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# Editorial Page ----

– Sri Rama Jayam –

This is the seventh issue of *vEda vaaNee*. The editorial team is pleased to bring out this issue as part of the continuing effort of *Veda Samskruti Samiti (VSS)* to document and share essays and viewpoints of many scholars from diverse perspectives on *Sanatana Dharma*. We capture a brief summary of the articles contained in this issue.

We begin this issue with a poignant message from our patron. ‘*Dharma*’ is the code of conduct. It denotes the Law of nature as well as rules for our behavior in the broadest sense. Its Philosophy is derived from Veda. It is laid down in religious, philosophical, and ethical books. Similarly, ‘culture’ is the invaluable treasure of any society or nation. It is considered a ‘must’ for any country or community. Spirituality and a value-based lifestyle are the core of Indian culture. Veda Samskruti is the inherent intellectual property of Bhaarat. It is the basic duty and right of every person born on this pious land, or with roots from it, the Bhaarat, to protect the Intellectual property of this Veda Bhoomi i.e., Veda Samskruti/ Sanaatana Dharma.

Part 1 of this issue contains four research papers. This section starts with an analysis of a Samaskrutam literary work “मत्तविलासप्रहसन (Mattavilāsaprahasana)” - a single act comedy composed by the Pallava king Mahendra Vikrama Varma (6th–7th century CE) by Smt. Kamakshi Narayanan. This paper is the third and final of a three-part series. The elements of plot and analysis of characters were dealt with in part one. *Rasa* (the essence or soul of the play), *aucitya* (propriety), *alaṅkāra* (poetic embellishments), and possible influence of the vernacular were discussed in part two. This third and last part looks at the poetic meters used, the poet’s observations on segments of the society during his time, and their way of life and the reflection of the poet’s scholarship in various other branches of knowledge. The second paper aims to explore the divine genesis of Indian Dance through a study of the relationship between the celestial God INDRA and the Indian classical dance. According to Vedic texts, every elemental force is presided over by a deity. In his paper on సనాతన ధర్మంలో అగ్ని – వైశిష్ట్యము written in Telugu, author Dr. Raghava Boddupalli delves into Agni, one of the Vedic deities who received tremendous importance in all the Veda *Samhitās*, *Brāhmaṇās*, *Āraṇyakas*, *Upaniṣads*, *Śrauta* and *Grhya* Sutras and *Epics*. The place of Agni is unique and stands first among all the Gods revealed in the Yajurveda *Taittirīya Samhitā*, according to the author. In the final paper in this section, Swamini Sadvidyananda

explores the commonly known word in Sanskrit *YajNa* for its several meanings. This paper illustrates the benefit of in-depth knowledge in Sanskrit language, to fully comprehend the contents of our Vedic literature.

Part 2 of this issue begins with a short poem, reflecting on the theme of love and affection between Lord Krishna and His beloved Radha. Next, we find a short essay on “Many Gita”. Gita is a conversation, a philosophic enquiry on life, soul, consciousness, choices we have, right vs. wrong, etc. The setting for each Gita is unique but comprehensive. Each has a setting that leads to a conversation between the seeker (with questions) and the informed (with the answers). A few of these settings are briefly described in this essay. Readers are encouraged to study their details and the context for all other Gitas from many other sources. As reference here is a brief quote from Bikshu Gita cited in this essay: *Neither people, the presiding deities (God), my body, nor the planets, past actions or time are responsible for my joys or sorrows. The learned men proclaim that mind alone is the cause which sets the wheel of worldly experiences (dualities such as happiness/sorrow, love/hate, etc.) in motion.* A short essay titled Family, follows the above. It is written in a conversational style to bring home the key message from Adi Shankaracharya in his Morning Prayer song: “*I am that blemish less Brahman (Self), not merely the body and its organs*”.

We have added a brief abstract in all papers / essays including those in Samskrutam or Telugu languages, for readers to gain information from all the materials published in this issue. We welcome all comments and suggestions as well as your ideas to improve and enhance this *vEda vaaNee* publication. We also solicit research papers, essays, poems and other written articles that are based on Sanaatana Dharma. The goal is to learn, spread and assimilate the vast body of knowledge and promote a culture that seeks the goal of Sanaatana Dharma: “*Sarve JhanaH Sukhino Bhavanthu: May everyone and indeed everything remain happy, in peace and harmony!*”

- DhanyawaadhaaH -

**Editorial Team**  
vEda vaaNee e-journal



# Veda Samskruti Samiti

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Veenapani Nagar, Malkajgiri

HYDERABAD Telangana



Veda Samskruti is an inherent intellectual property of Bhaarata dEsham. It is the basic duty and right of every citizen in Bhaarata dEsham to protect this Intellectual property. Indian Constitution and Law provides provision for protection and preservation of its culture, its monuments, architecture etc.

The Chaturvedas said to have 1131 shaakhaas right up to the time of Aadi Shankaraachaarya and thereafter during last more than ten centuries, many shaakhaas are out of practice due to various reasons and presently only seven shaakaas are in the practice of Guru shiShya parampara.

There is a need to continuously preserve these available shaakhaas which may likely to disappear in future due to various external forces acting in the country vigorously with the power of money and global politics. It is time for the intellectuals of Bharata dEsham to wake-up and work collectively to protect and preserve Veda Samskruti of Bharata dEsham, by empowering the Youth of Bharat dEsham, the future care takers of this great Indian Heritage , with suitable education of our correct history and culture.

The above background lead to formation of this Veda Samskruti Samiti which is registered under Societies acts of Government of Telangana, with Regd. No. 961/2016 by Sri A.H. Prabhakara Rao, who is the Founder and President of the Samiti.

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