorjee and asked him not give up hope about him. P.P.Doctorjee said, that another, brighter kid could benefit more with the same amount of effort. The father now begged P.P.Doctorjee to take his son back to the Sangha Shakha and agreed to get the uniform as well as the camp fees for his son.

Patient reasoning and hard work later helped P.P.Doctorjee to turn this boy around; he became successful next year.

SHUBHASHITA

Api Swarnamayee Lanka Na Me Rochati Lakhmana
Jananee Janma Bhoomishcha Swargadapi Gariyasee

O Lakshmana, this Golden Lanka does not allure me. Mother and Motherland are dearer to me even than heaven. This verse from the Ramayana records conversation between Shri Ram and Lakshman after the war. It is very appropriate to remember it on Vijayadashami.day in which Shri Rama declared to Lakshmana that he was not interested in the wealth of Lanka and did never want to rule Lanka. He would rather go back to his Motherland.

SANGH GEET

हिन्दु जगे तो विश्व जगेगा मानव का विश्वास जगेगा
भेद भावना तमस हटेगा समरसता अमर्त बरसेगा
हिन्दु जगेगा विश्व जगेगा

हिन्दु सदा से विश्व बन्धु है जड चेतन अपना माना है
मानव पशु तरु गीरी सरीता में एक ब्रम्ह को पहचाना है
जो चाहे जिस पथ से आये साधक केन्द्र बिंदु पहुचेगा ॥१॥

इसी सत्य को विविध पक्ष से वेदों में हमने गाया था
निकट बिठा कर इसी तत्व को उपनिषदो में समझाया था
मन्दिर मथ गुरुद्वारे जाकर यही ज्ञान सत्संग मिलेगा ॥२॥

हिन्दु धर्म वह सिंधु अटल है जिसमें सब धारा मिलती है
धर्म अर्थ ओर काम मोक्ष की किरणे लहर लहर खिलती है
इसी पुर्ण में पुर्ण जगत का जीवन मधु संपुर्ण फलेगा

इस पावन हिन्दुत्व सुधा की रक्षा प्राणों से करनी है
जग को आर्यशील की शिक्षा निज जीवन से सिखलानी है
द्वेष त्वेष भय सभी हटाने पान्चजन्य फिर से गूंजेगा ॥३॥

Hindu jage to vishwa jagegaa¸ maanava kaa vishvaasa jagegaa
bhed bhaavanaa tamasa hategaa¸ samarasataa amarit barasegaa
hindu jagegaa vishwa jagegaa

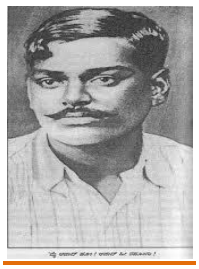
Hindu sadaa se vishva bandhu hai¸ jar chetana apanaa maanaa hai
maanava pashu taru giri saritaa mein¸ ek bramha ko pahachaanaa hai
jo chaahe jisa path se aaye¸ saadhak kendra bindu pahuchegaa ||1||

Is satya ko vividha panth se¸ vedon mein hamane gaayaa thaa
Nikata bithaa kar is tatva ko¸ upanishado mein samajhaayaa thaa
mandir matha gurudvaare jaakar¸ yehi gyaan satsanga milegaa ||2||

Hindu dharma vah sindhu atala hai¸ jisamein saba dhaaraa milati hai
dharma arth aur kaama moksha ki¸ kirane lahara lahara khilati hai
isi purna mein purna jagat kaa¸ jivana madhu sampurna phalegaa

Isa paavana hindutva sudhaa ki¸ rakshaa praanon se karani hai
jaga ko aaryasheela ki Sikshaa¸ nija jeevana se sikhalaani hai
dwesh twesh bhaya sabhee hataane¸ paancajanya phir se gujegaa ||3||

OUR HEROES- CHANDRASHEKHAR AZAD



Martyrdom: 27 February 1931

Chandrashekhar Azad was a great Indian freedom fighter. His fierce patriotism and courage inspired others of his generation to enter freedom struggle. Chandrasekhar Azad was the mentor of Bhagat Singh, another great freedom fighter, and along with Bhagat Singh he is considered as one of the greatest revolutionaries that India has produced.

Chandra Shekhar Azad was born on 23 July 1906 in Badarka village of Unnao district in Uttar Pradesh. His parents were Pandit Sitaram Tiwari and Jagarani Dev(situated in presence and Chandra Shekhar Azad's childhood was spent in the village Bhabra . On the insistence of her mother Jagrani Devi, Chandra Shekhar Azad went to Kashi Vidyapeeth, Benaras for studying Sanskrit.

Chandrashekhar Azad was deeply troubled by the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre in Amritsar in 1919. In 1921, when Mahatma Gandhi launched Non-Cooperation movement, Chandrasekhar Azad actively participated in revolutionary activities. He received his first punishment at the age of fifteen. Chandra Shekhar was caught while indulging in revolutionary activities. When the magistrate asked him his name, he said "Azad" (meaning free). Chandrashekhar Azad was sentenced to fifteen lashes. With each stroke of the whip the young Chandrasekhar shouted "**Bharat Mata Ki Jai**". From then on Chandrashekhar assumed the title of Azad and came to known as Chandrashekhar Azad. Chandrashekhar Azad vowed that he would never be arrested by the British police and would die as free man.

After the suspension of non-cooperation movement Chandrashekhar Azad was attracted towards more aggressive and revolutionary ideals. He committed himself to complete independence by any means. Chandrashekhar Azad and his compatriots would target British officials known for their oppressive actions against ordinary people and freedom fighters.

Along with Bhagat Singh and other compatriots like Sukhdev and Rajguru, Chandrashekhar Azad formed the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HRSA). HRSA was committed to complete Indian independence and socialist principles for India's future progress.

Chandrashekhar Azad was a terror for British police. He was on their hit list and the British police badly wanted to capture him dead or alive. On 27 February 1931. Chandrashekhar Azad met two of his comrades at the Alfred Park Allahbad. He was betrayed by an informer who had informed the British police. The police surrounded the park and ordered Chandrashekhar Azad to surrender. Chandrashekhar Azad fought alone valiantly. But finding himself surrounded and seeing no route for escape, Chandrashekhar Azad shot himself. Thus he kept his pledge of not being caught alive.

MORAL STORIES

A wealthy man requested an old scholar to wean his son away from his bad habits. The scholar took the youth for a stroll through a garden. Stopping suddenly he asked the boy to pull out a tiny plant growing there.

The youth held the plant between his thumb and forefinger and pulled it out. The old man then asked him to pull out a slightly bigger plant. The youth pulled hard and the plant came out, roots and all. "Now pull out that one," said the old man pointing to a bush. The boy had to use all his strength to pull it out.

"Now take this one out," said the old man, indicating a guava tree. The youth grasped the trunk and tried to pull it out. But it would not budge. "It's impossible," said the boy, panting with the effort.

"So it is with bad habits," said the sage. "When they are young it is easy to pull them out but when they take hold they cannot be uprooted."

The session with the old man changed the boy's life.

Moral: Don't wait for Bad Habits to grow in you, drop them while you have control over it else they will get control you.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE- RAMAYAN

Places in Ramayana

Ayodhya अयोध्या

Capital city of Kosala which was rules by Shri Rama's father, Raja Dashratha

Asoka-van or Ashoka vatika अशोकवन**,** अशोकवाटिका

A place in Lanka where Ravana kept Sita Ji after abduction

Chitrakoot or Chitrakut चित्रकूट

Forest place on banks of Mandakini river where Shri Ram, Sita and Laxman stayed eleven years during the vanvas (exile)

Dandakaranya or Dandakvan दंडकारण्य

Forest where Rama, Sita and Laxman traveled during vanvas (exile)

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE- RAMAYAN

Godavari गोदावरी

River, crossing which Rama, Sita and Laxman reached Panchavati

Kiskindha किष्किंधा

Kingdom ruled by Sugriva, leader of monkey tribe

Kosala कौशल

Kingdom ruled by Raja Dashratha

Mithila मिथिला

Kingdom ruled by Raja Janaka Ji

Lanka लंका

Island kingdom ruled by demon king Ravana

Panchavati पंचवटी

Shri Rama, Sita Ji and Laxman's forest hut, from where Sita Ji was abducted by Ravana

Prayag प्रयाग

Confluence of river Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati (presently known as Alhabad)

Rameshwar रामेश्वर

A place where Ram sanctified Shivlinga; One of the twelve Jyotirlinga; famous pilgrim place

Rishyamuk ऋष्यमूक

A mountain, where Sugriva made his abode to stay away from his brother Bali / Vali; A place where Shri Ram and Laxman met Hanuman

Sarayu सरयू

River on the banks of which Ayodhya is situated

Sringverpur शृंगवेरपुर

A place on banks of Ganga which Shri Ram visited during exile.