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उत्तरं यत्सुद्रस्य हिमद्रेश्चैव दक्षिणम् ।
वर्षं तद्भारतं नाम भारती यत्र सन्ततिः ॥

(विष्णुपुराणम्-द्वितीयांशम्-त्रुतीयाध्यायः - श्लोकः-१)

uttaraM yatsamudrasya himaadresschaiva dakSiNam |
varSM tadbhaarataM naama bhaaratI yatra santatiH ||
(ViShNu puraaNam-dviteeyaasham- truteeya adhyaayam-shokaH-one)

Patron's Page

The geographical location to the north of the ocean and to the south of Himaalaya mountains is known as bhaarata varSham. The people born or inhabitants here are called bhaarteeyas.

Identity of any country and its people is best known through its charitra-past history and culture. The above samskruta verse gives information with authority from veda vaangmayam about geographical location of our country as Bharata varsha and how our people are called by that name bhaarteeyas.

Vishnu mahaa puraanam written by Veda vyaasa, gives an account of rules of the earth right from starting of the shrusti. The earth is divided into seven parts and were given to seven sons of King Priya vrata, the son of first manu of this kalpa- the svyaayambhuva manu.

These parts of earth were called in those days as:

- 1) Jamboo dveepa-ruled by King Agneedhra
- 2) Plaksha dveepa-ruled by King Medhaatidhi
- 3) Shaalmalee dveepaa-ruled by King VapuShmanta
- 4) Kusha dveepa- ruled by King JyotiShmanta
- 5) Krouncha dveepa-ruled by King Dyutimanta
- 6) Shaaka dveepa-ruled by King Bhavya
- 7) PuShkara dveepa -ruled by King savana

The Jamboo dveepa was ruled by nine sons of King Agneedhra. Out of those nine *Varshas* (period of kingdom), the Hima varsha was given to first son King Naabhi. Under the rule of Naabhi, the country was called by name Hima varSha.

हिमाह्वयन्तुवैवर्षं नाबेरासीन्महात्मनः ।

तस्यर्षभोऽभ्युत्रो मेरुदेव्यां महाद्युतिः ॥
 ऋषभाद्धरतो जज्ञे ज्येष्ठः पुत्रशतस्य सः ।
 कृत्वारा ज्यंस्वधर्मेण तथेष्टाविविधान्मखान् ॥
 अभिषिच्य सुतं वीरं भरतं पृथ्वीपतिः ।
 तपसेसु महाभागः पुलहस्याश्रमं ययौ ॥

(विष्णुपुराणम्-द्वितीयांशम्-प्रथमाध्यायः, श्लोकाः-२८,२९,३०.)

himaahvayantuvaivarSaM naabhenaasInmahaatmanaH |
 tasyarSabho`bhavatputro merudevyaaM maahaadyutiH ||
 -rSabhaadbharatojajJejyeSThaH putrashatasya saH |
 k-rtvaaraajyaMsvadharmeNatatheSTvaavidhaanmakhaan ||
 abhiSicya sutaM vIraM **bharataM** p-rthvIpatiH |
 tasesu mahaabhaagaH pulahsyaashramaM yayau ||

(ViShNu mahaa puraaNam-second asham-first adhyaam-shlokas-28,29 &30).

Hima varSam ruled by King Naabhi. The King Nabhi and his wife Merudevi had a famous son, by name RuSabha. King Naabhi succeeded by his son RuShabaha deva. King RuShabaha deva succeeded by his first son **Bharata**, the eldest of 100 sons of Rushabha and Rushbha left to forests to follow vaanaprasta ashrammam at the ashramam (monastery) of RuSi PulaH.

ततश्चभारतं वर्षमेतल्लोकेषु गीयते ।
 भारताय यतःपित्रदत्तं प्रातिष्ठतावनम् ॥
 (विष्णु पुराणम्, द्वितीयांशम्, प्रथमाध्यायम्-श्लोकः-३३)

tatashcabhaarataMvarSametallokeSu gIyate |
 bhaarataaya yataHpitradattam praatiSThataavanam ||

(ViShNu Mahaa PuraaNam-Second-asham-First adhyaayaH-shloka-33)

King Bharata ruled this country, which was given to by his father, (RuSabha Deva), while proceeding to forest. Hence this land was called after his name Bhaarta varSha.

At every function in any house of traditional bhaarateeya, it is customary to recite the following mantra. They identify the geographical location of this country where the function is being conducted and the time scale right from the starting of shrushti on this earth. They also describe the identity of the person who conducts that function, as follows:

“Adya brahmanah dviteeya paaraardhe, sveta varaaha kalpe, Vaivasvata manvantara, ashtaavishatitama mahaayuge, kaliyuge, Prathama ppade, svastishree chaandramaanena, krodhi (current year name) naama samvatsare, dakshinaayanae (current half year) sardrutau (current season), ashvayuja maase (current month) shuklapakshe (current half of the month) dashamyam (current tithi) ,shani vasare (current weekday), shravanaa nakshatra, Shubha nakshatra (current ruling star) Dhruvi yoge, Shubha yoge (current yugam) , taitula /garaji karane, Shubha karane

(current Karanam/event) ”Shubha dine (auspicious day) —which indicates time scale right from starting of shruti to the date of the function.

And “Atra pruthivyaam, jamboo dveepe, bhārata varshe, bhārta khande, meroh dakshina dikbhaage, shreesailaya vayuvya dikbhaage, Krishna Godavari nadyoH Madhya pradeshe, svagruhe/vasati gruhe/devaalaye/ etc (exact location) “–

which indicates the geographical location of the place of function as bhaarat varsha and then the details of the person such as gotram, rushis, vedam and dharma sootram followed by him was mentioned. This is general practice being followed by people of Bhaarta even today.

Every person, even at present times, who does nitya sandhyaavandanam (three times a day) shall mention this sankalpam (prayer signifying one’s commitment) before starting sandhyaavanadanam.

As such it can be understood that this practice has been with us, since time immemorial and the authenticity for justification that this land has long history and its name is Bhaart, is justified.

Hindusthaan and India are the names given by western invaders and colonizers who ruled this country for about 1000+ years in the recent past. The name Bhaarata was in usage from the beginning of this kalpa (ie. since 20 million years-since when the son of King Rushabhadeva - Bharata ruled this country. The time scale of 20 million years for this kalpam is well explained in surya Siddhanta.)

The invasions on this land had eliminated kshatriya and brahmin dynasties. Also destroyed libraries and temples and other stone inscriptions which give proof for various facts about our history.

The McAuley convent education system introduced in the country during the 19th century destroyed the traditional gurukula system of education in the country. As a result, the country, which was teaching the entire world, as vishvaguru, from their universities, with a high literacy rate, came down to the lowest literacy rate by the time we got Independence in the country in 1947. The earlier traditional Samskrutam based knowledge bank of the country lost its recognition and counted as different and outside of the foreign English based education system. Local educational institutions closed over the years as there was no recognition or livelihood for such an education.

Even after independence due consideration was not given to re-establishing our past education systems. Instead, we have continued to follow the western education system only to catch up with the latest advancements in the west. While that was important to keep up our present population on par with western-based knowledge, due consideration could have been given for traditional education too in parallel. Moreover, the importance of samskrutam was removed from the school curriculum systems. As a result, the wealth of samskruta vaangmayam had lost

attention. All samskrutam manuscripts are being destroyed without proper attention to preserve and study. Society at large has a role and must carry the blame or responsibility for such decline. As a result, the present generation is totally ignorant of our traditional culture and history and drifting away from principles of sanaatana dharma. Even the local languages are getting anglicized, and children are forgetting our local languages too. This development not only promotes a decline in tradition-based knowledge and languages, but they have a more corrosive long-term impact on the future generations and their sense of identity.

It is a pitiable situation to ignore our traditional intellectual property and rich heritage and culture. Hence it is leading to total disrespect and attention towards sanaatana dharma, samskruta vaangmayam. Moral and ethical values are coming to the lowest level among the people. Youth are developing inferiority complex and disrespect about our sanaatana dharma and culture. Also ignorant of our correct history as the school curriculum has ignored to introduce our factual history in school curriculum.

Conclusion

Under these circumstances the following points are most important to be considered by the Intellectuals of the country and GOI with at most priority, lest the rich heritage and culture of Bhaarat will get extinguished with in coming few decades.

1. Build up nationalistic spirit among future citizens of the country.
2. Present facts of the Past and Present in the school history syllabus.
3. Emphasize on the study of Samskr̥tam from the elementary level of the educational curriculum.
4. Give due importance to the promotion of the local languages and dialects of all states.
5. Build up legal, moral, ethical, administrative, humane, civic, and social standards.
6. Include practical training in traditional skills of Bhārateeya arts and crafts.
7. Tone and tenor in textbooks of all subjects shall be changed to bring nationalistic spirit and importance to our past rich heritage and culture.
8. Due credit to be given for roots of science in Veda Vāngmayam.
9. Be devoid of misinterpretations and wrong presentations.

– Shubham bhooyaat –

– Om TAT SAT –

A.H. Prabhakara Rao

Patron

vEda vaaNee

Founder & President, Veda Samskruti Samiti (VSS)

21 December 2024





Veda Samskruti Samiti

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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 led 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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