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THE IMPORTANCE OF YOGA IN HUMANLIFE

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India is Yoga bhumi and Karma bhumi. Origin of yoga is explained in Vedas, Purina's, Itehasas, Smruthi etc.In Srimad Bhagavadgeetha Bhagavan Srikrishna says ancient and importance of yoga in 4th chapter. In Sanskrit literature four Vedas called Rig-Veda, yajurveda, Samaveda, Adharvanaveda, and six vedangas - siksha, rakarana, chandas, niruktham, jyothisham and kalpa, and six darsanas - sankya, nga, nyaya, vaisheshika, purvottara mimamsa are very important. The importance of ga described in Vedas. "Nasthi yogat param balam." It means Yoga is unique drength. There is no another strength than Yoga. Yoga means union of mind, body, soul spirit. Man is perfect and healthy who's mind and physical body are also very trong. Physical fitness and self confidence are necessary for human being. "Yogat injayete gnanam Gnanat - yogam parvardhate." Origine of knowledge is yoga. wledge is the cause of the development of yoga. Performance of yoga described in wetaswetaropanishad. If a person how hold his chest, throat, and head steadily and strolling the senses in yoga he will cross over the samsara by the boat Brahmam.. In an life yoga is very important for all human beings. Peace of the mind, peace of the peace of the soul these three types of peace attain by Yoga only. Yogic lifestyle is best lifestyle.

words: Yoga, Human Life, Strength, Self confidence,

India is Yoga bhumi and Karma bhumi. Origin of yoga is explained in Vedas, Prima's, Itehasas, Smruthi etc.In Srimad Bhagavadgeetha Bhagavan Srikrishna says menent and importance of yoga in 4th chapter. In Sanskrit literature four Vedas called Peveda, yajurveda, Samaveda, Adharvanaveda, and six vedangas - siksha, vyakarana, Pevedas, niruktham, jyothisham and kalpa, and six darsanas - sankya, yoga, nyaya, perentashika, purvottara mimamsa are very important. In six darsanas one of darsanas sankya. Seer kapila established sankya darsana in 5th&6th century BC. The essences of ankya darsana was written by pantajali called Yoga. We can say kapila's sankya tarana is theory and patanjali's yoga darsana is practicle.

Yoga darsana contains totally 195 aphorisms and devided into 4 chapters. First liver named as Samadhipada which contains 51 aphorisms, second chapter named in thanapada which contains 35 aphorisms, third chapter named vibudhi pada which states 35 aphorisms and fourth chapter named kaivalyapada which contains 34 thresms. The derivation of word Yoga from Sanskrit root "uyuj" means union. In the literature, many explications are given to the word yoga. In Bhagavadgeetha Thrishna says that-

" Yogaha karmasu kousalam."¹

That mean every human being shows excellence in his duty or karma is called yoga. The seer Patanjali says that-

"Yogaha chittavrutti nirodhaha."2

That means control of soul and self is called yoga. The lord bhagavan Krishna says in bhagavatgeeta - "Samatham yoga utchayate" That means see equality in all living beings is called yoga.

The importance of yoga described in Vedas. "Nasthi yogat param balam." It means Yoga is unique strength. There is no another strength than Yoga. Yoga means union of mind, body, soul and spirit. Man is perfect and healthy who's mind and physical body are also very strong. Physical fitness and self confidence are necessary for human being.

"Yogat sanjayete gnanam Gnanat yogam parvardhate."

Origine of knowledge is yoga. Knowledge is the cause of the development of yoga.

Patanjali says that

"Aamakumbha evambhasta Jeeryamanaha sadagathaha Yoganalena sandahya Ghatasudhim samacharet."

that means the part made of clay without get into the fire is not useful to storage of water. In this way the human being without the practice of yoga cannot be perfect. Man by practicing yoga, can live happily with joy and pleasure. Pantanjali said about various yogas like Kriyayoga, Rajayoga and Hathayoga.

" Tapasvadhyayeswara pravidhanane kriyayoga"³

"Rajatvat sarvayoganam rajayoga ithisamutaha" [vedha]

The best performance of yoga is called Rajayoga.

"Hatat tejasojayam hatena labhyate santihi"

Every human being get victory and peace weather performance of hatayoga Whatever it maybe the practice of yoga man inculcate good habits and good conduct and self-confidence.

"Prataratna prataritva"

that means the person who wake up early in the morning he will get ratnas.

"yama niyama, aasana, pranayama, pratyahara, dharana, dhyana, samadhyo astavangani"4

These eight angas are necessary to human being to attain spiritual senlightment.

" Ahimsa satya steya brahmacharya parigraha Yamaha "5

"Yete jati desakala samayavachhinnassarvabhowma mahavratham"6

Nonviolence, truth, honesty, control of senses and self control should be practiced by all people without any restrictions like country time and gender etc.

"Ahimsa paramo dharmaha." so in yamas nonviolense is the best dharma.

Patanjali says that "Tatsannidhow vyratyagaha"7

There is no enemity between wild and pet animals.

"Satyapratishtayam kriya phalasrayatvam" 8

Who fallows the way of satya gain the fruitfulness of it.

"Astheyapratishtayam sarvaratnopashtanam."9

don't steal others wealth then you will become wealthy person.

"Brahmacharya prathestayam veeryalabhaha"10 controlling of the sense we most energy.

Performance of yoga described in swetaswetaropanishad. If a person how hold his thest, throat, and head steadily and controlling the senses in yoga he will cross over the msara by the boat Brahmam. If the practice of yoga has done in perfect way it will prevent and cure every disease, but it is not done properly it causes of all kinds of reseases. In this way some food restrictions take part in the performance of yoga. So practice is very good habit for all human beings to control senses and get good waith. In human life yoga is very important for all human beings. Peace of the mind, reace of the body, peace of the soul these three types of peace attain by Yoga only. Yogic mestyle is the best lifestyle.

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महाकविः कालिदासः - पर्यावरण परिरक्षणम्

Dr. K.V.R.B. VARA LAKSHMI H.O.D. of Sanskrit, Sri Y.N.M. College, NARSAPUR

DINESH BABU KANDUKURI Research ScholaR, Andhra University, VIZAG

आधुनिककाले पर्यावरणसमस्या सर्वत्र समजनि। पर्यावरणस्य मानवजीवनस्य अन्योन्यसम्बन्धः दरीदृश्यते। पर्यावरणसमतुल्यं विना मानवजीवनं क्लिष्टतरं भवति।

"परि" आङ् इत्युपसर्गद्धयपूर्वकात् वृञ् आवरणे इति धातोः त्युटि प्रत्येये कृते पर्यावरणं इति रूपं सिद्ध्यति। परितः आवरणं पर्यावरणमिति व्युत्पत्तिः। यद् आवृणोति सर्वान् चराचरात्मकान् तत् पर्यावरणं इत्यर्थः। अनेन भूम्यादीनि पञ्चमहाभूतानि, वनस्पतयः, सर्वे चराचर जीवाः अन्ये च पदार्थाः पर्यावरणे अन्तर्भवन्ति।

वैदिककाले मानवाः प्रकृत्या सहजीवनं कृत्वा प्रकृतिं देवतारूपेण आरधयन्तिसम। "माता भूमिः पुत्रो७हं पृथिव्याः" इति भावनया ते प्रवर्तन्ते। अपि च वेदकालादारभ्य भारतदेशे सर्वे मानवाः पर्यावरणपरिरक्षणे संलग्नमनस्काः सुखमयजीवनं कृतवन्तः।

महाकविः कलिदासोपि स्वीयग्रन्थेषु प्रकृति आरधकत्वं पर्यावरणपरिरक्षणं च प्रादर्शयत्। अयं महाकविः देवभावनया पञ्चभूतानामुलेखः कृतः। अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तेलनाटकप्रारम्भे मङ्गलाचरणश्लोके "या सृष्टिः स्रष्टुराद्या वहति विधिहुतं या हविर्या च होत्री" इति अष्टमूर्तिरूपं शिवं अस्तुवत्। यथा जलविद्ववायुयाजमानचन्द्रसूर्याकाशपृध्वी रूपात्मकः अष्टमूर्त्यात्मकः सदाशिवः सर्वेभ्यः शिवं वदातु इति। अनेन श्लोकेन प्रकृतिपुरषयोः परस्परसम्बन्धः प्रकृत्यां पवित्रा भावना च सूच्यते।

तथैव कुमारसम्भवमहाकाव्ये प्रथमश्लोके "अस्त्युत्तरस्यां दिशि देवतात्मा हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः" इति। श्लोकेस्मिन् पर्वतराजं हिमालयं देवतास्वरूपं इत्यवर्णयत्।

महाकवि कालिदासः मेघदूते पूर्वमेघे "धूमज्योतिः सलिलमरुतां सिन्नपातः क्व मेघः" इत्यवर्णयत्। धूमाग्निजलवातानां समवायरूपो मेघो भवतीति ज्ञायते। तत्रैव "त्वय्यायत्तं कृषिफलमिति भ्रूविलासानभिज्ञैः" इति कृषिफलं सस्यादिकं मेघाधीनं भवतीति निरूपयति।

श्रीमद्भगवद्गीतायां "अन्नाद्भवन्तिभूतानि पर्जन्यादन्नसम्भवः" इति गीताचार्येणकथितम्। अनेन अन्नस्य सम्भवः पर्जन्याद् भवतीति ज्ञायते।



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एवं रीत्या कालिदासमहाकविः वृक्षाणां संरक्षणम् पर्यावरणपरिरक्षणमूल हेतुर्भवतीति अकथयत्। ओषधीवृक्षाणां पोषणेन वायुप्रदूषणम्, भूमिप्रदूषणाम्, जलप्रदूषणं-च अपनेतुं शक्यते। पर्यावरणपरिरक्षणे सर्वे प्राणिनः सुखिनः भवन्ति।

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NATIONAL SEMINAR RESEARCH PAPERS HELD ON 2,3 APRIL 2018.



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ভল্লন্থর দুর্নী প্রত্যুত্ত প্রত্যুত্ত প্রক্রিক্তি প্রত্যুত্ত প্রত্যুত্ত প্রক্রিক্তি প্রত্যুত্ত প্রক্রিক্তি প্রত্যুত্ত প্রক্রিক্তি প্রত্যুত্ত প্রক্রিক্তি প্রত্যুত্ত প্রক্রিক্তি প্রক্রিক প্রক্র প্রক্রিক প্রক্রিক প্রক্রিক প্রক্রিক প্রক্রিক প্রক্রিক প্রক্র

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विनापि संस्कृतपदप्रयोगः कुर्वन्ति मानवाः। उदाः नमस्ते, शुभोदयः అన్నం దాటింది., चिरकालदर्शनम् इत्यादि।

दृश्य, शब्द भेदेन द्विविधम्। पुनः श्रय्यकाय्यं, पद्यं, गद्यं चम्पू चेति त्रिविधं स्य प्रयोजनं समाजहितं भवति। अत एव काव्यनिर्वचने ''काव्यं यशसे अर्थकृते द्वारक्षतये''² इति मम्मटः अकथयत्।

संस्कृतभाषायां आदिकाव्यमिति सुप्रसिद्धं श्रीमद्रामायणमनुसृत्य आन्ध्रभाषायां अव्यानि समुद्भूतानि। अपि च रामायणकथां स्वीकृत्य विविध नाटकानि विरचितानि। विरचितानि। विरचित श्रीमन्महाभारतं कवित्रयेण आन्ध्रभाषायां अनूदितः आन्ध्रभाषायां आदिकाव्यं अभवत्। नत्रयः आदिकवि बिरुदांकितो अभवत् एवमेव मारन अप्टिसंगन, नन्दिमल्लय वराहपुराणं, वेत्रलकण्टिसूरन विष्णुपुराणं च आन्ध्रभाषायां वराणं पोतनार्येण श्रीमद्भागवतं इति नाम्ना आन्ध्रीकृतः

महाकवि कालीदासविरचितम मेघसन्देशस्य आन्ध्रभाषायां विविधानुवादाः दृश्यन्ते। दश्यन्देश काव्यस्य प्रभावः दरीदृश्यते। सम्पूर्वक दिश अदिसर्जने इति धातोः त्यये कृते⁴ सन्देश इति पदाविर्भावः अभूत् । सन्देशकाव्यानां दूतकाव्यमिति सन्देशहरो दूतये दूत्यं तदभाव कर्मणो... इति अमरकोशः। सन्देशस्तु प्रोषितस्य भवेत् इति रसार्णवसुधाकरः⁵

सन्देशकाव्यस्य संस्कृतवाङ्गमयस्थित ऋग्वेदान्तर्गत देवशुनि सरमायाः सन्देशः देवगुरोः बृहस्पतेः धेनून् बलनाम राक्षसः सभटपणः अपहृतवान् । तदा देवेन्द्रः स्मां दौत्यार्थं प्रेषयत्। सरमा बलासुरं समीप्य ''इन्द्रस्य धूती रिषिता चरामि'' उत्र इन्द्रस्य दूती सारमायाः सत्यवाक्यपालनं स्वामिभक्तितत्परत्वं, लोभराहित्यं च

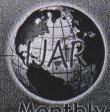
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- 5) रसार्णव सुधारकरम् 1-204
- 6) ऋग्वेदः अष्टकः 8-मण्डल-1-तेलुगु सन्देशकाव्यसमालोचनम् पृ.-3
- 7) तस्यास्सकाशं दूतोऽहं गमिष्ये रामशासनात् सुन्दरकाण्डः
- अालकाधिपतिर्ज्ञान्मा कुबेरः शिवपूजक तस्यासीत् पुष्पबटूको हेममालीति नामतः तेलुगु संदेश काव्यसमालोचनम्- पृ-13

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अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तलम्-मानवजीवनदर्पणम्

Dr. K.V.R.B. VARALAKSHMI Head of the Department, Department of Sanskrit Sri Y.N.M. College, Narsapur Cell: 9393392619

कविकुलगुरुरिति सुप्रसिद्धः महाकविकालिदासः रघुवंशम्, कुमारसम्भवम् इति द्वे महाकाब्ये, मेघदूतम्, ऋतुसंहारम् इति द्वे लघुकाब्ये च अरचयत्। अपि च अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तलम्, मालविकाग्निमित्रम्, विक्रमोर्वशीयम् इति त्रीणि नाटकानि व्यरचयत्। एतेषु नाटकेषु अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तलम् सर्वश्रेष्ठतमं भवति। महाकविः कालिदासः मूलकथायां कतिचन परिवर्तनं कृत्वा स्वीयरचना कौशलं, रसपरिपोषणं, कलावैभवं, मानवजीवनविधानं चप्रादर्शयत्। अत एव

"काव्येषु नाटकं रम्यं तत्र रम्या शकुन्तला। तत्राऽपि चतुर्थाङ्कः तत्र श्लोकचतुष्टयम्॥ इति प्रशंसामवाप।

अभिज्ञानं प्रधानं शाकुन्तलं इति विग्रहवाक्यस्य मध्यमपदलोपि समासमेव अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तलमिति।अस्य नाटकस्य मङ्गलश्लोके अष्टमूर्तिरूपः शिवः प्रस्तुतः।

अस्मिन्नाटके नायक पुरुकुलावतंसो दुष्यन्तः। नायिका शकुन्तला। अस्य नाटकस्येतिवृत्तं श्रीमन्महाभारतात् स्वीकृतम्। नाटकेऽस्मिन् सप्ताङ्काः सन्ति। चत्वारि प्रधान स्त्रीपात्राणि सन्ति। गौतमी, शकुन्तला, अनसूया, प्रियंवदा चेति। नाटकेऽसिन् तत्तत्यात्राणां सम्भषणेन प्रकृति परिरक्षणं, वृक्षसेचनादि क्रियैः वृक्षसंर्क्षणं, वृक्षेषु सहजस्नेहस्वभावं च वर्णितम्। यथा-

अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तले प्रथमाङ्के वृक्षसेचनसमये अनसूया शकुन्तलां प्रति "त्वत्तो७िप तातकाश्यपस्याश्रमवृक्षकाः प्रियतरा इति तर्कयामि" इति अवोचत्। तच्छूत्वा शकुन्तला वृक्षेषु ममापि सोदरस्नेहः अस्तीति अवोचत्।²

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राजा अन्तःपुरं महाराजसदृशा सम्भाषणेन सिन्ति इत्युक्तिः म इत्यवोचत्।

सूयप्रियंवदयोः वदे तस्य पादौ रणं प्रार्थयत्। वा अनसूया नन्तुष्टिमवाप। चन्तयत्।

11

ाृत्तान्तविषयः,

गं नारीजनस्य 'दुष्यन्तं प्राप्य International Journal of Academic Research ISSN: 2348-7666; Vol.4, Issue-12(2), December, 2017 Impact Factor: 6.023; Email: drtvramana@yahoo.co.in



अशोचनीया अभवत् इति दुष्यन्तं प्राप्य अशोचनीया अभवत् इति महर्षिः शकुन्तलां अभिनन्धप्रस्थानसन्नाहमकरोत् इति प्रियंवदा अनसूयां प्रत्यवोचत्।

शकुन्तला तपस्वीभिः आशीर्वचनं प्राप्य तदनन्तरं "दुर्लभिमदानीं मे सखीमण्डनं भिवष्यित" इत्यचिन्तयत्। शकुन्तलायाः अलङ्करणानन्तरं गौतमी शकुन्तलां पितुः आशीः स्वीकर्तुं आदिशात्। कण्वमहर्षेः मनः व्याकुलोङभूत्। भाष्यवृष्ट्या दृष्टेः अवरोधः अभवत्। तनयाः पितगृहगमनं व्याकुलचित्तं अकरोत्। पुत्रिकायां प्रति अव्याजप्रमा आविष्करोति। आधुनिककाले बालिकाजननं अपि जना नाङ्गीकुर्वन्ति।

पर्यावरणस्य प्रथमस्थानं दृश्यते। "पातुं न प्रथमं....." इति श्लोके वृक्षाणां जलं दत्वा तदनन्तरं जलं पिबति। वृक्षाणां प्रथमकुसुमविकासे आनन्दं अनुभवति। वृक्षाणां पत्नवं पत्रं, पुष्पं अपि अलङ्करणार्थं न चिनोति।तादृशी शकुनतला पतिगृहं गच्छति अनुज्ञां ददतु इति वनदेवतेभ्यः आशीः अभ्यर्थयत्। "सुश्रूष स्वगुरून्......." इति श्लोके गुरुजनसेवां कुरु। सपत्नीजनेषु स्नेहप्रवृत्या चलतु। भर्तृः आग्रहकारकाः कार्याः मा कुरु। सेवकजनेषु दयां कुरु। सम्पदः प्राप्य गर्वितो माङभूत्। एते गृहित्या लक्षणानि इति मानवजीवने सदा आचरणीययोग्यानि लक्षणानि, प्रकृति परिरक्षणं, वृक्षरक्षणं च अकथयत्।

एवं रीत्या महाकवि कालिदासः अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तलनाटके मानवजीवनस्य आदर्शलक्षणानि प्रकृतिपरिरक्षणं वृक्षरक्षणं च अकथयत्।