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জা গরণ ভা রত  
**Awakening India**

7th Edition



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1st October 2021

**To meditate, you should withdraw within yourself or retire to a secluded corner or to the forest. And you should always discriminate between the Real and the unreal. God alone is real, the Eternal Substance; all else is unreal, that is, impermanent. By discriminating thus, one should shake off impermanent objects from the mind.**

**— Sri Ramakrishna**





# Preface

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

This is a monthly edition which is published on **1<sup>st</sup> October 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 (9 pages) and to get more information...

The worship of the Divine Mother SRI SRI DURGA will be performed at Sarada Kuti on 12th, 13th and 14th October 2021 respectively, according to the Vishuddha Siddhanta almanac.

With regards

SARADA KUTI

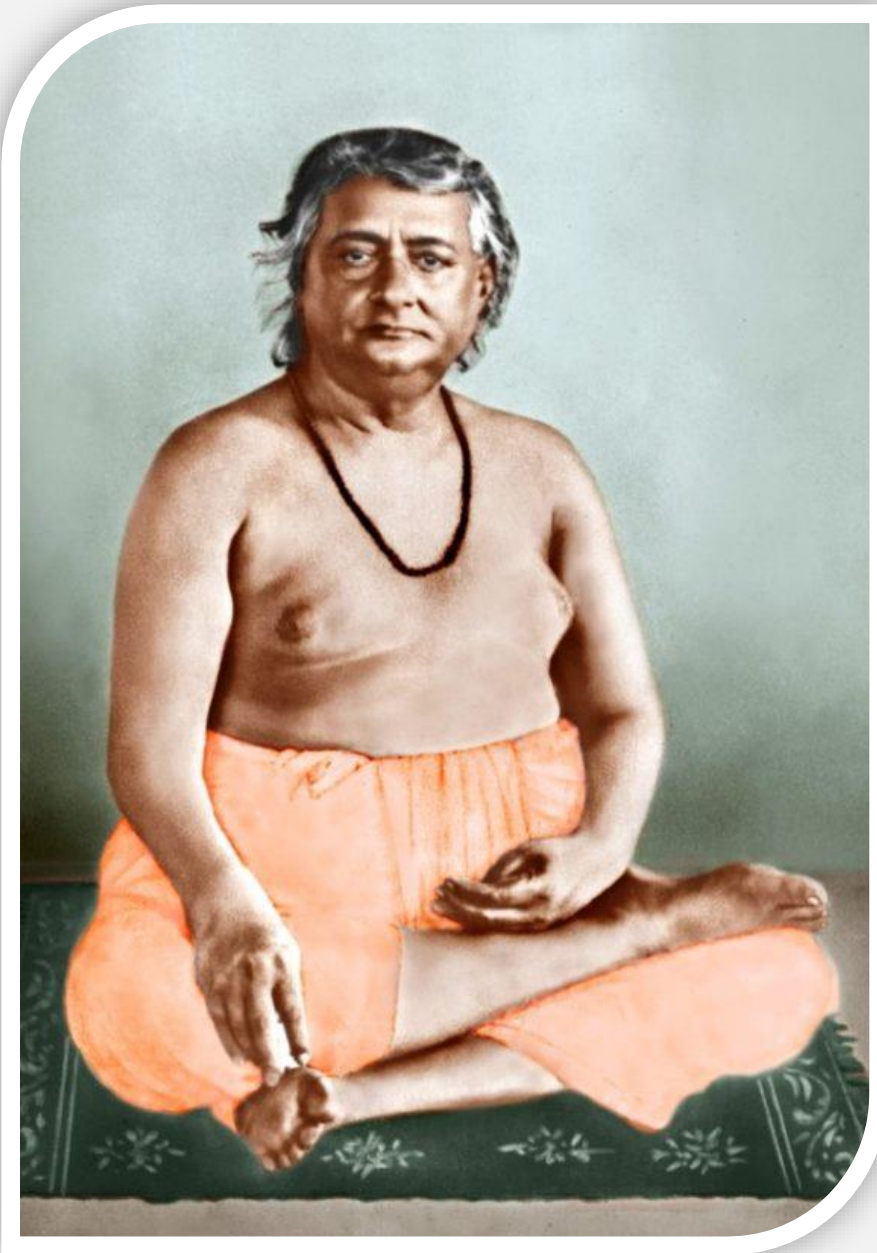
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## About - Swami Akhandananda Ji Maharaj

Swami Akhandananda, or Gangadhar Ghatak, as he was called in his pre-monastic life, was born on 30 September 1864, in Calcutta. Even from his boyhood he was of a deeply religious turn of mind and had extremely



orthodox habits. He bathed several times a day, cooked his one daily meal himself, read the Gita and other scriptures, and—regularly practised meditation. This was his mode of life when he came in contact with Sri Ramakrishna probably in 1883 at Dakshineswar, which he visited with his friend Harinath (Swami Turiyananda). The Master, as was customary with him, received him cordially, and

asked him if he had seen him before. The boy answered that he had, when he had been very young, at the house of Dinanath Bose, a devotee who lived at Baghbazar. The Master made him stay overnight, and when he was taking leave the next morning, Sri Ramakrishna asked the boy, in his characteristic

way, to come again. Then began that close association between the Master and the disciple which afterwards ripened into a strong urge for renunciation of the world on the part of Gangadhar, and his dedication to the service of God in man.

# Sarat kaler Sri Sri Durga Puja

The worship of Durga during the autumn (autumn) is the biggest Hindu festival in Bengal. Durga Puja is also celebrated in Nepal and Bhutan according to local traditions and variations. Puja means "worship" and Durga Puja is celebrated on the sixth date of the rising moon in Ashwin, the sixth month of the Bengali calendar. However, sometimes, due to the relative change of the lunar cycle in the solar month, it is also celebrated in the subsequent month Kartik. In the Gregorian calendar, the dates related to it come in the months of September and October. In the year 2018, the country's most expensive Durga Puja took place in Kolkata, where a pandal of 15 crores was set up on the theme of Padmavat.

In Ramayana, Rama invokes Goddess Durga during a battle with Ravana. Although he was traditionally worshiped during the spring. Due to the contingency of the war, Rama invoked Goddess Durga to realize the famine in winter.

The puja is observed as Navratri in Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Kerala and Maharashtra, Kullu Valley , Kullu Dussehra in Himachal Pradesh , Mysore , Mysore Dussehra in Karnataka, Bomai Golu in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh Bomala is also celebrated as Koluvu.



# Awakening India

Addresses at The Parliament of Religions

## KARMA IN ITS EFFECT ON CHARACTER

All knowledge, therefore, secular or spiritual, is in the human mind. In many cases it is not discovered, but remains covered, and when the covering is being slowly taken off, we say, "We are learning," and the advance of knowledge is made by the advance of this process of uncovering. The man from whom this veil is being lifted is the more knowing man, the man upon whom it lies thick is ignorant, and the man from whom it has entirely gone is all-knowing, omniscient. There have been omniscient men, and, I believe, there will be yet; and that there will be myriads of them in the cycles to come. Like fire in a piece of flint, knowledge exists in the mind; suggestion is the friction which brings it out. So with all our feelings and action — our tears and our smiles, our joys and our griefs, our weeping and our laughter, our curses and our blessings, our praises and our blames — every one of these we may find, if we calmly study our own selves, to have been brought out from within ourselves by so many blows.

The result is what we are. All these blows taken together are called Karma — work, action. Every mental and physical blow that is given to the soul, by which, as it were, fire is struck from it, and by which its own power and knowledge are discovered, is Karma, this word being used in its widest sense. Thus we are all doing Karma all the time. I am talking to you: that is Karma. You are listening: that is Karma. We breathe: that is Karma. We walk: Karma. Everything we do, physical or mental, is Karma, and it leaves its marks on us.

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# Inspiring Lives

## Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi

**Born**: 2 October 1869

**Died**: 30 January 1948

**About**:

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was an Indian lawyer, anti-colonial nationalist and political ethicist who employed nonviolent resistance to lead the successful campaign for India's independence from British rule and in turn inspired movements for civil rights and freedom across the world. The honorific Mahātmā (Sanskrit: "great-souled", "venerable"), first applied to him in 1914 in South Africa, is now used throughout the world.



Born and raised in a Hindu family in coastal Gujarat, Gandhi trained in law at the Inner Temple, London, and was called to the bar at age 22 in June 1891. After two uncertain years in India, where he was unable to start a successful law practice, he moved to South Africa in 1893 to represent an Indian merchant in a lawsuit. He went on to live in South Africa for 21 years. It was in South Africa that Gandhi raised a family and first employed nonviolent resistance in a campaign for civil rights. In 1915, aged 45, he returned to India. He set about organising peasants, farmers, and urban labourers to protest against excessive land-tax and discrimination. Assuming leadership of the Indian National Congress in 1921, Gandhi led nationwide campaigns for

easing poverty, expanding women's rights, building religious and ethnic amity, ending untouchability, and above all for achieving swaraj or self-rule.

**Occupation –**

1. **Lawyer**
2. **Anti-colonialist**
3. **Political ethicist**

**Known For –**

1. **Leadership of the campaign for India's independence from British rule.**
2. **Nonviolent resistance**

# Tirtasthal : Mount Kailash



Mount Kailash is a 6,638 m (21,778 ft) high peak in the Kailash Range, which forms part of the Transhimalaya in the Ngari Prefecture, Tibet Autonomous Region, China.

The mountain is located near Lake Manasarovar and Lake Rakshastal, close to the source of some of the longest Asian



rivers: the Indus, Sutlej, Brahmaputra, and Karnali also known as Ghaghara (a tributary of the Ganges) in India. Mount Kailash is considered to be sacred in four religions: Hinduism, Bon, Buddhism, and Jainism.

In Hinduism, it is traditionally recognized as the abode of Shiva, who resided there along with his consort goddess Parvati and their children, Ganesha and Kartikeya.

In the Uttara Kanda section of the epic Ramayana, it is said that Ravana attempted to uproot the Mount Kailash as retaliation to lord Shiva, who in turn, pressed his right big toe upon the mountain, trapping Ravana in between. This version of lord Shiva is also referred to as Ravananugraha, or favour form to Ravana while seated in mount Kailash.

According to the epic Mahabharata, it is said that the Pandava brothers, along with their wife Draupadi, trekked to the summit of mount Kailash on their path to liberation, as it is considered to be a gateway to Heaven, also known as Swarga Loka.

According to Charles Allen, one description in the Vishnu Purana of the mountain states that its four faces are made of crystal, ruby, gold, and lapis lazuli. It is a pillar of the world

and is located at the heart of six mountain ranges  
symbolizing a lotus.



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