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Vande Mataram – Remaking of Modern India To The Path of Atmanirbhar Bharat

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***Abstract:* – Vande Mataram serves as the historical and spiritual bedrock for the modern vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat (Self-Reliant India), bridging a 150-year legacy of indigenous resurgence with contemporary national development. Composed by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in 1875 and later published in his 1882 novel Anandamath, Vande Mataram personified the nation as Maa Bharati (Mother India). During the 1905 partition of Bengal, the song transformed from a literary verse into the principal anthem of the Swadeshi Movement—widely recognized as India's original self-reliance campaign that boycotted foreign goods in favor of domestic enterprise. In contemporary era the ideology of Vandamataram is a vital cultural correction and a reclamation of indigeneous civilizational pride, unity and anticolonial heritage. Today 'atmanirbhar Bharat', is the modern technological self-reliance and a logical conclusion of freedom struggle. It is a journey from self-rule 'swaraj' to self reliance 'atmanirbhar demanding devotion and sacrifice from youth or 'juva'. Self-reliant economy demands the importance of local and indegeneous products rather thanrely on foreign goods. Atmanirbhar Bharat abhiyan is a major economic drive and strategy launched by Indian Government on May, 12th with an initial financial backing of tewnty crore to make the country self-reliant. The campaign stands on five key pillars – economy, infrastructure, system, demography and demand. As a structural reform it heavily focus on micro, small and medium enterprises, agriculture and allied sector and made structural reforms in strategic sectors like defense, space, atomic energy, minerals and aviation. Modern remaking of atmanirbhar bharat is a mantra for prosperity: The Government of India's nationwide commemoration of 150 years of Vande Mataram links the historic struggle for political freedom to today's economic mission for self-reliance and national capability. It drives local innovation like Prime Minister Narendra Modi emphasized that the devotional and resilient energy of Vande Mataram inspires citizens to champion locally-made products (Make in India), back indigenous enterprise, and secure economic sovereignty. It envisages the vision of modern Bharat 2047 Just as the chant galvanized generations to overthrow colonial rule, it is invoked today as a driving force to realize the goal of a fully developed, self-reliant India (Viksit Bharat) by 2047. Aatmanirbhar Bharat (Self-Reliant India) is a comprehensive economic mission launched by the Government of India in May 2020 to foster domestic production, reduce import reliance, and build a resilient economy.**

Vande Mataram as a source of energy for Atmanirbhar Bharat is the inspiration for self-reliance, inculcates duty and devotion of the youth towards society as the spirit of the song invokes a deep sense of national duty, dedication, and youth power (Yuva Shakti) needed to build a prosperous, confident, and advanced India by the centenary of its independence in 2047. The spirit of the song invokes a deep sense of national duty, dedication, and youth power (Yuva Shakti) needed to build a prosperous, confident, and advanced India by the centenary of its independence in 2047 portraying the idea of 'Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat'.

***Keywords:* – Vande Mataram, Self-Reliant, Vocal for Local, Atmanirbhar, Bharat, De-colonization, Swaraj, Struggle, Freedom, Pride, Unity.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Vande Mataram serves as the historical and spiritual bedrock for the modern vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat (Self-Reliant India), bridging a 150-year legacy of indigenous resurgence with contemporary national development. Composed by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in 1875 and later published in his 1882 novel Anandamath, Vande Mataram personified the nation as Maa Bharati (Mother India). During the 1905 partition of Bengal, the song transformed from a literary verse into the principal anthem of the Swadeshi Movement—widely recognized as India's original self-reliance campaign that boycotted foreign goods in favor of domestic enterprise. In contemporary era the ideology of Vandamataram is a vital cultural correction and a reclamation of indigeneous civilizational pride, unity and anticolonial heritage. Today 'atmanirbhar Bharat', is the modern technological self-reliance and a logical conclusion of freedom struggle. It is a journey from self-rule 'swaraj' to self reliance 'atmanirbhar demanding devotion and sacrifice from youth or 'juva'. Self-reliant economy demands the importance of local and indegeneous products rather thanrely on foreign goods (http://knowindia.india.gov.in) . Atmanirbhar Bharat abhiyan is a major economic drive and strategy launched by Indian Government on May, 12th with an initial financial backing of tewnty crore to make the country self-reliant.

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This year, November, 7th marks the 150 anniversary of India's National song Vande Mataram ("Mother, I Bow To Thee"). This enduring anthem has inspited countless generations of freedom fighters and nation builders, standing as a lasting emblem of India's national identity and collective spirit. Composed by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, 'Vande Mataram' was first published in the literary journal Bangadarshan on 7th November 1875. Later Bankim Chandra Chatterjee incorporated the hymn in his immortal novel 'Anandamath' which was published in 1882. It was set to music and sung by Rabindranath Tagore in 1896 Congress Session in Calcutta. Vande Mataram as a political slogan was first used on 7th August 1905 (http://knowindia.india.gov.in). Later it was adopted as India's National Song by the Constituent Assembly in 1950. It has become an integral part of the nation's civilizational, political and cultural consciousmess. Commemorating this milestone presents an occasion to reaffirm the timeless message of unity, sacrifice and devotion that Vande Mataram embodies for all Indians.

II. 150 Years Of Vande Mataram – A Melody That Became A Movement

Bankim Chandra Chatterjee (1838-1894), the auhor of Vande Mataram, was one of the most prominent figures of the 19th century Bengal. He holds a pivotal role in the intellectual and literary history of Bengal during the 19th century. As a distinguished novelist, poet and essayist, his contributions significantly influenced the development of modern Bengali prose and the articulation of an emerging Indian nationalism. His notable works, including Anandamath (1882), Dugeshnandini (1865), Kapalkundala (1866), and Devi Chaudhurani (1884), reflect the socio-cultural, and moral concerns of a colonised society striving for self-identity. The composition of Vande Mataram, is recognized as a milestone in nationalist thought, symbolising the synthesis of devotion to the motherland and spiritual idealism (Noorani,1973). Through his writings, Bankim Chandra Chatterjee not only enriched Bengali literature but also laid the foundational ideological principles for India's early nationalist movement. In Vande Mataram he gave the country the vision of the motherland personified as the mother.

➢ *Anandamath and the Religion of Patriotism*

The central plot of the novel, 'Anandamath' revolves around a froup of Sanyasis known as Santanas, meaning children who dedicate their lives to the cause of their motherland. They venerate the motherland personified as the mother goddess their devotion is solely to their land of birth. It is a song sung by the santanas of Anandamath.

It stood as a symbol of the 'religion of patriotism', the central theme of Anandamath. In their temple they placed three images of the mother representing the motherland – 'mother', that was great and glorious in her majestic grandeur, 'mother' that is wrretched amd grovelling in the dust, and 'mother', that will be in her pristine glory (ibid).

➢ *Vande Mataram the Song of Resistance*

In October 1905, a Bande Mataram Sampradaya was founded in North Calcutta to promote the idea of the motherland as a mission and a religious passion. Every Sunday the members of the society went out in Prabhat Pheris singing 'Vande Mataram' and accepting voluntary contributions from the people insupport of the motherland. In Barisal both the community marched together carrying Vande Mataram flags. In 1906 a English daily was launched under the editorship of Bipin Chandra Pal with Sri Aurobindo to promote strong sense of patriotism among citizens and became a powerful instrument of India's awakening. Fearlessly preaching the gospel of nationalism inspiring young Indians to rise above colonial subjugation, the Bande Mataram daily served as a major platform for articulating nationalist thought and mobilising public opinion. Educational institutions were warned of derecognition and students participating in political agitation were threatened with debarment from government service. In Rangpur prominent anti-partition leaders were instructed to serve as special constables and to prevent the chanting of Vande Mataram. In Maharashtra, Karnataka police thrashed many persons for chanting Vande Mataram against a verbal order of Tilak's deportations to Burma (Bagchi, 1990).

➢ *Vande Mataram as a Battle Cry for Resurgent Nationalism*

Vande Mataram became the emblem of India's struggle for independence, encapsulating the collective aspiration for self-governance and the emotional connection between the populance and their homeland. During Swadeshi and anti-partition movement the slogan Vande Mataram transcended regional barriers to serve as the anthem of national awakening. From Bengal's streets to Bombay's core and Punjab's plains, the refrain of Vande Mataram echoed as a sumbol of resistance against colonial rule. It become a moral uniting force across caste, creed and language. Leaders, students and revolutionaries drew motivation from its verses, reciting it at political assemblies, demonstrations and prior to incarceration. The composition not only motivated acts of defiance but also infused the movement with cultural pride and spiritual zeal establishing the emotional groundwork for India's path to independence. "Vande Mataram" emerged as the rallying cry of rising Indian nationalism in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (ibid).

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➢ *Vande Mataram as a Political Slogan*

As a political slogan it was first used on 7th August 1905 when thousands of students representing all communities rent the sky with cries of Vande Mataram and other slogans as they went in procession towards the town hall in Calcutta where, at a largely attended histiric meeting, the famous resolution on boycott of foreign goods and vow of swadeshi was adopted signalling the anti-partition of Bengal movement. The events in Bengal which followed electrified the entire nation. In provincial conference at Barisal the British government banned the public chanting of Vande Mataram but the delegates continued to raise the slogan 'Vande Mataram' and faced severe police repression. In 1907 the same slogan was raised in Lahore by the youths fearlessly and the resistnce spread across the country finally meet with brutal police repression. The workers of Coral Mills in Tamil Nadu and Swadeshi Navigation Company raised the slogan in in 1908 as a mark of protest and patriotism and met with severe police atrosion. In 1908 thousand gathered outside the Bombay police court during the trial of Lokmanya Tilak's trial singing Vande Mataram in a powerful display of solidarity and later Tilak received a grand welcome in Pune with 'Vande Mataram' slogan after his release from exile in 1914 (Sarkar, 2006).

III. National Status Of Vande Mataram

In the Constituent Assembly there was absolute unanimity over adopting both Jana Gana Mana and Vande Mataram as National symbols and there was no debate on the issue. On 24th January 1950, Dr. Rajendra Prasad addressed the Constituent Assembly, stating that Vande Mataram due to its significant role in the freedom movement should have the same status as the National Anthem, Jana Gana Mana and be honored equally. Dr. Rajendra Prasad stated that Jana Gana Mana is the National Anthem of india subject to such alterations in the words as the government may authorise as occasion arises and the song Vande Mataram which has played a historic part in the struggle for Indian freedom shall be honourd equally with Jana Gana Mana and shall equal status. His statement was adopted with Rabindranath Tagore's Jana Gana Mana being adopted as the national anthem of independent India and Bankim's Vande Mataram being adopted as the National Song with an equal status as Jana Gana Mana (Lipner.ed. 2006).

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi inauguated the year long commemoration of 150 years of the National song 'Vande Mataram' in New Delhi today.

He remarked Vande Mataram is not merely a word – it is a mantra, an energy, a dream and a solemn resolve and Vande Mataram embodies the devotion and spiritual dedication to Maa Bharati (ibid). Describing the collective singing of Vande Mataram as a truly sublime experience, beyond the bounds of expression, Shri Modi noted tht amidst so many voices, there emerged a singular rhythm, a unified tone, a shared thrill and a seamless flow. He spoke of the resonance and waves of harmony that stirred the heart with energy. He affirmed that its essence is Bharat – Maa Bharati – the eternal idea of India (http://www.vandemataram150.in). He emphasized that India understood the balance between strength and morality and thus emerged as a refined nation – like pure gold – immortal despite the wounds of colonial subjugation in the past. Vande Mataram became the proclamation of the resolve that India would be free, the chains of bondage would be broken by the hands of Maa Bharati and her children would become the architects of their own destiny (Sankher, 1991).

The song – 'Sujalam Sufalam Malayaja Sheetalam Sasyashyamalam Mataram' pay the tribute to motherland adorned with nature's divine blessings. Foreign invasions, plunder and exploitative colonial policies had left the country suffering with poverty and hunger (http://indianculture.gov.in). Through this song Bankim Chandra invoked the vision of a prosperous Inda, driven by his belief that no matter how great the challenges, India could revive its golden age. Bankim thus gave the clarion call to awahe all Indians to achieve freedom and inculcates a vision of what a free India could be the dream of a Sujalam Sufalam Bharat. In 1896, Rabindranath Tagore sang Vande Mataram at the Calcutta Session. In 1905, when Bengal was partitioned by British Vande Mataram stood like a rock against those designs. Modiji also recalled that during the protests against the partition of Bengal, the streets echoed with one unified voice – Vande Mataram (ibid).

Narendra Modi stated that the idea of the nation as mother and the mother as a divine embodiment of strength led to a freedom movement that resolved to include both men and women equally. He added that this vision enabled India to once again dream of a nation where women power stands at the forefront of nation-building (http://www.vandemataram150.in ministry of culture). He emphasized that the vision was to build a nation that stands at the forefront of knowledge, science and technology, a nation enriched by the power of learning and innovation and a nation that is self reliant in matters of national security. Hence the song Vande Mataram acheivd a national status (Mode. Narendra,2026,EPW).

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Primary Sector	Sector comprises agriculture, mining and fishing.
Secondary Sector	Sector comprises industries such as construction, manufacturing and cottage industries
Tertiary Sector	Sector comprises keu services like retail, tourism, banking, real estate, leisure and information technology.
Quaternary Sector	Sector comprises education, research and development and public sector.

IV. Pillars And Initiatives Of Atmanirbhar Bharat Known As Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan

Vande Mataram inspires Atmanirbhar Bharat (self-reiant India) by transforming the historical freedom struggle's call for political liberation into a modern duty for economic, technological and cultural self-sufficiency (http://pib.gov.in). In May 2020, Prime Minister, Mr. Narendra Modi launched the self-reliant India mission to promote Indian goods in the global supply chain markets and help the country to achieve self reliance. The mission was announced amid the pandemic when the government allocated funds worth Rs. 20 lakh crore whicg amounts to 10% of India's GDP as a stimulus package to help recover the economy by promoting incentives for domestic production. It encompases themes such as ***'local for global'*** made for world and ***'vocal for local'***. The key ***objectives of the self-reliant India*** mission are as follows:-

- To develop India into a global supply chain hub.
- Build the government's trust in the private sector capabilities and prospects.
- To establish good force multipliers for Indian manufacturers.
- To enter the global markets to export goods including agriculture, textiles, clothing and jwellery.
- To determine adequacy of each sector like defence, agriculture, healthcare, infrastructure etc. with trhe help of FY22 budget to achieve self-reliance.

The five pillars of Atmanirbhar Bharat are the Economy, Infrastructure, System, Vibrant Demography and Demand (http://amritkaal.nic.in).

- *Economy* focuses on achieving a rapid jump in economic growth rather than small, incremental changes.
- *Infrastructure* aims to build world class infrastructure that serves as a modern identity for India.
- *System* relies on modern rechnology driven policies and arrangements suited for the 21st century.
- *Vibrabt Demography* harnesses India's large, youthful population as a powerful source of energy and innovation.
- *Demand* utilizes the strength of the country's domstic demand and supply chain to its fullest capacity.

Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan 2021 is likely to benefit numerous industries

Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan focuses on the following factors like land, labour, liquidity and laws. In line with these factors, the government introduces several initiatives between 2014 and 2020 to help the country achieve self-reliance. The key beneficiaries of this mission include shramiks (working class), kisans (farmers), daily wage earners who work for country's growth, middle class people who pay income tax to the government and upper class people who give the economic support for various industrial growth. Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan packages in the end of 2020 including RBI initiatives was estimated at Rs. 27.1 lakh crore or >13% of the GDP. With the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan package, the government facilitated structural reforms such as redefinition of MSMEs, commercialization of the mineral sector, agriculture and labour reforms, privatisation of public sector undertakings, 'One Nation One Ration Card' initiative and production-linked incentive schemes (http://pmindia.gov.in).

Governmental Initiatives in making Self-Reliant India

Key Factors	Government Initiatives (2014-2020) to boost Self-reliant India
Land and Labour	To empower country's vulnerable society, government launches schemes like microfinance, DBT (Direct Benefit Transfer), based reforms, Ujjwala Yojana.
Liquidity	To empower farmers and enable land cultivation, the government started schemes like Krishi Sinchai Yojana and established a new Fisheries department.
Labour	To strengthen the business environment, the government launched initiatives like private sector banks opening, merging of banks with continuos loss, GST reforms, FDI reforms and ease business reforms.
Laws	To boost investments, the central government implemented numerous policy like reforming and cleaning the mining sector, listing states based on investments and establishing battery manufacturing cells.

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Government implemented the following schemes under Self -reliant India – Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan -

Mission for Atmanirbharta in Pulses:

This project is launched by our Prime Minister Narendra Modi in 2025 at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi aims to make India self-reliant by raising domestic production to 350 lakh tonnes with procurement of Tur, Urad and Masoor at the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for four years. Government invested 11440 crore for the period of 2026-31 aimed at achieving self-sufficiency in pulses production by 2031. Over one thousand dal mills have been approved in all states and UttarPradesh and Madhya Pradesh received the highest allocations (http://static.pib.gov.in). In other rice fallow and diversifiable areas government distributed 87.7 lakhs free seed kits and during the Rabi season 10.37 lakh seed kits were distributed to other states with special focus on UP and MP aims to support cluster-based pulses development and improve domestic production capacity. Central agencies (NAFED and NCCF) will be responsible to yeild in maximum production of pulses on farmers lands as a mission for 'Atmanirbhar in Pulses'.

Introduced Production Linked Incentives (PLI) scheme:

To establish India's manufacturing global leadership and boost self-reliant mission, the government launched a production linked incentives schemes (PLI) across 14 sectors with the investment of 1.97 lakh crore to generate sales and production and supports in employment generation for 14.39 lakh people across various government sectors. Additional 40,951 crore were invested for PLI electronics manufacturing schemes to generate job opportunity (http://knowindia.india.gov.in/ nationalidentity).

Strengthened Health care and Other Infrastructure:

The government introduced a new central healthcare scheme under Pradhan Mantri Atmanirbhar Swasth Bharat Yojana (PMANSY) with budgetary allocation of 64,180 crore for six years to strengthyen the existing 'National Health Mission' and develop capacities of primary, secondary and tertiary care and healthcare systems ans institutions to detect and cure new and emerging diseases.

In alignment with the self-reliant India mission government has categorized hotels at 50 tourist destinations as infrastructure projects to enhance tourism and foster job creation within the hospitality sector. Union budget has also invested in shipbuilding sector fostering the growth of domestic large ship construction.

The Ministry of Food Processinng Industries launched the PM Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme to provide financial, technical and business support to upgrade the existing micro food processing enterprises and government alloted funds for ten crore for this scheme (http://www.pib.gov.in).

Increased Focus on Women Entrepreneurship:

In 2015-16, the government under the Department of Science and Technology launched women technology park (WTP) programmes to empower by training them in skills to set up their own microenterprises and become self-reliant where rural women have benefited from this scheme. Till today 28 WTPs have been successfully completed and 12 parks are under progress across the country (ibid).

Achieving Self-reliance in Defense Sector:

Government launched policies to promote self-reliance in defence manufacturing by increased FDI limit to 74%, placed import embargo on 101 military items and introduced the Defence Production and Export Promotion Policy 2020 that pertains to the design and advancement of cutting edge gallium Nitrade Semiconductors crucial for the upcoming era of wireless transmitters in defence applications, spanning from raders to Electronics Warfare (EW) jammers. About 65% of defence equipment is now made domestically supported by Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs). 430 licensed companies, 16000 MSMEs and private sector contributed to reach in defense manufacturing production of rupees 3,00,000 crore. The Defence Production and Export Promotion Policy 2020 (DPEPP) achieve turnover of rupees 35 thousand crore in the aerospace and defence goods and services by 2025. The project aims to enhance indigenisation involving MSMEs and industries with 63% local content. The Ministry of Defemce under self-rel;iant India scheme has signed a contract of rupees 2,385 crore with Bharat Electronics Limited for indigigenously developed Electronics Warfare Suites and modification kits for helicopters of the Indian Air Force (ibid).

V. Remaking Of Modern India: Atmanirbhar Bharat Through Vibrant Verses Of Vande Mataram

Underlining that today, as the vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat finds success, as the nation advances with the resolve of Make in India, and as we move steadily towards the goal of a developed India by 2047, Shri Modi remarked that every new achievement in this unprecedented era evokes the spontaneous chant—Vande Mataram!

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He highlighted that when India becomes the first country to reach the South Pole of the Moon, when the echo of New India reaches the farthest corners of space, every citizen proudly proclaims—Vande Mataram! The Prime Minister further remarked that when we see our daughters reaching the pinnacle in fields ranging from space technology to sports, when we witness them flying fighter jets, the slogan that rises from every proud Indian is—Vande Mataram! Noting that today marks 11 years since the implementation of One Rank One Pension, Shri Modi stated that when our armed forces crush the nefarious intentions of the enemy, when terrorism, Naxalism, and Maoist insurgency are decisively defeated, our security forces proclaim—Vande Mataram! (J.J Lipner ed.2006)

Emphasizing that this spirit of reverence for Maa Bharati will guide us toward the goal of a developed India, the Prime Minister expressed confidence that the mantra of Vande Mataram will continue to empower and inspire the countless children of Maa Bharati throughout this Amrit Kaal journey. The year 2025 marks 150 Years of Vande Mataram. Our national song "Vande Mataram", by Bankimchandra Chatterji was written during the auspicious occasion of Akshaya Navami which was on 7th November in 1875. Vande Mataram first appeared in the literary journal Bangadarshan as part of his novel Anandamath (Sankhder, 1991). The song, invoking the Motherland as the embodiment of strength, prosperity and divinity, gave poetic expression to India's awakening spirit of unity and self-respect. It soon became an enduring symbol of devotion to the nation. Remaking of modern India in the guidance of Vande Mataram upholds the following vision of nations prosperity and vision 2047 (Ruhela, 1999). These are as follows:-

➢ *Connecting Freedom to Self-Reliance*

The verses of Vande Mataram inculcates a mantra for propertity of nation and her people. The government of India's nationwide commemoration of 150 years of Vande Mataram links the historic struggle for political freedom to today's economic mission for self-reliance and national capability. Chanting the song galvanized generations to overthrow colonial rule, it is invoked today as a driving force to realize the goal of a fully developed, self-reliant India – Viksit Bharat by 2047. The government of India's nationwide commemoration of 150 years of Vande Mataram links the historic struggle for political freedom to today's economic mission for self reliance and national capability. Leaders like Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Union Home Minister Amit Shah have framed the 150-year milestone of Vande Mataram as a source of energy for Atmanirbhar Bharat – self-reliant India.

Atmanirbhar Bharat is a comprehensive economic mission launched by government of India in 2020 to foster domestic production, reduce import reliance and build a resilient economy (http://amritkaal.nic.in).

➢ *Vande Mataram as the Core Themes of Inspiration*

Prime Minister Narendra Modi emphasized that the devotional and resilient energy of Vande Mataram inspires citizens to champion locally-made products (Make in India), back indigenous enterprise and secure economic sovereignty. Vision 2047 relies deeply on the verrses of the song to achieve inner strength. Just as the verses of the song motivated generations to overthrow colonial rule, it is invoked today as a driving force to realize the goal of a fully developed, self-reliant India – Viksit Bharat by 2047. Through agricultural and rural reforms specialized infrastructure, natural and organic farming centers were set up via Ministry of Tribal Affairs to increase supply in the domestic and foreign markets (example specialized wollen garments were manufactured by local tribals of Mana village of Chamoli district, Uttarakhand and export to foreign markets which increases self reliance among the local tribal inhabitants). Vande Mataram inspires Atmanirbhar Bharat by transforming the historical freedom struggle's call for political liberation into a modern duty for economic technological and cultural self-sufficiency (http://www.pib.govin).

➢ *Vande Mataram Invokes a Sense of Duty and Devotion*

The spirit of the song invokes a deep sense of national duty, dedication and youth power (yuva shakti) needed to build a prosperous, confident and advanced India by the centenary of its independence in 2047. Just as Vande Mataram united Indians to break colonial chains, its core spirit now urges citizens to break dependency on foreign goods (http://knowindia.india.gov.in) by adopting Swadeshi (indegeneous products).

➢ *Promotes National Unity and Integration*

Commemorative nationwide exibitions and events continue to leverage ita history to foster national unity and collective resolve and attempt has been made to achieve a developed economy that fosters an idea "Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat". The national song Vande Mataram, reframes live for the motherland from a passive emotion into active responsibility – building, innovating and supporting local manufacturing. The feeling of patriotism of the song later transcends to accountability of the Indians and government both to achieve a economically developed Indian society and a better future. The song promotes national unity and integration through collective consciousness (http://www.pib.gov.in).

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The unity forged by the chant 150 years ago serves as a foundational force for collective progress, prioritizing national growth above individual or imported preferences. Celebrate the legacy of Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay's composition written in 1875 which served as the emotional heartbeat and resistence anthem of the independent India today turns to a Honor Heritage uniting the Indians into a well knit nation. The song fosters national cohesion with the use of civic events, mass singing and educational programs to bridge generational gaps and reinforce collective national pride. The song inspire patriotic feelings among the Indians, embed the values of courage, sacrifice, and devotion to the motherl;and into the hearts of the next generation (Sankhder,1991).

- *Song of Strength and Prosperity*

*Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay's composit*ion envisions Maa Bharati as the provider of knowledge (Saraswati), wealth (Lakshmi), and inner strength (Durga). This imaginary vision inspires India to lead in science, technology, innovation and national security (ibid). The resilient energy of the song reminds citizens that India possesses the inhertent capability and potential to o0vercome external and internal challenges, driving the goal of a developed nation (Viksit Bharat) by 2047. Todays India aims to build world class infrastructure that serves as a modern identity for India. India focuses on economic growth and prosperity to make every citizen self-sufficient and atmanirbhar individual of the nation. Today as a citizen of independent India every single individual relies on modern technology driven policies and arrangements suited for the 21st century like affordable luxurious ammenities like smart housing complex, construction of smart cities, technology driven governance like e-governance. India's large youthful population act as a vibrant and powerful souce of energy for new societal innovation in Viksit Bharat. The song utilizes the strength of the country its youth, wealth, knowledge to increase the inner strength that is economic growth to meet the demands in the domestic and foreign markets and hence liberate and strengthen every individual (http://culture.gov.in).

VI. Conclusion

Governmental initiatives to achieve self-reliant India not only pay tribute to Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay's timeless creation but also highlight its role in inspiring generations during the freedom struggle. In contemporary India the spirit of Vande Mataram is being reinterpreted linking the nation's proud in past and present with its aspirations for a united, self-reliant and culturally vibrant future.

The commemoration of 150 years of Vande Mataram upholds the song's profound historical and cultural significance in the evolution of India's national identity. Emerging from the intellectual and literary milieu of the late nineteenth century, Vande Mataram transcended its literary origins to become a potent symbol of anti-colonial resistance and collective aspiration. The present observance not only reaffirms the enduring relevance of Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay's vision but also invites renewed reflections on the song's role in shaping the discourse of nationalism, unity, and cultural self-awareness in modern India (http://indianculture.gov.in) .

Today 'atmanirbhar Bharat', is the modern technological self-reliance and a logical conclusion of freedom struggle. It is a journey from self-rule 'swaraj' to self reliance 'atmanirbhar demanding devotion and sacrifice from youth or 'juva'. Self-reliant economy demands the importance of local and indegeneous products rather thanrely on foreign goods. Atmanirbhar Bharat abhiyan is a major economic drive and strategy launched by Indian Government on May, 12th with an initial financial backing of tewnty crore to make the country self-reliant. The campaign stands on five key pillars – economy, infrastructure, system, demography and demand. As a structural reform it heavily focus on micro, small and medium enterprises, agriculture and allied sector and made structural reforms in strategic sectors like defense, space, atomic energy, minerals and aviation. Modern remaking of atmanirbhar bharat is a mantra for prosperity: The Government of India's nationwide commemoration of 150 years of Vande Mataram links the historic struggle for political freedom to today's economic mission for self-reliance and national capability. It drives local innovation like Prime Minister Narendra Modi emphasized that the devotional and resilient energy of Vande Mataram inspires citizens to champion locally-made products (Make in India), back indigenous enterprise, and secure economic sovereignty. It envisages the vision of modern Bharat 2047 Just as the chant galvanized generations to overthrow colonial rule, it is invoked today as a driving force to realize the goal of a fully developed, self-reliant India (Viksit Bharat) by 2047. Aatmanirbhar Bharat (Self-Reliant India) is a comprehensive economic mission launched by the Government of India in May 2020 to foster domestic production, reduce import reliance, and build a resilient economy. Vande Mataram as a source of energy for Atmanirbhar Bharat is the inspiration for self-reliance, inculcates duty and devotion of the youth towards society as the spirit of the song invokes a deep sense of national duty, dedication, and youth power (Yuva Shakti) needed to build a prosperous, confident, and advanced India by the centenary of its independence in 2047(http://indianculture.gov.in).

The spirit of the song invokes a deep sense of national duty, dedication, and youth power (Yuva Shakti) needed to build a prosperous, confident, and advanced India by the centenary of its independence in 2047 portraying the idea of 'Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat'.

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