



# জাগরণ ভারত

## Awakening India

3rd Edition



SUBSCRIBE

15th June 2021

আষাঢ় ১৪২৮



The bliss of worship and communion with God is the true wine, the wine of ecstatic love. The goal of human life is to love God, Bhakti is the one essential thing. To know God through jñāna and reasoning is extremely difficult.

— Sri Ramakrishna

# Preface

This is the **Third 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

### Intense Spiritual Practices



Sri Ramakrishna's God-intoxicated state alarmed his relatives in Kamarpukur and they got him married to Sarada, a girl from the neighbouring village of Jayrambati. Unaffected by the marriage, Sri Ramakrishna plunged into even more intense spiritual practices. Impelled by a strong inner urge to experience the different aspects of God he followed, with the help of a series of Gurus, the various paths described in the Hindu scriptures, and realized God through each of them. The first teacher to appear at Dakshineswar (in 1861) was a remarkable woman known as Bhairavi Brahmani who was an advanced spiritual adept, well versed in scriptures. With her help Sri Ramakrishna practised various difficult disciplines of the Tantrik path, and attained success in all of them. Three years later came a wandering monk by name Totapuri, under whose guidance Sri Ramakrishna attained Nirvikalpa Samadhi, the highest spiritual experience mentioned in the Hindu scriptures. He remained in that state of non-dual existence for six months without the least awareness of even his own body. In this way, Sri Ramakrishna relived the entire range of spiritual experiences of more than three thousand years of Hindu religion.

## About Holy Mother Sri Sarada Devi

### Visit to Dakshineswar

At the age of eighteen she walked all the way to Dakshineswar to meet her husband. Sri Ramakrishna, who had immersed himself in the intense practice of several spiritual disciplines for more than twelve years, had reached the highest state of realization in which he saw God in all beings. He received Sarada Devi with great affection, and allowed her to stay with him. He taught her how to lead a spiritual life while discharging her household duties. They led absolutely pure lives, and Sarada Devi served Sri Ramakrishna as his devoted wife and disciple, while remaining a virgin nun and following the spiritual path.



## About Swami Vivekananda

### Difficult Situations

After a few years two events took place which caused Narendra considerable distress. One was the sudden death of his father in 1884. This left the family penniless, and Narendra had to bear the burden of supporting his mother, brothers and sisters. The second event was the illness of Sri Ramakrishna which was diagnosed to be cancer of the throat. In September 1885 Sri Ramakrishna was moved to a house at Shyampukur, and a few months later to a rented villa at Cossipore. In these two places the young disciples nursed the Master with devoted care. In spite of poverty at home and inability to find a job for himself, Narendra joined the group as its leader.





# Shodashi Puja

On this day Bhagavan Sri Ramakrishna observed the end of his sadhaka-life in a special way. He worshipped Sri Saradamani Devi as Goddess Shodasi on this day. All of us know that Adyashakti (the Primordial Energy) has various names and forms. Of those, Kali, Tara, Shodasi, Bhuvaneswari, Chhinnamasta, Bhairavi, Dhumavati, Bagala, Matangi and Kamala—these ten forms are well-known. Sri Ramakrishna worshipped the Adyashakti, the Goddess of the universe through the manifestation of the ‘Vidya-rupini’, a female human form embodying the transcendent knowledge, and surrendered himself, his rosary and all other aids to his sadhana at Her feet and thus drew an end to his long, historic, and all-encompassing sadhana.



In another sense also the Shodasi Puja was a landmark in her life. It made her a vital part of Sri Ramakrishna’s Mission. In that rite the master invoke in her the presence of the devine mother – the same **supreme energy** that was manifesting in him.



# Awakening India

Let us begin with swami Vivekananda's words "**let us all work hard, my brethren, this is no time for sleep. On our work depends the coming of the India of the future.**"

**She is there ready waiting. She is only Sleeping. Arise and Awake and see her seated here on her eternal throne, rejuvenated, more glorious than she ever was – this motherland of ours."**

## STAND ON YOUR OWN FEET

Within us have indomitable power. Only thinking that "I am nothing I am nothing", we have become **powerless**. The whole race has become so. Laziness and hypocrisy has covered the whole length and breadth of the country.

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Awakening India

# Inspiring Lives

## Raja Ram Mohan Roy

**Born**: 22 May 1772

**Died**: 27 September 1833

**About**:

He was one of the founders of the Brahmo Sabha, the precursor of the Brahmo Samaj, a social-religious reform movement in the Indian subcontinent. He was given the title of Raja by Akbar II, the Mughal emperor. His influence was apparent in the fields of politics, public administration, education and religion. He was known for his efforts to abolish the practices of sati and child marriage. Raja Ram Mohan Roy is considered to be the "Father of the Bengal Renaissance" by many historians.



**Known for**:

- Bengal Renaissance
- Brahmo Sabha

# Tirtasthal : Kedarnath



**Kedarnath Temple is a Hindu temple (shrine) dedicated to God Shiva. Located on the Garhwal Himalayan range near the Mandakini river, Kedarnath is located in the state of Uttarakhand, India. Due to extreme weather conditions, the temple is open to the general public only between the months of April (Akshaya Tritiya) and November (Kartik Purnima, the autumn full moon). During the winters, the vighraha (deity) from Kedarnath temple is carried down to Ukhimath and where the deity is worshiped for the next six months. Kedarnath is seen as a homogenous form of Shiva, the 'Lord of Kedarkhand', the historical name of the region.**

The temple is not directly accessible by road and has to be reached by a 22 kilometres (14 mi) uphill trek from Gaurikund. Pony and manchan service is available to reach the structure. According to Hindu legends, the temple was initially built by Pandavas, and is one of the twelve Jyotirlingas, the holiest Hindu shrines of Shiva. Pandavas were supposed to have pleased Shiva by doing penance in Kedarnath. The temple is one of the four major sites in India's Chota Char Dham pilgrimage of Northern Himalayas. This temple is the highest among the 12 Jyotirlingas. Kedarnath was the worst affected area during the 2013 flash floods in North India. The temple complex, surrounding areas, and Kedarnath town suffered extensive damage, but the temple structure did not suffer any "major" damage, apart from a few cracks on one side of the four walls which was caused by the flowing debris from the higher mountains. A large rock among the debris acted as a barrier, protecting the temple from the flood. The surrounding premises and other buildings in the market area were heavily damaged.

It is one of the 275 Paadal Petra Sthalams, expounded in Tevaram, a sacred Tamil Shaivite text written during 6th and 7th century by various saints called Nayanars. This temple is sung by Thirugnanasambandar and Sundarar in their Tevaram texts.

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