

# The luminous personalities

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# The Luminous Personalities

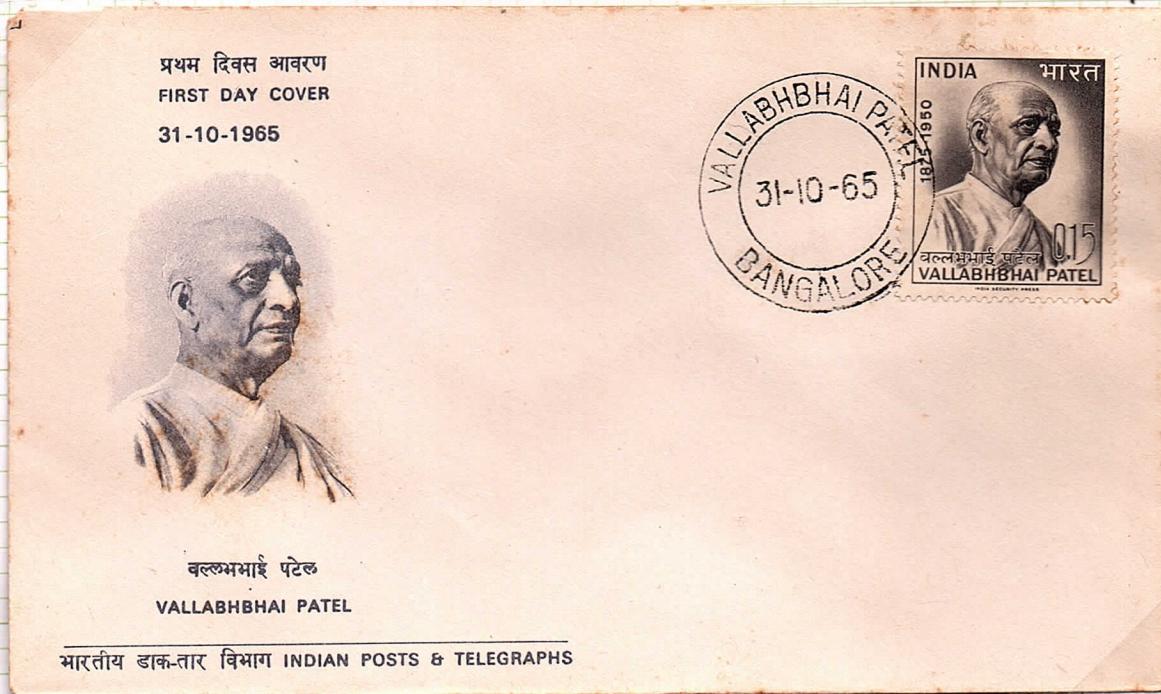
## Introduction

Personality is a mirror of what you do and say. Essentially, your personality defines who are you. Your behaviour reflects your personality psychology is "Some things change; some things stay the same." According to Allport, "Personality is a dynamic organisation, inside the person, of psychophysical systems that create the person's characteristic patterns of thoughts, feelings and behaviors." The continuities, consistencies and stabilities of personality traits and dispositions over time define personality development.

The word "personality" originates from the Latin word *persona*, which means "mask." Personality as a field of study began with Hippocrates, a physician in ancient Greece, who theorized that personality traits and human behaviors are based on four separate temperaments associated with four fluids of the body known as "humors." This theory, known as humorism, proposed that an individual's personality was the result of the balance of these humors (yellow-bile, black bile, phlegm, and blood), which corresponded to four dispositions (grumpy, melancholy, calm, and cheer, respectively).

India has been made by contribution of several leaders from the ages. These leaders contributed in various spheres of life which have been of great importance to the Indian Society.

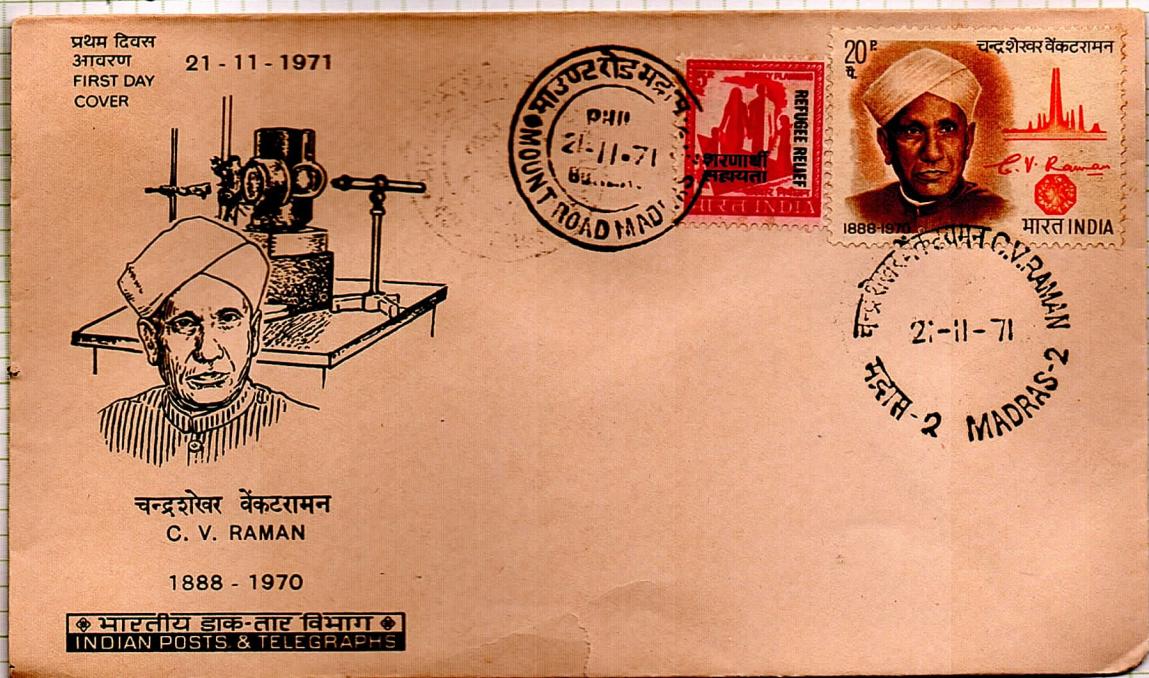
# Vallabhbhai Patel



Vallabhbhai Patel in full name is Vallabhbhai Jhaverbhai Patel by name sardar Patel was born on 31<sup>st</sup> october 1875 in Nadiad, Gujarat. He was an Indian barrister, and statesman and one of the leader of Indian National Congress during the struggle for Indian independence. During the first three years of Indian independence after 1947, He served as deputy Prime-minister, minister of home affairs, minister of information and minister of states. Renowned as the "Iron man of India". The statue of unity is a tribute to the Indian leader Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, to be unveiled on 31<sup>st</sup> October 2018.

The statue is a patriotic symbol of the legacy of a man who spent his life in struggle for freedom. As a mark respect, statue is located at his birth place in Gujarat, the statue is designed by Ram. V.

S. V. Raman



S. V. Raman was born at Tiruchirapalli in Southern India on Nov 7<sup>th</sup> 1888. He entered Presidency college, Madrasa in 1902, and in 1904 passed his B.A. examination winning the first place and the gold medal in physics; in 1907 he gained his M.A. degree, obtaining the highest distinctions. Raman has been honoured with a large number of honorary doctorates and memberships of scientific societies. He was elected as Fellow of the Royal Society early in his career (1924), was knighted in 1929. S. V. Raman discovered that when light interacts with a molecule the light can donate a small amount of energy to the molecule. As a result of this, the light changes its color and the molecule vibrates. The change of color can act as a fingerprint for the molecule. Today Raman Spectroscopy, which relies on these fingerprints, is used in laboratories all over the world to identify molecules and to analyze living cells and tissue to detect diseases such as cancer.

# Subhas Chandra Bose



Subhas Chandra Bose by name Netaji was born on 23<sup>rd</sup> January 1897, Cuttack in Orissa. He was an Indian revolutionary prominent in the independence movement against British rule of India. He also led an Indian national force from against the western powers during world war - II

Conclusion - Personality type refers to the psychological classification of different types of people. Personality types are distinguished from personality traits, which come in different levels or degrees. The idea that we can understand ourselves and others by categorizing the ways in which we experience, respond, and behave toward the physical and social world has a long tradition.

Personality is a collection of emotional, thought, and behavioral patterns unique to a person that is consistent over time.

# Madan Mohan Malaviya



Pandit M.M.M was an Indian scholar, educational reformer and politician notable for his role in the Indian independence movement. He was respectfully addressed as Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and also addressed as Mahamana.

Though a strong supporter of congress, Malaviya helped to establish the Hindu Mahasabha in 1906, which brought diverse in local Hindu Nationalist movements together. Malaviya helped and had keenly interested in uplifting the educational standards of the country. Madan Mohan was the principal founder of the Banaras Hindu University in Varanasi.

Malaviya is credited with popularising the term 'Satyameva Jayate' India's national motto. He did not coin the term. It is a mantra from the Upanishads, written thousands of year ago. These days, as we all know, the term has become synonymous with the TV show.

# Raja Ravi Varma

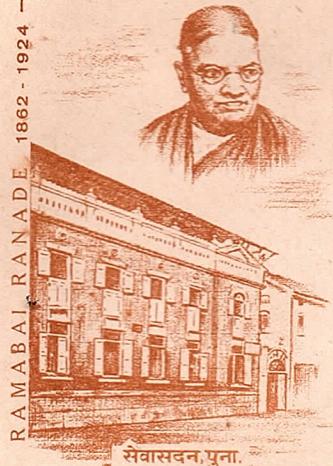


Raja Ravi Varma was born on 29<sup>th</sup> April 1848 in Tramancore. He was an Indian painter and artist, considered as one of the greatest painters in the history of Indian Art. He is known for his amazing paintings which revolve mainly around the puranas. He is one of the few painters who managed to accomplish a beautiful union of Indian tradition with the techniques of European academic art.

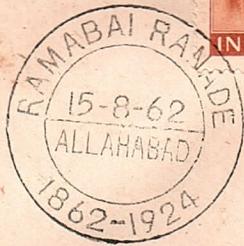
Ravima was the first Indian to use Western techniques of perspective and composition and to adapt them to Indian subjects, styles, and themes. He won the Governor's Gold medal in 1873 for the painting *Mair Lady Adorning Her Hair*. He became a much-sought-after artist among both them Indian nobility and the Europeans in India, who commissioned him to paint their portraits. Ravima was criticized severely by later artists who can saw the content of his work as only superficially Indian because, despite depicting mythological Indian themes, it imitated Western styles of painting.

Ramabai Ranade

FIRST DAY COVER



INDIAN POSTS & TELEGRAPHS



Ramabai Ranade was born on 25<sup>th</sup> January 1863. She was an Indian social worker and one of the first women's

right activist in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. She was the founder and President of "Seva Sadan", which is the most successful of all Indian women's Institutions.

Govind Ballabh Pant

प्रथम दिवस आवरण

FIRST DAY COVER

10-9-1965



गोविन्द बल्लभ पन्त

GOVIND BALLABH PANT

भारतीय डाक-तार विभाग INDIAN POSTS & TELEGRAPHS



Govind Ballabh Pant was born on September 10<sup>th</sup> 1887 in Shyshi Devi hills in Almora. In 1930, he was arrested and imprisoned for several weeks for

organising a salt March inspired by Gandhi's earlier actions.

## Gaganendranath Tagore

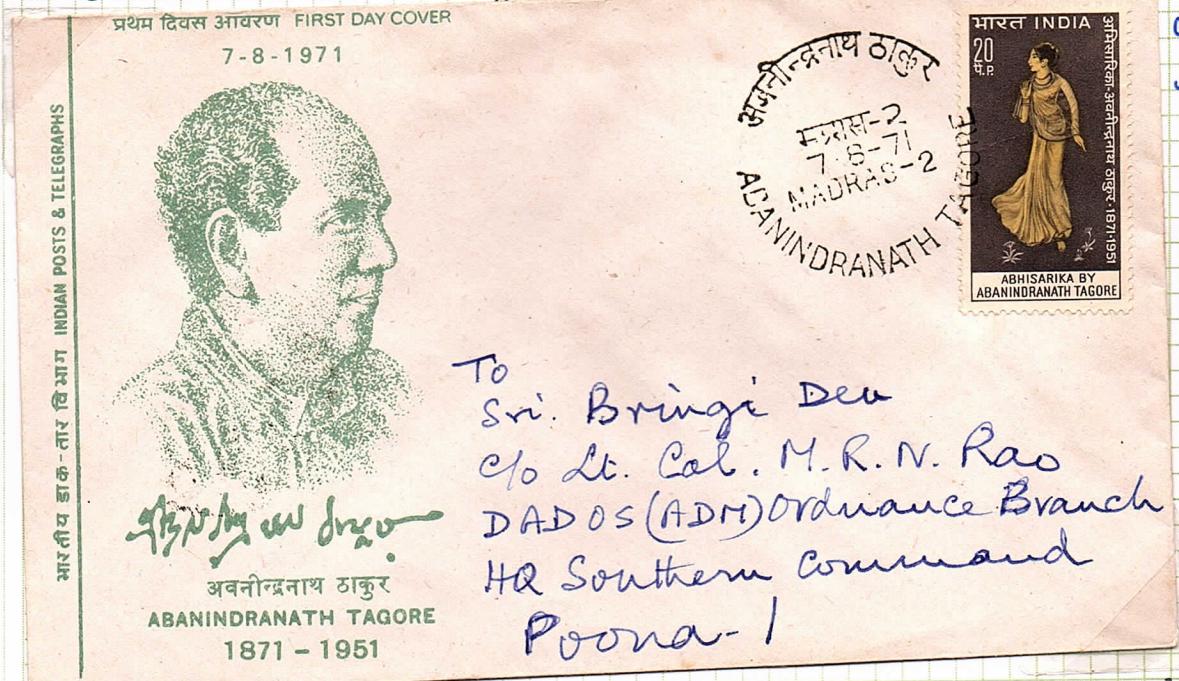


## Gaganendranath Tagore

was born at Torasan-ko in the tagore family home in Calcutta. Though he did not receive any formal education in painting later he became

prominent figure of Bengal School of Art. He with his brother Abanindranath Tagore founded the Indian Society of Oriental Art which became the harbinger of an Indigenous modernism in Indian art in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## Abanindranath Tagore



Abanindranath Tagore was born on 1871. He was an Indian painter. He founded the Indian Society of Oriental Art and

was its most important artist.

# Srinivasa Sastri

V. S. Srinivasa Sastri

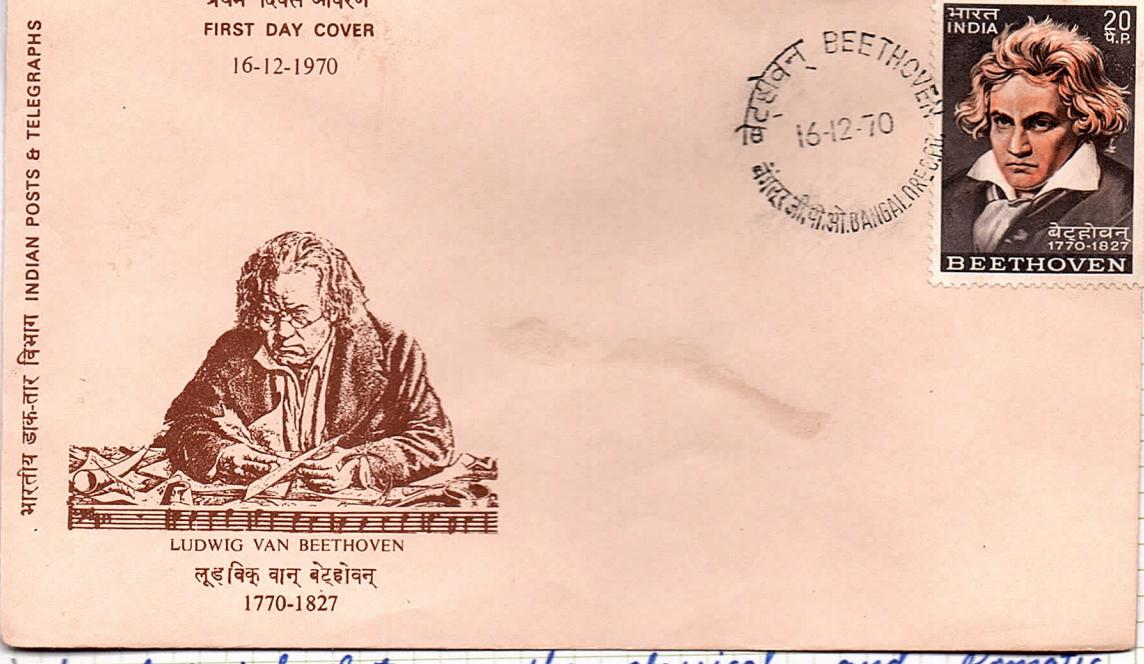


V. S. Srinivasa Sastri in full  
Vallabha  
Shankara -  
Narayana  
Srinivasa  
Sastri was  
born on  
September  
22, 1869  
in Chennai.  
He was a  
liberal  
Indian

statesman and founder of Indian Liberal Federation, who served his country under British colonial rule in many important posts at home and abroad.

## Ludwig Van Beethoven

Ludwig Van Beethoven was



born on  
17 December  
1770 in  
Archbishop-  
ric of colo-  
gne in  
German  
composer  
and a  
prominent  
musical  
figure in  
the trans-

-itional period between the classical and romantic eras. After Napoleon crowned himself emperor of France Beethoven erased a dedication to him so harshly that he ripped the manuscript.

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

प्रथम दिवस आवरण - FIRST DAY COVER 5-9-1967

*The task of the enlightened is to remove the poverty, the inequality, the indignity and the suffering which weighs down countless millions in this world.*

*[Signature]*

दा. एस. राधाकृष्णन् DR. S. RADHAKRISHNAN

भारतीय डाक-तार निभाग INDIAN POSTS & TELEGRAPHS



Dr. S. Radhakrishnan was born on 5<sup>th</sup> September 1888 in Tirutanni in Madras. He was a great scholar and statesman who was president of India from 1962 to

1967. He served as professor of Eastern religions and ethics at the university of Oxford in England, vice chancellor of Benares Hindu University in India. His birthday is observed as 'Teacher's Day' every year.

Jatindra Nath Mukherjee

प्रथम दिवस  
आवरण  
FIRST DAY  
COVER

9-9-1970



जतीन्द्र नाथ मुखर्जी

JATINDRA NATH MUKHERJEE

1879 - 1915

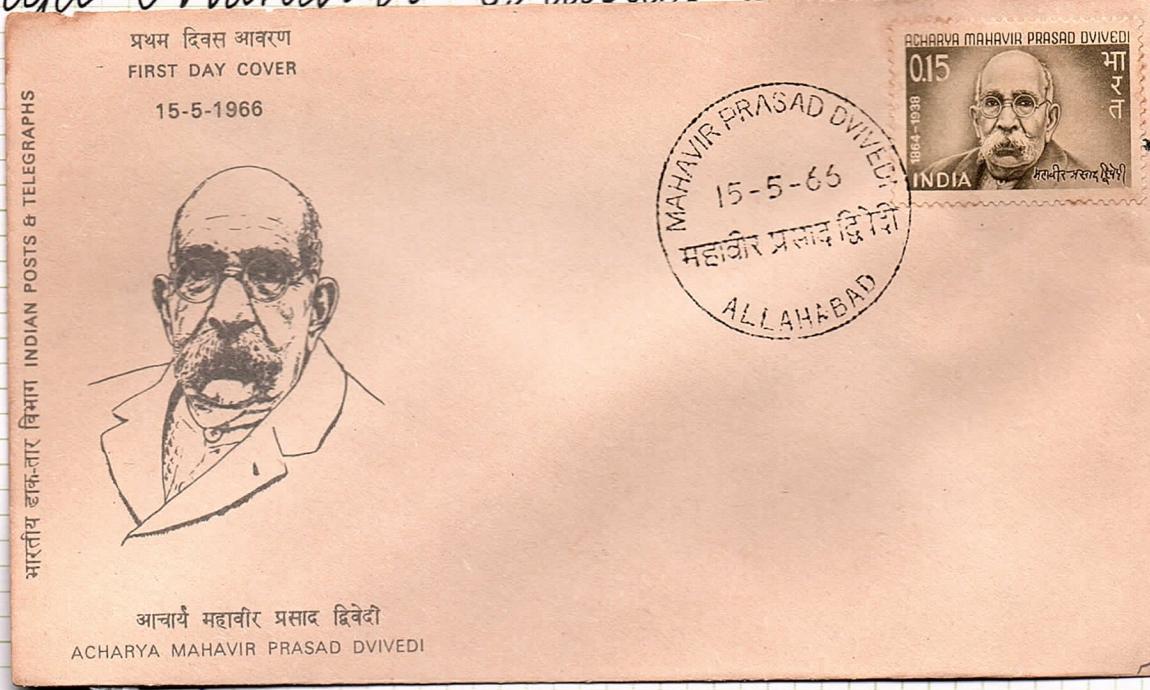


Jatindra Nath Mukherjee was born on 8<sup>th</sup> Dec 1879 at Kalyan village in Nadia dist of undivided Bengal. He was strong bodied, patriotic minded young man who

killed a tiger in his early life and hence he became famous as Bagha Jatin'

# Acharya Mahavir Prasad Dwivedi

Mahavir  
Prasad  
Dwivedi was  
an Indian  
Hindi writer  
and editor.  
Dwivedi  
received his  
early educa-  
tion in sansk-  
rit at his  
home, and  
in Hindi &  
Urdu at  
school. During his Indian railways service in Jhansi in the  
1980's, dwivedi earned wide fame as a writer and literature



आचार्य महावीर प्रसाद द्विवेदी  
ACHARYA MAHAVIR PRASAD DVIVEDI

## Mandalal Bose

Nandalal Bose was born on 3rd December 1882 to a middle class Bengali family in Bihar. Pickin-  
g up this trait from his mother, Bose took an active interest in moulding



नन्दलाल बोस  
NANDALAL BOSE

wet clay and decorating Kurga paenals. Bose was deeply influenced by the paintings of artist Abanindranath Tagore.

# Chittaranjan Das

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5-11-1965



चित्तराजन दास  
CHITTARANJAN DAS

भारतीय डाक-तार विभाग INDIAN POSTS & TELEGRAPHS



Chittaranjan Das was born on Nov 5, 1870 in Calcutta. Bitterly opposing the British rule in India and rejecting all ideas of political or economic

development of India along western lines, he idealised the life of the ancient India village and saw a golden age in ancient Indian History.

# Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Gopala krishna gokhale was born on May 9th, 1866 in Rathnagiri district, India. He was a social reformer who founded a sectarian organisation to work for

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प्रथम दिवस आवरण  
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गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले GOPAL KRISHNA GOKHALE



relief of the underprivileged India. He led the moderate nationalists in the early years of the Indian independence movement.

# Asutosh Mookerjee

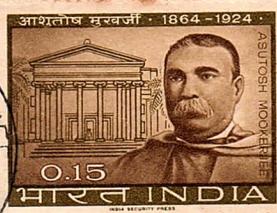
FIRST DAY OF ISSUE



ASUTOSH MOOKERJEE

29 - 6 - 64

INDIAN POSTS & TELEGRAPHHS.



Asutosh Mookerjee was born on 29<sup>th</sup> June 1864. He was a prolific Bengali educator and the second vice-chancellor of the University of

Calcutta for two consecutive years. He became the first student to be awarded a dual degree (M.A in Mathematics and Physics) from Calcutta University and received prestigious Premchand - Roychand scholarship.

Kunwar Singh

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23-4-1966



कुंवर सिंह

KUNWAR SINGH

भारतीय डाक-तार विभाग INDIAN POSTS & TELEGRAPHHS



Kunwar Singh was a notable leader during the Indian Rebellion of 1857. He belonged to a royal Ujjainiya Rajput house of Tagdishpur. At the age

of 80, he led a select band of armed soldiers against British.

# Abraham Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln was the 16<sup>th</sup> President of United States and is regarded as one of the America's greatest heroes due to his role as saviour of the union



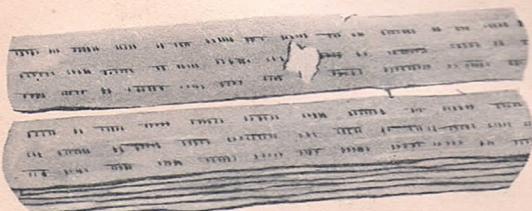
and emancipator of slaves. His eloquent support of democracy and insistence that the union was worth saving embody the ideals of self-government that all nations strive to achieve.

Nidypaathi

Nidypaathi was born to a shairite Brahmin family in the village of Nadhulanji district of Mithila region of Bihar, India.

प्रथम दिवस आवरण  
FIRST DAY COVER

17-11-1965



विद्यापति  
VIDYAPATI

भारतीय डाक-तार वि भाग INDIAN POSTS & TELEGRAPHS



Dr.B.R.Ambedkar

प्रथम दिवस आवरण  
FIRST DAY COVER

14-4-1966



बी.आर. अम्बेडकर B. R. AMBEDKAR  
भारतीय डाक-तार विभाग INDIAN POSTS & TELEGRAPHS



Bhimrao Ramji

Ambedkar

was born  
on April  
14, 1891  
in Mhow.  
He was  
a leader  
of the  
Dalits. He  
served as  
the Law  
minister

of the government of India from 1947 to 1951. He is called as 'Father of Indian Constitution'. He passed away on 6<sup>th</sup> December 1956. He also has written many essays on untouchables and untouchability, the Amriti - lation of case, waiting for visa.

प्रथम दिवस आवरण FIRST DAY COVER

14-4-1973

हमें अपने राजनैतिक लोकतंत्र को सामाजिक लोकतंत्र में भी समान रूपसे बदलना होगा

"We must make our political democracy a social democracy as well."

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

डॉ. भीमराव रामजी अम्बेडकर  
डॉ. मद्रास - 2  
MADRAS - 2  
14-4-73  
DR.B.R.AMBEDKAR



भारतीय डाक-तार विभाग INDIAN POSTS & TELEGRAPHS