

Swamiji's Sivaratri Talk: "Purpose of Meditation"

On the occasion of Sivaratri, Swamiji gave a special talk on March 3, 2019. The topic of the talk is Purpose of Meditation. You can listen to this talk at the following link:

<http://www.yogamalika.org.in/free-talks/sivaratri-talk-2019-the-purpose-of-meditation-04-03-2019/>

Glory of Sanatana Dharma Chart



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Swamiji's New Year Talk for 2018: Glory of Sanatana Dharma

Namathe:

Swamiji has given a special talk for the New Year and the subject of the talk is Glory of Sanatana Dharma. Please listen to this talk by clicking below:

New Year 2018 Special Talk

Omkaara Upasana

In the 13th Class of Taitreya Upanishad, Swamiji discusses Omkaara Upasana. This upasana is presented in the form of a chart. Please click on the link for a chart form of this Upasana.

omkaara upasana

Saddarsana – Sanskrit Text

This is a PDF document of Ramana Maharishi's Saddarshanam. Please click on the link to download:

saddarshanam

Prasna Upanishad, Class 8

Questions:

1. What are the principles sustaining the body: Gyanendriyam, karmandhriyam panca boodha and andhagraganam (intellect.). 19 principles and 24 including panca pranas. But pranas are excluded as they will be introduced as the most superior.
2. Who all glorify themselves. All 19 principles (except panca prana) glorify themselves.
3. Among all the sustaining principles which is most powerful – varishtaha.

The first two questions are answered in verse 2. To answer the third question, a story is told, personifying all tatvas or principles.

Verse 3

One day prana called all 19 principles. Don't get deluded regarding the glory of who sustains the body, because I the

prana alone divide into five, prana (respiratory), apana (excretory) , vyana (circulatory), samana (digestive) and udhana (reversing), and sustain the whole individual. However, the 19 principles did not believe because of their vanity.

Verse 4

To prove the point, Prana pretended to go out. As prana started to leave other principles also followed prana because their very existences dependent on Prana. And prana came back and all the 19 principles came back. This is the direct proof that all principles are dependent on prana sakthi. The 19 principles were pleased as the Prana did not go away permanently. Swamiji gave the example of Queen Bee, where the entire beehive follows the Queen Bee without any question. Similarly, the 19 principles followed Prana without any question. With this the 19 principles understood the glory of prana.

The rest of the section is prana sthuthi by the 19 principles.

Verse 5

In this verse, prana is glorified at micro and macro levels.

Glorification at individual level – prana sakthi gives power to eyes, ears etc. At the cosmic or macro level, hiranyagarba alone appears as burning power of agni, appears as light energy in sun. Similarly, Indira, Vayu, Earth, Moon are all powered by Prana sakthi. Prana sakthi broken down is all Murtha (formed) and amurtha (formless) vasthu (objects).

Verse 6

All the vedas, yagyas, warriors, brahmanas, the whole creation is based on prana. Without prana nothing can survive. In a wheel, the outer rim appears to be supported by spokes, but in reality, the spokes are supported by the hub. The whole wheel

supported by the hub. Similarly all principles are supported by prana sakthi. In this example, each spoke can be taken as different principle; the wheel as the whole creation and prana as the hub.

Tolerance: Swamiji Talk for New Year 2016

Namaste:

This are my notes from New Year talk given by Swamiji on January 1, 2016:

You can listen to this talk here.

The topic of this talk was six principles of tolerance.

Swamiji started the talk by pointing out that the topic of tolerance is in the news now a days and that both Tatva Bodha and Bagawat Geeta point out the need for tolerance. Tatva Bodha says one need thithiksha (mental shock absorbers) to withstand the ups and downs of life. Lord Krishna says in Chapter 2 of Bagawat Geeta that one need shama to withstand the up and downs of life.

Six principles of tolerance:

1. Non empowerment: Scriptures says the creation is full of pairs of opposites as per laws of karma. The creation is full of events like loss and gain and up and down. Swamiji says we classify all events as welcome and unwelcome. The first principle of tolerance is not to label any situation. By labeling an event we empower the world to hurt. Let all the pairs of worldly

experiences happen, but do not label them as welcome or unwelcome. Be prepared to go through the results of karma without attaching a label of unwelcome. If one must attach a label, use the label "welcome" and accept all situations and experiences.

2. Empowering ourselves: Strengthening ourselves to withstand and move forward from any event. Worldly events are not the creation of Bahawan, but the results of karma. While creation includes both pavam and puniyam, the resources to handle the situation are also created within ourselves. Learn to rely on internal resources and not on external outside resources.
 - Arm ourselves with the ability to be strong
 - Understand and accept that there are resources within ourselves to withstand the ups and downs of life
 - Build up faith in ourselves with the realization that Lord resides in ourselves.
3. Non Magnification: Avoid dwelling upon unwelcome experiences and let it occupy our minds completely. Whenever there is an "unwelcome" situation, our tendency is to dwell on and magnify that situation. This results in worry, anxiety and fear. Dwell upon the solution and do not to dwell upon and magnify the situation. Apply the first two principles above and assimilate the thought that all difficult experiences are not given out by Bagawan but are the results of karma and the world is only a medium. This does not mean that we don't take any action, but take any action, including deliberate inaction, but do not contaminate the action with hatred and vengeance. Cultivate tolerance at both "kartha" (doer) and 'boktha" (experiencer) level.
4. Self Restraint: Avoidance of impulsive responses. Boktha becomes a kartha by following the first three principles. Impulsive actions prevents us from developing a long term solution. Boktha (the experiencer) gives the message; Kartha should filter

the messages and take careful actions.

5. Objectivity: Avoid judgment based on incomplete data. Never judge a person in a hurry. No one should become a victim of prejudicial actions. Prejudicial actions and judgment only will result in accumulating more pavam. Before taking any action at others, stand in the position of others and determine if the proposed action is one that you would accept yourself.
6. Postpone violent measures: Whenever we face difficult situations, we face two options: one is aggressive and the other is peaceful. When we are faced with difficult situation, we prefer aggressive measures as they may appear to bring immediate results. Scriptures say that the peaceful measures must be tried first. Always remember ahimsa is an important virtue. Only after exhausting all ahimsa measures, more aggressive measures should be pursued.

Swamiji concluded that if we follow these six principles, then we will be able to handle and move on after any difficult experience.

Prasna Upanishad, Class 7

Important points made by first section:

Shristi is the first point: Life and death are not opposite but complementary pair of nature; similar is growth and decay. We must accept the pair. Shristi as a form of mithunam. Five shristies mentioned in the first section are:

1. Mithuna shristy
2. Loka shristy
3. Kala shristy

4. Anna Shristy

5. Prajapathi

Second point is Chukla Krishna Gathi topic was discussed after shristi as a diversion.

Third point is discipline of brahmanacharyim

Second Section

Para vidhya and apara vidhya are from Mundaka Upanishad. Apra Vidhya or preparatory knowledge consists of karma and upasana. First chapter of Mundaka Upanishad elaborately discussed karma (e.g. agni hothram) but upasana (mental activity for saguana brahman) was not discussed in detail. Physical activities like pooja are not upasana. Vedanta is mental activity for nirguna brahman.

Second section: Hiranyagarbha (prana) sthuthi. Prior to upsana, the upsana deity should be glorified.

Hiranyagarbha is consciousness with the total (all) subtle body. This total subtle body is available as individual subtle body for everyone. Of the 17 organs of sukshma sareeram, prana is the most important one. Prana keeps body alive. Also during sleep, all sense organs come to a standstill except prana.

Third Section: Hiranyagarbha (prana) upasana is samashti prana, because Hiranyagarba blesses everyone as prana.

V1

Question: What are the devadas that sustain the people (sareeram)? Devadas are various factors or principles behind every inert object. This consciousness principle is called Devada. Sun is not just an object, but when we consider that sun is pervaded by Eeswara, we call it Surya Deva. Each principle is called deva for this reason. So the first question is how many devas are sustaining the sareeram. Second question what principles (devas) are publicizing their own

glories. Third Question is among these devas who is the greatest devada?

V2

First principle sustaining the sareeram is 19 devas. because it provides a place to live. The 24 devas are:

- Panca Botham (akasa – space, vayu – air, agni – fire, apaha – water and prithvi – earth)
- Panca indriyam (hearing, touch, sight, taste and smell)
- Panca karmandhra (Vak – express, upasatha – procreate, payu – excrete, Pani – grasp and Pada – move
- Manaha
- Budhi
- Ahangaram
- Chitham

All 19 devas except prana claim they are the most important.

The rest of the section is answer to third question.

Prasna Upanishad, Class 5

Rayee and prana are conceptual pairs. Prajapathi alone comes as conceptual pairs of rayee and prana.

Samvatsara, consisting of dakshinayana and utharayana (kala) is prajapathhi.

Krishna kathi and chukla kathi are subtle or divine road through which a jiva travels to other logas. Krishna kathi leads to Chandra loga and chukla kathi leads surya loga or brahma loga. Those people who perform rituals go to Chandra kathi and those who perform upsaha will go to surya loga.

Gyani does not go through either of the logas because he gets moksha here and now. Dhashinayanam represents Krishna kathi and represented by various dhashinayana devadas; utharayanam represents chukla kathi presided by utharayana devadas.

Krishna gathi, dakshinayanam and Chandra loga are all rayee; Utharayanam, surya loka and chukla gathi are all prana.

Verse 10

Chukla kathi is the path; the travelers are upasaha or karma upasa samuchayaha. Brahama loga is immortality because brahmaloga gives moksha which is immortality. Upasaha seek surya loga, upasana by following discipline (control of sense organs and faith in scriptures). For all pranas, this surya loga is the goal. This loga is mean for upsahas only and not available to others.

Verse 11

Adhithya praised as a destination of chukla gathi: Surya is endowed with five feet (five seasons are taken as feet of Surya loga because Surya moves creating the five seasons) so surya is called panca patham. Six seasons in scriptures are spring, summer, rainy, autum, pre-winter and winter. In this verse pre-winter and winter are combined as one season. There are 12 different appearance to sun one for each month. Due to utharayanam and dakshinayanam, sun is the father of all beings.

Prasna Upanishad, Class 4

I had difficulty in comprehending and digesting this class and summarized as best as I can. I greatly appreciate any corrections, additions and comments to my summary.

In the last class, Swamiji stated that Rayee is a non translatable word. For my own sake of understanding this Upanishad, I equate Rayee to matter and Prana to energy with the full recognition that Rayee and Prana are spiritual and philosophical terms and they encompass much more than the modern scientific terms of energy and matter – for example, prana and rayee include formless thoughts and action. While equating Rayee and Prana to matter and energy is not recommended, I found it easier to understand these classes.

First creation is in form pairs or mithuna shristry or the creation of rayee and prana. Rayee and prana are two principles pairs of opposite mutually complementary; both of them together make a whole. This division between rayee and prana is superficial; rayee is prajapathi or cause or karanam; prajapathi alone becomes rayee and prana. Superficially we call amoortha as prana and moortha as rayee. But since both rayee and prana came from prajapathi, everything can be called rayee and similarly everything can be called prana. For example, ice is also be called water, stream is also called water. The ice/stream division is superficial and both are water. Similarly the division between rayee and prana is also superficial as both are prajapathi.

V6

After mithuna shristry, Swamiji discussed loga shristry or sun (prana) and moon (rayee). By spreading the rays from the east, the sun is embracing all jivas and becoming one with all jivas. The sun alone is giving life and energy to all beings and therefore the existence of beings is due to sun's energy

and therefore there is no jivas other than sun. Physical energy, prana energy and intellectual energy all are given only by surya prakasha.

V7

The sun is known as vaisvanara, the macro gross body in waking stage. The surya alone is in the form all human beings.

Surya is known as visvaroopaa, prana (life of everyone), Agni (fire). When the fire principle is up above, we call it surya and when it is down on the earth, we call it Agni. Without sun, there will be no life. This principle is also supported by the following mantra in Rig Veda.

V8 (Mantra from Rig Veda)

Sun is omniscient because it illuminates everything. Rishis knew sun to be all of the following:

- Visva roopaha – Ever pervading
- Harinam – rays
- Jaata Vedhasam: One who is omniscient:
 - One who illumines all
 - A devada from Chainthanyam angle.
- Parayanam: The ultimate supporter of everything
- Joythihi: One who is effulgent
- Ekam: One
- Tapantam: The one who shines all the time
- Sahasra rahihi: With thousands of rays
- Satadha vartamana: Manifests in hundreds of form
- Pranaha: The very prana of all beings.

The conclusions of these three slokas is that prana or sun is everything.

V9

After loga shrishity, comes the kala shrishti, which is recognized by the movement of sun and moon. Surya prakasam

determines the day; Chandra's, on the other hand, determines thithi. The whole year is prajapathi because sun and moon are manifestation of prajapathi. So kalam is a manifestation of prajapathi. A year has two ayanam (solstice). Dhakshinayanam (rayee) and utharayanam (prana).