

Path to Dharma

தர்ம வெற்றி

ஓம் டீர்ம தாடீய



News Letter

8

செய்தி யடல்



கேதிர(வயல்)விநாயகர் ஆலயம்,
ஸ்ரீ முக்சேஸ்வரம், சீலாயம், கில்ங்கை.

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Path to Dharma

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News Letter 1 மசய்தி மடல்



கேத்திர(வயல்)விநாயகர் சூலயம், ஸ்ரீ முக்சுமலர், சீலயம், இலங்கை. Kshethra Vinayaka Temple, Sri Munneswaram, Chilaw, Sri Lanka . டி மலி டேலி டேலி (லேலி), இலங்கை, மலி, hot mail; kshethravinayaka@yahoo.com Sri Sankar Publications January 2008 டிமலர்

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News Letter 2 மசய்தி மடல்



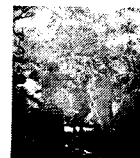
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News Letter 3 மசய்தி மடல்



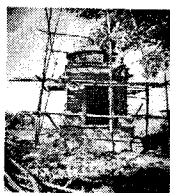
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Path to Dharma

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News Letter 4 மசய்தி மடல்



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News Letter 5 மசய்தி மடல்



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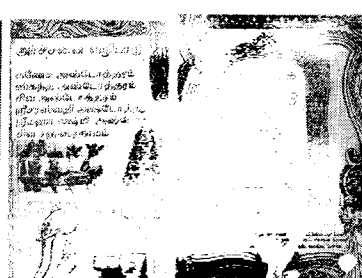
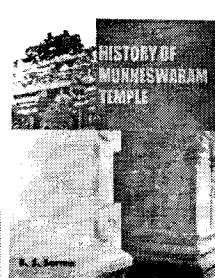
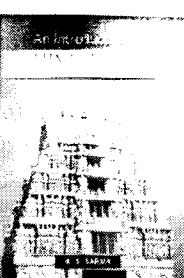
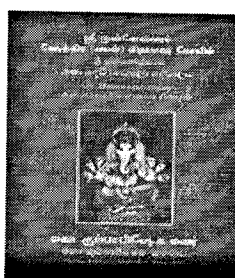
தர்ம நெறி ஒம் டிர்லி மலிக



News Letter 6 மசய்தி மடல்



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This news letter solely contains the questions and answers of the discussions held on the full moon day of the month August 16th Aug.2008, at this temple grounds with the devotees which will be useful to all.

1. Give the translation of the first chapter of Thirukkural the work of eminent poet Thiruvalluvar which deals with the Praise of God?

Thirukkural written by the great poet Thiruvalluvar has been translated in to so many languages next to the holy Bible. There are many translations and commentaries in English language alone for Thirukkural. There are ten poems in each chapter and this book contains total of 1330 poems in 133 chapters. The translation of the first chapter of Thirukkural is as follows;

As the alphabet A is the primary alphabet of all alphabets, so the eternal God is main of the world. -1

What yield have those received from learning who worship not the superior feet of Him who is acquire of pure knowledge? -2

Those who are united to the magnificent feet of Him who passes promptly over the flower of the mind, shall prosper long above all worlds.

Those who are united to the splendid feet of Him who is without aspiration or repugnance, evil shall never come. -4

The two-fold deeds that bounce from darkness shall not hold fast to those who delight in the true honor of God. -5

Those shall long prosper who abide in the perfect way of Him who has smashed the five desires of the senses. -6

Apprehension of mind cannot be detached, except from those who are united to the feet of gracious Being who is without likeness. -7

Nobody can swim the sea of vice, but those who are united to the feet of Him who is a sea of virtue.-8

The head, that not worships the feet of Him who possesses of eight attributes, is profitless as a sense without the power of sensation. -9

Nonentity can swim the immense sea of births, other than those who are united to the feet of God. -10

2. Can you give the translation of the important items of Aaththisudy by the famous women poet Auyiyaar with tamil version and the corresponding English language translation?
The eminent women poet Auyiyaar has contributed a great deal to the mankind especially in the etical aspect. Aaththisudy is one of them. The translation of the first thirty one phrases are as follows;

ஒளவையார் அருளிச்செய்த ஆத்திசூடி - the translation of Aaththisudy by women poet Auyiyaar

1. அறஞ் செய விரும்பு. -Do Good.
2. ஆறுவது சினம். - Control Anger
3. இயல்வது கரவேல். - Do not deny what you can afford to grant
4. ஈவது விலக்கேல். - Do not obstruct, another's gift
5. உடையது விளம்பேல். - Do not announce your worth
6. ஊக்கமது கைவிடேல். - Do not give up your determination
7. எண் எழுத்து இகழேல். - Do not scorn numbers and alphabets
8. ஏற்பது இகழ்ச்சி. - Begging is disgraceful
9. ஐயம் இட்டு உண். - Give alms before you eat
10. ஒப்புர ஒழுகு. - Be conventional to the ways of the wise
11. ஒதுவது ஒழியேல். - Cease not to learn
12. ஒளவியம் பேசேல். - Speak not vocabulary of jealousy
13. அக்கஞ் சுருக்கேல் - Use not short corn measure
14. கண்டொன்று சொல்லேல்- Do not speak differently from what you have seen
15. நப்போல் வளை - Be as the alphabetic letter supporting all your kith and kin
16. சனி நீராடு - Take baths from spring water sprouts
17. குயம்பட உரை - Speak pleasantly
18. இடம்பட வீடெடேல் - Do not build too big a house which you can't afford
19. இணக்கமறிந்து இணங்கு- Be friend after proper understanding
20. தந்தை தாய்ப்பேண் - Care for your parents
21. நன்றி மறவேல் - Do not forget good deeds done
22. பருவத்தே பயிர் செய் - Cultivate in the proper season
23. மண்பறித்து உண்ணேல் - Live not by controversial robbery

24. இயல்பலா தன செயேல்- Do nothing improper
25. அரவ மாட்டேல் - Refrain from poisonous snake charming
26. இலவம் பஞ்சில் துயில் - Sleep on a mattress made of cotton - silk
27. வஞ்சகம் பேசேல் - Speak not words of dishonesty
28. அழகலாதன செயேல் - Do nothing improper
29. இளமையிற் கல் - Learn while you are young
30. அறனை மறவேல் - Do not forget your duty
31. அனந்தலாடேல் - Do not sleep too much

3. Explain the ultimate goal of life in an evolutionary trend?

If we do a brief analysis of the theory of the Jiva, commencing with the life of plant kingdom, where the less developed are the predominance of **impulse** at action. This is followed with more comparatively complex animal forms like protozoans, coelentrates, annelids mollusks, insects (arthopods), fishes, amphibians birds, lower mammals etc. advancement becomes complex as evolutionary trend gets complex where their activities depends on **instinct**. When the development of evolution reaches the human level the activities evolved into **intellect**. At culmination of Yoga it develops further as **intuition**. This is the most developed hierarchy of evolution of the living beings. As human the evolution reached the highest in the physical plane. Auxiliary evolution is only **spiritual** and **ethical**. The practice of Yoga helps us to attain the highest spiritual region.

What is Ultimate Reality in Hindu philosophy?

Vedantic philosophy is the acquired culmination of knowledge from spiritual experience and taught. It is expressed as Prajnanam Brahman. Pure Consciousness (perception) is the Ultimate Reality. It is the Absolute Reality that filters itself into the embodied (personified), subdued (submissive), assumed consciousness. It streaks (splash) itself into the seven planes of consciousness, which is known as the jnana bhoomis (the seven planes of consciousness). The Unmanifest aspect manifests itself, which is felt and understood by us through all the five senses. For instance the beam of sun is not visible to the naked eye. When the ray of light passes through a glass prism, it splits the beam of sun light into seven visible colours. The invisible rays of the colour sun light, thus becomes visible to the eye. Hence the unmanifest becomes manifest. Similarly for the sense of sound, there are seven musical notes (the sapta svaras). Furthermore the sense of taste through the sensory buds of the tongue is also of seven different types. Moreover the sense of contact by touch is also seven. At the intellectual level of mind the meditative plane goes through seven planes of consciousness. Consequently all unmanifest becomes manifest through seven phases. Mythologically this is expressed as Saptha Rishis (seven sages) presiding over creation. Above all of them is the Divinity (Almighty). When the jiva replenishes the contact with this Saguna Brahman (Divinity), he turns out to be an ideal Yogi. At the peak of Yoga, the union with the Saguna Brahman (Divinity), is complete, the jiva loses his identity and the final goal which is pure Consciousness is reached. That is called Prajnanam Brahman which is that Brahman that has come down as the immanent universe, bound by time, space and causation. The Transcendental Reality assumes this form for the benefit of the mankind.

5. **What do you mean by 'satyam vada dharmam chara'?**
Dharma is more than law, more than inherent characteristic, trait, nature or inborn duty etc. Entire vedic culture can be summed up, in two sentences, satyam vada dharmam chara. Speak the Truth, follow Dharma. Dharma is a comprehensive word, applied to the entire universe.
6. **What is the significance of Dharma in Vedantha (Sanathana Dharma)?**
Dharma is the application of Truth in life. Sanathana Dharma is application of Truth, of Vedanta. Vedanta is the culmination of knowledge, knowing the pure Consciousness which the Ultimate Truth. There is nothing beyond the Ultimate Truth. We realize Truth completely anyhow we can apply only a portion of our realization. Truth as it is, Vedanta. Application of the truth is Dharma. The total application of Dharma collectively is Sanatana Dharma.
7. **What do you understand by the term horoscope?**
A horoscope is the pictorial representation of the position of the planets at the time of birth of a person. This differs from one person to another person, because of the continuous movement of the planets. Certain astronomical data are necessary, to prepare a horoscope and to calculate the precise positions of the planets on their respective orbital movement at the time of birth on that day of that person. With the data of the place of birth of a person, the geographical latitude and longitude and their differences could be calculated from the celestial (topocentric) latitude and longitude. An accurate prediction of a horoscope is the most important aspect and it is the main intention of astrology.
8. **Who is God?**
An explanation for this is given based on the teachings of Sri Swami Sivananda in 'God Exists' as follows;
The Nature of God in Hinduism
1. **God is Satchidananda:** Existence Absolute, Knowledge Absolute and Bliss Absolute.
 2. **God is Antaryamin:** He is the Inner Ruler of this body and mind. He is omnipotent, omniscient and omnipresent.
 3. **God is Chiranjeevi:** He is permanent, eternal, perpetual, indestructible, immutable and imperishable. God is past, present and future. He is unchanging amidst the changing phenomena.
 4. **God is Paramatma:** He is the Supreme Being. The Bhagavad Gita styles Him as 'Purushottama' or Supreme Purusha or Maheswara.
 5. **God is Sarva-vid:** He is ever-knowledgeable. He knows everything in detail. He is 'Swasamvedya', that is, he knows by Himself.
 6. **God is Chirashakti:** He is ever-powerful.
Earth, water, fire, air and ether are His five powers. 'Maya' is His illusive Shakti (power).
 7. **God is Swayambhu:** He is self-existent. He does not depend upon others for His existence. He is 'Swayam Prakasha' or self-luminous. He reveals Himself by His own light.
 8. **God is Swatah Siddha:** He is self-proven. He does not want any proof, because He is the basis for the act or process of proving. God is 'Paripoorna' or self-contained.
 9. **God is Swatantra:** He is Independent. He has good desires ('satkama') and pure will ('satsankalpa').
 10. **God is Eternal Happiness:** Supreme Peace can be had only in God. God-realisation can bestow supreme happiness on humankind.
 11. **God is Love:** He is an embodiment of eternal bliss, supreme peace and wisdom. He is all-merciful, omniscient, omnipotent and omnipresent.
 12. **God is Life:** He is the 'Prana' (life) in the body and intelligence in 'Antahkarana' (fourfold mind: mind, intellect, ego and the subconscious mind).
 13. **God has three Aspects:** Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva are the three aspects of God. Brahma is the creative aspect; Vishnu is the preservative aspect; and Shiva is the destructive aspect.

14. **God has five Activities:** 'Srishti' (creation), 'Sthiti' (preservation), 'Samhara' (destruction), 'Tirodhana' or 'Tirobhava' (veiling), and 'Anugraha' (grace) are the five kinds of activities of God.
15. **God has six Attributes of Divine Wisdom or 'Gyana':** 'Vairagya' (dispassion), 'Aishwarya' (powers), 'Bala' (strength), 'Sri' (wealth) and 'Kirti' (fame).
16. **God Lives in You:** He dwells in the chamber of your own heart. He is the silent witness of your mind. This body is His moving temple. The 'sanctum sanctorum' is the chamber of your own heart. If you cannot find Him there, you cannot find Him anywhere else.

9. What are Vishnu's incarnations or avathar?

The Hindu mythology explains the details of ten incarnations of God Vishnu, which are considered eternal reality. They narrate the evidences if necessary for investigations. The evolution of living beings of this world is shown in ten incarnations symbolically.

Life spontaneously, arose in the medium of water. Hence all the aquatic living forms of fauna (like fishes, sea anemone, jelly fishes etc) put together are called the **Matsya avathar** (the fish incarnation). This is the first incarnation.

The second incarnation is the **Kurma avathar** (the tortoise incarnation). All creatures living in both water and land (amphibians- like the tortoise, the crocodile the crab, the frog and the water fowls etc.) are included in this incarnation category.

The third incarnation is the **Varaha avathar** (the boar incarnation). These creatures while living on land show an affinity for water (like the boar, the buffalo, the elephant and the rhinoceros etc.),

The fourth incarnation is the **Narasimha avathar**. It is the transitional phase (meeting place) of the beast(brute) and the man.

The fifth incarnation is the **Vamana avathar**. In this era the beast forms (animal) have evolved into the dwarf man (man in only physical appearance).

The sixth incarnation is the **Parasurama avathar**. In this epoch dwarf man further evolved into a significant crude basic man.

The seventh incarnation is the **Rama avathar**. He is apparently a human being In this eon the crude basic man has evolved into a perfect man to divulge divinity.

The eighth incarnation is the **Krishna avathar**. In this period religion gets itself revealed philosophical ideas and divinity is experienced .

The ninth incarnation is the Lord Buddha **avathar**. The life of Lord Buddha preaches man that every one can achieve that dignified spirital height if they strive for it sincerely

The tenth incarnation is the **Kalki avathar**. This avathar brings about the dissolution of the universe. This mythological perception of the ten incarnations of God is an eternalverity made evident through nature and shows that God reveals Himself at all levels of existencce.

1. **Matsya** (fish) saves Sage Manu from floods and recovers the Vedas from demons.
2. **Kurma** (tortoise) sustains the earth on his back while Devas and Asuras *Churning of the Ocean*
3. **Varaha** (boar) brings the earth back from the bottom of the ocean where it was dragged down by a demon. *Varaha kills the demon. In this avatar, Vishnu recovered the stolen Vedas*
4. **Narasimha** (man-lion) kills the demon King Hiranyakashipu, who was planning to kill his own son, who is a devotee of Lord Vishnu. *Vishnu managed to conquer the demon who had gained immunity from attacks from man, beast or god*
5. **Vamana** (dwarf) the first human incarnation of the Lord, kills the demon King Mahabali, who had deprived the gods of their possessions. *In this avatar, the iniquitous demon Bali had taken over the earth and had pushed all the gods from the heavens as well. Lord Vishnu took the form of a dwarf, who tricked Bali into giving him as much of Bali's empire as he could cover in three steps. Lord Vishnu as Vamana grew so huge that with one step he had covered the earth, with the second the heavens, thus returning the ownership to the gods.*

6. **Parasurama** (the warrior with an axe) saves Brahmins from the tyranny of the arrogant enemies. *Vishnu rids the earth of irreligious and sinful monarchs*
7. **Rama** (*ideal man*) kills Ravana, the king of Lanka.
8. **Sri Krishna** (*spiritually advanced man*) In this incarnation; *Krishna is the hero of the Mahabharata, an epic poem. He also delivered his famous message, known as the Baghavad Gita*
9. **Buddha** (the all knowing one) Hindus consider Buddha as an incarnation of Lord Vishnu and accept his teachings, but do not directly worship him.
10. **Kalki** (a man on a white horse) this incarnation is yet to come and will mark the end of all evil in the world.

10. What is Ayurveda?

The term Ayurveda is a Sanskrit phrase, made up of the words "ayus" and "veda." "Ayus" refers life and "Veda" means knowledge (science). The term "ayurveda" thus means 'the knowledge of life' or 'the science of life'. According to the ancient Ayurvedic scholar Charaka, "ayu" comprises the mind, body, senses and the soul. Ayurveda is a method of medical treatment which make use the inherent principles of nature, to help in the maintaince of health of an individual by keeping the individual's body, mind and spirit in ideal equilibrium with nature.

Ayurveda is commonly considered as the earlist form of healthcare of the mankind. This field of science is an intricate medical system that originated a long time back. The basic principles of Ayurveda is refered in the *Vedas*. In the *Rig Veda*, a series of prescriptions are described that facilitate human beings to overcome various ailments.

11. What do you mean by thithi in Hindu religiousritual and explain in terms of astronomy?

A calandar month has two *pakshas* or fortnights (nearly 15 days). The first 15 *tithis* constitute the bright fortnight (*shukla paksha*) and the next 15 *tithis* constitute the dark fortnight (*krishna paksha*). *Tithis* are indicated by their *paksha* and ordinal number within the *paksha*. The 15th *tithi* of the bright fortnight (full moon) is called *pūrnimā* (full moon) and the 15th *tithi* of the dark fortnight (new moon) is called *amāvāsya*.

The angular distance (measured anticlockwise) between the sun and moon as measured from the earth can vary between 0° and 360°. This is divided into 30 parts. Each part ends at 12°, 24° etc. The circle has 0° to 360°. The time spent by the moon in each of this parts (i.e. the time taken for the angular distance to change by 12°) is called one *tithi*. The *tithi* in which the moon is at the time of sunrise of a day is taken to be the *tithi* for the day.

12. What do you ment by Nakshatra in Hindu religious calendar in terms of astronomy?

The nakshatra is the position in space containing one or more stars in which the moon lies at the time of sunrise of a day and is termed the nakshatra for the day.

A nakshatra may contain single star or a couples of stars, seen in the segments on the ecliptic in the space or sky. The ecliptic in the space (circle on the sky in which the sun, earth, moon and all other planets appear to move) is divided into 27 nakshatras, which are variously termed as lunar houses or asterisms.

The initiation point of this division is the position on the ecliptic directly opposite to the star Spica (Chitrā in Sanskrit). It is called Meshādi (start of Aries"). The ecliptic is divided into the nakshatras eastwards commencing from this position.

The names of the nakshatras are given below. The names in parentheses give the respective nakshatras to current names of stars.

The nakshatras are (in this context) not just single star, The segments on the ecliptic contains one or more stars. Therefore at times many stars are referred seen in one nakshatra.

The details of the nakshatra and the stars belonging to the respective nakshatras are tabulated below:

<u>Tamil</u>	<u>Sanskrit</u>	<u>Stars for the <i>nakshatra</i>.</u>
Ashwini,	Ashvinī	β and γ Arietis
Bharani,	Bharanī	35, 39, and 41 Arietis
Kaartikai ,	Krittikā	Pleiades
Rohini,	Rohinī	Aldebaran
Mirugaseridam,	Mrighashīrsha	λ , ϕ Orionis
Thirvaathirai,	Ārdrā	Betelgeuse
Punarpoosam,	Punarvasu	Castor and Pollux
Poosam,	Pushya	γ , δ and θ Cancrī
Aaylyam,	Āshleshā	δ , ϵ , η , ρ , and σ Hydrae
Makam,	Maghā	Regulus
Pooram,	Pūrva Phalgunī	δ and θ Leonis
Uthiram,	Uttara Phalgunī	Denebola
Hastham,	Hasta	α to ϵ Corvi
Chittirai,	Chitrā	Spica
Swaathi,	Svātī	Arcturus
Visaakam,	Vishākhā	α , β , γ and ι Librae
Anusham,	Anūrādha	β , δ and π Scorpionis
Kettai,	Jyeshtha	α , σ , and τ Scorpionis
Moolam,	Mūla	ϵ , ζ , η , θ , ι , κ , λ , μ and ν Scorpionis
Pooradam,	Pūrva Ashādhā	δ and ϵ Sagittarii
Uthiraadam,	Uttara Ashādhā	ζ and σ Sagittarii
Thiruvonam,	Shravana	α , β and γ Aquilae
Avittam,	Shravishtā	α to δ Delphinis
Sadayam,	Shatabhishaj	γ Aquarii
Poorataathi,	Pūrva Bhādrapada	α and β Pegasi
Uthirattathi,	Uttara Bhādrapada	γ Pegasi and α Andromedae
Revathi,	Revatī	ζ Piscium

The *nakshatra* in which the moon lies at the time of sunrise of a day is the *nakshatra* for the day

13. What are the basic beliefs of Hinduism?

Hinduism is a conglomerate of varied beliefs philosophy and traditions, in which the prominent themes include:

- Dharma (ethics and duties)
- Samsara (rebirth)
- Karma (right action)
- Moksha (liberation from the cycle of Samsara)

It also believes in truth, honesty, non-violence, celibacy, cleanliness, contentment, prayers, austerity, perseverance, penance, and pious company.

14. What are the main different religions that came into existence in this world ?

Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism Zoroastrianism and Judaism, are the six great religions in **existence in this world**. There is no founder for Hinduism. All the other religions have their founder. They are named after the name of the founder (except Islam). Jainism is just another form of Buddhism. Sikhism is based chiefly on Hinduism and partly on Islam.

15. How can the existence of the soul be felt?

I often mention, "my hand", "my inspiration", "my vigor", "My intelligence", "My wits". Etc, in my daily life. These statements evidently denote that the Self (Atman) is totally different from the hand, the inspiration, the vigor the intelligence and the wits. The mind and the body are my servants or

instruments. They are as much exterior from me as these shirts, tables, the flowers are. I am holding the physical body just as I am holding a long umbrella in my hand. I am the holder or administrator of this body. The body is my belongings or in custody. The hand, the inspiration, the vigor the intelligence and the wits etc., are not the soul, but belong to it.

16. Can you explain the concept of rebirth correct?

The rebirth is a requirement for the evolution of the soul. Precision or perfection cannot be achieved in a single birth. A number of births may be necessary to build up some cardinal virtues. Perfection in all the virtues must be fulfilled to attain Self-realization Hence it is necessary to achieve perfect self-purification to attain the final goal. So, rebirth is a requirement for the Jiva's (individual soul's) evolution.

17. What is the most accepted model for the Universe?

The most recent model for the Universe is the most accepted Big Bang model where the expansion of the Universe is accelerating, and the age of the Universe is 13.7 billion years.

18. What is the size of the Universe?

Most recent studies show that the radius of curvature of the Universe is larger than 70 billion light years. The clarifications allow for either a positive or negative curvature, and this range includes the flat Universe with infinite radius of curvature. The negatively curved space is also infinite in volume even though it is curved. Because you can only observe at small piece of an object that possesses a large radius of curvature, it appears flat. Hence uncomplicated mathematical model of the Universe is flat Euclidean space which is infinite.

19. Outline of the significant historical cosmologies in evolutionary chronological order?.

An account of the significant cosmologies in evolutionary chronological order is briefly given below with out using the technical terms for the easy understanding for the general public

1. The explanation narrated in the early Rig-Veda is the earliest known source of cosmologies in chronological order. This is known as **Brahmanda**. According to this concept, cosmos is cyclical or oscillating infinitively in time. According to this perception the universe is a **cosmic egg** which rotates between gradual expansion and total collapse. It expands from a concentrated point (nucleus) called a **Bindu**. The universe, as a living unit, is bound to the continuous cycle of birth, death, and rebirth.
2. Atomist universe theory was proposed on cosmology by Anaxagoras (500-428 B.C.) and later by Epicurus. This speculation showed that cosmos is infinite in extent. The universe contains an infinite number of tiny seeds, (atoms), and the void of infinite extent. This assumption shows that all atoms are made of the same substance, but vary in size and shape. Matters are formed by the aggregations of atom and decay back into atoms. According to this opinion everything happens out of reason and requirement and nothing happens at random. The universe is not ruled by gods but according to Incorporates Leucippus' principle of causality:
3. Stoics theory of 3rd and 4th century B.C. was known as Stoic Universe conjecture (Island universe) presumption shows that the cosmos is finite and enclosed by an infinite empty space. It is in a state of fluctuation, as it oscillates in size and periodically passes through turmoils and conflagrations.
4. Aristotle (384-322 B.C.) showed that universe is static, geocentric, in a steady state, finite and his supposition was spherical earth is surrounded by concentric celestial spheres. Universe exists unchanged throughout perpetuity and contains a fifth element called aether.
5. Aristarchus of Samos (circa 280 B.C.) put forwarded a presumption of Aristarchean Universe or Heliocentric which showed that earth rotates daily(nearly once in every 24 hours) on its axis and orbits round the sun annually in an orbital. sphere of fixed stars is centered about the sun.
6. In 2nd century A.D. Claudius Ptolemaeus proposed an idea based on Geocentric Ptolemaic model (based on the Aristotelian universe) that the universe orbits around the stationary earth. Planets move in

circular epicycles, each having a center that moved in a larger circular orbit (called an eccentric) around a central point near the Earth.

7. Nicolaus Copernicus in 1543 postulated Heliocentric Copernican universe and the ancient Aristarchean universe rediscovered and suggested again.
8. Static Newtonian theory was suggested by Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727) on Static (evolving), steady state, infinite. According to this presumption every particle in the universe attracts every other particle. Unstable gravitationally balanced matter is evenly distributed.
9. In 17th century, Static (evolving), steady state, infinite hypothesis was put forward by Cartesian Vortex universe René Descartes. This assumption was that a system of enormous spinning currents of aethereal (fine matter) produced gravitational effects. Here According to this assumption, vacuum was not empty. The entire space is filled with matter that swirled around in macro and micro vortices.
10. Hierarchical universe speculation was suggested by Immanuel Kant, Johann Lambert in 1700s. The Static (evolving), steady state, infinite proposal says that matter gets gathered on larger scales of hierarchy and matter gets continuously recycled.
11. In 1917 Albert Einstein advocated his Einstein Universe with a cosmological constant theory of Static (nominally), Bounded (finite) classification. This presumption says that matter without any activity contains equivalently distributed matter in uniformly curved spherical space; based on Riemann's hypersphere.
12. In 1971 Willem de Sitter Expanding flat space conjecture known as "De Sitter Universe of Steady State, where he shows that "Motion without Matter" which is only apparently static. Based on Einstein's General Relativity it is said that the space expands with constant acceleration.
13. William MacMillan in 1920s proposed the Static and Steady State speculation where it explains of the new matter is created from radiation. Starlight is perpetually recycled into new matter particles.
14. Alexander Friedmann in 1922 put forward Friedmann Universe of Spherical space hypothesis of spherical expanding space
15. In 1924 Alexander Friedmann again explained Friedmann Universe of Hyperbolic Space supposition of Hyperbolic expanding space where negative curvature is supposed to be infinite (but ambiguous). Unbounded universe expands eternally.
16. Dirac large numbers hypothesis was claimed by Paul Dirac in 1930s expanding type of universe demands a large variation in gravity, which decreases with time. Gravity weakens as universe evolves.
17. Einstein & DeSitter in 1932 postulated Friedmann zero-curvature, and the Einstein-DeSitter theory which shows that expanding flat space explains the curvature supposed to be infinite 'Unbounded cosmos of limited extent.' Expands or ever 'Simplest' of all known universes.
18. Georges Lemaître 1927-29 promoted the original Big Bang theory. Here universe has initial high density state ('primeval atom') followed by a two stage expansion.
19. In 1920s Friedmann suggested Oscillating Universe theory where expanding and contracting in cycles occurs. Time is eternal and beginningless (without any beginning); thus avoids the beginning-of-time paradox. Perpetual cycles of big bang followed by big critical situation.
20. In 1930 Arthur Eddington proposed his first Static then Expansion theory where universe with its instability disturbed into expansion mode; with persistent matter dilution becomes a DeSitter universe.
21. Milne universe of kinematic relativity theory was put forward by Edward Milne, 1933, 1935. William H. McCrea, says that Kinematic expansion without space expansion and rejects general relativity and the expanding space pattern. Gravity is not included as initial assumption this obeys cosmological principle and rules of special relativity. The Milne expanding universe consists of a finite spherical cloud of particles (or galaxies) that expands within flat space which is infinite and otherwise empty. It has a center and a cosmic edge (the surface of the particle cloud) which expands at light speed. His explanation of gravity was elaborate and unconvincing. For instance, his universe has an infinite number of particles, hence infinite mass, within a finite cosmic volume.
22. Friedmann-Lemaître-Robertson-Walker class of models was put forward by Howard Robertson, Arthur Walker in 1935 which explains the uniformly expanding cosmos where class of universes that are homogenous and isotropic. Space time separates into uniformly curved space and cosmic time

common to all co-moving observers. The formulation system is now known as the FLRW or Robertson-Walker metrics of cosmic time and curved space.

23. Steady-state expanding (Bondi & Gold hypothesis) was postulated by Herman Bondi, and Thomas Gold in 1948 where expanding, steady state, infinite type is explained as the rate of creation of matter maintains constant density. Continuous creation out of nothing from nowhere is the concept suggested here.
24. Fred Hoyle in 1948 suggested his theory of Steady-State Expanding (Hoyle) but unstable where matter creation rate maintains constant density. But since matter creation rate must be exactly balanced with the space expansion rate the system is unstable
25. Ambiplasma theory was given by Hannes Alfvén in 1965. Oskar Klein says that Cellular universe, is expanding by means of matter-antimatter annihilation. This presumption was based on the concept of plasma cosmology. The universe is viewed as meta-galaxies divided by double layers hence its bubble-like nature. Other universes are formed from other bubbles. Classified as quasi-cellular because ongoing cosmic matter-antimatter annihilations. This keep the bubbles separated and moving apart preventing them from interacting.
26. Carl H. Brans and Robert H. Dicke postulated Brans-Dicke model of Expanding which is based on Mach's principle. G varies with time as universe expands.
27. Alan Guth in 1980 postulated Cosmic inflation theory of Big Bang with modification to solve horizon problem and flatness problem which is based on the concept of hot inflation. The universe is viewed as a multiple quantum flux, hence its bubble-like structure. Other universes are formed from other bubbles. Classified as quasi-cellular because on going cosmic expansion kept the bubbles separated and moving apart preventing them from interacting.
28. Andrei Linde in 1983 claimed Eternal Inflation (a multiply universe) of Big Bang with cosmic inflation which is based on A multiverse, with the perception of cold inflation, in which inflationary events take place at random each with independent initial conditions; some expand into bubble universes supposedly like our entire cosmos. Bubbles nucleate in a space - time foam.
29. Paul Steinhardt; Neil Turok in 2002 claimed Cyclic model theory of Expanding and Contracting in cycles.



Kshethra Vinayagar

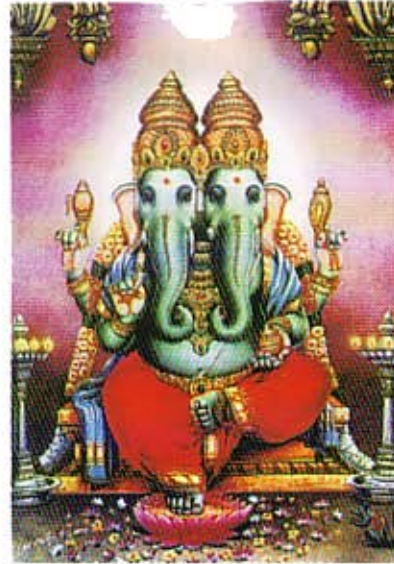


32 forms of Vinayagar

Dundi Ganapathy



Thuvimuga Ganapathy



Mummuga Ganapathy



Singa Ganapathy



Yoga Ganapathy



Bala Ganapathy



Tharuna Ganapathy



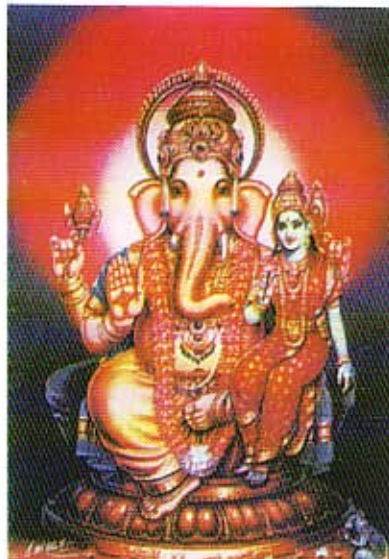
Bakthi Ganapathy



Veera Ganapathy



Sakthi Ganapathy



Thvija Ganapathy



Sithi Ganapathy



Uchishta Ganapathy



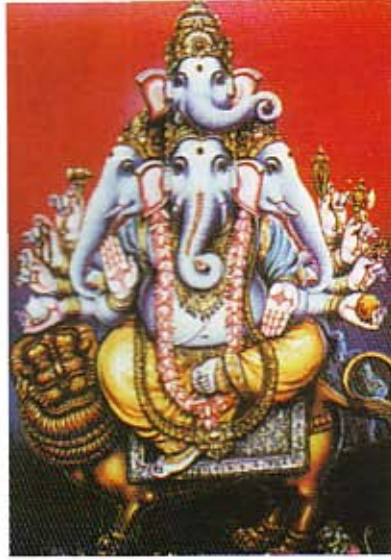
Shipra Ganapathy



Vigna Ganapathy



Aeramba Ganapathy



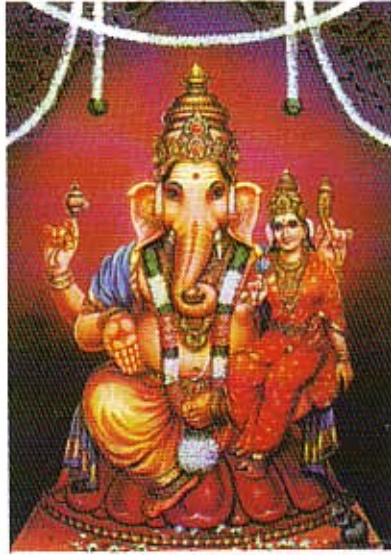
Lakshmi Ganapathy



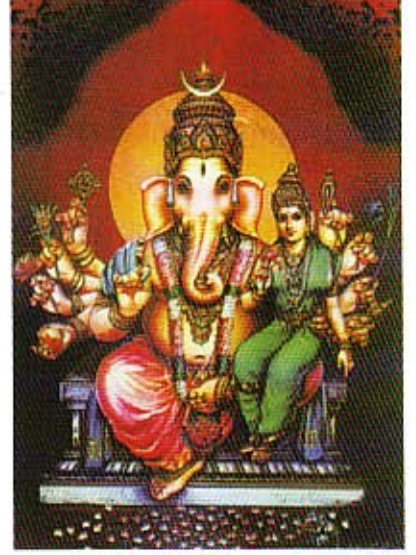
Durga Ganapathy



Sankatahara Ganapathy



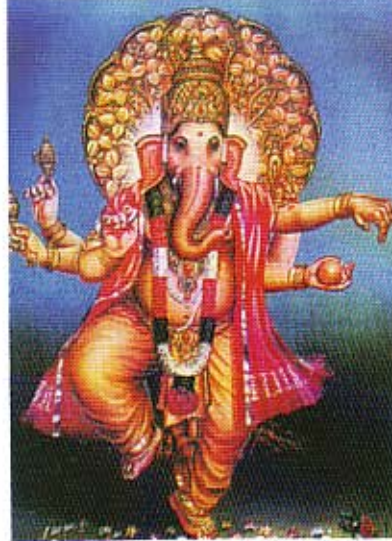
Maha Ganapathy



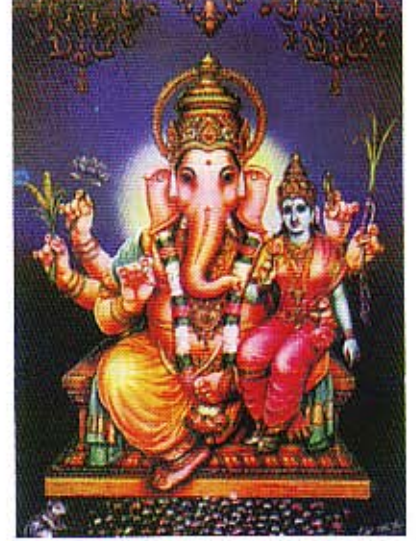
Vijaya Ganapathy



Nirutha Ganapathy



Oorthuva Ganapathy



Yegatchara Ganapathy



Yegandantha Ganapathy



Shrishi Ganapathy



Uthanda Ganapathy



Renamosana Ganapathy



Vara Ganapathy



Threyashra Ganapathy



Kshipraprasade Ganapathy



Harithira Ganapathy

