

## Vande Mataram

Vande mataram  
malayajasitalam  
sasya syamalam  
mataram  
vande mataram

subhra jyotsna  
pulakita yaminim  
phulla kusumita  
drumadala sobhinim  
suhasini  
sumadhura bhashinim  
sukhadam varadam  
mataram  
vande mataram

### Line to line meaning:

i bow to thee, mother  
richly-watered, richly-fruited,  
cool with the winds of the south,  
dark with the crops of the harvests,  
the Mother!

Her nights rejoicing  
in the glory of the moonlight,  
her lands clothed beautifully  
with her trees in flowering bloom,  
sweet of laughter,  
sweet of speech,  
The Mother,  
giver of boons, giver of bliss!

Vande Mataram (Sanskrit: Vande Mātaram "I do homage to the mother";) is a poem in the 1882 novel Anandamatha by Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay. It is written in a mixture of Bengali and Sanskrit. It is a hymn to the goddess Durga, identified as the national personification of Bengal. It came to be considered the "National Anthem of Bengal", and it played a part in the Indian independence movement, first sung in a political context by Rabindranath Tagore at the 1896 session of the Indian National Congress. In 1950, its first two verses were given the official status of "national song" of the Republic of India, distinct from the national anthem of India "Jana Gana Mana". Many Muslim organizations in India have declared fatwas against singing Vande Mataram, due to the song giving a notion of worshipping Mother India, which they consider to be shirk (worship).