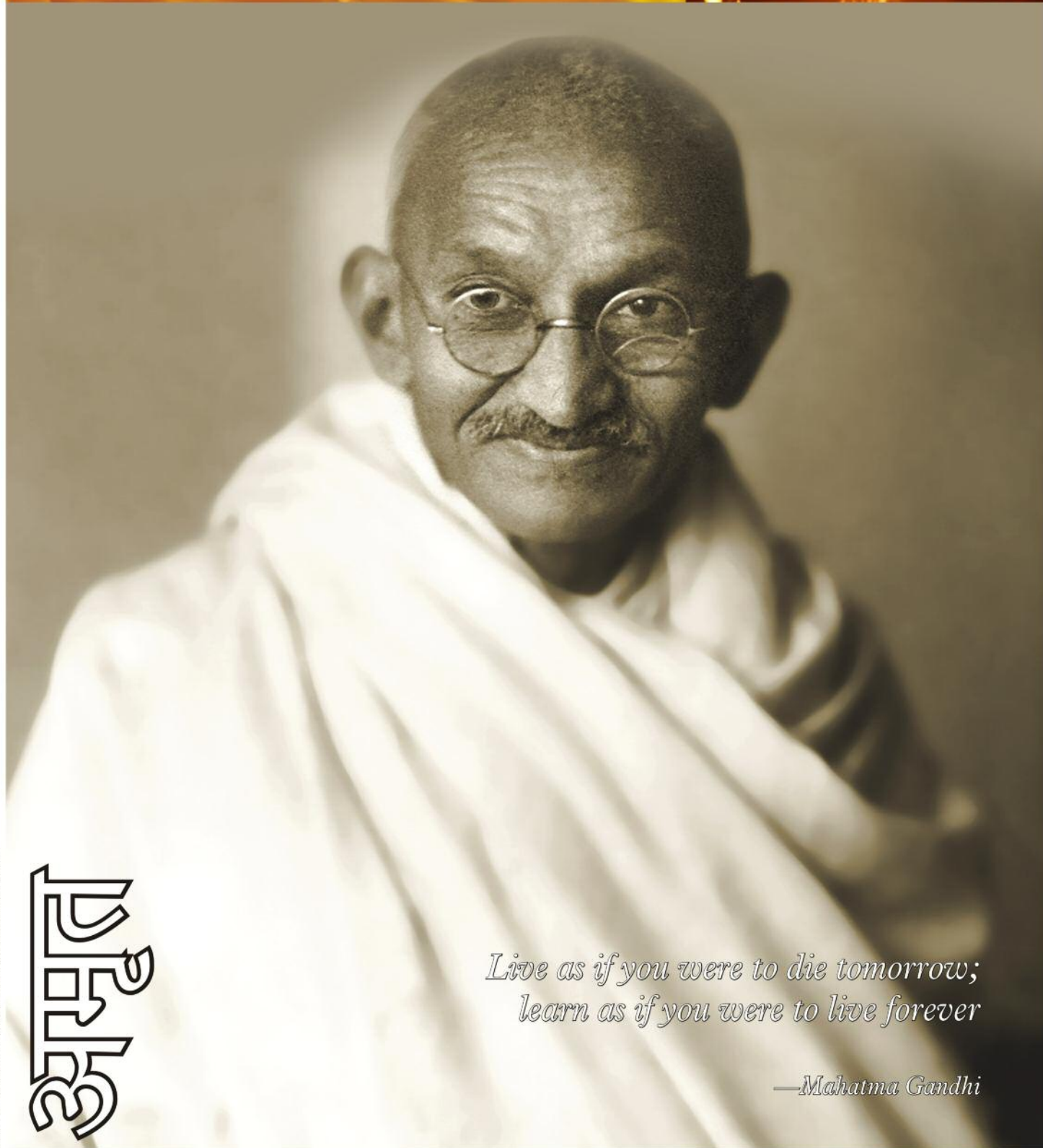


AMRIT

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*Live as if you were to die tomorrow;
learn as if you were to live forever*

—Mahatma Gandhi

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Contents



Bilateral	3
Feature	7
Culture	11
Scholarship	16
History	17
Hungarian Section	19
Hindi Section	21
Childrens' Corner	23

AMRIT

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Editor in Chief: Rahul Chhabra

Support team: Anita Adamecz, Anna Simon, András Havas,
Biswarup Sarkar, Eszter Berki, Vijay Khanduja

Contributors: Kiss Enikő, Lázár Ádám, Dr Négyesi Mária, Szeszler
Szilvia, Simon Anna, Málatí Sankar

Cover, Design and Layout

INDIA EMPIRE Publication
N 126, II Floor, Greater Kailash-I,
New Delhi – 110 048, India.
M: +91-9899117477,
Tel: +91-11-29231515
E: sayantanc@gmail.com;
Web: www.indiaempire.com

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International Opening Ceremony at Szent István University



Ambassador greeting faculty and students from
all over the world at Szent István University

As India is the country of its region which sent the largest number of students to the university from their country, H.E. Mr. Rahul Chhabra was cordially invited to the official International Opening Ceremony and Welcome Reception for the academic year 2015/2016 organised by the International Relations Office at Szent István University (SZIU). The ceremony took place in the Rector's

Meeting Hall in Gödöllő.

The Academic Year was officially inaugurated by Dr. János Tőzsér, Rector of Szent István University, who welcomed all the invited guests, professors and the international students. In his address he emphasized that the University offers a uniquely wide range of courses and research in agriculture-related fields. He also

pointed out the importance of the students gaining knowledge, expertise and experiences whilst building relationships and making friendships that could prove most essential in their future.

It is primarily under the Stipendium Hungaricum Scholarship Programme (launched by the Hungarian government), Indian students had arrived to receive diverse knowledge far from home. Among other international educational exchange programmes, Dr. István Szabó, Director for International Relations and Dean of the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering gave a detailed description of the scholarship programmes offered.

In the company of H.E. Valter Pecly Moreira, Ambassador of Brazil and H.E. Muhammadu Sani Yunusa, Chargé d'Affaires a.i., Embassy of Nigeria, Ambassador welcomed the Indian students whilst congratulated them on their hard work which had awarded them with the opportunity to study abroad. Motivational words followed to give encouragement for the exploitation of possibilities.

Finally, in her address Ms. Katalin Tóth, Deputy State Secretary for International Relations of the Ministry of Agriculture talked about the top priority status of knowledge transfer as it being the most effective way of supporting low-income countries.

The programme concluded with a joyful Hungarian folklore performance and a celebratory reception during which the students were presented with the chance of having informal conversations with the distinguished guests and the Ambassadors of the respected countries. ■

Ambassador's introductory visits to H.E. Mr. Péter Cseresnyés, President of the Indo-Hungarian Parliamentary Friendship Society and H.E. Mr. István Tarlós, Mayor of Budapest



LEFT: Ambassador with Mr. Péter Cseresnyés at the Hunter's Hall in Parliament.



RIGHT: Ambassador calling on Mr. István Tarlós, Mayor of Budapest

As an introductory meeting between the two dignitaries, Ambassador was invited to the Hunting Hall of the Hungarian Parliament by H.E. Mr. Péter Cseresnyés, President of the Indo-Hungarian Friendship Society. As the meeting took place on 22 October, Ambassador Chhabra was one of the first, who presented his congratulations to the newly appointed State Secretary for Labour Market of the Ministry of National Economy, Mr. Cseresnyés.

His ties with the Indian Embassy are deep-rooted, as the former Mayor of Nagykanizsa, he collaborated with the Embassy on several occasions in the past. During the meeting, matters relating to cooperation in the field of Parliamentary exchanges, economy, culture, educational exchanges and tourism between the two countries were

discussed. It was decided to enhance the cooperation to reap full potential in the relationship.

Ambassador called on H.E. Mr. István Tarlós, Mayor of Budapest on 22 October. During the courtesy visit Hon'ble Mayor fondly recalled his trip to India he made in 1998. In the meeting both Ambassador and Mayor Tarlós expressed the intention to continue having an active and versatile collaboration between the two countries with a special attention to cultural and people-to-people exchanges. The organisation of the Ganges–Danube Cultural Festival connecting the two colourful cultures of India and Hungary along the flow of rivers was also discussed during the meeting, for which the Mayor gave the assurance of his full cooperation to Ambassador. ■

Opening Ceremony of the World Science Forum

On the 4th of November Ambassador attended the Opening Ceremony of the World Science Forum held at the most impressive Ceremonial Hall of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in Budapest. Among other dignitaries, H.E. Mr. Viktor Orbán, the Prime Minister of Hungary was also present at the event. As the inauguration speeches finished, the UNESCO Kalinga Prize Awards Ceremony commenced.

The Kalinga Prize was instituted in 1951 by Shri Biju Patnaik the founder and President of the Kalinga Foundation Trust. It recognizes and rewards a person who has had a distinguished career as a writer, editor, lecturer, radio/television programme director or film producer that has enabled them to help interpret science, research and technology to the public. This is the only UNESCO Prize in the field of popularization of science.



With the awardee of the UNESCO Kalinga Prize, Prof. Diego Andrés Golombek

This year the Prize was given to Professor Diego Andrés Golombek of Argentina, who has published countless scientific articles, given contribution to numerous specialized publications while written a number of scientific books for the general public. He greatly contributed with his tenuous work to the development of Argentina's first Science Cultural Centre.

The evening concluded with a lavish reception at the Academy Club and Krúdy Hall, Hungarian Academy of Sciences. ■

SMP factory foundation stone laid in Kecskemét



H.E. Mr. Péter Szijjártó, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Chhabra, Mr. Vivek Chaand Sehgal and Mr. Levente Tibori-Pál (far right)

On 27th November, a ground-breaking ceremony of the new Indian SMP factory took place in Kecskemét. Ambassador attended the ceremony for the laying of the foundation stone among distinguished guests; H.E. Péter Szijjártó, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Mr. Vivek Chaand Sehgal, President of the Samvardhana Motherson Group, Mr. Levente-Pál Tibori, Executive Vice-President, Regional Operations of SMR. Ambassador Rahul Chhabra gave a short speech on the occasion.

The factory is scheduled to be completed in 2017 and will provide employment for about 450 people. The investment value is considered HUF 31 billion (about 105 million USD) including subsidies from the government worth HUF 7.7 billion.

After the ceremonial speeches, a time capsule was buried, containing the daily newspaper of Kecskemét, the factory layout plan document and the flags of the three nation: India, Hungary and Germany. The new factory is expected to start production of bumpers for the Mercedes-Benz cars by 2018. ■



Message by H.E. Ambassador of India, Mr. Rahul Chhabra



I wish you, my compatriots and Hungarian friends of India, a blessed Diwali. May this Diwali, Light up new dreams, fresh hopes, undiscovered avenues, different perspectives, everything bright and beautiful, and fill your days with pleasant surprises and moments. Happy Diwali!



Diplomatic Spouses of Budapest Charity Fair

On 29th of November, Embassy of India participated with its own National and Food Stall in the fifth Charity Fair organised by the Diplomatic Spouses of Budapest at the InterContinental Budapest Hotel. This year, 40 embassies were represented by exhibiting their country's character in specialties and souvenirs, and nearly 26 countries offered their national food and drink.

The event was declared open by the President of the Society, Mrs. Natallia Khalinouskaya, wife of the Ambassador of Belarus to Hungary. As patroness of the event, Mrs. Anita Herczegh, wife of H.E. Mr. János Áder, President of Hungary was also present at the opening, after which as part of her tour in the fair, she visited the India Stall as well, where she was received by Ambassador and Mrs. Chhabra with a lovely cup of special Indian chai. In the afternoon, H.E. Mr. Péter Szijjártó accompanied by his wife also visited the fair. They were greeted by Mrs. Chhabra at the Indian stall.

The cultural programme offered by the Embassy included traditional Bharatanatyam performance by Sivasakti Kalánanda Táncszínház and Bollywood dance items by Kamala Bollywood Táncműhely and Bollywood Dance Hungary. The Bazaar was a tremendous success; the Embassy made a considerable donation to Charity. ■



Ambassador and Mrs. Chhabra receiving Mrs. Anita Herczegh, wife of the President of Hungary and Mrs. Natallia Khalinouskaya



Mrs. Chhabra greeted H.E. Mr. Péter Szijjártó, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade and his wife

Ambassador's visit to Debrecen

On 20 November, accompanying the joyful Punjab Cultural Society on their widely successful Hungarian tour, Ambassador and wife, Mrs. Kavita Chhabra made their first, introductory visit to the town of Debrecen. Upon arrival they were received by Dr. László Papp, Mayor of Debrecen. The Mayor introduced the town, talked about its cultural heritage, economic opportunities and was most keen to extend his knowledge of the country of India. After bidding farewell to Dr. Papp, Ambassador and Mrs. Chhabra were taken on a guided tour around the town where they also visited the Protestant Great Church of Debrecen.

The programme continued by an official visit to the University of Debrecen represented by Vice-Rector, Prof. Dr. Elek Bartha during which Mr. Umesh Kumar, Director of ASCC accompanied His Excellency. Several aspects of cooperation between the University and the Embassy of India were discussed, of which the important aspect is the University's own Ayurveda Department with visiting Professor Baghel from India in the lead. The visit included a guided tour to the mentioned Department with the presentation of several scientific experiments and the inspection of work dedicated to the alternative medical science of India.

The official programme in Debrecen ended with



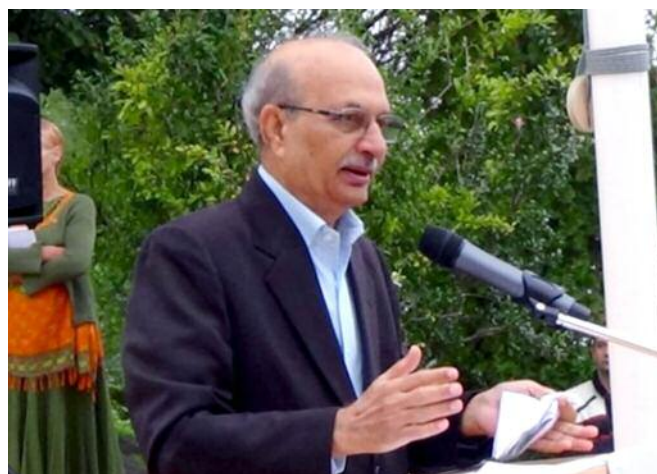
Ambassador Chhabra with Dr. László Papp,
Mayor of Debrecen

Ambassador addressing the fully-packed audience at the Bhangra performance and attending a celebratory dinner with members of the group, Director of ASCC and representatives of the Mayor's Office as well as the University. ■

FEATURE

AYUSH CAMP

10 OCTOBER 2015



LEFT: Ambassador greeting the participants. **RIGHT:** Prof MS Baghel speaking on the occasion



LEFT: Mr Károly Kovács Krishnanand introducing a book on Yoga in Daily Life. **RIGHT:** Audience listening to Ambassador's speech

In continuation with the earlier events, on 10th October 2015 Embassy of India, Budapest organized an AYUSH Camp (Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha, Homeopathy) on its premises.

The event started with greetings by Ambassador Rahul Chhabra, followed by speech on "Home remedies for common diseases" by Professor M.S. Baghel, Ayurveda Chair in University of Debrecen. Subsequently an introduction and exercises by Mr. Zoltán Katona of the Art of Living and Yoga followed. Next a lecture on the "Role of Maharishi Transcendental Meditation in Maharishi Ayurveda" was given by Mr. Károly Szenes.

This was followed by lecture on Homeopathy by Mrs. Andrea Székely (Center for Homeopathic Education, Hungary). Then an introduction to Vyayam Yoga with exercises was given by Rudrani Chaitanya and Bhagirathi Upasika. The last session was "Yoga for a Healthier and Happier Life" with lectures and practices by Károly Kovács Krishnanand. The event closed with refreshments. Overall 140 persons participated. ■



Vyayam Yoga with exercises given by Rudrani Chaitanya and Bhagirathi Upasika

Indian participation at the ITU World Conference in Budapest

An ITU World Telecom World Expo and Conference was organized at Hungexpo grounds in Budapest on 12-15th October 2015.

Organized by ITU Telecom, part of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the UN agency responsible for ICT-related issues, this international event was the 150 year old anniversary of ITU formation, where a large number

of nations participated. India has set up a 54 square metre of pavilion where 3 organisations from India: C-DoT, TCIL, and Lekha wireless. C-DoT is India's premier research and development centre. It has displayed its products like Terrabit Router, Gigabit capable passive optical network, broadband wireless terminal, solutions for network planning, monitoring, faults localisation and data rural applications exchange (Gyansetu). Telecom consultants of India limited



LEFT TOP: Several high-ranking government officials, including H.E Prime Minister of Hungary, Viktor Orbán, participating in the event. **LEFT MIDDLE:** Ambassador Mr. Rahul Chhabra and Mr. Vijay Khanduja, First Secretary (Comm and Pol) participating along with the delegates from India. **LEFT BOTTOM:** India stand with representatives of TRAI (Telecom Regulatory Authority) and Ministry of Telecommunications, greeting Ambassador **RIGHT:** ITU World Telecom World Expo and Conference organized at Hungexpo grounds in Budapest

(TCIL) showcases its end to end solutions and systems integration capabilities. Lekha wireless has demonstrated its innovative data and viodeolink OFDM solutions and other wireless solutions.

In the ceremonious opening of the event, several high-ranking government officials participated, including H.E Prime Minister of Hungary Viktor Orbán. On behalf of Embassy of India Ambassador Mr. Rahul Chhabra and Mr. Vijay Khanduja, First Secretary (Comm and Pol) participated along with the delegates from India.

Next day Ambassador subsequently visited the India stand, where representatives of TRAI (Telecom Regulatory Authority) and Ministry of Telecommunications greeted and had discussions with Ambassador.

Subsequently H.E. Mr. Dina Nath Dhungyel, Hon'ble Minister of Information and Communications of Bhutan also visited the stand where he



TOP LEFT: Ambassador Mr. Rahul Chhabra holding discussions with the Indian representatives. **TOP RIGHT:** Ambassador at the stall. **ABOVE LEFT:** H.E. Mr. Dina Nath Dhungyel, Hon'ble Minister of Information and Communications of Bhutan meeting Ambassador. **ABOVE RIGHT:** Mr. Praveen Kumar Mathur, Director, Centre for Development of Telematics, receiving an award of excellence for its innovative products from Secretary General of ITU

met Ambassador Mr. Rahul Chhabra and held discussions with the Indian representatives.

During the event, Mr. Praveen

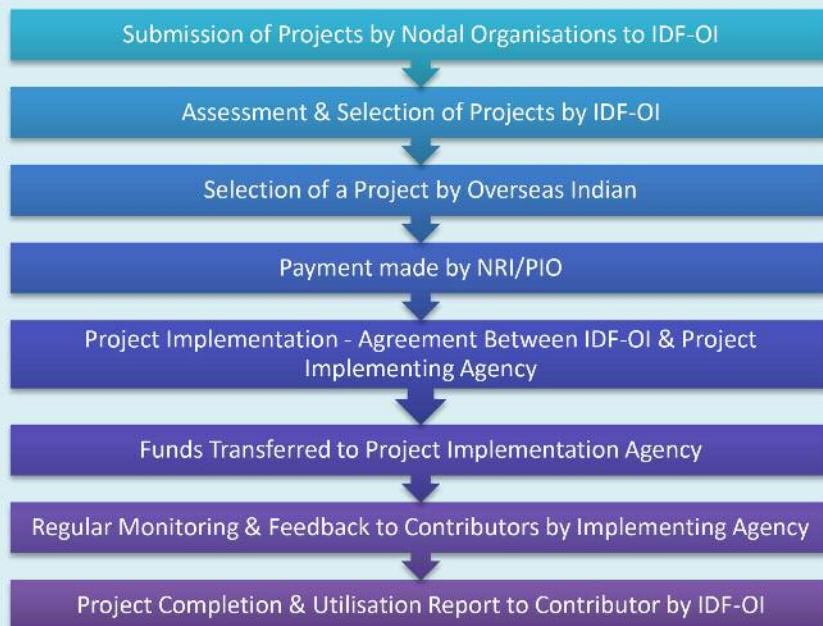
Kumar Mathur, Director, Centre for Development of Telematics, received an award of excellence for its innovative products from Secretary General of ITU. ■

In India's Growth Story, You Write the Next Chapter

The India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians (IDF-OI) is a not-for-profit Trust established by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs which enables overseas Indians to contribute to social and development projects in India. The Trust is exempt from the provisions of Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, 2010

The Trust is chaired by Smt. Sushma Swaraj, Hon'ble Minister for Overseas Indian Affairs. Other Board members are prominent overseas Indians, eminent resident Indians and Senior Government of India officials.

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Hon'ble Minister of Overseas
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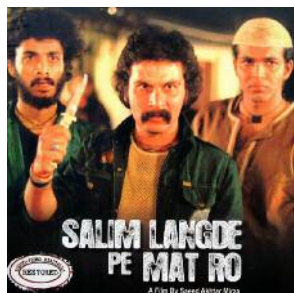
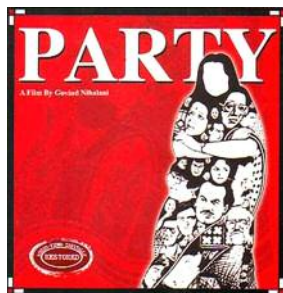
India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians

927, Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Akbar Bhawan, Satya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi- 110021

Website: www.idfoi.org Contact: +91 11 26881052/24676210; Email: ceo.idf@moia.nic.in

ASCC ACTIVITIES

By Eszter Berki



Film Club

On every first and third Friday of every month film evenings are arranged at the Amrita Sher-Gil Cultural Centre. Under the aegis of the Indian Cine Club four films were screened at the Cultural Centre in October and

November in 2015:

Party (1984) Hindi	09.10.2015
Salim Langde Pe Mat Ro (1989) Hindi	30.10.2015
Anhe ghorey da daan (1990) Punjabi	06.11.2015
Massey sahib (1985)	20.11.2015

The Opening Ceremony of Thursdays' Orientation courses and Hindi classes & Hindi Divas

1 October 2015

Embassy of India and Amrita Sher-Gil Cultural Centre organized The Opening Ceremony of 'Thursdays' Orientation courses and Hindi classes & Celebration of Hindi Divas on 1 October, 2015 in the Amrita Sher-Gil Cultural Centre at 18.00. The programme started with an opening performance by the dancers of Sivasakti Kalananda Theatre.

After the cultural programme Mr Umesh Kumar, Director of ASCC greeted the audience.

It was followed by the welcome speech by H.E. Rahul Chhabra, Ambassador of India. After that Dr Mária Négyesi gave a short report on the 10th World Hindi Conference held in Bhopal. The evening was concluded with a closing dance performance by Sivasakti Kalananda Theatre.

World music performance of Layanda Group

6 October 2015

A group of musicians from Hungary and Transylvania led by Mr Szabolcs Tóth performed at Amrita Sher-Gil Cultural Centre. Layanda is a fine



Debut Concert of Layanda Group in ASCC

mixture of Indian and European Classical music performed with a great amount of improvisation. The following musicians performed in the evening:

Bakai Márton (Violin). He was born in Esztergom city in North Hungary and started to play the violin in his early childhood. He attended the local music school until he was 18 where music had become more and more important in his life. When he was 18, he got admitted to the Music Conservatory in Budapest. While he was busy learning classical music, he founded his first band, Club Era,

which regularly rehearsed on the stairs of the Basilica in Esztergom. The atmosphere of the place gave a rich and inspiring taste to their freedom in music. Ever since he has been participating in a lot of different bands, theatrical and contemporary music productions even to these days. Fodor Réka's (Vocal, Cajon) strong foundation in music is rooted from a desire to get a deeper understanding of her people's roots in Transylvanian folklore and traditional music. To further her musical knowledge and impulse she moved to Madrid where with some of her colleagues discovered the Flamenco's true temperament and techniques, in dance percussion and singing. Through her musical explorations she was able to perfect her skills with numerous percussion instruments such as the djarbuka, bongos, cajon, udu „gardony” etc. Currently she is seeking to work with musicians with whom she can transmit these kinds of priceless flows of positive energies that happens usually on stage with instance and freedom of improvisation keeping the magic of the moment. A very colourful aspect of her performances consists of the fact that she combines percussion and singing with elements of dance. Tóth Szabi (Sitar) started to learn playing the sitar from Pandit Budhaditya

Mukherjee, the excellent sitariya of the Imdad Khani Gharana in Kolkata. Later on he became the disciple of Pandit Rajeev Janardan who is one of the best exponents of the gayaki ang, the “singing Sitar-style”. Besides his Guru he’s also learnt from great exponents of Indian Classical Music such as Dr. Kamala Shankar, or even the tabla player Pandit Vinode Pathak. He learnt Khyal singing style, tabla playing and ethnomusicology at the oldest Music Academy of Delhi, the Gandharva Mahavidhyalaya. Naturally, he hasn’t finished his studies with his Guru, he has performed with on some unique concerts. He has played his music on stages all over in India and Europe and has been running a weekly radio program for long years on Indian classical music called Alap in the world famous non-profit Tilos Radio of Hungary. He also gives lectures and demonstrations in many reputed institutes of Hungary and abroad about Indian Classical Music. The event was concluded with an encore.

ITEC Day celebration

27 October 2015

ITEC Day was celebrated in Embassy of India, Budapest, on October 27, 2015. H.E. Mr. István Íjgyártó, Minister of State for Cultural



Ambassador greeting the chief guest,
H.E. Mr. István Íjgyártó



Ambassador addressing the audience



H.E. Mr. István Íjgyártó
speech on the occasion



Ms Beáta Jakusovszky
speaking on ITEC



Ms Diána Daczi
speaking about ITEC

and Science Diplomacy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, was the Chief Guest on the occasion.

Ambassador Rahul Chhabra, in his inaugural address gave an overview of the ITEC programme, stressing that it was an important pillar of bilateral cooperation with Hungary. Ambassador added that apart from training courses, ITEC programme offers expertise in several other areas such as feasibility studies, projects, deputation of experts abroad, which could also be explored to enhance further collaboration with Hungary.

The Chief Guest, H.E. Mr. István Íjgyártó, mentioned that India and



Ms Gabriella Tóth Garima
performing



Tarangam Dance
Theatre



Audience enjoying
the event

Hungary shared an excellent bilateral relationship, encompassing diverse areas. He referred to increase Indian investments in Hungary and the scholarship scheme, which would further enhance bilateral cooperation.

This was followed by the presentations of two ITEC alumni – Ms. Beáta Jakusovszky, who did Diploma in Communication English, IT and Networking Skills, at NIIT, and Ms. Diána Daczi, who did an International Training Programme in Legislative Drafting at the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training, New Delhi. They offered positive insights into the training programmes, and also spoke about the wonderful

facilities offered by the Government of India and how much they enjoyed their studies in India. Ms. Gabriella Tóth, a Kuchipudi dance exponent, presented, Bama Kalapam, a dance drama, which was followed by a reception. Over 100 people attended the ITEC Day celebrations, which included ITEC alumni, prominent members of the business community, journalists and friends of India.

Visit of Punjab Cultural Society to Hungary and Bosnia & Herzegovina



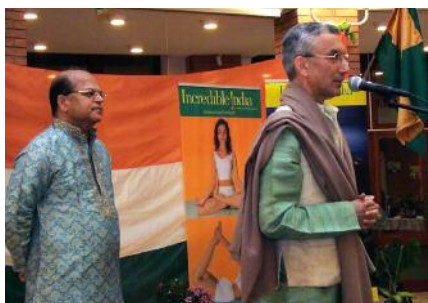
Embassy of India, Budapest organized Bhangra folk dance performances in Hungary and Bosnia & Herzegovina from 18 to 23 November, 2015. The performances, sponsored by ICCR, were led by the Punjab Cultural Society and hosted by the Embassy of India / Amrita Sher-Gil Cultural Centre in Budapest, with the contribution of the organizers of the following venues:

- Móricz Zsigmond Gimnázium in Budapest, Hungary
- A Vértess Agorája Cultural Centre in Tatabánya, Hungary
- Debrecen University in Debrecen, Hungary
- Sarajevo Youth Theatre in Sarajevo, BiH
- Hrvatski Dom Hercega Stjepana Kosače in Mostar, BiH

Upon arrival the group presented a short workshop on 17 November 2015 in Amrita Sher-Gil Cultural Centre, Embassy of India.

18 November 2015–Budapest, Hungary

The evening started with the welcome speech of Mr Umesh Kumar, Director of ASCC. He was followed by



LEFT: Ambassador and Director (ASCC) speaking on the occasion.



RIGHT: Introducing the folk instruments



LEFT: "Boys' Dance". **RIGHT:** Ambassador and Dr Imre Lázár, Senior Advisor, Ministry of Human Capacities with the group



LEFT: Girls' dance. **RIGHT:** Bhangra item



LEFT: Mr Ravinder Singh Ranguwal inviting audience on stage.

RIGHT: Shri Dhiman K Bhattacharya, Head of Chancery with the group



Ambassador, who greeted all on the occasion of Diwali celebrations and expressed his pleasure to invite the Bhangra Group on stage.

The main attraction of the evening was the performance of Mr Ravinder

Singh Ranguwal and his team. Punjab Cultural Society is a world famous group having been travelling all around the world for 28 years. This was a nice occasion that such kind of musicians-cum-dancers could introduce this beautiful and lively art to Hungarians. The event, attended by



FROM LEFT: "Boys' Dance" performed by members of the group; Folk item; Theatre piece telling family stories. **RIGHT:** Group photo in Debrecen

about 300 audiences, was a great success followed by a reception hosted by Mr Masala Restaurant.

19 November 2015 – Tatabánya, Hungary

On 19 November, the group continued its tour in Tatabánya, in the new building of the great cultural centre 'A Vértés Agorája'. The programme started with the speech of the Deputy Mayor, Ms Katalin John Turainé. She dwelt on the role of music in different cultures-: it is the connection that can explain feelings and stories without words, being a universal language. Mr Dhiman Bhattacharya, Head of Chancery, Embassy of India gave a welcome speech and emphasized the unique rhythm that Bhangra dance has.

The 450-seat hall was amazed by the artists, giving huge clapping in the end. They were invited onto stage by the dancers and many of them took the opportunity to enjoy Bhangra with the group.

20 November 2015–Debrecen, Hungary

On 19 November the group performed at Debrecen University's Theatre Hall. The programme was brought off by the invitation of Prof MS Baghel, Indian Assistant Professor of the recently founded Ayurveda Department at the University. After Ambassador's meeting with the Rector, Prof. Dr Zoltán Szilvássy, Professor Baghel welcomed the guests and spoke a few words about Bhangra style. He introduced the programme, dwelt on



the vibrant and lively rhythms of Bhangra, and then invited the guests to take advantage of the visit of the group in order to get better acquainted with India's cultural heritage.

Thereafter the Bhangra Group entered on the stage and gave a heart thrilling performance interrupted by clapping by the audience. They were received very well, being drawn back to stage again. In the end of the performance Ambassador expressed his pleasure and thanked the audience. After the concert a dinner was hosted by the only Indian restaurant of the town named Kashmir.

22 November 2015 – Sarajevo Youth Theatre, Sarajevo

The group travelled to Bosnia & Herzegovina for performing in two cities. The Indo-Bosnian Friendship



TOP LEFT: Folk item.

ABOVE: Ambassador giving his vote of thanks in Sarajevo Youth Theatre.

LEFT: Mr Dhiman K Bhattacharya, Head of Chancery; Mr Houdin Somun, Former Ambassador of BiH; Mr Ravinder Singh Ranguwal, Leader of the group; HE Rahul Chhabra, Ambassador of India; Mr Ibrahim Spahic, Director of Sarajevo Winter Festival

Society organized the event in Sarajevo Youth Theatre. It was a full-house performance with enthusiastic audience. Even the 220 seats were not enough to host all people. Those who stayed standing, danced together with the artists. Mr Hajrudin Somun, former Ambassador of Bosnia & Herzegovina and Mr Ibrahim Spahic, Director of Sarajevo Winter Festival were present at the event.

In the beginning of the show the moderator explained the 8 items which were shown during the evening and the specialties of the folk dances were explained in Bosnian language. The most liked items of the evening were the dance drama of a family story and the group dance of boys. Ambassador spoke in the end of the performance and invited people for Indian refreshments. The local media did an interview with Mr



Ambassador speaking in Mostar



Lively folk dance



Audience dancing with the artists

Ravinder Singh Ranguwal, leader of the group. Also Mr Dhiman Bhattacharya spoke to the TV channel about Bhangra.

23 November 2015—Hrvatski Dom Hercega Stjepana Kosače, Mostar

The last performance of the tour of Punjab Cultural Society was organized in the impressive building of the Kosače Centre of Mostar. Media presentation was the biggest here during the tour. Not only City TV (see the interview on youtube) but several journalists from newspapers were present. Ambassador and Mr Ravinder Singh Ranguwal were interviewed before the programme. Ambassador spoke about the decreasing connections between Bosnia & Herzegovina and India. Also he emphasized the need of developing the cultural ties and

expressed his wish to bring more and more troupes to the country. Ms. Rodmilla Komadina, Chief Advisor of the City of Mostar and Acting Mayor was the Chief Guest of the evening.

The audience received the artists with warm clapping and went on stage in the end of the show. All in all, the programmes organized in Hungary and Bosnia & Herzegovina were successful, opening new dimensions in the cultural relations between these two countries and India, drawing more and more people to focus on India's treasure of folk tradition.

India Day in József Attila Community Center at Angyalföld on 21st November 2015



Childrens' programme



Duo Darbar performing

The József Attila Community Center with the collaboration of Amrita Sher-Gil Cultural Centre held an India Day on 21st of November in 2015. The programme was opened by Mr Lajos Szalkai, the organizer of the event and by Mr Umesh Kumar, director of the Amrita Sher-Gil Cultural Centre.

The program started with Kuchipudi dance performance led by



Members of Embassy of India and the organizer greeting the audience



Discussion on stage

Ms Gabriella Tóth. After the wonderful dance performance there was a short movie about the Golden triangle of India, which was followed by a quiz, where the audience could win small presents offered by the Amrita Sher-Gil Cultural Centre. After this there was a small concert by the Duo Darbar band, Mr Tibor Mótýán and Mr László Fügedi.

The concert was followed by refreshments and a discourse between Mr Róbert Válóczy and Ms Anna Simon. The subject of the talking was about, what kind of programmes are held in the Amrita Sher-Gil Cultural Centre, what kind of scholarships are available for Hungarians for study in India, where people can watch Indian films in Hungary, and finally there was a small talk about cricket as well.

During these events Ms Melinda Irtl, Hungarian yoga expert held yoga lessons and showed mandala painting for the rest of the audience. Finally the programme was concluded by dance teaching guided by Ms Gabriella Tóth, Kuchipudi dancer. ■

The Stipendium Hungaricum Scholarship Programme

Hungarian state scholarship opportunity for Indian students

Hungary: High quality education in the heart of Europe

The Hungarian university training in sciences dates back to the 12th century and reflects a perfect blend of tradition and modernity today. International students can select from a wide variety of international study programme offers, finding the most suitable programme for their future career. Hungarian higher education institutions are located either in the capital or at traditional university cities with buzzing international student communities.

Studying in Hungary means to study in Europe. Hungary joined the European Union more than a decade ago and it is also part of the Schengen Area. In terms of higher education, the most significant European effort was to ensure comparable, compatible and coherent higher education systems throughout Europe. As a result of this initiative, the so-called Bologna Process was launched and the European Higher Education Area was established – both of which Hungary is a member of. Those who decide to study in Hungary can take advantage of the excellent quality of its education and be part of its European and global networks.

The Stipendium Hungaricum Programme

The Stipendium Hungaricum Scholarship Programme was launched in 2014 by the Hungarian Government. The core mission of the programme is to increase the number of foreign students in Hungary and to encourage Hungarian higher education institutions to attract top foreign students; currently 41 sending partners are engaged in the programme. The Programme is managed by Tempus

Public Foundation.

Thousands of students from all around the world apply for higher educational studies in Hungary each year. In the 2015-2016 application round, more than 1000 students got admitted to one of those 351 study programmes that were offered for Stipendium Hungaricum students by the 25 Hungarian institutions involved in the programme. With regard to India, 131 applicants were awarded the scholarship.

Available scholarship types for Indian applicants

26 Hungarian higher education institutions are engaged in the Stipendium Hungaricum Programme for the 2016/2017 academic year with a total of 421 study programmes. Study programmes are generally available in English and Hungarian, with some programmes offered in German and French too. The list of available study programmes and host institutions is accessible on our website.

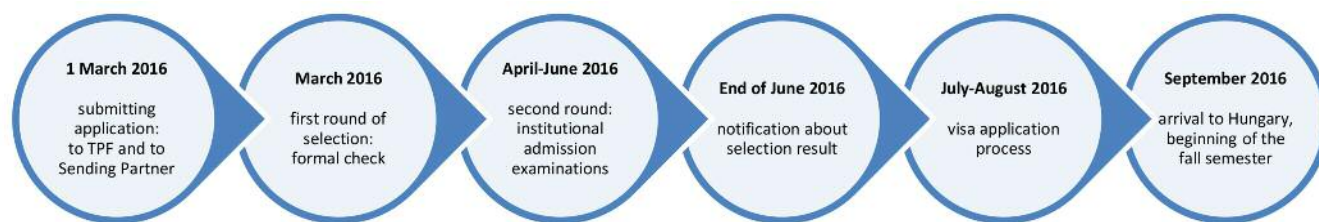
200 Stipendium Hungaricum scholarships are offered to Indian students annually. They are available for the following study programmes (Please see table).

Provisions covered by the scholarship

- Tuition-free education: exemption from the payment of tuition fee
- Monthly stipend
 - ❖ non degree, bachelor, master and one-cycle level: monthly HUF 40 460 (cca EUR 130) contribution to the living expenses
 - ❖ doctoral level: monthly HUF 100 000 (cca EUR 325)
- Accommodation
 - ❖ dormitory place or a contribution of HUF 30 000 Ft to accommodation costs for the whole duration of the scholarship period
- Medical insurance
 - ❖ health care services defined in the Hungarian 1997 Act LXXX (national health insurance card) and supplementary medical insurance

Available Types	Scholarship	Duration	Qualifications at the end of the programme	Language of the programme
50 scholarships for full-time Bachelor programmes (primarily in the fields of natural and life sciences, information technology, economics, business and management and engineering)		2-4 years	BA or BSc degree	English, Hungarian (French, German) Those who would like to do a Hungarian programme but do not speak the language yet can participate in a one-year language preparatory course.
75 scholarships for full-time Master programmes (primarily in the fields of natural and life sciences, information technology, economics, business and management and engineering)		1,5-2 years	MA or MSc degree	English, Hungarian (French, German)
30 scholarships for full-time Doctoral programmes in any fields of studies		2+2 years	doctoral degree	English

The application process



How to apply?

The new call for applications – for studies starting from the 2016-2017 academic year – will be published in December 2015, with an application deadline in March 2016. All applications shall be submitted in the online application system of the Tempus Public Foundation (www.stipendiumhungaricum.hu). At the same time, the applications shall also be sent to the University Grants

Commission (<http://www.ugc.ac.in>) for pre-selection. The UGC might have a different deadline and different requirements for submitting the application materials. Applicants are strongly advised to contact the UGC as soon as possible and inquire about the exact procedures.

For more details of the Stipendium Hungaricum programme, please visit the website of Tempus Public

Foundation, the coordinator of the Stipendium Hungaricum programme or contact us directly.

- www.stipendiumhungaricum.hu – the official website
- stipendiumhungaricum@tpf.hu – the official e-mail address
- www.studyinhungary.hu – official portal about Hungarian higher education and practical information about living in Hungary. ■

HISTORY

Mahatma, did he change the world or India?

by Ádám Lázár

On 2 October 2015 not only Indians but many people around the world celebrated the 146th anniversary of the birth of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. They called him Mahatma, the ‘Venerable’.

I must have been six or seven years old when I first felt that we had something in common. By this time I had already reread Kipling's Jungle Book, Kim, Rikki-Tikki-Tavi, and All the Mowgli Stories. In my class these and some Panchatantra fables were always listened to with great interest when one of the teachers called in sick and I was asked to tell a story to keep the kids quiet. I developed a great fascination for the mysterious, exotic country that was the source of so many great tales.

India meant a paradise for my classmates also with her wild animals, princes, ladies in colourful dresses, elephants and maharajas. When I ran out of the stories I read, I had to make up some more. I could not let my friends down. Eventually the ‘Indian stories’ became so popular in the school that, instead of geography classes, the teachers often called on me, and they also listened. The heroes we got to know from the books stayed the same, and the challenge to create something even more exciting than last time grew.

I had some help for inspiration. One of my uncles, a well-known and successful journalist, visited India in the 1930s a few times. Dropping in on their flat was like arriving at an Indian palace. From his journeys in India he brought back pictures of tiger and elephant hunts, hand-carved wooden tables, two bronze elephants big enough to sit on, and innumerable stories. The problem was that my uncle died soon after I developed the thirst for his tales. In the 1950s in such a closed society like Hungary where foreign travel was not allowed, my fables were the hours for class excursions. At that stage I did not concentrate too much on Gandhi's non-violence theories, since the stories I told all had some excitement either in the jungle or in the palaces.

Yet somewhere I read about Gandhi's custom that the envelopes of the countless letters he received he used as scrap paper. And that was the point where our customs met. I received only a few letters, mostly from our relatives from all over the world with colourful stamps, but I also had this

habit of keeping envelopes. I wrote the outlines of what I thought to be exciting short stories during boring lessons on these envelopes. I was preparing for my next classes using Gandhi's methods, except that I used them even before I knew that he also used to do that. So even though he was no longer alive and I did not really know much about Gandhi, his name meant a torch for me towards a direction to go for.

Years passed and for a while in London I lived quite close to a suburb which everybody called in those days Little India. I often walked through Southall because there everything was so unusual that it was like a trip to India. It was as if the characters were coming out of Kipling's and my own stories. Here everything was extraordinary. The vegetables, the fruit, the food prepared on burners in the streets, the spices, their smell, the clothes people wore, and the handicrafts they produced. Southall for me meant garlands outside the shops, great varieties of goods that I did not know what they were for, saris with vivid colours and intricate designs, men with turbans, cinemas and unreadable signs.

Many of the older people did not speak English; I did not speak Hindi. So we had the only language left, the body language of smiles. I soon learnt to greet the shopkeepers, 'Namaste!' The young ones of course spoke English and since they did not have a foreign accent one did not consider them anything else but English. And with English people one can chat about anything. This way I got to know the daughter of one of the shopkeepers. Aasha always smiled and when her father or the much more vicious-looking brother did not see it, she would slip a bag for me with something warm and delicious in it. These were my first Indian meals: vegetable samosas.

My increasing number of visits to Southall and to Aasha came to an abrupt end. One day when she noticed me she did not smile, but looking very worried she whispered, "Don't come to Southall for a while. It is not safe for you here. Go, go now!" She even forgot about the samosas so I realised whatever had worried her must have been serious. I did not understand what happened. Later I found out that a day or a few days earlier in London in an underpass some skinheads had beaten up an Indian boy. The Indian community in London had organised a huge demonstration and a New Zealander who just happened to be there was killed as he was hit on the head by the police. Following this incident the tension grew. Southall for non-Indians became a no-go area. I was just seeking the day when everything would be back to normal and I could see Aasha, taste samosa and marvel at the unknown treasures of the shops. I lived for Aasha as I learnt that her name meant hope.

But I did not give up meeting my Hope. One of my college mates, Amar, an Indian boy, was a medical student. For his third year he came to our group. At that time I was

studying psychology. We on the course asked Amar to be a subject for some of our experiments. He amazed us with his outstanding mental abilities, especially with his exceptional memory. We flipped through the huge London telephone book and he could recall the telephone numbers having seen them only for a split second. At that time I did not know that the name Amar in Hindi means 'immortal'. Not a bad name for a doctor. With Amar we soon became friends. First we talked about Indian customs then about India in general, although he had only been to India a few times. Soon we talked more and more about Gandhi. Finally I came up with the question: if Gandhi is a universal spiritual leader of non-violence for all Indians why can I not visit Aasha? I told Amar about Aasha hoping that he was involved so deeply in his studies, his meditation and developing even further his mental abilities that he would not be interested about Aasha as a woman.

Apart from Amar's assistance, help came in the form of a sporting event. A few days later England was going to play a test match against India. We agreed that we would go to Southall. There Amar would go and find Aasha and invite her to the test match. The big day came. After the lectures in the morning we took off for Southall. Amar spent the entire time on the train meditating so that he would not waste any time in the afternoon. I spent the whole time hoping that we would come up with some idea how Amar, for Aasha an unknown Hindu boy, could invite her, the Sikh girl to meet a Christian boy? The only thing that we had in common was that none of us was interested in cricket.

I started my preparation. This was in the days before mobile phones, Google, the internet so to get information was not as easy as it is today. Fortunately the college where most of the Indian studies were taught was next door to my college. I became a frequent visitor in the library and in the canteen. In the library I started to read and learn about Gandhi's life, aims and struggles, while in the canteen I got the replacement for Aasha's samosas. During my readings I came up with a quotation from Gandhi that I learnt by heart, and I could hardly wait for the apt occasion to show off my knowledge.

Meanwhile we thought of a way with Amar for me to meet Aasha. He visited her a number of times, and talked her into coming to SOAS, to the college where Indian Studies was taught. After lots of organisation and changes, one day Aasha arrived at the canteen with a big bag of samosas. This was the first time that we met as 'civilians' not as a vendor and customer. Since our last meeting weeks had passed. She was more beautiful than in my memories. I was only a bit disappointed that she did not come in a sari or in a salwar kameez but in jeans and a pullover. Both of us were very nervous. Aasha told me that even though her father was surprised about her sudden interest in cricket, he had

agreed that she could come to see the game. The only condition was that her brother should also be there in case she needed protection. With Amar we came up with the suggestion that somehow she should replace her brother with a cousin.

On the day of the cricket match we met outside Lord's Cricket Ground. In the enormous crowd Aasha, Amar, the cousin Anjeela and myself, were hoping that the television cameras would not show us in case Aasha's father would be watching the game. None of us knew what, apart from their skills, they were going to test at the test match. The good thing about a cricket match is that it lasts for a long time. We had plenty of time to talk while we demolished her supply of samosa. As it was getting darker they switched on the huge lights of the stadium. Something went wrong because suddenly everything became dark. And that was when my moment of fame, the time to quote Gandhi arrived: "My faith is brightest in the midst of impenetrable darkness", I said and I saw in the flickering lights that my friends were a bit stunned, so casually I added: this is by the Mahatma. The lights were quickly fixed just like my bright hopes of meeting Aasha more often or ever again. As we were walking out of the cricket ground Anjeela came next to me. She said, 'You know that Aasha is a Sikh girl and she can marry only a Sikh. Her parents have already chosen her a husband'.

Decades passed. A few years ago on my way to India I had to change planes in London. I wrote to Amar and asked him to come and meet me at the airport. We met. Neither of us recognised the old man the other one had become since our college days. He was a very successful doctor, incredibly frail, physically he looked like Gandhi. My first question was: "Did you ever see Aasha again?" "Yes, the parents invited me to her wedding", he answered. Then Amar wanted to know how many times I had been to India, what parts I had visited, whether I had carried on reading more about Gandhi?

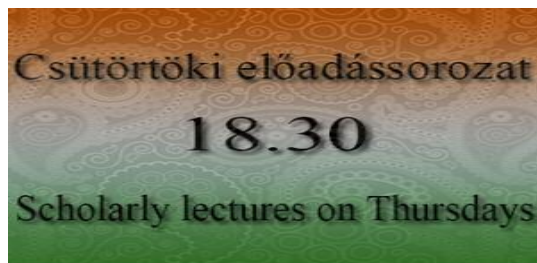
Finally he asked, "Well, what do you think having visited

India so many times: did Mahatma change the world or India?" I had to think, not only to put together the little I knew about what Gandhi wanted and what he achieved, but to put it in such a way that I would not hurt my friend. So I started listing it. "He advocated the rights of Indians. That has been achieved. He organised boycotts against British institutions in a peaceful manner. That was successful also. Though British institutions and schools are popular in India for the ones who can afford them. Gandhi wanted an economic boycott of British businesses. This did not work out so well as Britain is a major business partner for India. He wanted to have peace between the religious communities also. The struggle between the Hindu and Muslim communities is still an everyday menace. Above all, the one thing he did not want was that India would break up into pieces. From the former India new states, India, Pakistan and East Pakistan - now Bangladesh - were created. Gandhi did say that one should be ready for dying without killing. The India he wanted to keep had died and is dying every day. He also said, and I am quoting now: 'In my search after Truth I have discarded many ideas and learned many new things. When anybody finds any inconsistency between any two writings of mine, if he has still faith in my sanity he would do well to choose the latter of the two on the same subject.' So Gandhi had a sense of humour and self-criticism also. But for India you do need both."

Amar listened and smiled. "You know Adam, India is still divided by religion, castes, language, customs, social and financial position and she still will be. So she did not change the way Mahatma wanted it. But you have! You became more Indian than I have ever been. Mahatma changed you." Now I grinned. "Amar, you were only born to be Indian. Spiritually; I chose to be one", I answered. Thinking about what Amar said, there is no doubt in my mind that India, Kipling, Gandhi and Amar had a great influence on what I wanted and what I turned out to be in life. And who knows, I might even have got sick of eating samosa if Aasha was not a Sikh girl. ■

HUNGARIAN SECTION

A csütörtöki előadássorozat decemberi programja/ Scholarly lectures on Thursdays in December



Kedves Érdeklődők!

A csütörtöki előadássorozat soron következő, decemberi programja a következőképpen alakul:

December 3: A kolam

hétköznapi művészete; hogyan csalogassuk be a jó dolgokat az otthonunkba tamil módra?

Samu Tímea, BA 3. éves indológus hallgató

December 10: Istenek és hősök az indiai elbeszélő ábrázolásokon



Dr. Renner Zsuzsanna, művészettörténész, indológus

19.30-ig

December 17: Fényképezés Indiában – India a külföldi és a helyi fotósok szemével

Tomasz Fedor, indológus hallgató (MA), Varsói Egyetem

Az előadások ideje: csütörtök délutánonként 18.30 –

Helyszín: Amrita Sher-Gil Kulturális Központ
1025 Budapest, II. Búzavirág u. 14.

Az előadássorozat látogatása ingyenes!
Mindenkit szeretettel várunk!

Dzsaipur - a rózsaszín város

Kép és szöveg: Szeszler Szilvia

Indiai utazásaim során az egyik legizgalmasabb városnak Dzsaipur tűnt, több okból is - alig vártam, hogy láthassam végre. A Rózsaszín város - így hívják Dzsaipurt, ami bár túlzás, de tény: a városképet meghatározzák az itt jellemző, nagyrészt sötét rózsaszín vagy inkább téglaszínű épületek. Az óvárost is ez a szín uralja. Látni akartam ezt is, valamint a már az olvasmányaimból ismert összes híres épületet és helyszínt is. Sikerült.

Dzsaipur Rádzsasztán legnagyobb, Észak India egyik legnépesebb városa. Útban feléje – délre tartva – jöttányit sem csökkent a meleg, sőt. A városokat összekötő autóutak egyikén gyorsan haladtunk, az utak amúgy is modernnek és két- vagy három sávosak, tehát gyors haladást biztosítanak. Ha előzünk – angol szokás szerint jobbról -. alapszabály, hogy, hogy dudálni kell, melynek jelentése: Vigyázz, jövök! A sofőrök autójuk hátuljára festve ezt kifejezetten kérik is a mögöttük haladótól.

A várost 1727-ben alapította Szavái Dzsai Szingh maharadzsza, Amer uralkodója, aki után a várost is elnevezték. Dzsaipur jelenleg mintegy 6,66 millió lakosával India egyik leglakottabb települése. A város India többi városától eltérő utcarendszerrel rendelkezik, hat városrésze tagolódik és mintegy 34 széles utca szeli keresztül-kasul.

Az óvárosban, a már említett széles utcákon az épületek aljában – a mi fogalmaink szerint – bazársor húzódik. Az egyes utcák szakosodtak a különféle áruféleségekre, és abból bőséges választékot kínálnak. A híres indiai textíliákból is többféle minőségűt árulnak az egyes üzletek, s érdemes megnézni a drágább boltokat, mert azokban kapunk igazán átfogó képet a több ezer éves indiai szín- és ízlésvilágból: a

szári anyagaiból, az ágyneműk, terítők, sálak, a selymek és kasmírok hihetetlenül széles skálájából. Választani lehetetlen, az ember lánya mindet elhozná.

Az óvárost uraló városi palota épületegyüttese Dzsaipur alapítója, tervezője és építtetője, a már említett Szavái Dzsai Szingh (1688-1743) nevéhez fűződik. Ő teremtette meg itt a kézműves ipar alapjait is. A palota képet ad arról az elképesztő gazdagságról, amely a középkori India maharadzsáit körülvette. Egy részét ma is az uralkodócsalád lakja, a többi nyitva áll a látogatók előtt. A főbejáratnál álló Mubarak Mahalban régen a követeket és a vendégeket fogadták, a Maharani, a királynő palotája ma fegyvergyűjteménynek ad otthont. Az udvaron álló Díván-é-Khász pavilonban pedig a világ két legnagyobb ezüst tálja található.

A palotákkal átellenben, egy óriási egzotikus kertben terül el a híres Dzsantar-mantar, India azon öt obszervatóriumainak egyike, amit Dzsai Szingh, az asztrológia iránt rendkívül érdeklődő maharadzsza építtetett az 1700-as években. Finomra csiszolt, kőből és márványból készült eszközökkel rakta tele az udvarát, s ezek a mai napig ellátják feladatukat. Csak az idő mérésére tizennégy



geometrikus eszközt használt. Híres napórája, a Szamrat Jantra hozzávetőleg 27 méter magas.

Ne hagyjuk ki az egykor fallal körülvett város közvetlen szomszédságában az Albert Hallt, ami kis szökőkutakkal, csodás trópusi kerttel volt hivatott az uralkodó pihenését szolgálni. Középen áll a brit Swinton Jacob tervei alapján megépített épület, ami csodásan ötvözi az észak-indiai és a brit építészet elemeit.

Dzsaiपुर jellegzetes épületei közé tartozik a Hava Mahal, avagy a Szelek Palotája is, ami arra volt „kitalálva”, hogy az uralkodócsalád hölgy tagjai onnan szemléljék a város életét, az embereket. Tehették ezt a mintegy öt emeletnyi épület 950 rácszott ablakából.

A Dzsai Mahal (Vízi Palota) félúton a Borostyánerőd felé, a Sziszodia Ráni kertben magasodik fenségesen, a Maán Szarovar-tó közepén. Az útról is jól látszik, de érdemes

megállni, mert a partról még pompásabb a látvány. Igaz, télen néha kiszárad a tó, ám a nyári monszunok idején bőségesen van benne víz, és szép növények tarkítják.

A város melletti hegyekben áll a Borostyánerőd, ami negyedórás autózással elérhető. Messziről feltűnnek az egykori birodalom határait jelző, a hegyeken végigvonuló kőfalak. Lentről elefántokon is megtehetjük az utat a palota belső udvarába, ami igazi kaland, mert ahogy a hatalmas jószágok járás közben jobbra-balra billegnek, az az ember érzése: egy hajszál választja el attól, hogy leessen a várfal melletti szakadékba.

Az épületegyüttes nevét Amba istennőtől eredeztetik, egybként királyi palotaként működött az 1600-as években. Mesésen egyesülnek benne a muszlim és hindu építészeti elemek. Fő ékessége a Sís Mahal: tükörcsempék ezrei díszítik a csontszínű, festett falakat és a mennyezetet. A kilátás a környező hegyekre és völgyekre lélegzetelállító.

HINDI SECTION

बुदापेष्ट के छोटे महल और किले

बुदापेष्ट में 18वीं और 19वीं शताब्दी के बीच में ज्यादा किले और महल बनाये गये थे। उदाहरण के लिए:

ज़िज़ि-किला

यह किला तीसरे इलाके में मिलता है। उसकी इमारत 1746 और 1752 के बीच कारोय बैबो मूर्तिकार के द्वारा बनाया गया है। किले का विचार पेत्र ज़िज़ि के दिमाग में आया, लेकिन इस विचार के प्राप्ति से उसके मृत्यु हो गई। इसके कारण पेत्र के बेटे मिक्लोष के योजना से किला समाप्त हो गया। मिक्लोष ज़िज़ि का 1758 में स्वर्गवास हो गया। उसकी विधवा ने 1766 में किला वार्षिक वेतन के बदले में राष्ट्र को वापस दिया। 19वीं शताब्दी में किले को सैनिकों के कपड़ों के गोदाम स्वरूप इस्तेमाल किया जाता था। 1950 के दशक में उस में फ्लैट्स बना दिये गये। 1974 में पुनर्निर्माण के बाद किले में सामुदायिक केन्द्र सीपित

किया गया। आजकल ज़िज़ि किले में तीन संग्रहालय भी हैं जो कष्पाक के, ओबुदा के और वाजारेली के संग्रहालय हैं।

किष्पैल्ल का किला / शिमदुत-किला

यह किला भी तीसरे इलाके में मिलता है। उसकी इमारत मोनास्ट्री के इमारत से 18वीं शताब्दी में बारोक्क शिल्प में बनाया गया है और बुदापेष्ट के सबसे बड़ी इमारतों में से एक है। 1702 में पेत्र ज़िज़ि ने अपने भाई के साथ तीर्थयात्रा से लौटकर मारिआसैल्ल के मादोन्ना के काफी किला के चैपल में रखा लिया। 1724 में ड्यूक पेत्र ज़िज़ि ने अपने किला के पास ओबुदा के ऊपर एक स्वयं चैपल बना दिया जिस में वह मूर्ति रखा हो गया। उस चैपल को वहाँ रहने वाले जर्मनी भाषा बोलने वाले लोग क्लेइन मारिआसैल्ल कहते थे। 18वीं शताब्दी के अंत से 1890 तक किला के इमारत 2 योजैफ के आदेश जैसे बैरक, कपड़ों के

गोदाम और अस्पताल के प्रयोग किया गया था। 1910 में मिखा शिमदुत, एक विएन्ना से आने वाला फर्नीचर फैक्ट्री वाले ने खाली किला खरीदा। 1914 की सर्दियों में मिखा की प्रेमिका एल्ज़ा मागनाष को गला घोटकर मारा गया। इसके कारण मिखा ने औरत की याद के लिए एक चैपल बनवाया। इसके इच्छापत्र में लिखा था कि उसकी मृत्यु के बाद किला शहर को देकर और उसकी वसीयत की मदद से उससे हस्तशिल्प का संग्रहालय बन जाएगी। यह अमल में नहीं लाया गया। शहर ने किले में अपना संग्रहालय रख लिया। आज किले में किर्षैल्ल संग्रहालय होता है जिसके अंदर मूर्तियाँ, चित्रशाला और फर्मसी संग्रहालय भी मिलते हैं।

वैन्कहैम महल

यह महल 8वीं इलाके में महल वाले भाग में काल्विन चौक के पास मिलता है। उसे ड्यूक फ्रिज़ेप वैन्कहैम ने पैस में आराम करने के समय के लिए बनवाया। 1927 में फ्रिज़ेप के वारिस लोगों ने इमारत शहर को बेच दिया। 1931 में महल में राजधानी का पुस्तकालय खोला गया। 2001 सितंबर में यहाँ राजधानी का ऐर्विन सबो पुस्तकालय खोला गया। इमारत का महल वाला संरक्षित होता है। महल के बाहरी भाग का शिल्प नेओबारोक है नेओरेनेसाँस तत्वों के साथ। अंदर 15वीं लयों वाली शैलिया का है।

क्लोतिल्ड रानी की महलें

ये दो महल फ़ैरैसिएक चौक में ऐर्जेबैत पुल के सामने हैं। एक है मतिल्ड जो बायीं ओर है और दूसरा क्लोटिल्ड दायीं ओर है। उनके लोहे के बनावट खुदी हुई पत्थर उपलब्ध से ढका गया है। सबसे पहले इन दो इमारतों में एलेवेटर थी। उसे शीक्षे मिखा रोथ ने बनाया, जिसने हंगेरियन संसद भवन के शीक्षे भी बनाया। महलें अडुतालिस मीटर ऊंचे हैं और उनके चोटी पर ग्रैंड ड्यूक के ताज का कॉपी दिखा जाते हैं। 1914 में महलें बेच दी गयी थी। 1900 में मतिल्ड में कैफे खुल गया, जो बाद में कैसिनो में बदला गया। 2012 में क्लोटिल्ड से होटल बुद्ध बार बनवा गया है। 17वीं इलाके में 3 प्रसिद्ध किले हैं। एक है पोडनिज़िक-विजाजो किला, दूसरा फुक्स किला और तीसरा रैनेए ऐर्दोष का घर है।

पोडनिज़िक-विजाजो किला

उसकी इमारत 1760 में बारोक शिल्प में ऐलैक बुयनोव्स्क, ऐर्जेबैत पोडनिज़िक के पति ने बनवाया। किले का नाम दो परिवारों का नाम है। 1864 में ड्यूक शान्दोर विजाजो ने जुजा पोडनिज़िक से शादी की, और 1873 में ये दो किले एक हो गये। उस साल से किले का नाम पोडनिज़िक-विजाजो किला है। शान्दोर ने अपने इच्छापत्र में किला हंगेरियन वैज्ञानिक अकादमी को पहुँचाया। दूसरे विश्वयुद्ध के बाद किला राष्ट्र का संपत्ति हो गया। 1993 में उप्रवादी लोगों ने आगजनी किया। इमारत का छत जला गया, बाकी भाग आग बुझाने से नष्ट हो गया। 2005 में एक ठेकेदार ने किला खरीदा और नवीकरण शुरू किया। किले के बगीचे में बुजुर्ग लोगों का घर बनवा गया है। 2011 में उस में कैफे, होटल और रेस्टोरेंट खुल गया है।

फुक्स किला

फुक्स परिवार रेलवे बनाने से अमीर हो गया। उन्होंने पेरिस विश्व प्रदर्शनी में एक इमारत देखकर उसके नमूने जैसा अपना किला बनवाया। पहले इमारत में पोस्ट ऑफिस और हेयर सैलून था, 1946 में किले में स्त्री रोग भी थी।

रैनेए ऐर्दोष का घर

यह घर 1895 में सेंट मेरी और सेंट जॉर्ज की मदद से बनवाया गया। 1927 में उसे रैनेए ऐर्दोष ने खरीदा और 1944 तक उस में रहती थी। 1990 से घर में स्थानीय इतिहास का संग्रहालय और चित्रशाला मिलता है तथा बेसमेंट में कैफे रैनेए है। 22वीं इलाके में भी तीन किले हैं। ये हैं बुदाफोक में तोर्लेई किला और

सजैल्लारि किला, तथा नजतेतेत्र में सारज रूद्राँस्क किला।

तोर्लेई किला

यह किला 19वीं शताब्दी में योजैफ तोर्लेई ने बनवाया रैजो रय की योजनाओं से। किले के अंदर योजैफ की मृत्यु के बाद समाप्त हो गया। तिला उसके भतीजे का वारिस हुआ, उन्होंने निर्माण आगे किया। दूसरे विश्वयुद्ध के बाद किला राष्ट्र की संपत्ति बन गया। उस जमाने में किले के अंदर और बगीचा पूरी तरह नष्ट हो गया था। 1956 में किले कि इमारत में राष्ट्रीय आंकलोजिकल संस्था रेडिओबायोलोजिकल विभाग था। 1947 में यहाँ केन्द्रीय रेडिओबायोलोजिकल संस्था आ गया। आज किले में फ्रेडेरिक जोलिए-कुरिए रेडिओबायोलोजिकल और रेडिओमेडिकल का केन्द्र चलता है। बिना इजाज़त उसके जगह में जाना कठोरता से मना है। किला की देख नेओगोटिक सजावट के साथ मध्य युग की है। उसका छद्म अंग्रेजी किलाओं का छद्म नकल करता है। किले के बाग में योजैफ तोर्लेई की समाधी है जो उसकी पत्नी रैजो रय की योजनाओं से बनवायी गई।

सजैल्लारि किला

यह किला आर्ट नोव्यू का शिल्प में जॉर्ज सजैल्लारि ने अपनी बेटी, इरेन के लिए 1895 से 1899 के बीच में बनवाया। इरेन 1885 में योजैफ तोर्लेई की पत्नी हो गयी, लेकिन उनके दो किले संयुक्त कभी नहीं हो गये, क्योंकि उनके भूखंड दीवारों से अलग थे। इरेन सजैल्लारि का मनपसंद पौधा होर्सचस्टन था, इसलिए किले के बाहर पर यह पौधा जैसे सजावट है। किले का बाग 20000 वर्ग मीटर हैं जो होर्सचस्टन के पेड़ों से भरा है। किले के अंदर की आर्ट नोव्यू का शिल्प की है। मिखा रोथ ने हॉल के झब्बावाला कांचे बनाया। 1925 में इरेन सजैल्लारि की मृत्यु हो गयी। किला उसके दो भाई की संपत्ति बन गया, जिन्होंने 1926 में पोस्ट ऑफिस को बेच दिया। किले कि इमारत में फेफड़े का स्वास्थ्यालय चलता था। राष्ट्र की संपत्ति बन जाने के समय में यह स्वास्थ्यालय तेतत्र मार्ग वाली अस्पताल की संपत्ति था। 1987 में हंगेरियन साख बैंक ने किला खरीदा तथा सेजार हरैर की योजनाओं से उसका नवीकरण किया। 1920 से 1980 तक किले में फेफड़े के स्वास्थ्यालय के साथ कुछ समय स्कूल चलता था। 2002 से किला एक निजी व्यक्ति के हाथ में चला गया। किले का बाग 1940 के सालों के अंत में होर्सचस्टन पेड़ों के अलावा नष्ट हो गया।

सारज-रूद्राँस्क किला

यह किला नजतेतेत्र में लेट-बारोक शिल्प में बनवाया गया है। किले के पेडिमेंट में सारज और रूद्राँस्क परिवार का शिखा है। इसके स्थान 1-2 शताब्दी में एक रोमन किसान का घर था। मध्य युग में घर के अवशेषों को किले की दीवारों में संपूर्ण किया गया। आधुनिक किले की मूल एक 13वीं सदी में गोटिक शिल्प में तेतेत्र परिवार के लिए बनवाया गया किला है। तेतेत्र परिवार हंगरी का संस्थापक आर्पाद परिवार रिश्तेदार था। 1541 से 1686 तक तुर्की अधीनता के समय में तेतेत्र सुल्तान के सर्वोच्चता में था, और उसमें महत्वपूर्ण पद पर होनेवाला तुर्की आफिसर्स रहते थे। 1686 में जॉर्ज सारज ने किला तुर्की लोगों से धन देकर बचाया। 1716 में उसने खेती करना और किले का पुनिर्माण शुरू किया। उसके मृत्यु के बाद अपने दामाद योजैफ रूद्राँस्क ने शुरू हुआ काम आगे किया। 1778 तक किले का बाहर और अंदर पुनिर्माण समाप्त हो गया जिससे वह स्वामी निवास में बदल गया। योजैफ की पत्नी यूलिननना सारज की 1798 वाली मृत्यु के बाद किला तीन भाग में बांटा गया और परिवार से सीधे नहीं वंशज के संपत्ति हो गया। विल्मा हुगोन्ड पहली महिला चिकित्सक 1947 में इसी किले में पैदा हुई। 1904 में किला जल गया, उसका अंदर का भाग नष्ट हो गया। 1948 में कृषि मंत्रालय संग्रहालय बनाने के लिए देता है। 1989 में वह बंद हो गया। 1997 में उसका नवीनीकरण शुरू हुआ तथा 2000 में किले में संग्रहालय खुल गया।

-अन्ना शिमोन



Málati Sankar Szivárvány

Nagyon régen, réges-régen történt, mikor Tündérorszáiban még minden tejszínhab-szerű fehér puhaság volt. A tündérek bőre, ruhája, étele-itala, az ország minden háza és palotája habtisza volt és hófehér. Olyannyira, hogy a tündérek soha nem is láttak színeket: nem tudták, mi a piros, a sárga, a zöld, a kék, a rózsaszín vagy akár a bíborvörös. Szépek voltak a tündérek, kecsesek és törekenyek, és mindenük megvolt, nem volt hát miért más tájakra vándorolni, más országba szomszédolni. Saját országukba se hívtak meg soha senkit.

Történt pedig egyszer, hogy Bidzslí, a tündérkirályleány és pajkos barátnői játékból versengésre adták a fejüket:

Versenyezzünk! Lássuk, ki tud messzebbre repülni!

Ahányan csak voltak, mind vidáman felszálltak a felhők fölé, és már folyt is a verseny.

Csak repültek és repültek, még akkor is, mikor a nap már lemenőben volt. De lassan rájuk tört a fáradtság, és leszállt az est. Hogyan is juthatnának vissza Tündérorszába ilyen sűrű, sötét éjben? Épp a Föld határán jártak, India fölött. A holdfényben a Himalája hegycsúcsainak ezüst hópikái csillogtak. Nem kínálkozott más megoldás, a tündék a Himalája völgyei közt kerestek menedéket. Teljesen kimerültek, és most még ez a hideg is! Szótlanul és megszeppenve húzódtak be egy barlangba, és egy szempillantás alatt elnyomta őket az álom.

A hajnal első fényeivel egyszerre ébredt a madársereg csivitelése. A tündék felriadtak. Kimerészkedtek a barlangból, és lám, mit látnak? A felkelő nap sugarai aranyszínbe borították a hegycsúcsok hótakaróját. A völgy harmatban fürdő fűszálai zölden ragyogtak. A fűvön, a fákon, a mindenféle kúszó-mászónövényeken piros, rózsaszín, fehér, kék, sárga és karmazsinvörös virágok nyíltak. A tündérek tágra nyílt szemmel bámulták a szirmok fölött táncoló tarka-barka pillangókat.

Soha ezelőtt tündér még nem pillanthatta meg a színek bámulatos világát. A kis tündérek nem tudtak betelni a látvánnyal. Ellenállhatatlan vágyat éreztek, hogy bebarangolják az egész Földet, de hirtelen eszükbe villant, hogy a tündérkirálynő biztos aggódik már értük, így hát inkább hazafelé vették útjukat.

Otthon a tündérkirálynő egész éjjel aggódva virrasztott, sehogy sem jött álom a szemére. Hogy valami hírt kapjon a szegény kis tündépalántákról, hívatta az udvari mágusokat. A mágusok azon nyomban hozták is a kincseshátról a varázstükröt. Mélyen belenéztek: jónak már Tündérország felé a kis

tündérek! Mindenki megkönnyebbülten lélegzett fel. Mikor a tündérkirálynő látta, hogy mind egy szálalépségen megérkeztek, örömeiben ölbe kapta Bidzslit, a tündérkirályleányt, de egyúttal egy kicsit meg is szidta: meg ne halljam még egyszer, hogy ilyen buta versenyedre játszotok! Bidzslí és barátnői még mindig valamiféle szédült boldogságot éreztek a történet miatt. Megpróbálták elmesélni a tündérkirálynőnek, hogy milyen gyönyörű a Föld. A hegyek, a fák, a virágok! A sok-sok pillangó és madárka! De hogyan is mesélhetnék el a színeket? Aki soha nem látott színeket, hogyan is érthetné meg a Föld színeinek bódító szépségét?

Egy idő után Bidzslí és barátnői szemét saját hófehérségük már-már bántani kezdte. Miután rádöbrentek, hogy nem tudják a királynőnek elmesélni a szebbnél-szebb színeket, azon kezdtek töprengeni, vajon hogyan kaphatnának engedélyt arra, hogy megint megfürödhessenek a színek tengerében.

Nem telt el sok idő, és meghívó érkezett Indra országából a Szávan-ünnepségre, a híres nyárvég-ünnepre. Tudni való, hogy mikor Indra, az istenek királya a nyár végének közeledtével először küld felhőt az égre, és megöntözi a szomszagos földeket, udvarában kezdetét veszi a pompás Szávan-ünnepség. A tündék mindig is a meghívottak között voltak, de eddig soha nem kívántak megjelenni a jeles napon.

Ez alkalommal Bidzslí nagyot ugrott örömeiben, mikor kézhez kapta a meghívót. Talán megpillanthatná újra a színeket! Kérlelni kezdte anyját, hadd mehessen el az ünnepségre.

Nem bánom, elmehetsz, a barátnőiddel együtt. De aztán együtt hazajöttök, és nem csavarogtok el!

Bidzslí és barátnői szépen felékesítették, felékszerelték magukat, és elindultak az ünnepségre.

Ahogy megérkeztek, Indra palotájának ragyogását és a káprázatos színeit megpillantva mind ámulatba estek. De azt is rögtön észrevették, hogy minden vendég, minden istenség kisebb-nagyobb ajándékot hoz Indrának, az istenek királyának. Az egyszerű kis tündérek honnan is tudták volna, hogy ez a szokás! Összedugták hát a fejüket, és hamar kisütöttek, hogy szépséges tünde-táncot lejtjenek majd ajándék gyanánt. Így is lett. Indra udvarában mindenkinek táva maradt a szája. Ahogy véget ért a tánc, maga Indra mondott köszönetet a tündéknek:

Bármit kérhettek most tőlem: oly gyönyörűséges volt táncotok, olyan színésszette ünnepségetek, mint soha semmi az idők

kezdeté óta

Hát... éppen, hogy színre vágyunk... szólt meg Bidzslí. Indra! Nagy istenségi! Ha oly kegyes vagy, és valóban meg kívánsz ajándékozni minket, kérünk, tündérkirálynőnk hadd pillantsa meg otthonában a színeket! És a neki tetsző színek gyűljenek mind a varázspalcájába, hogy aztán mi is élvezhessük őket! Tündetésaink unják már az örökös fehérséget!

Úgy lesz. Királynőtök meg fogja látni a színeket mosolygott Indra, és folytatta: De van egy feltétele: ha egy tündér színéssz lesz, hívásunkra mindig jöjjön el ünnepségünket felragyogtatni.

Ekkor felkapott egy hét színbe mártott hatalmas ecsetet, és kérészt intézett a Naphoz, hogy irányítsa oda sugarait, és hintáztassa meg néhányszor az ecsetet ide-oda az égen.

Mikor a tündék egy pillanatra felocsúdtak a színek varázsából, eszükbe jutott a királynő parancsa. Még véget sem ért az ünnepség, mikor hazaindultak.

Amarra pedig a szomszagos földeken végigsöpört az első jótékony zápor. Az emberek, állatok, fák és virágok boldogan fürödtek végre az esőben. A gyerekek ugrándozva, fülig érő szájjal kiabálták szerte-szét:

Itt van a mennydörgős ménkűűű: lehetsz mostantól nagy étkűűű!

A világ nagy boldogságát az istenek Indra palotájából ki-kikukucskálva figyelték. A tündérkirálynő pedig, Bidzslí kérésére, végigtekintett Tündérországon. De hogy meglepődött, mikor az égbolton végestelen végig egy hét különböző színű szalagból összefont, íj-alakú ragyogó valamit pillantott meg! Addig-addig bámulta a színeket, míg csak el nem tűnt a varázslatos hétszínű íj. Végre ő is megláthatta, mi az: piros, sárga, kék! Hirtelen rádöbrent, hogy csodálatos színező-erőköltözött a varázspalcájába, és a hét szín segítségével bármilyen más színt ki tud keverni!

A királynő Bidzslí barátnőinek kiosztotta a kívánságuk szerinti színeket. Micsoda látvány! Egy szempillantás alatt az egyik tündér pirossá változott, a másik kékké, a harmadik zölddé. Nekik lett később tisztuk Indra parancsának teljesítése.

Néhány nap múlva a Földön elállt az eső. Mikor feloszlottak a fekete felhők, íj-alakú, hét színben ragyogó szivárvány tűnt fel az égen. A falu vénjei felkiáltottak:

Gyerekek, nézzétek csak, Indra jókedvében van! Kifüggesztette az égre gyönyörű íját!

Indra íja! Indra íja! Szivárvány! kiáltottak mindenfelől a gyerekek. De a nagy kiabálás közepette volt, aki azon tűnődött: hogyan is lehetne egy íj ilyen kecses és áttetsző!

Igaz. Merthogy valójában mi más lenne a szivárvány, mint Bidzslí libbenő szoknyájának színes pántlikája, ami meg-megcsillan az égen, s egy szempillantás alatt már el is tűnik a szemünk elől.

Fordította: Kiss Csaba

Forrás: Terebess Ázsia E-Tár

ESZTERHÁZA



Eszterháza

Esterháza is a palace in Fertőd, Hungary, built by Prince Nikolaus Esterházy. Sometimes called the “Hungarian Versailles”, it is Hungary’s grandest Rococo edifice.

Esterháza was not the primary or ancestral home of the Esterházy family; that was Schloss Esterházy, a palace nearby (40 kilometers), in Eisenstadt.

Miklós Esterházy began his plans for a new palace not long after he became reigning prince in 1762 on the death of his brother Paul Anton. Before this time, Nikolaus was accustomed to spending much of his time at a hunting lodge called Süttör, built in the same location around 1720 with a design by Anton Erhard Martinelli. The hunting lodge was the nucleus around which Esterháza was built.

The first architect to work on the project was Johann Ferdinand Mödlhammer, succeeded in 1765 by Melchior Hefele. While the palace is often compared to Versailles, which the Prince had visited in 1764 when he visited Paris, H. C. Robbins Landon claims that a more direct influence can be found in “Austrian prototypes, particularly Schönbrunn palace in Vienna.”

Eszterháza was first inhabited in 1766, but construction continued for many years. The opera house was completed in 1768 (the first performance was of Joseph Haydn’s opera *Lo speziale*), the marionette theater in 1773. The fountain in front

of the palace was not completed until 1784, at which point the Prince considered his project complete.

Nikolaus Esterházy died in 1790. Neither his son Anton, who inherited the Esterházy lands, nor any of his later successors had any interest in living in the isolated palace.

The palace has 126 rooms. Of particular note is the Banquet Room which has on its ceiling a painting of Apollo in his Chariot. The large library holds almost 22,000 volumes and is graced with the letter ‘E’, standing for the family surname. The largest room is the grotto-like Sala Terrana which was inspired by the then fashionable Italianate style. On the ceiling are dancing Angels who hold wreaths of flowers in the shape of an ‘E’.

From 1766 to 1790, the estate was the home of the celebrated composer Joseph Haydn, where he lived in a four-room flat in a large two-storey building housing servants’ quarters, separate from the palace. Haydn wrote the majority of his symphonies for the Prince’s orchestra. Eszterháza also had two opera houses, the main theatre seating 400 (destroyed by fire in 1779) and a marionette theatre; Haydn conducted his own and others’ operas, often with more than a hundred performances per year.

The palace was geographically isolated, a factor which led to loneliness and tedium among the musicians. This is seen in some of Haydn’s letters, as well as in the famous tale of the Farewell Symphony.

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The Embassy of India, Hungary

1025 Budapest Búzavirág utca 14, Hungary

Telephone Numbers: (36-1) 325-7742, (36-1) 325-7743

Fax Number: (36-1) 325-7745

Website: www.indianembassy.hu