

On which day should DIWALI be observed in 2018?



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Do note that parts of the article by South African Hindu Maha Sabha S.A.H.M.S is provided below. DIPIKA will be thereafter presenting its view on this matter to the South African Hindu populace. In the 2004 article named “THE DATE FOR THE CELEBRATION OF DIWALI” compiled by the (S.A.H.M.S) the following was mentioned.

“Year in and year out, just as Diwali is approaching, the controversy of the actual date for the celebration of Diwali rears its ugly head. This is sad. Is it not an irony that in our 13th year (in 2004) of democracy, the Hindu people of South Africa cannot reach consensus on one common day for the CELEBRATION of Deepavali? Are we not working against the democratic principles that underpin the celebration and observance of Deepavali by calling for a separate day for Deepavali based on linguistic grounds? In our discussion of the date for Deepavali we need to consider several issues: Firstly, when the South African Hindu Maha Sabha declares the AMAVASYA DAY, i.e. the 15th day in the month of KARTIK for Deepavali, they are actually declaring a day for the CELEBRATION OF DIWALI. I say this because, there are several significances attached to Deepavali and the OBSERVANCE of these significances spans over five (5) days. According to Professor Pandurang Vaman Kane (History of

Dharmashastras, Vol V, Part 1, 1974:194): "It [Deepavali] is not a single festival in honour of a single God or Goddess as the Krishna Janmastami or the Navaratri [or Shivaratri] is. It is spread over four or five days and contains several independent items." Prof Kane (1974:195) goes on to say: "The whole festival comprises five principle items spread over five days, viz worship of wealth, the celebration of Vishnu's victory over Narkasura, worship of Lakshmi, victory of Vishnu over Bali and dice-play and the exchange of brotherly and sisterly affection." Keeping the above authoritative information in mind, one should realize one is free to OBSERVE Deepavali on any of the five days, depending on which significance one attaches to it, or one might even OBSERVE all five days (as many homes do) because all the significances attached to Deepavali appeals to the individual."

"In a country that has racially and culturally diverse citizens as ours, one cannot expect the South African Hindu Maha Sabha to ask the government and the employers to allow the citizens and employees all five days off. In keeping with the spirit of racial and cultural harmony, the South African Hindu Maha Sabha has chosen the AMAVASYA day for ALL HINDUS and NON-HINDUS to CELEBRATE Deepavali. The call for ONE COMMON DAY FOR ALL SOUTH AFRICANS to CELEBRATE Deepavali is so that we can promote harmony, peace, tolerance and unity in our communities. If we are to insist on people of different linguistic groups having their own days for Deepavali, then what do those families in which inter-linguistic marriages have taken place, do? We need to be very clear as to the significance of Deepavali. When Deepavali celebrations actually began, cannot be fixed with certainty, for its origins are concealed in the mists of time. What is, however, certain is that it has always been associated with LIGHT. Historically, it is evident that thousands of years ago, Deepavali was observed as a HARVEST FESTIVAL in the land called BHARATA (INDIA) when the civilization was basically agricultural: Crops were harvested; there was abundant food in the home; good crops of cotton assured that there was clothing for the family for the full year. Life was bright and happy. LAKSHMI MATA has honoured the home with HER presence. And the entire family celebrated the festival as a THANKSGIVING, PERFORMING POOJA with elaborate offerings and special rituals. LUXMI POOJA forms the MOST IMPORTANT part of Deepavali festival. According to the Sanathkumar Samhita King Bali extended his authority over all lands, Lakshmi and other Devas. In the absence of Lakshmi, the entire world, deprived of their basic needs for living, suffered tremendously. Bhagawan Vishnu, who was approached for help, assumed the form of a Vamana (dwarf) and asked Bali for land in extent just three steps. In two steps the Lord covered the entire universe and in the third step the Lord measured Bali's body. The katha points to a universal truth that everything animate and inanimate is controlled and owned by the Lord. Bhagawan Vishnu freed Lakshmi. The world experienced immeasurable joy, with God's infinite bounty made freely available to all. Deepavali is therefore a CELEBRATED in the MONTH of KAARTHIK (October/November) in the KRISHNA PAKSHA (dark phase of the moon - 15 days) on AMAVASYA (new moon). After the destruction of the demoniac king

Ravana, Sri Rama returned to Ayodhya to the great joy of the subjects. It is certain that Deepavali that YEAR TOOK AN EXTRAORDINARY FESTIVE MOOD, a fact which gave rise to the POPULAR BUT ERRONEOUS BELIEF AND PERCEPTION that Deepavali began to be celebrated on Rama's return from Lanka. It is interesting to note that the end of Ravana came on the tenth day (Vijay Dashami) in the month of Ashvina, Shukla Paksha, about TWENTY DAYS before the actual Deepavali Festival."

"No linguistic group should feel slighted or entertain any fear of getting marginalized. Do we actually believe that by accommodating the different linguistic groups in the celebration of Deepavali, these groups would be able to create greater identity among them? How can one day, dedicated to a particular linguistic group, make a significant impact on its identity? There are several other more effective ways of maintaining ones cultural and linguistic identity. The festive period of Deepavali must never be allowed to overshadow the basic adhyatmik or spiritual aspect of Deepavali: Deity worship, participating in a Satsang, Darshana of God at a temple, reading of scriptures, singing of Bhajans and Kirtans, feeding the poor and needy as well as animals. - The credits of the above part of this article goes to the South African Hindu Maha Sabha (S.A.H.M.S).

Dipika's take on when should DIWALI be observed in 2018?

Firstly we at www.dipika.org.za (DIPIKA), commend and thank the South African Hindu Maha Sabha (S.A.H.M.S) for compiling such a ground breaking article. This was truly refreshing, albeit compiled in 2004.

In their article the S.A.H.M.S state "It is interesting to note that the end of Ravana came on the tenth day (Vijay Dashami) in the month of Ashvina, Shukla Paksha, about TWENTY DAYS before the actual Deepavali Festival."

So to confirm their research Vijay Dasami in 2018 will be observed on 19th October and Deepavali will be celebrated on 7th November. From the 19th October to 7th November is 20 days. :) So once again our uber awesome Lunar Hindu Vedic Panchang (Calender) is accurate (does this information even shock you?). JAI HIND...

So in 2018 Kartik Amavasya (new moon) falls on 7th NOVEMBER. Hence Diwali proper should be celebrated on the 7th November.

***** Do note that the elaborate information provided below is part of why Diwali proper is observed on Kartik New moon and **NOT** on any other day whether you are of north or south Indian origin. It's approximately 9 pages but 9 pages of knowledge that would (I hope) blow your mind. Enjoy and share with others :)**

Interesting additional information on ancient air planes and much more.

The Srimad Bhagavatam Maha Purana and Valmiki's Ramayana presents us with much amazing information on Shree Raam's and Mother Sita's return to Ayodhya.

The Pushpaka Vimana (the flower airplane) of the demon King Ravana:-The demon king Ravana possessed a flowery mansion air-plane that could fly according to his mental commands and he used this amazing flower air-plane for his evil military exploits. Lord Raam engaged the uber powerful vanara (ape-race) being called Hanuman (the one with a broken jaw) to find His kidnapped wife Sita-Devi and report back to Him at the soonest. Shree Hanuman-ji being the son of the mighty wind presiding celestial deity Shree Vaayu-deva was blessed and equipped with many mystic powers at his disposal that came in use in his search for Mother Sita. In the course of our superhero Shree Hanuman-ji's search for Mother Sita, our superhero saw King Ravana's Pushpaka Vimana (the air-plane constructed out of flowers), which was hovering over his capital city of Lankapuri (the ancient name for Shree Lanka). "That heroic son of the Wind-god saw in the middle of that residential quarter the great aerial mansion-vehicle called the Pushpaka-vimana, decorated with pearls and diamonds, and featured with artistic windows made of refined gold.

Constructed as it was by Vishvakarma (the great celestial architect) himself, none could gauge its power nor effect its destruction. It was built with the intention that it would be superior to all similar constructions. It was poised in the atmosphere without support. It had the capacity to go anywhere. It stood like a milestone in the path of the sun. It was the final result of the great prowess gained by austerities. It could fly in any direction that one wanted. It had chambers of remarkable beauty. Everything about it was symmetrical and unique. Knowing the intentions of the master, it could go anywhere at high speed unobstructed by anyone including the wind itself. It had towers of high artistic work. It had spires and domes like the peaks of mountains. It was immaculate like the autumnal moon. It was occupied by sky-ranging Rakshasas (a type of demon race) of huge proportions with faces brightened by their shining ear-pendants. It was delightful to look at like the spring season and the bunches of flowers then in bloom. It had also for protecting it numerous elements with round and deep eyes and capable of very speedy movements.

Hanuman saw in the middle of the aerial edifice a very spacious construction. That building, half a yojana (Yojana is a vedic measurement of distance - 1 yojana = 8 miles/ 13 km's) in width and one yojana in length, and having several floors, was the residence of the king of the Rakshasas (demons) - Ravana.

Vishvakarma constructed in the heavenly regions this Pushpaka-Vimana or aerial mansion-vehicle of attractive form, which could go everywhere and which augmented the desire nature of its occupants. Lord Kuvera by the power of his austerities obtained from Lord Brahma that aerial mansion which was decorated entirely with gems, and which received the homage of the residents of all the three worlds. It was overcoming Kuvera that Ravana, the king of the Rakshasas, took possession of it"

With the aid of illusionary powers, the Pushpaka Vimana was used by Ravana and his sidekick demon Maricha to kidnap Mother Sita thereafter carrying Her to Ashoka Vatika {garden} in Lankapuri.

According to the Valmiki Ramayana, Lord Kubera, the Lord of Wealth, had an air-plane which was confiscated by King Ravana and after Ravana's death Vibhishana who is none other than the brother of Ravana, presented the air-plane to Lord Raam. This was naturally the fastest plane in those days. So how did Lord Raam fly this plane? Who piloted the plane? What fuel did Lord Raam use? In the Ramayana Yuddha (Lanka) Kanda Chapter 123 answers these questions.

An interesting news item in recent western science magazines throws new light on planes flown by THOUGHT POWER. On June 5th 2013, a model helicopter was flown in an orderly manner across the college gymnasium in Minnesota University. This helicopter model was controlled by electrodes that were attached to a wearable cap. Instead of using a remote control, they used their mind power to produce electrical impulses that was captured by electrodes to guide the helicopter through a series of hoops. We now know the secret of Lord Raam's plane (Pushpaka-Vimana). It took just under ONE DAY to cover the distance between Lankapuri and Ayodhya in Uttar Pradesh in northern India which is approximately 3253 kms. It flew fast very very fast.

When Lord Raam expressed His desire to carry the whole army with Him to Ayodhya, the thought of the Pushpaka Vimana immediately struck Vibhishan. He exclaimed of having an aircraft that will carry as many passengers as the Lord intended to carry. Shree Vibhishana said to Lord Raam in the Valmiki's Ramayana Yuddha (Lanka) Kanda Chapter 123, "I will arrange for Thee to reach that city in one day, O Prince! May happiness attend Thee O Prince! There is an aerial car named Pushpaka that shines like the sun, which the powerful Ravana forcibly took from Lord Kubera, having overcome him in battle. That celestial and marvelous chariot, going everywhere AT WILL, is at Thy disposal. That car, bright as a white cloud which will transport Thee to Ayodhya in perfect SAFETY, is here at Thy disposal".

Unlimited seating capacity:- One of the Pushpaka Vimana's special qualities was its adjustable seating capacity. The number of seats in a Pushpaka Vimana was +1 the number of passengers. So if the pilot thinks of boarding 100 passengers, then the Pushpaka Vimana would rearrange its layout to accommodate 101 passengers. Irrespective of the number, there would always be one seat vacant in the Pushpaka Vimana. This adjustable seating capacity is mentioned in these following verses:- Shree Ramachandra said "something more dearer than everything dear will be achieved by Me, if I reach Ayodhya with the host of My friends along with all of you, for, I shall feel delighted."

The beautiful description of the Pushpaka by Shree Vibhishana gives us some idea about the plane that Lord Raam operated. Like modern air-planes it was in silvery white colour (shiny). It flew really fast just like the "modern" Boeing or Airbus planes. Normally jet planes reaches cruising speeds of around 885 km/hr during long distance flights, but Lord Raam's plane took merely a day from "somewhere" in Lanka to Ayodhya in Northern Bharata (India). Currently we are not 100% aware of the exact location of Lankapuri (the ancient name of Lanka) of Ramayana. Recent studies reveal that Lankapuri was devoured by the sea in one of the devastating Tsunamis. Lord

Raam's air-plane flew low (unlike “modern” jet planes) during the day time. Shree Vibhishana assured Lord Raam SAFETY! Now-a-days we hear safety instructions before a plane is just about to take off. It was the same in Shree Raam's days. We wish everyone “Have a safe journey”. Shree Vibhishana said the same to Shree Raam. (We Sanatanists/Vedic/Hindu people are the ORIGINALS).

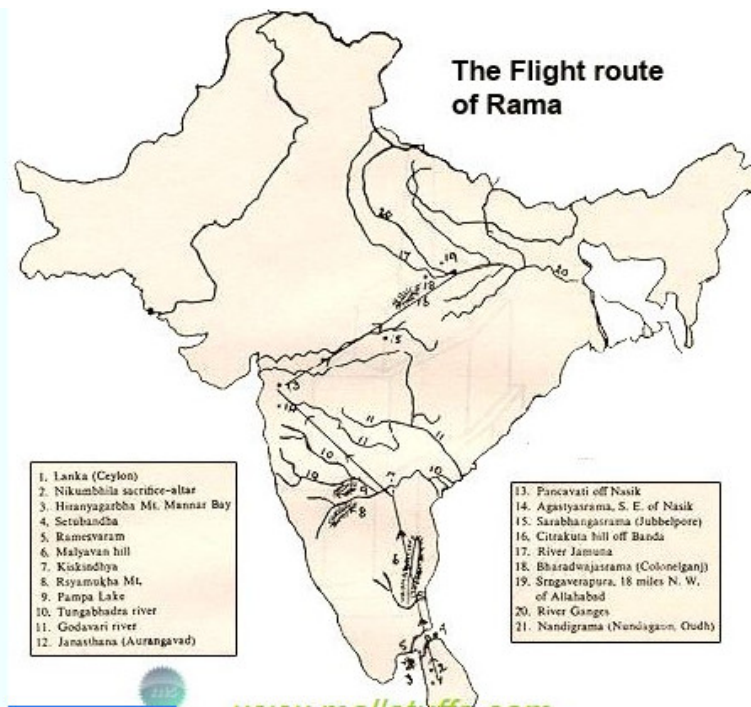
“When morning dawned, Lord Ramachandra went to the Celestial car Pushpaka that was sent to Him by Vibhishan, stood ready to depart. Self propelled was that car and was large and finely painted. It had two stories and many chambers with windows, and was draped with flags and banners. It gave forth a melodious sound as it coursed along its airy way. Thereupon, Sugreeva along with the Vanara army gladly ascended that wonderful Pushpaka. Vibhishan, together with his counselors also ascended it. When all of them ascended the Pushpaka Vimana, belonging to Lord Kubera, it flew into the sky, after having been duly authorized by Lord Raam.” Lord Ramachandra was the pilot who was navigating the Pushpaka Vimana just by His thought (mental commands).

“Feeling greatly rejoiced and satisfied while traveling in that splendid aerial car, which was now in the air, Lord Raam shone like Lord Kubera. All those mighty Vanaras, bears and demons sat comfortably and spaciouly in that wonderful aerial car.” When Lord Raam and His entourage traveled from Lankapuri to Ayodhya, they traveled from Lankapuri through south India and finally to northern India – Ayodhya. The long journey in those days – even with a Pushpaka-Vimaana would take around “just” a day to complete. The Pushpaka Vimana had the maximum greater than “speed of the wind” and the maximum altitude that made the ocean look like a “swimming pool”. For example with these “modern” commercial air-planes the flight distance between Durban and Dubai is approximately 6660 kms and traveling around 878–926 km/h would take around 8 and half hours. Normally “modern” air planes travels at around 800-950 kms per hour but Lord Raam Pushpaka Vimana was no doubt faster than this. Though the exact travel time cannot be calculated from Vedic verses, the Pushpaka Vimana traveled the distance of over 3200 kms between Lankapuri and Ayodhya within a day. So it's certainly not impossible for the Pushpaka-Vimaana to travel to Ayodhya just under 24 hours. Traveling on air, Lord Raam was able to see the entire Lankapuri area with many air planes and airports as they flew to Ayodhya from Lankapuri, Lord Raam explains to Shree Lakshmana.

So traveling a day before Amavasya Kartik (new moon day of the month of Kartik) and passing through south India it's no wonder that the south Indians esp. those of Tamil and Telugu dialects celebrate “Chota Diwali” (little/small Diwali) a day before the actual Diwali day which always falls on KARTIK Amavasya (THE DARKEST NIGHT OF KARTIK MONTH), because Lord Raam passed through south India first but this don't mean that Diwali should be celebrated a day before Amavasya (New moon) of Kartik. From the information one can procure from the Yuddha Kanda, Shree Valmiki Rishi states that Shree Hanumanji went ahead to Ayodhya Dham under the instructions of Shree Raamji to alert Bharata Maharaja, the family and citizens of

Ayodhya of His impending return. From the Ramayan we learn that if Lord Raam didn't return by Amavasya (New/No Moon) of Kartik Month, Bharata Maharaja would offer Himself into the fire. So for this not to happen Shree Hanumanji was sent by Shree Raam to alert Bharata Maharaja a little early of His impending arrival. Shree Hanumanji in the mean time spoke of their adventures until the Lord arrived. Lord Raam reached Ayodhya Dham when it was just becoming dark and the residents of Ayodhya lit lamps so that the Lord and His entourage will have a direction to follow to the main palace. Flags was being waved and kirtans was sung with drums like the dhundubi and kartals/cymbals being played. Modaka (Poli as we call it in South Africa) {is a sweet half moon shaped/or round shaped delicacy which consists of gur/sugar and desiccated coconut and fried until lightly brown) was offered to the Lord, garlands was offered to the Lord and His entourage and so much more. It was a time for much happiness and celebrations after 14 years of sadness and despair. Then Lord Raam instructed the Pushpaka-Vimana to return to Lord Kubera.

Incredible additional information:- The 22 points of places of the flight route back to Ayodhya from Lankapuri by Shree Ramachandra and His entourage are provided below:-



1) Lankapuri (Shree Lanka) 2) Nikumbhala (Shree Lanka) 3) Hiranyagarbha Mt Mannar Bay (Shree Lanka) 4) Setubandha (Shree Lanka/India) 5) Rameshvaram (south India) 6) Malyavat Mountain (south India) 7) Kishkindhya forest (south India) 8) Rishyamukha Mountain (south India) 9) Pampa Sarovar {lake} (south India) 10) Tungabhadra River (south India) 11) Godavari River (central India) 12) Aurangabad (west India) 13) Panchavati, Nashik (west India) 14) Agastyashrama near Nashik (west India) 15) Sarabhanga Ashram, Satna (north India) 16) Cittakuta Hills, Banda (north India) 17) Yamuna River (north India) 18) Bharadwajashram, Colonelganj, Allahabad,

(north India) 19) Sringaverapura, near Allahabad, (north India) 20) Ganga River (north, central and east India) 21) Nandigram (east India) 22) Ayodhya (north India).

In total, Ravana had six airports in Lankapuri, viz 1) Weragantota (means 'The landing place of the aircraft) 2) Gurulupotha (Parts of a bird {plane}) 3) Thotupola (Landing place {port, rock}, for aerial vehicles only) 4) Wariyapola (Place for landing and take off of an aerial machine) 5) Usangoda 6) Wariyapola.



Fireworks and Diwali:- Many Hindu's it seems like adopting other cultures ways like the "covering of the head" with a sari or applying Mendhi et al. It may come as a shock that these are totally Muslim traditions which has made it way into the Hindu culture. You won't find devi's like Ma Durga, Ma Kali or Ma Lakshmi covering their heads in pictures/paintings. So in the same way it seems that fireworks has made it's way into the Hindu/Sanatan culture. Fireworks was never mentioned in Vedic shastras esp. the Ramayana. Fireworks was introduced by the Chinese around the 7th century AD. So I rest my case with regards to fireworks.

This paragraph was written by Geshy Singh. DIWALI DOES NOT PROMOTE ANIMAL CRUELTY!!! The earliest documentation of the invention of fireworks dates back to 7th century China. Fireworks was not invented by Hindus! Shree Raam returned to His home-town of Ayodhya many thousands of years before the advent of fireworks. When Shree Raam returned to Ayodhya on Kartik new moon evening that marked the beginning of Diwali! According to Sanatan Dharma (Hinduism) it's not possible to honour God while harming His innocent creatures as it goes against the principals of Ahimsa (non violence in thought, word and deed). So please let's have a happy a joyful Diwali with animal friendly fireworks as the loud bangs are torturous to them and it's not possible to sedate each and every single stray. Why not donate that money to charity instead? We don't need religion to practice humanity.

Sri Nandanandana Das (Stephen Knapp) of www.stephen-knapp.com compiled a beautiful article on Vimana's (Vedic Airplanes). "In supplying information about the advancements of Vedic science, the subject of Vedic airplanes, vimanas, is almost in a classification of its own. Some of this information is so amazing that for some people it may border science fiction. Nonetheless, as we uncover and explain it, it provides serious food for thought. First of all we need to understand that the Vedic conception of universal time is divided into different periods. For example, a period called one day of Brahma is equivalent to 4,320,000,000 of our years on earth. Brahma's night is equally as long and there are 360 of such days and nights in one year of Brahma. Each day of Brahma is divided into one thousand cycles of 4 yugas, namely Satya-yuga, Treta-yuga, Dvapara-yuga, and finally the Kali-yuga, which is the yuga we are presently experiencing. It is explained that it was not until the beginning of Treta-yuga that the development of vimanas took place. In fact, Lord Brahma, the chief celestial deity and engineer of the universe, is said to have developed several vimanas for some of the other celestial deities. These were in various natural shapes that incorporated the use of wings, such as peacocks, eagles, swans, etc. Other vimanas were developed for the wiser human beings by great seers of Vedic knowledge. In the course of time, there were three basic types of vimanas. In Treta-yuga, humans were adept in mantras or potent hymns. Thus, the vimanas of that age were powered by means of knowledge of mantras. In Dvapara-yuga, humans had developed considerable knowledge of tantra, or ritual. Thus, the vimanas of Dvapara-yuga were powered by the use of tantric knowledge. In Kali-yuga, knowledge of both mantra and tantra are deficient. Thus, the

vimanas of this age are known as kritaka, artificial or mechanical. In this way, there are three main types of vimanas, Vedic airplanes, according to the characteristics of each yuga. Of these three types, there is listed 25 variations of the mantrika vimanas, 56 variations of the tantrika vimanas, and 25 varieties of the kritakaah vimanas as we find today in Kali-yuga. However, in regard to the shape and construction, there is no difference between any of these vimanas, but only in how they were powered or propelled, which would be by mantras, tantras, or mechanical engines. The controversial text known as Vimaanika Shastra, compiled by Maharshi Bharadwaja, also describes in detail the construction of what is called the mercury vortex engine. This is no doubt of the same nature as the Vedic Ion engine that is propelled by the use of mercury. Such an engine was built by Shivkar Bapuji Talpade, based on descriptions in the Rig-veda, which he demonstrated in Mumbai (Bombay), India in 1895. Additional information on the mercury engines used in the vimanas can be found in the ancient Vedic text called the Samarangana Sutradhara. This text also devotes 230 verses to the use of these machines in peace and war. We will not provide the whole description of the mercury vortex engine here, but we will include a short part of William Clendenon's translation of the Samarangana Sutradhara from his 1990 book, Mercury, UFO Messenger of the Gods: "Inside the circular air frame, place the mercury-engine with its electric/ultrasonic mercury boiler at the bottom center. By means of the power latent in the mercury which sets the driving whirlwind in motion, a man sitting inside may travel a great distance in the sky in a most marvelous manner. Four strong mercury containers must be built into the interior structure. When those have been heated by controlled fire from iron containers, the vimana develops thunder-power through the mercury. At once it becomes like a pearl in the sky." This provides a most simplistic idea of the potential of the mercury engines. This is one kind of a propulsion mechanism that the vimanas of Kali-yuga may use. Other variations are also described. Not only do these texts contain directions on how to make such engines, but they also have been found to contain flight manuals, aerial routes, procedures for normal and forced landings, instructions regarding the condition of the pilots, clothes to wear while flying, the food to bring and eat, spare parts to have, metals of which the craft needs to be made, power supplies, and so on. Other texts also provide instructions on avoiding enemy craft, how to see and hear what occupants are saying in enemy craft, how to become invisible, and even what tactics to use in case of collisions with birds. Some of these vimanas not only fly in the sky, but can also maneuver on land and fly into the sea and travel under water. There are many ancient Vedic texts that describe or contain references to these vimanas, including the Ramayana, Mahabharata, Rig-veda, Yajur-veda, Atharva-veda, the Yuktikalpataru of Bhoja (12th century A.D.), the Mayamatam (attributed to the architect Maya), plus other classic Vedic texts like the Satapathya Brahmana, Markandeya Purana, Vishnu Purana, Bhagavata Purana, the Harivamsa, the Uttararamcarita, the Harsacarita, the Tamil text Jivakacintamani, and others. From the various descriptions in these writings, we find vimanas in many different shapes, including that of long cigars, blimp-like, saucer-

shapes, triangular, and even double-decked with portholes and a dome on top of a circular craft. Some are silent, some belch fire and make noise, some have a humming noise, and some disappear completely. These various descriptions are not unlike the reports of UFOs that are seen today. In fact, David Childress, in his book *Vimana Aircraft of Ancient India & Atlantis*, provides many reports, both recent and from the last few hundred years, that describe eye witness accounts of encounters with UFOs that are no different in size and shape than those described in these ancient Vedic texts. Plus, when the pilots are seen close up, either fixing their craft or stepping outside to look around, they are human-like, sometimes with a Oriental appearance, in clothes that are relatively modern in style. In other reports, we have read where the craft may have alien type beings on board along with ordinary humans navigating the craft. Does this mean that these are ancient vimanas that still exist today? Are they stored in some underground caverns somewhere? Or are they simply modern-built, using the ancient designs as described in the Vedic texts? The UFOs that have been seen around the world may not be from some distant galaxy, but may be from a secret human society, or even military installation. However, many of the Vedic texts do describe interplanetary travel. So even if these space machines are from some other planet, they may be using the same principles of propulsion that have already been described in the universal Vedic literature. The answer awaits us."

Kindly note:- Some the information above may portray the Celestials as adharmic, but you should know much information that one reads in our Shastras is totally inconceivable to us mere mortals. To truly understand our Vedic Scriptures can be quite an effort indeed hence It requires a Guru to explain the intricacies and the secrets it has in It. Every event conveys some noble secrets in some direct or indirect way. You have to understand It with one's inner self and not like a novel. The personalities in our Vedic Scriptures are of course not worthy of comparison to the characters we come across in a novel. In each personality in our Vedic Scriptures, are there to convey message(s) to us. But let me state here categorically, when the Supreme Personality of Godhead Shree Krishna and His devotees like Lord Brahma, Lord Shiva, Mother Durga, Lord Indra, the 9 planets, and so forth performs an act, it should NEVER be questioned. Yes, this will not go down well with many so called "new-aged" "I want the truth" people out there, but honestly what right does one have to question the Lord and His elevated servants? God can do what ever He pleases and He is not accountable to no being... BUT His servants are. The Lord has a reason for everything He does, and who gives one the right to question our Dear Lord... His Lila (pastime) is beyond human comprehension but we humbly tried to explain a little (with our minuscule intelligence) above as to why the Lord or His devotee acted in this regard.

Should you like to read more on Vedic airplanes and people from other worlds then I would highly recommend reading "[ALIEN IDENTITIES](#)" - by Richard L. Thompson Kindly control click ([HERE](#)) to purchase this amazing book online.

Credits:-

- 1) Parts of this article was taken from the 2004 article named "THE DATE FOR THE CELEBRATION OF DIWALI" by the South African Hindu Maha Sabha (S.A.H.M.S).
- 2) UFOs and Vimanas - By Stephen Knapp www.stephen-knapp.com

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Thank you so much for taking the time to read this article. We pray that this article will assist you in some way and we also pray that it helps you to appreciate the beauty and remarkable foresight of our ancient Hindu culture. We wish to educate all readers and demystify the path of Hinduism (Sanatan Dharma). Please feel free to share these articles with friends and family who do not have direct access to our website or articles. If you use the articles in any form including blogs and/or as part of other articles kindly credit our website as a source. We hope that the articles serve as a reference to you and your family when you need clarification of certain topics. Jai Hind. Jai Shree Sita-Raam-Lakshman-Hanuman.



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