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Sarvpitri Amavasya

Cover Story



Pseudo secularism in Bharat (India)

Special Report

Pseudo
SECULAR



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EDITOR'S NOTE



Is so called secularism has to be only a Hindu's responsibility !

If India has to be secular then state should not interfere with religion.

But then why should our **tax money has to go for Haj subsidy** ? Is that not a special favor to one religion?

Why St.Stefens in Delhi is allowed to give preference only to Christian candidates while hiring ?

They exist on a piece of land which belongs to India and not to Hindus, Christians or Muslims. Then preference to anybody on the basis of religion is communalism and not secularism.

Why authors and scientists and people like Dibakar bannerjee never protested against St Stefens ?

Britain easily refuses permission to create a mosque higher than St.Pauls cathedral. But BBC doesn't run a documentary on the plight of muslims being tortured and not given equal rights in Britain !! They don't get a lecture from Obama to embrace secularism as yet !!

However, in India I still don't support demolishing a mosque which was built by an Invader!! A nation with 80% of its populations as Hindus has taken more than 60 years to build a temple for their deity.

Bharti Dhiman
Editor & Publisher



NEWS

Manobo Woman's Kin Want Golden Tara Returned



The 13th century 21-karat Golden Tara, considered as one of the most important archeological discoveries in the Philippines, is now displayed at the Chicago Fields Museum in the US. It weighs 1.79 kilograms.

As the United States government plans to return the historic Balangiga bells to the Philippines, relatives

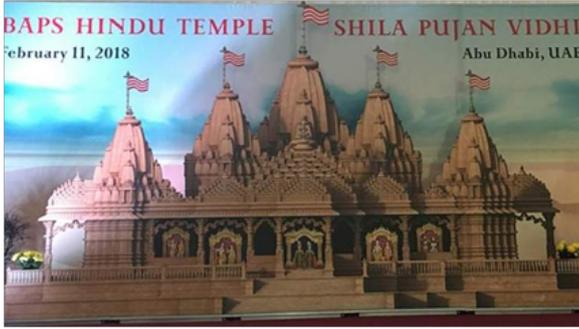
of the Manobo woman who found the Golden Tara in 1917 along Agusan River want the relic returned too. The 13th century 21-karat Golden Tara, considered as one of the most important archeological discoveries in the Philippines, is now displayed at the Chicago Fields Museum in the US. It weighs approximately four pounds. In an exclusive interview yesterday, Constancia Guiral and Danilo Isid, great grandchildren of Belay Campos—the woman who found the relic in 1918 along the Agusan River in Esperanza town, Agusan del Sur, said they want to have the artifact returned to the country and preferably kept and safeguarded at the National Museum in Manila or at the regional museum here “so the Filipino people can see it and will know.”

Guiral, now 66, said their family also wants a “finder’s fee” for the Golden Tara, an image of a Hindu Goddess believed to be proof that Hinduism was existent in the Philippines before Ferdinand Magellan arrived. A group calling itself Golden Tara Community of Agusan organized by Filipino Lama Yeshe Lhundrup, a practitioner and devout Tibetan Buddhist, is planning a centennial celebration this year to commemorate the 100th year of discovery of the relic, which the Field Museum of Chicago renamed as Agusan gold image. Lhundrup told The STAR that the Golden Tara is not just an ordinary golden relic but has spiritual value that includes spiritual awakening and cleansing.

Source: philstar.com



Singapore Firm to Lead Design of First Hindu Temple in Abu Dhabi



Marking an important milestone on its path to constructing the BAPS Hindu Mandir in Abu Dhabi, Mandir Limited, along with BAPS Swaminarayan Sanstha, announced the project's lead consultant and designer. Raglan Squire and Partners (RSP), an architectural practice based in Singapore, has been chosen to lead and

oversee the design and construction of the much-anticipated temple complex in Abu Dhabi. The signing event was held with volunteers and community leaders who had contributed to the project. The guests of honor were Navdeep Singh Suri, Ambassador of India to the UAE and His Excellency Samuel Tan Chi Tse, Ambassador of Singapore to the UAE.

The temple project has long been one founded in the core mission of harmony, tolerance and happiness of the UAE government. In this project, BAPS Swaminarayan Sanstha's traditional architects (known as sompuras) and engineers will design the stone temple or mandir as it is known in Sanskrit. The exterior of the mandir will be made of pink sandstone from Rajasthan and the interior from white marble that will be handcrafted by artisans in India. RSP's experts from Singapore, India and the UAE will form a team with BAPS's core team and other respected sub-consultants like Ramboll to develop a vibrant cultural and spiritual centre.

Source: khaleejtimes.com

Kawad Yatra 2018 Jal Date, Time, Muhurat: When is Kawad Jal Yatra?

The history of Kanwar Yatra is associated with Samudra Manthan — the churning of ocean by the Gods (Dev) and the devils (Asura). (Source: File Photo)

Kawad Yatra 2018 Jal Date and Time: During the holy month of Savana, millions of pilgrims carry the auspicious Ganga water to worship Lord Shiva and start their journey of Kanwar Yatra. Millions of saffron clad devotees, popularly known as "kanwariyas", collect the Ganga Jal from Hindu pilgrimage centres and proceed to the temples of Lord Shiva to offer the holy



water.

As per Hindu puranas, the history of Kanwar yatra is associated with Samudra Manthan — the churning of ocean by the Gods (Dev) and the devils (Asura) — which helped to remove the poison out of the ocean. To protect everyone else, Lord Shiva consumed that poison and his throat

turned blue. From then on, he was known as 'Neel Kantha'. To reduce the impact of the poison, the devas poured Ganga water over Lord Shiva to cool off his throat.

All schools and colleges of Ghaziabad in Delhi NCR will be closed from August 6 to 9 due to the journey of Kannur. Along with schools, wine shops falling on the Kaward road will be closed from August 7 to 9. The day of Shravan Shivratri is considered to be the best day to offer the Gangajal to Lord Shiva. It will be observed on August 9 this year and the shubh muhurta for the Shivratri puja is from 00:05am to 00:48am on the night of Shivratri. Devotees offer the Ganga Jal, Bel Patra, milk or panchamrit (a mixture of milk, curd, ghee, honey, and the Ganga Jal). On the next day after sunrise, the devotees break their fast on the day of Shivratri.

Source: indianexpress

Sri Veeramakaliamman Temple Chairman Removed for Severe Mismanagement after Probe



The chairman of one of Singapore's oldest Hindu temples has been removed from his post after a probe found "severe mismanagement" in how the temple was run. Mr. Sivakadacham, who goes by one name, can no longer act as a board member or trustee of the Sri Veeramakaliamman Temple in Serangoon Road, the Commissioner of Charities said yesterday. "The

Commissioner of Charities is satisfied that there has been mismanagement in the administration of the charity for which Sivakadacham was responsible for, or privy to, or had by his



conduct contributed to or facilitated.”

In April, the Commissioner said a probe found a “severe lack of care and prudence” by key board members as guardians of the temple’s charitable assets between January 2011 and July 2014. Internal controls were nearly “non-existent”. Such behaviour had put the temple’s funds and assets at risk. Mr. Sivakadacham’s removal comes some three months after the Charities Commissioner, Dr. Ang Hak Seng, suspended him from the post. Built in 1855, the Sri Veeramakaliamman Temple is one of Singapore’s oldest Hindu shrines and a landmark in the Little India area. In response to queries from The Straits Times, the temple management committee said that it has since put in place proper board governance and internal controls.

Source: straitstimes.com

Hindu prayer opening Lyon County Commissioners meeting in Nevada for 1st time

For the first time, Board of County Commissioners of Lyon County, created 1861, will start its day in Yerington (Nevada, USA) on August two with Hindu invocation, containing verses from world’s oldest existing scripture.

Distinguished Hindu statesman Rajan Zed will deliver the invocation from ancient Sanskrit scriptures before the Board. After Sanskrit delivery, he then will read the English interpretation

of the prayers. Sanskrit is considered a sacred language in Hinduism and root language of Indo-European languages.

Zed, who is the President of Universal Society of Hinduism, will recite from Rig-Veda, the oldest scripture of the world still in common use; besides lines from Upanishads and Bhagavad-Gita (Song of the Lord), both ancient Hindu scriptures. He plans to start and end the prayer with “Om”, the mystical syllable containing the universe, which in Hinduism is used to introduce and conclude religious work.

Reciting from Brahadaranyakopanishad, Rajan Zed plans to say “Asato ma sad gamaya, Tamaso ma jyotir gamaya, Mrtyor mamrtam gamaya”; which he will then interpret as “Lead us from the unreal to the real, Lead us from darkness to light, and Lead us from death to immor-





tality.” Reciting from Bhagavad-Gita, he proposes to urge commissioners and others present to keep the welfare of others always in mind.

Zed is also scheduled to meet Board Chair Bob Hastings and County Manager Jeff Page before the invocation.

Rajan Zed, a global Hindu and interfaith leader, has been bestowed with World Interfaith Leader Award. Zed is Senior Fellow and Religious Advisor to Foundation for Religious Diplomacy, Spiritual Advisor to National Association of Interchurch & Interfaith Families, on the Advisory Board of The Interfaith Peace Project, etc. He has been panelist for “On Faith”, a prestigious interactive conversation on religion produced by The Washington Post; and leads a weekly interfaith panel “Faith Forum” in a Gannett publication for over seven years.

Hinduism, oldest and third largest religion of the world, has about 1.1 billion adherents and moksh (liberation) is its ultimate goal. There are about three million Hindus in USA.

Lyon County, said to be spread in about 2,024 square miles, includes Bald Mountain and part of Toiyabe National Forest. Lyon County Courthouse in Yerington is reportedly listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Source: World Hindu News (WHN)

Traditional Indian Medicine’s Vast Knowledge of Plants



The AVP Ayurvedic Hospital in Tamil Nadu maintains a vast conservatory garden where nearly 900 plants grow, the use of which is inseparable from traditional Indian medicine.

Michel Bernard, a journalist, and Anne-Sophie Clemencon, photographer, made a trip to India from February 15 to April 15, 2018. From their meetings, they reported a logbook on

various topics related to ecology. Towards the end of the treatment, we obtained permission from doctors to visit the conservatory garden and the factory that manufactures their ayurvedic products. The ensemble is located in Kanjikode, near Palakkad, Kerala. Two people were waiting for us: the head of the garden and an old man over 80, Professor Vasudevan Nair, taxonomist. Nair has been working for 65 years and knows the 900 plants of Kerala.

At the entrance of the garden, the list of all the plants that are present and their therapeutic



indication covers a whole wall. In time, the ancients developed medicines that depend entirely on nature. In Ayurvedic medicine, 90% of preparations are extracted from plants. In addition, there are some minerals and some animal products, especially cow's milk. "Before this medicine, plants have always



been used to eat. Our body is accustomed to these plants by generations and generations of humans fed on herbs." Vasudevan Nair supports his demonstration by saying that "the largest animals are herbivores: elephants, rhinos, hippos" and that, according to him, one should be vegetarian to be in good health.

Vasudevan Nair explains that "all plants are medicinal, but we do not yet know all the contributions they can have". The garden is used to grow plants for study, to feed the plant, and also to help reproduce plants that have been known for a long time, but are endangered. Finally, gardeners make exchanges with other countries with a similar climate, mainly Brazil which, with the Amazon, has the largest reserve of plants in the world: more than 4,000 species and many different medicines. Brazil is for the Indians of the conservatory garden of Kanjikode a well of knowledge. They are studying whether it is possible to adapt these plants here, in Kerala, to benefit from their specificities.

Source: reporterre.net

Can't Exclude Section of women from Entering Sabarimala Temple: SC



Counsel V K Biju argued that the policy not to allow women between the age of 10 and 50 is reflected in the rituals and practices of the temple. (Photo: File)

The Chief Justice of India Dipak Misra on Tuesday made it clear that the Sabarimala temple in Kerala cannot exclude a section of women in the age group of 10 to 50 from entering the temple by imposing discriminatory conditions. The CJI heading a five-judge Constitution Bench told counsel V.K. Biju appearing on behalf of devotees that the temple can have rituals but by prescribing an impossible condition of 41-day ritual, a section of women are being discriminated and this amounts to exclusion. Justice Chandrachud endorsed CJI's observation and said, "If Constitution is supreme then there



cannot be any exclusion of a section of women as it is violative of Article 14. Ours is a progressive Constitution and if necessary we have to deal with such issues head-on. If it is an abhorrent practice, why should we not interfere with it?”

Biju argued that the policy not to allow women between the age of 10 and 50 is reflected in the rituals and practices of the temple. If these things were changed, that would amount to changing the whole nature of the temple itself, which will be violative of Article 25. Rejecting the charge that women are not allowed entry, he said that from 2010-2017, about 1.5 million women in the age group of 10 to 50 visited Sabarimala. It is a fact that women from all fields and from all over the country and from the outside the country visit Sabarimala every year. It is a fact that there is only age regulation and there are regulations for men’s entry too in temples like Attukal Bhagavathi temple. He argued that since the Deity is in the form of a Naishtik Brahmachari, it is believed that young women should not offer worship in the temple so that even the slightest deviation from celibacy and austerity observed by the Deity is not caused by the presence of such women. Biju urged the court to appoint an appropriate commission to analyze the truth of the custom and practice.

Source: Deccan Chronicle

Bali’s Garuda Statue is Set to Become Second Tallest Statue in the World



Known for attracting five million tourists every year, Bali now has one more hidden gem — the Garuda Wisnu (Balinese spelling of Vishnu) statue, which will be unveiled later in August, this year. Statues are more than fine works of architecture — they represent the culture, history and heritage of the land they belong to. They are a

spirit of the land’s values and merits—becoming reminders to the country’s people in times of duress. Take the Spring Temple in China (currently the world’s tallest statue at 502 feet) and the Statue of Liberty (stands at 305 feet) in the US — these towering works have served as sites of celebration, protests, and so much more. Similarly, the highly popular island of Bali in Indonesia will see a brand new tourist attraction with Garuda Wisnu, the statue that will bring



together all of the island's most treasured values.

The 246 ft. tall Garuda Wisnu (or 396 feet, if you count the mammoth concrete pedestal on which it rests) statue in Bali depicts Lord Vishnu riding on his vehicle, the mythical bird Garuda. The statue speaks for the dominant Hindu population of Bali, representing the religion of the country for the past centuries. Lord Vishnu is known for being the “preserver” in Hindu mythology and he holds different objects that depict other meanings in his four hands. He holds a lotus flower, mace, conch, and discus in the statue as well. Garuda, the bird vehicle, is known to be a watchful protector and the mightiest of all birds. The location of the statue at Ungasan, Badung, Bali—right across the airport, atop a hill— seems to be the perfect setting for Garuda to watch over the island!

Source: architecturaldigest.in

Pilgrimage to the Great Temples of Sri Lanka as Part of Himalayan Academy's Sri Lanka Travel/Study Program, March 2019



Himalayan Academy (publishers of *Hinduism Today* and *Hindu Press International*) announced today their two-week 2019 “Innersearch Travel/Study” program to Sri Lanka. Led by Satguru Bodhinatha Veylanswami, Guru Mahasannidhanam of Kauai Aadheenam in Hawaii, fifty participants will begin their journey in Colombo on March 14th, 2019, and complete it on the 29th.

It will be the 26th Innersearch program since the first was held in 1967 by Satguru Sivaya Subramuniyaswami.

There will be days of classes and visits to the temples and holy places associated with the Gurus of our Parampara, including the great Nallur Murugan Temple of Jaffna, the Keramalai Sivan Temple, the ashram of Satguru Yogaswami and more. Along the way we will enjoy the island nation's stunning beauty. The last four days the group will settle into a seaside resort on the Eastern coast with emphasis on discovering the island's culture and sharing classes on spiritual practice and Saiva Siddhanta philosophy with Satguru and the swamis traveling with him.



It's not too early to begin planning for the adventure. Click on "source" above to find out how to join. Prospective participants need not be Hindus but must be sincere religious seekers, complete an application and be approved by the program's staff.

Source: himalayanacademy.com

Gupt Navratri 2018 starting from July 13, know how different it is from main Navaratri



The secret Navaratri, starting from July 13, is a festival of hard work. In the main Navaratri, the time of worship is usually in the day, whereas in the Navaratri, Gupta is done in the night in the Tantric activities. Let us know how secret Navaratri is different from other Navratri who fall in the year.

Gupt Navratri 2018 | Photo Credit: Think-stock

New Delhi: Gupta Navaratri, which falls in the month of Ashadh, will be celebrated from July 13 to July 21. The meaning of the secret navratri is confidential. This is a worship in which the Tantric worship of Goddess Mother is performed.

Where the main Navaratri is worshiped from Shailpuri to Siddhidadri. At the same time, the Navaratri is worshiped in the tantric form of Kali, Taradevi, Tripura Sundari, Dhumavati, Bangalakami, Matangi and Kamala Devi.

In the main Navaratri, the time of worship is usually in the day, whereas in the Gupta Navaratri, tantric practices are done in the night. If you also want to know how Gupta Navaratri is different from the main Navaratri, let us get information from well-known astrologer Sujit G. Maharaj on this subject.

Also read: [Gupt Navratri 2018: Learn how to make a secret Navaratri, what is the constitution and what is the auspicious time](#) , with strict rules and strict discipline, the worship of Navaratri is best for worshipping Bengali worship. In this worship, in Bengali, in a secluded place in yellow clothes, Bengali worship is done very strictly and strictly in discipline.



Pooja is often done for the achievement of special accomplishment. The main Navaratri is a household worship. It can be easily done in a simple way, but only a few seekers can worship this in order to achieve any special accomplishment in the secret Navaratri.

It is difficult for common sadhana to

follow the sadhana of Gupta Navaratri and to follow it with the rule and the night of Jagran and various Tantric practices are done very ritually, whose sadhana is difficult with common practice.

Pooja is done till the end,

worship will also read the mantra of the new planet, in tantric way. Mantras like suede prove itself in this secret Navaratri. Apangarira is worshiped till.

Gupta Navaratri is a festival of little hard pursuit. To attain any particular purpose or accomplishment, from Mata Kali to Kamala Devi, there is great celebration and holy opportunity of worship.

Source: Times Now News

Yoga Gurus Under Siege in the Western Media, The Assault on Swami Ramdev Today

Gurus from India since Swami Vivekananda in 1893 have gained a phenomenal and unexpected influence and prestige not only in the United States but also worldwide that remains extraordinary. Yet they have also invariably been subject to extensive criticism, if not attempts at outright personal defamation.

Such media denigration occurred in the case of Paramahansa Yogananda in the nineteen thirties and later to most of the gurus from India in the late twentieth century, starting with Maharishi Ma-

hesh Yogi. That it persists today not surprising given the prejudices that remain against India in general and Hinduism in particular.

Sadly, the older colonial prejudices that existed against Blacks and Native Americans, which are now being questioned, continue relative to India with little scrutiny. India is still portrayed





as a country that is backward, superstitious and violent, in spite of the fact that India is the worlds' fastest growing economy today and the world's largest democracy! And the exaggerated dismal condition of India so promoted is blamed upon India's Yoga gurus like Baba Ramdev today, who the New York Times portrays as a dangerous political figure because of the extent of his influence.

Mahatma Gandhi himself was subject to extensive criticism by the British and at times by the Americans. Gandhi responded to Katherine Mayo's book Mother India that portrayed India as a land of squalor and oppression, calling it a "drain inspector's" view of India. Such drain inspectors views can still be found among journalists today, perhaps strangely in what is supposed to be the liberal American media.

The successful Hindu diaspora in the West, now the most affluent and educated religious minority in America along with the Jews, and their beautiful temples like those of the Swaminarayan order, have put a dent in these prejudicial views but not removed them altogether.

Patanjali Ayurveda

While previous gurus were more threats to religious and cultural prejudices in America, Baba Ramdev – the latest major guru from India to come under an organized media assault – has also challenged the power of American businesses and their efforts to control the India market. His Patanjali Ayurveda is now the largest corporation in India covering not just natural medicines and daily health care items like soaps and toothpastes, but extending now to foods and clothing.

You would think that Ramdev's story would receive accolades in the West, with Ramdev and his colleague Acharya Balakrishna, beginning as two young spiritual seekers promoting Ayurveda door to door in Rishikesh, building a massive health care empire that has brought good quality and affordable natural health care products to the poor person in India, many jobs to its farmers and has supported a number of schools and charities. Had this occurred in the United States it would be lauded as the realization of the American dream.

The Battle for Yoga

Yoga today is also a multibillion-dollar business. Not surprisingly various groups in the West are working to control what Yoga is, often for their personal benefit, though Yoga is originally a spiritual and healing tradition from India. Some groups want to create their own modern forms of Yoga and don't like to recognize Yoga gurus from India as defining Yoga.



The fight for the Yoga market is another part of the attack on Swami Ramdev. Swami Ramdev has been the main modern Yoga guru to bring Yoga to the poor in India. His Yoga camps, often free of charge, have hundreds of thousands attending even a single camp, with millions taught Yoga over the years, mainly people from the villages of India. Now his influence is extending worldwide.

To gain control of Yoga, some groups today are claiming that Yoga asanas derive from modern western exercise systems and so really don't belong to India. They ignore the role of asana in traditional Indian Yoga or the fact that Lord Shiva is said to be the originator of 84 lakhs of asanas (a lakh being 100,000).

Yet the same groups, who claim that Yoga asanas are not originally Hindu or even Indian, still want to use the term Yoga for its powerful name recognition in the marketplace. Many of them use the spiritual image of the Yogi to promote their own Yoga approaches that reject India's Yoga gurus. With Swami Ramdev as the main Yoga guru from India today, he easily becomes a target by those seeking to remove Yoga from its associations with India.

Such groups may not appreciate the government of India's promotion of International Yoga Day, but see it as an attempt by India to control Yoga, as if Yoga was not a gift of India to the world but something invented in the West.

It is time for the Western media to mature in its coverage of India, India's culture and its Yoga gurus and spiritual masters. Until then we must challenge such media prejudices that, while perhaps understandable in the colonial era, have no place in the twenty first century when not only Yoga asanas but yogic pranayama, mantra and meditation, along with related teachings of Ayurveda and Vedanta are being followed and honored by millions throughout the world.

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By

Dr. David Frawley

Source: <http://www.indoamerican-news.com/yoga-gurus-under-siege-in-the-western-media-the-assault-on-swami-ramdev-today/>



Japanese Town near Tokyo Named After Hindu Goddess Lakshmi



Speaking here on Sunday to students and faculty of Dayanand Sagar on their graduation day, Takayuki Kitagawa, Consul General of Japan, stated, “You will be surprised to know that the town near Tokyo has its origin from Lakshmi temple. Kichioji means Lakshmi temple in Japanese.” Recalling the influence of India on Japanese culture and society, Kitagawa said many think Japan and India were very different, though they are not, as is evident from the many temples in Japan being dedicated to Hindu Gods.

“There are many more Hindu Gods who are revered in the Land of the Rising Sun. For ages, we have been praying to Hindu Gods,” said the diplomat, who began his delightful speech in Kannada, leaving the audience spellbound. Noting that even Japanese language was influenced by Indian languages, Kitagawa said there were many words from Sanskrit in Japanese script.”It is not just the Indian culture, but even Indian languages had a great influence on our language and tradition of worship,” added Kitawaga. The privately-run group of educational institutions signed an agreement with the Japanese government to train its students in Japanese language. As there is a great demand for skilled professionals in Japan, knowledge of its language will help Indian graduates find jobs in the land of rising sun.

Source: HinduismToday

Dakotas to have their first Hindu temple soon

A Hindu temple is planned to open soon in the Tea suburb of South Dakota’s largest city Sioux Falls, which is claimed to be the “first Hindu temple in the Dakotas”.

North Dakota and South Dakota, states in the Great Plains region of USA, are spread out in about 147,814 square miles area. There is a considerable growth of Hindu populations in the Dakotas.

Hindu Temple of Siouxland (HTOS) was earlier scheduled to open on August 26, but now the Prana Pratishtha grand opening and Murties Sthapana ceremo-





nies have been delayed, with the reason given as: “due to the unexpected amount of rain this spring and summer, the land area around the building has been waterlogged, leading to delays in the construction”. Revised opening date will be available soon as construction is said to be very close to completion.

Ancient Hindu rituals will form part of opening ceremonies; which will reportedly include prayers chanting, offering of flowers, bhajans, liturgical dance, aarti, etc. Cost estimates for the two phases of the temple are listed as \$585,000. Bhoomi Pooja of the temple site was held in 2016.

Meanwhile, distinguished Hindu statesman Rajan Zed, in a statement in Nevada today, commended efforts of temple leaders and area community towards realizing this much needed Hindu temple.

Rajan Zed, who is President of Universal Society of Hinduism, further said that it was important to pass on Hindu spirituality, concepts and traditions to coming generations amidst so many distractions in the consumerist society and hoped that this temple would help in this direction. Zed stressed that instead of running after materialism; we should focus on inner search and realization of Self and work towards achieving moksh (liberation), which was the goal of Hinduism.

“Mission and Objectives” of HTOS in southwest of Sioux Falls include: “Practice ideals of Hinduism through worship, education, and community involvement”. It is seeking donations and plans to celebrate Hindu festival of lights Diwali on November 10. Archana Chatterjee and Muthukumarappan are Trustees Chair and Vice Chair, while Ramesh Singh and Kalyan Boinapalli are President and Vice President respectively.

Hinduism, oldest and third largest religion of the world has about 1.1 billion adherents.

There are about three million Hindus in USA.

Tea, incorporated in 1906 and whose tagline is “a growing tradition”, celebrates “Teapot Days” every June, which included “Crowning of Ma & Pa Teapot”. John Lawler is the Mayor.

Source: World Hindu News (WHN)

Upset Hindus urge England brewery to withdraw goddess Kalika beer & apologize

Upset Hindus are urging Ashby-de-la-Zouch (Derbyshire, England) based Tollgate Brewery to apologize and withdraw its “Kalika IPA” beer; calling it highly inappropriate.



Label of Tollgate's "Kalika IPA" beer (described as "Well hopped dark gold IPA", under its Light Beers category) carries image of Hindu goddess Kalika (or Kali).

Distinguished Hindu statesman Rajan Zed, in a statement in Nevada (USA) today, said that inappropriate usage of Hindu deities or concepts or symbols for commercial or other agenda was not okay as it hurt the devotees.

Zed, who is president of Universal Society of Hinduism, indicated that goddess Kalika was highly revered in Hinduism and was meant to be worshipped in temples or home shrines and not to be used in selling beer for mercantile greed.

Hinduism was the oldest and third largest religion of the world with about 1.1 billion adherents and a rich philosophical thought and it should not be taken frivolously. Symbols of any faith, larger or smaller, should not be mishandled, Rajan Zed noted.

Goddess Kalika or Kali, who personifies Sakti or divine energy, is widely worshipped in Hinduism. She is considered the goddess of time and change. Some Bengali poets described her as supreme deity. Moksh (liberation) is the ultimate goal of Hinduism.

Tollgate Brewery in East Midlands, a member of Society of Independent Brewers, is a 6-barrel Real Ale craft brewery, nestled in the heart of the National Forest. Founded 2005, it describes itself as "Traditionalist in style" and "A microbrewery with a big ambition". It also has three Micropub outlets in Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicester and Duffield. Andy Chilton is the Sales Manager.

Source: World Hindu News (WHN)

Hindu statesman Rajan Zed to speak at Lutheran Church in Nevada

In a remarkable interfaith gesture, distinguished Hindu statesman Rajan Zed will address the congregants and others at St. Paul's Lutheran Family Church, "a community of Christians", in Nevada's capital Carson City on October 11.

Zed, who is President of Universal Society of Hinduism, will speak about Hinduism and its concepts and answer questions.



Rajan Zed points out that all people have more in common than they have in conflict. A broader, deeper, more inclusive understanding of religion is needed.



Vision of St. Paul's Lutheran Family, an ELCA congregation whose history goes back to 1965, includes "to seek God's path for our lives". Besides Carson City; it also serves residents of Dayton, Gardnerville, Lake Tahoe area, Minden, Silver City, Silver Springs, Virginia City and Washoe Valley. Reverend Chad Adamik is the Pastor and Douglas Thunder is Council President.

Zed, a global Hindu and interfaith leader, has been bestowed with World Interfaith Leader Award. Zed is Senior Fellow and Religious Advisor to Foundation for Religious Diplomacy, Spiritual Advisor to National Association of Interchurch & Interfaith Families, on the Advisory Board of The Interfaith Peace Project, etc. He has been panelist for "On Faith", a prestigious interactive conversation on religion produced by The Washington Post; and leads a weekly interfaith panel "Faith Forum" in a Gannett publication for over seven years.

Hinduism, oldest and third largest religion of the world, has about 1.1 billion adherents and moksh (liberation) is its ultimate goal. There are about three million Hindus in USA.

Details of the picture attached: Hindu statesman Rajan Zed (right) with Lutheran Pastor Chad Adamik.

Source: World Hindu News (WHN)





COVER STORY

Sarvpitri Amavasya or Mahalaya Amavasya



Introduction:

Hinduism (the sanatan dharma) is a way of human life. It is a path of eternal spiritual discipline.

Hinduism does not consider birth as the starting point of life.

In Hinduism the samskaras for a person start from the time of his conception (**Garbhadhana**) and end with cremation rites (**antyeshti**). There are total sixteen samskaras (**sodasasa-samskaras**).

One owes a lot to one's parents and ancestors. In modern scientific terms, one owes all of one's genetic characteristics to one's parents and ancestors. Each ancestor is actually present in the person as a genetic characteristic. In karmik terms, one inherits some karmas of one's parents and ancestors and each ancestor is actually present in the person as a kaarmik pre-disposition. The latter approach obviously extends to multiple lives and some karmik predisposition is inherited from the ancestors from a past life too, though they may not be related to one in this life.

The antyeshti stands for all the post-death ceremonies performed by the son of the deceased for his future welfare and to be freed from the debt or obligation he owes to his parents. These post-death rituals do not come to an end with the conclusion of the prescribed number of days of the mourning period immediately following the death but extends throughout the lifetime of the surviving son, though on a smaller scale.

From Hindu Scriptures:

Father and mother are the direct Gods as far as this world is concerned. But once the God competes with the parents, they are to be left for the sake of God. The Veda says '**Maatru Devah Pitru Devah**' which mean that parents are the God as far as the world is concerned



and God is the parent when God enters one's life.

Manu Dharma Shastra (Manu Smruthi, 12-94) says:

Pitru deva manushyaanam veda: chackshu sanaatanam

Akshayam cha aprameyam cha Veda shastra miti sthithi:

According to Garuda Purana:

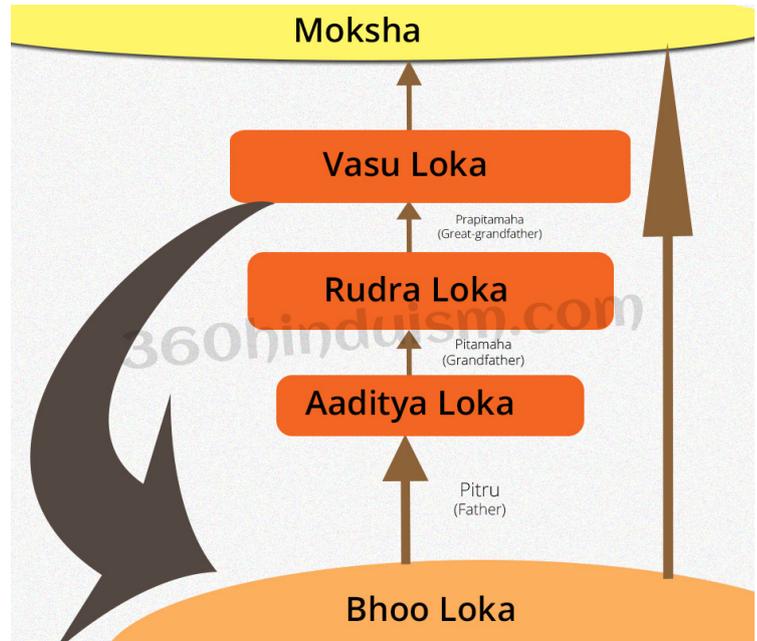
The Bhoo Loka is subdivided into four sub-worlds and as we go up, the component of energy in the body increases gradually.

The Bhoo Loka is the starting world, which is subdivided into **Martya Loka, Preta Loka, Naraka Loka** and **Pitru Loka**.

Martya Loka: It is the region in which the human beings live with materialised human bodies.

Pitru Loka: In Pitru Loka, the body has a lot of energetic-phase and very little matter-phase.

Bhuva loka: It starts in which all the bodies are of complete energy.



As we go up, the matter gets transformed into energy. The respiratory and digestive systems in the body become weaker and weaker as we go to Pitru Loka. The souls in Pitru Loka, take almost moonlight as their main food in which the concept of matter becomes almost negligible. The souls in the Pitru Loka or moon are almost having energetic bodies.

The pitrus in the pitru loka take three different forms called **Vasu, Rudra** and **Aaditya**.

Immediately after departing from this world the soul reaches the Vasu loka. When the next kin from the same family departs from this world, he moves to Rudra loka and newly arrived soul takes his place in Vasu loka. Similarly when still next kin departs, the first pitru moves to Aaditya loka, the second moves to Rudra loka and newly arrived takes the place in Vasu loka. That is the reason normally **we call pitru (father), pitamaha (grandfather) and**



prapitamaha (great grandfather) as Vasu Rudra Aaditya swaropa (form).

Veda says there are 8 Vasus, 11 Rudras and 12 Aadityas. Probably they are administering the concerned lokas. They also act as courier to deliver our offerings to our relevant fore-fathers.



RUNA TRAYA: Concept of three debts

A discerning person will naturally seek an answer to the question why at all these rituals are required to be performed. Hinduism answers this query when it says that every person who is born is under five runas or debts to his manes and others from whom he derives benefit as

a member of the society. They are called pancha maha runas (five great debts) to clear which he has to undertake pancha maha yajnas (five great sacrifices). They are:

1. *deva yajna (sacrifice to the gods)*
2. *pitru yajna (sacrifice to the manes or forefathers)*
3. *rishi yajna or brahma yajna (sacrifice to the sages learned in the Vedas)*
4. *nriyajna (feeding the visiting hungry human beings)*
5. *bhuta yajna (feeding the animals)*

Similar three types of debts are given in priority which is called runa traya.

1. *Debt to the gods (deva runa),*
2. *Debt to the forefathers (pitru runa)*
3. *Debt to the sages (rishi runa)*

The first type of debt is repaid by the performance of yajnas or Vedic sacrifices to the gods; the second by marrying according to dharma, begetting





successors and doing shraaddhas to the deceased ancestors and the third by study of the Vedas. We are concerned in this essay with the rituals relating to the deceased forefathers for clearing pitru runa.

Pitru paksha

pitru paksha or the fortnight dedicated to the forefathers assumes significance.

The fifteen days of the dark fortnight (krishna paksha) of the month of Bhadrapada (according to the lunar calendar) or the month of Ashwin (according to the solar calendar) roughly corresponding to September-October in the Gregorian calendar are called pitru paksha or

mahalaya paksha and the new-moon day (amavasya) occurring in that period as ***Mahalaya Amavasya or Sarvapitru Amavasya.***



Why is Shraddha done?

According to Garuda Purana, after thirteen days of the death soul starts its journey for Yamapuri and it takes seventeen days to reach there.

The soul travels through Yamapuri for another eleven months and only in twelfth month it reaches to the court of Yamaraj. During the period of eleven months it has no access to food and the water. It is believed that Pindadan and Tarpan done by the son and family members satisfy the hunger and thirst of the soul during its journey till it reaches the court of the Yamaraj.

Hence Shraddha rituals are considered very important during first year of death.



Mahabharatha story - Karna, when he left the mortal coil, ascended to the higher worlds and the great charity he had done here was returned to him hundredfold. But, it was all gold and silver; there was no food, as he had not done any food-charity! He prayed to the god



of death. So, he was sent back to earth for fourteen days, to make-up for this deficiency. For fourteen days, he fed Brahmins and the poor, and offered oblations of water.

On his return to the higher regions, he had food in plenty. It is these fourteen days that are commemorated in the Mahaalaya Paksha. Due to the grace of the god of death, it has been ordained that offerings made during this period benefit all the departed souls, whether they are connected to the offer or not.



Shraddha Ritual:

The original concept of performing the ritual of Shrāddha was conceived by Sage Atri, the son of Lord Brahma. Sage Atri narrated the ritual of Shrāddha, as laid down by Lord Brahma to Nimi, one of His descendants. This established ritual has continued till today. Manu was the

first one to perform the ritual of Shrāddha. Hence he is called the deity of Shrāddha.

According to Ramayan when Lord Rama, Goddess Sita and Lakshmana were staying in the forest, Bharat met and apprised them about the death of their father. After hearing this sad news Lord Ram performed the ritual of Shrāddh for his deceased father.

The performance of Shraddha during Pitru Paksha is regarded as a compulsory by Hindus, to ensure that the soul of the ancestor goes to moksha.

In this context, Garuda Purana says, “there is no salvation for a man without a son”.

Markandeya Purana says that if the ancestors are content with the shraddhas, they will bestow health, wealth, knowledge and longevity, and ultimately heaven and salvation (moksha) upon the performer.

Pinda Daana

Pindapradaana or simply pinda daana occupies an important place in the post-death ceremonies. Pindas are rice-balls prepared by mixing cooked rice with other articles of food left over in the cooking vessels after the invitee brahmanas have been fed. Three such balls are made



which are kept on the ground on a banana leaf or a dried leaf covered with darbha or kusha grass and til and offered to the three generations of pitrus.

Tarpana

The word 'tarpana' means satiating or satisfying. It implies the rites relating to satisfying the departed souls particularly one's forefathers.

It consists of standing in water after bathing in a river or tank and offering water thrice taking it in the joined palms of hand, with appropriate mantras to all beings of creation from Brahma down to the blade of grass. Manusmriti

(2.176) says that Tarpan to devas, pitrus and rishis is a compulsory part of the daily routine of every

brahmacharin. The water may be mixed with gingelly seeds (til). Tarpana is said to satiate the gods, manes and sages to whom it is offered.



Food to Brahmin: To complete Shraddha ritual, food offered to Brahmin is necessary. Offering to crows are also made before food is offered to Brahmin.



Finally, shorn of all the rituals and myths, this is a fortnight of remembrances and thanks giving. It reminds all of us to be grateful to our forefathers on this day and to pray for them who have left this world. Even if our rational mind, soaked in scientific ideas, may not justify the rationale behind these ceremonies, it might still be a good idea to just remember our forefathers and silently pay our obeisance to them.



KNOWLEDGE CAPSULE

Effect of Cow's Dung on Thermophysical Characteristics of Building Materials Based on Clay

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Abstract: The excessive consumption of energy in the building sector weighs heavily on the energy bill of the developing countries. It is for this reason that several studies have been carried out at the international level, both at the level of building's envelope and equipments, in order to contribute to the control of energy. In this study, we are interested in studying the effect of cow's dung on the thermo-physical characteristics of materials based on clay in the region of Abeche (Chad). The goal is to obtain light weighs samples with better thermal performance, which can contribute to improve the thermal comfort in traditional constructions in Chad and to reduce the use of cereal's straw and pods. Since these are used to feed livestock. The experimental study that we have conducted has enabled us to determine the conductivity, the effusivity and the thermal diffusivity of our samples. Our experimental data show a good efficiency and a significant decrease in the thermal conductivity of material with cow's dung compared to simple clay material.

INTRODUCTION

Most of the African countries have a warm climate with high energy cost. The control of energy consumption in the building sector goes through a good choice of construction materials.



The use of composite porous materials in wall's construction necessarily creates an energy economy.

Thermal characterization of a construction material constitutes a very crucial study for the assessment of the energy efficiency in buildings.

Thermal parameters such as conductivity, diffusivity and thermal effusivity permit to estimate the thermal behavior of construction materials.

The mixture of clay with cow's dung, just as the mixture of clay with straw or pods of cereals is traditionally used for the manufacture of bricks and the coating of the walls. These materials have ecological advantages and have a thermal conductivity relatively low.

The objective of this study is to enhance these local materials of construction in Chad for a better thermal performance in buildings.

We focus our choice on clay and cow's dung which are natural materials, ecological, low cost and available everywhere in the region of Abeche (Chad).

Several studies on the basic material of clay have been carried out by researchers, including (Charfadine,2002) on clay mixture with straw, Meukam (2004) on compressed clay bricks, Bal (2001) on the laterite mixed with the pod of wheat, etc., which proves the interest of the construction material based on clay. But no study on thermal characterization has been carried out on this material.

So we have characterized this composite material by using the hot plate method in steady state regime for the determination of the thermal conductivity. The asymmetrical transient hot plate is used for the determination of the thermal effusivity and the flash method for the estimation of the thermal diffusivity.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials used:

Cow's dung: It is the manure of cattle, used as fertilizer of the soil and is a good adjuvant with clay for the coating of mud walls. The sample used in this study comes from various cattle around the region of Abeche, city located at 900 km east of Ndjamena.

Clay: To prepare the samples of the bricks, we have taken clay from Abeche's brickworks career. The sieve and sedimentation analysis of this soil shows 77.12% of grains mass passing through the sieve 80 μm and 0.75% of gravel, 22.75% of coarse sand, 27.24% of silt, 49.26% of clay. Thus the particle size has not an important influence on the behavior



of this soil.

These limits results show that the clay used is little plastic with shrinkage and swelling less important during drying. Which is a considerable advantage in the construction work.

We chose traditional manufacturing method to realize our bricks samples. The mixture of clay with dry cow's dung is carried out by adding water (or 20% of the earth) until the whole is homogeneous and easily malleable. A mold of 100×100×30 mm³ allows to give the parallelepiped shape of the brick and the drying is carried out in free air until total water evaporation.

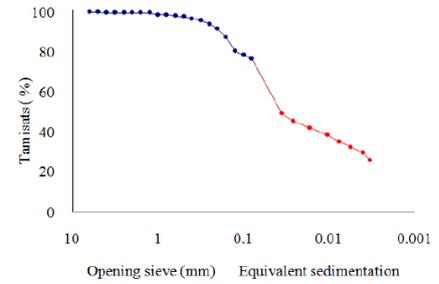


Fig. 1: Sieve and sedimentation analysis

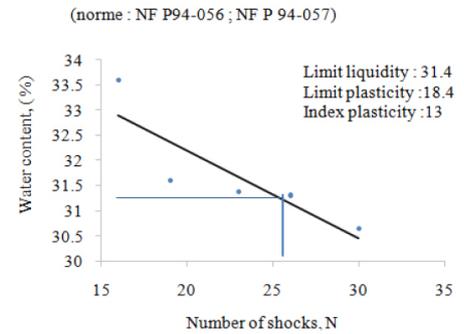


Fig. 2: Curve of casagrande

Several samples of this dimension have been manufactured by adding a percentage of cow's dung weight ranging from 0 to 5%. Each sample was characterized in detail in order to determine its thermophysical properties. The samples obtained are lightweight materials with a

porous structure.

The experimental methods chosen for the thermal tests are the method of Hot Plate method in steady state regime and the Asymmetrical transient Hot Plate method (Khabbazi et al., 2013; Chekri et al., 2014).

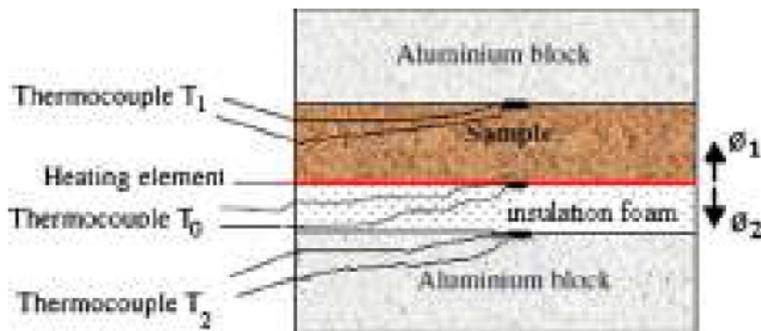


Fig. 3: Experimental device of the hot plate method in steady state regime

Several authors have conducted studies following the different existing methods of characterization on composite porous materials. Including Jannot et al. (2010), Bal et al. (2012), Meukam (2004), Charfadine (2002), Chekri et al. (2013), Khabbazi et al. (2013) and Laaroussi et al. (2013).



Methods used:

Determination of the thermal conductivity by hot plate method in steady state regime:

The thermal conductivity is the measurement of the heat faculty to easily more or less pass through a material in permanent regime. It depends essentially on the nature of the material and the temperature (Gaye, 2001).

Figure 1 illustrates the schematic diagram of the asymmetrical method in permanent regime. The sample, of dimensions 30×100×100 mm³ is placed on a heating element of section 100×100 mm² equal to that of the sample. The whole sample, heating plate and insulating block is then placed between two aluminum blocks of dimensions 50×100×100 mm³. The latter rule is to bring as faster as possible the system toward the thermal equilibrium due to their high thermal conductivity (Fig. 2 and 3).

A thermocouple used to measure the temperature T₀ at the center of the heated face of the sample, a second thermocouple to measure the temperature T₁ of the non-heated face of the sample and then a third to measure the temperature T₂ of the non-heated face for the insulating foam. Based on these assumptions, we can write:

$$\phi = \phi_1 + \phi_2 \quad (1)$$

$$\phi_1 = \frac{\lambda_1}{e_1} (T_0 - T_1) \quad (2)$$

$$\phi_2 = \frac{\lambda_2}{e_2} (T_0 - T_2) \quad (3)$$

where, ϕ_1 is the heat flux through the sample, ϕ_2 is the heat flux through the insulation foam and ϕ the total flux emitted by the heating plate, λ_1 is the thermal conductivity of the

sample that we are trying to determine, e_1 is the thickness of the sample and e_2 and λ_2 represent, respectively the thickness and the thermal conductivity of the insulating foam the heating element is an electrical resistance R

dissipating a stream by Joule. An electric current (I) which passed through the Resistance (R) under the effect of a voltage (U) imposed:

$$\phi_0 = \frac{U^2}{RS} \quad (4)$$

The combination of these equations gives us:

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{e_1}{(T_0 - T_1)} \left[\frac{U^2}{RS} - \frac{\lambda_2}{e_2} (T_0 - T_2) \right] \quad (5)$$

Knowing the thermal conductivity λ_2 of the polystyrene, this equation allows us to determine the thermal conductivity λ_1 of the sample when the permanent regime is reached. The method of the asymmetrical transient hot plate method for the determination of the thermal effusively:

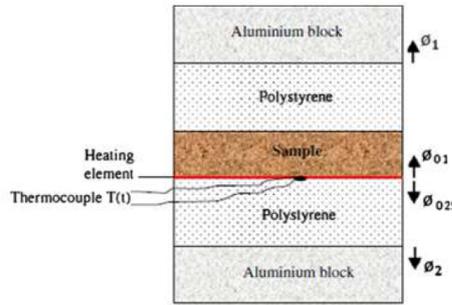


Fig. 4: View and schema of the experimental asymmetrical transient hot plate device

The thermal effusivity of a material characterized its ability to exchange thermal energy with its environment. It is proportional to the thermal conductivity and the

inertia of the material (more precisely their square root). The effusivity describes the speed with which a material absorbs or gives the heat away (Fig. 4).

The operative part of the standing hot plate is supplemented by a polystyrene block placed above the sample and the whole is placed between two aluminum blocks of 4 cm high of thickness. A level of flow is applied to the heating element and it saves the evolution of the temperature $T(t)$ of the thermocouple.

This system is modeled on the assumption that the heat transfer is in one dimension at the center of the device during the time of the measure. We can check this assumption by the simulation in three dimensions with the Comsol tool and by analysis of the residues of estimation. This allows to write:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \theta \\ \Phi_{01} \\ A_1 \\ C_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ c_h & 1 \\ A_1 & B_1 \\ C_1 & D_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \Phi_1 \\ 0 \\ \Phi_1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (6)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & B_1 \\ C_1 & D_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \Phi_1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \theta \\ \Phi_{02} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & B_1 \\ C_1 & D_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \Phi_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (8)$$

with,

$$\Phi_0 = \Phi_{01} + \Phi_{02} = \frac{\phi}{p} \quad (9)$$

where,

- θ = The Laplace transform of the temperature $T(t)$
- Φ_{01} = The Laplace transform of the density of heat flow upstream of the heating plate
- Φ_{02} = The Laplace transform of the density of heat flow downstream of the heating plate
- Φ_0 = The Laplace transform of the flows of the total heat produced in the heating element
- ϕ = The flow of heat produced in the heating element:

$$A = D = \cosh\left(\sqrt{\frac{p}{a}} e\right) \quad (10)$$

$$B = \frac{\sinh\sqrt{\frac{p}{a}} e}{\lambda \sqrt{\frac{p}{a}}} \quad (11)$$

$$C = \lambda \sqrt{\frac{p}{a}} \sinh\left(\sqrt{\frac{p}{a}} e\right) \quad (12)$$

$$A_i = D_i = \cosh\left(\sqrt{\frac{p}{a_i}} e_i\right) \quad (13)$$

$$B_i = \frac{\sinh\sqrt{\frac{p}{a_i}} e_i}{\lambda_i \sqrt{\frac{p}{a_i}}} \quad (14)$$

This system leads to:

$$\theta(P) = \frac{\Phi_0(P)}{\frac{B_1 + D_1}{B_1} \frac{D_1}{B_1}} \quad (15)$$

The principle of the method is to estimate the values of the parameters E , q , R_c and Ch which minimize the sum of quadratic differentials between the experimental curve and the curve cal-



culated with the relationship (15) using the algorithm of Levenbeg- Marquart: (Marquart, 1963):

$$\Psi = \sum_{j=0}^N [T_{exp}(t_j) - T_{mod}(t_j)]^2 \quad (16)$$

The inverse Laplace transform is performed by use of the algorithm of De Hoog (1982). The value of the thermal capacity of the heating element is estimated by three measures of symmetrical hot plan (Jannot et al.,2010) carried out with two samples of polystyrene with 5 cm of thickness placed on both sides of the heating element.

Determination of the thermal diffusivity by the method of flash:

This method permits to determine the thermal diffusivity in sending on top side of the sample a luminous flux of high power during a relatively short time. The thermocouple placed on the rear side allows collecting the increase of its temperature (Fig. 5).

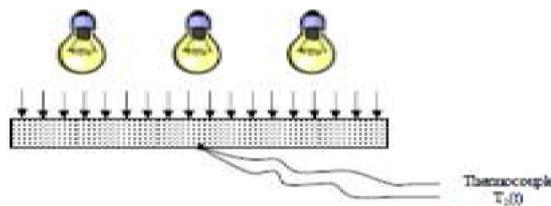


Fig. 5: Schematic diagram of the flash method

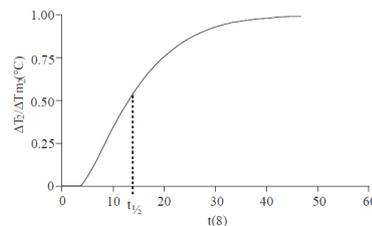


Fig. 6: Thermogramme of the face non enlightened

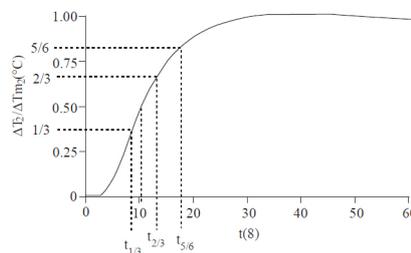


Fig. 7: Theoretical curve of the reduced temperature of the rear side

Model of parker: The principle of the model of Parker consists, in a thermal system, to introduce a disturbance more or less localized in time and space and to raise in one or several places the evolutions of temperature as a function of time. From these thermo-



grams depicted we will determine one or more characteristics of the system.

The thermal diffusivity is calculated from the time $t_{1/2}$ necessary for the temperature $T_2(t)$ of the rear side is equal to half the maximum temperature reached T_{2m} (Jannot, 2011):

$$a = \frac{1,38e^2}{\pi^2 t_{1/2}} \quad (17)$$

This method is applied only in cases where the duration of the flash is very small and where the thermal losses on the different sides of the sample are negligible (Fig. 6).

Model of Giovanni: This method takes into account the thermal losses but it is only applied in the case where the duration of the flash is very small.

The thermal diffusivity can be obtained from the following formulas (Jannot, 2011):

$$a_{2/3} = \frac{e^2}{t_{5/6}} \left(1,131 - 1,25 \frac{t_{1/2}}{t_{5/6}} \right) \quad (18)$$

$$a_{1/2} = \frac{e^2}{t_{5/6}} \left(0,761 - 0,926 \frac{t_{1/2}}{t_{5/6}} \right) \quad (19)$$

$$a_{1/3} = \frac{e^2}{t_{5/6}} \left(0,617 - 0,9626 \frac{t_{1/2}}{t_{5/6}} \right) \quad (20)$$

where,
 e = The thickness of the sample in meter
 t_p = The time elapsed since excitation for the temperature of the rear side to arise up to p times its maximum elevation, during the experiment

The principle is based on the use of four points thermogramme represented in the following Fig. 7.

In practice we take into consideration the average of three values obtained:

$$a = \frac{1}{3} (a_{2/3} + a_{1/2} + a_{1/3}) \quad (21)$$

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The experimental stage is to identify the material used and to perform the various tests to determine the thermal parameters such as conductivity, effusivity and thermal diffusivity. These tests are carried out at the Laboratory of Energy Materials and Environment, LEME, Sale, of the University Mohammed V Agdal Rabat (Morocco).

Determination of the thermal conductivity by the hot plate method in steady state regime: The thermal conductivities of the different samples are measured by the method of Hot Plate in steady state regime. The results of the tests are given in the following Fig. 8:

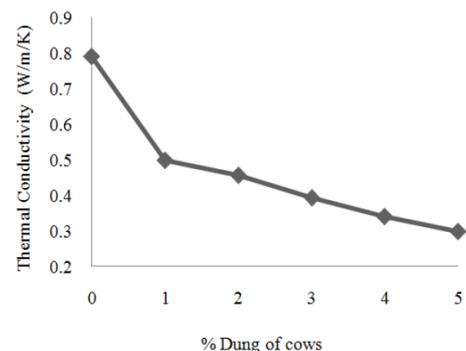


Fig. 8: Evolution of the conductivity as a function of cow's dung

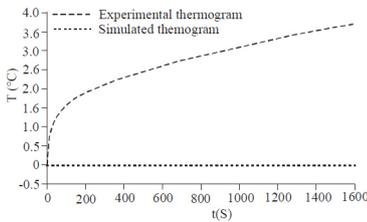


Fig. 9: Experimental and simulated hot plate thermograms

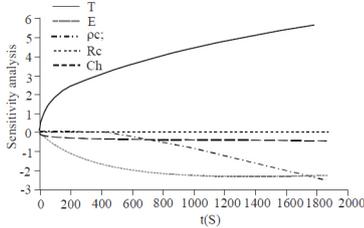


Fig. 10: Reduced sensitivity curves of fitting Parameters

Figure 8 we can observe that the conductivity evolved in the opposite direction of the increase of the percentage by mass of the cow dung. This is explained by the fact that the increase of cow dung which has a porous structure engenders the multiplication of the porosity of the mixture. The pores promote the decrease of the thermal conductivity in a matrix. We note that the thermal conductivity varies in the same direction as the density, in this fact the mixture of clay with cow dung provides thermal conductivities lower than the pure clay. This allows con-

firming that the cow dung is clearly favorable to the improvement of the thermal conductivity in the construction materials base on clay.

Determination of the thermal effusivity by the transient hot plate method regime:

The algorithm of Levenberg-Marquard is used for the identification of the parameters (E, ρ_c , Rc and Ch) which allows us to obtain the thermogramme of each test (Cherki et al., 2013; Laaroussi et al., 2013). This method minimizes the sum of the quadratic error between the theoretical curve and the experimental curve (Fig. 9 and 10).

We note that the thermogramme is not sensitive to the parameter Rc, this implies that the contact resistance is so small that it has no significant influence on the thermogramme. Also, the sensitivity to the parameter Ch is very small; this means that its value has no influence on the calculation of other parameters.

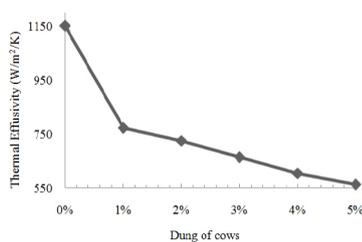


Fig. 11: Evolution of the thermal effusivity according to the percentage of cow's dung

We note that in the Fig. 11 decrease of the thermal effusivity in terms of the increase in the percentage of cow dung, this seems to be much more logical because the increase of the cow dung contributed to the decrease of the density which is favorable to the decrease

of the thermal effusivity.

Determination of the thermal diffusivity by the flash method: We used Parker and Degiovanni methods to determine the values of the thermal diffusivity in our samples

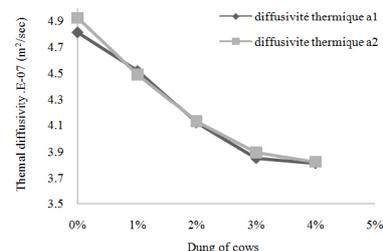


Fig. 12: Evolution of the thermal diffusivity as a function of the addition of cow dung



(Fig. 12).

Actually the thermal diffusivity decreased as a function of percentage of cow's dung and of the density of the samples (Fig. 13).

Determination of the specific heat:

We can deduce the specific heat through the following relations (Table 1):

We note that the values obtained by the two relations are almost the same, the two curves follow almost the same trajectory which confirms that the data obtained are fair and reliable (relative error of 1.9%).

CONCLUSION

In this study we determine the thermal properties of construction materials available locally in large quantities and which are used for a long time in the traditional constructions in Chad. The Hot Plate method in steady state regime and transient Hot Plate method enable us to determine the thermal conductivity and the thermal effusivity. While the thermal diffusivity is determined by the flash method. The other thermal proprieties are deduced from these parameters.

The obtained results allow us to confirm, that this material presents very interesting thermal characteristics. The addition of the cow of dung to the clay improve its thermal conductivity which could contribute to the reduction of energy consumption by producing an ecological habitat with a good thermal performance.

The knowledge of these parameters will encourage its rational use to the detriment of the concrete, more expensive and less comfortable.

NOMENCLATURE

Latin letters:

a : Thermal diffusivity (m²/sec)

C_p : Specific Heat (J/kg/K)

Ch : Thermal capacity of the heating element per area unit (J.m²/K)

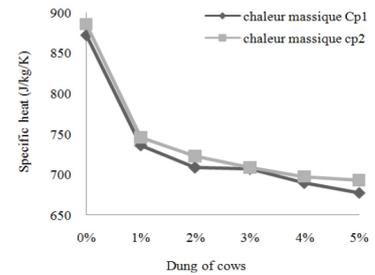


Fig. 13: Specific heat obtained from the diffusivity (C_{p1}) and the effusivity (C_{p2})

Table 1: Values of the mass heat obtained by the relationship 22 (C_{p1}) and the relationship 23 (C_{p2})

| Sample | Cow's dung (%) | C_{p1} (J/kg/K) | C_{p2} (J/kg/K) |
|--------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| E_0 | 0 | 871 | 885 |
| E_1 | 1 | 736 | 745 |
| E_2 | 2 | 708 | 723 |
| E_3 | 3 | 707 | 708 |
| E_4 | 4 | 689 | 697 |
| E_5 | 5 | 677 | 693 |

$$E = \sqrt{\lambda \rho C_p} \quad (22)$$

$$a = \frac{\lambda}{\rho C_p} \quad (23)$$



e : Thickness (mm)

S : Heat exchange surface between the heating element and the sample (m²)

E : Thermal effusivity J/m²/K/s^{1/2}

T : Temperature (°C)

t : Time (sec)

U : Voltage of the electric current (V)

h : Convection heat transfer coefficient (W/m²/K)

ρ : Laplace parameter

Greek letters:

λ : Thermal conductivity (W/m/K)

ρ : Density (kg/m³)

ρC : Thermal capacity (J/m³/K)

ϕ : Heat flux density (W/m²)

θ : Transforms Laplace transform of thermal flux

Ψ : Quadratic error between the curve experimental and theoretical

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Pseudo secularism in Bharat (India)



Fake secularism that started in 1947 is still continuing and finishing off our nation.

Though '**Secularism**' is a sublime concept, it has been driven to dismal depths by its drum beaters and chorus singers in India. Politically, 'secularism' implies separation of State and religion, and non discrimination on grounds of religion.

India is a '**theatre of the absurd**' where secularism has been equated with, "**anti-Hinduism**". **Anyone objecting to this distortion of secularism is branded as 'communal'**; castigation follows up reflex.

Since 1947 till the present, fake secularists are busy with their vexatious agenda though it is destroying the nation.

How? Just look into few points:

1. Infiltration of crores of Pakistanis and Bangladesh is creating one more Islamic country on Indian soil; genocide and eviction of Hindus from Kashmir; carving out of mini- Pakistans like Mallapuram and Satyamewapuram in independent India: global missionary organisations Christianizing India, banning of celebrations of Hindu festivals in large parts, discriminatory



government control over Hindu temples.

2. All continuation of Article 370 in the Constitution; provision of Haj subsidy, these absurdities is the result of the unique and perverse brand of secularism being practised only in India. Is there any parallel anywhere else in the world?

3. De-Hinduised by missionary education, and brainwashed by anti-Hindu media, many Hindus feel that they are secular only if they are anti-Hindu. Disastrous consequences of this falsehood are obvious. As illustrated below, Indian National Congress which has been in power for most of the period since 1947, has consistently followed its policy of pseudo-secularism.

4. Congress government led by Jawaharlal Nehru started the "Haj subsidy" for Haj pilgrimage; vide the Haj Committee Act of 1959. India is a secular country; any subsidy for any religious pilgrimage is anti-secular. Besides, even Islamic countries do not pay any such subsidy to their citizen who takes a journey to Haj.

5. Congress even nullified the Supreme Court's judgement while pursuing its bogus secularism. To pacify Muslim uproar over the Supreme Court's judgement reported as Mohd Ahmed Khan versus. Shah Bano Begum (AIR 1985 SC 945), the then Congress government passed the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce), Act, 1986 and nullified the said judgement.

6. After regaining power in 2004, Congress led government has reiterated its policy of Muslim appeasement. The same Congress that rejected the Communal Award in 1932 is spearheading in 2005 the anti-secular reservation for Muslims in government jobs. Besides, in Kerala and at the Centre, Congress is sharing power with Muslim League that had created Pakistan.

7. Besides, though Aligarh Muslim University has been the cradle of Muslim separatism and two nation theory that created Pakistan, Congress led government has gifted it minority status and 50 per cent reservation for Muslims in this institution.

8. The Congress led Andhra Pradesh Government has taken the dangerous decision of giving reservation to Muslims on religious grounds in government jobs and also wants to give reservations to Muslims in local bodies. This unconstitutional, unsecular and divisive decision is bound to trigger far more dangerous demands that will destroy India.



9. Further, instead of deporting crores of Pakistani and Bangladeshi infiltrators threatening to create one more Islamic country on Indian soil, Congress led government is following terrorist and infiltrator friendly 'peace process' and confidence building measures, like passport and visa free, Muzaffarabad-Srinagar bus.

10. Congress led government is maintaining 'soft borders' with Pakistan and Bangladesh that will bring many more crores of Pakistanis and Bangladesh into India.

11. Congress has done nothing to rehabilitate lakhs of Kashmiri Hindus, who have faced genocide and eviction from Kashmir to become refugees in their own country.

12. Now let us see BJP's record, Gaining popularity because of its attack on Congress brand perverse secularism, BJP was in power from 1998 to 2004.

13. Though some of its ministers did commendable work, during its six years of rule BJP forgot all about its nationalistic agenda! and adopted the same pseudo- secular falsities that it had opposed in Congress. To top it, BJP-led government increased the amount of Haj subsidy.

14. BJP President L.K. Advani's remarks about Ayodhya movement, and about secularism of M.A. Jinnah who's 'Direct Action Day' on August 16, 1946 claimed countless Hindu lives are the culmination of BJP's current pseudo- secular path.

15. Article 370 of Indian Constitution has resulted in genocide and eviction of Hindus from Kashmir Though this Article was meant only as a "temporary provision", being pseudo- secular, many political parties including the Congress do not want its abrogation.

16. Though uniform civil code will make India a really secular country, pseudo secularists oppose the long pending Constitutional direction of Article 44 to formulate the 'uniform civil code'.

17. Spurious secularists and their media do not support enactment of uniform civil code, though this enactment has been emphasised in a number of Supreme Court's judgements including those reported as Mohd. Ahmed Khan V. Shah Bano Begum (AIR



1985 SC 945), Sarla Mudgal versus Union of India and others (AIR 1995 SC 1531) and John Vallamattom V. Union of India (AIR 2003 SC 2902).

18. Edifice of fake secularism has to be dismantled to liberate India from crores of Pak-Bangla infiltrators, terrorists, anti-national elements and all other oddities being touted as secularism. Congress has all along followed perverse secularism. Therefore Congress cannot confront spurious secularists.

19. BJP too has embraced pseudo secularism and lost its credibility. Other political parties either follow pseudo secularism, or do not have an all India presence.

20. In this dismal scenario, to challenge pseudo-secular forces, a section of nationalists is trying to revive Bharatiya Jana Sangh while some sections want BJP to purge itself of pseudo secular elements and revive its pre-1998 nationalistic image. Some other sections want a new national political party to spring up and save India from disaster.

21. India has been pushed into peril by pseudo secular forces. Only a strong, national, committed and genuinely secular political party can liberate India from the shackles of pseudo secularism and tackle the issues of terrorism, Article 370, uniform civil code, rehabilitation of Kashmir Hindus, and crores of Pak-Bangla infiltrators threatening Islamization and dismemberment of India.

There is heap on these points, where above are only few.

Bogus secularism has already done untold havoc. It must not be allowed to do any further damage. Long march of fake secularism has to be halted before it completely destroys India.

Will the drum-beaters and chorus-singers of fake 'secularism' hear any voice of sanity? Will the nationalists wake up and transform India into a truly secular country?



Why do we worship the kalasha?



What is a kalasha?

A brass, mud or copper pot is filled with water. Mango leaves are placed in the mouth of the pot and a coconut is placed over it. A red or white thread is tied around its neck or sometimes all around it in an intricate diamond-shaped pattern. The pot may be decorated with designs. Such a pot is known as a **kalasha**.

When the pot is filled with water or rice, it is known as **punakumbha** representing the inert body which when filled with the divine life force gains the power to do all the wonderful things that makes life what it is.

A kalasha is placed with due rituals on all-important occasions like the traditional house warming (grihapravesa), wedding, daily worship etc. It is placed near the entrance as a sign of welcome. It is also used in a traditional manner while receiving holy personages.



Why do we worship the kalasha?

Before the creation came into being, Lord Vishnu was reclining on His snake-bed in the milky ocean. From His navel emerged a lotus from which appeared Lord Brahma, the creator, who thereafter created this world.

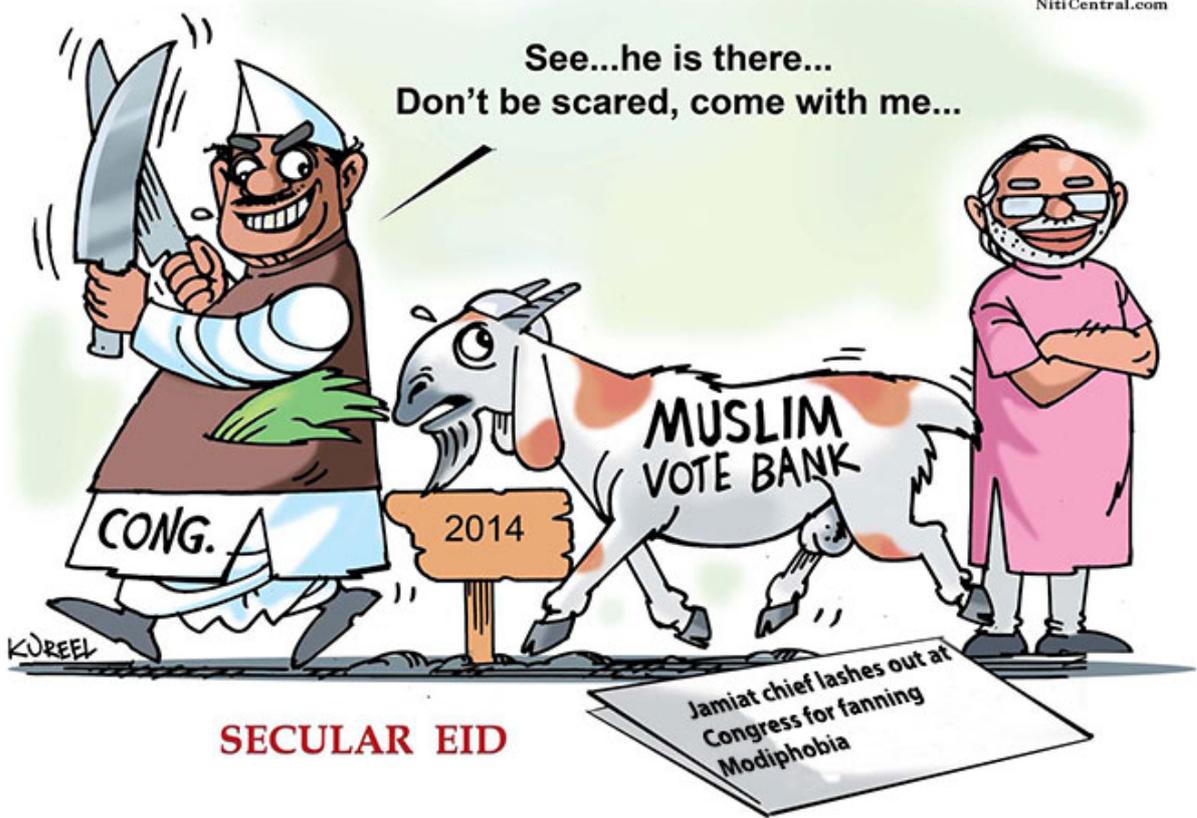
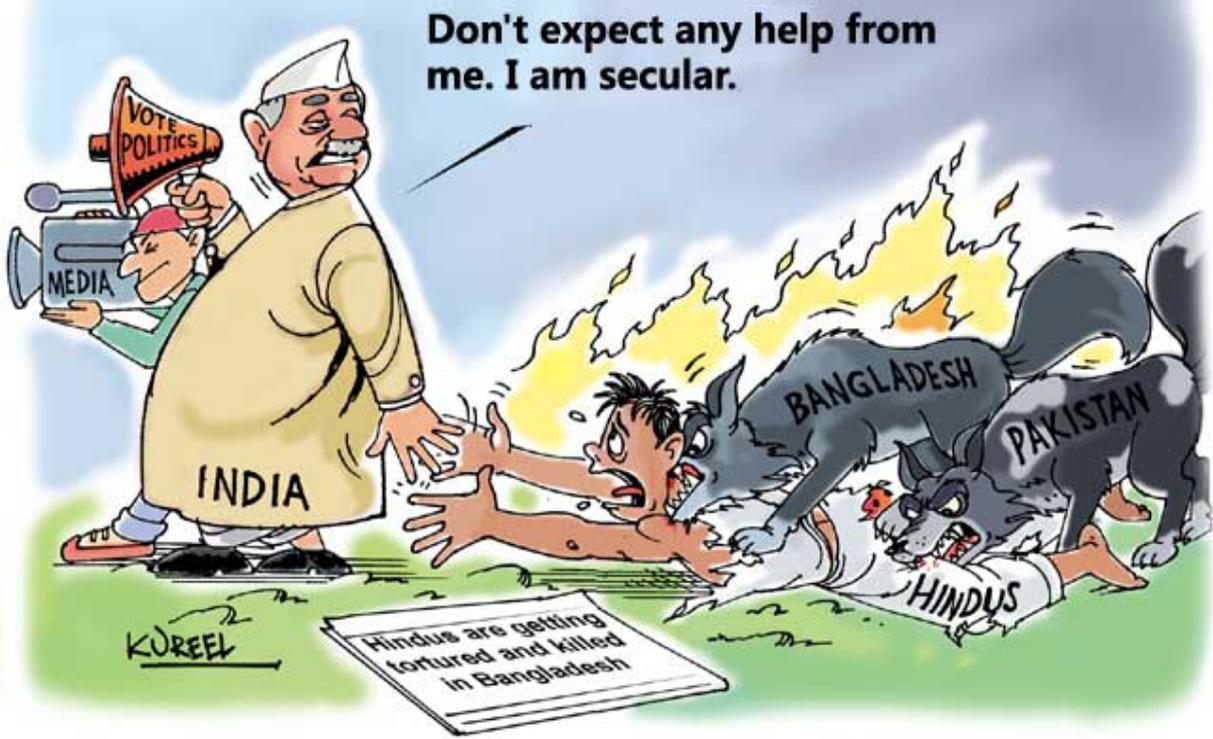
The water in the kalasha symbolizes the primordial water from which the entire creation emerged. It is the giver of life to all and has the potential of creating innumerable names and forms, the inert objects and the sentient beings and all that is auspicious in the world from the energy behind the universe. The leaves and coconut represent creation. The thread represents the love that “binds” all in creation. The kalasha is therefore considered auspicious and worshipped. The waters from all the holy rivers, the knowledge of all the Vedas and the blessings of all the deities are invoked in the kalasha and its water is thereafter used for all the rituals, including the abhisheka.

The consecration (*kumbhaabhisheka*) of a temple is done in a grand manner with elaborate rituals including the pouring of one or more kalashas of holy water on the top of the temple. When the asuras and devas churned the milky ocean, the Lord appeared bearing the pot of nectar, which blessed one with everlasting life.

Thus the *kalasha also symbolizes immortality*. Men of wisdom are full and complete as they identify with the infinite Truth (poornatvam). They brim with joy and love and respect all that is auspicious. We greet them with a purnakumbha (“full pot”) acknowledging their greatness and as a sign of respectful and reverential welcome, with a “full heart”.



THE GREAT INDIAN IRONY





AYUR PLANT

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2) Boosts Immunity:

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3) Good for Gut:

Mulethi heals all problems of gut with ease. It also helps relieve constipation and acts as a regulator of bowel movements. It protects the inner lining of the stomach from infections due to its anti-bacterial property.

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Flavonoids of Mulethi prevent the excess accumulation of fat and thus help maintain a healthy weight. It reduces excess fat cells in overweight people.

6) Skin Ailments:

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