we imbibed from her. She lived for

her Ram Lala, or Thakurji, as she

dren. She did not worship but

cared and served her Thakurji.

She called this *Thakuji ki seva*. So

much so, that the last thing she

requested before she closed her

eyes forever was to extract a vow

rom her daughter-in-law that she

vould continue, uninterrupted,

the seva of her Thakurji. She was

at peace with her Thakurji and

the world when she breathed her

last. She left her Ram Lala with

us. I can still feel her hand resting

off to sleep, I would massage my

mother's aching feet. Massaging

the feet of the elders at night was a

tradition in most Marwari joint

families and the very thought of

nemories. This is how we would

bid goodnight to our parents and

grandparents. While she received

her nightly ministration, my moth-

er never sermonized. Her soft talk

generally concerned the wellbeing

ioint family. It was always for doing

something for them. She would ask

me to write to them or instruct me

to do what had to be done. While

she, perhaps, never meant them to

be, these half-hour periods were

precious lessons in the purpose of

ife. I have my mother to thank for

enabling me to maintain harmony

with my many relations in the

way she desired. Now, at the age of

88, I wish for few things more than

that this family tradition contin-

rajeshsharma1049@gmail.com

of the members of our extended

this floods my mind with poignant

Every night, before she drifted

on my head to bless me.

often called him, and for her chil

राष्ट्रदुत

India's Knowledge Renaissance



W hile Nalanda often steals the spotlight, Vikramashila University was remarkable. Established in the 8th century by the Pala dynasty, it was a hub for Buddhist philosophy, advanced studies, and even antric traditions. It was a place where knowledge seekers immersed themselves in rigorous academic discourse. shaping philosophical and scientific thought for centuries. Nalanda and Vikramashila were not just centers of melting pots of culture, sci-

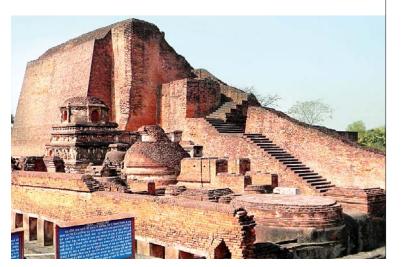
ence, and innovation. Vikramashila University housed some of the most renowned scholars of its time. The great Buddhist teacher Atisha Dipankara, who played a pivotal role in the revival of Buddhism in Tibet, was one of its most famous alumni. Monks and scholars from various parts of Asia studied and taught here, refining their knowledge in subjects ranging from logic and grammar to astronomy and meta physics. The institution had six primary faculties, each dedicated to a different disci-

The Road Ahead

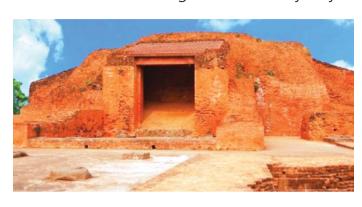
ndia's intellectual past is I not just a matter of pride, it is a reminder of what is possible. The ruins of these universities still stand, silent vet powerful symbols of an era when India led the world in knowledge production. Their revival is not about recreating the past brick by brick, but about reclaiming the spirit of inquiry, innovation, and intellectual excellence

The world today is witnessing a rapid shift in educational paradigms, where interdisciplinary learning. research-driven academia. and cultural exchange are at the forefront. If India aspires to be a global leader in education once again, it must channel the essence of its lost universities. By fostering research-driven learning. encouraging global collaborations, and emphasizing India's rich knowledge traditions alongside modern advancements, the country can write a new chapter in its intellectual

As Vikramashila stands on the brink of revival, it is not just a monument that is being restored, it is a vision. A vision of India reclaiming its rightful place as the cradle of wisdom, innovation, and global learning. The past was glo rious, but the future? It can be even brighter.



Can Vikramashila bring back the Glory Days?







thought, where knowledge was free-flowing, ideas were

pline, and was known for its

included medicine, law, war-

fare, astronomy, and even

cryptography, making it one

of the most diverse learning

institutions met tragic ends.

Nalanda was destroyed in the

12th century by invaders, its

vast library set ablaze, burn-

ing for months. Vikramashila,

too, faced a similar fate, its

scholars scattered and its

legacv buried under the sands

of time. Takshashila, once a

beacon of interdisciplinary

education, faded into obscuri-

ty due to subsequent inva-

sions and geopolitical shifts.

centers of the ancient world.

of the ancient world, only grander. Scholars from

China, Korea, Persia, and

even Greece travelled great

distances to study at the iconic institutions of Nalanda

Vikramashila. These weren't

just universities, they were

being the eighth of rigorous entry exams, ensurthe lunar month. When I was a ing that only the most dedicated learners were admitted. child, my mother would take out Takshashila, believed to the idol of Sheetla Maata from be one of the world's first unithe corner of the paranda, the place where drinking water was versities, flourished as early as the 6th century BCE. kept in earthen pots. To me, the idol was nothing more than a Unlike a traditional brickpeculiarly shaped piece of stone, Takshashila functioned as a but to my mother, it was the godknowledge hub where scholdess herself. With great care and ars like Panini, the father of reverence, my mother would apply a vermilion mark on it and Sanskrit grammar and install it for the pooia. Jivaka, the personal physi-On this day, no fire was lit in cian of Buddha, imparted wisdom. The subjects taught

the kitchen, and so, no hot food was prepared. Only items cooked the night before were partaken but after the Sheetla pooja. Though eaten cold, these traditional dishes were mouth-water ing. Bajare ki vaatya raabdi (fermented millet soup) was the family favourite. This was prepared by adding millet flour to *chhach* (buttermilk), cooked and left to ferment naturally. Adding roasted *ieera* (cumin) made it a soothing, soporific drink. Another

Dr. Shri Gopal

Veteran Doctor &

Voracious writer on medical affairs

bout a week after

Holi, in the month of

March, a pooja or

ceremonial worship

of a Hindu deity,

Sheetla Maata is per-

formed in Rajasthan

It is called Sheetla

Ashtami, the day

Kabra



fried gram balls). The gram balls were laced with saunf (fennel) to enhance its distinctive and lingering flavour. Ker sangria ki subji (a vegetable dish of Rajasthani berry and beans), gulfor the pooia when gula (fried sweet dough balls) pooris, fried, salted and smoked

favourite was kanji bade. Ground

raayee (mustard seeds), heeng

(asafoetida) and kaala namak

(rock salt) were added to water

and left to ferment for a day till

the mixture acquired a tangy

taste and exuded an appetizing

aroma. To this were added daas

ka vada (ground, frittered and

crunchy ganwar ki phali (cluster beans) and several other such items completed a meal fit for Mother would call us to

↑ other would call us to for the pooja when everything was ready.

our eve lids. Poori raabadi would be offered and we would bow to her

while mother applied vermilion on our foreheads.

everything was ready. The Maata would be bathed and the run-off would be applied on our eye raabadiwould offered and we would bow to her mother applied vermilion on our foreheads and invoked Maata's benevolence and blessings on us. Sheetla Maata was believed to be the goddess who protected humanity from the then-prevalent smallpox, measles and other deadly scourges. We could not imagine

a goddess in that stone piece and

would do the pooja with reluc-

tance. Sensing this, Mother would

mildly scold us, fearing that our

Sheetla Maata was innate and we had faith in our mother, so, we were content to leave it at that. No doubt, the delicious food helped Her faith, indeed, had a sobering effect on us. Having completed the pooja, Mother was at peace with nerself. Is it any wonder that, even oday, Sheetla Maata pooja is performed in Hindu families? It's not just the ritual but the innate faith with which it is performed that

lack of faith may displease

Sheetla and we would be visited by

My mother's Ram was the symbol of all the moral values and life lessons, the samskar that we imbibed from her. She lived for her Ram Lala, or

Thakurii, as she often called him, and for her children. She did not worship but cared and served her Thakurii. She called this *Thakuji ki seva*.

So much so, that the last thing she requested before she closed her eyes forever was to extract a vow from her daughter-in-law that she would continue, uninterrupted, the seva of her Thakurii.

A Matter Of Faith

#SHEETLA ASHTAMI

brings an inexplicable peace of mind in its wake. My mother was a simple soul. Barely literate, she had no intellectual pretentions. The moral values she inculcated in us were by a singular personal example, a simple life devoted to her Ram Lala, the infant Ram. Her affectionate devotion to the child Ram was pure and heartwarming. She worshiped Him as a child, and

more importantly, for her chil-

dren. She did not call it pooja (wor-

smallpox. This was the best she he would say, "Ram to thare andar hai (God is with you and within could do. My mother's faith in being), listen to his voice." About a person with no compassion, she would say, "Bi ko to ram margyo (his Ram is dead)." ship) but *seva* (care or service) of her Ram Lala. She would wake Him up in the morning, give

Him abhishek (bath) with gangaial-laced water collecting the run off as (holy charnamritwater), dress Him up in clothes she herself stitched, place Him on his throne, offer Him fruits, became prasad for us, light

lamp and sing hymns in the praise of the Lord, tinkling a little bell in one hand. In later years, we would not leave home for work without going to her room and bowing before Ram Lala as she sought His blessings for us and gave us charnamrit and prasad as His grace. She would say, "Ram to thare andar hai (God is with you and within you all the time). Keep tuned to your antaratma (soul or the bridge between us and her Ram. Her love for her Ram Lala and vearning for His benevolence enabled her to be at peace with her-

self and the world. My mother's Ram was the symbol of all the moral values and life lessons, the samskar that

inner being), listen to his voice."

About a person with no compas-

sion or the good of others at heart,

she would say, "Bi ko to ram margyo

(his Ram is dead)." When I bowed

before her and she put her hand on

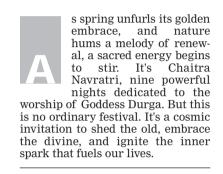
my head, it gave me a feeling of her

being constantly with me. Her Ram

#CHAITRA NAVRATRI 2025

A Festival of Divine Energy, Renewal, and Spiritual Awakening

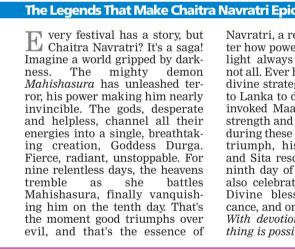
It's a cosmic invitation to shed the old, embrace the divine, and ignite the inner spark that fuels our lives.



ARE YOU READY TO EMBARK ON THIS SPIRITUAL JOURNEY?

When is Chaitra Navratri 2025?

ircle the dates! March 30 to April pline, and divine blessings. The festival kicks off with Ghatasthapana, the sacred invocation of the Goddess, and f you're wondering when the universe aligns just right for this, mark 6:13 A. M. to 10:22 A. M. as the most auspicious time on March 30. Missed it? Don't worry! There's an Abhijit Muhurat from 12:01 P. M. to 12:50 P. M., because the divine always finds a way to reach those who seek it.



NT ine days, nine nights, and

Courage. Compassion. Power. It's all inside you, waiting to rise.



The Rituals: More Than

Navratri, a reminder that no matter how powerful darkness seems, light always prevails. But that's not all. Ever heard of Lord Rama's divine strategy? Before marching to Lanka to defeat Ravana, he too invoked Maa Durga, praying for strength and victory. His devotion during these nine nights led to his triumph, his dharma restored. and Sita rescued. That's why the ninth day of Chaitra Navratri is Divine blessings, dual significance, and one powerful message: With devotion and courage, anything is possible.

nine awe-inspiring *avatars* of Maa Durga. Each day, she reveals a different form, guiding us through different aspects of life Shailaputri teaches resilience Brahmacharini inspires self-discipline, *Chandraghanta* roars with bravery, and *Kushmanda* radiates Skandamata, the nurturing force, Katvavani, the fierce warrior.

Kalaratri, the destroyer of ignorance, and *Mahagauri*, the essence of purity. Finally, Siddhidatri, the giver of wisdom and supernatural power, completes this divine cycle Which form speaks to you? Each day, as we honour a different aspect of the Goddess, we also awaken that quality within our-Strength. Wisdom.



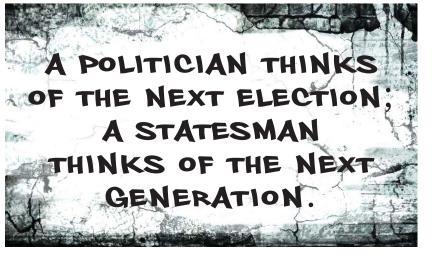
Just Tradition

T avratri isn't just a festival, it's a practice in mindfulness, devoand self-transformation. Fasting? It's not just about food, it's about cleansing body, mind, and soul. The morning prayers, the chants, the flickering diyas, they create a rhythm that syncs us with the universe itself. And then, there's Kanya *Puja*, where young girls are worshipped as living embodiments of the Goddess. It's a beautiful reminder that Shakti, power, resides in every girl, every woman, every soul. And let's not forget Ram Navami, the grand finale of Chaitra Navratri. The air buzzes with the chants of Lord Rama's name, temples light up in celebration, and hearts swell with devotion. It's the perfect conclusion, a day that celebrates divine righteousness, unwavering faith, and the victory of truth.

Why Chaitra Navratri Matters **More Than Ever**

n the rush of life, we often forget to pause, reflect, and recharge. Chaitra Navratri is that sacred pause, a time to reignite our inner strength. reconnect with our spiritual roots, and renew our energies. It's a cosmic reminder that no matter how chaotic life gets, there is always divine order, divine guidance, and divine protection. As the festival approaches, ask yourself: What battles am I fighting? What burdens do I need to let go of? What blessings do I seek? This Chaitra Navratri, don't just celebrate. immerse yourself. Invoke the Goddess, embrace her strength, and let her guide you towards a life filled with courage, wisdom, and divine grace. Jai Maa Durga! Wishing you a spiritually powerful and deeply fulfilling Chaitra Navratri 2025!

THE WALL



BABY BLUES



By Rick Kirkman & Jerry Scott





