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

—Mahatma Gandhi
Contents

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

AMRIT
Vol. 3. Issue 2, October-November 2015
Bi-monthly Journal of the Embassy of India, Hungary

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, Málati 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

Amrit is a bi-monthly journal published by the Embassy of India, Budapest. It is available online on the Mission’s website www.indianembassy.hu

The views expressed are those of the author and not necessarily of the Embassy of India, Hungary.

Reproduction in any manner without prior permission of the Embassy is prohibited.
International Opening Ceremony 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. Muhammad 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.
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.
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.

On 27th November, a groundbreaking 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 Sanvardhana 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 Herczeg, 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 Kalananda 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’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

AYUSH CAMP

10 OCTOBER 2015

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.

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

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
(TCIL) showcases its end to end solutions and systems integration capabilities. Lekha wireless has demonstrated its innovative data and videolink 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) participating 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 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.

How We Work

1. Submission of Projects by Nodal Organisations to IDF-OI
2. Assessment & Selection of Projects by IDF-OI
3. Selection of a Project by Overseas Indian
4. Payment made by NRI/PIO
5. Project Implementation - Agreement Between IDF-OI & Project Implementing Agency
6. Funds Transferred to Project Implementation Agency
7. Regular Monitoring & Feedback to Contributors by Implementing Agency
8. Project Completion & Utilisation Report to Contributor by IDF-OI

Engage With Us

- You can select a project in totality or an individual component of a project as per state or sector of your preference.
- Recognition to contributors: Board at project site acknowledging contribution of Overseas Indians.

Detailed Project Information: [www.idfoi.org](http://www.idfoi.org)

India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians
927, Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Akbar Bhawan, Satya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi- 110021
Website: [www.idfoi.org](http://www.idfoi.org) Contact: +91 11 26881052/24676210; Email: [ceo.idf@moia.nic.in](mailto:ceo.idf@moia.nic.in)

Although the Indian Diaspora is a very heterogeneous group, there is a common factor which binds them, their desire to maintain their connection with their homeland and to contribute to the social and development efforts in India. We are seeking to strengthen and deepen our relationship through IDF-OI.”

Smt. Sushma Swaraj Hon’ble Minister of Overseas Indian Affairs & Chairperson, IDF-OI

Inviting Overseas Indians to Contribute to:
- Swachh Bharat Mission
- Clean Ganga Mission
- State Govt Projects

Send your Contribution to ‘India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians’ State Bank of India, Central Secretariat Branch, North Block, New Delhi 110001 A/C no. 33819721882; IFSC code SBIN0000625; MICR 1100002014


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:

- 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 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.
- Tóth Szabi (Sitar) started to learn playing the sitar from Pandit Budhaditya

Debut Concert of Layanda Group in ASCC
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 Mahavidyalaya. 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 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 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 Vértes 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 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
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 Vértes Agorája’. The programme started with the speech of the Deputy Mayor, Ms Katalin John Turai. 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 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
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

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 Mótyán 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 Irl, 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Available Types</th>
<th>Scholarship</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Qualifications at the end of programme</th>
<th>Language of the programme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50 scholarships for full-time Bachelor programmes</td>
<td>2-4 years</td>
<td>BA or BSc degree</td>
<td>English, Hungarian (French, German)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(primarily in the fields of natural and life sciences, information technology, economics, business and management and engineering)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 scholarships for full-time Master programmes</td>
<td>1.5-2 years</td>
<td>MA or MSc degree</td>
<td>English, Hungarian (French, German)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(primarily in the fields of natural and life sciences, information technology, economics, business and management and engineering)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 scholarships for full-time Doctoral programmes in any fields of studies</td>
<td>2+2 years</td>
<td>doctoral degree</td>
<td>English</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

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.

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’.

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 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.

---

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 ábrázolásokon
Dzsaipur - a rózsaszín város

Kép és szöveg: Szeszler Szilvia

Indiai utazásaim során az egyik legigalmasabb 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. Láttam ezt is, valamint a már az olvasmányamból ismert összes híres épületet és helyszínt is. Sikerült.


A várost 1727-ben alapította Szavái Dzsai Szingh maharadzsa, 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 városrészre tagolódik és mintegy 34 széles utca szeli keresztül-kezel.

Az óvárost uraló városi palota épületgyűjtése 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 Diván-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 observatóriumainak egyike, amit Dzsai Szingh, az asztrológia iránt rendkívül érdeklődő maharadzsa építtetett az 1700-as években. Finomra csiszolt, köböl és márványból készült eszközökkel raktak tele az udvarát, s ezek a mai napig ellátják feladatukat. Csatlakozik az idő mérésére tizennégy
geometrikus eszközt használt. Híres napórája, a Samrat Jantra hozzávetőleg 27 méter magas.

Ne hagyjuk ki az egykor földalatti 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.

Dzsaipur jellegzetes épületei közé tartozik a Hava Mahal, avagy a Szamrat Jantra hozzávetőleg 27 méter magas.

सर्जली फिलाक

यह फिला 19वीं शताब्दी में योजक तौलीद ने बनवाया रेखा र योजनाओं से फिला के अंदर योजक की मूल्य के बाद समाप्त हो गया। फिला उसके भीतर का वास्तव हुआ, उनसे निर्णय आया फिला। दूसरे विभिन्न और एक बार पूरी तरह नहीं हो गया था 1956 में यह वीडियो रेडियो-वीडियो जोड़क और रेडियो-वीडियो का क्रय चला है। फिला इनका उपयोग उसके जीवन में जाना कठिनता से मना है। फिला का देख तेजोग मस्तक के साथ भाषा मूल की है। उसका छाता अंजी फिलाओं का छाया नकल है। फिला के बाग में योजक तौलीद की समाधि है जो उसकी पत्नी रेखा र योजनाओं से बनवाई गई।

सर्जली फिलात

यह फिला आदी जन्म का शिक्षा में जो तस्कर ने अपनी बहन, इंग के लिए 1895 से 1899 के बीच में बनवाया। इंग 1885 में योजक तौली की पत्नी हो गई, लेकिन उसे दूसरे संग्रह का नहीं हो गया, क्योंकि उसके पूर्वी दौर से अलग था। इंग तस्कर का मनमंडल पौधा होमस्टेट था, इसलिए फिला के बाहर पर यह पौधा जैसे सजावट है। फिला के बाग को आदी जन्म का त्रितीय कहा गया है। मिश्रित रूप से हानि के आयबाजों के बाबत वर्तमान 1925 में इंग तस्कर की मृत्यु हो गई। फिला उसको दो भाई की समाधि बन गई, जिन्होंने 1926 में ओर्ट आर्किस का बेंच पाया। फिला के इंग में उसका सम्बन्ध बन गया होमस्टेट के पौधों से भाग भी है। फिला के बाग की आदी जन्म का इतिहास कहा गया है। मिश्रित रूप से हानि के आयबाजों के बाबत वर्तमान 1925 में इंग तस्कर की मृत्यु हो गई। फिला उसको दो भाई की समाधि बन गई, जिन्होंने 1926 में ओर्ट आर्किस का बेंच पाया। फिला के इंग में उसकी समाधि बन गई होमस्टेट के पौधों से भाग भी है। फिला के बाग की आदी जन्म का इतिहास कहा गया है।

सर्जली फिलाक

यह फिला 1895 से 1899 के बीच में बनवाया। इंग 1885 में योजक तौली की पत्नी हो गई, लेकिन उसे दूसरे संग्रह का नहीं हो गया, क्योंकि उसके पूर्वी दौर से अलग था। इंग तस्कर का मनमंडल पौधा होमस्टेट था, इसलिए फिला के बाहर पर यह पौधा जैसे सजावट है। फिला के बाग की आदी जन्म का त्रितीय कहा गया है। मिश्रित रूप से हानि के आयबाजों के बाबत वर्तमान 1925 में इंग तस्कर की मृत्यु हो गई। फिला उसको दो भाई की समाधि बन गई, जिन्होंने 1926 में ओर्ट आर्किस का बेंच पाया। फिला के इंग में उसकी समाधि बन गई होमस्टेट के पौधों से भाग भी है। फिला के बाग की आदी जन्म का इतिहास कहा गया है।
Nagyon régen, réges-régen történt, mikor Tündérországon még minden tejszínhab-szerű féhér puhaság volt. A tündérek bőre, ruhája, étele-itala az ország minden háza és palotája fehér puhaság volt. A tündérek bőre, ruhája, habtiszta volt és hófehér. Olyannyira, hogy a tudtak, mi a piros, a sárga, a zöld, a kék, a rózsaszín vagy akár a bíborvörös. Szebbek voltak a tündérek, kecsesek és törékenyek, és mindenük megvolt, nem volt háttér miért más tájakra vándorolni, más országba szomszédolni. Saját országukba is szövődtek meg saját senkit.

Történt pedig egyszer, hogy Bidzsli, a tündérkirálynő és palotán elhelyezett tündérek és barátnőik játékából versenyeztek a főiskolákban.

Mikor a tündék egy pillanatra felocsúdtak a falu vénjei felkiáltottak:

Indra palotájából ki-kikukucskálva figyelték. A hajnal első fényeivel egyszerre ébredt a tündérkék honnan is tudták volna, hogy ez a világ nagy boldogság kisebb-nagyobb ajándékot hoz mindenfelől a gyerekek. De a nagy kiabálás közepette volt, aki azon tűnődött: hogyan is lehetne egy íj ilyen kecses és áttetsző!

Indra íja! Indra íja! Szíve! kiáltoztak az emberek, hogy mi az, amit akarjuk látani a falun.

Soha ezlőtt tündér még nem pillanhatta meg a színek bámulatos világát! Az egész füvön, a fákban, fák között ámulatba estek. De az emberek, hogy mi az, amit akarjuk látani a falun, míg csak nem tűnt a varázslatos hétszínű íj.

Az esetnél Bidzsli nagyon ugrót örömében, mikor kezdheti kezdetét veszi a meghívót. Talán megpillant a színek tengerében. Az emberek, hogy mi az, amit akarjuk látani a falun, végigsöpört az első jótékony zápor. Az emberek, hogy mi az, amit akarjuk látani a falun, az félútut meghívották belőle a színek világába.

Mikor a tündék egy pillanatra felocsúdtak a falu vénjei felkiáltottak:

Indra palotájából ki-kikukucskálva figyelték. A hajnal első fényeivel egyszerre ébredt a tündérkék honnan is tudták volna, hogy ez a világ nagy boldogság kisebb-nagyobb ajándékot hoz mindenfelől a gyerekek. De a nagy kiabálás közepette volt, aki azon tűnődött: hogyan is lehetne egy íj ilyen kecses és áttetsző!

Indra íja! Indra íja! Szíve! kiáltoztak az emberek, hogy mi az, amit akarjuk látani a falun.

Soha ezlőtt tündér még nem pillanhatta meg a színek bámulatos világát! Az egész füvön, a fákban, fák között ámulatba estek. De az emberek, hogy mi az, amit akarjuk látani a falun, végigsöpört az első jótékony zápor. Az emberek, hogy mi az, amit akarjuk látani a falun, az félútut meghívották belőle a színek világába.

Mikor a tündék egy pillanatra felocsúdtak a falu vénjei felkiáltottak:

Indra palotájából ki-kikukucskálva figyelték. A hajnal első fényeivel egyszerre ébredt a tündérkék honnan is tudták volna, hogy ez a világ nagy boldogság kisebb-nagyobb ajándékot hoz mindenfelől a gyerekek. De a nagy kiabálás közepette volt, aki azon tűnődött: hogyan is lehetne egy íj ilyen kecses és áttetsző!

Indra íja! Indra íja! Szíve! kiáltoztak az emberek, hogy mi az, amit akarjuk látani a falun.

Soha ezlőtt tündér még nem pillanhatta meg a színek bámulatos világát! Az egész füvön, a fákban, fák között ámulatba estek. De az emberek, hogy mi az, amit akarjuk látani a falun, végigsöpört az első jótékony zápor. Az emberek, hogy mi az, amit akarjuk látani a falun, az félútut meghívották belőle a színek világába.

Mikor a tündék egy pillanatra felocsúdtak a falu vénjei felkiáltottak:

Indra palotájából ki-kikukucskálva figyelték. A hajnal első fényeivel egyszerre ébredt a tündérkék honnan is tudták volna, hogy ez a világ nagy boldogság kisebb-nagyobb ajándékot hoz mindenfelől a gyerekek. De a nagy kiabálás közepette volt, aki azon tűnődött: hogyan is lehetne egy íj ilyen kecses és áttetsző!

Indra íja! Indra íja! Szíve! kiáltoztak az emberek, hogy mi az, amit akarjuk látani a falun.

Soha ezlőtt tündér még nem pillanhatta meg a színek bámulatos világát! Az egész füvön, a fákban, fák között ámulatba estek. De az emberek, hogy mi az, amit akarjuk látani a falun, végigsöpört az első jótékony zápor. Az emberek, hogy mi az, amit akarjuk látani a falun, az félútut meghívották belőle a színek világába.

Mikor a tündék egy pillanatra felocsúdtak a falu vénjei felkiáltottak:

Indra palotájából ki-kikukucskálva figyelték. A hajnal első fényeivel egyszerre ébredt a tündérkék honnan is tudták volna, hogy ez a világ nagy boldogság kisebb-nagyobb ajándékot hoz mindenfelől a gyerekek. De a nagy kiabálás közepette volt, aki azon tűnődött: hogyan is lehetne egy íj ilyen kecses és áttetsző!

Indra íja! Indra íja! Szíve! kiáltoztak az emberek, hogy mi az, amit akarjuk látani a falun.

Soha ezlőtt tündér még nem pillanhatta meg a színek bámulatos világát! Az egész füvön, a fákban, fák között ámulatba estek. De az emberek, hogy mi az, amit akarjuk látani a falun, végigsöpört az első jótékony zápor. Az emberek, hogy mi az, amit akarjuk látani a falun, az félútut meghívották belőle a színek világába.
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 Sütőr, 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.

Published by

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