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भारतप्रशस्तिः

क्रिस्तुवर्षे १९५० तमे जनवरिमासे २६ दिने गुरुवारे
भारतजनराज्योद्घोषणावसरे

पण्डित - श्री - चि - कुञ्जन् - राजेन

ग्रथिता

ODE TO INDIA

Composed by Dr. C. KUNHAN RAJA on the Occasion of the Proclamation of the Indian Republic on Thursday, 26th January 1950

11858

संस्कृतिः (आ) - 15

(Reprint from the Adyar Library

THE ADYAR LIBRARY
1950

PREFATORY NOTE

THE Inauguration and Proclamation of the Indian Republic on the 26th January 1950 is an event that is unique in the whole history of India. India was ruled by a foreign power from a foreign country for the first time during the ninteenth century and the first half of this century ; till then India had entertained foreigners and some foreigners ruled parts of India also. But they ruled the country from within the country and as citizens of the country. The termination of this foreign rule, marked by the proclamation of the Republic is unique in so far as this is the first time when the whole of India was brought under a single administration. I have written this Ode to celebrate the occasion.

I have no pretensions to being a poet ; but I am second to none in my love for the country and in my pride for our traditions. Poetry is a very important factor in our traditions. All great events, all great personages, in the country have been immortalised by the poets of the times through poems written in their honour. I am simply following this great track, opened by our forefathers.

It was Sardar K. M. Panikkar who suggested to me that I may write some verses in honour of this important occasion. I composed the verses and showed them to him ; he approved. Dr. G. Srinivasa Murti, the Hon. Director of the Adyar Library, also gave his mark of approval. This is sufficient to make me bold to publish the Ode.

C. KUNHAN RAJA

क्र 1954 आ 111.

Reprint from the Adyar Library Bulletin, Vol. XIV, Pt. 1, 1950

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Composed by Dr. C. KUNHAN RAJA on the Occasion of the Proclamation of the Indian Republic on Thursday, 26th January 1950

I. भारतभूमिः

एषा भारतभूमिरद्य सुदिने निर्मुच्यमाना विदे-
शीयानां परमाधिकारनिगळात् पादे प्रसह्यार्पितात् ।
सार्धे वर्षशतेऽनुभूय विविधं दैन्यं पुनः स्वोचिता-
मारूढा जनराज्यमान्यपदवीं सर्वैश्च संभाविता ॥ १ ॥

ईजिप्तादिपुराणसंस्कृतिसमुत्पत्तौ स्वयं ज्यायसी
या प्रावर्धत ग्रीक्क-रोम-मुख साम्राज्याभिपुष्टिक्षये ।
वार्धक्यं पुनराङ्गलादिनवराज्येषु प्रपन्नेषु सा
धन्या भारतमेदिनी विजयते तारुण्यपूर्णा सदा ॥ २ ॥

लोके केवलभौतिकार्थनिरतान् धर्मातिसक्तानपि
व्यामोहेन पराङ्मुखान् बुधजनानाध्यात्मिकाच्छ्रेयसः ।
नौभङ्गादुदधेस्तरङ्गनिवहे विक्षिप्यमाणानिव
त्रातुं भारतभूमिरेव भवति प्रज्ञाप्लवेन क्षमा ॥ ३ ॥

उत्पत्तिर्जिनबुद्धमुख्यबहुधर्माचार्यपुण्यात्मनां
विद्यानां प्रभवश्च, तद्विसरणे मूलं च लोकेऽखिले ।
शश्वत्स्वैरनिवासभूमि-रिसलां-क्रिस्तु-ज्यहोवामत-
स्थानां, पार्सिमतानुयाय्यभयदं राष्ट्रं चिरं राजतु ॥ ४ ॥

इन्द्रप्रस्थमिति प्रशस्तविभवा यासीत् पुरी भारते
सेयं भारतदेशमूलनगरी दिल्ली नवा भूतले ।
आरामैः सुमनोहरैर्विपणिभिर्दीपावलीभिर्महा-
रथ्याभिश्च जलाशयैर्विलसति स्तम्भैश्च हर्म्यैर्युता ॥ ५ ॥

I. India

On this auspicious day, this India, freed from the chain of the supreme authority of foreigners cast on her legs by force, having suffered various humiliations for a century and a half, now has once more ascended to the honoured position of a Republic, worthy of herself, revered by all. 1

India, that was herself a senior at the time when ancient civilizations like that of Egypt were born, and that grew virile when Greek, Roman and other Empires were prospering and collapsing, even remains triumphant, full of youth and happy, when modern countries like England are growing old. 2

To save the intelligent men of this world who are craving for meterial gains and who, though in themsleves intensely devoted to virtue, turn back their face from spiritual glory through delusions, like people who are tossed about on the multitude of waves in the ocean after a ship-wreck, India alone has the ability with the boat of wisdom. 3

The birth-place of holy personages like Jina and Buddha who are Teachers of Religions, the fountain of wisdom, the centre for the spread of that (wisdom) in the whole world, a permanent homeland of peace for the followers of the Islamic, Christian and Jewish Religions, may this country that gave shelter to the followers of the Parsi Religion, shine for ever. 4

The City that was far-famed for prosperity in the Mahabharata as Indraprastha, now glows in this world as the New Delhi, the Capital City of India, having very beautiful gardens, shops, brilliant lights, big streets, tanks, columns and mansions. 5

II. राष्ट्रपतिः

आद्यो राष्ट्रपतिर्जनैः प्रतिनिधिद्वारा यथेच्छं वृतो
"राजन्-बाबु"रिति प्रथापरिवृतः सौजन्यपाथोनिधिः ।
राजेन्द्रोचितसर्वसद्गुणयुतो "राजेन्द्र"नामा "प्रसा-
दो"पाह्वः प्रसरत्प्रसादसुमुखो दिल्लीपुरे राजति ॥ ६ ॥

बीहाराभिधनीवृति प्रववृते भूकम्पबाधा पुरा
यस्यां नष्टधनान् विभग्नभवनान् सर्वाननाथानपि ।
त्रातुं सञ्चितवान् धनं बहुतरं, रक्षां च तेभ्यो व्यधा-
देष ; श्लाघ्यकथेयमत्र शिशुभिश्चाद्यापि संगीयते ॥ ७ ॥

आरूढोऽखिलराष्ट्रनेतृपदवीं स्वीयानुभावोचितां
पश्चाद्भारतसंविधानसमितावध्यक्षभूतः स्वयम् ।
राजेन्द्रो जनराज्यमेष कृतवान् पौरैकतन्त्रात्मकं
संपूर्णप्रभुतायुतं च सुकृती न्यायेन राष्ट्रं निजम् ॥ ८ ॥

पाण्डित्यं किल राजनीतिनिवहे साहित्यसाराप्लुतं
यस्मिन् सत्यपरिग्रहे दृढमतिः स्वार्थाप्तिसंवर्जिता ।
शुद्धा प्राक्तनसंप्रदायवितते: श्रद्धा प्रतिष्ठापने ;
साक्षाद्भारतधर्म एव नु भवेत् सोऽयं शरीरं वहन् ॥ ९ ॥

राज्येऽस्मिन्नतिदीर्घकालवितते सत्याग्रहाख्ये निज-
स्वातन्त्र्याप्तिनिमित्तघोरसमरे लब्ध्वा पुरोगामिताम् ।
देहास्वास्थ्यमनेकबन्धुविरहं दैन्यं च कारागृहे
सेहे ; भारतमुख्यपौरपदवीं काले फलं चाप्तवान् ॥ १० ॥

II. The President

There shines in the City of Delhi, the first President elected by the people through their representatives according to their free choice, who is well-known as Rajen Babu, an ocean of benevolence, endowed with all the good qualities of a ruler of rulers (Rajendra), bearing the name of Rajendra with the by-name of Prasad, having a radiant face from which proceed graceful (Prasada) looks. 6

Formerly the Province of Bihar was subjected to a great Earthquake, and to give protection to all the people who lost their wealth and whose houses were destroyed and who were left destitute thereby, he collected a large amount of money and rendered them suitable help. This praiseworthy incident is even now sung about by the children there. 7

This Rajendra, having risen to the position of being the leader of the whole country which was befitting of his grandeur, and later becoming himself the President of the Constituent Assembly of India, made his own country a Sovereign, Democratic Republic through a Law, the performer of good deeds. 8

His scholarship in the multitude of political science is, indeed, saturated with the essence of literary accomplishments; in him the steady determination to stick to Truth is completely free from all motives for the attainment of personal ends; his attachment to the maintenance of the chains of ancient traditions is pure; it looks as if he is the Dharma of India itself, bearing a body. 9

He, having taken his place in the forefront in the great battle called Satyagraha that lasted for a very long period in this country, for the purpose of winning freedom for their own (land), he suffered ill-health, separation from a large number of relatives and friends, and humiliation in prison. In course of time he attained the fruit in the form of becoming the First Citizen of India. 10

III. मुख्यमन्त्री

मुख्यो मन्त्रिवरोऽस्ति शान्तहृदयो गाम्भीर्यमात्राज्जग-
त्पीडोद्युक्तनृणां सदा जवहरो बाल्यं श्रितान् लालयन् ।
"नेहू"पाह्वयमण्डितां "जवहरे"त्याख्यां च "लालो"त्तरा-
मन्वर्थो किल यस्य चारु विदधे भूतार्थवेदी पिता ॥ ११ ॥

बाल्ये सम्यगुपार्जिता बहुतरा विद्या पुनर्यौवने
धर्म्येणैव पथा सदा विचरता चार्थो महान् सञ्चितः ।
वार्धक्येऽपि च "मोतिलाल"मुनिना येनाखिलं स्वं धनं
दत्तं भारतभूतये, स जनको "नेहू"पनामास्य हि ॥ १२ ॥

ग्रन्थानां रचनैर्विशिष्टविषयैर्लोकप्रशस्तैस्तथा
सद्गोष्ठीष्वभिभाषणैर्बहुविधोपन्यासलेखैरयम् ।
साहित्ये निजपाटवं प्रकटयन् नीत्वापि कालं बहुं
धत्ते भारतभूप्रशासनधुरां गुर्वीमनन्याश्रितः ॥ १३ ॥

प्रासादे विभवैर्युते बहुविधैः कारागृहे वा वसं-
स्त्रैलोक्येऽप्यभिसंस्तुतः कुमतिभिः सर्वत्र वा निन्दितः ।
आकृष्टो विषयैरपायततिभिर्ग्रस्तोऽथवा विश्वतो
धीरो नैव विकारमेष भजते क्वापि स्वकीये हृदि ॥ १४ ॥

नैपुण्यं नयवर्त्मसु प्रसृमरा कीर्तिश्च लोकोत्तरा
दाक्षिण्यं स्वजनेषु सोदरसमो भावश्च दीनेष्वपि ।
राज्यस्याभ्युदयोन्मुखे च विषये बोधोऽपि कालोचितः
सन्त्यस्मिन्निति राष्ट्रनायकगुणाः सर्वेऽप्यनन्याश्रयाः ॥ १५ ॥

III. The Prime Minister

Here is the great Prime Minister, with a serene heart, who through his shere grandeur, destroys the impetuosity (Jawa-hara) of persons who are engaged in bringing misery to the country, who entertains (Lalayan) those who are in childhood ; to him, his father, who could know the real truth, gave the charming name of Jawahara followed by Lal, which is literally true, adorned with the by-name of Nehru. 11

The saintly Motilal, by whom various kinds of knowledge were acquired as a boy, then later in youth, great wealth was amassed proceeding strictly along paths of virtue, and in old-age again, his property was given away for the benefit of India, he bearing the by-name of Nehru, is his father, indeed. 12

Although he spends much of his time manifesting his literary talents by producing books on excellent subjects, that are praised in the whole world, by addressing assemblies of good people, and by writing various articles, he still bears the entire burden of the government of India, without dependence on any one else. 13

Living in mansions surrounded by a variety of luxuries or in a prison, lauded in all the three worlds or vilified by evil minded people everywhere, enticed by material pleasures or surrounded on all sides by dangers, the brave hero never allows his heart to undergo any modification. 14

Proficiency in the paths of diplomacy, the spreading fame that surpasses the whole world, extreme courtesy to his own countrymen, feeling of being just a brother even to the lowliest, intellect awake to the needs of the times, in matters conducive to the good of the country : in this way, there abide in him all the qualities of a leader of his country, unseen in any other person. 15

IV. उपमुख्यमन्त्री

अभ्युद्यद्रिपुमत्तहस्तिदमने भीमाकृतिः केसरी
साधुद्रोहजुषामकुण्ठितफलो मन्त्रश्च यो भोगिनाम् ।
भ्रष्टानां पृथिवीभुजां नयपथात् संपेषणे भार्गवो
वीरोऽसावुपमुख्यमन्त्रिपदमध्यास्तेऽद्य "पट्टै"लिह ॥ १६ ॥

गाम्भीर्यं पुनरस्य तादृशमसौ यस्मादधृष्यः परै-
स्तादृक् तस्य पराक्रमोऽपि च यतः सर्वं जगद्वेपते ।
शान्तत्वं पुनरस्य तादृशमसौ स्वैराभिगम्यो यतः
कीर्तिस्तस्य च तादृशी सुविमला सर्वत्र योद्गीयते ॥ १७ ॥

स्थैर्यात्मा प्रचलत्यसौ न बहुशः स्वीयाद्बहिर्वेश्मनः
सूक्ष्मत्वादनुमानगम्यमपि नो तस्येङ्गितं चेष्टितैः ।
श्रोतुं चाप्यभिभाषितं न सुलभं लोके तदीयं वचः ।
सर्वत्राप्यनुभावतः स विदितः कार्यप्रसिद्ध्यापि च ॥ १८ ॥

संरम्भेष्वखिलेषु तस्य विविधा विघ्ना द्रवन्त्यञ्जसा
तद्भीत्या स्वयमेव भास्वदुदये प्रातस्तुषारा इव ।
एतावत्प्रभुशक्तिसंयुतमहाभागस्य सेवारता-
स्तत्पादें निपतन्ति निर्वृतधियः सर्वाः सदा सिद्धयः ॥ १९ ॥

नाम्ना नैव हि केवलं, सुजनतायोगाच्च यो "वल्लभो"
लोकानां, स्वकुलक्रमागतमहा"सर्दा"र्पदस्थोऽपि यः ।
धत्ते सोदरनिर्विशेषममतां पूर्णां विना कैतवं
ग्रामस्थेष्वपि कर्षकेषु, किमसावास्ते न सर्वोत्तमः ॥ २० ॥

IV. Deputy Prime Minister

In taming the enemies who rush forward like a maddened elephant, a lion of terrible looks, to those who revel in pleasures (or serpents) after exploiting the good people, a magic spell that never fails in its effect, in crushing the rulers of the country who have dropped down from the paths of justice, a Parasurama : such a hero, Patel, now occupies the position of Deputy Prime Minister, here. 16

His grandeur is such that no one can resist him ; his valour is such that the whole world trembles before it ; his calmness is such that he is freely accessible ; his supremely transparent fame is such that it is being sung about everywhere. 17

Firm in nature, he does not frequently stir out of his own residence ; his intentions, being very subtle, cannot even be inferred from his behaviour ; his words spoken by him are not available in plenty to hear in this world. But he is felt everywhere on account of his grandeur and on account of the achievements of the results. 18

In all his undertakings, the obstacles run away by themselves suddenly through fear of him, as the morning dew melts when the sun rises. But all achievements ever fall at his feet with a gratified heart, being delighted to serve a person of such lordly powers. 19

Not merely in name, but also through his benevolence, he is the favourite (Vallabha) of the world ; though he occupies the elevated position of being a Sardar acquired through family heritage, he bears a feeling of equality not at all different from that of a brother, in full and without qualification even towards the peasants living in the villages. Does he not thus remain the greatest of all ? 20

V. उद्घोषणदिनम्

कलियुगे ५०५० तमवर्षे (१८४४८४२ कलिदिने) २००६ तमे विक्रमसंवत्सरे, १८७१ तमे शकवर्षे विरोधिनामसंवत्सरे मकरे सौरमासे १३ दिने माघे चान्द्रमासे शुक्लाष्टम्यां १९५० क्रिस्तुवर्षे जनवरिमासे २६ दिने भारतजनराज्यमुद्घोषितम् ।

अस्मिन् दिने करणं विष्टिः; साध्यनामा नित्ययोगश्च ।

उदयवेलायां ग्रहस्फुटानि—

ग्रहः	राशिः	भागः	कला
रविः	९	१२	२३
चन्द्रः	०	१०	३१
कुजः	५	१२	२१
बुधः	८	१८	५
गुरुः	९	१९	४४
शुक्रः	९	२२	५६
मन्दः	४	२३	४८
राहुः	११	१६	४८
केतुः	५	१६	४८

सूचना—दक्षिणदेशे प्रचलता मार्गेण गणितमिदम् ।

11858 1

V. Proclamation Day

In the Kali Year 5050 (Kali Day 1844842) in the Vikrama Samvat 2006, in the Saka Year 1871, in the Year named Virodhi, on the 13th of the Solar Month of Makara and on the 8th day in the bright half of the Lunar Month of Magha, on Thursday, the 26th of January in the year 1950 A.D. India was proclaimed a Republic. On this day the Karana is Vishti and the Nityayoga has the name of Sadhya.

The position of the planets at sun-rise are:

Planet	*Rasi*	*Degree*	*Minute*
Sun	9	12	23
Moon	0	10	31
Mars	5	12	21
Mercury	8	18	5
Jupiter	9	19	44
Venus	9	22	56
Saturn	4	23	48
Rahu	11	16	48
Ketu	5	16	48

Note—These calculations are based on the system current in South India. The first two columns represent the Rasis and the Degrees that have already been covered.

VI. शुभाशंसा

एतादृक्प्रभुमन्त्रशक्तिधिषणा-
सत्कीर्तिजुष्टैर्महा-
वीरैः शश्वदवेक्षिता धनलस-
द्विद्याकलामण्डिता ।
योगक्षेमकरी समस्तभुवने
मैत्रीं परां तन्वती
स्वस्थाने जनराज्यभारतमही
जागर्तु लोके सदा ॥

VI. GREETINGS

Ever looked after by great heroes of such sovereign power and power for deliberations and with such talents and great glory, adorned with wisdom and art resplendent with wealth, producing prosperity and welfare, bestowing full friendliness on all the countries, may the land of India as a Republic continue vigilant in her own position.

PAMPHLETS

Rs. A.

1939

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