

## Paragraph Writing

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### 1. Where the mind is without Fear

The poem is an extract from the renowned book "Geetanjali" by the noble Prize Winner poet Rabindranath Tagore. The poem is addressed to the Almighty God having the prayer to God for getting the blessings in our Country India. The poem gives the message that we should be free minded and the mind should be without fear. Our nation should be united. The actions of the people as well as their heart should utter truth. The heads of the Indian people should be always high.

The poet thinks that the Country is in a sleep and wants awakening of the people by God's grace and influenced by God's Education or Knowledge should be free for all like air and water without any distinction of Caste Creed rich or poor.

The poet compares reason (निर्णय) with stream. The reason should be like a pure water of a stream, which is flowing and always clear. Ever widening thoughts and actions are the two qualities of the mind which are presented by the poet in the poem. The dead habits are compared to the dreary desert (सूख) which are lifeless and are of no worth. The dreary desert as well as dead habits check the progress and development. Every Country man must have self-respect. People must not have narrow thinking or belief in superstitions (अंधविश्वास). They must have brotherhood, keeping no idea of Religion, Caste or Creed. Every one should possess good will with each other. It will be the will of God and by His blessings by these specific qualities the Country will be the Supreme land in the world.

Word 1



- 1 ART AND INDIAN LIFE
- 2 FUSION OF CULTURE OR CULTURAL UNITY
- 3 HUMAN FORM AND ANONIMITY IN INDIAN CULTURE

PARAGRAPH WRITING

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### FUSION OF CULTURE

India is a big country. It has a variety of races, religions and languages but there is a cultural unity from the past. There is a fusion of many different cultures in India which is bound up with India's past. In the past many races came to India - Aryans, Parthians, Greeks, Sakes, Kushans, Huns, Turks and Mongols. They brought with them their indigenous culture. Their culture assimilated with Indian culture. This mingling of various cultures became rich with many possibilities. Even the main stream of the Indian culture is the product of a fusion of the Dravidian and Aryan culture.

### ART AND INDIAN LIFE

The view of Indian life is quite apart from the thinking of other religions. The Indian view of life has four ends. Although all the religions of India simply lead to the common goal. The mother of all the languages is Sanskrit. Although there are many religions but they are complement to each other. India has a composite culture. The Indian view of life is to practice virtue, acquisition of wealth, sensual pleasure and the main aim is salvation. The Indian view is also freedom from want and desire. These all aspects have been taken and reflected in Indian Art. It is a fact that in this way the Arts has become integral to human life. The sacrificial attitude is in Indian Art. Hence it is not traditional or personal. Indeed the Indian Art is completely national. Thus it is far away from personal familiarity or renownment.

### HUMAN FORM AND ANONIMITY IN INDIAN ART

The beauty of human form is the main interest of the artists. They have expressed the human form from every corner of life & sketch. Particularly the abundance of female figures, taken up with various charms of womanhood is one of the most peculiar feature of Indian Art. It is rather a fact that arts itself is purely related to the Indian past culture and civilization. It is also the reality of mingling of various cultures and their assimilation with Indian Arts and cultures. At the same time the Indian Art remained truly national in character. Arts were integral to life. There was no place for individuality or personal renownment of the artist. Therefore the major quality of Indian Art is its anonymity. Thus we do not know the names of the great artists and architect of marvelous shrines, caves, stupas and other masterpiece of Arts.



DANDI MARCH

The Dandi Salt March Commenced on 12 March 1930 with 78 male and female members of the Sabarmati Ashram. They walked 200 ~~kms~~ miles within 24 days. Gandhiji said that they were marching in the name of God. In the magazine "Hindustan" Young - India the names of the marchers were published on this occasion Gandhiji carried a one inch thick bamboo staff, its length was 56 inches. This march took 24 days to reach Dandi. In the way from village to village Gandhiji inspired people to give up Alcoholic drink and drugs, to stop child marriage, to live the life of Truth and purity & to maintain inner and outer cleanliness. He also addressed the people to break Salt law when they get the signal.

Gandhiji felt it a child's play to walk more than 10. miles in two stages having no luggage.

The marchers reached Dandi on 5th April 1930. It was a wonderful step for the people because thousands of people reached Dandi.

When Gandhiji broke the Salt law Mrs Sarojini Naidu welcomed him by saying "Hail! Deliverer". It was really a hero worship of an artist like Gandhiji against the British. This breaking of Salt law was against the British law and was a crime but Gandhiji didn't care for opposition of this disobedience of British Govt.

Subhash chandra Bose also compared this Gandhiji's March to Dandi with Napoleon's March to Paris. The signal of the Dandi March was to oppose the unjust law of the British Govt.

## OUR CONSTITUTION or Aspects of Indian Constitution

We have got our freedom in our Country India after a great struggle. Sacrifice, opposition and the idea of Patriotism and nationalism. At the same time the Indian Constitution has also become after a great revolution without any violence. We got freedom by non violence.

It is a real political thinking that when a Constitution is made after a revolution, it creates the danger of immediate reaction or change. The change or reaction occurs against the past and desire for something new arises. Our Constitution considered the past which saved our past culture.

The Constitution is judged by its provisions of its political and financial stability, Economic and social reform and justice.

The qualities of our Constitution are -

1. It sets up a democratic and secular state
2. It is conscious about the human fallibility
3. There is only one citizenship.
4. Public welfare is the most important aspect of the Constitution. It increases oneness in the atmosphere in the country
5. According to the Constitution every Indian is an Indian forgetting one's own religion, language, Caste or Creed
6. The Constitution does not recommend to bring an Indian not separately a member of any community
7. The Country India is a country of diversified but the Country never dream of Regionalism
8. The Constitution allows one Judiciary
9. The Constitution has provision of Secularism
10. The right of voting to every Indian citizen without the consideration of caste, language, state



# Regionalism

2/11/2020

## (3) Regionalism (क्षेत्रीयता)

7/11/2020  
Suppl

India is a country of diversities, It is suffering from many reference Regionalism has affected its development considerably. If the word "Regionalism" means "Thinking of the region and not of the whole". Most of the Indians think themselves as a Bengali or Punjabi, Marathi etc but not as an Indians, this weakens the nation and is an obstacle to the well being and welfare of the country.

Regionalism means the loyalty toward the region. This mentality sometimes becomes so strong that the national interests are sacrificed. India is surrounded by states as well as with regions having different in culture, language, uniform and behaviour. Thus these units of different the idea of Regionalism. It is very essential that all the people of India should work for the good of the country. They should feel themselves the sons of Motherland but not the <sup>sons</sup> ~~saw~~ of any region or state.

Every body should be ready to sacrifice their local or regional interest. Then we can hope for a strong, powerful and great India.

India has a complex society. It is multi-racial, multi-lingual, multi-religious. India's North and South has different languages. It is but natural that they speak their own language. Unity of India should be our super most concern. The peculiarity of Indian constitution is that it has got some safe-guards because Indian has only one Citizenship. There is no citizenship of any state or region. They have one judiciary. The constitution of India has given powers to states and union territories. Thus it has a break for this feeling.



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(4). Secularism (धर्मनिरपेक्षण)

Secularism is a principle which was included in the preamble of our constitution. This concept is very often wrongly interpreted and understood. For some people the word secular means indifference to religion and for some it is thought to be opposition to religion. There are still those who understood it to mean disrespect to other religion. According to our former President Dr. Radha Krishnan he says "Secularism" means tolerance with every religion. Appreciation of every religion and respect for all religions" - it may be Hindu, Muslim, Buddhist or Christian. In the Constitution there are provisions for every citizen, a right to practice their own religions freely. Every individual is free to follow a particular religion and have faith in it. India is a democratic country every one should avoid saying that one particular religion is more exalted ~~than~~ than the other. It shows that the individuals following different religions should have respect for one another. When every Indian will respect all religions. We will have one ness <sup>peace</sup> ~~peace~~ and prosperity in India.

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(5). The Hindu Trinity.

BA 2011/2009 / B.com 2007 Sub

Gods Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva <sup>form</sup> ~~from~~ the Hindu Trinity. These Gods made a respectable position in Indian Culture. In the vedic times, Brahma was not an important diety, Vishnu and Shiv were adopted <sup>later on</sup> ~~later on~~ on Shiva also found a place in the hearts of worshippers and the homes of India. These Hindu Trinity Gods hold a special place and attraction to all <sup>the</sup> Hindus. The Hindu Trinity represents the collective expression of the Hindu mind. Formerly, There was the idea of one Supreme God. The works of the Gods have been classified as evolution, involution and destruction. According to the division. The idea of Three Gods was conceived. In this reference Brahma was given the work of evolution (उदय या जन्म) while Vishnu was supposed to do involution (पोषण) and the work of destruction (विनाश) was assigned to Mahesh or Shiva as popular in the olden days. In this way the whole creation of the Universe was supposed to the achievement of the Supreme God having Three forms - Brahma Vishnu and Mahesh.

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(6). Vedic Culture and Vedic Literature in India.

B.Sc/2011 BA/2012/2015/2008 B.com B.com 2007 B.A. 2009 201

Vedic literature is supposed to be the oldest literature of the world from this poem it is clear - हों और ना जब अन्य जब करना न त्क थे जानते थे ईश के आदेश तब हम वेद संत वरदानते ।।

In spite of this, the oldest literature of the world are known <sup>oldest which are</sup> some books of Mesopotamia and Egypt. The Vedas of India are four in number. The oldest is the Rig Veda. This ved has ten thousand stanzas divided into ten <sup>cycles</sup> ~~cycles~~ or Mandals.



## VEDIC CULTURE Contd

The second veda is Sam Veda which has almost 1875 hymns, which can be described. The third one is Yajur Veda. In the veda the Brahmanical is described. The fourth is Atharva Veda which has some parts containing some magic. There are Six thousand mantras in this Veda. There are also some treaties on these Vedas which are known as Barhmaniks, Aryanaks and Upanishads. The meaning of Veda is "Knowledge" and soon it began to be 'Sacred knowledge'. Rig Veda also sings the praises of the natural phenomena. It also has a great poetic quality. About Sam Veda we can say that Sam means sung. Some verses of Rig Veda have been borrowed in this veda. The Yajur Veda shows an Eastern shift of Aryans. Yajur means - a sacrificial formula. Some 2000 mantras in this Veda are in Prose. Atharva Veda has about 6,000 mantras. It describes Sorcery and Magic. In addition this Veda describes about the tiger, a native animal of marshy Bengal.

In addition the Brahmanas contain rules for rituals and explanations of the rituals. They also contain Sacrificial Culture. The Aranyakas are forest texts of the teachers who lived in the forests for peace. The Upanishads contain sacred sessions between the teacher and the disciple at which the teacher expounded doctrines.

BSc/2011 Mahatma Gandhi Spokesman of Humanity (2011)

### (7). The Influence or Impact of Gandhiji on the west

BA/2010 BSc

There are many examples of the past in which many Indians have influenced people of the world including the western countries. Ramkrishna Paramhansa Swami Vivekanand, Dayanand Saraswati, were the few persons who created interest in the people of the western countries about Indian Philosophy.

In the reference of influence of Gandhiji on the western countries can not be forgotten. It was rather great to greater than the ancient philosophers and great personalities, Gandhiji's great principle of Non-violence influenced most to the people and were surprised to see the independence achieved by India through non-violence, There was not much blood-shed for the achievement of the freedom of India. The theory of Gandhiji's Simple living and thinking with Truth also had a great impact on the west.

Gandhiji's influence was not religious but ethical. His heart was pure. His honest, selflessness, sincerity and missionary zeal was the attraction and respect for the western people. His sense of equality for every human being, his sense of human service won the heart of the people of Western countries. The world people learned many lessons from Gandhiji - he was a teacher for the human-race. So he was called "Bapuji".



(8) Fundamental Duties. 2012/88 2007 2008 BLM

Rights and duties are linked together - it can be compared with soul and body. Both are such factors that one can not exist without the other. In our constitution there were only rights not duties but afterwards there was added a section of fundamental duties in the constitution. Which <sup>were</sup> obliged for an Indian to follow. The fundamental duties are - respect for the national flag and The National Anthem. Secondly, the people of the country should work for the integration and unity of the country. Which will enable the country to strengthen the sovereignty. The country men should encourage brother hood amongst each other. They must protect the ancient and Historical monuments and respect the composite culture of India. They should not have any envy towards any caste, Creed or religion. These fundamental duties can be compared with ten commandments.

In addition to these duties are - to follow ideas which helped to achieve freedom. To protect sovereignty, unity and integrity of India to defend our country to promote harmony, and respect of women folk. To preserve the heritage of our natural environment to abjure violence and safeguard public property.

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(9) Saving the Environment. 2011/30/2019 BLM 2012 2013

For our happy and healthy life the saving of the environment is essential. Living beings animals find ~~plants~~ polluted environment, the whole life will be hellish & destructive. To keep the environment safe, <sup>is really</sup> ~~is~~ the most important factor in the present time. It is rather acute in the developed countries particularly India, England, USA, Japan & Germany. The environmental pollution has made the atmosphere poisonous, which is a serious problem not only for India but for the whole world. Our duty is to stop or lessen the harmful gases, polluted water and keep the nature in a proper balance. Pollution is contamination of land, air and water. Motor vehicles are in the abundance in big cities as well as there are numerous factories and industries also. <sup>which pollute air</sup> The running of Motor vehicles, there vomits of poisonous gases, pollutes from factories pollutes land & water. If precaution is not taken it will increase day by day. Plastic is another nuisance causing pollution ~~it~~ never decays. If we burn the plastic it pollutes the air. The chemicals of factories pollute water. The fertilizers also pollute land and water. ~~Let us try to check pollution should be treated before disposed off in rivers.~~ Plastics and other materials should be recycled. New techniques should be adopted in motor vehicles. These measures can solve the problem of pollution.