Parijna Patrika - Shri Datta Jayanti 2021
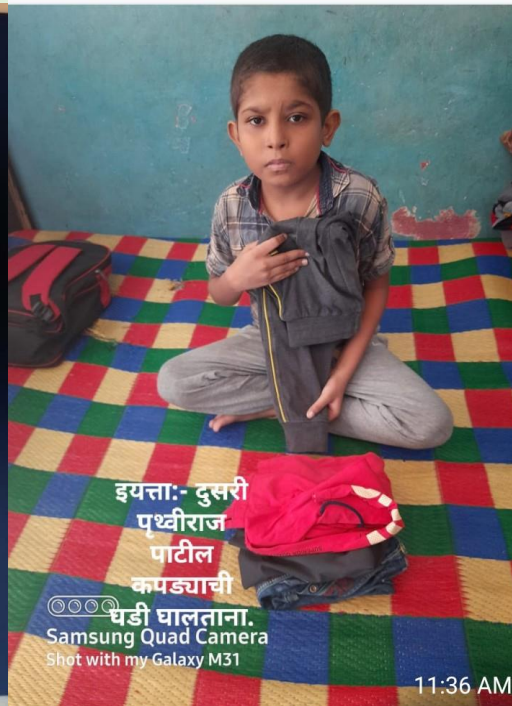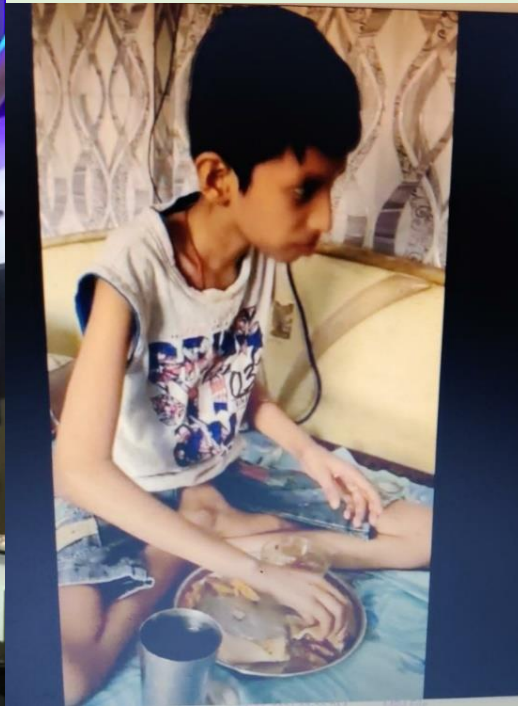
News from ... Swami Parijnanashram Educational and Vocational Centre for the Handicapped, Virar

Std:- 2nd. Krish Patil दिवाळीची साफसफाई

इयत्ता:- दुसरी पृथ्वीराज पाटील कपड्याची घडी घालताना.

Samsung Quad Camera
Shot with my Galaxy M31

11:36 AM

INDEPENDENT LEARNING

News from ... Swami Parijnanashram Educational and Vocational Centre for the Handicapped, Virar

News from ... Swami Parijnanashram Educational and Vocational Centre for the Handicapped, Virar

News from ... Swami Parijnanashram Educational and Vocational Centre for the Handicapped, Virar

WE HAVE SO MUCH TALENT ON THIS TEAM, AND IT'S COMING TOGETHER,.

News from ... Parijnanashram Vidyalaya, Karla
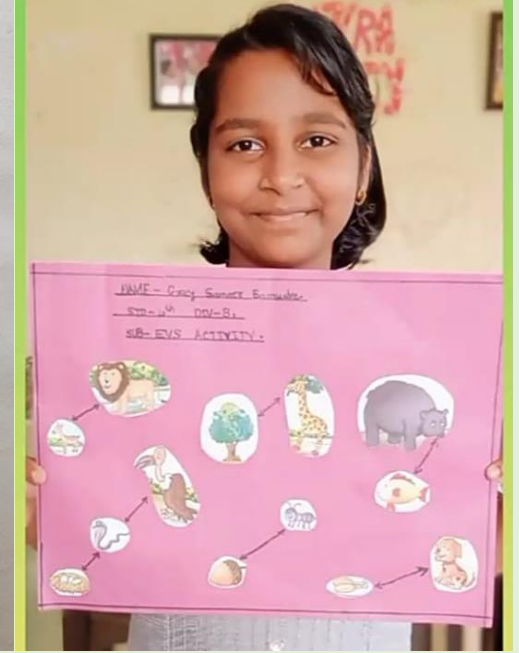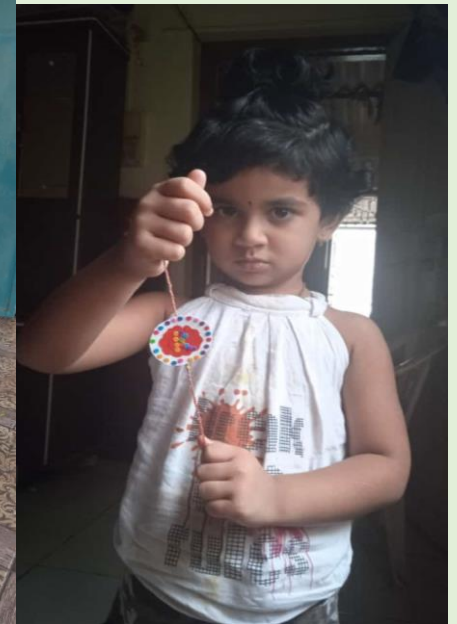
News from … Parijnanashram Vidyalaya, Karla

News from ... Parijnanashram Vidyalaya, Karla

News from ... Parijnanashram Vidyalaya, Karla

News from … Parijnanashram Vidyalaya, Karla

Celebration Time

HAPPY DIWALI

HAPPY DUSSEHRA

News from … Parijnanashram Vidyalaya, Karla

News from... Parijnan Vidyalay, Someswar

News from... Parijnan Vidyalay, Someswar

WE ♥ OUR TEACHERS
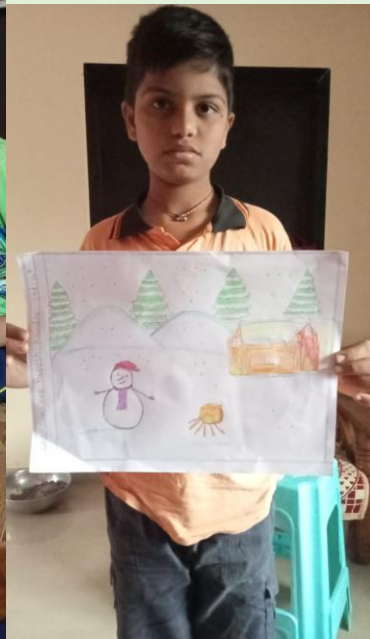
Thank you! ♡

"What a teacher writes on the blackboard of life can never be erased."
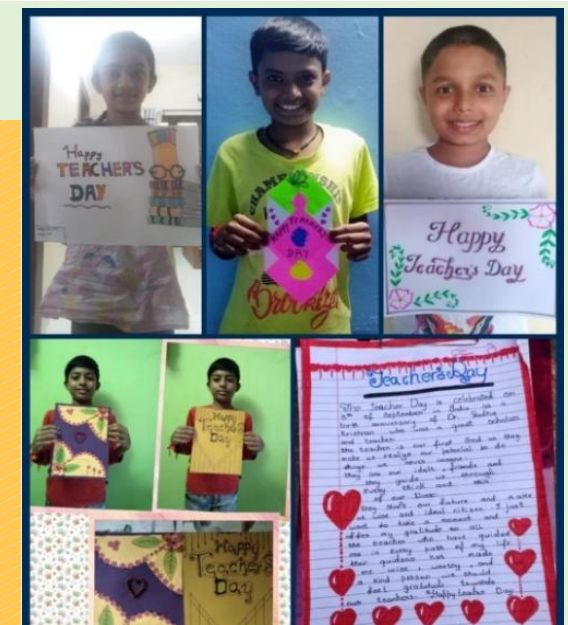
News from... Parijnan Vidyalay, Someswar
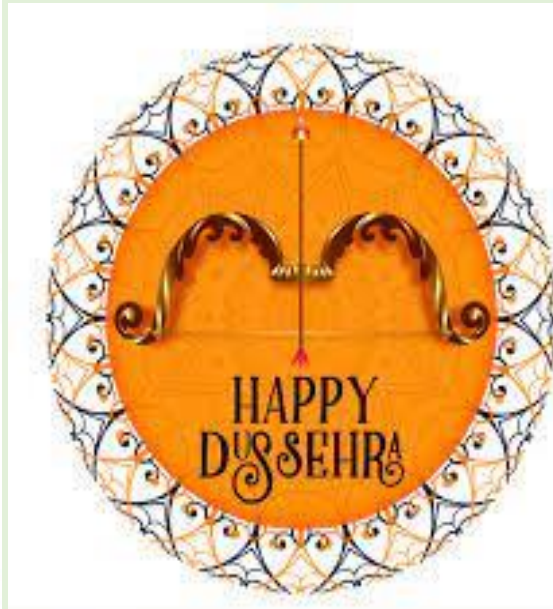
News from... Parijnan Vidyalay, Someswar

News from… Parijnan Vidyalay, Someswar

News from... Parijnan Vidyalay, Someswar

News From... Parijnan P U College
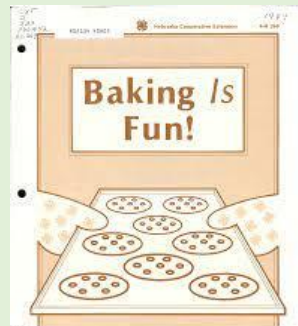
News from… Parijnan P U College

Group Singing "Kannada Geeta Gaayana"

Gandhi Jayanti

Sharada Pujan

News from … Ganapathy English Medium School

School Reopening Day
17-09-2021

Reopening- Istd to 5th
25-10-2021

02-10-2020
Gandhi Jayanti

Sharada Puja
12-10-2021

News from ... Anandashrama High School Someshwar, Kotekar

Book

Distribution

Food grains distribution under Mid Day Meal scheme.

News from… Anandashrama High School Someshwar, Kotekar

Rajyostava Day Celebrations

Students participated in beach cleaning, organized by Someshwar Purasabhe for

"CLEAN INDIA" programme.

Gems Of Ancient India: Katapayadi
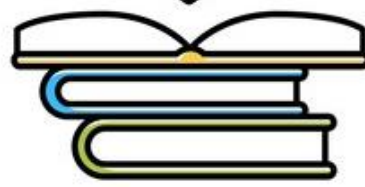
by Chandrima Kalbag

Do you know what encoding is? Encoding is the process of converting information from a source into symbols for communication or storage. This is commonly used in the world of computers today. Information or data, is converted into bits and bytes for processing, storing and transmission via the internet or other media.

Katapayadi (कटपयादि) is one such system.

So how does *Katapayadi* work? Every consonant in the Sanskrit or Devanagari script is attributed a number, while *swara*-s and half letters (like ज्य) do not have any values attributed to them.

The system gets its name from the mnemonic of the numbering system, where *Ka*, *Ta*, *Pa* and *Ya* are attributed the value of 1 and the subsequent alphabets take up the next higher number, till 0. Since the *swara*-s have no number assigned to them, *Ka, Kaa, Ki, Kee - barakhadi* upto *Kaha*, have the same value, that is 1. Similarly, *Ga* to *Gaha* have the same value, namely 3 and so on. So, each digit has multiple consonant options.

Katapayadi as described in a verse from Sadratnamala, written by Sankara Varman.

What is the purpose of this complex coding system? In the days when learning was passed down from the teacher to the student in the oral form, this was a convenient way to remember long numerical values, mathematical formulae or even dates. Because of the choice of consonants available for each number, long values could be coded into couplets or *shloka*-s, making it easy to memorise, without any errors.

Here are some well-established examples:

Oh Krishna, the fortune of the Gopi-s, the destroyer of the demon Madhu, protector of cattle, the one who ventured the ocean-depths, destroyer of evil-doers, one with a plough on the shoulder and the bearer of nectar, may (you) protect (us)!

गोपीभाग्यमधुव्रात-शृङ्गिशोदधिसन्धिग ।
खलजीवितखाताव गलहालारसंधर ॥

Now, decoding this with the *Katapayadi* system reveals the value of Pi up to 31 decimal places!

गोपीभाग्यमधुव्रात-शृङ्गिशोदधिसन्धिग । खलजीवितखाताव गलहालारसंधर ॥

3.1415926535897932384626433832792

So, the ancient Indians not only knew what Pi is, they also knew how to calculate its value correctly up to 31 decimal places without using computers – which was not known to the Western World till recently - and how to encode it in this beautiful *shloka*!

The *Vishnu-sahasra-namam,* from the *Anushasana Parva* of the Mahabharata, extols a thousand names of Lord Vishnu. Near the end, Goddess Parvati asks Lord Shiva for an easier method of recitation of the same.

To this, Lord Shiva replies:

Substituting *Katapayadi* values, Ra = 2 and Ma = 5. Chanting राम thrice would amount to 2 x 5 x 2 x 5 x 2 x 5 = 1000! **QED** *Rama-Rama-Rama iti sahasranaama tattulyam* - reciting *Rama nama* thrice is equivalent to reciting the thousand names of Lord Vishnu.

Complex trigonometric values, formulae and methods to arrive at them are given in numerous ancient Indian texts. For example, the RSineθ values for any angle are given in several texts including Aryabhatta's *Aryabhatiya* (5th cent. CE), Varahamihira's *Panchasiddhantika* (6th cent. CE), Bhaskara's *Mahabhaskariya* (7th cent. CE), Nilakanta Somayaji's *Tantrasangraha* (15th cent. CE) and Sankara Variyar's *Yuktidipika* (16th cent. CE), where the idea is attributed to Madhava (14th cent. CE).

In *Yuktidipika,* the *Katapayadi* algorithm has been used in the tabulation of the values of RSinθ for the sequentially increasing range of angles from zero to ninety degrees.

However, Western history records the above series expansion extending to an infinite number of terms, to Brook Taylor (1685 – 1731). Contemporary mathematics refers to it as the 'Taylor series', published in 1715. Variants of this series are featured in the works of Isaac Newton (1642 – 1727), Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz (1646 – 1716), Leonard Euler (1707 – 1783), and a few others. In his book '*A Passage to Infinity'*, the mathematician George Gheverghese Joseph suggests the possible transmission of knowledge from the Kerala school of mathematics and astronomy to Europe through trade routes of the sea, 1540 CE onward.

The *Mangalacharanam* or invocatory verse of the *Tantrasangraha* written in 1500 CE by Nilakanta Somayaji, starts with the following verse:

Here, *he Vishno nihitham kritsnam* encodes 1680548, which is the *Kali ahargana* of when *Tantrasangraha* was completed. It is believed that many authors have used the *Katapayadi* system to embed the date when a literary composition was completed, in the form of a verse, in a similar manner.

One of the earliest applications of the *Katapayadi* scheme as a hashing algorithm, which is rare outside the world of computers, is in the classical Carnatic Indian music system. The first two consonants of the 72 base *Melakartha Raga-s* denote the *Raga* number, which in turn indicates the notes (*Swara*-s) of that raga!

Vararuchi, a famous 4th century astronomer from Kerala, is the author of *Chandravakyani* (lunar sentences), which gives the longitudes of the Moon at different intervals of time and is the oldest known work encoded using the *Katapayadi* system. Hence, some scholars consider Vararuchi to be the inventor of this algorithm. Whosoever may have been the originator of the *Katapayadi* Algorithm, an ocean of knowledge can be churned using it even in the modern day.

Fitness First

by Deepti Anil

While there is no foolproof answer, most theories revolve around the idea that ancient *yogi*-s mimicked what they saw around them. In those simpler times, it is understandable that they would have had many encounters with various live animals. Maybe they were hunting them, avoiding them, or simply observing them. It appears that the ancient *yogi*-s found imitating animals to be an invigorating experience for both the body and mind.

Animals have ample opportunity to release their emotions and tension through movement and hormonal changes in their bodies. We often call this the 'fight or flight' response. As humans, we often struggle to keep ourselves properly aligned both physically and mentally, due to which we fall victim to disease, worry, and depression. The high stress levels we place on ourselves and our irregular lifestyles prevent us from becoming aware of our bodies. So, it makes sense that the ancient yoga masters would have chosen to model their practice after the animals they observed – in the hope of learning to balance their emotions and stress patterns. When we enter an animal-named pose, we mimic their body movements, for example, the last pose we learnt was *Marjarasana*, in which we considered the cat – an expert in relaxation. On awakening from sleep, they instinctively stretch and arch their spine in both directions before moving onward. Does it not make sense, then, that we generally use cat as an 'awakening' pose at the beginning of our practice, gradually loosening our body?

Moving on, here we will learn beneficial variations of the dog pose *(Svanasana)*. *Adho Mukha Svanasana* (Downward-Facing Dog Pose) is a foundational yoga posture that you are likely to practice countless times throughout your yoga lifetime. As this *asana* is equal parts strengthening and stretching, practicing this *asana* can help to build better balance and flexibility throughout your body. The benefits that this *asana* confers include toning of the arms and legs, opening and strengthening of the shoulders in flexion, lengthening of the hamstrings, stretching of the calves, and improvement in the overall conditioning of the body. *Adho Mukha Svanasana* also strengthens the core and improves circulation, while providing an energizing full-body stretch. (Yoga Journal.com)

Instructions

- Come onto your hands and knees, with your hands a tiny bit in front of your shoulders and your knees below your hips. Spread your palms, rooting down through all four corners of your hands, and turn your toes inwards.

- Exhale and lift your knees from the floor, at first keeping your knees slightly bent and your heels lifted off the floor.

- On an exhalation, push your top thighs back and stretch your heels toward the floor. Straighten your knees without locking them.

- Firm your outer arms and press the bases of your index fingers actively into the floor. Lift along your inner arms from the wrists to the tops of the shoulders. Firm your shoulder blades against your back. Keep your head between your upper arms.

- Stay in the pose for 10 or more breaths, then bend your knees on an exhalation and lower yourself into the starting pose.

Beginner's tip

To stretch the backs of your legs more, lift slightly up, coming onto the toes of your feet, pulling your heels a half-inch or so away from the floor. As your hamstring gets more flexible, you will be able to rest the heels on the floor. Do not overexert or force your body.

The next variation is *Urdhva Mukha Svanasana* or Upward Facing Dog Pose, as it literally resembles a dog stretching upwards. For this:
Lie flat on the ground with your stomach on the floor.

- Your feet must face downwards, and your arms must be placed beside your body.
- Gently fold your elbows.
- Place your palms under your shoulders and closer to your ribs.
- Inhale and press your palms firmly on the floor and gently lift your knees, hips, and torso off the mat.
- Keep your arms firm and your elbows straight.
- Broaden your shoulders and lookup.
- Ensure that your upper thighs do not touch the floor.
- Hold the pose for a few seconds. Exhale and release.

The benefits of this *asana* are that it improves posture, strengthens

the spine, arms and wrists, stretches the chest, lungs, shoulders, and abdomen, improves the breathing capacity, stimulates abdominal organs, helps relieve mild depression, fatigue, and sciatica, and it is also believed to be therapeutic for asthma.

Asana-s **demonstrated by Soumya Koulgi**

Nutrition Nugget

After having enjoyed the *laddoo*-s, *barfi*-s and *peda*-s of the festive season, now is a good time to look at our intake of sugar and its effect on our bodies. While it is not harmful to indulge in the occasional sweet goody, it is good to bear in mind that eating <u>too much added sugar</u> may harm both your physical and mental health. The RDI (Recommended Dietary Intake) for Indians is not more than 20-25 g of sugar per day, which translates to 4-5 teaspoons daily. This would account for the sugar in your daily milk, tea, coffee or juice. Apart from this, sugar also adds up invisibly in the diet via biscuits, bakery products, packaged breakfast cereals, and visibly through all the yummy sweetmeats. India has the dubious distinction of being the diabetic capital of the world. Thus, a good preventive as well as management strategy is to maintain a controlled intake of sugar daily. Diets high in sugar are associated with an increased risk of heart disease, diabetes, obesity, and fatty liver. Not just these, several studies have also found sugar to be a cause of hyperactivity, decreased focus, ADHD (Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder) and restlessness in children. A sugary diet may also damage your oral health by feeding the harmful bacteria in your mouth thereby increasing your risk of cavities and gum disease. All the same, you do not have to avoid added sugar at all costs. Instead, make an effort to follow a   healthier diet, eating foods high in added sugar only sparingly. A balanced diet that consists mostly of whole, <u>nutrient-dense foods</u> — especially vegetables   and fruits — provides the nutrients that your body needs for optimal health. Natural sweeteners (Honey, Jaggery, Fruit Juices, Molasses) are sugar substitutes that are often promoted as healthier alternatives to sugar or other sugar substitutes. But even these 'natural sweeteners' often undergo processing and refining. Natural sweeteners are generally safe, but there is no health advantage to consuming any particular type of added sugar. Consuming too much natural sweeteners also can lead to health problems such as tooth decay, weight gain and poor nutrition status.

Therefore, as far as possible, a moderate-to-low added sugar diet is best for everyone. Given that a high-sugar diet may harm your physical and even mental health, it is a good idea to follow a 'No Sugar' day once or twice a week. This helps your body in the long run and helps to gradually adjust to a lower added sugar diet. A daily dessert could be fresh fruit (which contains fructose or fruit sugar) to satisfy your sweet tooth. Moreover, fruit is nutrient dense with vitamins, minerals and fibre as well! Another tip is to eat a sugary treat after a whole meal rather than by itself, on an empty stomach. This leads to a lesser increase in   blood glucose, which is better for our bodies. However, do not be afraid to occasionally enjoy treats that contain added sugar as part of a well-rounded diet!

We Need Snakes…Let Us Save Them

by Dr. Gaurish Padukone

If snakes were in a popularity contest, among all other animals, they would surely lose. Around the world, snakes are often perceived as animals to be feared or hated. Unfortunately, the reality is that most of the antipathy that surrounds snakes is guided by ignorance or misunderstanding or fear. While snakes may not be the most popular animals on the planet, have you ever wondered why they might be important? Or perhaps, why they should not be killed? There are actually many good reasons to respect snakes and maybe even appreciate them!

Snakes, as serpent deities, are revered in various cultures - as a symbol of fertility, rebirth, afterlife, medicine, healing and prosperity. Unfortunately, they are also considered as a threat to life and livelihood. Ophidiophobia - the fear of the snakes - is one of the most common phobias (fears) affecting 2-3% of human population. Snakes are often killed on sight, out of fear of a snakebite. In fact, most of them are so timid that they will try to run away at the smell of a human.

All over the world, up to 1,38,000 people die due to snakebite every year, with nearly 2.7 million people suffering serious injuries and permanent disabilities. However, it is good to know that about 85-90% of snake species world-wide are non-venomous. Most snakes are not aggressive in natureand often bite only in defense, or when threatened or provoked.

Killing snakes for fear of snakebites is problematic – as a decreased snake population is detrimental not only to the environment, but also to humans. Snakes serve a critical role as predators, as prey, as ecosystem engineers and provide economic and therapeutic benefits to humans. Snakes as predators, feed on frogs, insects, rats, mice, and other rodents, helping to keep the prey population under control. Snakes are also eaten by other species – thus playing a key role in the food-chain as prey.

Mongooses, wild boars, hawks, snake eagles, falcons, and even some snake-species are Ophiophagus, i.e. species that feed on snakes as their primary diet. The king cobra (Ophiophagus hannah), eastern king snake (Lampropeltis getula), black-headed python (Aspidites melanocephalus) and eastern indigo snake (Drymarchon couperi) are some ophiophagus snakes.

A disturbed ecosystem due to irresponsible developmental projects, climate change and an increased occurrence of natural disasters has caused a massive loss of habitat for snakes. This has also increased the incidence of 'man-snake conflict'. The declining population of snakes has been documented globally.

Did you know that snakes, as 'ecosystem-engineers', facilitate secondary seed dispersal, thus contributing to reproduction of plants? When snakes swallow rodents/birds (who consume seeds), the seeds are expelled through excretion into the environment in an intact manner. As snakes have larger home ranges than birds/rodents, seeds tend to disperse at greater distances from the parent plant. This mechanism supports growth and survival of plant species without a struggle for the common resources of light, water, and soil nutrients and hence, is essential for biodiversity and ecological restoration.

Snakes also play a role in disease prevention and provide benefits to agricultural communities.

Rodents are carriers of many zoonotic diseases (like Lyme disease, leptospirosis, leishmaniasis, hantavirus) which affect humans, dogs, cattle, sheep, and other domestic animals. A sudden increase in the rodent population might lead to zoonotic disease outbreaks. Increase in the population of rodents also leads to loss of crops. By eating rodents, snakes keep the population of rodents under control, thus preventing zoonotic disease transmission and contributing to food security.

It is interesting to know that nearly 200 million people can be fed by food grains that are destroyed by rodents every year. Offering natural, environmentally-friendly and free service to mitigate against rodents, snakes are truly "farmer's friends".

Snakes are also a source of many medicines. The only proven and effective therapy for snakebite - the snake anti-venom, is also derived from snake venom. Snake venom is injected into horses and sheep. The animal's plasma with antibodies against the venom is collected and purified to produce the life-saving, snake anti-venom. Snake venom has therapeutic value beyond anti-venom production. Many drugs derived from snake venoms are used in clinical medical practice.

However, the therapeutic potential of snake venoms remains unexplored. Venom researchers continue to discover and investigate many more compounds that are turning out to be helpful to mankind.

As a society, we do not have to love snakes, but we can at least respect their right to exist without harm and appreciate their vital role in maintaining Earth's biodiversity. With the effects of climate change now evident, it is the right time to start valuing the importance of bio-diversity and allowing all creatures, including snakes, to live and exist in this fast-changing ecosystem.

Let us , therefore save the snakes from ignorant human beings who harm them out of fear and ignorance!

Sources:

https://savethesnakes.org

www.tribuneindia.com

www.google.com

https://www.oursafetynet.org

Sports – Toe Wrestling Festival

Toe wrestling is a sport where the opponents lock their bare   feet with toes and try to pin the other's foot down. The objective is to pin the competitor's foot on the platform, known as the toedium, in a best-of-three match, with alternating feet.

This sport too can get rough and players often suffer bruises and broken toes.

Toe Wrestling Championship was invented in England in 1976 and soon became popular. But even after forty years, it has not been recognised by the International Olympic Committee.

Credit: https://rove.me/to/england/world-toe-wrestling-championships

Dattatreya Jayanti

by Vaishali Heblekar

Vedant had just finished his Prarthana class where they had told the children the significance of Dattatreya Jayanti. He came running to his mother in the kitchen eager to tell her all that he had just learnt. "Do you know Mamma! Dattatreya has three heads and three pairs of hands! How cool is that!" He rambled on – "Can you imagine what all I could do if I had three pairs of hands and heads? One could be watching TV, the other attending online school and the third one, eating!" The mother smiled.

She asked Vedant to tell her more about what he had learnt. Vedant continued – "Long ago, there was a Sage Atri and his wife Anasuya, who always prayed to God to have a son who had the Shakti of Lords Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva. Once, the Goddesses Saraswati, Lakshmi and Parvati decided to test her devotion, so they sent Lords Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva to her in the garb of *sadh u*-s who had come asking for food. They asked Anasuya to feed them with her own hands. With the power of her devotion, Anasuya transformed these *sadhu*-s into babies so that she could feed them. When Sage Atri came back from the river after his bath, she told him about the three babies who were fast asleep in the cradle. He immediately understood that these were Lords Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva, so he transformed these three babies into one child with three heads and three pairs of hands. That is how 'Lord Dattatreya' was born."

Vedant's mother asked him if he knew the meaning of the word Dattatreya. When he shook his head with a no, she smiled and said – "Atreya means the son of Sage Atri and

Anasuya. Datta means 'One who is given.'" She continued telling him about Lord Dattatreya. He is depicted with four dogs representing the four Veda-s and a cow, which represents Mother Earth or *dharma*. In His Hands, He holds an *akshamala*, a *kamandalu*, a *chakra*, a *shankha*, a *damaru* and a *trishula*.

Vedant was eager to immediately see how Lord Dattatreya looks and keyed in the search in Google on his mother's phone. He kept staring at the beautiful photos that popped up. After some time, he asked his mother, "How do we celebrate Datta Jayanti?"

His mother told him, "Datta Jayanti is celebrated by devotees all across the country. When I was your age, I remember going with my *Ajja* (grandfather) to the Datta temple in Vakola (Santacruz East), in Mumbai, where the celebration was huge. Lots of people came to the temple to pray. In the evening, there used to be a *palkhi utsava*. We would go along, singing songs and bhajan-s in front of the *palkhi*." As she recollected her childhood days, Vedant added, "Yes! I remember, there is something like this in Talmaki Wadi as well, right?" She nodded, "Every year, there is a huge celebration for 7 to 10 days. Our Pujya Sadyojat Shankarashram Swamiji also participates in all the celebrations." She continued, "When you were   a small bay, I had carried you and we had participated in the *palkhi utsava* carrying the image of Lord Dattatreya, going all over Wadi and neighbouring areas, with great joy."

Vedant did not remember any of this as he was very small back then. "When will we be able to participate in the *palkhi utsava* next, Mamma?", he asked.

His mother smiled and said, "Soon! Very soon! When this pandemic is behind us, we will once again be able to attend and participate in such *palkhi utsava*-s.   Let us pray to God that this happens soon!"

"Do you know, Vedant, our Pujya Pandurangashram Swamiji is believed to be an *avatar* or form of Lord Dattatreya." Vedant was left wonderstruck.

He looked forward to seeing the full moon that night, as Datta Jayanti always comes on a *Poornima* (full moon).
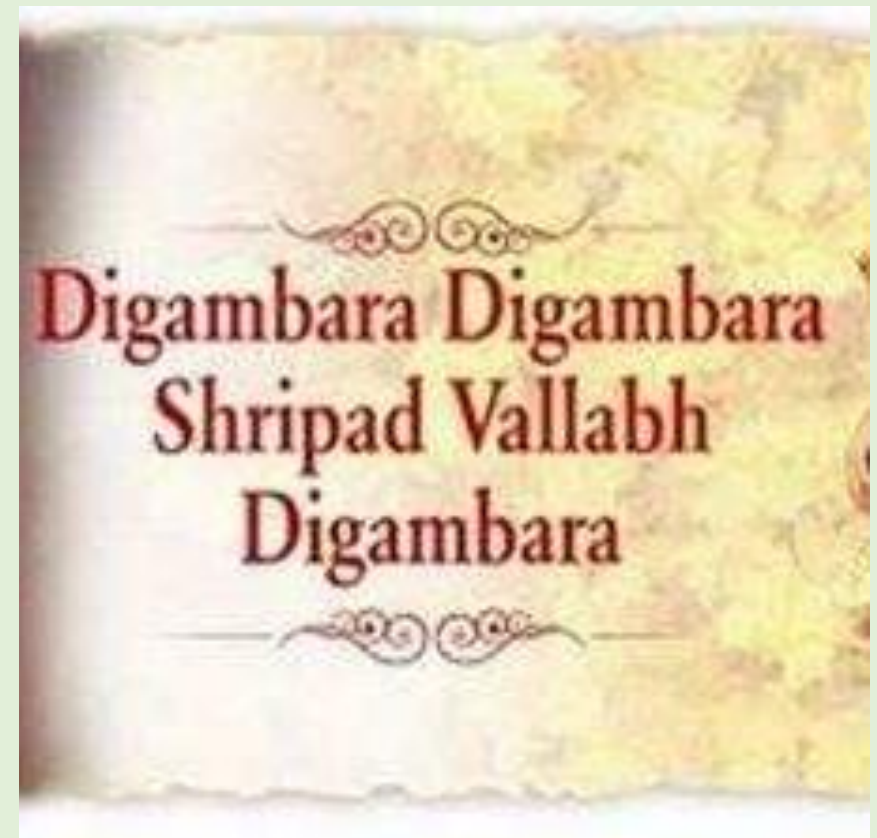
National News – Rajani Damodar Shetty

by Jyothi Bharat Divgi

This is a true story of an amazing woman – Rajani Damodar Shetty. She caught the attention and admiration of all animal lovers on the planet when she got into a fifty-foot deep well to rescue a dog!

Early morning on the 10th of April this year, she was told that a dog that had fallen into a well. Her husband, Damodar and daughter, Shweta, helped her tie a rope around her waist as she descended down the well. The poor dog, tired and frightened, let her tie a rope around it. The dog was then pulled out of the well. Soon Rajani too came up safely.

Rajani has been a true friend of dogs – she feeds and takes care of hundreds of dogs every day! With single-minded dedication, she feeds about 500-plus stray dogs every night with rice and chicken.

Harekala Hajabba

Twenty years ago, Harekala Hajabba would sell oranges on the wayside in rural Karnataka. One day, when a foreign tourist asked him for the price of the fruit, Harekala did not know how to reply. He only knew Tulu and Beary languages. "I was ashamed that I could not tell the price of a fruit I had been selling for years," he recalls.

There was no school in Harekala's village Newpadpu. So, many people like him were in the same boat. This is when Harekala decided to change things! He put in all his life savings to start a school on one acre of land. This was in the year 2020.

"I want all the children in my village to be educated!" he says.

Harekala Hajabba receiving the Padma Shri from the President of India

A Peep into the World

Angkor Wat is one of the largest temples in the world! Built in the 12th century by King Suryavarman II (between 1113 and 1150 C.E.), the entire complex contains more than a thousand buildings spread over 400 acres.

The temple is dedicated to Lords Shiva, Brahma and Vishnu. Scenes from the Mahabharata and Ramayana adorn the temple walls.

Content and picture : https://www.britannica.com/

Picture Credit: https://www.news18.com/

An Extraordinary Story of An Ordinary Dam

by Sadhana Kaikini

Young Friends! The festival of lights has just gone by and will return a year later. But there are a few extraordinary people who, as they pass through this world, light a lamp that burns bright eternally. This story is about two such people, both Indians - one a king and the other an engineer! Read on...

The royal Wodeyar family from Mysore had His Royal Highness Krishna Raja Wodeyar IV as one of its outstanding kings. He took on the onerous task of building the Krishnarajasagar Dam with the help of the great engineer Sir M Visvesvaraya in the year 1924.

Those were times when the land was reeling under a famine. The King began dipping into his own treasury when funds fell short. When that too did not suffice, it was the Queen's turn. Family heirlooms and favourite necklaces were sold to mobilize funds. Yet, sadly, they fell short too. As the King stood beside Sir Visvesvaraya, silent and stoic, he wondered if this was the beginning of the end of his dream! He had dreamt of making his State—then called the State of Mysore, today's Karnataka—ever luminiscent with electricity produced through the dam.

Sir Visvesvaraya found within himself a strange courage as he stated an idea that seemed impossible even as he expressed it. The King patiently listened to him, summoned his secretary and gave his orders. Messengers went from village to village passing on the message - the great engineer wished to meet the headmen the next day, in a village close to Mandya.

Expecting 10 to 15 people, Sir Visvesvaraya was stunned to see around 500 men - young and old - waiting to see him! They had heard so much about this genius and wanted a glimpse! They were in for a pleasant surprise. A hushed silence spread across as their eyes fell upon Sir Visvesvaraya's companion. They had never met their King before. All heads bowed down in reverence.

The King began to speak. He shared his dream, spoke about his struggle and asked them for help. Words came from his heart as he asked if they would work on the dam project for FREE for the next four weeks. He had no money, but he was going to mortgage one of the palaces. Until that happened, would they be able to manage?

The crowd loved his simplicity and humility. What a wonder! He too had problems and was asking for help just like them! BUT doing what he was asking for meant depleting their savings or, perhaps, even starvation in some homes. There was, thus, no response as the two men walked away, knowing that they had played their last card.

Early the next morning, the King and Sir Visvesvaraya met to discuss what best could be done. All of a sudden, the King's secretary rushed in with excitement. "Your Majesty! You must see this!", he gasped and led both of them to the balcony overlooking the courtyard.

It was filled with...a hundred.... gradually, a few hundred… and finally, more than a thousand common people! Men, women with children on their waist, youth….! Farmers, washermen, teachers, cart-drivers - they were all there to do their bit for their King! They had walked from all over the state to assure him of their willingness to work towards his dream - no matter what!

The King, the Queen who had come in to see the spectacular scene and Sir Visvesvaraya stood transfixed. The King's eyes were moist as he looked at all of them. He placed his right hand over his heart with his head bent - a gesture of deep gratitude! The KRS (Krishna Raj Sagar) Dam in Mysore, built over the River Cauvery, near the confluence of three rivers - Cauvery, Hemavathi and Lakshmana Teertha, stands as a symbol of the highest values of humankind.

picture credit: https://en.wikipedia.org/
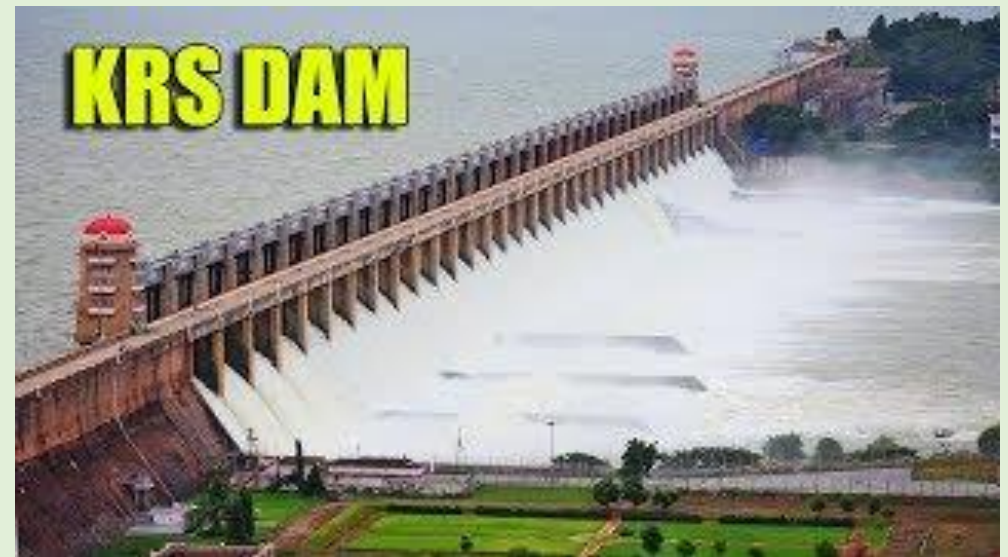
Art and Craft - Wall Hanging

by Smita Nagarkatte

1. **Things required:** Old wedding card/ greeting card with gold print (or buy a good printed paper),
hard-board paper, one bright-coloured paper, Fevicol, scissors, sequins, decorative items, mirrors, figurine of Lord Ganesha or a family picture, thick thread, needle, beads and *gonda*-s, as shown in the picture.

2. Cut the hard-board paper into a square and stick the paper with gold print on it with Fevicol.

3. Stick a smaller, bright-coloured square piece of paper in the centre (ensure equal distance from all the 4 sides of the border).

4. Stick a figurine of Lord Ganesha, your family picture or anything else that you fancy, in the centre of this paper and decorate it.

5. Take a thick thread and needle and string the *gonda*-s to it.

6. Pass the needle through the left corner of the frame and fasten the decoration. Repeat this for the right and bottom corners too. Now, make a loop at the top for hanging. Your wall hanging is now ready!

Parijna Patrika – Shri Datta Jayanti -2021

Concept and Design: Jyothi Bharat Divgi

Editors: Shailaja Ganguly and Namrata Heranjal

Kannada Translation: Smita Divgi

Math Website: Leenata Rao

Coordinator: Shivanand Mudbidri