



FREE

# জাগরণ ভারত

Awakening India

2nd Edition



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15th April 2021

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Raga-bhakti is pure love of God, a love that seeks God alone and not any worldly end. Prahlada had it.

— Sri Ramakrishna

# Preface

This is the **Second edition** of the journal “**Awakening India**”.

This is a monthly edition which is published on **15<sup>th</sup> May 2021**.

This is an online journal which will give some information about holy lives, which will give some information about all the great lives born in India.

Read the journal (7 pages) and to get more information...

With regards

SARADA KUTI

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## About Baghwan Sri Ramakrishna

### As a Priest at Dakshineswar Temple

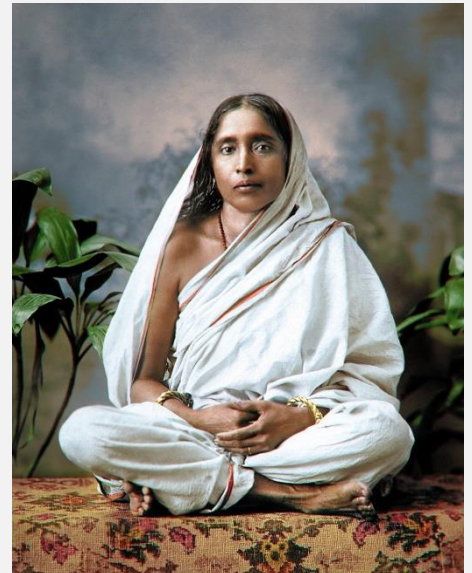
When Sri Ramakrishna was sixteen, his brother Ramkumar took him to Kolkata to assist him in his priestly profession. In 1855 the Kali Temple at Dakshineswar built by Rani Rasmani was consecrated and Ramkumar became the chief priest in that temple. When he died a few months later, Ramakrishna was appointed the priest. Ramakrishna developed intense devotion to Mother Kali and spent hours in loving adoration of her image, forgetting the rituals of priestly duties. His intense longing culminated into the vision of Mother Kali as boundless effulgence engulfing everything around him.



## About Holy Mother Sri Sarada Devi

### Marriage

As a child Sarada was devoted to God, and spent most of her time helping her mother in various household chores like caring for younger children, looking after cattle and carrying food to her father and others engaged in work in the field. She had no formal schooling, but managed to learn the Bengali alphabet. When she was about six years old, she was married to Sri Ramakrishna, according to the custom prevalent in India in those days. However, after the event, she continued to live with her parents, while Sri Ramakrishna lived a God-intoxicated life at Dakshineswar.



## About Swami Vivekananda

### With Sri Ramakrishna

At the threshold of youth Narendra had to pass through a period of spiritual crisis when he was assailed by doubts about the existence of God. It was at that time he first heard about Sri Ramakrishna from one of his English professors at college. One day in November 1881, Narendra went to meet Sri Ramakrishna who was staying at the Kali Temple in Dakshineshwar. He straightaway asked the Master a question which he had put to several others but had received no satisfactory answer: "Sir, have you seen God?" Without a moment's hesitation, Sri Ramakrishna replied: "Yes, I have. I see Him as clearly as I see you, only in a much intenser sense."



Apart from removing doubts from the mind of Narendra, Sri Ramakrishna won him over through his pure, unselfish love. Thus began a guru-disciple relationship which is quite unique in the history of spiritual masters. Narendra now became a frequent visitor to Dakshineshwar and, under the guidance of the Master, made rapid strides on the spiritual path. At Dakshineshwar, Narendra also met several young men who were devoted to Sri Ramakrishna, and they all became close friends.



## ABOUT BUDDHADEVA

**A**lthough born a prince, he realized that conditioned experiences could not provide lasting happiness or protection from suffering. After a long spiritual search he went into deep meditation, where he realized the nature of mind. He achieved the state of unconditional and lasting happiness: the state of enlightenment, of buddhahood. This state of mind is free from disturbing emotions and expresses itself through fearlessness, joy and active compassion. For the rest of his life, the Buddha taught anyone who asked how they could reach the same state.

### Buddha's early life

India at the time of the Buddha was very spiritually open. Every major philosophical view was present in society, and people expected spirituality to influence their daily lives in positive ways. At this time of great potential, Siddhartha Gautama, the future Buddha, was born into a royal family in what is now Nepal, close to the border with India. Growing up, the Buddha was exceptionally intelligent and compassionate. Tall, strong, and handsome, the Buddha belonged to the Warrior caste. It was predicted that he would become either a great king or spiritual leader. Since his parents wanted a powerful ruler for their kingdom, they tried to prevent Siddhartha from seeing the unsatisfactory nature of the world. They surrounded him with every kind of pleasure. He was given five hundred attractive ladies and every opportunity for sports and excitement. He completely mastered the important combat training, even winning his wife, Yasodhara, in an archery contest.



# Gandheswari puja

**Gandheswari Devi** is the goddess worshiped by **Gandhabanik community**, is an incarnation of Goddess Durga. She is worshiped during **Baishaki Purnima** by **Gandhabanik community**. It has been said that she saved **Gandhabati from Gandhasura**. She has four arms and is seen seated on a lion. Gandhabanik community worships her for their **development in their business**.

**Gandhabanik** is a Bengali Hindu trading caste, who as the caste name suggests, traditionally used to trade in perfumes, incense and spices.



**Durga** is one of the principal Hindu deities, described to the goddess of war, strength and protection. Her legend centres around combating evils and demonic forces that threaten peace, prosperity, and Dharma the power of good over evil. Durga is also a fierce form of the protective mother goddess, who unleashes her divine wrath against the wicked for the liberation of the oppressed, and entails destruction to empower creation.



# Awakening India

It is one among the many initiatives launched by the R K Mission as part of their four-year campaign, 'Awakening India,' launched in collaboration with the government to mark the 150th birth anniversary of Vivekananda, who was born in 1863.

Vivekananda had faith in the youth. Many of his speeches addressed them directly. He had said: "Out of them (youth) will come my workers. They will work out the whole problem, like lions." The R K Mission's campaign, too, targets the youth, and is focused on connecting them to the teachings of Vivekananda. "If India is to once again rise up as a nation of peace, harmony and prosperity, then Vivekananda's message seems to be the only solution. Our campaign is meant to inspire young people to become leaders — leaders who can arrest corruption and degradation of ethics prevalent in society today. They can look up to Vivekananda as a role model, and as someone who was rooted in Indian philosophy, tradition and heritage, and yet had a modern outlook in life," says Swami Shantatmananda, secretary of R K Mission, New Delhi.



Awakening India

# Inspiring Lives

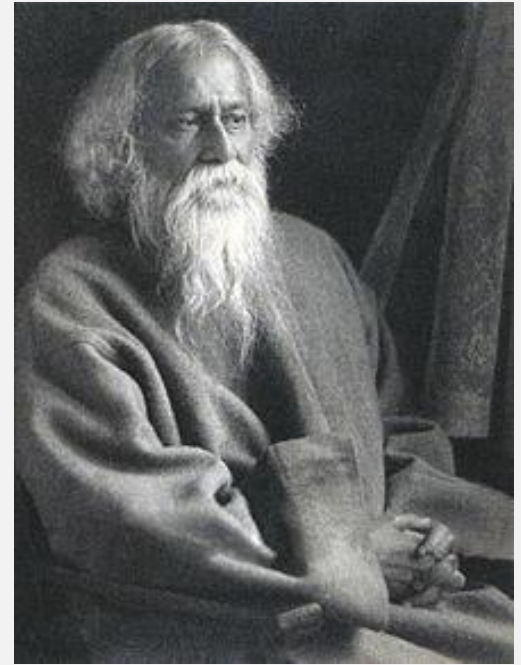
## Rabindranath Tagore

**Born**: 7 May 1861

**Died**: 7 August 1941

**About**:

Rabindranath Tagore (Gurudev, Kobiguru, Biswakobi) was a Bengali poet, writer, composer, philosopher, social reformer and painter. He reshaped Bengali literature and music, as well as Indian art with Contextual Modernism in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Author of the "profoundly sensitive, fresh and beautiful verse" of Gitanjali, he became in 1913 the first non-European as well as the first lyricist to win the Nobel Prize in Literature. Tagore's poetic songs were viewed as spiritual and mercurial; however, his "elegant prose and magical poetry" remain largely unknown outside Bengal. He is sometimes referred to as "the Bard of Bengal".



**Award**: Nobel Prize in Literature (1913)

**Known for**:

- Gitanjali
- Jana Gana Mana
- Rabindra Sangeet
- Amar Shonar Bangla

# Tirtasthal : Badrinath



Badrinath or Badrinarayan Temple is a Hindu temple located on the banks of the Alaknanda River in Chamoli district of the Indian state of Uttarakhand . It is a temple dedicated to the Hindu deity Vishnu and this place is one of the most sacred places mentioned in this religion, Char Dham , it is an ancient temple, which is found in the 7th-8th century. In the name of the temple, the city around it is also called Badrinath . Geographically, this place is situated in the Garhwal region , between the high peaks of the Himalayan ranges. , Located at an altitude of 3,133 meters (10,269 feet) above sea level. The temple remains open for a limited period of six months of the year (from late April to early

November) due to the harsh weather conditions of the Himalayan region during winter. It is one of the busiest pilgrimage centers in India; In 2012, the arrival of about 10.4 lakh pilgrims was recorded here.

The Badrinath temple worships "Badrinarayan", a form of Vishnu, the god of Hinduism. Here is his 1 meter (3.3 ft) long statue built from Shaligram, which is believed to have been established by Adi Shankaracharya from the nearest Narada Kund in the 7th century. This idol is considered by many Hindus to be one of the eight self-expressed regions (self-manifested statues) of Vishnu. Although the temple is located in North India, the chief priests here called "Rawal" are Brahmins of the Namboodari sect of the state of Kerala in South India. Badrinath temple in Uttar Pradesh state government Act - 30/1 to 9 of 48 in Temple Act - 16/1 9 3 9 was incorporated under the later "Shri Badrinath and Shri Kedarnath Temple Act" came to be known. Presently administers both Badrinath and Kedarnath temples, a seventeen-member committee nominated by the Government of Uttarakhand.

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