



Bodh Mala – 10

Akhila Bhāratiya Saṁskṛti Jñāna Parīkṣā

For
(All India Culture Awareness Examination)
Conducted by
Vidya Bharati Sanskriti Shiksha Sansthan



World renowned Dancing Artiste of South Indian classical
Dance—Mrinalini Sarabhai

Preface

In almost all countries of the world, it is considered necessary and important to include inputs relating to their religion, culture and nationalism in the educational curriculum and, thereby, develop an awareness about these subjects among the students. Unfortunately, however, in our sacred Bhāratvaṛṣa, there is no concern about our dhārmika and cultural ethos being made a part of the educational system. While studied attempts were made, during the foreign rule, to create an apathy, to our dharma and culture, in post independence Bhārata too, no effective steps have been taken to induct, in our students, sentiments of pride and feelings of glory about our dharma and culture. The present state of decay in our national life owes itself, among other things, to this indifference also.

There is talk today to bring about total transformation of our Bhāratīya system of education. Need is being felt to make education, value-oriented. Efforts are being made to evolve a knowledge based society with scientific temper. In order to achieve this objective, what we need to do in the first place, is to educate our students from an emotional point of view. What we need to do is to give a preeminent position to the subjects of our eternal dharma, culture, ethics and spirit of nationalism in our system of education. Our forefathers have made matchless contribution in the spheres of knowledge and sciences with the objective of proper evolution of human society. It is necessary that our students understand this and take legitimate pride and develop self-confidence on account of these contributions of our elders. It is with these feelings that we have developed this series of books. We are confident that our Vidyālayas (schools) will be positively benefited by it.

In the present booklet, different topics have been dealt with in a nutshell. While this series would prove useful for "Saṁskṛti Jñāna Parīkṣā" (Culture Awareness Examination), We request our community of Ācāryas (teachers), to give detailed inputs, with contextual background, on these subjects so that they are motivated to undertake an in depth study there of.

Secretary

Vidya Bharati Sanskrit Shiksha Sanstha

Acknowledgement

It is an age of technological avalanche, soul-less materialism and cut-throat careerism. Our generation, getting education in the so-called English medium public schools, remains deprived of our cultural heritage. Therefore a great need was being felt for preparing an English version of the series of *Sanskriti Bodhmālā*. We wish to convey our deep and sincere gratitude to Shri Pran Nath Pankaj ji, a Chandigarh-based renowned scholar of Hindu philosophy, culture and dharma for his tireless help in bringing out the English version of the series. We feel proud of his association with this work. I do convey my thanks to Shri G.S. Mudambadithaya, President, Karnataka unit of Vidya Bharati, who alongwith his team, prepared the English version of some of the books of this series initially for using them in the schools affiliated with Vidya Bharati in Karnataka, and later permitted us for the publication of the same for using them at national level. I shall be failing in my duty if I do not convey my gratitude to Dr. Himmat Singh Sinha, retired Chairman of Dept. of Philosophy, Kurukshetra University who has devoted his precious time to editing and proof- reading work of the English scripts.

Secretary,
Vidya Bharati Sanskriti Shiksha Sansthan,
Kurukshetra

Scheme of Transliteration

Except certain standardized expressions, Sanskrit words / terms, where expressed in Roman script, have been transliterated as per the following scheme.

Vowels (स्वर)

अ a, आ ā, इ i, ई ī, उ u, ऊ ū, ऋ ṛ, ॠ ṝ, लृ ḷ, ए e, ऐ ai, ओ o, औ au, अं ṁ, अः ḥ.

Consonants (व्यञ्जन)

क् k, ख kh, ग् g, घ् gh, ङ् ṅ, च् c, छ् ch, ज् j, झ् jh, ञ् ṅ, ट् t, ठ् th, ड् d, ढ् dh, ण् ṇ, त् t, थ् th, द् d, ध् dh, न् n, प् p, फ् ph, ब् b, भ् bh, म् m, य् y, र् r, ल् l, व् v, श् ś, ष ṣ, स् s, ह् h, क्ष kṣ, त्र tr, ज्ञ jñ,

Each consonant has to be followed by the appropriate vowel, as required, to make the sound complete; hence क (क्+अ) would be ka. Similarly का (क्+आ) = kā, कि (क्+इ) = ki, की (क्+ई) = kī, कु (क्+उ) = ku, कू (क्+ऊ) = kū, कृ = (क्+ऋ) = kṛ and so on.

Explanatory Note (व्याख्यात्मक विवरण)

'C' का उच्चारण आम भाषा में 'स' जैसे cell या 'क' जैसे Club होता है परन्तु इस अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पद्धति में इसका उच्चारण केवल 'च' होगा, वहां 'च' के लिए ch नहीं लिखा जाएगा जैसे carāṇa (चरण) 'छ' के लिए ch लिखा जाएगा, जैसे chātra (छात्र) यदि च् लिखना हो तो cch, जैसे गच्छति = gacchati. ś = श, ṣ = ष और s = स यह अन्तर भी अपने आचार्यों को स्पष्ट सीखना पड़ेगा अन्यथा 'श' के लिए वे sh लिखेंगे। ज्ञ के लिए Jñ तो आसानी से समझ आ जाता है, ऋ के लिए ṛ (जैसे ṛṣi). इस पद्धति का प्रयोग केवल संस्कृत शब्दावली के अनुवाद पर लागू होता है हिन्दी, हिन्दुस्तानी, उर्दू पर लागू नहीं होता।

अकारान्त अ, (क्+अ) = क और हलन्त का भेद भी संस्कृत शब्दों पर ही लागू होता है जिसे स्पष्ट समझना पड़ेगा। इसके पालन से उच्चारण दोष नहीं रहेगा।

Contents

	Page No.
Rāstrīya Gīta - Vande Mātaram Sarasvatī Vandanā	
<u>1. BHĀRATA (India) : Our Motherland</u>	8
Our States, Our National Song Vande Mataram, Lakshmi Nath Bejbarua, Patriotic Song	
<u>2. Progeny of Bhārata – Hindū Society</u>	21
Land of Devotion, Land of Action.	
<u>3. The Hindū View of life</u>	24
Concept of Dharma; Who is Hindu ? Food Hymn. Hymn of Unity (From 21 to 25), Luminous persons of Bhāratīya Culture, It is the Duty and Not the Right, Scientific basis of Hindu beliefs.	
<u>4. The Sacred Tradition of Sacraments</u>	35
Cultural Festivals, Sacred Places, Temples, Fasts, Quotes, Holy Books, Good Manners , Sacraments.	
<u>5. Our Glorious History</u>	49
Glorious sacred place Kurukshetra, Brave Soldiers of Kargil Spiritual and social luminaries.	

	Page No.
<u>6. The World as one family</u>	56
Great Personalities	
<u>7. The Shining Tradition of Indian Sciences</u>	60
Indian Scientists, Āyurveda, Scientific View, Space Science	
<u>8. General Knowledge</u>	67
Terminology, Prime Minister of India, Sports and Sport Awards, Parliamentary System, Other Information.	
<u>9. Our National Heroes</u>	71
Ramanand Sagar, Champaran Satyagraha, Late Shri Prahlad Chunilal Vaidya, Amrita Preetam, Mrinalini Sarabhai, Mahrishi Mahesh Yogi, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Dr Vikram Ambalal Sarabhai, Manna De	

Blueprint of the question paper

राष्ट्र गीत - वन्दे मातरम्

वन्दे मातरम्!

सुजलां सुफलां मलयज-शीतलाम्,

शस्य श्यामलां मातरम्! वन्दे मातरम् ॥1॥

शुभ्र-ज्योत्स्ना-पुलकित-यामिनीम्।

फुल्ल-कुसुमित-द्रुमदल-शोभिनीम्।

सुहासिनीं, सुमधुर-भाषिणीम्।

सुखदां, वरदां, मातरम्! वन्दे मातरम् ॥2॥

कोटि-कोटि-कंठ कल-कल-निनाद-कराले,

कोटि-कोटि-भुजैर्धृत-खर-करवाले,

अबला केनो माँ एतो बले।

बहुबल-धारिणीं, नमामि तारिणीम्,

रिपुदल-वारिणीं मातरम्! वन्दे मातरम् ॥3॥

तुमि विद्या तुमि धर्म,

तुमि हृदि तुमि मर्म,

त्वं ही प्राणा शरीरे।

बाहुते तुमि मा शक्ति,

हृदये तुमि मा भक्ति,

तोमारई प्रतिमा गडि मन्दिरे-मन्दिरे। वन्दे मातरम् ॥4॥

त्वं हि दुर्गा दशप्रहरण-धारिणी,

कमला कमल-दल-विहारिणी,

वाणी विद्यादायिनी, नमामि त्वाम्

नमामि कमलां अमलां अतुलाम्,

सुजलां सुफलां, मातरम्! वन्दे मातरम् ॥5॥

श्यामलां सरलां सुस्मितां भूषिताम्,

धरणीं भरिणीं मातरम्! वन्दे मातरम् ॥6॥

Invocation to *Saraswatī*, the Goddess of Learning

या कुन्देन्दुतुषारहारधवला या शुभ्रवस्त्रावृता।
या वीणावरदण्डमण्डितकरा या श्वेतपदमासना।
या ब्रह्माऽच्युतशंकरप्रभृतिभिर्देवैः सदा वन्दिता॥
सा मां पातु सरस्वती भगवती निःशेषजाड्यापहा॥1॥

Meaning : May Goddess *Saraswatī*, the destroyer of slothfulness and ignorance, protect us. She is fair complexioned like the hues of jasmine flower, frost and necklace of pearls. She is wrapped in white garments. In her hands, *vīṇā* (lute) and *danḍa* (staff) are gracefully held. She is seated on a white lotus. *Brahmā*, *Acyuta* (Viṣṇu), *Śiva* and other gods always pay obeisance to her.

शुक्लां ब्रह्मविचारसारपरमाम् आद्यां जगद् व्यापिनीम्।
वीणापुस्तकधारिणीमभयदां जाड्यान्धकरापहाम्॥
हस्ते स्फाटिकमालिकां विदधतीं पद्मासने संस्थिताम्।
वन्दे तां परमेश्वरीं भगवतीं बुद्धिप्रदां शारदाम्॥2॥

Meaning : I salute *Śāradā* (*Saraswatī*), the Supreme Goddess, and the bestower of knowledge. She is of white complexion; She is the embodiment of the highest spiritual learning and represents its essence. She is the foremost among all forms of divine energy and is omnipresent. In her hands, she carries *vīṇā* (lute), *pustaka* (book) and rosary of crystal beads (*sphāṭika mālā*); she is remover of the darkness of ignorance and occupies the lotus-seat.

प्रार्थना

हे हंस वाहिनी ज्ञानदायिनी, अम्ब विमल मति दे।
जग सिरमौर बनायें भारत, वह बल विक्रम दे।
अम्ब विमल मति दे॥
साहस शील हृदय में भर दे, जीवन त्याग तपोमय कर दे,
संयम सत्य स्नेह का वर दे, स्वाभिमान भर दे॥1॥

लव, कुश, ध्रुव, प्रह्लाद बनें हम, मानवता का त्रास हरें हम,
सीता, सावित्री, दुर्गा माँ, फिर घर-घर भर दे॥2॥
हे हंसवाहिनी, ज्ञानदायिनी, अम्ब विमल मति दे॥

Prayer

O Mother! you ride *Haṁsa* (swan) and are the bestower of wisdom. Give us unblemished intellect. Give us the valour and power so that we may make *Bhārata*, the crest-jewel of the world.

O Mother! fill our hearts with courage and character, make our lives the symbols of renunciation and austerity. Give us the boons of self-restraint, truthfulness, and love and fill us with pride in ourselves.

May we become like *Lava*, *Kuśa*, *Dhruva* and *Prahlāda*. May we liberate humankind from fear. O Mother! may our families be full of *Śītās*, *Sāvitrīs* and *Durgās* once again.

O Mother! The rider of *Haṁsa* (Swan), bestower of knowledge, give us unblemished intellect.

1. *Bhārata* (India) : Our Motherland

The ancient nation Bhārata has been the base of culture. Foreign Barbaric Invaders of alien religions invaded and plundered this land but they could not destroy our nation which remained invincible. We see great examples of heroism and sacrifice inscribed on every particle of this land. From the Kailāsa to Kanyākumarī and from Attuck to Cuttack thousands of holy sages worked hard and preached to the world how life should be lived with dignity. Following is the detailed description of the cultural places of this holy land.

A. Our holy shrines as the bearers of our unity —

Just as our national holy rivers are the strong cultural, links of our cultural unity, five lakes have given strength to our national integration. In the same way four spiritual centres were established in four corners of our country which have further strengthened the unity of this land.

These Four Holy shrines are —

1. Badarinātha : (in the North) Badarinātha is the oldest holy place of India. It is on the slopes of Nārāyana hills and on the right bank of the river Alakanandā.
2. Rameśvaram : (in South) Rameśvaram is in Rāmanāthapuram district of Tamil Nadu situated near sea coast. We see here, the Śivalinga established by Śrī Rāma. That is why the place derived the name Rāmeśvaram.
3. Dvārakā Puri : (In Western Side) Dvārakā is in Jamanagar district of Gujarata. It was founded by Lord Śrī Kṛṣṇa. It is also called the city that gives salvation.

4. Jagannāthapurī : (On the East) Jagannāthapurī is in Orissa on the coast of Gangā Sāgar. It is famous for its cart festival.

B. Introduction to Holy Places of North West

1. Amaranātha : Situated in Kashmir. In a 15' high huge natural cave a Śivalinga of snow is formed which grows and decreases with the phases of moon and becomes complete on the full moonday of Śravana.
2. Nāthadvārā : This is a holy place situated near historical city Udaipur in Rajasthan on the bank of River Banasa. During Muslim rule, some people took a Śrī Kṛṣṇa idol from Govardhan (Mathurā) and installed it here. It is the most important centre (Pītha) of the Vallabha Sect.
3. Jvālāmukhī : An important Śaktī pītha in Himachal Pradesh. It is believed that Satī Mātā's tongue fell here. We see a flame burning all the times as a symbol of Śaktī.

C. Some Important Places in South Bhārata

1. Madurai : the great Mīnākṣī temple is situated in this city; known as Mathurā of the South.
2. Kāladi : is situated in the heart of Kerala. Ādi Śankarācārya was born here.
3. Śabari Malai : It is in the heart of Kerala. It is famous for temple of God 'Svami Ayyappā', both the Śaivas and the Vaiṣṇavas worship this God.
4. Tirupati : It is situated in Andhra Pradesh. Temple of World famous diety Lord Venkateśvara who is also known as 'Bālāji' is built on seven hills here.
5. Chitamboor : There are two ancient Jain temples, one of which is about one and half thousand (1500) years old. In the month of Cahitra, the chariot festival is organised.

D. Bhārāṭīya Cultural Places in neighbouring countries

1. Paśupatinātha : It is situated in Nepal. Famous Paśupatināth (Śiva) temple is here.
2. Yaśodara (Jaisore) : One of the famous Śaktipīthas, It is situated in Bangla Desh.
3. Dhākā : This city is named after Goddess Dhākeśvarī Devī. Today it is the capital of Bangladesh.
4. Mandale : Historical city in (Burma) Myanmar, where the British Governmnet sent hundreds of freedom fighters to jail. Lokamānya Tilak wrote 'Gīta Rahasya', in the Jail here.
5. Harappā and Mohenjo Dāro : These places are associated with Sindhu valley civilization which was developed thousands of year ago. The cities provide a great model for modern town planning. Its ruins are now in Pakistan.
6. Nanakana Sahib : In Pakistan; it is the birth place of Guru Nānaka Dev Jī.
7. Panjā Sahib : Situated near Takṣaśilā. It was the place where Guru Nanak Dev freed people from the atrocities of Pir Wali Kandhari and made a river flow in that area. Today this place is in Western Panjab (now Pakistan).

OUR STATES

Andhra Pradesh

(A) Some information of Andhra Pradesh is given hereunder —

Capital :

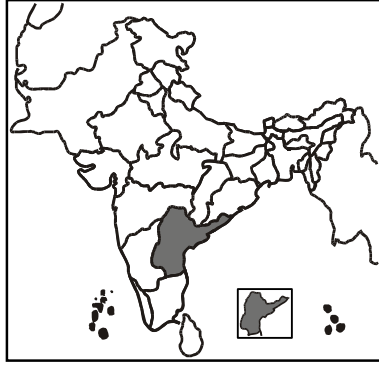
Amravati

Important Rivers :
Godāvāri, Kṛṣṇā, Tungabhadrā, Penna, Nāgāvali.

Important Minerals :
Asbestos, Iron, Manganese, Mica, Coal.

Principal Language :
Telugu

Number of Districts—13



(B) Please give answers about these cities —

1. Famous Post of this State is where ships are manufactures. (Visākhapattanam)
2. Vijayvāda is situated on the bank of river (Kṛṣṇa)
3. Ancient caves are near (Vijayawāda)
4. Mines of Mica are located in (Nellore)

(C) Let us obtain the information about these holy places —

Annaram : Located in the Purva Godvari district is the famous field. Here is a temple where Satyanarain swami conjoined with mother Anant Lakshmi is located.

Ryāli : It is a village on the bank of Godāvarī wherein there is a temple of Jganmohinī Keśava Swāmi. The significance of this is that the half front portion of the idol is of Viśṇu and the back half is of Jaganmohinī. River Gangā always keeps flowing out of the feet of this idol.

Sinhachalam : This field is located near Vishakhapattam. Here is an idol of Lord Vishnu's incarnation Narsinha Swami. On the humble request of Prahlad Narsinha Swami had relinquished his half-lion (narsinha) dreadful form. In the month of Baisakh, the Moon festival (Chandra Utsava) is celebrated here. On that day people in lakhs assemble here to have a vision of Swami.

1. Famous Bālaḷī temple is in (Tirupati)
2. Mallikārjuna Jyotirlinga is situated on mountain. (Śri Śailama)
3. is famous Śiva temple. (Śrī Kālahasti)
4. is important vaiṣṇava place. (Ahobla)

(D) Andhra Pradesh is full of Valiant Persons —

The names of some of the royal dynasties are given here.

1. Sātavāhana, Pallava, Kākatīya, Calukya are important (Dynasties)
2. The Hindū empire of Vijayanagar was established by in 1336 AD. (Harihara & Bukkaraya)

3. During the reign of Vijayanagar was.
The most powerful empire. (Śrī Kṛṣṇadeva Raya)
4. Eminent freedom fighters were 1..... 2.....
(Alluri Sītārāma Rājū, Lion of Andhra Prakshan Pantalu)
5. The literature of Andhra is mainly in Telugu language.
In the earlier times, Sanskrita language was mainly
used. Hence, 80 percent words in language are
of..... . (Telugu, Sanskriti)

(E) Rāmāyana, Mahābhārata and five epics of Telugu—

1. "Māhābhārata" is the most important treatise of
Andhra, the writing of which was started by
and it was accomplished by and
- (Nannaya, Tikkanā, Yerannā)
2. Bamma Potannā was the Poet of Poetical
treatised. (Telugu Bhāgavata)
3. There are many translations of Rāmāyana. e.g. (i)
(ii) (iii) (Bhāskara Rāmāyana, Rangnātha
Rāmāyana, Molla Rāmāyana)
4. During the times of Śrī Kṛṣṇadeva Roy narrative
literature was pulished five epics (Panca mahakavya)
..... composed by Kṛṣṇa dev Roy is famous.
(Āmukta Mālyadā)
5. Eminent Social Reformers of this state are (i)
(ii)..... (Raghupati Venkataratnam Naīdu,
Kandukūri Vīreśalingam)

(F) Some of the important festivals of Andhra are —

1. New year's festival is celebrated in spring
season on the first day of the brighter fortnight of
Caitra. (Ugādi)

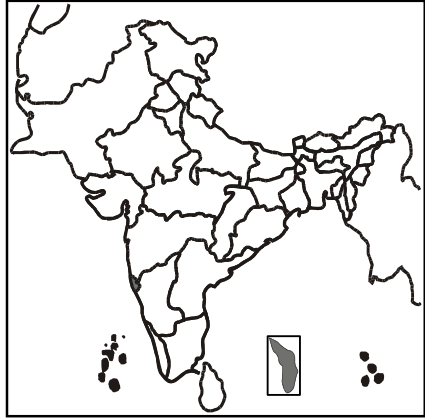
2. On the day of the principal festival of agriculturist society The land is ploughed for the first time. (Airūvāka Punnamī)
3. is an important festival. (Makara Sankrānti)

Goa

Capital : Paṇājī

Language : Konkaṇī and Marāthi

Geography : Goa is situated between Karnataka and Maharashtra on its western side, there is Sindhu Sagar (Arabian Sea). The eastern part is moun-tainous where there are the ranges of



Sahyādre mountain. Important rivers flowing westward are : Mandovi, Zuāri, Terekhol, Chaporā and Betul.

History : The history of Goa is traced from the times of Mauryan empire. In ancient time. The name of Goa was Gopakattaṇa or Gomante. These names appear in the Bhiṣma parva of Mahabhārata. For 20 years from 1471 AD Goa remained under the control of Bahamani rulers. Alboquarque of Purtagal brought it under his control in 1510 AD. During this period the Christian missionaries started coming to this place, of these Zavers name is very important. During freedom struggle several efforts were made to get Goa freed from the Portuguese control. At last on 19 December 1961 Goa was liberated from Portuguese rule.

Uptil 12 August 1987 Goa was a part of the union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. In 1987, through an Act of Parliament Goa was made the 25th State of Indian union.

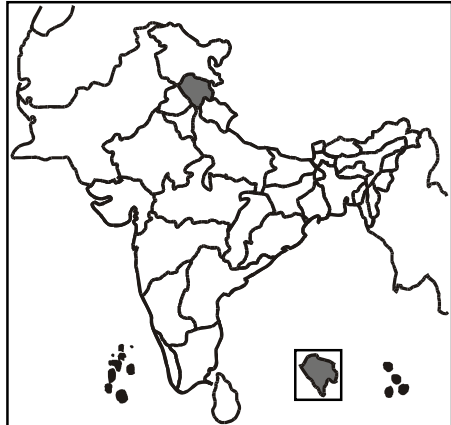
Economy : Goa is the principal exporter of Iron ore and manganese. Paddy is the main crops of Ragi, Cashew and Coconut. Fishing constitute a huge business of this state.

Places of tourist interest : Old Goa, Mungeśa Śiva Temple, Śantā Durgā Temple and Nageśa Temple; Donapaula on Māndovī river, Harvelam Water falls, Mayem Lake Dūdha Sagar Water falls, Bondla Sanctuary, Mormugoa Port, and Aguada fort are the sites worth seeing. There are huge churches here.

Himachal Pradesh

Himachal Pradesh, comprises the most beautiful natural landscapes. It is a state where our ancient culture is conserved in its pure form under snowy cover. Beautiful Kashmir which is called the heaven on earth, lies to the north of this state. It has the Punjab and Haryana on the western and Southern part. Whereas the divine land of Triviṣṭapa (Tibet) and Uttarākhanda are on the east.

Himachal Pradesh is full of unending forest wealth. About 37% of the surface area is covered with herbal gardens and rare kind of costly wood. People grow wheat, rice and maize in this state. It has apples, peach and



plum apricot in plenty. The state is famous for Rock salt, minerals like slate stone, lime stone, Dolomite and chalk etc. The mineral industries, add to its economic prosperity.

Chintapūrnī, Jvālāmukhī, Nandādevī, Brijēśwarī Devī (Nagarakota, Kāngrā) and others are famous Śakti pīthas and they are famous spiritual centres which attract people not only from Himachal Pradesh but also from all over the land of Bhārata.

"The Daśaharā" festival celebrated in Kulu Valley, in Himachal Pradesh, the Loka Nṛtya and folk songs of Kinnaura Bharamaur valley speak volumes about the cultural heritage of the state. Himachal is that holy land wherefrom after the deluge (Mahāpralaya) Manu began his activity to create the present creation from the lofty peak of Himālaya. The Manu Mandira near Manāli on the bank of the river Vyāsa reminds us of that epoch making incident. At Rivalsor the holy temples of Sanātānīs and worship places of Sikhs and Buddhist which exist side by side, present a pleasant scene.

The hot water spring at Maṇikarna and the Śiva temple and Gurudwara on its either side attract a lot of tourists. They can be called Maṇikāncana Saṁyoga. Simla is the capital of Himachala Pradesh.

Our National Song

'VANDE MATARAM'

Vande Mātaram is the song which served as the driving force to thousands of young men and women in the struggle for the freedom of the country and to sacrifice their lives for the same. They became martyrs. It is our duty to acquaint our present generation with its

meaning and feelings. Here are certain important facts about this great song.

- This great patriotic song which filled millions of hearts to arise and march on the path of freedom and which motivated thousands to become martyrs, was composed in 1875 AD by Rajaṛṣi Bankimchandra Chattopadhyaya in his famous novel Anand Maṭha. In this divine song Bankim Babu has given a very vivid and true account of the physical, the potential and the causal body of the Bhārata.
- Sri Yadu Bhatt, the music teacher of Sri Rabindranath Tagore was the first person to set Vande Mātaram to tune. Poet Rabintranath Tagore sang the song in his own musical notation and from melodious voice at the 1896 Congress session. After 1901 full song Vande Mātaram was used to be sung at every Congress session.
- When Bengal was divided in 1905, there was a great satyagraha and then the slogan Vande Mātaram became an inspiring force in the heart and on the tongues of every citizen of Bhārata. The two words had their magic. The British rulers got so much scared that when millions of throats shouted Vande Mātaram, even when they killed the demonstrating patriots, fearful and dreaded Britishers took the dead bodies of the revolutionaries and threw them far into the sea. In this way Vande Mātaram became an invincible and inseparable part of our freedom struggle. But of the post-Independent Bhārata it was not given a place of honour. We have to re-install this song at respectable place.

Come, let us try to see how the eminent personalities have eulogized this patriotic song Vande Mātaram.

1. Sri Aurobindo, who wrote a commentary on Vande Mātaram, in his essay "Ṛṣi Bankim Chandra", places before us three very important merits. The first of these merits is that in all Bankimchandra's writings, we have the lofty idea of patriotism pervading through out. Secondly Bankimchandra is the greatest driving force that he gave a new inspiration to the nation to march forward in renaissance and our struggle for freedom and therefore he should be regarded as the "Nation's Guru". The third point is his loftiest contribution in the form of this song in which the shining picture of the mother land, the land of our birth like our mother has been depicted.
2. "When I heard singing Vande Mātaram I got thrilled as the song had a magical effect on me. So long as the our nation lives, the flag of this land and this holy song will continue to live."
– Mahatma Gandhi.
3. It is impossible to isolate the mother from the mother land. I have given the highest place for these two in my heart. Bankimchandra has made us realise the greatest importance of our mother land through Vande Mātaram. This is not an ordinary composition. This is our National song which is borne in the deepest part of the hearts of millions of people of this noble land."
– Jagadish Chandra Basu.
4. "The effect of magical sound of the two words Vande Mātaram opens the hearts of those who oppose the slogan. Their hearts shall be got converted and finally they shall be ready to sacrifice their lives for the sake of these two words."
– Rabindranath Thakur.

5. "When we look at Vande Mātaram, it appears from official point of view, at the first sight as though the poet is describing an imagery of some idol. But in reality it is not so. This song does not incite one either to hate against Muslims nor does it say any such thing which comes in the way of Muslim faith. It does not contain any thing which is derogatory to Islam. There is no reference whatsoever to that effect".
– Shri Ramanand Chattopadhyaya Journalist.
6. "Vande Mātaram does not have the slightest reference to idol worship. It just infuses in us intense love for the mother land."
– Maulana syed Fazalul Rehman
7. There is no doubt that "Vande Mātaram is the National Song of this country. It is very clear. Its background, is conjoined with our freedom struggle. No other song can raise itself to such a high stature. It shall remain the National song of our country."
– First Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

Lakshminath Bezbarua

The renowned literary person of Asam Bezbarua was born in Ahatguri in Naugaon District on 14 October 1864. His father was Dina Nath Barua. He was posted at a high position officer in British Government. Therefore the childhood and the early education of Bezbarua was spent and carried on at various places in Asam. Mainly his early education was held at Shiv sagar. He became a graduate from the General Assembly school Kolkata. Afterwards he got Post Graduate Degree from Kolkata and also passed Degree Exam in Jurisprudence.

After this he was married to the Prajna Sundari Devi niece of world famous Poet Rabindra Nath Tagore,

Lakhmi Nath Ji has created literature in various dimensions such as story, Drama, Poetry, Biography, Novel etc.

Asam Sahita Sabha honoured him with the special attribute of 'Rasa Raj'. In the literary circles of Asam he was addressed with great respect as 'Sahitya Rathi'. His works are full of nationalism and devotion to nation, out of which Chakradhaj Singh, Jaymati Kunwari and Belimar are very famous. He departed from this world in March 1938.

Patriotic Song

हम करें राष्ट्र आराधन

हम करें राष्ट्र-आराधन, तन से, मन से, धन से,
तन, मन, धन, जीवन से, हम करें राष्ट्र-आराधन।

अन्तर से, मुख से, कृति से, निश्चल हो निर्मल मति से
श्रद्धा से, मस्तक नत से, हम करें राष्ट्र अभिवादन ॥1॥

अपने हँसते शैशव से, अपने खिलते यौवन से,
प्रौढ़ता पूर्ण जीवन से, हम करें राष्ट्र का अर्चना॥2॥

अपने अतीत को पढ़कर अपना इतिहास उलटकर
अपना भक्तित्व्य समझकर, हम करें राष्ट्र का चिन्तन॥3॥

हैं याद हमें युग-युग की, जलती अनेक घटनाएँ,
जो माँ के सेवा पथ पर, आयीं बनकर विपदाएँ

हमने अभिषेक किया था, जननी का अरि-शोणित से
हमने श्रृंगार किया था, माता का अरि-मुण्डों से

हमने ही उसे दिया था, सांस्कृतिक उच्च सिंहासन

माँ जिस पर बैठी सुख से, करती थी जग का शासन

अब काल-चक्र की गति से, वह टूट गया सिंहासन

अपना तन-मन-धन देकर, हम करें राष्ट्र-आराधन॥4॥