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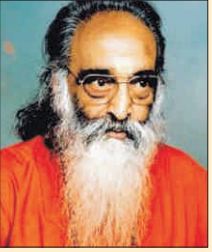
May 2023

Dear reader,

The personality of this month is Swami Chinmayananda. We have also included articles on Philosopher Jiddu Krishnamurti, writer Ruskin Bond and scientist Soumya Swaminathan. Board Examination Results also feature in this edition.

Wish you happy reading.

PERSONALITY OF THE MONTH Swami Chinmayananda



Swami Chinmayananda

Swami Chinmayananda was born on 8 May 1916 in Kerala's Ernakulam. His transformation from Balakrishnan Menon, an ordinary man to Swami Chinmayananda, a spiritual giant, is indeed extraordinary.

In his younger years Menon, was fun-loving, popular, rebellious, and an extremely brilliant man. A product of the British education system, he graduated with degrees in literature and law from the Lucknow University in India.

He later became a journalist and took up the job of the sub-editor of the 'National Herald' newspaper in Delhi. He gained the reputation of being a controversial journalist, willing to speak up against India's problems and social and political issues. His popularity and fame allowed him many opportunities to move around in high society, rubbing shoulders with India's aristocracy. As he got to know them, he realized that underneath all that wealth and glamour was a superficial and hollow life. Money and power were no guarantee of happiness.

On the holy day of Mahashivaratri, February 25, 1949, Balakrishnan was initiated into the sannyasa order by Swami Sivananda, who blessed him with the name 'Swami ChinmayanandaSaraswati'. Chinmayananda means 'filled with the bliss of pure Consciousness'. Swami Sivananda then guided Chinmayananda to the most renowned Vedanta

master of the time, Swami Tapovanam, who lived in Uttarkashi, in the Himalayas. Swami Tapovanam who rarely took on disciples put forth strict conditions... but these were no deterrent for the young renunciate; he accepted each of his Guru's terms, unconditionally.

Thus began a period of intensive study and austere living as Swami Tapovanam's disciple.

Under Swami Tapovanam, Swami Chinmayananda totally immersed himself in his spiritual studies and a life of meditation. In just two short years, in the tranquility of the great Himalayan mountains, Swami Chinmayananda, the once rational skeptic gained inner peace and spiritual enlightenment.

In December 1951, Swami Chinmayananda came down to the plains to teach spirituality to the ordinary man on the street. His approach was startlingly different. Traditionally, the ancient Hindu scriptures were taught only to the male members of the priest class in the ancient language of Sanskrit. But Swami Chinmayananda shocked everyone by teaching freely and openly to men and women alike without any class distinctions – and in ENGLISH!

Swami Chinmayananda was an enthusiastic and animated orator. He taught with clarity, humor and insightful examples from everyday life. He stormed into the lives of ordinary Indians with the inspiring teachings of spirituality in daily life. They were spellbound by his great brilliance and clarity. He was astonishingly popular. Indoor venues soon became too small to hold the masses that came to listen to

"There is nothing impossible to them who will try" - Alexander the great

him. Many came just to feed their curiosity about this remarkably modern Swami (monk). His talks soon took place in open public grounds which could accommodate thousands of people.

Swami Chinmayananda, with his ability to reach into the hearts of people with his intellectual brilliance, insight, clarity of thought and down-to-earth manner, brought about a cultural and spiritual reawakening in a newly independent India.

In 1953, a small group of enthusiastic devotees formed the 'Chinmaya Mission' in Madras (now Chennai, India) to formalize and organize the work of Swami Chinmayananda. Very quickly, under the grand vision of Swami Chinmayananda, the work of the Chinmaya Mission grew by leaps and bounds. In order to continue the work of the mission on a bigger scale, teacher training schools were established to train young men and women to go out into the field.

Today, there are nearly 300 Chinmaya Mission Centres in India and abroad reaching out to hundreds of thousands of children, youth and adults. The teaching of Vedanta was and always has been the main focus. However, it does not stop there. The work of Chinmaya Mission includes a wide range of cultural, educational, community and social service projects.

The Chinmaya Mission publishes hundreds of books as well as other audio visual materials regularly. Swami Chinmayananda wrote commentaries on the Bhagavad Gita and Upanishads and other spiritual texts. These commentaries and transcripts of talks given by Swami Chinmayananda and other Mission teachers are regularly brought out as books, booklets, magazine and newsletter articles, CDs and DVDs.

Swami Chinmayananda or Gurudev, as he is lovingly called, had a tenacious memory and an uncanny ability to remember names, addresses, people and events accurately for decades afterwards. Gurudev, worked tirelessly for 42 years. He worked until literally his last days. Swami Chinmayananda left his mortal body on Aug 3rd, 1993, in San Diego, California at the age of 77. His body was taken back to India to be buried in the lotus position in his ashram in Sidhabari, a small town in the foothills of the Himalayan ranges in the state of Himachal Pradesh. The outer expressions of Swami Chinmayananda's divine work were only a miniscule part of the immeasurable impact that He had on the inner transformation of the lives of His devotees. His whole life was the highest expression of loving devotion to God whom he saw in all.

KANCHI MAHA PERIYAVA



J a g a d g u r u S h r i Chandrasekharendra Saraswati Mahaswamigal also known as the Sage of Kanchi or Mahaperiyava was the 68th jagadguru Shankaracharya of the Kanchi Kamakoti Peetham. His discourses were recorded in a book titled

“Deivathin Kural”.

Kanchi Maha Periyava was born on 20th of May in 1894 as Swaminathan Sharma at Villupuram, South Arcot district of Tamilnadu. Kanchi Maha Periyava was the second child of the couple Subrahmanya Sastri and Mahalakshmi.

He got his Upanayanam— a traditional ritual for initiation of schooling in Hinduism at Tindivanam in 1905. He became well versed in Vedas, puranas and various Hindu epic texts, Indian literatures and started performing pooja as well.

Later on he ascended Kanchi Kamakoti Peetham and became the 68th acharya. There he got his sanyasa name as Chandrashekarendra Saraswathi.

He started to spread Knowledge among the masses by undertaking spiritual journey across the country. He insisted on devotional practices, daily rituals, poojas, vedas etc and started to promote simple practices to increase devotion, of Rama. He was called as Jagadh guru (Teacher of universe). He renovated many temples in India and helped Vedic priests in promoting Sanskrit.

Maha Periyava always tried his best to relieve his devotees' stress through his speech, and emphasized the importance of a Guru in one's life.

He advised political leaders to connect with people.

Mahaperiyava travelled across the country and started giving discourses.

On several occasions he talked about diverse aspects of Dharma, Ancient Culture and a Variety of Subjects.

His discourses were well researched and highly learned. He advised his devotees through his discourses.

You are stronger than you think - a popular saying

BVB MATRIC. HR. SEC. SCHOOL

R.S. Puram, Coimbatore – 641 002.

**HIGHER SECONDARY SECOND YEAR
EXAMINATION RESULTS - 2022-23****Drupada Maneesh
Chunduru** 588 / 600**Labdhi Jain J**
588 / 600**Karthikaa T**
586 / 600**Sri Swathi R V**
585 / 600**Rajaraman**
578 / 600

Toppers' Name	Rank	Total Mark
Drupada Maneesh Chunduru	I	588
Labdhi Jain J	I	588
Karthikaa T	II	586
Sri Swathi R V	III	585
Rajaraman	IV	578

% of Marks	No. of Students	Marks	No. of Students
90% and above	21	540 & above	19
80% to 89%	28	480 & above	29
70% to 79%	28	430 & above	22
60% to 69%	23	360 & above	28
50% to 59%	04	300 & above	06
No. of students	104		104

Subject	Marks	No. of Students
Tamil	98/100	1
Sanskrit	99/100	2
French	99/100	1
English	98/100	1
Physics	98/100	1
Chemistry	100/100	1
Mathematics	99/100	1
Computer Science	100/100	2
Biology	86/100	1
Commerce	100/100	2
Accountancy	100/100	3
Economics	99/100	4
Business Maths	100/100	1
Computer App.	100/100	2

BVB MATRIC. HR. SEC. SCHOOL

Ajjanur, Coimbatore – 641 002.

**HIGHER SECONDARY SECOND YEAR
EXAMINATION RESULTS - 2022-23****Khirana R S J**
583 / 600**Tharun S A**
582 / 600**Rakshitha D**
582 / 600**Anusuya S**
579 / 600**Mythryee A**
579 / 600

Toppers' Name	Rank	Total Mark
Khirana R S J	I	583
Tharun S A	II	582
Rakshitha D	II	582
Anusuya S	III	579
Mythryee A	III	579

% of Marks	No. of Students	Marks	No. of Students
90% and above	28	540 & above	28
80% to 89%	38	480 & above	38
70% to 79%	37	420 & above	37
60% to 69%	22	360 & above	22
Below 50%	4	below 360	4
No. of students	129		129

Subject	Marks	No. of Students
Tamil	97/100	1
Sanskrit	99/100	1
French	99/100	2
English	98/100	1
Physics	99/100	4
Chemistry	100/100	1
Mathematics	99/100	1
Computer Science	100/100	1
Biology	99/100	2
Commerce	100/100	3
Accountancy	100/100	11
Economics	99/100	3
Business Maths	100/100	3
Computer App.	100/100	7

The obstacle is the path - A Popular Saying

BVB MATRIC. HR. SEC. SCHOOL

R.S. Puram, Coimbatore – 641 002.

**HIGHER SECONDARY FIRST YEAR
EXAMINATION RESULTS - 2022-23****Abirami S**
582 / 600**Shri Hari S J**
581 / 600**Himaani S**
577 / 600**Asmita S U**
571 / 600**Vaishnavi M**
568 / 600**Krithi K**
568 / 600

Toppers' Name	Rank	Total Mark
Abirami S	I	582
Shri Hari S J	II	581
Himaani S	III	577
Asmita S U	IV	571
Vaishnavi M	V	568
Krithi K	V	568

% of Marks	No. of Students	Marks	No. of Students
90% and above	18	550 & above	11
80% to 89%	23	500 & above	21
70% to 79%	22	450 & above	16
60% to 69%	22	400 & above	21
50% to 59%	16	300 & above	32
No. of students	101		101

Subject	Marks	No. of Students
Tamil	98/100	1
Sanskrit	99/100	1
French	100/100	2
English	98/100	1
Physics	99/100	2
Chemistry	97/100	2
Mathematics	99/100	1
Computer Science	100/100	1
Biology	94/100	1
Commerce	96/100	2
Accountancy	100/100	3
Economics	96/100	2
Business Maths	100/100	1
Computer App.	100/100	1

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Ajjanur, Coimbatore – 641 002.

**HIGHER SECONDARY FIRST YEAR
EXAMINATION RESULTS - 2022-23****Sibani Aashi M**
569 / 600**Venkat Balaji S R D**
553 / 600**Kumaran S**
551 / 600

Toppers' Name	Rank	Total Mark
Sibani Aashi M	I	569
Venkat Balaji S R D	II	553
Kumaran S	III	551

% of Marks	No. of Students	Marks	No. of Students
90% and above	13	540 & above	13
80% to 89%	17	480 & above	17
70% to 79%	32	420 & above	32
60% to 69%	31	360 & above	31
Below 50%	13	Below 360	13
Total	106		106

Subject	Marks	No. of Students
Tamil	99/100	1
French	98/100	1
English	96/100	1
Physics	96/100	2
Chemistry	94/100	1
Mathematics	91/100	1
Biology	89/100	1
Computer Science	100/100	1
Economics	92/100	2
Commerce	93/100	1
Accountancy	99/100	1
Computer App.	96/100	2
Business Maths	92/100	1

Do it now. Sometimes, 'later' becomes 'never'

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R.S. Puram, Coimbatore – 641 002.

S.S.L.C. EXAMINATION RESULTS - MAY 2022-23**Sarvesh Chandiran B**
494 / 500**Yashvanth B**
493 / 500**Aarudhraa S S**
492 / 500**Prasana Balaji R**
484 / 500**Srihari P**
481 / 500**Aggregate Toppers**

School Toppers Name	Rank	Total Mark
Sarvesh Chandiran B	I	494
Yashvanth B	II	493
Aarudhraa S S	III	492
Prasana Balaji R	IV	484
Srihari P	V	481

% of Marks	No. of Students	Marks	No. of Students
90% and above	19	450 & above	19
80% to 89%	28	400 & above	28
70% to 79%	13	350 & above	14
60% to 69%	15	300 & above	12
50% to 59%	3	250 & above	5
below 50%	4	240 below	4
No. of students	82		82

Subject	Marks	No. of Students
Tamil	98/100	3
English	99/100	3
Mathematics	100/100	3
Science	100/100	5
Social Studies	99/100	1

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Ajjanur, Coimbatore – 641 002.

S.S.L.C. EXAMINATION RESULTS - MAY 2022-23**Aagash vignesh**
490 / 500**Aiswariya G**
486 / 500**Hemanth Narayanan S**
480 / 500**Aggregate Toppers**

School Toppers Name	Rank	Total Mark
Aagash vignesh S	I	490
Aiswariya G	II	486
Hemanth Narayanan S	III	480

% of Marks	No. of Students	Marks	No. of Students
90% and above	17	450 & above	17
80% to 89%	49	400 & above	49
70% to 79%	28	350 & above	28
60% to 69%	23	300 & above	23
Below 50%	19	Below 300	19
No. of students	136		

Subject	Marks	No. of Students
Tamil	98/100	2
English	99/100	2
Mathematics	100/100	1
Science	100/100	4
Social Studies	98/100	1

Don't stop when you are tired, stop when you are done

PHILOSOPHER JIDDU KRISHNAMURTI



Jiddu Krishnamurti lived from 1895 to 1986, and is regarded as one of the greatest philosophical and spiritual figures of the twentieth century. Krishnamurti claimed no allegiance to any caste, nationality or religion and was bound by no tradition. His purpose was to set humankind unconditionally free from the destructive limitations of conditioned mind. For nearly sixty years he travelled the world and spoke spontaneously to large audiences until the end of his life in 1986 at the age of ninety. He had no permanent home, but when not travelling, he often stayed in Ojai, California, Brockwood Park, England, and in Chennai, India. In his talks, he pointed out to people the need to transform themselves through self knowledge, by being aware of the subtleties of their thoughts and feelings in daily life, and how this movement can be observed through the mirror of relationship.

Jiddu Krishnamurti was born on 11 May 1895 in Madanapalle, a small town in south India. He and his brother were adopted in their youth by Dr Annie Besant, then president of the Theosophical Society. Dr Besant and others proclaimed that Krishnamurti was to be a world teacher whose coming the Theosophists had predicted. To prepare the world for this coming, a world-wide organization called the Order of the Star in the East was formed and the young Krishnamurti was made its head.

In 1929, however, Krishnamurti renounced the role that he was expected to play, dissolved the Order

with its huge following, and returned all the money and property that had been donated for this work. He resigned as figure head of the Theosophists, and cut all ties to any notion of a religious or spiritual organization. This was followed immediately by a “core” statement, summarized as “Truth Is A Pathless Land: man cannot come to it through any organization, through any creed, through any dogma, priest or ritual, not through any philosophic knowledge or psychological technique. He has to find it through the mirror of relationship, through the understanding of the contents of his own mind, through observation and not through intellectual analysis or introspective dissection.”

For the rest of his long life, he taught not as an authority but as an investigator looking into life's fundamental issues through questioning all assumptions, and challenging his listeners to do the same.

The body of Krishnamurti's work is enormous, some estimate it at more than 100 million words; 60 years of more or less uninterrupted appearances around the world. His charge to the Foundations at his death in 1986 was to spread his un-interpreted, authentic body of work around the world. His talks and dialogues have been compiled and published in more than sixty books and translated into as many different languages. His books include *The Ending of Time*, *Freedom from the Known*, *Commentaries on Living*, *Education and the Significance of Life*, *The Awakening of Intelligence*, and *The First and Last Freedom*.

AUTHOR RUSKIN BOND



Ruskin Bond is an Indian author of British descent was born on 19th May, 1934 in Kausali, Punjab. He was named Owen Ruskin Bond, his father chose the name Ruskin for him. Bond lives in Landour, Mussoorie. He is one of the most loved and celebrated authors for fairly versatile genres, however, short stories and essays remain his favourites to write. He's a shy, reclusive literary genius.

His father, Aubrey Alexander Bond was an officer of the Royal Air Force (RAF) post in India. Edith Clarke, his mother was a homemaker. Ruskin Bond went to a boarding school in Mussoorie before he was sent to another boarding school in Shimla hills; Bishop Cotton School. He graduated from this very school. He has experimented with different genres like romance, fiction, poetry. He has often stated that his writings are a reflection of his life. The highly revered, widely loved author has a rather simple style of writing, about his way of writing the author

Punctuality is not about being on time;
it's basically about respecting your own Commitments - *APJ Abdul Kalam*

says it's simple yet conversational and encourages young writers to try the same.

He was completely distraught after receiving the news of losing his father during the war in Calcutta. Writing gave him peace and an escape. He has often described his works as a reflection of his life. He had a rather difficult childhood and often claims it was lonely and disturbed. He wrote his first story at the age of 16; *Untouchable*. By the age of 21 his first novel was published, *The Room on the roof*.

The author is loved across all generations and is highly revered as well. The author is known for his works like popular children's books that tend to have left a mark on every kid whilst growing up. He has worked on numerous books, he enjoys his work as much as his readers. In his initial years, Bond had to struggle until the publishing houses from abroad set a footing in India. *The Illustrated Weekly of India* and *The Statesman* were his primary sources of income from the 1950s until the 1980s making him about 35 to 50 rupees per write up. Things took a happier turn when publishing houses began to find a way into India, Penguin India came in 1985 changing the publishing landscape forever. It

started publishing in 1987 with merely six books. followed by Harpercollins in 1992. His first novel

INDIAN SCIENTIST SOUMYA SWAMINATHAN



Soumya Swaminathan born on 2 May 1959 is an Indian paediatrician and clinical scientist known for her research on tuberculosis and HIV. From 2019 to 2022, she served as the chief scientist at the World Health

Organization under the leadership of Director General TedrosAdhanomGhebreyesus. Previously, from October 2017 to March 2019, she was the Deputy Director General of Programmes (DDP) at the World Health Organization.

Soumya was born in Chennai, India. Soumya is the daughter of "Father of Green Revolution of India", M. S. Swaminathan and Indian educationalist Mina Swaminathan. Soumya Swaminathan has two siblings, Madhura Swaminathan, a professor of economics at the Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore, and Nitya Rao, a professor of gender and

development at the University of East Anglia.

She received an M.B.B.S. from the Armed Forces Medical College in Pune. She has an M.D. in pediatrics from All India Institute of Medical Sciences in New Delhi. She is a Diplomate of National Board from National Board of Examinations. As part of her training, from 1987 to 1989 Soumya completed a post-doctoral medical fellowship in neonatology and pediatric pulmonology at the Children's Hospital Los Angeles at the Keck School of Medicine of USC.

Dr Soumya Swaminathan was most recently WHO's Chief Scientist and before that, Deputy Director-General for Programmes. As WHO's inaugural Chief Scientist, Dr Swaminathan built the Science division with a focus on research, quality assurance of norms and standards and digital health. She played a key role during the pandemic in coordinating scientific efforts at the WHO, as well as

Just believe in yourself. Even if you don't, pretend that you do and, at some point you will.- Venus Williams

in setting up Covax, with a focus on equitable vaccine distribution to LMICs.

A pediatrician from India and a globally recognised researcher on tuberculosis and HIV, she brings with her 30 years of experience in clinical care and research, and has worked throughout her career to translate research into impactful programmes. Dr Swaminathan was Secretary to the Government of India for Health Research and Director General of the Indian Council of Medical Research from 2015 to 2017, where she focused on bringing science and evidence into health policy-making, building research capacity in Indian medical schools, and forging south-south partnerships in health sciences. From 2009 to 2011, she also served as Coordinator of the UNICEF/ UNDP/ World Bank/ WHO Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases, Geneva.

She received her academic training in India, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, and has published more than 450 peer-reviewed publications and book chapters. She is a Fellow of the US National Academy of Medicine, the Academy of Medical Sciences of the UK, and a Fellow of all the science academies in India. She has received several honorary doctorates, including from EPFL, Lausanne and the London School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. She serves on several national and global advisory bodies and committees, and is an adjunct Professor at Karolinska University in Sweden and Tufts University in Boston, USA.

Soumya is married to AjitYadav, an orthopedic surgeon. She has won many awards to her credit.

Now, Soumya Swaminathan lives in Chennai, taking over as the Chairperson of MS Swaminathan Research Foundation.

FREEDOM FIGHTER ASAF ALI



Asaf Ali (11 May 1888– 2 April 1953) was an Indian independence activist and noted lawyer. He was the first Indian Ambassador to the United States. He also served as the Governor of Odisha.

Asaf Ali was educated at St. Stephen's College, Delhi. He was called to bar from Lincoln's Inn in England. In 1914, the British attack on the Ottoman Empire had a large effect on the Indian Muslim community. Asaf Ali supported the Turkish side and resigned from the Privy Council. He saw this as an act of non-cooperation and returned to India in December 1914. Upon his return to India, Asaf Ali became heavily involved in the nationalist movement.

He was elected to the Central Legislative Assembly in 1935 as a member of the Muslim Nationalist Party. He then became significant as a Congress member and was appointed deputy leader.

The last of several spells of imprisonment which Asaf Ali courted during the freedom movement was in the wake of the 'Quit India' resolution adopted by the All India Congress Committee in August 1942. He was

detained at Ahmednagar Fort jail along with Jawaharlal Nehru and other members of the Congress Working Committee.

He was in charge of the Railways and Transport in the Interim Government of India headed by Jawaharlal Nehru from 2 September 1946. He served as the first Indian Ambassador to the United States from February 1947 to mid-April 1947.

Asaf Ali was the first Indian Ambassador to United States. He was appointed governor of Odisha for two terms and later, Indian Ambassador to Switzerland.

Personal life

In 1928, he married Aruna Asaf Ali, a marriage that raised eyebrows on the grounds of religion and age difference. She is widely remembered for hoisting the Indian National Congress flag at the Gowalia Tank maidan in Bombay during the Quit India Movement, 1942. Later Aruna Asaf Ali was honored with India's highest civilian award, Bharat Ratna, for her work.

Ali died in office in Bern on 2 April 1953, while serving as India's ambassador to Switzerland. In 1989, India Post brought out a stamp in his honor.

Interesting Unknown fact

Ants take rest for around 8 Minutes in 12-hour period.

உன்னுடைய உண்மை இயல்போடு ஒப்பிடும்போது காலமும் இடமும் கூட ஒரு பொருட்டல்ல ;
நீ எதையும் எல்லாவற்றையும் சாதிக்கக்கூடியவன்; சர்வ வல்லமை படைத்தவன். - சுவாமி விவேகானந்தர்

LATEST SCIENTIFIC INVENTIONS

Reprintable Paper



Paper is generally seen as a greener material than plastic, largely because plastic is seen as artificial while paper feels more natural. Certainly, paper is more easily recycled but it comes with its own environmental costs which include cutting down trees, processing, and transportation, (via BBC).

Reducing our use of plastics is one way to minimize our impact on the environment, but we also need better ways to reduce paper usage and reuse it when

possible. Reusing paper can be difficult, particularly if you've already written or printed something on it. There's little you can do aside from fold it into a paper airplane or chuck it in the recycling bin. Now, according to a paper published in the journal *Advanced Materials*, reusing your paper might get a lot easier.

Scientists from the Nanyang Technological University in Singapore have developed a new class of paper made from pollen instead of wood pulp. Pollen may be a greener material in and of itself, because it's already produced en masse, (via *Science Daily*), but this paper can also be readily used again.

Researchers put their pollen paper through a process that makes it non-allergenic and then printed on it using a standard laser printer. Treating it with an alkaline solution removed all of the printed material without damaging the paper, allowing it to be used again. In tests, they were able to reuse their paper at least eight times, making it the ultimate in recyclable paper

ARUNA SAIRAM



Aruna Sairam is an Indian classical vocalist and Carnatic music singer. She is a recipient of the Padma Shri award from the Government of India and was elected as the Vice Chairman of the Sangeet Natak Academy (India's premier national

institution for music and dance) by the Government of India until 2022. In 2011, Aruna was the first Carnatic musician to perform at the BBC Proms in London. She is also the first Carnatic musician to perform in Oud Festival of Israel (Jerusalem).

Aruna Sairam began her classical training under her mother, Rajalakshmi Sethuraman. She then became a disciple of legendary vocalist, Sangita Kalanidhi T. Brinda, thereby continuing an illustrious line of women singers of the Tanjore tradition for more than eight generations. Later, she was mentored by several other maestros of our

country. Her music has erased geographical borders when she was the first to incorporate Abhang, a Western Indian musical form, into a traditional, South Indian concert. By interacting with national and international musicians, Aruna communicates beyond regional contexts, using melody as a language of human expression.

Not confining her body of work to performances, Aruna has contributed a great deal to the field of imparting her knowledge to students across the world. She founded the Nadayogam Trust. Aruna Sairam is recipient of several awards including the Padma Shri by the Central Government and the Sangita Kalanidhi by the Music Academy. She was also elected as the Vice-Chairperson of the Sangeet Natak Akademi. Apart from this she is also the recipient of Tamil Nadu government's Kalaimamani Award and Kalidas Samman Award of Madhya Pradesh. Aruna Sairam has also received the US Congressional Award of Excellence and was also

மனப்பூர்வமான முயற்சிகள் மகத்தான வெற்றிகளைத் தராமல் விட்டதாக சரித்திரமே கிடையாது. - ஜான்வானா மேக்கர்

conferred appreciation by the Mayor of the City of New York and the city of San Diego.

Carnatic vocalist, composer, collaborator, humanitarian and speaker Aruna Sairam has been honoured with the French government's highest

honour- Chevalier de l'Ordre des Arts et des award.

Aruna Sairam has been selected for this award not just for her singing prowess, but also for her contribution towards development of the Indo-France relationship.

SATWIKSAIRAJ RANKIREDDY AND CHIRAG SHETTY: A SMASHING DUO REWRITING BADMINTON HISTORY



Satwiksairaj Rankireddy and Chirag Shetty were a reluctant match when paired up for the first time. But they developed their game on court and friendship off of it to bring many first wins to India, including Thomas Cup

In the beginning, both had an aggressive game and preferred to play from the back of the court, which means their skills weren't exactly complementary. But then India's doubles coach Tan Kim Her paired up Satwiksairaj Rankireddy and Chirag Shetty in 2015. The rest, as they say, is history. In 2022, Rankireddy and Shetty won two world tour titles—the Indian Open and the French Open—a gold at the Commonwealth Games (CWG) and a bronze at the World Championships. Most of these feats are a first by Indian men's doubles shuttlers. The duo was also part of the historic Thomas Cup team that won India its maiden title and contributed to the victory by winning their match in the final despite being multiple match-points down. They ended the year at World No 5, their career best.

The star Indian men's doubles duo of Satwiksairaj Rankireddy and Chirag Shetty made history by clinching the Badminton Asia Championships gold medal. They have brought laurels to India on numerous occasions including winning medals at the Commonwealth Games, World Championships, Indian Open, Swiss Open, Thailand Open, Thomas Cup, French Open, and more.

Gold medal at the Commonwealth Games 2022

The star Indian men's doubles duo of Satwiksairaj Rankireddy and Chirag Shetty's biggest achievement was the gold-medal triumph at the Commonwealth Games 2022. The duo defeated England's Sean Vandy and Ben Lane in the final.

Bronze medal at the BWF World Championships

The Indian pair were defeated by the Malaysian duo in the semifinal of the men's doubles category at the BWF World Championships 2022. Despite the loss, the duo returned to the country with a bronze medal, becoming the first Indian men's pair to do so at the Championships.

India's Thomas Cup Triumph

The star duo played an instrumental role in India's Thomas Cup 2022 victory as they contributed to India's triumph by defeating Olympic gold medalists Kevin Sanjaya and Muhammad Ahsan of Indonesia. Owing to their victory, India created history by winning the gold medal and the first-ever medal in 43 years.

French Open 2022

Chirag Shetty and Satwiksairaj Rankireddy of India took home their first BWF Super 750 championship by winning the men's doubles event at the French Open 2022.

Gold medal at the Badminton Asia Championships

The star Indian men's doubles duo of Satwiksairaj Rankireddy and Chirag Shetty made history by clinching the Badminton Asia Championships gold medal. They defeated Ong Yew Sin-Teo Eo Yi, the Malaysian duo by 16-21, 21-17, 21-19. It is India's second medal at the tournament after 1965 and their first in the men's doubles category.

சூரியனாகப் பிரகாசிக்க சந்தர்ப்பம் இருக்கும் போது
ஏன் மெழுகுவர்த்தியைப் போல் வெளிச்சம் தர வேண்டும் - நெப்போலியன் ஹில்

டாக்டர் சி.எஸ். இராமசாமி அய்யர்

இன்று கோயம்புத்தூரில் சர்வதேசத் தரத்துடனும், வசதிகளுடனும் பல மருத்துவமனைகள் உள்ளன. ஆனால் நூறு ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு இவ்வாறு சொல்லிக் கொள்ளும் படியான மருத்துவர்களோ, மருத்துவமனைகளோ இந்த நகரத்தில் இல்லை. அன்று அரசு மருத்துவமனை இருந்தாலும் பெரிய வசதிகள் மருத்துவ உபகரணங்கள் இல்லாத காலகட்டம். மக்கள் கல்வியறிவு குறைவினாலும் சுகாதாரம் பற்றிய விழிப்புணர்வு இல்லாததாலும் பல நோய்களால் கடுமையாக பாதிக்கப்பட்டு வந்தனர். குறிப்பாக பிளேக், காலரா, மலேரியா, காச நோய் போன்றவை ஆட்கொல்லி நோய்களாகவே இருந்தன. இந்நோய்களால் தாக்கப்பட்டவர்களில் பலர் மரணமடைவது தவிர்க்க முடியாததாக இருந்தது. பாரம்பரிய மருத்துவ முறைகள் குறைந்து ஆங்கில மருத்துவம் எனும் நவீனமுறை நடைமுறைக்கு வந்து கொண்டிருந்தது. பெரும்பாலும் வெளிநாட்டினர் நவீனமுறை மருத்துவர்களாக இருந்தனர். அந்த காலகட்டத்தில் கோவையில் ஒரு இந்திய மருத்துவர் ஏழை பணக்காரரார் வேறுபாடின்றி மருத்துவ சேவை புரிவதில் புகழ் பெற்றிருந்தார். அவர் டாக்டர் சி.எஸ். இராமசாமி அய்யர் ஆவார். அவருடைய அய்யர் ஆஸ்பத்திரி கோயம்புத்தூர் மாவட்டம் முழுவதும் பிரபலமாக இருந்தது. இராமசாமி அய்யர் 1896-ம் ஆண்டு பிறந்தார். கோவையிலும் மதுரை அமெரிக்கன் மிஷன் கல்லூரியிலும் பிறகு மெட்ராஸ் மருத்துவக் கல்லூரியிலும் கல்வி பயின்றார். தனது மருத்துவக் கல்வி முடிந்தவுடன் பாளையங்கோட்டை அம்பா சமுத்திரம், திருநெல்வேலி போன்ற இடங்களில் இருந்த அரசு மருத்துவமனைகளில் பணிபுரிந்தார்.

1924-ம் ஆண்டு கோயம்புத்தூரில் தனியாக மருத்துவமனை

தொடங்கி மருத்துவம் பார்க்கத் தொடங்கினார். அப்போது கோவை நகரம் பெரிய வளர்ச்சி பெற்றிருக்கவில்லை. அந்த சூழலில் இராமசாமி அய்யரின் மருத்துவ சேவை மிக முக்கியத்துவம் வாய்ந்ததாக அமைந்தது. ஏழைகளும், கல்வியறிவு குறைந்தவர்களும் ஏராளமாக இருந்தபோது பணத்தை நோக்கமாக கொள்ளாமல் மருத்துவ சேவை புரிந்தவர்களில் முக்கியமானவர் சி.எஸ்.இராமசாமி அய்யர் ஆவார். அவருடைய மருத்துவமனையில் யாருக்கும் பணத்தை காரணம் காட்டி அனுமதி மறுக்கப்பட்டது இல்லை. எல்லோருக்கும் அனுமதி உண்டு. நோயாளிகளின் குடும்பச்சூழலைத் தெரிந்துகொண்டு அய்யர் அதற்கேற்ப சிகிச்சைக் கட்டணம் பெறுவார்.

1936-ம் ஆண்டு இராமசாமி அய்யர் தான் முதன் முதலில் எக்ஸ்ரே நிலையம் ஒன்றை கோயம்புத்தூரில் தொடங்கினார். இரண்டாம் உலகப்போர் சமயத்தில் அமெரிக்கப் பயணம் சென்றார். குறிப்பாக மின்னசோட்டா, சான்பிரான்சிஸ்கோ போன்ற நகரங்களில் உயர் நிலை மருத்துவம் மற்றும் நவீன முறைகள் குறித்து அறிந்து வந்தார்.

இராமசாமி அய்யர் கோவை மருத்துவச் சங்கத்தின் தொடக்க கால உறுப்பினர்களில் ஒருவராவார். இன்று தனியார் மருத்துவமனைகள் மூலம் கோயம்புத்தூர் பெற்றுள்ள நவீன வசதிகள் மற்றும் மருத்துவ வல்லுநர்கள் உருவாகக் காரணமானவர்களில் ஒருவர் டாக்டர் சி.எஸ். இராமசாமி அய்யர் என்றால் அது மிகையாகாது. அன்றைய கால கட்டத்தில் அய்யர் ஆஸ்பத்திரி என்ற கோயம்புத்தூர் பாலிகினிக் இப்பகுதியில் உள்ள நோயாளிகளின் புகலிடமாக வெகுகாலம் இருந்து வந்தது.

பாலமலை ராங்கநாதர் கோவில்



கோயம்புத்தூரில் இருந்து 30 கிலோமீட்டர் தொலைவில் மேட்டுப்பாளையம் நெடுஞ்சாலையில் பெரியநாயக்கன் பாளையம் அருகே இருபுறமும் பச்சைமரங்கள் சூழ ராங்கநாதர் நின்ற கோலத்தில் அருள்தரும் ஒரு மலைக்கோவில் தான் பாலமலை ஆகும்.

பாலமலையிலிருந்து வரும் போது கண்களுக்கு குளுமையாக தென்கிழக்கு பகுதியில் கோயம்புத்தூர், இயற்கை அன்னை வாரி வழங்கிய மலைத்தொடர் மடிப்புகள், வடக்கே நீலகிரி வரை

செல்கிறது. பாலமலை பக்கத்திலிருந்து கேரளாவை நோக்கிய நிலப்பரப்பு எளிதில் செல்லமுடியாத அளவில் உள்ளது.

இம்மலையில் விலங்குகள் பலவகையான பறவையினங்கள் வாழ்கின்றன. பறவைகளைப் பார்ப்பதற்கு இது ஒரு சிறந்த இடமாக உள்ளது. பாலமலைக் கோவிலின் அருகில் இருளர் பழங்குடியினர் வசிக்கின்றனர். இக்கோவிலுக்கு புராணக்கதைகள் பல உள்ளன. மகரிஷி வசிஷ்டர் சுந்தர்வனை ராக்ஷசனாக சபித்தார். ராக்ஷசனான சுந்தர்வன் பல துன்பங்களைச் செய்தான். அவனை நாராயணர் கொன்று சுந்தர்வனை சாபத்திலிருந்து விடுவித்தார். மன்னர் நந்தபூபாலன் கரடியால் சபிக்கப்பட்டார். பாலமலை தீர்த்தத்தில் நீராடிய பின்னரே சாபத்திலிருந்து விடுபட்டார். வனத்தில் மாடு மேய்ப்பவரால் கண்டுபிடிக்கப்பட்ட சுயம்பு பகவான் இவர் என்றும் கூறப்படுவதால் இன்றும் காலை பூஜையின் ஒரு பகுதியாக சுயம்பு பகவான் சிலைக்கு பால் அபிஷேகம் செய்யப்படுகிறது. இங்கு வடக்குப் பகுதியில் ½ கிமீ தொலைவில் புத்ம தீர்த்தம் உள்ளது. ஏப்ரல் மே மாதங்களில் சித்ரா பூர்ணிமா தேர் திருவிழா கொண்டாடப்படுகிறது. இக்கோவிலில் சாபங்களின் தாக்கத்திலிருந்து விடுபட பிரார்த்தனை செய்யப்படுகிறது.

மனிதர்களை உருவாக்குவது உதவிகள் அல்ல; தடைகள் தாம். வசதிகள் அல்ல; சிரமங்கள் தாம். - வில்லியம் மேத்யூஸ்

From the Archives



Eminent Tamil Scholar Shri. Pa. Su. Maniam receiving Kulapati Munshi Award in the year 1996 from Thavathiru Santhalinga Ramasamy Adigalar, Perur Atheenam. Shri. G.K. Sundaram, (Patron BVB, CBE Kendra) Shri N. Mahalingam (Chairman, Sakthi Group of Companies) and Shri. B.K. Krishnaraj Vanavarayar (Chairman BVB, CBE Kendra) are also present in the picture.

விவேகானந்தர் கதைகள்

நரேனின் சமயோசித புத்தி



நரேன் இருக்குமிடம் எப்போதும் குதூகலம்தான். அவன் அடிக்கடி தன்பள்ளித் தோழர்களுடன் கொல்கத்தாவின் பல இடங்களுக்குப் போய் சுற்றிப் பார்ப்பான். அவனுக்கு நிறைய செய்திகள் தெரியும். அதனால் அவனுடன்

உணர் சுற்றுவதை எல்லா மாணவர்களும் விரும்பினார்கள்.

ஒரு நாள் தனது பெரிய கோஷ்டி நண்பர்களுடன் நவாப் மிருகக் காட்சி சாலைக்கு நரேன் சென்றான். அவர்கள் அங்கிருந்து திரும்பி வரும்போது கங்கை நதியில் படகு மூலமாக வந்து கொண்டிருந்தார்கள்.

அப்போது திடீரென்று ஒரு சிறுவனுக்கு உடல்நலம் குன்றியது. படகிலேயே அவன் வாந்தி எடுத்துவிட்டான். இரக்கமில்லாத அந்தப் படகோட்டிகள் சிறுவர்களைப் படகிலிருந்து இறங்கும்படி மிரட்டினார்கள். அதோடு படகைச் சுத்தம் செய்யும்படியும் ஏவினார்கள். பயந்த சிறுவர்கள் இருமடங்கு கட்டணம் தருவதாகப் படகோட்டிகளிடம் கூறிக் கெஞ்சினார்கள்.

அதற்குச் சம்மதித்த படகோட்டிகள் சிறுவர்களைக் கரைக்குக் கொண்டு சென்றார்கள். சுரையில் இறங்கும் முன்பு மீண்டும் அதிக பணம் கேட்டு தகராறு செய்தார்கள். அவர்களைப் படகிலிருந்து இறங்கக் கூடாதென்று மிரட்டினார்கள்.

அப்போது தரேன் என்ன செய்தான் தெரியுமா-

பொடியனான அவன் படகிலிருந்து யாருக்கும் தெரியாமல் மெல்லக் குதித்தான். சற்றுதூரத்தில் இரண்டு ஆங்கிலேய சிப்பாய்கள் உலாவிக்கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். நரேன் அவர்களிடம் போய் தனக்குத் தெரிந்த 'டாட் பூட்' ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசி அவர்களுக்குத் தங்கள் கஷ்டத்தை எப்படியோ புரிய வைத்து விட்டான்.

தன்னுடைய குட்டிக் கைகளை வளைத்து அவ்விருவர் கைகளுடனும் கோர்த்துக் கொண்டு படகு நின்ற இடத்திற்கு அவர்களை அழைத்து வந்தான். நரேனின் செயலும் பேச்சும் அந்த வீரர்களுக்கு மிகவும் பிடித்து விட்டன.

அதனால் அவர்கள் படகோட்டிகளை மிரட்டி சிறுவர்களை விடுவிக்கும்படி கூறினார்கள். அந்தக் காலத்தில் ஆங்கிலச் சிப்பாய்களின் கட்டளையை மறுக்க யாரால் முடியும்- படகோட்டிகள் பயந்து சிறுவர்களை விடுவித்தார்கள்.

எல்லாக் குழந்தைகளும் ஆட்டமும் பாட்டமுமாகப் படகிலிருந்து ஓடி வெளியேறினார்கள்.

சிப்பாய்கள் இருவரும் நரேனைத் தங்களோடு ஏதோ 'பார்ட்டி'க்கு வரும் படி அன்புடன் அழைத்தார்கள்.

ரொம்பவும் நன்றி சார். நான் போய் வருகிறேன் என்று மட்டும் கூறிவிட்டு நரேன் அங்கிருந்து சிரித்தபடியே நகர்ந்தான்.

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