

Hinduism is a way of life!

Knowledge and Wisdom.

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 1 – Three Tenses

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 2 – Four Vedas

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 3 – Four Sub Vedas

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 4 – Yoga Sastra

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 5 – Six Fundamental Philosophies

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 6 – Three Relativities

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 7 – Languages

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 8 – Palmistry, Numerology and Astrology

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 9 – Caste System

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 10 – Supreme Goddess, Avatars and Idols Worship

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 11 – Doctrine of Reincarnation

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 12 – Temple and Yoga Sastra

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 13 – Four Yugas and Three Characteristics of Mind

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 14 – Nayanmargal Sixty Three and Alvargal Twelve

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 15 – Ramayana and Mahabharata

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 16 – Bagavad Geetha

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 17 – Thirukural

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 18 – Saivism Vs Vaishnavism

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 19 – Law of Manusastra

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 20 – Holy Scriptures of Hinduism (Hierarchy)



Hinduism is a way of life: Part 1 – Three Tenses

Hinduism teaches tenses as past, present and future.

Past Tense: It explains the creation of universe, especially the creation of living beings. For instance, it explains how all of us were being selected to! How the living beings were differed from their levels of creation! And etc. Those kinds of information are written as Upanishads and it tells more about the existence of living being with respect to the natural elements. There are 108 Upanishads which were practiced in India for the past about 6,000 years but 13 Upanishads are very popular.

Present Tense: It guides us how we shall live in this world! Mahabharata: the Ramayana and Bahavad Geetha have emphasized the Karma yoga rather than Nyana yoga to ensure that the cycle of life (born-live-dead) being maintained. It explains clearly all the needy things that required living in this world with peace.

Future Tense: Brahma Sutras and Garuda Puranas are telling how the judgment day will be. It explains obviously how the account of a ceased will be evaluated and also forwarded to. The re-birth of living beings are also mentioned.

End of Part 1

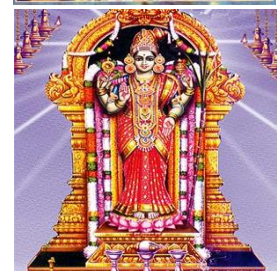
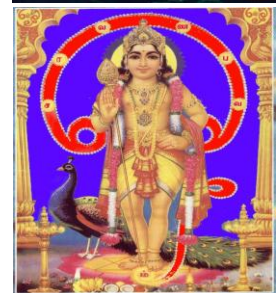
Hinduism is a way of life: Part 2 – Four Vedas

The Four (4) Vedas of Hinduism was compiled by Viyasar and completed by Aathi Shankarar. They are categorized as Rig Veda, Yajur Veda, Sama veda & Atarvana Vedas in order to perform rituals (kalpa) accordingly.

Rig Veda was made of ten (10) Upanishads. Kirubananda Vaariyar has explained it, as it comes from the Tamil word 'Irukku'. It means that god existed. Overall it talks about the Shanmata System which finalizes six (6) type of gods' appearance in this world and the others as avatars. It had also been mentioned that the supreme god is living in within the smallest god. Lord Ganesh was numbered as number one and followed by Lord Murugan as Number two. Goddess Shakthi was number three and Lord Shiva was number four. Lord Vishnu was number five and Lord Sun was number six. As such the sun is the living place of supreme god.

Firstly, if one living being is following the Lord Vinayagar Prayers System then he/she will be classified as GANAPATHIYAM follower. Secondly, whoever follows the Lord Murugan then he/she will be classified as GAUMARAM follower. Thirdly, Goddess Shakthi and the followers are classified as SHAAKTHAGAM followers. Fourthly Lord Shiva and the followers are classified as SAIVAM. Fifthly Lord Vishnu and the followers are classified as VAISHNAVAM followers. Finally Lord Sun and the followers are classified as SAURAM follower.

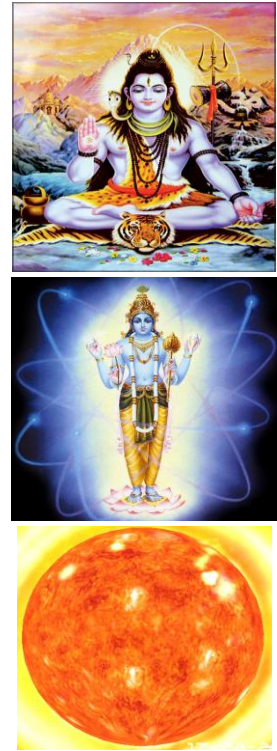
Yajur Veda was made of fifty one (51) Upanishads. Kirubananda Vaariyar has explained it, as it was formed from the Tamil word 'Yarru - Uuru'. The meaning is 'who and from where?'. The Yajur Veda was divided into two as Shukla Yajur and Krishna Yajur. Shuklan was the teacher of Shukla yajur (Taittiriya-19 Upanishads) which tells Lord Shiva as Supreme. Krishna was the teacher of Krishna yajur (Vajasaneya-32 Upanishads) which tells Lord Vishnu as Supreme. Yajur Veda is explaining the characteristics, belongings, and specialties of these



gods.

Sama Veda was made of sixteen (16) Upanishads. Kirubananda Vaariyar has explained it, as it was formed from the Tamil word 'Saamam'. The meaning is 'Evening Time'. It concentrated on music and dance as how people are practicing in the evening of their life. Shortly it says that you can realize the god via music and dance. The king of dance is Lord Nadarajah (avatar of Lord Shiva) and the King of music is Mahavishnu (avatar of Lord Vishnu). The ways are clearly explained with branches of notes, rhythm, and music scores (SA = Swara; RI = Rishabha; GA = Gaandhaara; MA = Madhyama; PA = Panchama; DHA = Dhaivatha; NI = Nishaadha) and etc.

Atarvana Veda or Bramah Veda was made of thirty one (31) Upanishad. Kirubananda Vaariyar has also explained it, as it was formed from the Tamil word 'Atarvanam'. The meaning is 'Hidden Powers'. This is the last Vedas which deals with ghost, evil, and invisible controlling powers of natural elements using mantras and pujas. Modern world has named it as magic. It has eight (8) branches mainly. It applies mantras to do magic using un-ended souls or spirits. The chief of the Veda was Goddess Kaali, an avatar of Goddess Shakthi.



End of Part 2

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 3 – Four Sub Vedas

The four sub Vedas of Hinduism are Aayur Veda, Thanur Veda, Artha Sastra and Kandarva Sastra. These Veda was extension of main Vedas.

Aayur Veda explains the medical world for living beings and it was associated with Rig Veda. The three internal parametric levels are controlled using ayurvedic medicine. In Tamil it was named as 'Pittam', 'Kabam' and 'Vatham'.

Thanur Veda explains the archery and war strategic which is associated with Yajur Veda.

Artha Sastra explains the science of economics and sociology. It mainly describes the role of kings and his managerial skill and also the managements system for nations.

Ghandarva Sastra was an extension of Sama Veda which explains the depth of musical world. It was made of music, drama and theatrical performance.



End of Part 3

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 4 – Yoga Sastra

Yoga Sastra connects internal consciousness with cosmic consciousness. This is achieved by using three types of yoga-methodologies. They are classified as Laya Yoga, Mantra Yoga and Kundalini Yoga.

Laya yoga simply concentrates on the supreme-one continuously. In other words, it concentrates on 7 chakras to connect the cosmic power. Mantra Yoga is performed by chanting mantras with or without natural elements. Kundalini Yoga uses internal consciousness flow to connect 7 chakras via yoga.

Chakras: Sahasraram: The Crown Chakra, Ajnam: The Brow Chakra, Vishuddham: The Throat Chakra, Anahatam: The Heart Chakra, Manipuram: The Solar Plexus Chakra, Svadhisthanam: The Sacral Chakra, Muladharam: The Base Chakra.

The four path of yoga was named as Karma yoga, Bakthi yoga, Nyana yoga and Raja yoga.

Karma Yoga explains the life style of ordinary man who likes, enjoys, and saddens by the outcome of his own life (action and reaction). He has to rotate in his karma by accepting the cause of natures. Karma yogis live in the materialistic life, however, they might have also contributed to the religion and what not.

Bakthi Yoga explains the life style of ordinary man who performs prescribed procedure for conducting religious ceremonies (ritual) such as pujas, bajans, prayers and etc. He has to rotate in his karma by accepting the cause of natures. Bakthi yogis may realize spiritual enhancement within them.

Raja Yoga explains the life style of ordinary man who has mystical understanding. He may excel in meditations or sutras. He has to rotate in his karma by accepting the cause of natures. Raja yogis may think beyond ordinary thinking.

Jnana Yoga explains the life style of ordinary man who has philosophical understanding. He may excel in Vedas and Sutras. He is a Vedic artist who has the passion to explore things or an urge within him. He has to rotate in his karma by accepting the cause of natures. Rationalities and Community Services are their primary contributions.

There is some other specific yoga in Vedic scriptures. What so ever it falls within above mentioned categories.



End of Part 4

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 5 – Six Fundamental Philosophies

The six philosophies of Hindu (Veda Upanga) are the six ways of looking at the wisdom or truth. They are classified into three categories as Nyaya and Vaisheshika in group one, Sankhya and Yoga Sutra in group two, Mimamsa and Vedanda in group three. The Mimamsa is divided into two as Uttara and Puurva mimamsa. All these philosophies are approaching the same goal with different approaches.

Nyana principles were compiled by Saint Gautama Rishi as Hindu logical system and Vaisheshika Sutras were compiled by Saint Kanada. Both explain how God has made this entire material world out of atoms and molecules.

Sankhya system was compiled by Saint Kapila Muni and Yoga sutra was compiled by Maharishi Patanjali. Sankhya explains the Hindu psychology whereas Yoga sutra explains the thought-waves with meditation. The Yoga system shows the ways to discipline the mind and the senses.

Mimamsa was compiled by saint Jaimini, a disciple of Vedic-vyasar. The Purva-Mimamsa deals with the Karma-Kanda of the Vedas, and the Uttara-Mimamsa with the Jnana-Kanda. The Uttara-Mimamsa is also known as the Vedanta-Darsana. This is the corner-stone of Hinduism. The Vedanta philosophy explains in detail the nature of Brahman or the Eternal Being, and shows that the individual soul is, in essence, identical with the Supreme Self. It gives methods to remove Avidya or the veil of ignorance and to merge oneself in the ocean of bliss or Brahman.



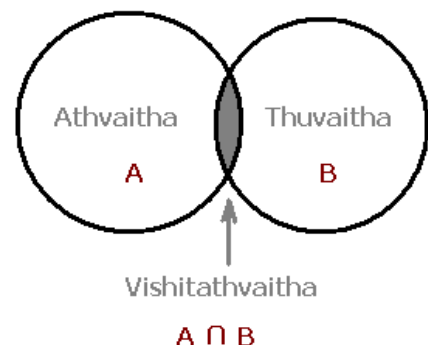
End of Part 5

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 6 – Three Relativities

There are three principles in Hinduism that relates living beings and the creator. Those matters are classified as Atvaitha, Thuvaitha and Vishitathvaitha.

Atvaitha: it says that you are exactly as how the god is. The word 'Thatvamasi' mean you are exactly as how it is. Who sees no difference in living beings is an Atvaitha follower. The teacher was Jagath Guru Athisankarar, who aligned many branches of Hinduism as milestone towards spiritualism.

Thuvaitha: it tells that we (Creator and the living beings) are not same at all. The creator and created are both, differed from one another. Such as a tree have leaves, roots, flowers, fruits and etc. The fruits or leaves or roots or flowers cannot be called the tree. As such god and living beings are differed from one another. The world has five (5) sensors made-living being, four (4) sensors made-living beings, three (3) sensors made-living beings, two (2) sensors made-living beings, and 1 sensor made-living beings. They are all not same at all and this was explained by Sri Mathvar.



Vishitathvaitha: it tells that both, the Atvaitha and Thuvaitha seemed to have happened due to time changes. The living beings are always subjected to. The ghost possessor and the soul of death body are still categorized in the above mentioned two (Atvaitha and Thuvaitha) categories due to the state changes. It tells that living being is classifying themselves sometimes as Atvaitha and Thuvaitha due to state changes. The teacher was Sri Iramanujar.

Note: Uniting with supreme power is neither Atvaitha nor Thuvaitha. It is Moksha!

End of Part 6

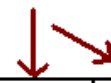
Hinduism is a way of life: Part 7 – Languages

a	aa	i	ee	u	oo	e	E	ai	o	O	ou/ow	
அ	ஆ	இ	ஈ	உ	ஊ	ஏ	ஐ	ஔ	ஓ	ஔ	ஔ	ஔ



There are many languages existed in India to support Hinduism but Vedas' heroes Lord Shiva and Lord Vishnu made their languages separately. Tamil might have been written by Aathi Sivam who is also known as Shiva. His sons have contributed a lot for the grammatical part of Tamil and therefore Lord Murugan was called as Tamils' God. Everyone who created grammatical part in Tamil also has praised Lord Murugan as ultimatum. There is a sign in the Tamil language to reveal who had written it. There is an alphabet called 'Uyir Illa Yellutthu'. This is the column where the lords hide themselves. Shiva has three (3) eyes and Yoga Sastra proves this by introducing Kundalini yoga. So he hides himself as noting by introducing his sign. Let's look at it below.

अ	आ	इ	ई	उ	ऊ	ऋ	ॠ	ऌ	ॡ	ए	ऐ	ओ	औ	अं	अः
a	ā	i	ī	u	ū	r̥	r̄	l̥	l̄	e	ai	o	au	am	ah



This is an alternate sign of Shiva which emphasizes that every man has third eyes somewhere in the middle of forehead. Let's check the Sanskrit.

Sanskrit might have been written by Maha Vishnu who is also known as Vishnu. In Sanskrit, there are two vowels that come after 13 as Amm & Ahah. This is where lord Vishu hide himself as Am (= Haran) and Ah (= Hari). The wonder is the three dots that have been separated by two alphabets. The position is exact as Tamil language.

Astrology: In Sanskrit astrology is called as Jyothisha which means the science of light. Astrology is the science which deals with the influence of the planets. Planetary influences on humankind can be classified into three categories: spiritual, mental, and physical. Astrology postulates that people are always under the influences of planetary rays and that those influences can be understood scientifically. The science of astrology has been used in India for thousands of years. Vedic astrology accepts that a person takes a position in this birth according to the karma accrued in past births. Furthermore the symbols used here were found from the stars constellation and it was not blindly created.



Hindus are the first ever in the earth who predicted twelve (12) zodiac symbols (In Tamil, twelve Rasi and twenty seven Nakchatras). An ideal equivalent is found in music as twelve (12) chromatic notes and twenty seven (27) ragas in carnatic's music.

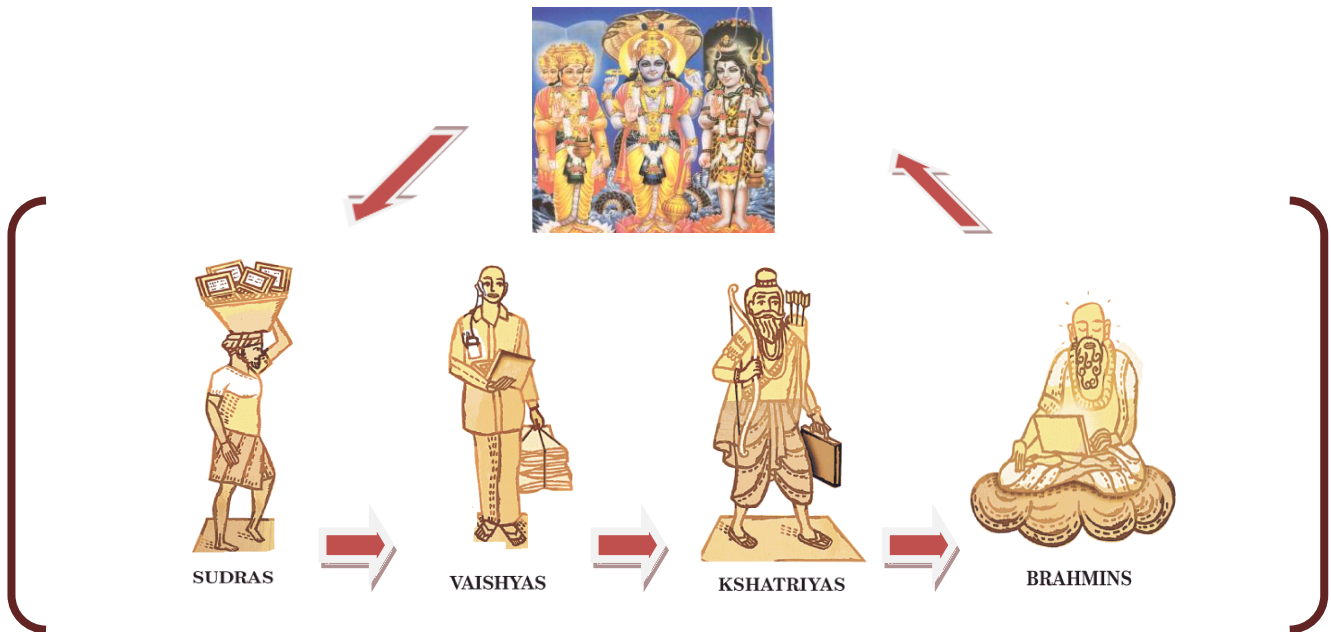
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Hinduism is a way of life: Part 9 – Caste System

Four caste systems are called as 'Saturvarnangal' in Tamil which means four color of life. It tells that a child is born in the world due to past karma which was calculated by Brahma Sutra. Hence, the new born child is called as 'Sudra'. After born, he has to learn about the Hinduism through Patasalas, Gurukulam in Tamil. Once a child started his patasalas learning at the age of five (5), the child has to complete it at the age of twelve (12). Once the stage two (2) is successfully completed, the child is classified as 'Vaishya', then. During gurukulam period, the child has to learn about pujas, mantras, Vedas, Upanishads and etc. Thereafter the child has to learn about music, meditation, martial arts like fight /archery/sword fighting/horse riding and etc. Once the stages three (3) is over and have teachers (Visuvamithrar,

Vashittar, Patanjali and etc) to guide, the child is now categorized as 'Kshatriyas'. Those days, only kings' children will be achieving the 3rd level of caste system.

The 4th caste system is called as 'Brahmins' which means a disciplined-man. A Brahman has following characteristic. He has not to lie at all; he has not to love more than one woman; no stealing; no cheating; be kind always and etc. He has to learn and teach Vedas. No drinking; no smoking; and no mistress. Who had such characteristics; he is categorized as 'Brahmin'. Disciplines make a man true, better, and perfect. An example is Lord Rama. Although he was born as sudran, he achieved all the stages accordingly. Rawana (Lord of Sri Lanka) was grandson of Lord Brahma (4 faces). So he claimed himself as Brahmin. However Rawana had lost his kingdom, position, and powers to an ordinary man who was born as Sudra, Grown up as Vaishya, Lived as Kshatriya and Left the world as Brahmins. This is how a man can turned to be the living lord. Mahabharata also tells that Brahmins born from head; Kshatriyas from shoulder; Vaishyas from stomach and Sudras from leg of god. Further to this, the color and job of each caste has also been mentioned. Note: Mahakavi Bharathiyar, Ramanajur and many others were fought against the false caste system-explanation. There is no caste as Dalits in Vedas. Somebody has created it for their benefits, somehow.

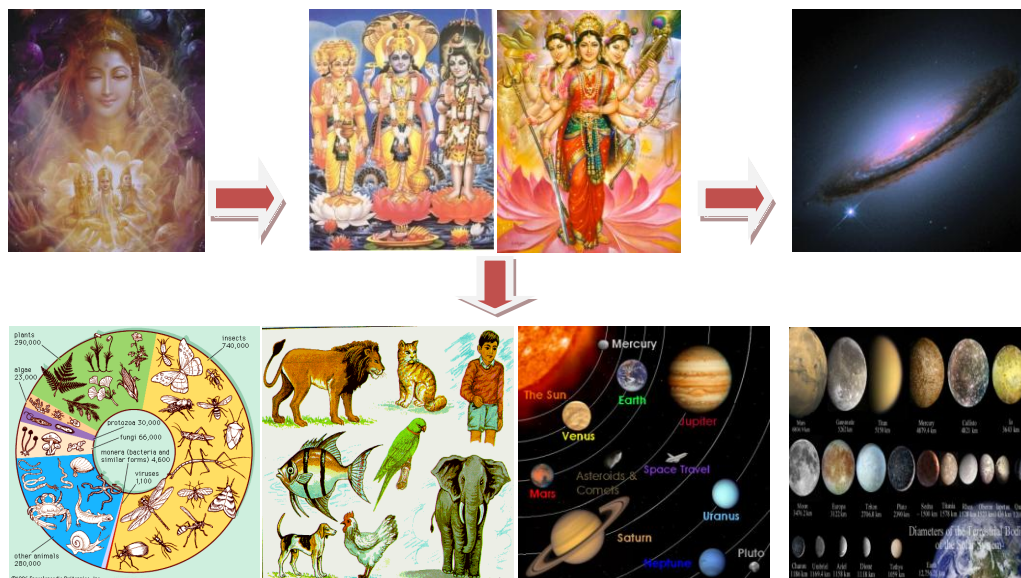


End of Part 9

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 10 – Supreme Goddess, Avatars and Idols Worship

In Hindus' Mythology, Supreme Goddess (Parashakthi) is the one who created herself as the three (3) types of Lords for this universe as Lord Brahma (creator), Lord Vishnu (preserver), and Lord Shiva (destroyer). They are also given their life partners as goddess Saraswathy (education), goddess Mahalectumy (finance) and goddess Shakthi (bravery) accordingly; as to show how the other human beings have to live. Thereafter the trinities Gods are responsible for every creations, preservations and destructions of this universe. They created everything in this universe, inclusive of natural elements and nine planets to deliver past karma to living beings. According to the planetary position changes, human mind changes too! Lord Shiva was identified with his wife Goddess Shakthi and two children. His children were born by wisdom (not by sexual contact) and they were lived in a family to show how children behave with love or giving headache to their parent. They lived as family to show us the way of life. They have faced all the problems that being faced by human. However their life stories were shown a bit complicated manner but it is giving significance to human life. The same situation was followed by Lord Vishnu as having families and helping mankind. Whenever evil conquers the world, avatars existed to show us that we were protected by gods and explained the proper way of life! This is where all the avatar worship

started. Whoever has seen gods/goddesses or avatars have witnessed that they were looked like us except few changes. On the other side, Vedic schools were teaching that living beings are made of five natural elements. Hence human started to create Idols using five natural elements and perform pujas using mantras as how god has created human with universal mantra 'AUM' (Upanishad) and so on. AUM was pronounced as OHM which was translated as A = Aakkam, U = Uukkam and M = Maranam, in Tamil. In English, A = Born, U = Lived and M = Died. The loyal followers of main stream god/goddess or avatar were also prayed as god such as Lord Krishna, Aathi Shangkarar, Swami Aiyappan, Swami Hanuman and few others. As such avatars and Idols worship is also part of Hinduism. For an instance: Saint Bogar did an ayurvedic statue of Navapashana-Muruga who seemed to be as equal as human being. Saint Bogar was order by Lord Murugan to do so in his dream.

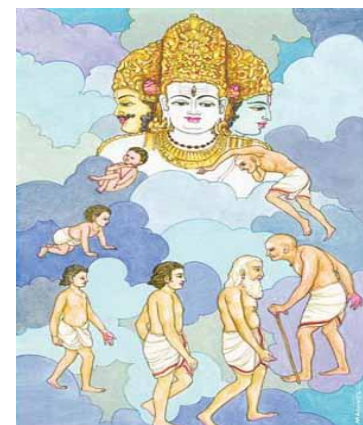


End of Part 10

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 11 – Doctrine of Reincarnation

Hinduism is the one and only religion that teaches reincarnation (re-birth). It explains that a new born child started to suck milk from his/her mother breast after it comes out of womb. Before that it was not suck anything while in the womb. The food was supplied through umbilical cord 'thoppul kodi'. How does the infant know that it has to cry, move forward, look for breast and suck then? How does this happen once come out from womb? New born babies' knowledge is almost zero medically. Human being needs to learn slowly in this world how to live the life. In another perception: when human died then the knowledge (brain); itself, is also died together. There is nowhere to store the knowledge that gained before. As such every soul needs to be well known about the process of eat, drink, sleep, dispose, birth and death.

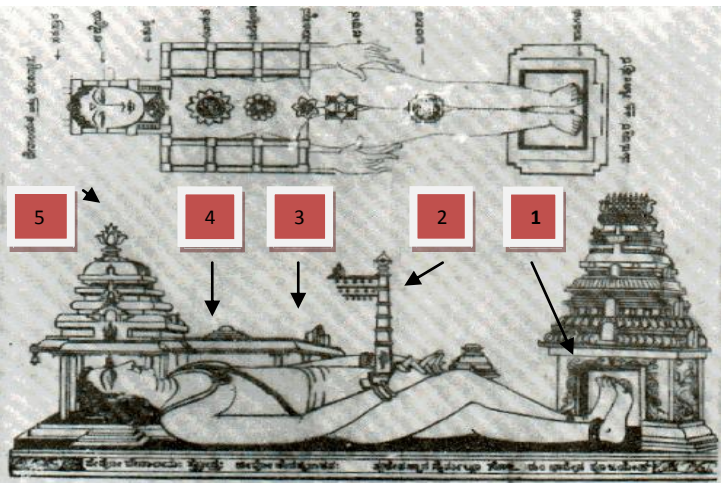
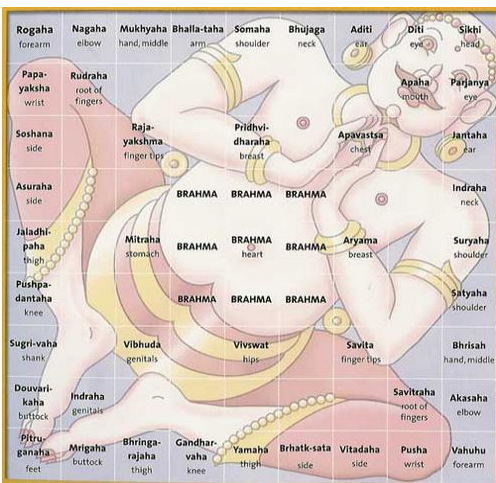
Scientifically the souls cannot carry knowledge as it does not have physical memory space (as how the photon cannot carry a mass). Experience is the only guide for souls to do the above mentioned processes without any physical knowledge. The experiences are essential to continue these processes for their



God made human beings with five (5) sensors; one (1) thinking ability; and one (1) feeling ability. God helps us to control these sensors as well. Thus: while we sleep 4 sensors are switched to threshold (almost off state). They are: ears, nose, mouth and eyes. The one and only sensor that is switched on is the sense of touch (that's why we use air-con, blanket, pillow and etc). Shortly saying that god helps every living being to do meditation by controlling four (4) sensors while sleep. Further to this, most of us will have a stage called 'dream' during sleeping. Hinduism says that the soul interconnects a frame where the ghosts or incomplete souls or athman are living. This region is not apart from earth and once the incomplete souls' time is over, they would be uniting with a timeless frame of universe where the god lives. From then on, the reincarnation evaluation starts following ones karma. They will be reborn to accomplish their vision and mission. Hinduism emphasizes that the meditation is the one and only way to realize or interconnect to the universe because the meditation is performed during full consciousness. It's easier for human beings to interpret the phenomenon happens while awoken than sleeping moments. Having considered the relationship between sleep, meditation, frames and reincarnation so far; one should be able to relate it henceforth.

End of Part 11

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 12 – Temple and Yoga Sastra



A temple is fundamentally made of human body. It has been divided into five sections as Legs, Anus, Stomach, Heart (Mind) and Middle of Forehead. The five sections have direct meaning relating human bodies. The legs are the entrance for spiritual feelings and it is constructed with tallest building (Raja Gopuram -1). A flag tree (Kodi Maram -2) is placed at anus to remind: that the freedom of body is important to reach the spiritual goal. The following stage contains a pot (Pali Pedam -3) showing the sacrificing importance and based on the scarification (vegetarian or non-vegetarian) the heart creates the character of mind. Usually the heart (Bagawan -4) section contains animal symbols like cow/lion/elephant to indicate that human mind is almost like animals. The mind itself should have been controlled to create the path of wisdom. The wisdom is gained at the middle of forehead (Netrikan -5) which is named as third eye. Normally the Hindus' gods/goddesses statues will be placed here and made a tiny hole at the roof to let the sun shine to reach the statue as how lord Shiva's third eye shines. The planetary worship is always located at the right hand side from entrance. It is not included in the main structure. The meaning of planetary (nine) worship is shown that they are watching this human body and they have a communicator (heart) to control the body based on past karma. The planetary movements give different minds so human behaves according to it. This is how the good or bad characters are given to human.

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 13 – Four Yugas and Three Characteristics of Mind

Four Yugas: Hinduism has its own time scale for this universe. They are named as Satya Yuga, Treta Yuga, Dwapar Yuga and Kali Yuga. The four yugas make up a cycle called divya yuga which lasts 4,320,000 years. One thousand of these yugas equal one day of Brahma, which is called a kalpa. Brahma's lifespan is 100 years of his time.

Satya yuga: it lasted 1,728,000 years and known as golden age for spirituality. The peoples were doing meditation most of their life and believed to be lived about 100, 000 years.

Treta yuga: it lasted 1,296,000 years and known as silver age for spirituality. The peoples were doing sacrifices most of their life and believed to be lived about 10, 000 years. Caste systems were started from here on.

Dvapara yuga: it lasted 864,000 years and known as bronze age for spirituality. The peoples were doing worship of deities at temples most of their life and believed to be lived about 1, 000 years. The spirituality was destroyed about 50% during this era.

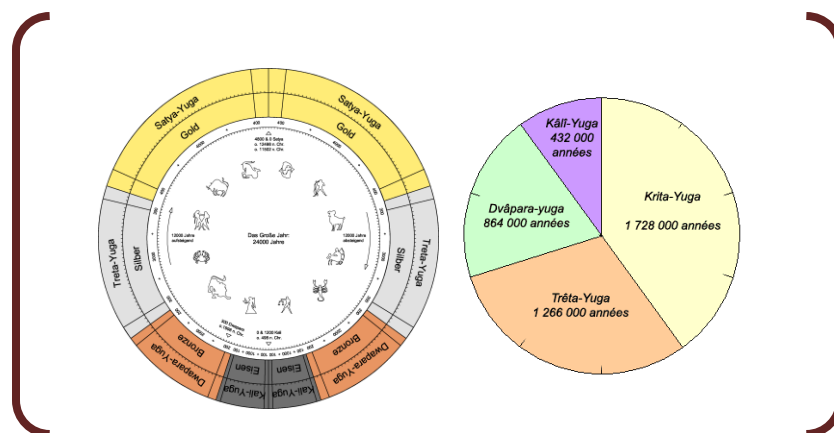
Kali yuga: it will be lasting 432,000 years and known as hypocrisy time for spirituality. Multiple spirituality choices will be coming out; destroying powers will be huge; lifestyles will be worst; and etc.

All living beings are made of combination of three gunas (Sattva guna, Rajo guna and Tamo guna) with the five natural elements. The amount of mixture is varying from one another. It is easily seen on people.

Sattva guna: is a state of harmony, purity and holiness. White color represents it well and cloudiest suits the situation. A person who is sattvic will have such qualities: love, faith, devotion, honesty, kindness, truthfulness and clarity of mind.

Rajo guna: is a state of energetic, dynamism and storm. Red color represents it well and fire suits the situation. A person who is rajo will have such qualities: earn money, materialistic, opportunist, power crazy and diplomatic approaches.

Tamas or tamo guna: is a state of darkness, passivity and inertia. Black color represents it well and universe suits the situation. A person who is tamas will have such qualities: bad attitudes, irresponsible, impatience, ignorance, and negative minded.



Hinduism is a way of life: Part 14 – Nayanmargal Sixty Three and Alvargal Twelve

Mythology tells that there are sixty three (63) saints have been realized; seen; and united with Lord Shiva in Saivism. Their lives were witnessed by many people including government servants and also kings in various places at India. Those saints have created many scriptures; defining their experience as how was it when they realize the god. Most of it was written such a way as poetry or song-based textures. It was not only appraisal but also contributed to knowledge and wisdom. Therefore whoever reads those scriptures today; they should be able feel what was felt by those saints when they found the supreme powers. To date there are many internet portal supplies full info about their lives, experiences and miracles.



In Vaishnavam, there are twelve (12) saints have been realized, seen, and united with Lord Vishnu. Those saints have also created many scriptures; defining their experience as how was it when they realize the god. Most of it was poetry based or song-based textures. It was not only appraisal but also contributed to knowledge and wisdom. Therefore whoever reads those scriptures today; they should be able feel what was felt by those saints when they found the supreme powers. To date there are many internet portal supplies full info about their lives, experiences and miracles.



End of Part 14

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 15 – Ramayana and Mahabharata

Ramayana and Mahabharata are the story of two great government of India in ancient time. Ramayana means the 'Journey of Rama' and it was divided into seven (7) chapters as Bala Kanda, Ayodhya Kanda, Aranya Kanda, Kishkindha Kanda, Sundara Kanda and Yuddha Kanda. It's a great guide for human beings to live in this world. It explains the roles and duties of wives, husbands, fathers, mothers, brothers, servants, royal followers, and even animals. It consists of twenty four thousands (24 000) verses in seven books. Rama was an incarnation of Lord Vishnu in this story and this is the first evidence of Indian cultural system. The events of the Ramayana take place in the Treta Yuga.

Mahabharata was another story of government of India which took place much later, perhaps at the end of the Dwapara Yuga. Krishna was an incarnation of Lord Vishnu in this story and this is the second evidence of Indian cultural system. It consists of more than 2 millions word long, seventy four thousand (74 000) verses. A part of it is the Kurushektra war in which the advice of Krishna is later known as the Devine Song of God (Bagavad Geetha). The story teaches us politics, kingships, consequences of karma and divine power.



End of Part 15

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 16 – Bagavad Geetha

The Bagavad Geetha means the divine song of god! It consists of seven hundreds (700) verses in eighteen (18) chapters to explain the creation of soul, living life, end of life, reincarnation and Moksha. It uses six (6) Upanishads indirectly to recommend Karma yoga than any other yoga. Lord Krishna says that karma yoga is the better and effective way to achieve Moksha to his relative Arjuna. The power of Bagavad Geetha is the art of meditation. The eighteen (18) chapters are later named as:

Arjuna's state of grief, The way of the discriminative logic, The way of action, The state of action wisdom and renunciation, The renunciation of action, The art of meditation, Knowledge and Realization, Non decaying ultimate spirit, The active knowledge which is the secret, The manifestations of God, Seeing of the universal form, The path of devotion, Discrimination between arena and the performer, The three quality states, The knowledge of Supreme Being, Division of divine and demonic attributes, Three kinds of faith, and The way to renunciation and relinquishment.



End of Part 16

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 17 – Thirukural

Thirukural was written by a Tamil saint named Valluvar and later years known as Thiruvalluvar. He was a disciple of Saint Agathiyar who was learning Vedas at Agathiyar's Patasalas. He has written thousand three hundred and thirty (1330) verses in a common format. It was compiled into hundred thirty three (133) chapters; each chapter has ten (10) verses and each verse has only seven (7) words. It was found to be the summaries of Hindu's Virtue, Wealth and Love principles. To date it has been translated into more than 60 languages and proclaimed much respected textures in the universe by Tamil Nadu. The hundred thirty three (133) chapters are as follow:

Praise of God, Blessing of Rain, Merits of Ascetics, Power of Virtue, Married Life, Worth of a Wife, Wealth of Children, Loving-Kindness, Hospitality, Sweet Words, Gratitude, Equity, Self Control, Good Decorum, Against Covering Another's Wife, Forgiveness, Avoid Envy, Against Covetousness, Against Slander, Against Vain Speaking, Fear of Sin, Duty of Society, Charity, Renown, Compassion, Abstinence from Flesh, Penance, Imposture, Absence of Fraud, Veracity, Restraining Anger, Non Violence, Non-Killing, Instability, Renunciation, Truth-Consciousness, Curbing of Desire, Destiny, Grandeur of Monarchy, Education, Non-Learning, Listening, Possession of Wisdom, Avoiding Faults, Gaining Great Men's Help, Avoiding Mean Company, Deliberation Before Action, Judging Strength, Knowing the Proper Time, Judging the Place, Testing of Men for Confidence, Testing and Entrusting, Cherishing Kinsmen, Unforgetfulness, Just Government, Cruel Tyranny, Avoiding Terrorism, Being Looks, Espionage, Energy, Freedom from Sloth, Manly Effort, Hope in Mishap, Ministers, Power of Speech, Purity of Action, Powerful Acts, Modes of Action, Embassy, Walks with Kings, Divining the Mind, Judging the Audience, Rage Before Councils, Country, Fortress, Ways of Making Wealth, Glory of the Army, Military Pride, Friendship, Testing Friendship, Intimacy, Bad Friendship, False Friendship, Folly, Petty Conceit, Hatred, Noble Hostility, Appraising Enemies, Secret Foe, Offend Not the Great, Being Led by Women, Wanton Women, Not Drinking Liquor, Gambling, Medicine, Nobility, Honour, Greatness, Sublimity, Courtesy, Futile Wealth, Sensitiveness to Shame, Promoting Family Welfare, Farming, Poverty, Asking, Dread of Beggary, Meanness, Beauty's Dart, Signs Speak the Heart, Embrace-Bliss, Beauty Extolled, Love's Excellence – He and She, Decorum Defied – He and She, Public Clamor – He and She, Pang of Separation, Wailing of Pining Love, Wasteful Look for Wistful Love, Wailing Over Pallor, Pining Alone, Sad Memories, Dream Visions, Eventide Sigh, Limbs Languish, Soliloquy, Reserve Lost, Mutual Yearning, Feeling Surmised, Longing for Reunion, Chiding the Heart, Bouderie, Feigned Anger and Sulking Charm.

Hindu's Virtue, Wealth and Love Principles.



Hinduism is a way of life: Part 18 – Saivism Vs Vaishnavism



Saivism and Vaishnavism are the two (2) major religious practices in India. Both practices give significant to Indian culture and tradition although Hinduism has few more practices. Athi Shankara was believed to be the avatar of Lord Shiva who was practicing Atvaitha and Sri Mathvar was believed to be the Vaishnavism loyal follower who was practicing Thuvaitha. Both practices have well agreed with each other as part of Hinduism. For example, when Rama (prince of ayothi) was returning to his home land he had created a place to do worship towards Lord Shiva because it is not good to kill a Sathur Vedhi (Who learned four Vedas). In Ramayana; Rama has killed Rawana in Sri Langka although he was Sathur Vedhi. As such Rama did a prayer towards Lord Shiva in Rameshvaram, Tamil Nadu. On the other perception, Rama was incarnation of Lord Vishnu. He knows well about his life and death in this avatar. He has given his respect to Lord Shiva nevertheless. This is because he learned Vedas and also well known about Saivism. The same goes to Athi Shangkara. A part of Athi Shangkara's journey, once he stopped at Vanarasi (or Kasi) and re built the ritual systems at Vishvanathar Temple (avatar of Lord Shiva), kasi. He has clearly mentioned in his practices there that: if an athman (human) dies naturally at the river of Genga next to the temple; he/she will be getting Moksha by mentioning the name of Lord Rama on their ear. Athi Shangkara knows very well about Vedas and therefore he has given his respect to Vaishnavism.

Our fore fathers have no conflicts between Saivism and Vaishnavism!

End of Part 18

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 19 – Law of Manusastra

Lord Brahma was one of the three Hindu's musketeers from Vedic time to now. He was cursed by Lord Shiva not to have temples in earth and humans must not do prayers towards him. This happened due to his lies in a situation which had

affected the creators' image and therefore he was isolated from Hindu's rituals. He is the writer of Law of Manu, which was given to his son Manu. The 'Laws of Manu' consists of 2684 verses, divided into twelve chapters.

Chapter 1: Origin of the World; Chapter 2 – 6: Regulation of Proper Conducts for three (3) Upper Castes; Chapter 7: Duties, Dignity and Responsibilities of Kings; Chapter 8: Civil and Criminal Law; Chapter 9-10: Laws governing Divorce, Inheritance, Rights of Property, and Occupations lawful for each caste; Chapter 11: Various Kinds of Penance for Immoral Behavior; and Chapter 12: Doctrine of Karma.

These rules were used to protect only ancient Brahmin and badly used to treat lower castes. The ladies were threatened as slave and given only limited powers. The dignity of the Brahmin caste was greatly exaggerated, while the Sudras' caste was declared to be untouchable. For a same mistake, the punishment was lighter for Brahmins whereas for Sudra it was heaviest. In India Vaishnavam and Saivism were the common religious traditions and the teachings of the Manu Sastra was neither recognized nor followed.

The dignity of Manu Sastra was questioned with four (4) Vedic schools from Canada, India, Malaysia and Australia. None of them recommends it as primary religious guide. More than ten (20) web pages are condemning it. Check it on internet by yourself, please!

End of Part 19

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 20 – Holy Scriptures of Hinduism (Hierarchy)

Hinduism has direct and indirect relationship with its branches and practices. This table categorizes overall Hinduism holy scriptures in ten levels as it moves from the lowest level to highest levels. Some philosophies are very commonly moving around on the border of categories. Note: Many books of saints are not listed here but the categories have been shown very clearly.

Mile Stone	Holy Scriptures	Details	Highest Level
1	Four Vedas	Rig Veda, Yajur Veda, Sama Veda & Atarvana/Brama Veda. (Shanmatas-Ganapatiyam, Gaumaram, Saaktagam, Saivism, Vaishnavam & Souram).	10
2	Four Sub Vedas	Aayur Veda, Thanur Veda, Artha Sastra, Gandarva Sastra. (Religious, Socio-Political Sciences)	9
3	Yoga Sastra	Laya Yoga, Mantra Yoga & Kundalini Yoga.	8

		<p>Temple Structures.</p> <p>Four path of yoga (Karma Yoga, Njana Yoga, Bakthi Yoga, Raja Yoga).</p>	
4	Primary Holy Scriptures	<p>Upanishads.</p> <p>The six systems of Indian philosophy are: Nyaya; Vaiseshika; Sankhya; Yoga; Purva-Mimamsa; and Uttara-Mimamsa.</p> <p>Relativities : Athavaitha, Thuvaitha & Vishitatvaitha</p>	7
5	Avatar/ Idol Worships	Krishnar, Athisangkarar, Swami Aiyappan, Anjeneya and others.	6
6	Secondary Holy Scriptures	<p>Agamas, Mahabaratha, Ramayana, Bagavad Geetha, Brama Sutra, Garuda Purana, Siva Puram, Vishnu Puranam, Abirami Anthari, Kandar Puranam, Kandar Anuboothi, Kandar Alangaram, Thirumugatru padai, Thirumurai, Thirupugal, Thirumanthiram, Thiruvenpa, Thiruvarutpa, Thiruvagasam, Thevaaram, Thirukkural, Anantha Lahari, Sountharya Lahari, Vinayagar Puranam/Agaval, Law of Manu, & etc.</p>	5
7	Elementary Holy Scriptures	<p>Astrology (Vakkiya Panjagam, Manimegalai Panjangam, Kanitha Panjangan and etc), Palmistry, Numerology, Vasthu Sastra, Kamasutra & etc.</p> <p>Mythologies.</p>	4
8	Guru Pujas, Guru Kulam, Patasalas & Arts centers.	Group Prayers, Bajans, Guru Poojas, Classical Musics, Classical Dances and Playing-Traditional Instruments.	3
9	Atarvana Deities (Kaval Deivangal)	Saiva Munisvarar, Munisvarar, Muniyandy, Mathuraiveran, Mayanakalli, Ayyanar, Pechayee and etc.	2
10	Languages & Literatures	Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Hindi and etc.	1

End of Part 20

Author's Message

This (Hinduism is a way of life – Part 1 - 20) is a free pdf-booklet which was prepared and authored by Nachimani Charde; after done thorough research on Hinduism Philosophies for the past ten (10) years. The purpose of these summaries is to make Hinduism references as simple as possible and therefore the detailed approaches are all avoided. It should also be noted here that the mother tongue of author is Tamil and hence Tamil books are widely seen in the hierarchy (part 20). The purpose is to show the levels but not the books itself. The author strongly recommends readers to read the full scriptures if wished to specialize any part of Hinduism philosophies. Finally a special thank goes to the people who has provided information about Hinduism and uploaded the pictures in internet for free use. Feedbacks are welcome at nachicharde@yahoo.com.

Note: Hinduism is a way of life – Part 21 – 40; will be getting sometime in 2012/2013.

Hinduism is a way of life!

Knowledge and Wisdom.

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 21 – AUM, The Universal Mantra

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 22 – Hundred Eight (108) Upanishads

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 23 – Gayathri Mantra, Sandhyavandana and Holy String

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 24 – Format of Altered Gayathri Mantra

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 25 – Temples Architectures (Nine Planetary Positions)

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 26 – Atarvana Deities, Their Temple and Healing Power

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 27 – Simplicity of Maha Kumbavishega

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 28 – Top 5 Temples of Hindus' Extreme Engineering

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 29 – Top 5 Temples of Hindus' Beautiful Architecture

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 30 – Top 5 Tallest Statues of Hindu Gods

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 31 – What is Malayala Maanthirigam (Black Magic)?

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 32 – Shuruthi Vs Smirti

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 33 – Hindu Marriage (Rituals)

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 34 – Polygamy is Hinduism

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 35 – Kama Sutra

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 36 – Buddhism

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 37 – The 10th Avatar of Lord Vishnu

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 38 – animated False Teaching (e.g Mayan Calendar)

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 39 – Jainism (Sub Religion)

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 40 – Appeal to Fellow Hindus: Don't Create Sub Religions



Hinduism is a way of life: Part 21 – AUM, The Universal Mantra

AUM, the Universal Mantra which is combination of Agaram, Ugaram and Magaram, in Tamil. Agaram means the creation; Ugaram means the growth and; Magaram means the death. The audible frequency of AUM is explained by scientist as follows: Fifty seven (57) octaves below middle C or one million billion times lower than the lowest sound audible to the human ear. If considered in terms of frequency, then the lowest sounds a person can hear are $1/20^{\text{th}}$ of a sound. There are many other languages having this AUM sign and it can be categorized as follow for simplicity:

	Agaram (A)	Ugaram (U)	Magaram (M)
Vibration	Abdomen	Chest	Head
Feeling	Conscious	Subconscious	Unconscious
Gunaas	Tamas or Tamo	Rajas or Rojo	Saathva or Saathviga
Time	Past	Present	Future
God	Brahma	Krishna	Shiva
Holy Scriptures	Upanishads and etc	Bagavad Geetha, Ramayana and etc	Brama Suthiram and etc



End of Part 21

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 22 – Hundred Eight (108) Upanishads

Hundred Eight (108) Upanishads are the exact source from which the creation of the universe to end of Yugas are certainly described. I preferred to say it as: manual of the universe. Only the creator knows all about the created things in this universe and it has been revealed to mankind many times through saints. For example: today's scientist found that the sound of universe is AUM and the true has been revealed thousand years before in mundaka and mandurkya Upanishads. Today's science says that world is made of atom. This idea was also mentioned in Jaimini's theory about four thousand years before. Furthermore Upanishads are the base of Hinduism. The following are the name of all the 108 hundred eight (108) Upanishads.

Major Upanishads – 10 (Ishavasya, Kena, Kathopanishad, Aitareya, Brihadaranyaka, Prashna, Mandukya, Taittiriya, Chandogya, Mundaka)

General Upanishads – 27 (Svetasvatara, Garbho, Maitrayani, Kaushitaki, Subala, Mantrika, Sarvasara, Niralamba, Sukarahasya, Vajrasuchika, Atmaprabodha, Skanda, Mudgala, Paingala, Mahat, Sariraka, Akshamalika, Ekakshara, Surya, Akshi, Adhyatma, Savitri, Atma, Katarudra, Panchabrahma, Pranaagnihotra, Muktika)

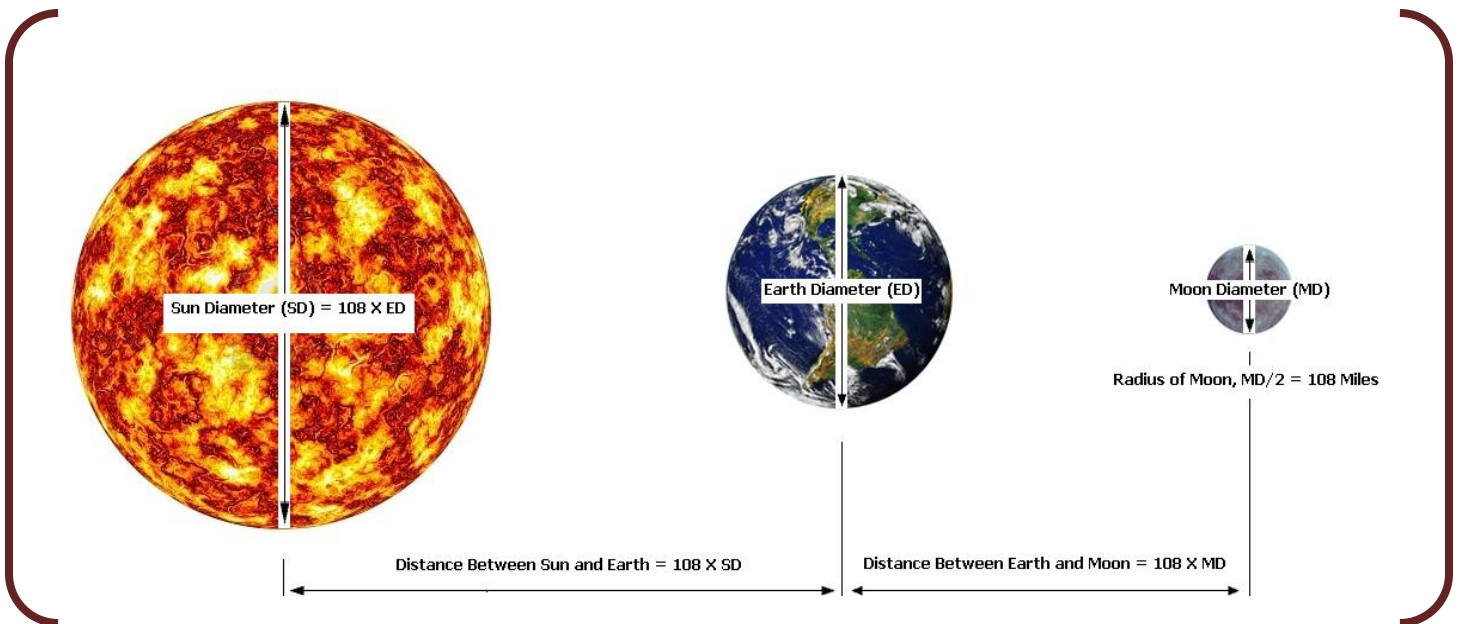
Saiva Upanishads – 13 (Kaivalya, Atharvasira, Atharvasikha, Brahajjabala, Kaalagnirudra, Dakshinamurthi, Sarabha, Pasupathabrama, Rudrahridaya, Bhasmajabala, Rudrakshajabala, Ganapati, Jabali)

Saktha Upanishads – 9 (Sita, Tripuratapini, Annapurna, Devi, Tripura, Bhavana, Saubhagyalakshmi, Sarasvatirahasya, Bahuvracha)

Vaishnava Upanishads – 14 (Narayana, Nrsimhatapini, Tripadvibhutimahanarayana, Ramarahasya, Ramatapini, Vasudeva, Avyakta, Tarasara, Gopalatapini, Krishna, Hayagreeva, Dathathreya, Garuda, Kali santarana)

Sanyasa Upanishads – 16 (Brahmo, Jabala, Arunya, Paramahansa, Maitreyi, Nirvana, NaradaParivrajaka, Bhikshuka, Turiyatita, Sanyasa, Paramahamsaparivrajaka, Kundika, Parabrahma, Avadhuta, Yajnavalkya, Saatyayani)

Yoga Upanishads – 19 (Shwethaswadhara, Hamsoupanishad, Amruthabindu, Amruthanad, Kshuriko, ThejoBindo, Nada Bindu, Dhyana Bindu, BrahmaVidhya, Yoga Thathwa, Trisiki Brahmana, Yoga Choodamani, Mandala Brahmana, Sandilya, Yogashika, Yoga kudalinya, Sri Jabaladarsana, Mahavakya, Varaha)



End of Part 22

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 23 – Gayathri Mantra, Sandhyavandana and Holy String

Gayathri Mantra is the first mantra recited from the first (Rig) Veda and it was chanted 108 or 1008 times to do prayers in Hindus' pujas. However this mantra has been modified later by Hindu followers to suit all the Hindu goddess and gods.

Gayathri Mantra with original sound	Meaning in English
AUM Bhoor Bhuvah Swaha Tat Savitur Varenyam Bhargo Devasaya Dheemahi Dhiyo Yo Naha Prachodayaot.	Aum: The primeval sound (from which all sounds emerge); Bhoor: who is our inspirer; Bhuvah: who is our creator; Swaha: who is the abode of supreme joy [Bhur, Bhuvah and Suvaha are also considered to mean three lokaas or worlds namely Heaven, earth and lower worlds]; Tat: of that; Savitur: from whom all creations emerge (also means the Sun God who is our life source); Varenyam: the most adorable, most desirable or most enchanting; Bhargo: luster or effulgence; Devasaya: supreme (Lord); Dheemahi: We meditate upon; Dhiyo: intellect (activities of the intellect); Yo: May this light; Naha: our; Prachodayaat: inspire/illumine.

Hindus believe that mantras are meaningful and sound concerned as it creates electromagnetic waves with continuous form. Sandhyavandana is a breathing practice (trice daily at sunrise, sun at center of sky, and sunset) which will make one man to recite Mantras without any pauses. If it is distorted due to pauses then the return is also distorted. Normally one has to use his right hand fingers to close his nose using only ring finger and the thumb. The right nose hole will be closed by thumb while ring finger closes the left hole. Initially the breath (air) is taken-in from only left hole while right hole is closed. Once the air is taken in, and then the left hole is closed using ring finger. Now the air is in lungs and the man has to read the full Gayathri without leaving out the breath. Once finish chanting mantras internally then the air will be released from right hand hole and vice versa. This has to be done 8 times with full Gayathri Mantras while sitting in water to avoid sweating. Once the sweating is completely stopped whenever chanting mantras, then he/she will be granted the holy strings. Thereafter they are ready to recite mantras in temples or in poojas.

End of Part 23

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 24 – Format of Altered Gayathri Mantra

Gayathri Mantra is nowadays found with newer version to suit all the avatar of gods and goddess. The format is:

Original Gayathri Mantra	Specified Gayathri	Format
AUM Bhoor Bhuvah Swaha Tat Savitur Varenyam Bhargo Devasaya Dheemahi Dhiyo Yo Naha Prachodayath	AUM Narayanaya Vidhmahi Vasudevaya Dheemahi Tanno Vishnu Prachodayaath	AUM <u>1</u> Vidhmahi <u>2</u> Dheemahi Tanno <u>3</u> Prachodayaath

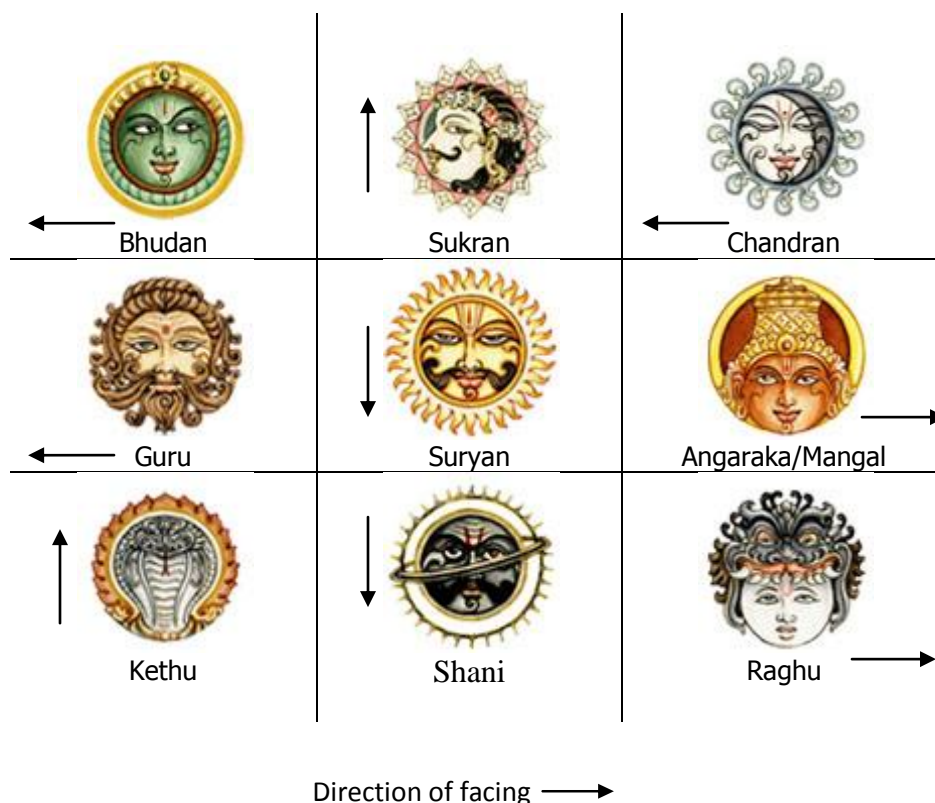
Fill: 1) your favorite god name (narayanaya); 2) second name or wife/husband name of him/her; 3) avatar/weapon/chakra. Vidhmahi = I will know you; Dheemahe = we meditate upon you; Prachodayaath = illumine ; Tanno = through. Now check it!!

End of Part 24

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 25 – Temples Architectures (Nine Planetary Worship)

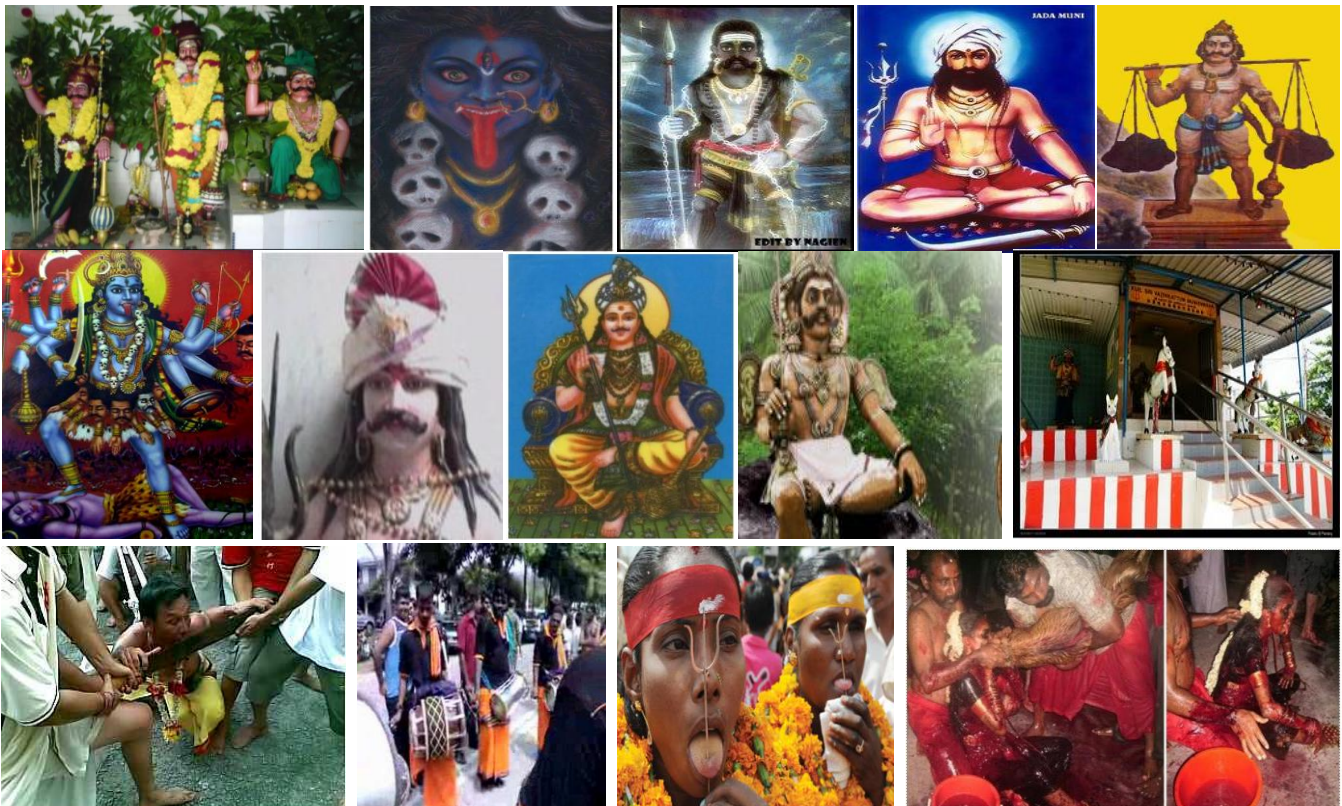
The nine planetary systems is an essential worship in Hindu temples. The fundamental six concepts (Shanmatas) of Hinduism were exclusively included these nine planetary systems or positions in their practices (Refer Part 12 –Temples and Yoga Sastra for temple structures). The planetary positions are truly influencing the mind of human; based on their past karma. The planets will arrive to your home (zodiac) land for fewer times in your life time. They may stay minimum for 2 years and maximum for 18 years according to Hindus astrology. The past karma will be returned to mankind using planetary position which will create a situation to change your mind. Such as Shani's arrival for 7.5 years will be very difficult time for both god and also mankind. Although gods have created these planets to deliver past karma, they are also subjected to these planetary rules in their life to show us how to live in. When Shani has captured lord Shiva once, he was separated from his wife; when to do meditation in jungles; worked as dead body burning place's attendant (mortuary dept assistant) and etc. Please note that: the astrology was created by vedic men to understand the fortune and it not an exact science. So there are four ways of seeing it and is subjected to probable. Astrological prediction (zodiac reading) seeks for precision but precision is always lagging the truth because is Smriti. If we know our critical times then we may be more cautious with our steps otherwise the fall will be very serious. The astrological approach is an attempt to reduce the impact but not to avoid fully it because it is our past haunting us.

Nine planets are: Bhudan (Mercury), Sukran (Venus), Chandran (Moon), Angaraka (Mars), Raghu (North Node of the Moon), Shani (Saturn), Kethu (South Node of the Moon), Guru (Jupiter), and Suryan (Sun). Suriyan (Sun) is the main planet whose position is almost constant and the other planets are rotating around it. The Raghu is responsible for Solar Eclipse and Kethu is responsible for Lunar Eclipse. Note that Raghu and Kethu are made to show us the periodic time of solar and sun eclipses. Their arrival is actually showing the interrelated-positions of sun, earth and moon. So they need not require any solid body because they represent time and space in the arrangement. The agreements between these planets are that: they are not aligned to see each other for at least two of them. These nine planets are always placed right after the entrance of Hindus temple on right hand side (RHS). Modern science has successfully revealed that there are more than nine planets seen in this solar family often.



Hinduism is a way of life: Part 26 – Atarvana Deities, Their Temples and Healing Power

The Atarvana or Bramah Veda was the fourth Veda of Hinduism. It was written by Brahma (one of the Tri Musketeers) and the chief of this Veda was Goddess Kalli. This Kalli is not an Agor Kalli but a Kalli with coolness and humble presence. She was and she is the in-charge for the spirits who died earlier than the time given to them. Thus: if anyone dies before his or hers actual dying-time is coming, then they will be turned into spirit (in Tamil; Aavi). These kinds of spirits are also given jobs in this world. The spirits can never live as they like; because they have to help mankind to realize the omni presence of gods. So they will enter into the mediators' (in Tamil: Mantharavathi) body to do good for the people. Hinduism believes that the sicknesses are always suffered by human due to past karma. This is also delivered to human through the help of nine planets positions. As such most of the critical sickness is cured through the mediators' help those days. This is where the miracles and rituals in Hinduism have strongly grown. In fact this 4th Veda is also encouraging new methods of handling spirits (ghosts). So these types of spirits who are helping mankind are called Atarvana Deities without their own identity. They will enter the mediators' body in the name of Kalli, Muniandy, Mathurai Veeran and so on. They have certain amount of power to do miracles such as healing the sickness, predict tomorrow's events; guessing the right person; interpret the dreams; block one's movement and what not. They are: most of the time placed outside of house or in an entrance of village (In Tamil: Kaaval Theivangal) to protect us from bad spirits and they are not the right way to Mokshah as they are not the ultimatum in Hinduism. Atarvana Deities are very good to help us during our critical time but the past karma is ours; remember! Their temples are not always followed by Yoga Sastra as how we construct for Shanmata Gods and goddess. Atarvana Deities' temples has animals, weapons and their goodies; often under trees and so on. Mathurai Veeran is not primary god in Hinduism but he was accepted has atarvana deities because of his willingness to protect mankind from bad evils. Atarvana Deities, themselves have to pray to primary god and goddess before doing rituals in Hinduism.



Hinduism is a way of life: Part 27 – Simplicity of Maha Kumbavishega

The Maha Kumbavishega (Kumbavishegam) of a temple is performed once; every 12 years. It is carried out to re-initiate the power in the statue of gods or goddess or avatars. There is a series of rituals will be performed at first and later the powered-blood (in real, it is water) will be pour onto the top of the statue. Thereafter the statue will be back to its service of mercy with full power. The beliefs behind it were as follow: God has created human with five natural elements (Sand, Air, Water, Fire and Ether). So men are also creating statues using five natural elements and re-initiating the god's power by pouring powered-blood (in real, it is water) onto the head of statues.

The ritual as follows: initially a pot (body) was filled with water (blood) and surrounded with strings (veins). A coconut (head) was placed with mango leaves (hair) on the top of pot. The filled pot was electrically connected with holy fire area (agni) using some strings. A series of mantras (such as gayathri mantras from Rig Veda) were chanted to agni with help of Lord Ganesh and his alliance. The chanted mantras were then absorbed by the water in the pot. Then the powered-water will be poured onto the head of statue. This ritual is supported with many things such as sweets, ayurvedic medicines, fruits, milk, lights, and etc. It is celebrated for 48 days of poojas with special prayers, bajans, and other performances before the final day Maha kumbavishega.



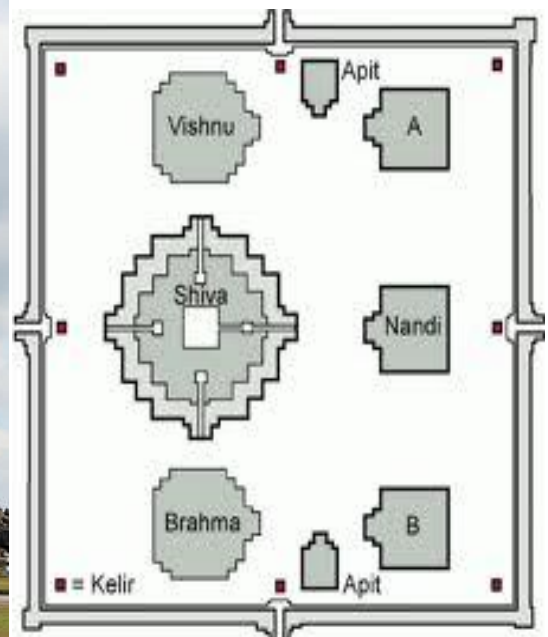
End of Part 27

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 28 – Top 5 Temples of Hindus' Extreme Engineering

Angkur Wat , Cambodia



Angkor Wat (Khmer Empire) is the largest Hindu temple built to praise the Lord Vishnu by the kings Suryavarman I & II in the early 12th century at Cambodia. First place goes to Angkor Wat Temple for Ancient Hindus' Extreme Engineering. Visit http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Angkor_Wat for more info.



Prambanan is a 9th century Hindu temple compound in Central Java Indonesia, dedicated to the Tri musketeers, the expression of God as the Creator (Brahma), the Sustainer (Vishnu) and the Destroyer (Shiva). Second place goes to Prambanan Temple for Ancient Hindus' Extreme Engineering. Visit <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prambanan> for more info.

Ellora Mountain, India



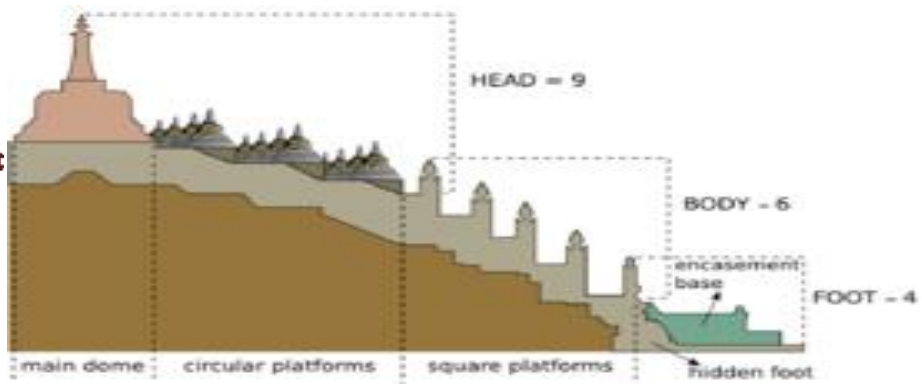
Kailasanatha Temple was carved from the top to down; out of one single rock in the 7th century Ellora mountain, Maharashtra India. The same mountain has Jainism, Buddhism sculptures and other temples to promote unity in Hinduism. It was built by Krishna I (757- 773) of the Rashtrakuta dynasty that ruled from Manyakheta. For more info, visit http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Ellora_Caves#The_Hindu_caves. Third place goes to Ellora Mountain Temples for Ancient Hindus' Extreme Engineering.

Nachimani Charde, Hinduism Researcher

Borobudur, Indonesia



■ Kāmadhātu ■ Rūpadhātu ■ Arūpadhātu



Borobudur is an 8th-century Mahayana Buddhist monument at Central Java, Indonesia. The monument is both a shrine to the Buddha and a place for Buddhist pilgrimage. The journey for pilgrims begins at the base of the monument and follows a path circumambulating the monument while ascending to the top through the three levels of Buddhist cosmology, namely Kamadhātu (the world of desire), Rupadhātu (the world of forms) and Arupadhātu (the world of formlessness) as how seen in the Hindu's chakra. For more info visit <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Borobudur>. Fourth place goes to Borobudur Temple for Ancient Hindus' Extreme Engineering.

Khajuraho & Tanjai , India



Jagdamba, Khajuraho



Vamana, Khajuraho



Lakshmana, Khajuraho



Kandariya, Khajuraho



Tanjai Temple, Tamil Nadu



Khajuraho temples city was built in 1025-1050 AD Madhya Pradesh, India. It has many temples but the Kama Sutra temple is very famous among others. Visit http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khajuraho_Group_of_Monuments for more info. Thanjavur Big Temple is made of pure granite stones and is located in Tamil Nadu, India. Visit http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brihadeeswarar_Temple for more info. Fifth place is shared by Khajuraho Temples City and Thanjavur Granite Temple for Ancient Hindus' Extreme Engineering.

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 29 – Top 5 Temples of Hindus' Beautiful Architecture

Swaminarayan Akshardham, India



More info found at: <http://www.akshardham.com/>

Mathurai Meenachi Amman Temple , India



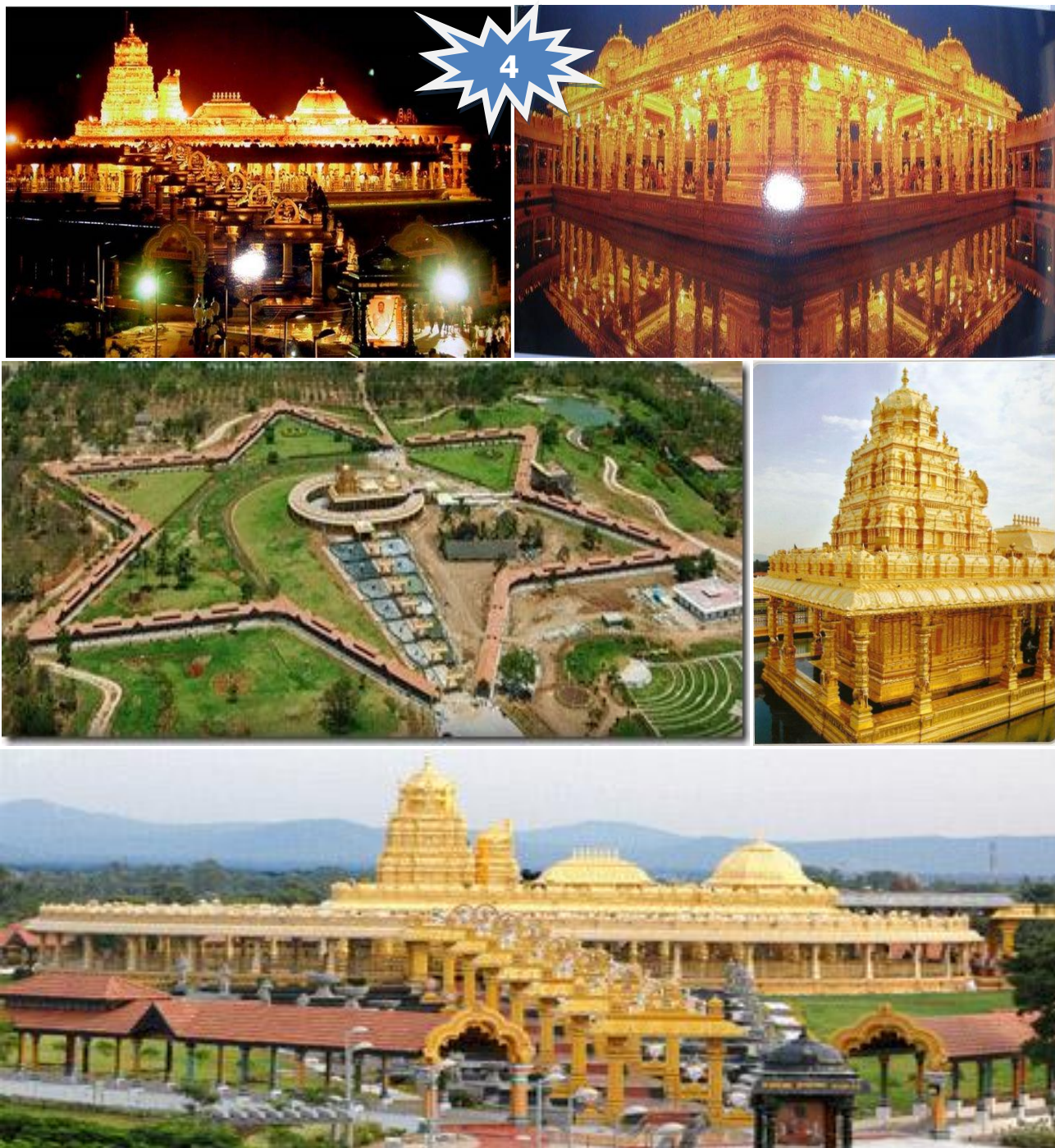
More info found at: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Meenakshi_Amman_Temple

Tirupati Vengkatachalapathi Temple, India



More info found at: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tirupati_Temple

Golden Lakshmi Temple, India



More info found at: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sripuram>



More info found at: <http://www.canada.com/cityguides/toronto/story.html?id=43a11783-d808-4e8b-a715-fab140a30851&k=90743>

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 30 – Top 5 Tallest Statue of Hindu Gods



Buddha 208m, China (Half of KLCC)



Buddha 116m, Myanmar



Lord Shiva 43.5m in Nepal




Lord Murugan 39.5m, Malaysia



Lord Shiva 37m, India

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 31 – What is Malayala Maanthirigam (Black Magic)?

The Malayalam, Telugu and Tamil people are well known as Dravidians in ancient time for many reasons but noticeably their spoken languages seemed very close to one another. Those people are very religious and some learned deeply the 4th Vedic scriptures (Atarvana Veda) for understanding. However there are always curiosities existed on human mind to experiment whatever they learned. It has 8 ways to do magic (ashtta karmangal 8) using written mantras. In other words, anyone can do black magic in 8 ways to understand the god's existence. One of it teaches how to block one person movement completely. This is very powerful as if it last longer for some times; then the man can die due to many reasons. According to 4th Vedic rules, this is possible for only short while. So some people from Kerala who loved to work with evils started to think how they can prolong this to cause death. Giving death to mankind is a primary job of lord Shiva and the idea attracts agoras. This is where the astrology was brought in and the agoras started to predict one's bad time by seeing the shani's position. If Shani is in the 6th place from your homeland (normally when the person in 7.5 years of difficulties) then there is a specific nachatra on which the Shani's son Maanthi will meet his father. This day is the most dangerous day of one person's life at which the death may easily happen. The malayala Maanthirigam is mainly compute this date very accurately and therefore they are leading in this kind of magic till today. I don't want to show here how to calculate it because agoras may use it for bad purpose. The planet maanthi was seen by astrophysicists sometime in 2010 through telescope. So the black magic and causing death to people are possible which was created by men with the help of 4th Veda. It is hardcore Smriti.

11	12	1 Leo	2	
10			3	
9			4 Shani	} 2.5 Year
8	7	6 Shani 	5	} 2.5 Year
				2.5 Year

End of Part 31

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 32 – Shuruthi Vs Smirti

In Hinduism the term "Shruti Scriptures" (heard directly from god) refers to the scriptures that have been directly revealed to humans by the gods. Examples of shruti include the Upanishads (manual of universe) and the Vedas (existence of gods). As such it is known as primary source of Hinduism.

However the "Smriti Scriptures" (passed from sages to disciples) refers to the scriptures that were remembered by human and educated to the next generation by saints. The saint got the timely information through their wisdom and those

interpretations vary from one disciple to another. This kind of scriptures may contain some fantasy stories to educate morals. It may have been mentioned with dramatic scenes with very long stories or histories which can vary in reality or a bit illogical. The moral of story is what has to be taken into account and not the messenger life style or other similar factors.



End of Part 32

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 33 – Hindu Marriage (Rituals)

Hindu Marriages are performed with prayers and poojas. It has 70% of religious rituals and 30% customary approaches of their own tradition. A Telugu marriage is differed from Tamil marriage approximately by 30%. However the 70% remained almost same for the most of Hindus marriages in India. For an instance, the Tamil people marriage rituals are listed down:

Pre-Marriage:

- 1) Panda Kaal Muhurtham – is performed on day 3 before marriage to show that the marriage is like war so the groom has to show his flag in front of his house that he is ready for war and wear the 'Kaappu' to show the bride that: no matter what happen, I will not step back from the marriage.
- 2) Pallikai Thellichal – is performed on day 2 or day 1 before marriage by filling clay pot with nine varieties of grains to see the fortune of marriage. At last the will donate it to birds or plant it in the land.
- 3) Naandhi – is performed on day 1 before marriage to honor family ancestors. It can be simple prayers involving their favorites.
- 4) Jaanavaasam - is performed on day 1 before marriage to welcome the groom with his relative (musician, friends) to war place (wedding hall). Bride's brother or father will welcome them in war (wedding) hall by putting garland.
- 5) Nicchiyadhartham - The bride's family will also do prayers for first 3 days and demand for confirmation. The groom has to offer favorites (Sari, siddhu, sweets, nuts, turmeric and etc) to bride and seeks for her acceptance. With her acceptance and confirmation, the battle starts....

During Marriage:

- 1) Mangala Snaanam and Kassi Yatra – applying oil and few traditional medicines oh head, both the bride and groom take holy bath at their home separately. The groom pretends to have started his journey to Kassi because he does not want to involve in war and Groom's father stop him and ask him to marry his daughter and settle down in life. So the groom followed his father in law to manapanthal where the wedding will take place.
- 2) Send groom to a room for dress change – the father in law will offer him the necessary things to make him persuade (dowry, dress, cheers and etc) while prayer is going on at the same place. Once the groom agreed, he will be guarded with assistants and send to dress change. Same goes to brides.

- 3) Once both of them in the manapanthal – the groom and bride will do respect to their parent by washing their legs with milk/water. Once the minor rituals are all over; the iyer will chant marriage mantra and asked both of them to exchange garland trice. Short immediately, the groom will tie mangalsutra's string three times on the bride neck by saying: You are obligated to your parents first; you are obligated to your brothers; and you are now obligated to me, your husband. (Hindus believe that the lady is not independent by nature). During this event the parents, relatives, friends and visitors are all bless them with turmericated rice. The rice has some powers to transfer the blessing. Once mangalsutra is tied up then the groom will put silver ring to bride on the top of grindstone (ammikal) saying that: you should be strong enough as this stone to protect my respect/dignity. Thereafter the bride's brother will wash the groom's leg and insert silver ring asking to care his sisters until the end and also remind him that u r married man now. After that some people tie their relatives' marks of strings to hand and fore head of both, the groom and bride.
- 4) Saptapadi – the groom takes his wife's right hand in his left hand and rotates around the holy fire for seven times. In modern marriage, they fade this away. This ritual is performed to get our holy peoples' blessings.
- 5) The newly married people will be sent out then to see the arunthathi and vashisthar star and directed them to temple for final prayer to thank gods. (there are additional approaches found such as planting something on ground and etc)
- 6) At last everyone is served food.

After Marriage:

- 1) Sammandhi – is just a gift giving time. The newly married couples are blessed and gifted with goods and etc by their relatives and friends. Some people conduct laaja homam to complete the war zone.
- 2) Grihapravesham - After the completion of wedding ceremony, the bride is taken to her husband's house. Aarti is performed to welcome the newly married couple, as they stand at the doorstep to enter the home. Thereafter, a lavish feast is served at the wedding venue, when the newly wedded couple returns from home.
- 3) Reception – Those days we don't have such an activity. Nowadays we have evening party to invite the people who were not able to attend in the morning. This is truly rituals so improvements are always welcome.



Hinduism is a way of life: Part 34 – Polygamy in Hinduism

Polygamy is a sensitive issue in Hinduism but it has to be discussed anyway. Some primary gods of Hinduism (Lord Vishnu, Lord Shiva, Lord Ganesh and Lord Murugan) have two wives, no doubt. These have been mentioned many times in Hindu puranas and agamas as they are the power of these respective gods. I was attracted with one of the conversation between Saint Patinathar and his disciple Batragiri. Read Below:

Batragiri: Sir, if you firmly believe that your way (sanyas) can lead to moksha, then you should have sufficient knowledge of this world. Can you tell me the heart of a lady?

Patinatar: I can explain! But you need to understand the heart of a man first.

Batragiri: Why is it so?

Patinatar: Without knowing your own heart first, how can you trust that a lady thinks so?

Batragiri: Ok. Go a head !

Patinatar: A man's heart always thinks about the place where he came from! And his eyes see the place he drawn from.

(In tamil: நித்தம் பிறந்த இடம் தேடுதே பேதை மட நெஞ்சம் கறந்த இடம் நாடுதே கண்)

Batragiri: Yes, I agreed!

Patinatar: Every lady made of two hearts. First is like flower shop. Second is like sewage.

(In tamil: எந்த ஒரு பெண்ணுக்கும் இரு மனம். முதல் மனம் பூக்கடை; மறு மனம் சாக்கடை.)

Batragiri: Is that same to goddess Shakty?

Patinatar: Yes! She was not exempted in this matter because she is a lady too!

Batragiri: How does this make a man to own more than one woman?

Patinatar: Thus: if you are a god and you don't know the heart of a lady; then nobody wants to respect you! So lord Shiva himself has found the first heart of a lady as Goddess Shakty and the second heart of the same lady as goddess Gangai. The same principle was accepted by Lord Murugan, Lord Ganesh and Lord Vishnu. That's why those gods have two wives. If any of Hindu gods say that he does not know the heart of a woman, will you accept him as ultimate?

Batragiri: Sir, can you elaborate it? I'm not so clear of!

Patinatar: Yes, I do! When a baby girl is born, her heart is like pure milk. Nothing is in there but at the age of 5 her first heart starts. So she will be married to her lawful husband (in tamil-attai payan) and separated by parent because that age is not for sexual contact. When she gets puberty, after six months her second heart starts to work slowly. During this time, the girl and her law full husband will be united together. These methodologies never misguide anybody because this is how the married couple helps for their sexual needs. The lady heart has to be firmly planted with proper choice. If you cannot break it at the age of 5; then how can you break it at the age of 20? By doing so she will be living with the man until the end. Otherwise.....

Batragiri: What about men sir?

Patinatar: Oh..they are made of many hearts.....

Batragiri: Is the Lord Shiva exempted from these rules?

Patinatar: Hahaha....No! None of us.



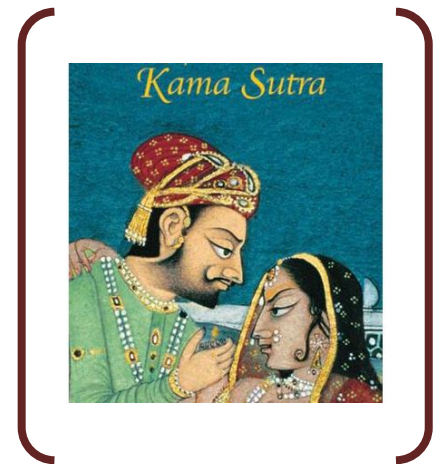
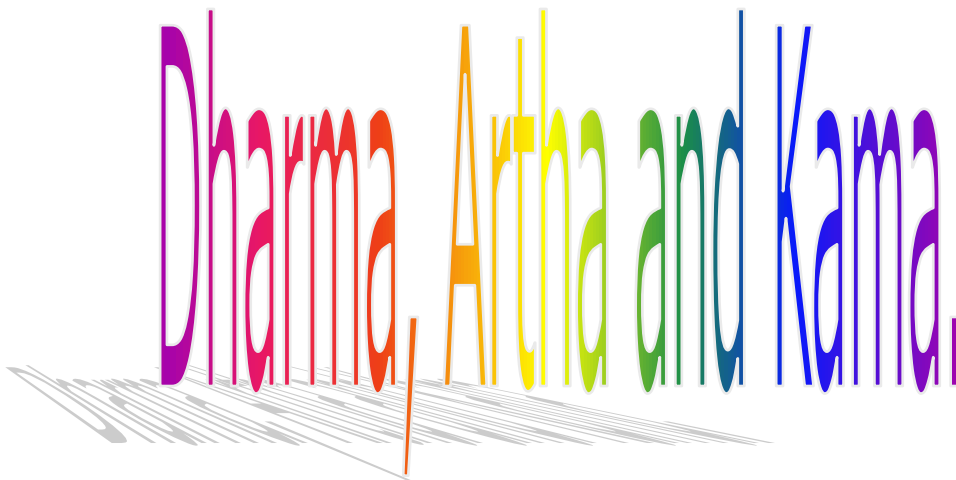
End of Part 34

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 35 – Kama Sutra

Kama Sutra is one of the oldest Vedic scripture. It was written by many people but Vatsayana has compiled those ideas with his own way of presentation. It focuses on. In English it can be written Virtue, Wealth and Love (similar type of chapters' organization found in Thirukkural). It is not simply sex positions or methods. It is an art to experience deep feelings about uniting which were associated with singing, dancing and playing musical instruments. In unites, the five sensors are enjoyed and are associated with meditation. The eyes will be enjoying by seeing the body; the nose will be enjoying by smelling the aroma; the mouth will be enjoying by kissing the body; the ear will be enjoying by hearing the sound produced; and the sense of touch will be enjoying by touching feels.

In meditation, we will be trying to calm down these sensors with full consciousness. While we sleep, the four sensors are brought to minimum (threshold) states. As such sex is the best meditation given by god to mankind and is limited. Kama sutra talks all the topics for mankind on sexual needs. It started with:

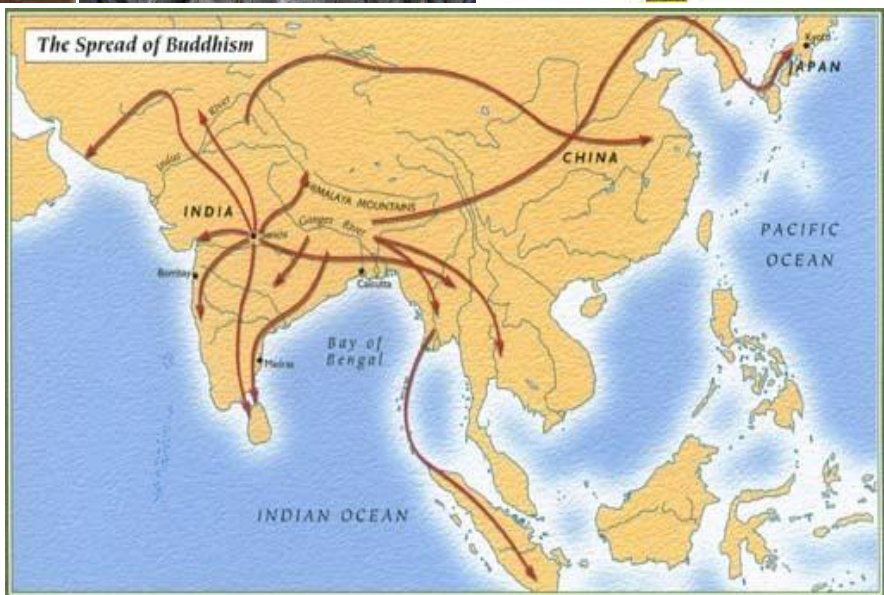
Salutation to Dharma, Artha and Kama; The Life of a Citizen; Kinds of Women and Men; Intro to Dimensions, Force of Desire or Passion, Time; Positions (64-Chatushshashti); Fundamental Approaches with Touching, Rubbing, Piercing, Pressing, kissing; On Pressing: Marking, Scratching with Nails; Gentle Bits and Gentle Bites; Various Kinds of Congress; Various Modes and Associated Sounds; Act of Men and Women; Different Congress (Auparishtaka); How to Begin and End the Congress; Different Kinds of Congress and Love Quarrels; Marriages; Creating Confidence in The Girl; Manifestation of The Feelings; About Things to be Done Only by The Man, and The Acquisition of The Girl Thereby; What is to be Done by a Girl to Gain Over a Man, and Subject Him to Her; Certain Forms of Marriage; The Mannerism of Living of a Virtuous Woman, and of Her Behavior During the Absence of Her Husband; On The Conduct of The Eldest Wife Towards the Other Wives of Her Husband, and of The Younger Wife Towards The Elder Ones. On The Conduct of a Virgin Widow Remarried; Wife disliked by Her Husband; Women in the King's Harem; Husband Who Has More Than One Wife; Characteristics of Men and Women During Unity, Reasons Why Women Reject the Addresses of Men; About Men Who Have Success With Women, Women Who Are Easily Gained Over; About Making Acquaintance with The Woman, Efforts to Gain Her Over; Examination of The State of a Woman's Mind; Gains and Losses and Doubts; and lastly, The Different Kinds of Courtesans; Tonic medicines; Means of Exciting Desire, and Enlarging the Lingam. Miscellaneous Experiments and Results.



End of Part 35

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 36 – Buddhism

The Buddha (Siddhartha Gautama) was initially a prince of state of ancient India around 566 BC. When he was 29 years old, coincidentally he saw the elderly people who were counting their last days of life with pain. He wanted to know the truth and left homeland. His journey for knowledge and wisdom was initially gone wrong and he found the right way to overcome it. He was deeply meditated (approximately 7 years) without taking any food and at one point he realized that wisdom has to be gained through the living body. His approaches were then well balanced and at last he found himself as Buddha who was enlighten with wisdom. He served the mankind for moksha around 40 years and around 486 BC, at the age of 80, the Buddha died. In Hindus' history the Buddha was Siddhartha Gautama; a prince of Indian state; who learned about Yoga Sastra fully and practiced the meditating arts very well; married following Hindu tradition and had a child; his father (king Suddhodana) was burned in accordance to Hindus' rituals when he died and etc. Meditation with seven chakras are demonstrated and practiced by saint Patanjali during ancient time which attracted Siddhartha Gautama to find wisdom. So he chosed similar way of meditating arts to enlighten his students. Hindus Holy Scriptures has mentioned that an avatar of Lord Maha Vishnu will be on earth to promote meditation and many Hindu sources say that it was Buddha; the re-incarnation of Lord Vishnu.



Hinduism is a way of life: Part 37 – The 10th Avatar of Lord Vishnu

The 10th avatar of Lord Maha Vishnu will be born in Kali Yuga to save us from sins; redirect us from wrong doers to good doers; initiate the Satya yuga's beginning by giving spiritual enlightens. So Hindus must be waiting for his arrival to know the end of Kali yuga. His previous avatars are listed below (Exactly taken from internet and credit goes to writer).

1. Matsya, the fish, appeared in the Satya Yuga. Represents the beginning of life.
2. Kurma, the tortoise, appeared in the Satya Yuga. Represents a human embryo just growing tiny legs, with a huge belly.
3. Varaha, the boar, appeared in the Satya Yuga. Represents a human embryo which is almost ready. Its features are visible.
4. Narasimha, the Man-Lion (Nara = man, simha = lion), appeared in the Satya Yuga. Represents a newborn baby, hairy and cranky, bawling and full of blood.
5. Vamana, the Dwarf, appeared in the Treta Yuga. Represents a young child.
6. Parashurama, Rama with the axe, appeared in the Treta Yuga. Represents both an angry young man and a grumpy old man simultaneously.
7. Rama, Sri Ramachandra, the prince and king of Ayodhya, appeared in the Treta Yuga. Represents a married man with children in a very ideological society
8. Krishna (Dvapara Yuga). He was the real God in the form of human, as he was the greatest yogi ever with all miraculous powers, knowing the highest spiritual truth of 'Brahma' and 'Aatman', had the sense of practical life as well.
9. Buddha (Kali yuga), who gained knowledge (eternal life) from seeing death and emphasized meditation as an ultimate way of peace for mosksha.
10. Kalki ("Eternity", or "time", or "The Destroyer of foulness"), who is expected to appear at the end of Kali Yuga.



Note: There are some interpretations available in Hinduism sources that 9th avatar is Balarama but not Buddha.

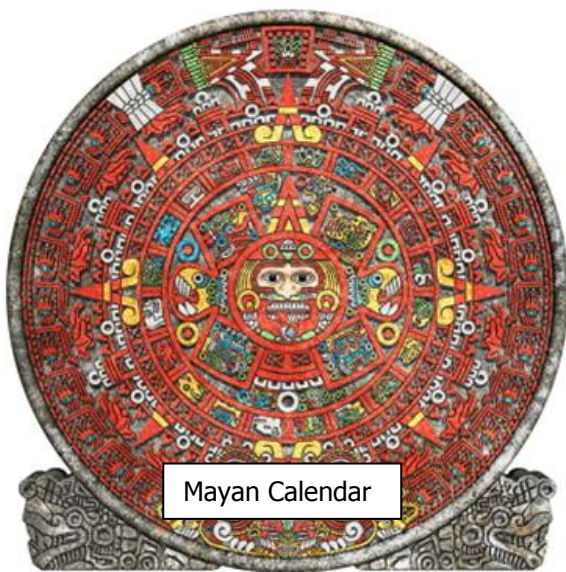
End of Part 37

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 38 - Animated False Teaching (eg Mayan Calendar)

Mayan Calendar hits the Science and History broadcast channels for the past 2 years. The calendar was ended on 21st December 2012 (the earth comes to center of galaxy) and therefore some people believed that the ending date of calendar is the end date of this earth in solar system. So as normal, the intelligent people have created a story to support their ideas using stars' constellation and some strange events that happened to this world before. The calendar has predicted the date for solar and lunar eclipse without any error, no doubt! And this is not good enough to say that the end of calendar is end of earth. A simple question to them: If Mayan calendar is correct then why they failed to predict when their own civilization will be ended in this world? Mayan civilization was disappeared from earth surface long time ago and only their remembrances are left today!

In Hinduism, the earth will never end but ever does changes in Yugas (Hinduism is a way of life: Part 13 – Four Yugas and Three Gunas). There is a clear prophecy that Lord Maha Vishnu will come back to his service to mankind at the end of Kali yuga. We don't see any sign of Lord Maha Vishnu's existence yet in the world and therefore we, as Hindus, should wait for his return and also not attracted with animated false teaching.

Does Not Predict End of Kali Yuga



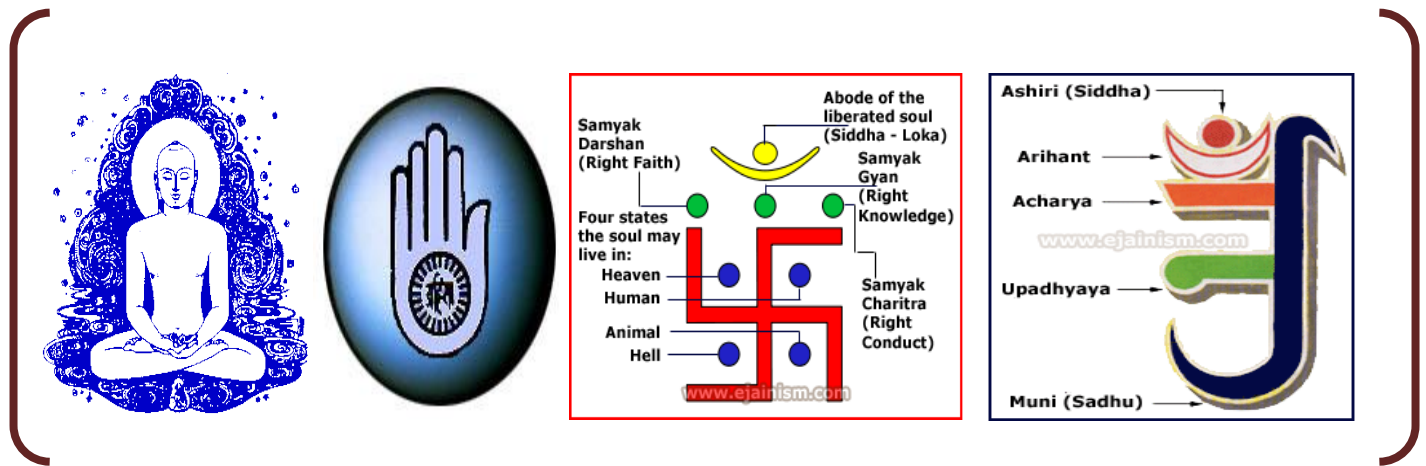
Lord Kalki Will Appear



End of Part 38

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 39 – Jainism (Sub Religion)

Jainism (in Tamil: Samanam) was created by Protestants of Hinduism in India. Those people refused to follow the most controversial Holy Scripture (Manu Sastra) which emphasized dual concepts in caste system. At last the Protestants have selected few practices and customs of Hinduism and also created their own sub religion. It was narrow down to non-violence, vegetarian, divine consciousness and liberation. Their primary laws were: 1) Pacifism - treat all the living beings equally; 2) Meditation - focus to free from bondages; 3) Monasticism - non-violence (ahimsa), truthfulness (satya), non-stealing (astey), chastity (brahmacharya), non-possession (aparigraha); 4) Vegetarianism – strict vegetarian without root vegetables (ie no to onion, garlic, spices and etc); 5) Fasting – complete fasting, partial fasting, limited fasting, giving up favorite foods.



Most of us today practice Jainism without knowing it.

End of Part 39

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 40 – Appeal to Fellow Hindus: Don't Create Sub Religions

Fellow Hindus, please do not create new sub religion in Hinduism. I have seen many societies existed just like mushroom following their own protocols. Some keep praying spiritual leaders as ultimatum while some following atarvana deities as ultimatum and some people are beyond that. It has been clearly mentioned by many Holy Scriptures (Read : Hinduism is a way of life, Part 1-20) and famous saints that shanmatas (Lord Ganesh, Lord Muruga, Goddess Shakti, Lord Shiva, Lord Vishnu and Lord Surya) are the ultimatum in Hinduism. If we keep creating new sub religion in the name of Hinduism by giving motivational talks; practicing half yoga-mixed meditations; chanting new mantras created by spiritual leaders; developing new approach via modern technologies (internet/audio/video broadcasting) and etc; then we will be dividing the entire Hindu followers to many branches and therefore the Hindu followers will be confused by the practices and philosophies. I have seen a living man's picture in the prayer room with full decoration while small picture for Lord Muruga and Lord Ganesh stood next to him. The Hindu devotee said he is the living god for now and the rest were the then gods! Another society has attracted people via their name (Universal/ Devine/ World Peace/ Eternal/ Divya etc etc) of society. Some uses name of old saints like agathiyar, thiruvalluvar, valalar, thirumular, patanjali, jaimini and etc. As

such my request here is to promote the Shanmatas and not the society itself or any spiritual leaders. Alternatively the Hindu societies or the Hindu groups may choose any one of the Holy Scripture to suit their society's route and follow it accordingly. This is how we can bring back the Hindus to right path after sometime. Otherwise the people will reject false teaching when they know the real story someday, somehow!! Note: there is no specific follower for Souram.



Shankara
(Saivam)



Arunagiri
(Gaumaaram)



Abirami Baddar
(Shaktagam)



Avaiyar
(Ganaapathiyam)



Meera
(Vaishnavam)



**My special respect goes to
people who work for the
interest of Shanmatas
and not for any individual.**

End of Part 40

Author's Message

This (Hinduism is a way of life – Part 21 - 40) is also a free pdf-booklet which was prepared and authored by Nachimani Charde; after done thorough research on Hinduism Philosophies for the past ten (10) years. The purpose of these summaries is to make Hinduism references as simple as possible and therefore the detailed approaches are all avoided. It should also be noted here that the mother tongue of author is Tamil and hence Tamil books and names are widely seen in the explanation. The purpose is to show the levels but not the books itself. The author strongly recommends readers to read the full scriptures if wished to specialize any part of Hinduism philosophies. Finally a special thank goes to the people who has provided information about Hinduism and uploaded the pictures in internet for free use. Feedbacks are welcome at nachimani@yahoo.com

Note: Hinduism is a way of life – Part 41 – 60; will be getting sometime in 2013/2014.

Nachimani Charde, Hinduism Researcher

Hinduism is a way of life!

Knowledge and Wisdom.

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 41 – History of India (Timeline)

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 42 – Harappa Civilization

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 43 – Inventors of India (1)

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 44 –Numbers and Scientific Notations

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 45 – The Lost City of Dwarka

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 46 – Six Primary Temples of Lord Muruga in India

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 47 – Six Secondary Temples of Lord Muruga in Malaysia

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 48 – Thaipusam in Malaysia

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 49 – Devotion of Saint Arunagiri

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 50 – Haridwar (Birth Place of Ganga)

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 51 – Shiva Linga (Jyotirlinga)

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 52 – The Meaning of Shiva Linga

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 53 – Maha Sivaratri

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 54 – Navaratri

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 55 – Krishna Janmashtami

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 56 – Geethaachaaram (Global Advice)

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 57 – The Seven Chakras (Complete Info)

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 58 – Eight Approaches of Yoga Practice

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 59 – Simple Yoga Positions (1)

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 60 – What is Maya Initiator ?



Hinduism is a way of life: Part 41 – History of India (Timeline)

Stone age (7000–1300 BCE) [Mehrgarh Culture (7000–3300 BCE), **Indus Valley Civilization (3300–1700 BCE)**, Early Harappan Culture (3300–2600 BCE), Mature Harappan Culture (2600–1900 BCE), Late Harappan Culture (1700–1300 BCE), Ochre Coloured Pottery culture (from 2000 BCE), Swat culture (1600–500 BCE)]

Iron age (1200–26 BCE) [Vedic Civilization (2000–500 BCE), Black and Red ware culture (1300–1000 BCE), Painted Grey Ware culture (1200–600 BCE), Northern Black Polished Ware (700–200 BCE), Maha Janapadas (700–300 BCE), Magadha Empire (684–424 BCE), Nanda Empire (424–321 BCE), Chera Empire (300 BCE–1200 CE), Chola Empire (300 BCE–1279 CE), Pandyan Empire (300 BCE–1345 CE), Maurya Empire (321–184 BCE), Pallava Empire (250 BCE–800 CE), Sunga Empire (185–73 BCE), Kanva Empire (75–26 BCE), Maha-Megha-Vahana Empire (250s BCE–400s CE), Satavahana Empire (230–220 BCE), Kuninda Kingdom (200s BCE–300s CE), Indo-Scythian Kingdom (200 BCE–400 CE), Indo-Greek Kingdom (180 BCE–10 CE)]

Classical period (1 CE–1279 CE) [Indo-Parthian Kingdom (21–130s CE), Western Satrap Empire (35–405 CE), Kushan Empire (60–240 CE), Indo-Sassanid Kingdom (230–360 CE), Vakataka Empire (250s–500s CE), Kalabhras Empire (250–600 CE), Gupta Empire (280–550 CE), Kadamba Empire (345–525 CE), Western Ganga Kingdom (350–1000 CE), Kamarupa Kingdom (350–1100 CE), Vishnukundina Empire (420–624 CE), Maitraka Empire (475–767 CE), Huna Kingdom (475–576 CE), Rai Kingdom (489–632 CE), Chalukya Empire (543–753 CE), Shahi Empire (500s–1026 CE), Maukhari Empire (550s–700s CE), Harsha Empire (590–647 CE), Eastern Chalukya Kingdom (624–1075 CE), Gurjara Pratihara Empire (650–1036 CE), Pala Empire (750–1174 CE), Rashtrakuta Empire (753–982 CE), Paramara Kingdom (800–1327 CE), Yadava Empire (850–1334 CE), Solanki Kingdom (942–1244 CE), Western Chalukya Empire (973–1189 CE), Hoysala Empire (1040–1346 CE), Sena Empire (1070–1230 CE), Eastern Ganga Empire (1078–1434 CE), Kakatiya Kingdom (1083–1323 CE), Kalachuri Empire (1130–1184 CE)]

Late medieval age (1206–1596 CE) [Delhi Sultanate (1206–1526 CE), Ahom Kingdom (1228–1826 CE), Reddy Kingdom (1325–1448 CE), Vijayanagara Empire (1336–1646 CE), Gajapati Kingdom (1434–1541 CE), Deccan Sultanates (1490–1596 CE)]

Early modern period (1526–1858 CE) [Mughal Empire (1526–1858 CE), Maratha Empire (1674–1818 CE), Durrani Empire (1747–1823 CE), Sikh Empire (1799–1849 CE)]

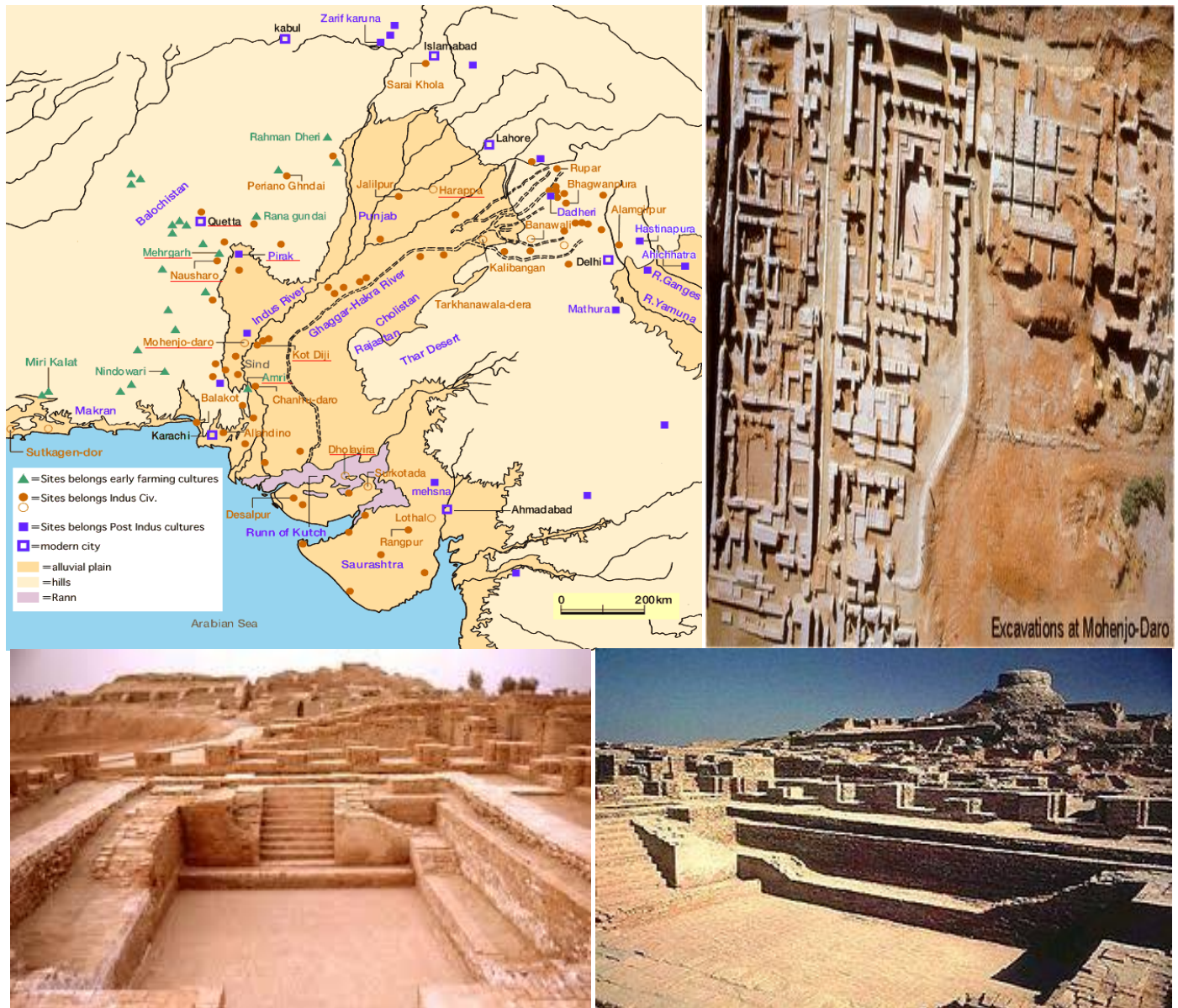
Regional states (1102–1947 CE) [Zamorin Kingdom (1102–1766 CE), Cannanore Kingdom (1102–1766 CE), Quilon Kingdom (1102–1729 CE), Deva Kingdom (1200s–1300s CE), Chitradurga Kingdom (1300–1779 CE), Garhwal Kingdom (1358–1803 CE), Mysore Kingdom (1399–1947 CE), Keladi Kingdom (1499–1763 CE), Koch Kingdom (1515–1947 CE), Thondaiman Kingdom (1650–1948 CE), Madurai Kingdom (1559–1736 CE), Thanjavur Kingdom (1572–1918 CE), Marava Kingdom (1600–1750 CE), Sikh Confederacy (1707–1799 CE), Travancore Kingdom (1729–1947 CE)]

Colonial period (1505–1961 CE) [Portuguese India (1510–1961 CE), Dutch India (1605–1825 CE), Danish India (1620–1869 CE), French India (1759–1954 CE), Company Raj (1757–1858 CE), British Raj (1858–1947 CE), **Partition of India –Independence From British** (1947 CE)]

The India was officially announced as Independent country from 15th August 1947 and onwards by British Colonials. The country was divided into two as Pakistan and India. In 1971 Pakistan was divided into two as Bangladesh and Pakistan.



Hinduism is a way of life: Part 42 – Harappa Civilization

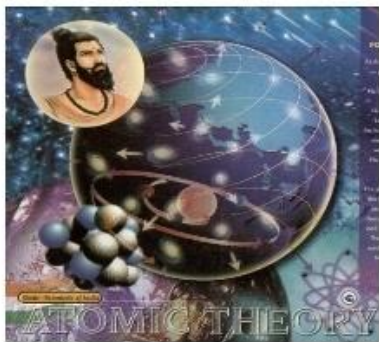


Archeologists were predicting the Hindus civilization from Harappa – Mohenjodaro in the past. However now they reasonably have agreed that it was older than as what seen in Indus Valley.

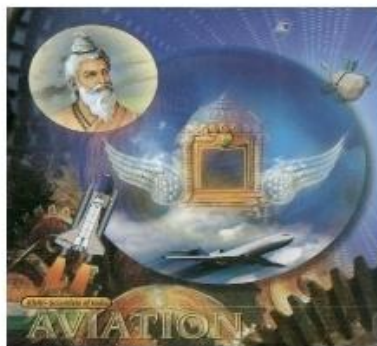
End of Part 42

Nachimani Charde, Hinduism Researcher

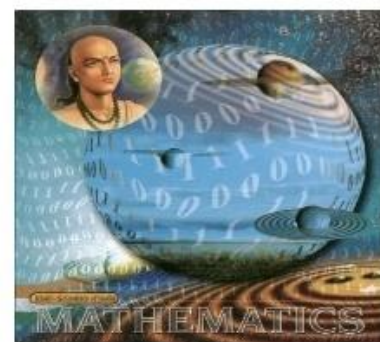
Hinduism is a way of life: Part 43 – Inventors of India (1)



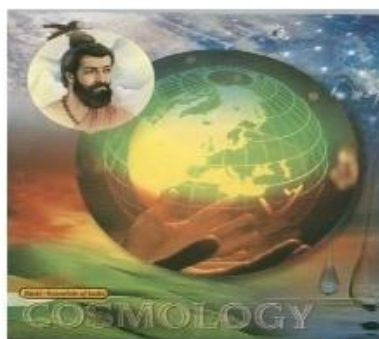
Kanad



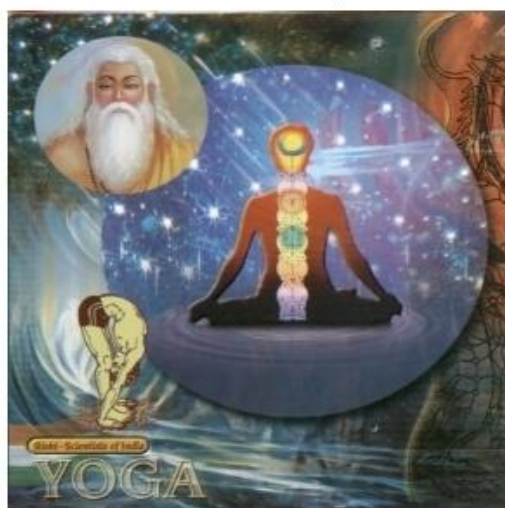
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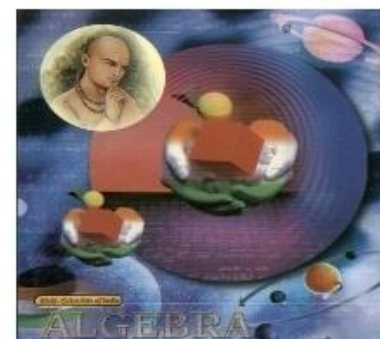
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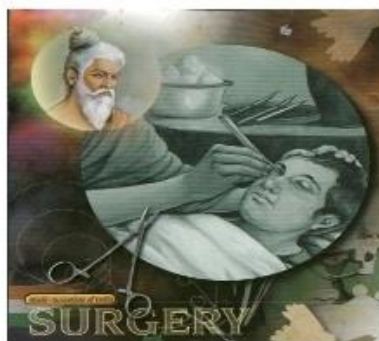
Kapil



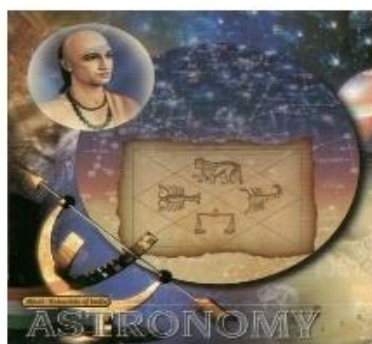
Patanjali



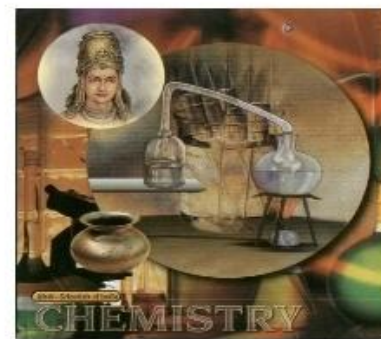
Bhaskaracharya



Sushruta



Varahamihir



Nagarjuna

The pictures have shown their field of expertise, invention and their name; respectively. (Picture means million !)

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 44 –Numbers and Scientific Notations

Numbers	Names in Vedic Time
0	Kha
1	Eka
2	Dva
3	Tri
4	Chatur
5	Pancha
6	Shat
7	Sapta
8	Ashta
9	Nava

Powers	Names in Vedic Time
10^4	Ayuta
10^5	Niyuta
10^6	Payuta
10^7	Arbuda
10^8	Nyarbuda
10^9	Samudra
10^{10}	Madhya
10^{11}	Anta
10^{12}	Parardha
	etc

End of Part 44

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 45 – The Lost City of Dwarka



The lost city of Dwarka (Gujarat, India) was fully discovered by archeologist in 2010. The city was submerged into sea as foretold by Lord Krishna that it would be happened at the end of Dwaparaga Yuga . Almost 32 000 years later, the archeologists found it at 170 feet deep in the Gujarat sea, 20 km away from Gujarat land. Todate one of the hindu priest or religious leader have also calculated Krishna's age at the time when he died. He was died at the age of approximately 125 years old. Visit <http://glibtongue.wordpress.com/2011/01/08/dwarka-dwaravati-the-many-gated-lost-city/> for more info.



Hinduism is a way of life: Part 46 – Six Primary Temples of Lord Murugan in India

Thirupara Kundram Murugan Temple (1st house)



Thiruchentur Murugan Temple (2nd house)



Palani Murugan Temple (3rd house)



Swami Malai Murugan Temple (4th house)



Thiruthani Murugan Temple (5th house)



Palarmuthi Cholai Murugan Temple (6th house)

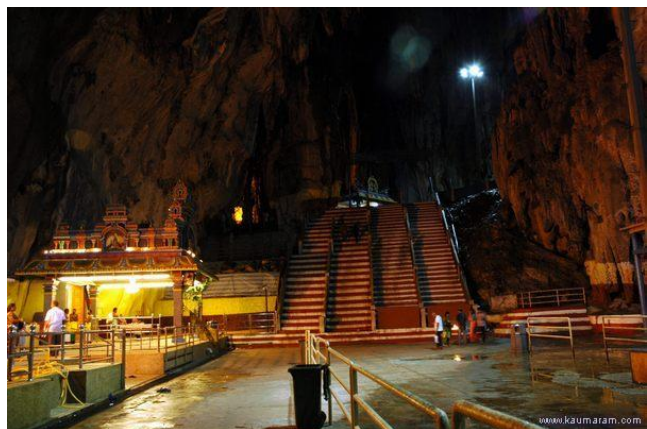
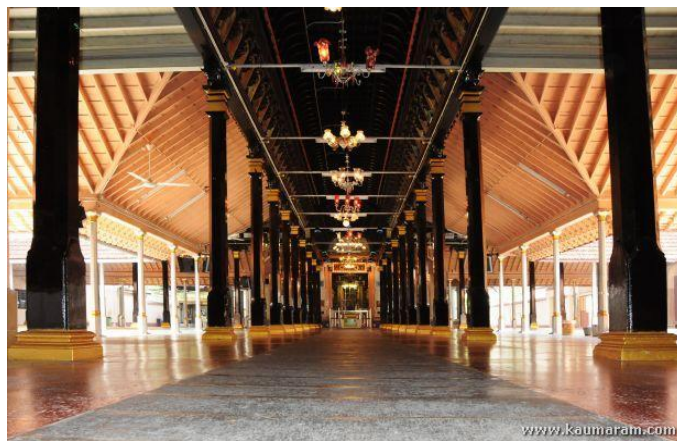


Hinduism is a way of life: Part 47 – Six Secondary Temples of Lord Muruga in Malaysia

Batu Caves Murugan Temple (1st house)



Thannir Malai Temple (2nd house)



Kallu Malai Temple (3rd house)



Maaraan Marathandavar Temple (4th house)



Melaka Town Murugan Temple (5th house)



Sungai Petani Murugan Temple (6th house)



Note: there are many more murugan temples in Malaysia. These are just selected six; because of popularity.
Visit: <http://www.kaumaram.com>

End of Part 47

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 48 – Thaipusam in Malaysia

Thaipusam is one of the greatest Hindus' festivals. A festival occurring in the Tamil month Thai (January-February), the day of the star Pusam around Pournami (Full Moon) is celebrated as Thai Pusam. It is a special day for worship of Lord Murugan; the son of Lord Shiva. There are many version of explanations (legends) behind this wonderful festival. One of it tells that Saint Naratha (in tamil Narathar) brought a fruit of wisdom and passed to Lord Shiva for prosperity. Lord Shiva passed it to his wife Goddess Parvathy and she wanted to give it to her sons (lord muruga and lord ganesh). When Goddess parvathy was in confusion to whom the fruit must be given without cut it; Saint Naratha has suggested a contest. The first person who rotates the world deserves the fruit. So Lord Muruga took his vehicle (peacock) and started his journey. Lord Ganesh was unable move as how Lord Muruga was moved. Lord Ganesh had small mouse who was unable to cope with peacock's speed. Meanwhile Naratha gave an idea to Lord Ganesh that rotating the parent itself is equal to a rotation of the world; as the parent are the living god of world. Lord Ganesh felt that the idea was best; he rotated his parent and therefore gained the fruit. When Lord muruga returned to home; he was shocked by the act of his parent. He then argued with his parent; left home; and also took Sanyas. He left all the belongings and wealth; went to the top of mountain of palani and; became Aandi Murugan (Sanyas Murugan). In malaysia, the murugan will be sent out in chariot from mother house (Marriamman Temple) located in KL city to mountain batu cave; 3 days earlier before thaipusam. The devotees are then pray to him continuously (offering kavadis, giving milk, shaving their head fully, torturing themselves for his change of mind) for 3 days. After the thaipusam is over, lord Murugan will be sent back in chariot to his mother's house in KL as an indication of acceptance of offers from devotees. There are also some beliefs that during the thaipusam days or ealier, the atarvana deities are also joined with human to carry the goodies from down hill to the top hill for prayers as human has limited power to carry huge offers. So all the atarvana deities will be helping the human to carry their offers to god from down hill to uphill and stopped at the enterence of mountain at which the body guard (Iddumban) of Lord Muruga is stood. Idumban will be stopping the all the atarvana deities at the entrance and allowed only human to offer their care towards Lord Murugan. After 16 days of thaipusam, there will be a non-vegetarian food is served to Iddumban and the vegetarian-fasting will be officially closed for the devotees who took vege-fasting for the past 48 days due respect of thaipusam. The thaipusam will be held parallelly at all the murugan temples in malaysia but the top six temples will be very special to all the devotees.



End of Part 48

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 49 – Devotion of Saint Arunagiri



Arunagirinathar was born in 15th century at Thiruvannamalai. As his father expired soon after his birth, his mother, Muthamma and sister, Adhi, brought him up. They aspired to bring him up in the rich cultural and religious tradition. Arunagiri showed a receptive mind and even studied the scriptures but gradually his interests turned elsewhere. The mother and sister were there to love him but the father was not there to discipline him. Overtaken by disease and dejection, Arunagiri decided to end his life and fell from the tower of Thiruvannamalai temple. But rather than falling to the ground, he found himself in the hands of a saviour. "You are not born to die. You are born to save lives. You are not born to fall but make others rise. You are born to fulfill a divine mission. You are the chosen one to sing the glory of Lord Muruga." said the saviour, who was none other than Lord Muruga Himself. Arunagiri, who has been rescued from the darkness of death, now found himself before a power that radiated brilliant rays of brightness. He now got the vision of Lord Muruga. Arunagiri could not believe his eyes and ears. Lord Muruga was standing before him majestically, holding the sparkling Vel (lance), His Mayil (peacock) nearby and exuding an aura of charm and splendour. It was as if all the power, beauty and knowledge of the universe had personified and descended on earth. Overwhelmed with emotion and wondering how he became worthy of such an enormous grace, Arunagiri folded his hands and bowed in reverence. Words failed him. The Lord, full of mercy, blessed him, conferred him the saintly advice (Upadesa) and set out the sacred tasks before him. Arunagiri was delighted at being initiated to saint-hood direct by Lord. According to legend, it was Arunagirinathar, who had the fortune of belonging to the "Blessed Three" who received the saintly advice (Upadesa) direct from Muruga, the other two being Lord Shiva and Saint Agasthiyar. Having got the blessings of Muruga, Arunagiri composed and rendered extempore, his first song "Muthai Tharu..." Aiming at God realization, many saints followed the path of knowledge (Gjnana). They went through the hard path of struggle and sacrifice. They denied themselves the basic necessities for the achievement of their aim. But the case of Arunagirinathar was different. He did not undergo any penance or meditation. He did not undergo any path of struggle. Yet, for some strange reasons, he qualified himself to the grace of the Lord. While other saints, having led a life of virtue, realized God at the end, Arunagiri, having pursued the path of pleasure, realized God at the very beginning. Strange indeed are the ways of God. There was something in him, beyond all his weaknesses that made Lord to choose Arunagiri as His ideal disciple. Perhaps, it was the devotional bend of mind that remained dormant in Arunagiri's heart. Perhaps, it was his genuine sense of guilt or eagerness to atone for his sin. Perhaps, it was his inherent strength to rise up to the high task expected of him. Whatever that be, Arunagiri proved himself worthy of Lord's finest Messenger. Arunagiri rose up to the occasion, came out of his world of illusion, lived up to the high demands of his new role and admirably fulfilled the divine task expected of him. For more info visit : <http://www.thiruppugazh.org/arunagirinathar.php> [Exactly taken from internet]

(Saint Arunagiri's statue is place next to Lord Murugan in Thirupara Kundram. This is how a man can become the living god. He was not educated well but he obtained the wisdom after seeing the Lord Murugan. Its miracle, indeed)

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 50 – Haridwar (Birth Place of Ganga)



Vedic history describes (Smirti) Haridwar as the land of salvation. This is the place where the Ganga enters the land from Himalaya (Kaylas) and joins the plains and forms an entrance to the various pilgrim centers of the holy land of Uttarachal, North of India. Lord Shiva seemed to be the lord of land as puranas state that Ganga is the daughter of the Himalayas and Sumeru's daughter Menaka is the mother of Ganga. A person who takes a bath in Ganga on Ganga Dashmi, is cleared from sins; blessed; and goes to heaven. There are three tributaries of the Ganga and they are: Swarg Ganga (Mandakini), Bhoo Ganga (Bhagirathi) and Patal Ganga (Bhagvati).

End of Part 50

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 51 – Shiva Linga (Jyotirlinga)

A Jyotirlinga is a shrine where Lord Shiva was worshipped in the form of Shiva Linga and is believed not to be man-made but born directly from Lord Shiva; Himself. There are twelve traditional Jyotirlinga shrines in India.

1. Somnath is the foremost of the twelve Jyotirlinga Shrines of Shiva. It is held in reverence throughout India and is rich in legend, tradition, and history. It is located at Prabhas Patan in Saurashtra in Gujarat.



2. Mallikarjuna, also called Srisaila, is the name of the pillar located on a mountain on the river Krishnaa. Srisailam, near Kurnool in Andhra Pradesh enshrines Mallikarjuna in an ancient temple that is architecturally and sculpturally rich. Adi Shankara composed his Sivananda Lahiri here.



3. Mahakaleshwar, Ujjain (or Avanti) in Madhya Pradesh is home to the Mahakaleshwar Jyotirlinga temple. The Lingam at Mahakal is believed to be Swayambhu, the only one of the 12 Jyotirlingams to be so. It is also the only one facing south.



4. Omkareshwar in Madhya Pradesh on an island in the Narmada river is home to a Jyotirlinga shrine and the Amareshwar temple.



5. Kedarnath in Uttarakhand is the northernmost of the Jyotirlingas. Kedarnath, nestled in the snow-clad Himalayas, is an ancient shrine, rich in legend and tradition. It is accessible only by foot, and only for six months a year.



6. Bhimashankar, in the Sahyadri range of Maharashtra, contains a Jyotirlinga shrine associated with Shiva destroying the demon Tripurasura.



7. Vishwanath in Varanasi (Benares) in Uttar Pradesh is the home to this Jyotirlinga, and is one of the biggest pilgrim spots of the Hindus worldwide.



8. Tryambakeshwar, near Nashik in Maharashtra, has a Jyotirlinga shrine associated with the origin of the Godavari river.



9. Vaidyanath in Deoghar, Jharkhand, also called Vajjnath Temple and Baidyanth Temple is located at Deogarh in the Santal Parganas region of Jharkhand in the south west of Keoul Station.



10. Nageshwar Temple, Dwarka in Gujarat is home to the Nageshwar Jyotirlinga temple. However, the term "daruka vane" in the shloka (religious verse) for Nageshwar has also been interpreted for Jageshwar, also situated in the Himalaya. Daruka vane means deodar forest.



11. Rameshwaram in Tamil Nadu is home to the vast Ramalingeswarar Jyotirlinga temple and is revered as the southernmost of the twelve Jyotirlinga shrines of India. It enshrines the Ramesvara ("Lord of Rama") pillar.



12. Ghrishneshwar Jyotirlinga shrine, in Aurangabad Maharashtra, is located near the rock-cut temples of Ellora.



End of Part 51

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 52 – The Meaning of Shiva Linga



The Lingam is a representation of the Hindu God Shiva used for worship in temples. The lingam is often represented with the Yoni, a symbol of the goddess or of Shakti, female creative energy. The union of lingam and yoni represents the "indivisible two-in-oneness of male and female, the passive space and active time from which all life originates". Lord Shiva is the first male that gave 50% of place and rights in his body to goddess shakthi to show the way of life. He was the lord of genuine so agreed that without shakthi; he is powerless. So he is always worshipped with his wife to show the real way of life. Visit <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lingam> for detail info.

End of Part 52

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 53 – Maha Sivaratri



Maha Shivarathri (Smirti) has many legend. According to one, during the samudra manthan, a pot of poison emerged from the ocean. This terrified the Gods and demons as the poison was capable of destroying the entire world, and they ran to Shiva for help. To protect the world from its evil effects, Shiva drank the deadly poison but held it in his throat instead of swallowing it. This made his throat turn blue, and he was given the name Neelakantha, the blue-throated one. Shivaratri is the celebration of this event by which Shiva saved the world. For more info : <http://www.theholidayspot.com/shivratri/origin.htm>

End of Part 53

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 54 – Navaratri



1. Shailputri 2. Bhramcharni 3. Chandraghanta



4. Kushmanda



5. Skandmata



6. Kaatyayani



7. Kalaratri



8. MahaGauri



9. Siddhiratri



The legend (Smirti) in North India goes that Mahishasura, the mighty demon, worshipped Lord Shiva and obtained the power of eternity. Soon, he started killing and harassing innocent people and set out to win all the three lokas. The gods in swargaloka appealed to Lord Shiva, to find a way to get rid of the demon. To protect the world from the atrocities of Mahishasura, the Trinity of Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva united their powers and created a divine female warrior, known as

Goddess Durga. Mahishasura, when he saw the divine beauty of Goddess Durga, got mesmerized. So Mahishasura was attracted by Goddess Durga's beauty and he approached her with the intention of marriage. The goddess agreed to marry him, but put forth a condition - Mahishasura would have to win over her in a battle. Mahishasura, proud as he was, agreed immediately! The battle continued for 9 nights and at the end of the ninth night, Goddess Durga beheaded Mahishasura. The nine nights came to be known as Navratri, while the tenth day was called Vijayadashmi, the tenth day that brought the triumph of good over evil. Visit : <http://festivals.iloveindia.com/navratri/navratri-history.html> for more info.

End of Part 54

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 55 – Krishna Janmashtami

Krishna Janmashtami is a Hindu festival celebrating the birth of Krishna, an avatar of the god Vishnu. Krishna Janmashtami is observed on the Ashtami tithi, the eighth day of the dark half or Krishna Paksha of the month of Bhadrapada in the Hindu calendar, when the Rohini Nakshatra is ascendant. The festival always falls within mid-August to mid-September in the Gregorian calendar. According to some scholars, Krishna was born on Wednesday, the eighth day of second fortnight in Sravana month in the year of Visvavasu around 3227 BC, also known as Dwaparaga Yuga. July 19th 3228 BC to be more accurate. He lived for 125 years and disappeared on February 18th 3102 BC on the new moon night of Phalgun. His death was the onset of the current corrupt age known as Kaliyuga.



End of Part 55



Whatever has happened, has happened Good !
Whatever is happening, is happening Good !
Whatever will happen in the future, will happen Good !
What did you loose?
Why do you cry?
What did you bring to loose?
What did you create to go as waste?
Whatever you took, you took it from here !
Whatever you gave, you gave it here !
Whatever is yours today will be someone else's tomorrow;
Another day it will be somebody else's!
This is the rule of the World!

Lord Sri Krishna

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 57 – The Seven Chakras (Complete Info)

First Chakra - Moolaadhaara

Location: base of spine area of coccyx.

Presiding Deity: Saakinee

Part nourished: skeletal system

No. of Petals: four

Colour: red

Element: earth

Sound: lam

Issues: survival, security, safety, ability to be grounded to earth plane.

Physical functions: excretion and digestion, small intestine and colon; kidneys, sex glands/drive, reproduction, hips, legs, lower back, rectum, uterus. Ailments: Constipation, diarrhea, colitis, knees, sciatica, vaginal, hemorrhoids, prostate, ovarian, uterine, chronic fatigue. Root Issues: Accidents, homelessness, suicidal tendencies, panic. Blockages: Not belonging (no roots), not able to make a living, not able to materialize goals.



Second chakra - Svaadhishtaana

Location: just above genitals.

Presiding Deity: Kaakinee

Part nourished: adipose tissue

No. of Petals: six

Colour: orange

Element: water

Sound: vam

Issues: sexuality, self esteem, personal power; need to control, extent hold onto emotions or let go.

Physical functions: influences ovaries, uterus, fallopian tubes, pelvis, lumbar spine, kidneys, bladder, and large intestine. Center for cleansing, purification, health. Endocrine function: liver, pancreas, spleen, metabolism, digestion, detoxification, immunity, balance of blood sugar. Ailments: female reproductive, infertility, spinal disc, arthritis, urinary tract and kidney, diabetes, cancer. Blockages: fear, difficulty with menstruation, menopause, need to mother or be mothered, relationship issues.



Third Chakra - Manipooraka

Location: two fingers above naval.

Presiding Deity: Laakinee

Part nourished: flesh and muscular system

No. of Petals: ten

Colour: golden yellow

Element: fire

Sound: ram

Issues: when open, allows person to function normally even in time of distress, ability to connect, have long term relationships, love of family, home.

Physical functions: influences adrenal glands, profound effect on sympathetic nervous system, muscular energy, heartbeat, digestion, circulation, mood. Ailments: Excessive abuse of adrenaline from stress produces ulcer, nervous disorders and chronic fatigue. Blockages: Prevents energy from moving past diaphragm, energy cannot be transmuted from more mundane frequencies to those of subtle bodies and spiritual awareness. Cuts a person off from awareness of I AM self, exclusive development of ego in consciousness.



Fourth Chakra - Anaahata

Location: eighth cervical vertebra of spine opposite region of heart.

Presiding Deity: Raakinee

Part nourished: circulatory system

No. of Petals: twelve

Colour: green

Element: air

Sound: yam

Issues: move beyond diaphragm, from outer courtyard to inner of body temple. Begin to recognize "self" is beyond definition, a source of light, love, human and divine. Allows one to sympathize with vibrations of other astral entities so can instinctively understand energies and atmospheres; can combine with Anja center and project rays of healing, manifest miracles; gateway to astral body and hence regulator of emotional life.

Physical functions: Influences thymus, located in center of chest behind upper breast bone, whose main function is proper utilization of amino competence factor which helps create immunity to disease. Ailments: heart, lungs, circulation, shoulders, upper back, immunity, stroke, angina and arthritis. Blockages: distorted proportion of anger, pain and fear, abuse other people, feel unloved, rejected, jealousy, grief, loneliness, relationship difficulties.



Fifth Chakra - Vissuddhi

Location: base of neck by third cervical vertebra, just below throat by Adams apple.

Presiding Deity: Daakinee

Part nourished: skin

No. of Petals: sixteen

Colour: bright blue

Element: ether

Sound: ham

Issues: When open, become aware of mental body, can separate mental from lower (astral, etheric and physical) allowing for detachment, perception of dharma. Awareness that internal worlds are real; controls ability of expression; heavier frequencies of anger, pain and fear are transmuted into unconditional joy.

Physical functions: Influences thyroid balance of entire nervous system, metabolism, muscular control and body heat production. Ailments: headaches, migraines, sore throat, thyroid, gums and teeth, ears, stiff neck, flu. Blockages: inability to express feelings/ability to listen, exaggeration or crying.



Sixth Chakra - Aagna

Location: between eyebrows/third eye.

Presiding Deity: Haakinee

Part nourished: bone marrow and production of RBCs

No. of Petals: two

Colour: indigo/ purple

Element: light

Sound: om

Issues: see clairvoyantly, communicate telepathically, heal through mental projection, can create new realities consciously to conform to dharma and resulting unconditional joy, flow of prana meet and distribute, clairvoyance, paranormal knowing.

Physical function: pituitary master control center of mind/body affects all other endocrines. Ailments: eyes, face, brain, lymphatic, endocrine systems; cataracts, vision, hormone, mental, Parkinson's, Alzheimer's



Seventh Chakra - Sahasraara

Location: at crown of head

Presiding Deity: Yakinee

Part nourished: male and female reproductive principles

No. of Petals: thousand

Colour: violet/white

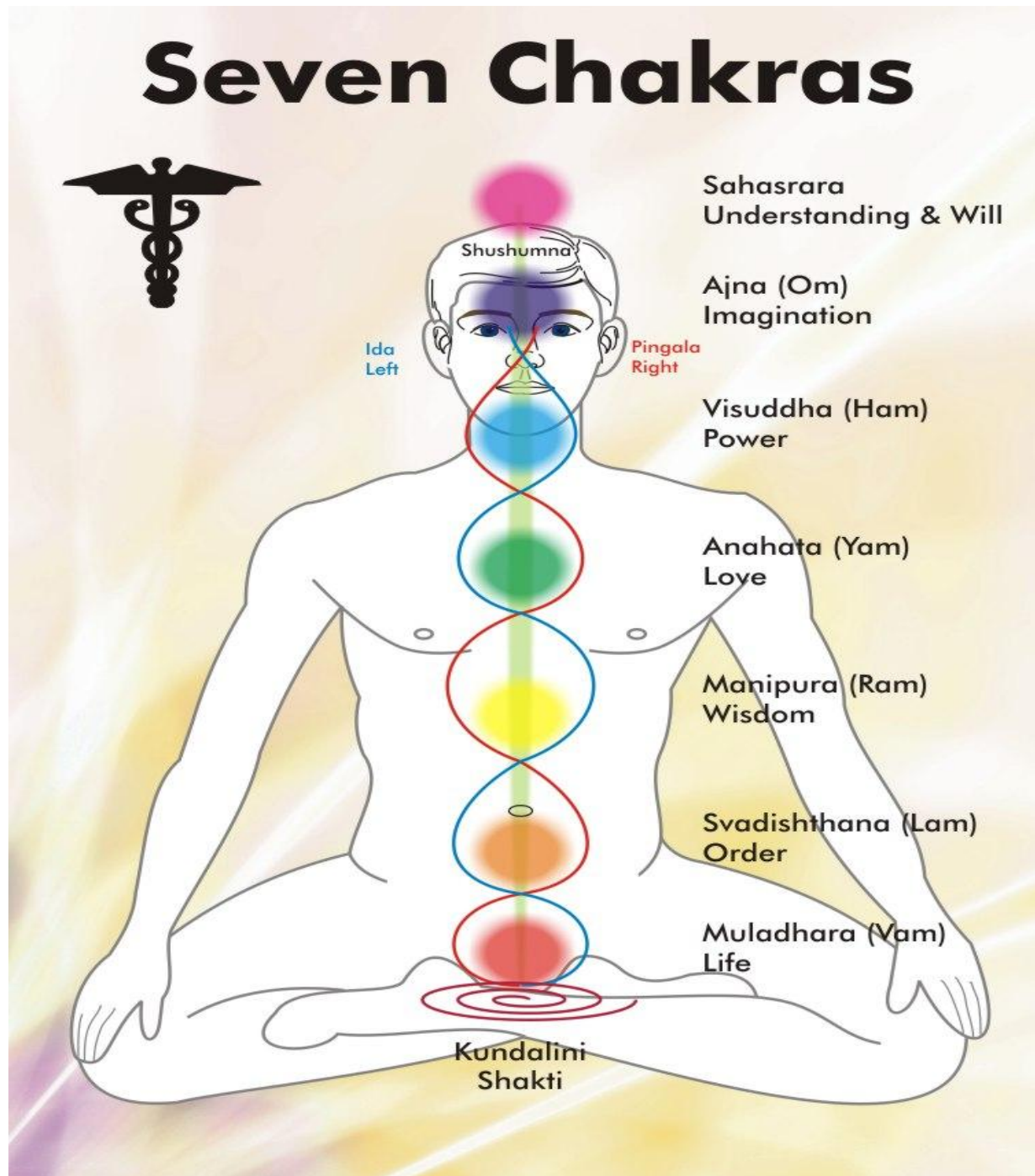
Element: none



Sound: none

Physical function: pineal gland

Issues: merge personal energy field with universal, merge feminine and masculine principles, eternal presence, cosmic consciousness, enlightenment.



Hinduism is a way of life: Part 58 – Eight Approaches of Yoga Practice

Eight Approaches of Yoga Practice of Saint Patanjali.

1. Yama: Five ethical guidelines regarding moral behavior towards others:

- Ahimsa: Nonviolence
- Satya: Truthfulness
- Asteya: Non theft
- Brahmacharya: No lust
- Aparigraha: Non covetousness

2. Niyama: Five ethical guidelines regarding moral behavior towards oneself:

- Shaucha: Cleanliness
- Santosha: Contentment
- Tapas: Sustained Practice
- Svadhyaya: Self Study
- Ishwara pranidhana: Surrender to God

3. Asana: Practice of yoga postures.

4. Pranayama: control of Vital Breath the “Prana”.

5. Pratyahara: Withdrawal of the senses, So that the exterior world is not a distraction from the interior world within oneself.

6. Dharana: Concentration, Fixing the attention on a single object

7. Dhyana: Meditation. Building upon Dharana, the concentration is no longer focused on a single thing but is all encompassing.

8. Samadhi: Bliss. Building upon Dhyana, the transcendence of the self through meditation. Super-conscious state or trance (state of liberation).

General Yoga Postures’ (Asana) Names:

Adho Mukha Svanasana : Downward Facing Dog; Ananda Balasana : Happy Baby Pose; Anantasana : Sleeping Vishnu Pose; Ardha Chandrasana : Half Moon Pose; Ardha Matsyendrasana : Half Lord of the Fishes Pose; Ashtanga Namaskara : Knees, Chest, and Chin; Baddha Konasana : Cobbler's Pose; Bakasana Crow Pose; Balasana : Child's Pose ; Bhujangasana : Cobra Pose; Chaturanga Dandasana : Four Limbed Staff Pose; Dandasana : Staff Pose; Dhanurasana : Bow Pose; Eka Pada Galavasana : Flying Crow Pose ; Eka Pada Rajakapotasana : One Legged King Pigeon Pose; Garudasana : Eagle Pose; Gomukhasana : Cow Face Pose; Halasana : Plow Pose; Hanumanasana : Monkey Pose ; Janu Sirsasana : Head to Knee Pose ; Lolasana : Pendant Pose; Matsyasana : Fish Pose; Natarajasana : King Dancer Pose ; Navasana : Boat Pose ; Padmasana : Lotus Pose; Parivritta Ardha Chandrasana : Revolved Half Moon Pose; Parivritta Parsvakonasana : Revolved Side Angle Pose; Parivritta Trikonasana : Revolved Triangle Pose; Parsva Bakasana : Side Crow ; Parsvotthanasana : Pyramid Pose; Pincha Mayurasana : Forearm Stand ; Salamba Sarvangasana : Shoulder stand; Salamba Sirsasana : Headstand; Shavasana : Corpse Pose; Setu Bandha Sarvangasana : Bridge Pose; Shalabhasana : Locust Pose; Tadasana : Mountain Pose; Tittibhasana : Firefly Pose; pavishta Konasana : Seated Wide Legged Straddle; Urdhva Dhanurasana : Wheel Pose; Urdhva Hastasana : Raised Hands Pose. Urdhva Mukha Shvanasana : Upward Facing Dog; Ustrasana : Camel Pose; Utkatasana : Awkward Chair Pose; Uttanasana : Standing Forward Bend; Utthita Parsvakonasana : Extended Side Angle; Utthita Trikonasana : Triangle Pose; Vasisthasana : Side Plank Pose; Vasisthasana : Variations Side Plank; Variations Virabhadrasana I : Warrior I; Virabhadrasana II: Warrior II ; Virabhadrasana III : Warrior III; Virasana : Hero Pose ; Vrksasana : Tree Pose; Vrschikasana : Scorpion Pose.

Yoga Poses for Abdominals

Boat Pose : Navasana; Crow Pose : Bakasana; Firefly Pose : Tittibhasana ; Flying Crow Pose : Eka Pada Galavasana; Forearm Stand : Pincha Mayurasana ; Half Moon Pose : Ardha Chandrasana; Headstand Pose : Salamba Sirsasana; Pendant Pose : Lolasana; Shoulder stand : Salamba Sarvangasana; Side Plank Pose : Vasisthasana.

Yoga Poses for Arm Strength

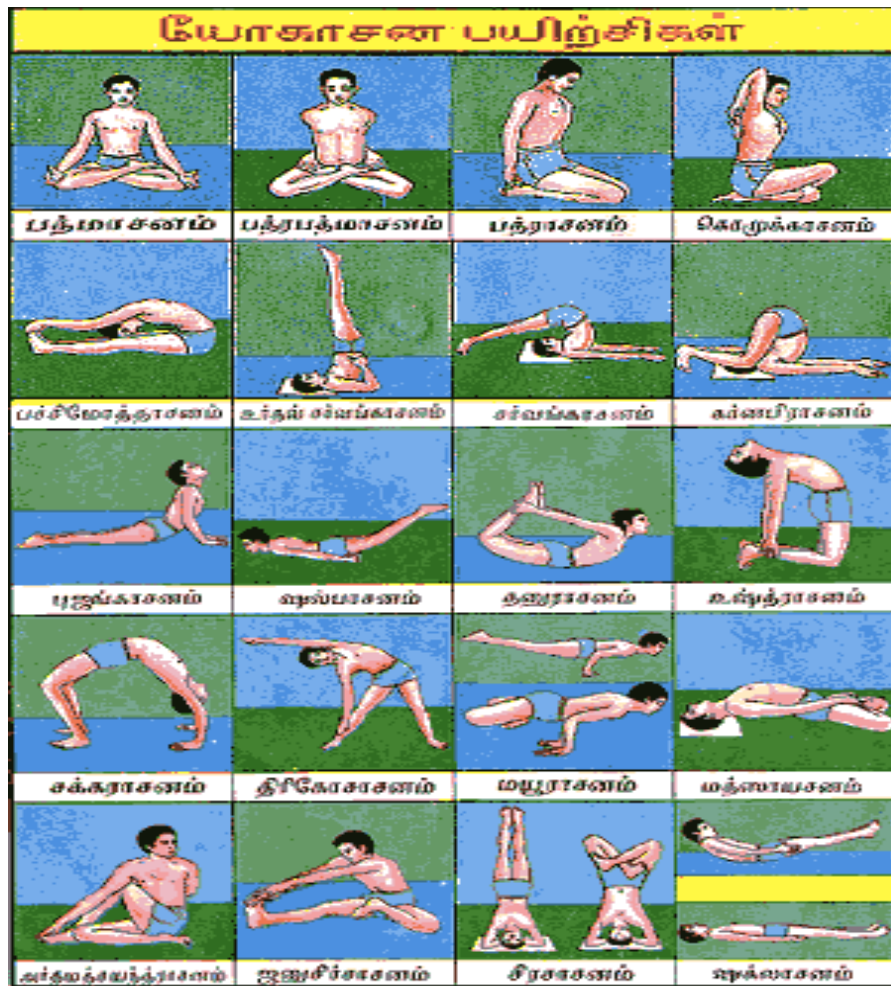
Crow Pose : Bakasana; Downward Facing Dog : Adho Mukha Svanasana; Firefly Pose : Tittibhasana; Four Limbed Staff Pose : Chaturanga Dandasana; Upward Facing Dog : Urdhva Mukha Svanasana; Warrior II : Virabhadrasana II.

Yoga Poses for Legs

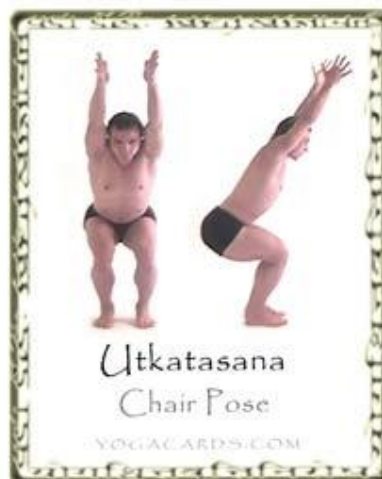
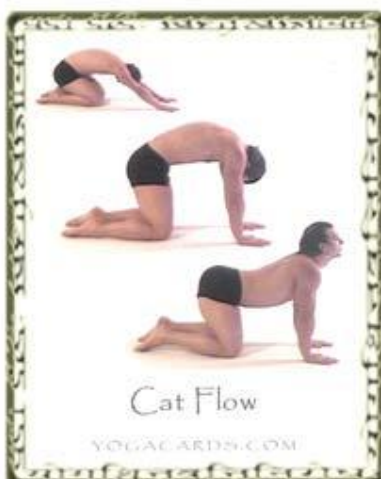
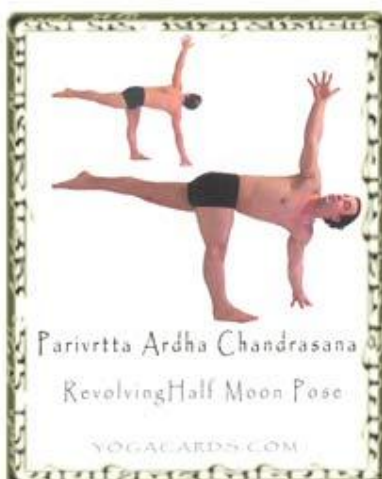
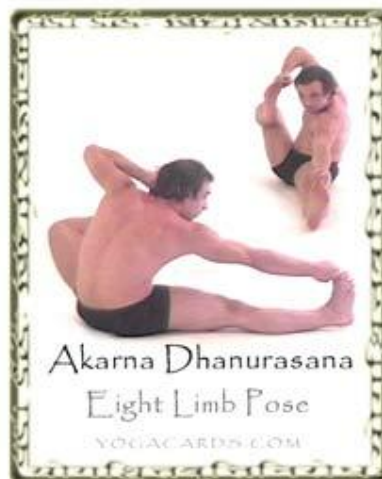
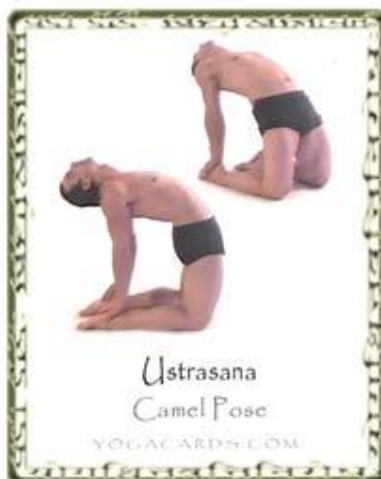
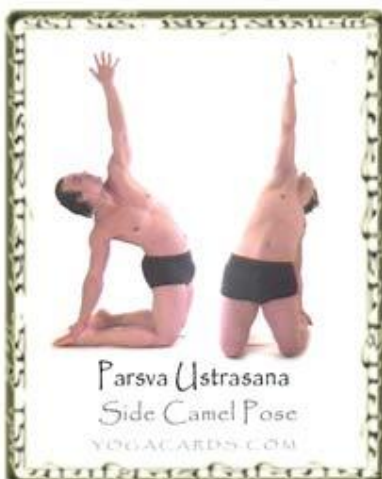
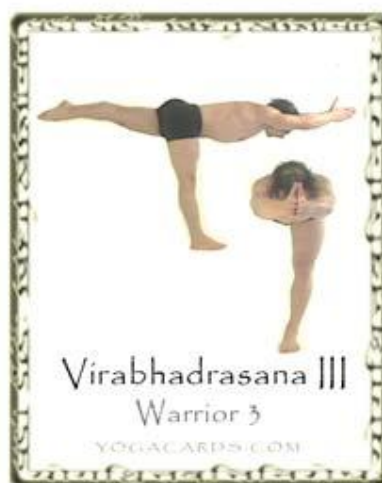
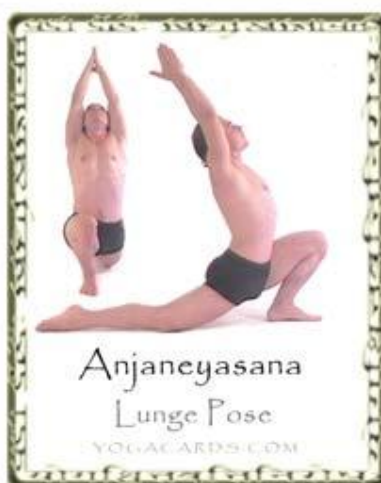
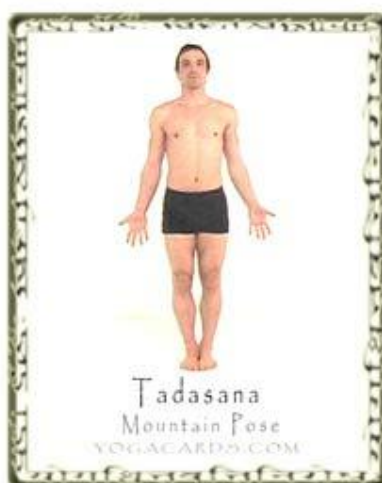
Awkward Chair Pose : Utkatasana; Downward Facing Dog : Adho Mukha Svanasana; Eagle Pose : Garudasana; Four Limbed Staff Pose : Chaturanga Dandasana; King Dancer Pose : Natarajasana; Mountain Pose : Tadasana; Warrior I : Virabhadrasana I; Warrior II : Virabhadrasana II; Warrior III : Virabhadrasana III .

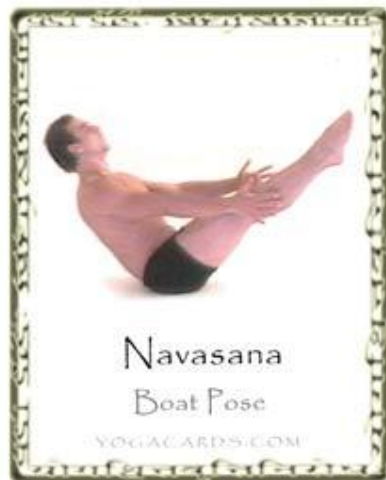
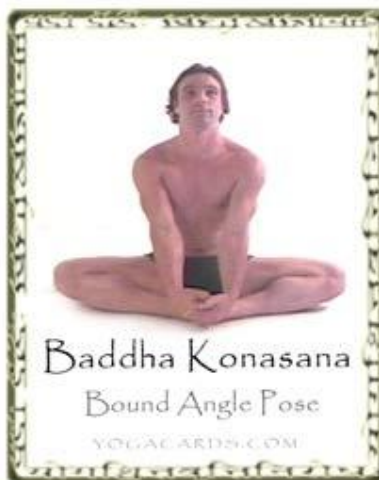
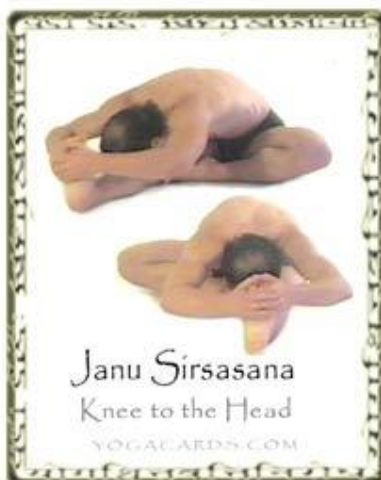
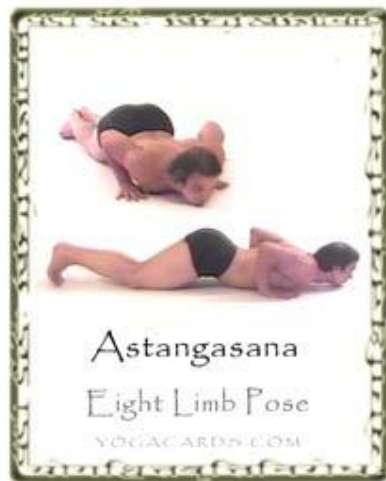
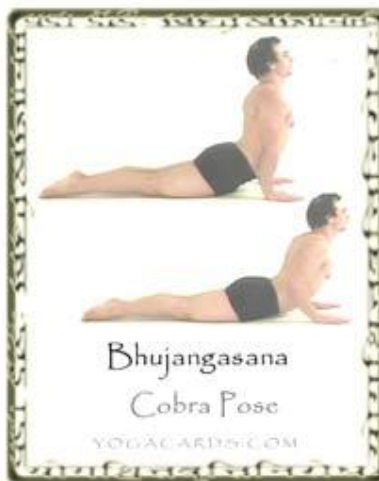
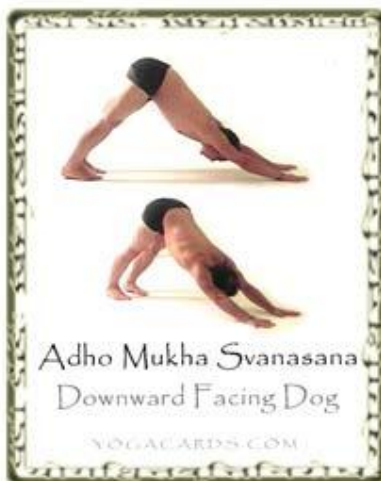
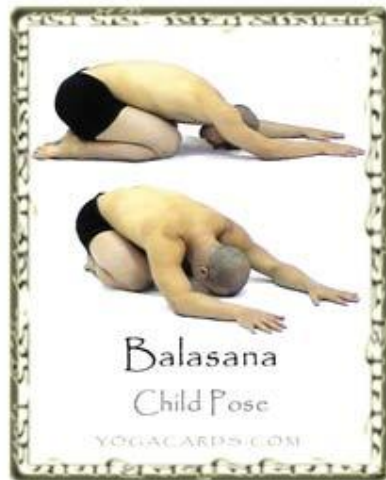
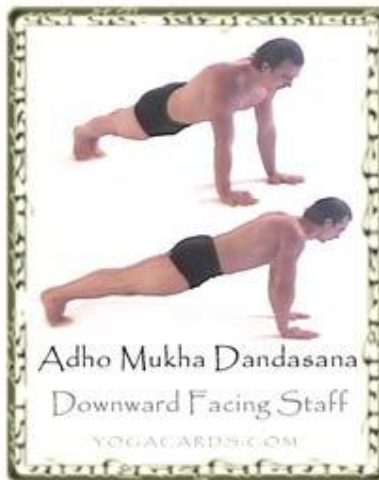
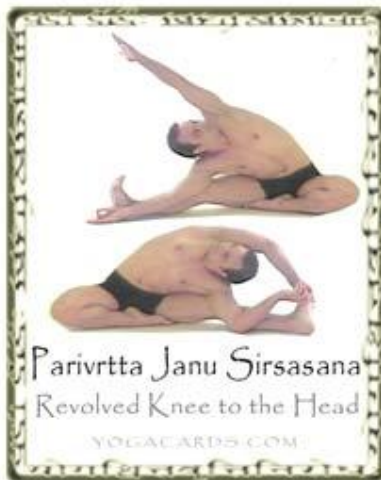
Yoga Poses for the Spine

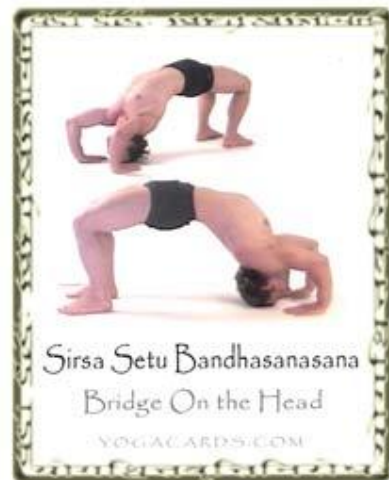
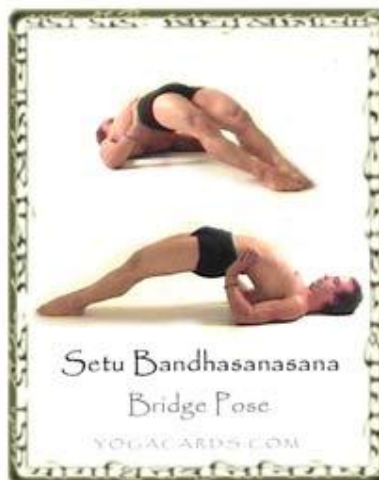
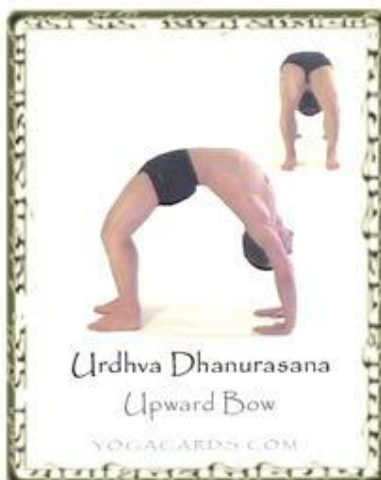
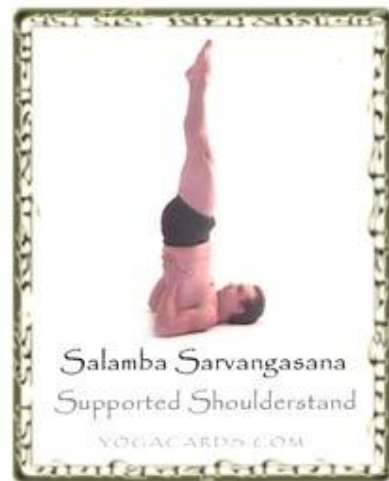
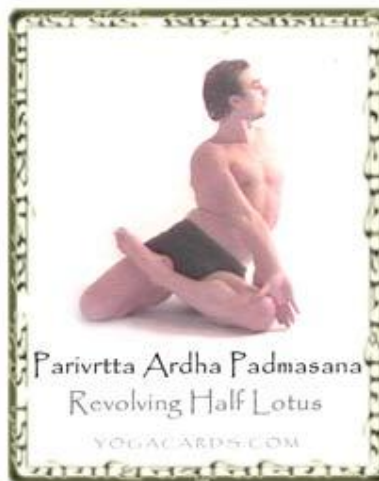
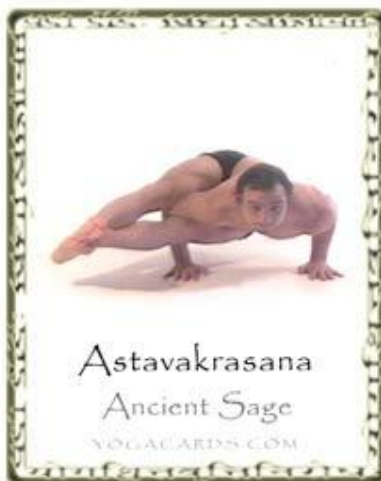
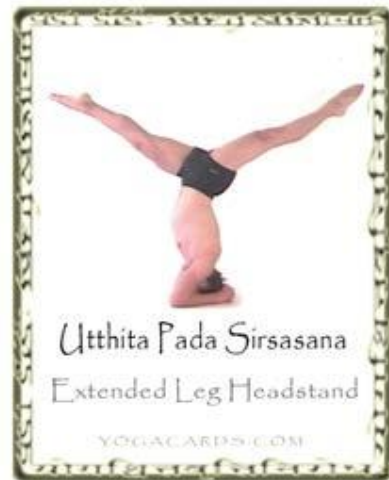
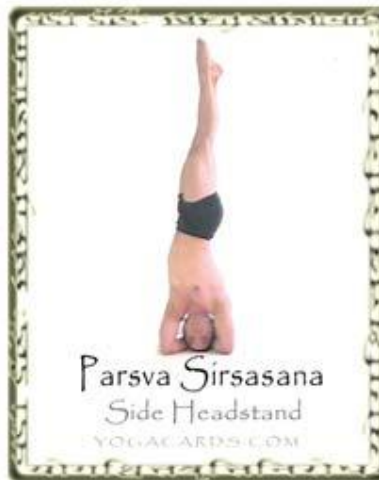
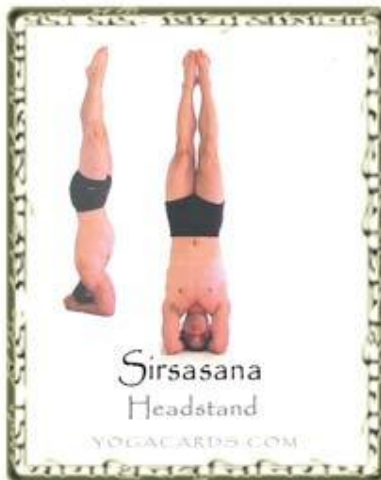
Bow Pose : Dhanurasana; Bridge Pose : Setu Bandha Sarvangasana; Camel Pose : Ustrasana; Cobra Pose : Bhujangasana; Downward Facing Dog : Adho Mukha Svanasana; Fish Pose : Matsyasana; Half Lord of the Fishes Pose : Ardha Matsyendrasana; King Dancer Pose : Natarajasana; Locust Pose : Shalabhasana; Plow Pose : Halasana; Upward Facing Dog : Urdhva Mukha Svanasana; Wheel Pose : Urdhva Dhanurasana

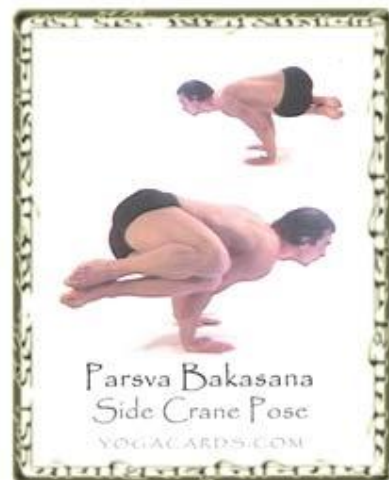
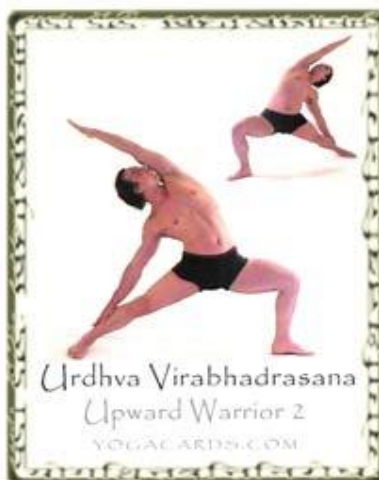
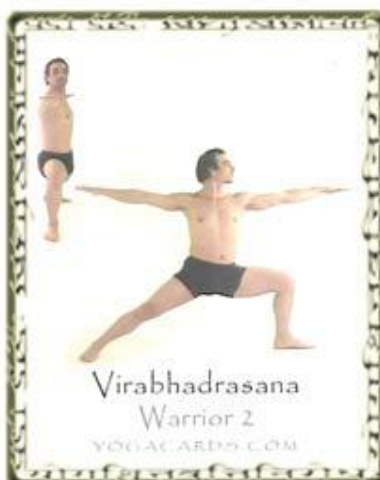
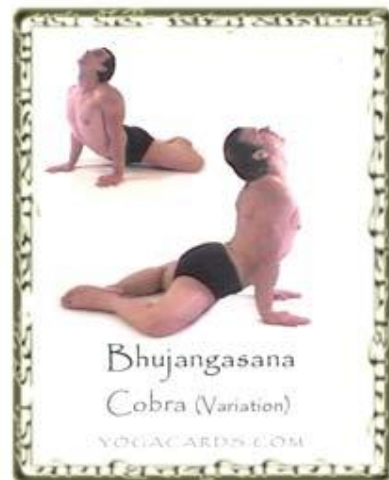
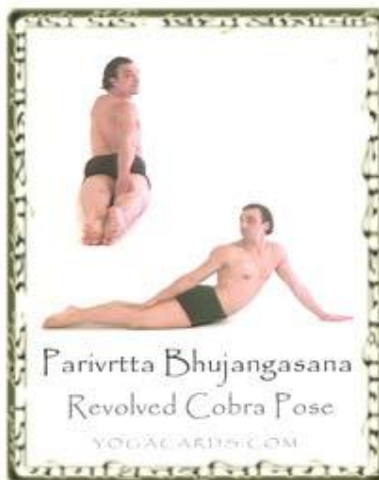
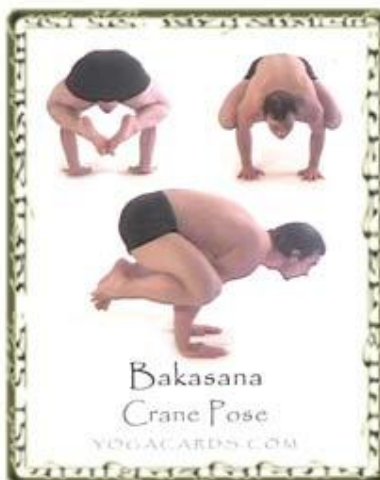
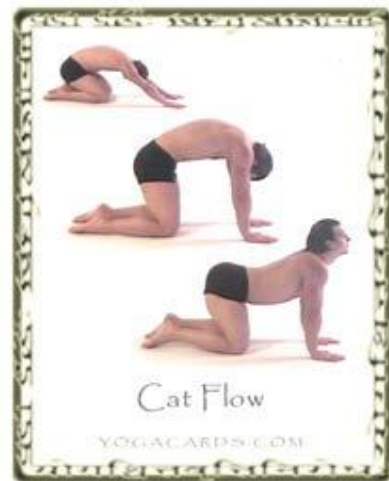
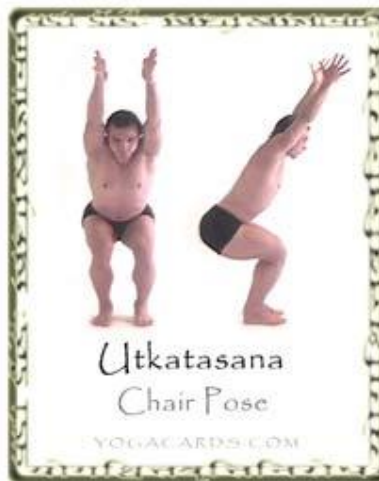
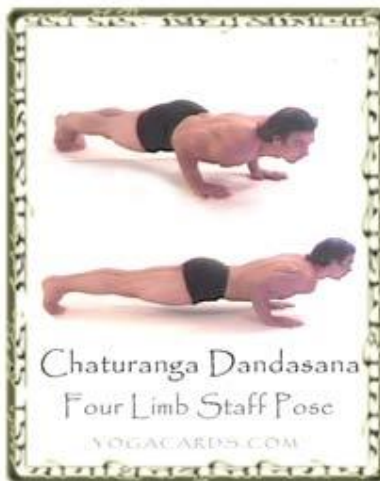


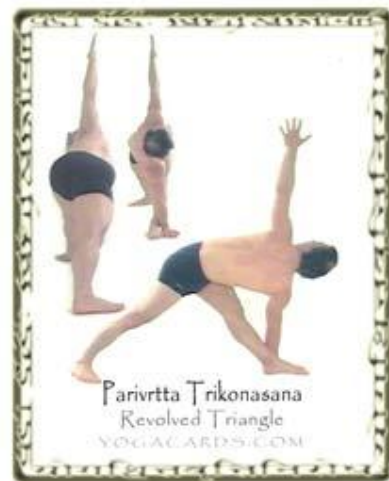
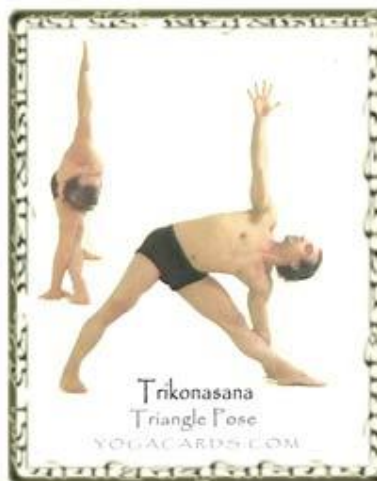
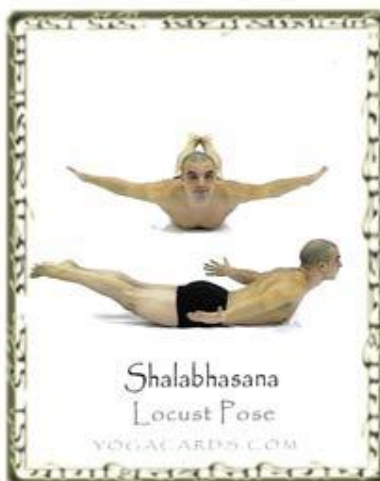
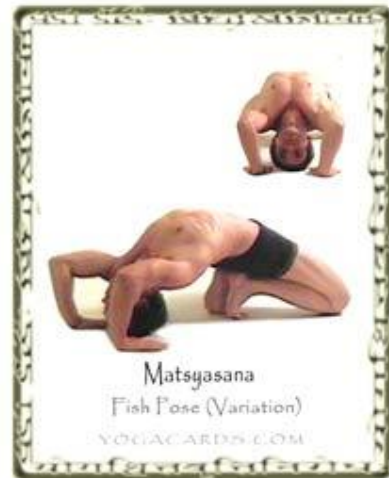
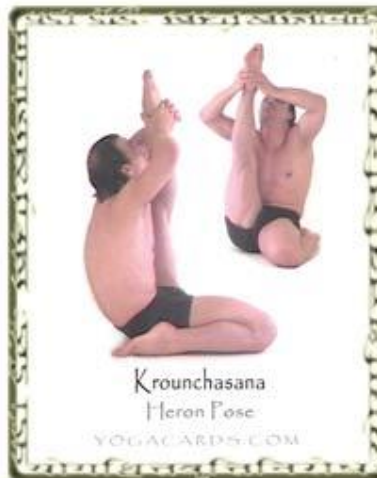
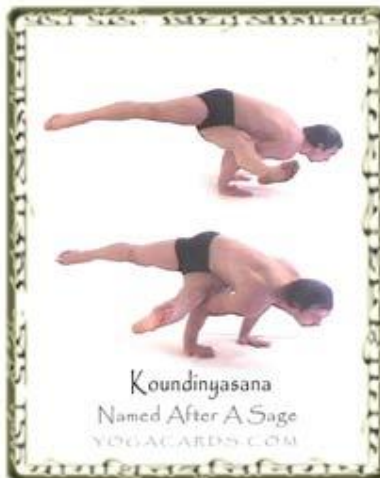
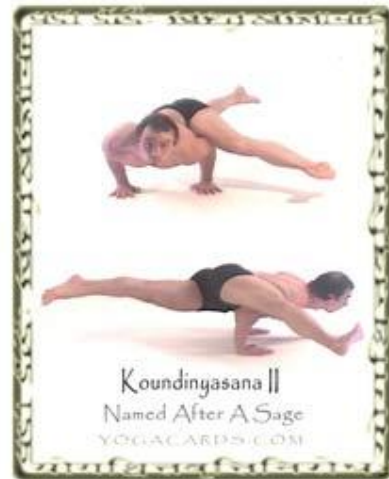
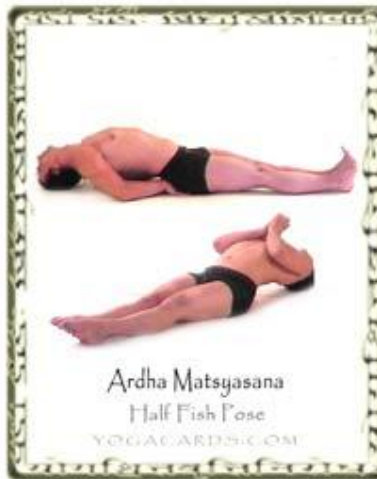
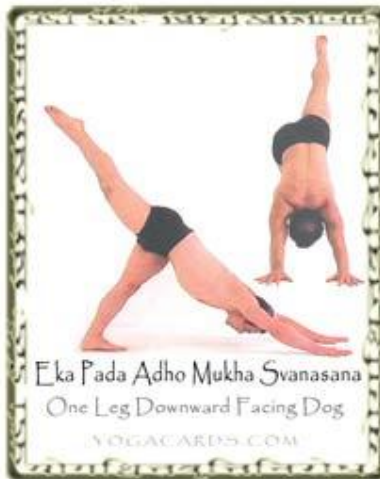
Hinduism is a way of life: Part 59 – Simple Yoga Positions (1)

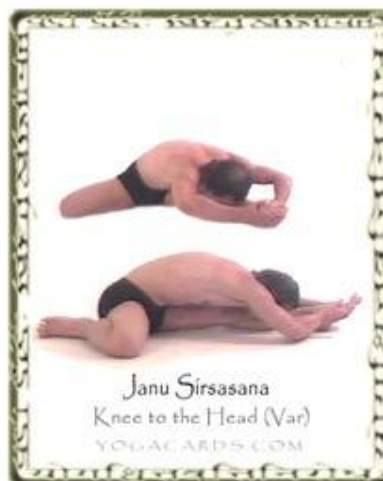
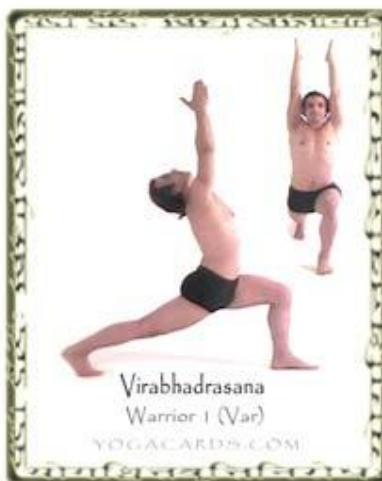
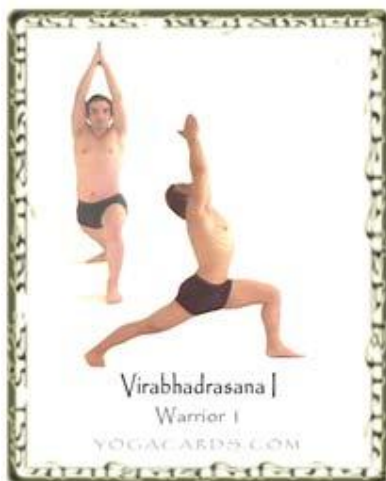
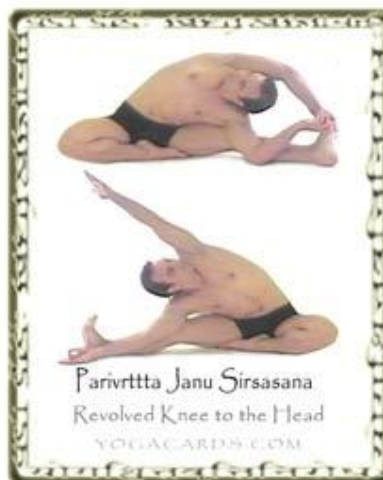
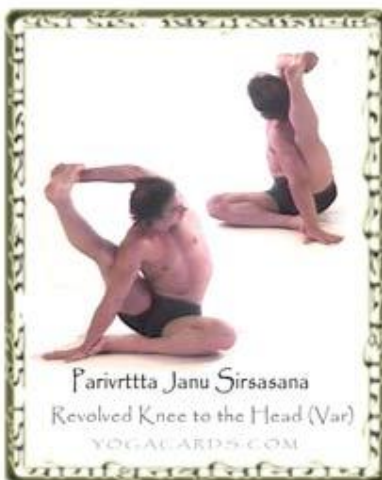
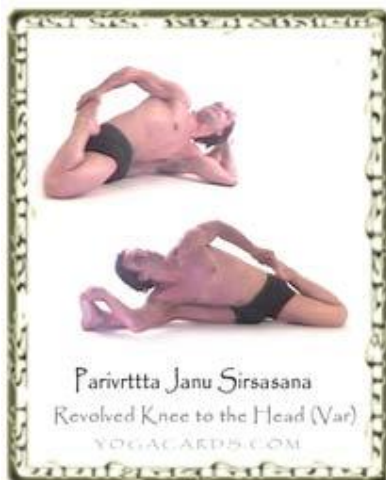
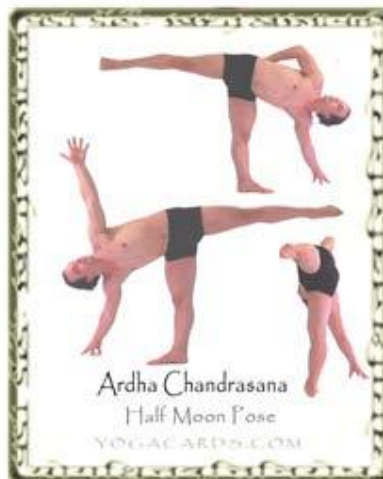
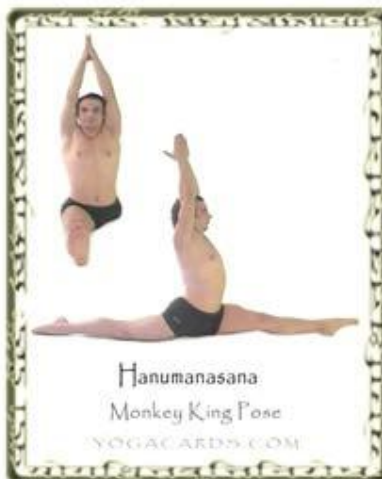
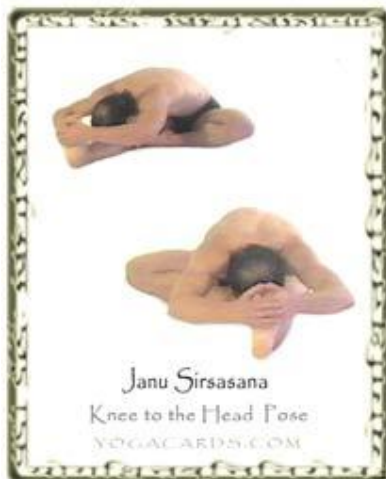


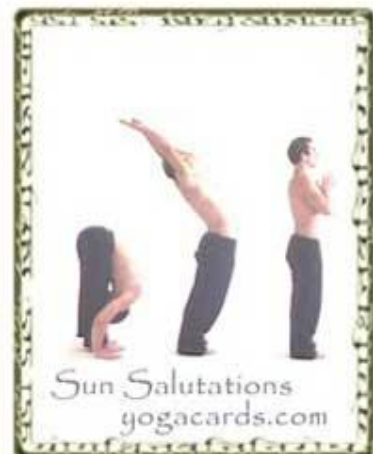
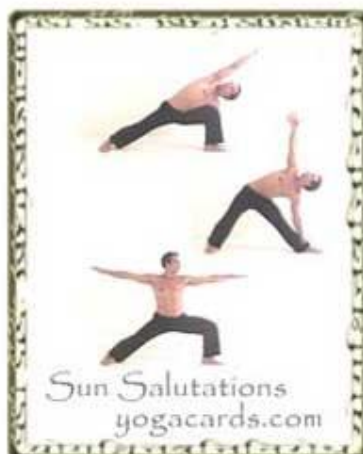
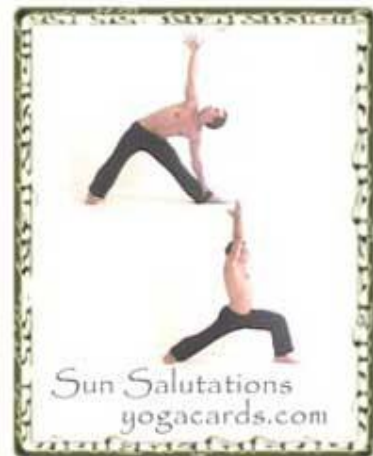
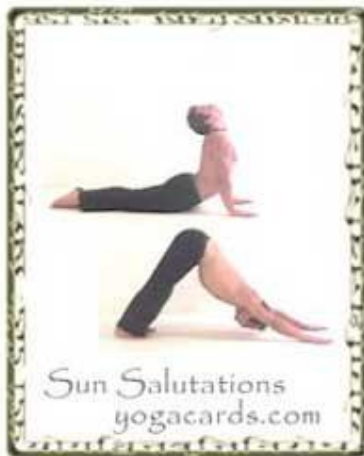


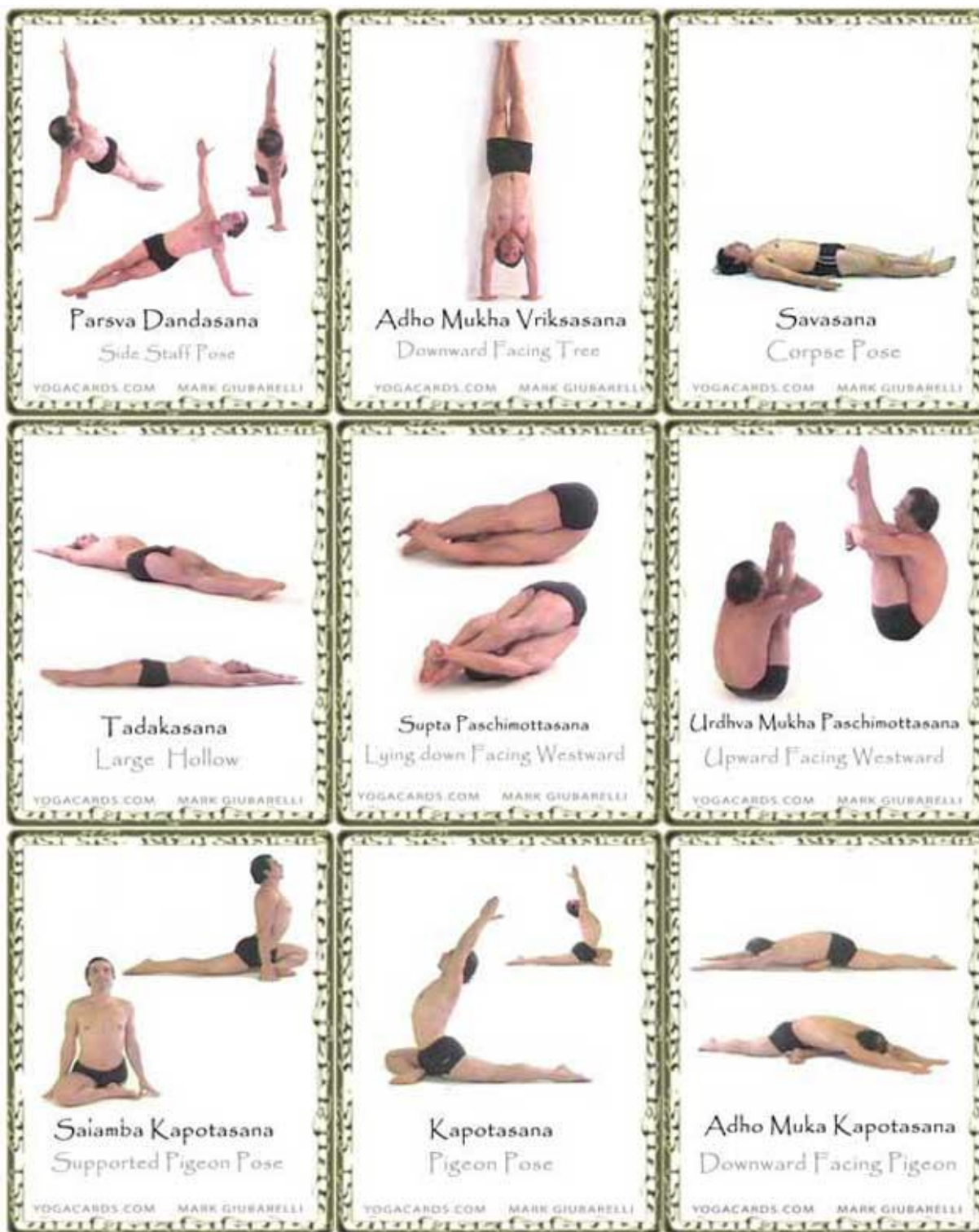


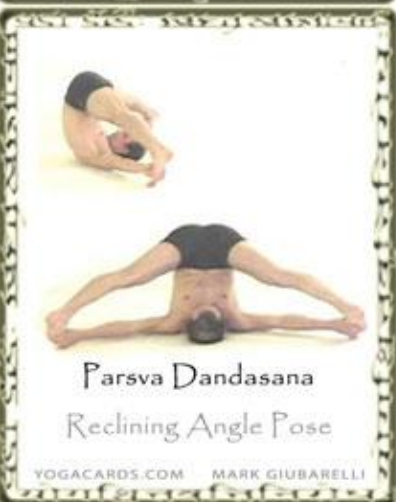
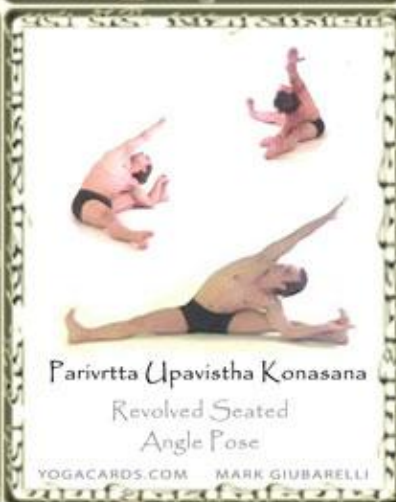
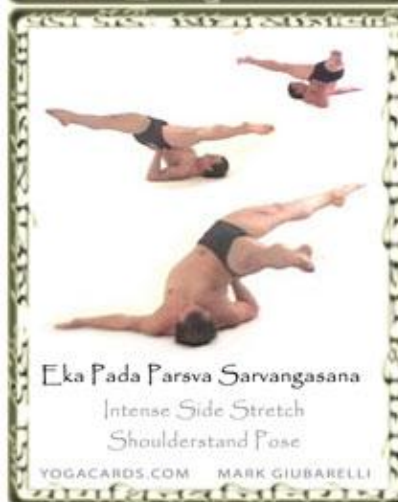
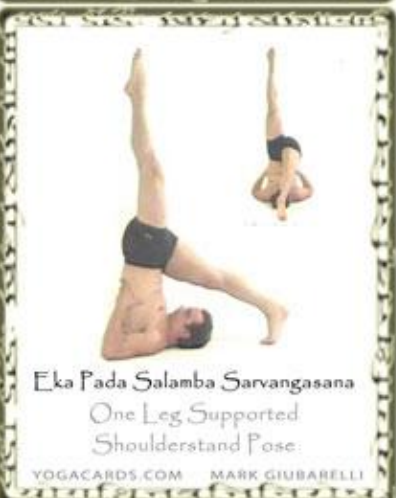
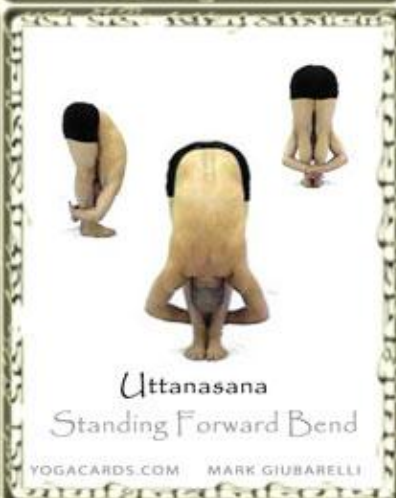
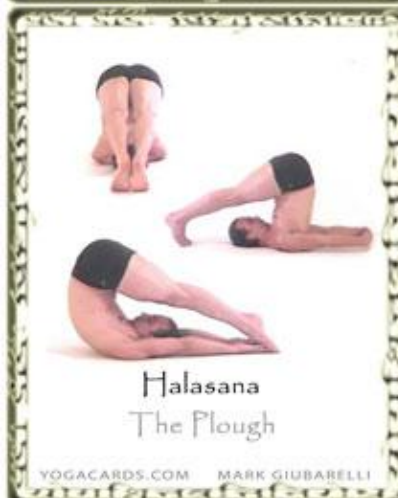
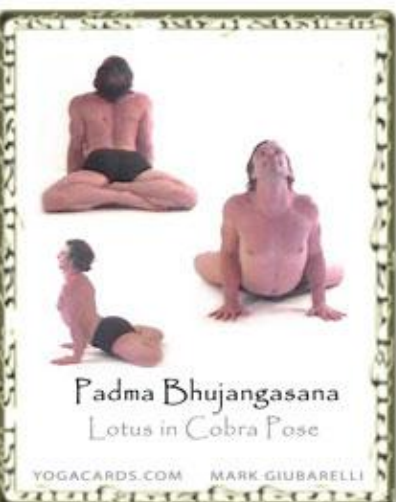
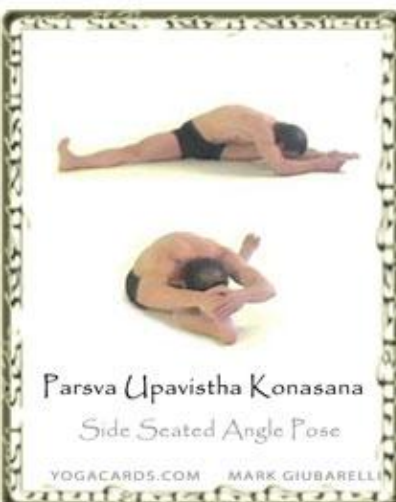
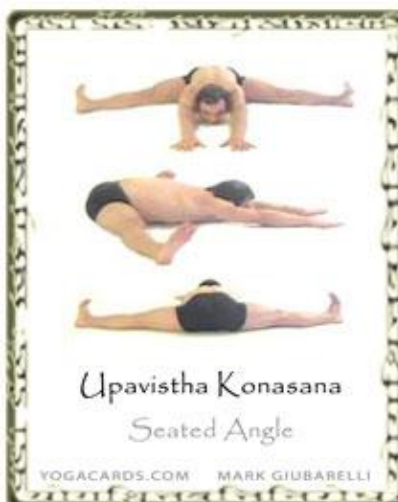


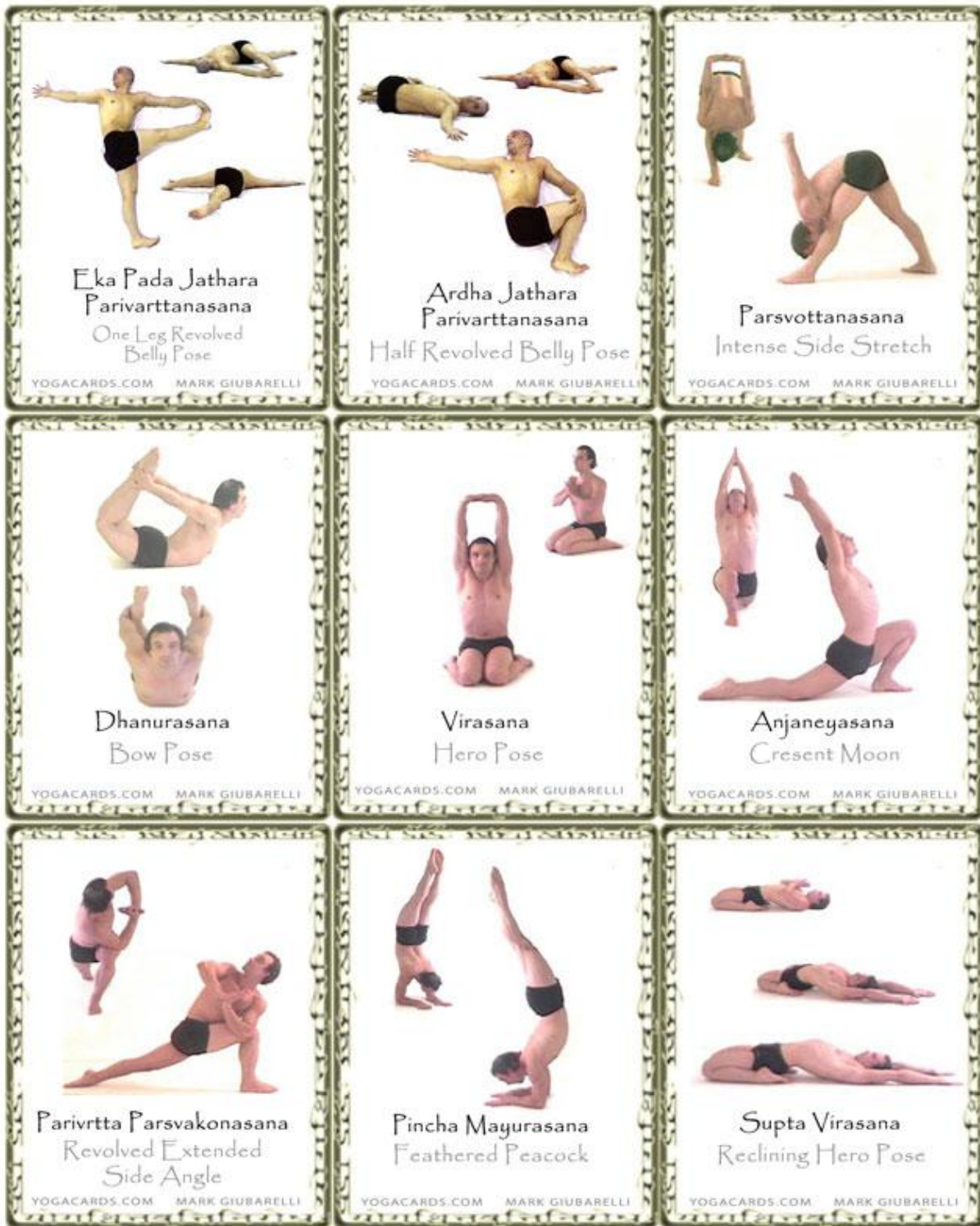


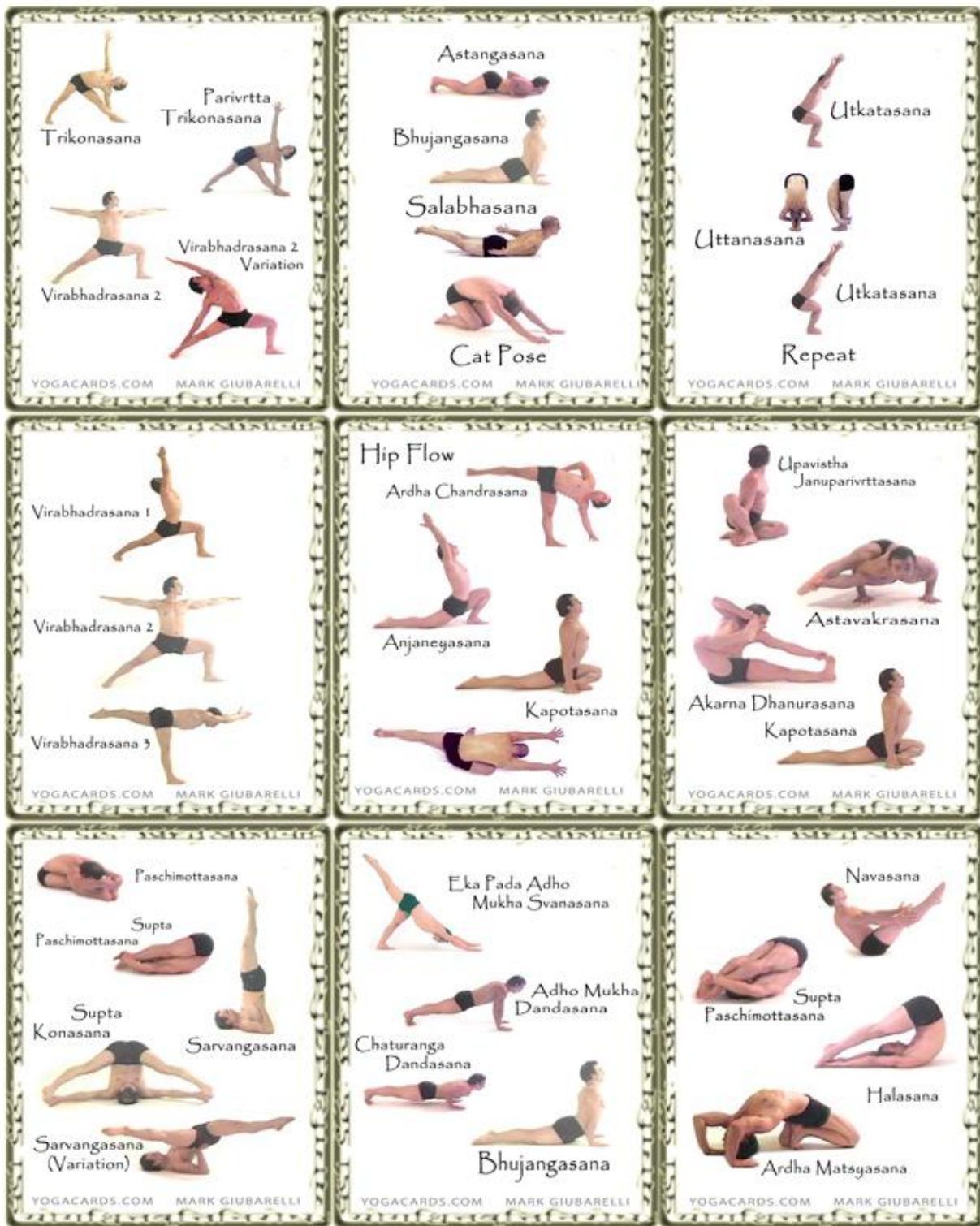


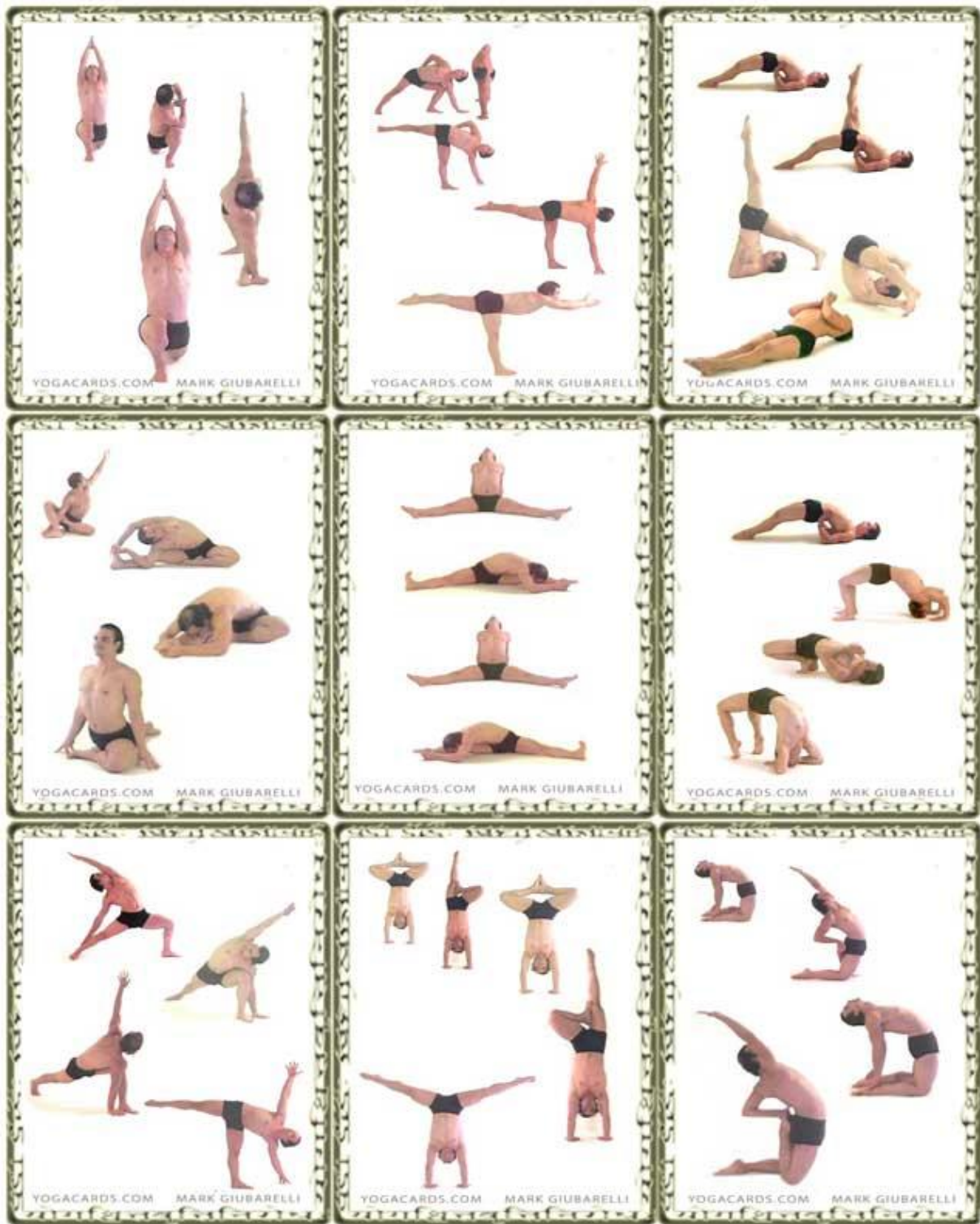












These images are freely given at : <http://www.yogacards.com/yoga-pose-cards.html> (Thank you people !!)

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 60 – What is Maya Initiator ?

There are many version of explanations found in Hinduism to describe Maya Initiators. However some believed that onion/garlic/spices creates more sexual feeling (as believed in Jainism) and therefore those matters are Maya initiators because our saint has mentioned obviously that purushan (wife) and putra (children) are the people who bind one person to rotate within a circle of life in this materialistic world. After reading many explanations, I found that the explanations fall in category at which the purushan and putras seemed to be root cause of bondage. In fact, it varied in philosophical wise. For example: when a child is born, the child has nothing to worry in this world. It has to be fed with differentiating taste to form likes and dislikes. Only salt can differentiate the tastes from one another. Therefore the salt, itself is the Maya initiator which creates different tastes and binds us in purushan and putra. God made 33% of land for people to live in and 66% of salty water (Maya Igniter) on the surface of earth to ensure that mankind is in Maya always. I have also checked that most of the saints have avoided taking salt but not spices. Is the salt reduced from ocean after human lived for many (approximately 4,320,000 years in Hinduism) years? No! One of the Saivism followers (Saint Manikavasagar) has once praised lord Shiva as: "Ammaiyeh Appa Uppilla Maniyeh-in tamil". The meaning is: you are the first creator who has no Maya (salt). Later the versus were changed to "Ammaiyeh Appa Oppilla (unequal) Maniyeh-in tamil".



End of Part 60

Author's Message

This (Hinduism is a way of life – Part 1 - 60) is also free pdf-booklet which was prepared and authored by Nachimani Charde; after done thorough research on Hinduism Philosophies for the past ten (10) years. The purpose of these summaries is to make Hinduism references as simple as possible and therefore the detailed approaches are all avoided. It should also be noted here that the mother tongue of author is Tamil and hence Tamil books and names are widely seen in the explanation. The purpose is to show the levels but not the books itself. The author strongly recommends readers to read the full scriptures if wished to specialize any part of Hinduism philosophies. Finally a special thank goes to the people who has provided information about Hinduism and uploaded the pictures in internet for free use. Feedbacks are welcome at nachimani@yahoo.com

Note: Hinduism is a way of life – Part 61 – 80; will be getting sometime in 2013/2014.

Hinduism is a way of life – Part 1 – 20

Hinduism is a way of life – Part 21 – 40

Hinduism is a way of life – Part 41 – 60

Hinduism is a way of life – Part 61 – 80

Hinduism is a way of life – Part 81 – 100

Hinduism is a way of life!

Knowledge and Wisdom.

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 61 – Athi Parashakthy and Her Six Powers

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 62 – Lord Brahma and Goddess Saraswathy

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 63 – Lord Vishnu and Goddess Lakshmy

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 64 – Lord Shiva and Goddess Shakthy

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 65 – Athiparashakthy as Female Powers

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 66 – Nava Durga

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 67 – Power Levels

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 68 – Trilogas

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 69 – Choose Your Path of Moksha

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 70 – Swami Vivekanandha (Modern Hinduism)

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 71 – Srila Prabhupada (Academic Level of Hinduism)

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 72 – Smartism of Hinduism

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 73 – What is Sanatana Dharma?

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 74 – Bahai Faith Vs Hinduism

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 75 – Hindu Athiest

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 76 – Symbolism of Lord Brahma

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 77 – Symbolism of Lord Vishnu

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 78 – Symbolism of Lord Ganesh

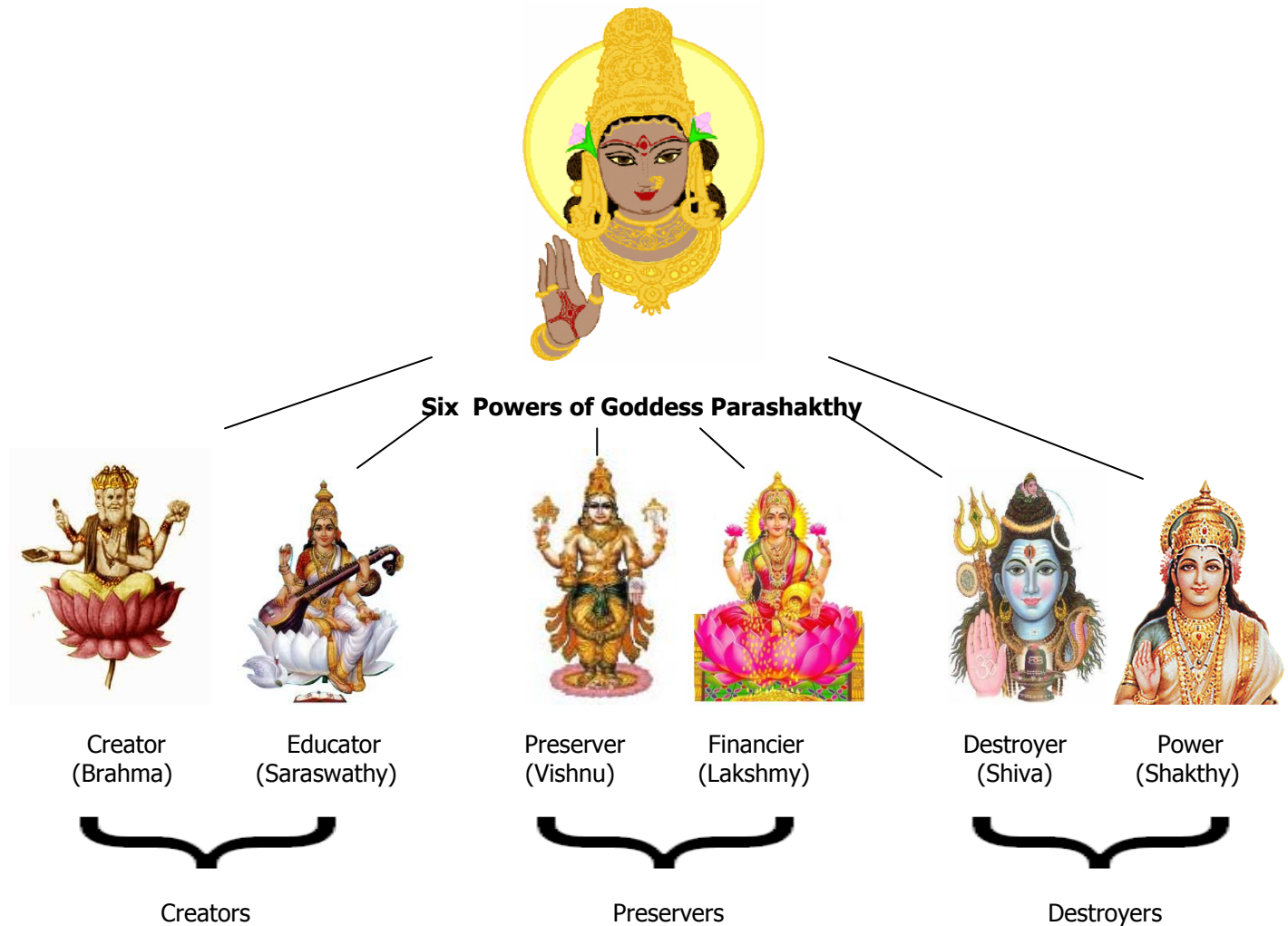
Hinduism is a way of life: Part 79 – Symbolism of Lord Shiva

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 80 – World Major Religions (Outline)



Hinduism is a way of life: Part 61 – Athi Parashakthy and Her Six Powers

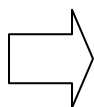
Athi Parashakthy (or Devi Parashakthi) is the only supreme goddess in Hinduism and it has been mentioned in various myths as she has created herself as six powers [Lord Brahma (Creator), Goddess Saraswathy (Educator), Lord Vishnu (Preserver), Goddess Lakshmy (Financier), Lord Shiva (Destroyer), Goddess Shakthy (Power)] and also remained with full power even after. These avatars are then created the other matters in this universe. The myth tells that Preserver Vishnu and Power Shakthy are both, sibling to each other. Further to this, the six avatars are also coupled into two; such as the Creator Brahma and Educator Saraswathy as husband and wife. There reason was that the creator needs true knowledge to create the universe and therefore Educator saraswathy was paired to him. The Preserver Vishnu and Financier Lakshmy were paired to preserve the living beings as the preservation requires huge amount of money to accomplish it. The Destroyer Shiva and Power Shakthy were also paired to destroy the expired matters and send record to brahma for reincarnation. This job requires high power to handle the death, spirits, souls and etc. Hence Power Shakthy was paired to Destroyer Shiva to handle this field. They are not simply company for each other (consort) on the field work but really life partners according to puranas. The Goddess Athi Parashakthy is the birth place of all the powers and the powers were given according to their positions.



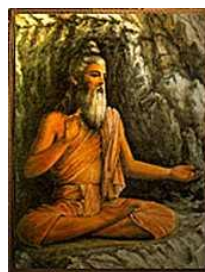
Hinduism is a way of life: Part 62 – Lord Brahma and Goddess Saraswathy

There are some myths have described that Lord Brahma's wife was Goddess Saraswathy and he had few children born from his mind and also from his body. The mind's born children are: Seer Marici, Atri, Angiras, Pulastya, Pulaha, Kratuj, Pracetas, Vashishta, Bhrgu and Narada whereas the body's born children are: Daksa, Dharma, Kama, Anger, Greed, Delusion, Lust, Joy, Death, Bharata and one daughter called Angaja.

The mind's born children are: Seer Marici, Atri, Angiras, Pulastya, Pulaha, Kratuj, Pracetas, Vashishta, Bhrgu and Narada.



Vashishta
(Guru of Lunar Family)



Angiras
(Sanyas)



Pulastya
(Sanyas)



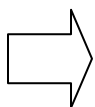
Naratha
(Music+Wisdom)

Lord
Brahma
(Trinity
Power)

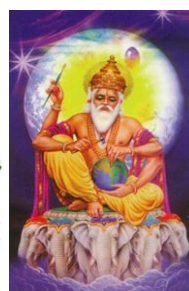


Goddess
Saraswathy
(Supreme
Power)

From Brahma's body nine children were born: Daksa, Dharma, Kama, Anger, Greed, Delusion, Lust, Joy, Death, Bharata and one daughter called Angaja or Gayathri.



Gayathri
(Mantras)



Vishwakarma
(Architect)



Yamaraj
(Lord of Hell)



Kama
(Lord of Love)

Of course there are many children of Lord Brahma in myths such as Surya Deva, Madhana Mohan, Sanat Kumara, Yamaraj, Chiptra Gubta, Manu and etc.

Manifestation
(Appearance) of
Lord Brahma



Brahma , Prajapathi

Avatar of Lord Brahma



Naratha

Manifestation
(Appearance) of
Goddess Saraswathy



Saraswathy, Savitri
Shatarupa, Vac, Saradha
and etc

Avatar of Goddess Saraswathy

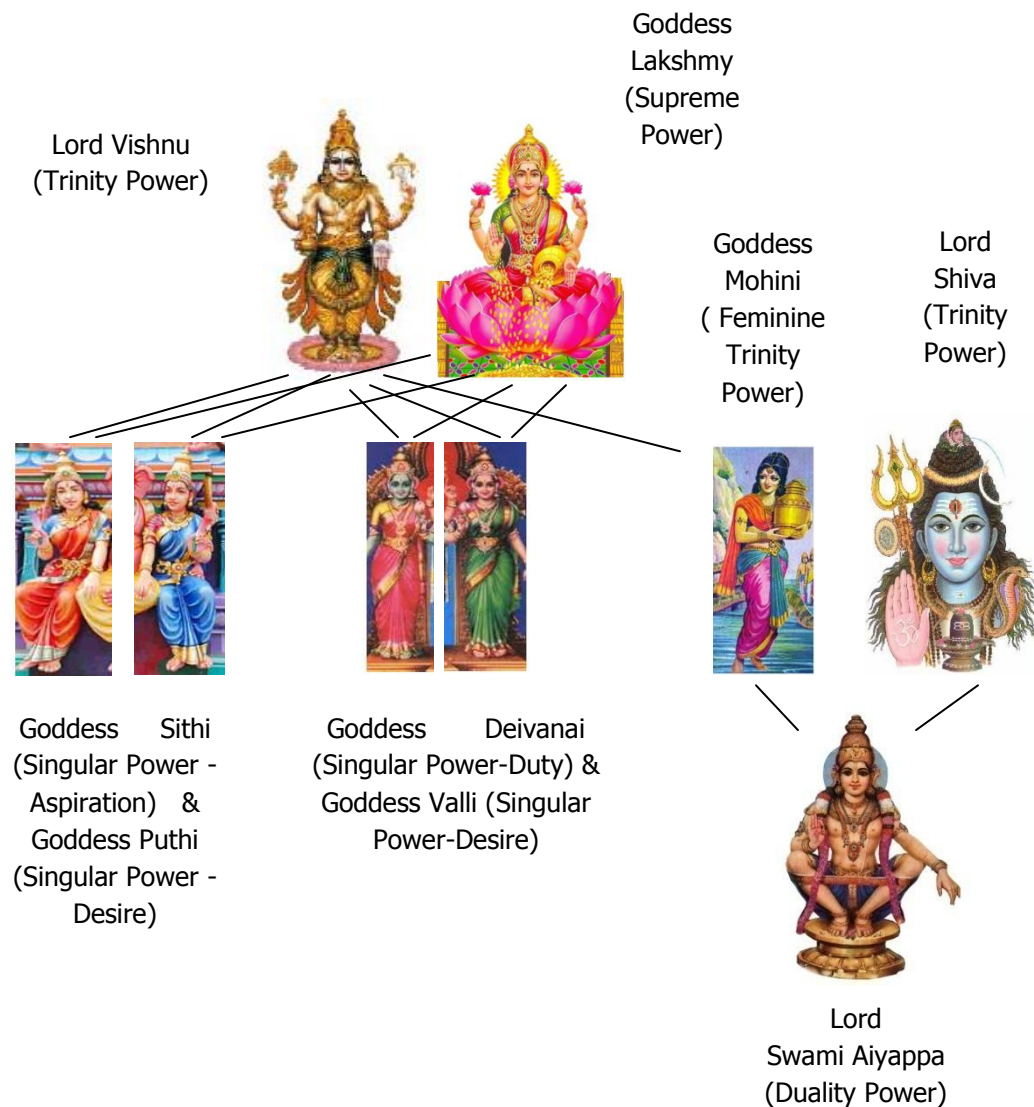


Gayathri

The myths of Lord Brahma and Goddess Saraswathy seemed to be very complex as many legends have their own way of expressing the relationships. However I have summarized here the common interest of people. In another words, the myth were memorized initially and taught to the next generation by sages in ancient time. Hence those matters could have been wrongly copied or wrongly interpreted from one man to another as time goes. As an Hindu, we should be able to differentiate and recognize the avatars and also the appearance of Gods and Goddesses.

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 63 – Lord Vishnu and Goddess Lakshmy

The Lord Vishnu and Goddess Lakshmy are shown as husband and wife in Hindu myth. Lord Vishnu has been mentioned in many Hindu puranas that he had children in vedic time. One of them was Deyvanai; Lord Muruga's first wife. She was daughter of Lord Vishnu in her first birth as Amirthavalli. She was later re-born to God Indran (The King of Heaven) as Devayanai because she wanted to marry Lord Muruga which was obviously her destiny. Second of them was Valli who born to Nambiraj and his wife; to marry Lord Muruga as she was too destined to marry Lord Muruga. The Swami Aiyappan (or Manikandan) is also known as the son of Lord Vishnu (Mohini-feminine form of Vishnu) whose father was Lord Shiva. The Sithi and Puthi were both daughters of Lord Vishnu in an avatar and they married to Lord Ganesh and also had children.



Manifestation
(Appearance) of
Lord Vishnu



Vishnu , Venkateshwara, Guruvayurappa and etc

Avatar of Lord Vishnu



Manifestation
(Appearance) of
Goddess Lakshmy



Maha Lakshmi

Avatar of Goddess Lakshmy



Seetha Devi



Rukkumani



Adi-Lakshmi, Dhana-Lakshmi, Dhanya-Lakshmi, Santan-Lakshmi, Vijay-Lakshmi, Vidya-Lakshmi, Dhairya-Lakshmi, Gaja-Lakshmi, Shree, Bhudevi, Alakshmi and etc



Padmavati

And

Etc

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 64 – Lord Shiva and Goddess Shakthi

Lord Shiva is very famous with his family in Hindu myth. Lord Shiva has married to Goddess Shakthi (or Parvathy) and both have two children from their power but not through sexual contact. The first child was Lord Ganesh whose face looked like elephant and the second child was Lord Muruga who knew very well for his contribution in Tamil language. Both married in their manifestation but Lord Ganesh had children. However Lord Ganesh is famous for his Bachelors' identity whereas Lord Muruga is well known with his two wives.

Lord Shiva
(Trinity Power)



Goddess
Shakthi
(Supreme
Power)



Lord Ganesh (Singular Wisdom Power)



Lord Muruga (Singular Maya Power)



Lord Ganesh (Wisdom) Goddess
Sithi (Aspiration) & Goddess Puthi
(Desire) (Tri-Power)



Lord Muruga (Maya)
Goddess Deivanai (Kirya) &
Goddess Valli (Icha)
(Tri-Power)



Manifestation
(Appearance) of
Lord Shiva



Shiva, Mahadeva,
Khandoba, Jyotiba, Bhairav,
Nadaraja, Ardhanari,
Haryardhamurti,
Dakshinamurti, Pashupati,
Lingobhavamurti,
Bhiksatanamurti,
Vishwanathan and etc

Avatar of Lord Shiva



Twelve Jyothirling



Athi Shangkar (Mercified Saint/ Avatar)

Manifestation
(Appearance) of
Goddess Shakthy



Parvati, Shakthy etc



Mathurai Meenachi



Samayapurathal



Kamachi



Maariamman

Avatar of Goddess Shakthy



Karumariamman



Mayana Kali



Ankayarkanni



Masaniamman



Akilandeswari



Gomathiamman



Kamalambal



Sharatambal



Muthalaamman



Pechiamman



Padmavathiamman



Nagakanni

<http://picasaweb.google.com/100705356700709264871/MARIAMMANPHOTO#>

There are 400 ammans in Hindusim. The figure is my estimation and it can be more than that.

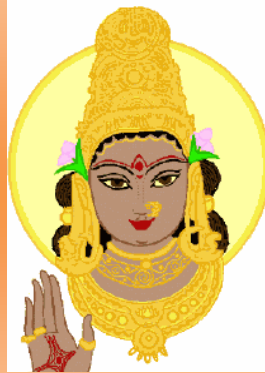
Hinduism is a way of life: Part 65 – Athiparashakthy as Female Powers



2) Maheswari represents
Lord Shiva's energy



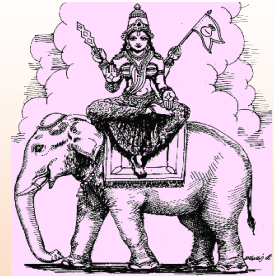
1) Brahmi represents
Lord Brahma's energy



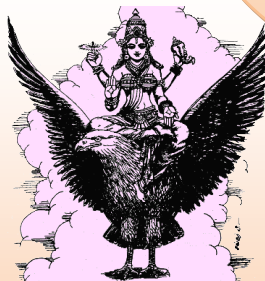
3) Kowmari represents
Lord Muruga's energy



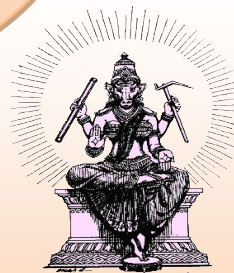
7) Chamundi represents
Mothers' energy



6) Indrani represents Lord
Indra's energy



4) Vaishnavi represents
Lord Vishnu's energy



5) Varahi represents Lord
Yamaraj's energy

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 66 – Nava Durga



Goddess Durga is the Manifestation of the Supreme Goddess Athiparashakthi and the nine powers are the avatars of her.

Shailputri: Shail means mountains; Parvati, the daughter of king of Mountains Himavan, is known as "Shailputri". Her 2 hands, display a trident and a lotus. She is mounted upon a bull.



One hand holds a "Kumbha" or water pot and the other rosary. She personifies love and loyalty. **Bhramcharni** is store-house of knowledge and wisdom. Rudraksha is HER most adorned ornament.



Chandraghanta sit on a tiger, displays a golden hue to her skin, possesses ten hands and 3 eyes. Eight of her hands display weapons while the remaining two are respectively in the mudras of gestures of boon giving and stopping harm. Chandra + Ghanta, meaning supreme bliss and knowledge, showering peace and serenity, like cool breeze in a moonlit night. Ma is worshipped in this form in Kanchipuram (Tamil Nadu) India.



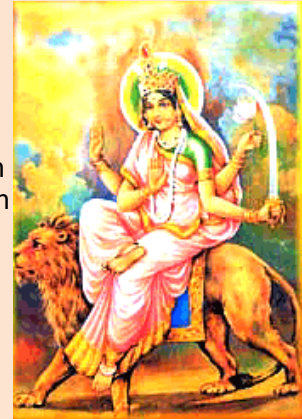
Kushmanda: possessed of eight arms, holding weapons and a mala or rosary. Her mount is a tiger and she emanates a solar like aura. "Kumbh Bhand" means to see cosmic vivacity in Pindi shape or knowledge of cosmic intricacies in human race



Using a lion as a vehicle she holds her son, SKAND in her lap while displaying 3 eyes and 4 hands; two hands hold lotuses while the other 2 hands respectively display defending and granting gestures. Its said, by the mercy of Skandmata, even the idiot becomes an ocean of knowledge.



As mother, **Kaatyayani** stayed in the Ashram of sage Katyayan for penance, hence she named as Kaatyayani. This 6th Shakti is also astride a lion with 3 eyes and 4 arms. One left hand holds a weapon and the other a lotus. The other 2 hands respectively display defending and granting gestures. Her complexion is golden coloured.



Black skin with bountiful hair and 4 hands, 2 clutching a cleaver and a torch, while the remaining 2 are in the mudras of "giving" and "protecting". Her vahana is a faithful donkey. The destroyer of darkness and ignorance, **Kaalratri** is the seventh form of Nav-Durga meaning scourer of darkness; enemy of darkness. Kaalratri's famous shrine is in Calcutta, India.



Mahagauri: four arms with the fairest complexion of all the Durga Shaktis. Peace and compassion radiate from her being and she is often dressed in a white or green sari. She holds a drum and a trident and is often depicted riding a bull.



Ensnconced upon a lotus, most commonly, with 4 arms, and is the possessor of 26 different wishes to grant her bhakts. **Siddhiratri's** famous pilgrim centre, is located in Nanda Parvat in the Himalayas.



The info is exactly taken from : <http://www.truthstar.com/jaimatadi/first.asp> Thank you, dear author!

Pls note: Other manifestations or avatars could have been found for hindu gods and goddesses in puranas. I did not get many pictures to show up everything here.

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 67 – Power Levels

Goddesses / Lords / Avatars	Power	Highest Level
Athi Parashakthy	Omni/All	10
Athi Parashakthy (Manifestation & Avatar)	Supreme	8
Brahma, Vishnu & Shiva	Trinity	8
Saraswathy, Lakshmy & Shakthi	Supreme	8
Vishnu & Shiva (Avatars)	Singular	7
Saraswathy, Lakshmy & Shakthi (Avatars)	Singular	7
Ganesh, Muruga (Married - Manifestation)	Tri	6
Ganesh, Muruga (Bachelor - Manifestation)	Singular	5
Aiyyapa	Duality	5
Agni, Soma, Varuna, Mitra, Savitri, Rudra, Aryaman, Ashvin, Indra, Surya , Yamaraj , Anjaneya and etc . (Triloga Deities and Natural Elements)	Singular and Field Based	4
Atarvana Deities	Limited	3
Athi Shankar, Vishvamithrar, Vashishtar, Patanjali, Kabil, Athi Shankar, Boga (Prominent Saints)	Saint	2

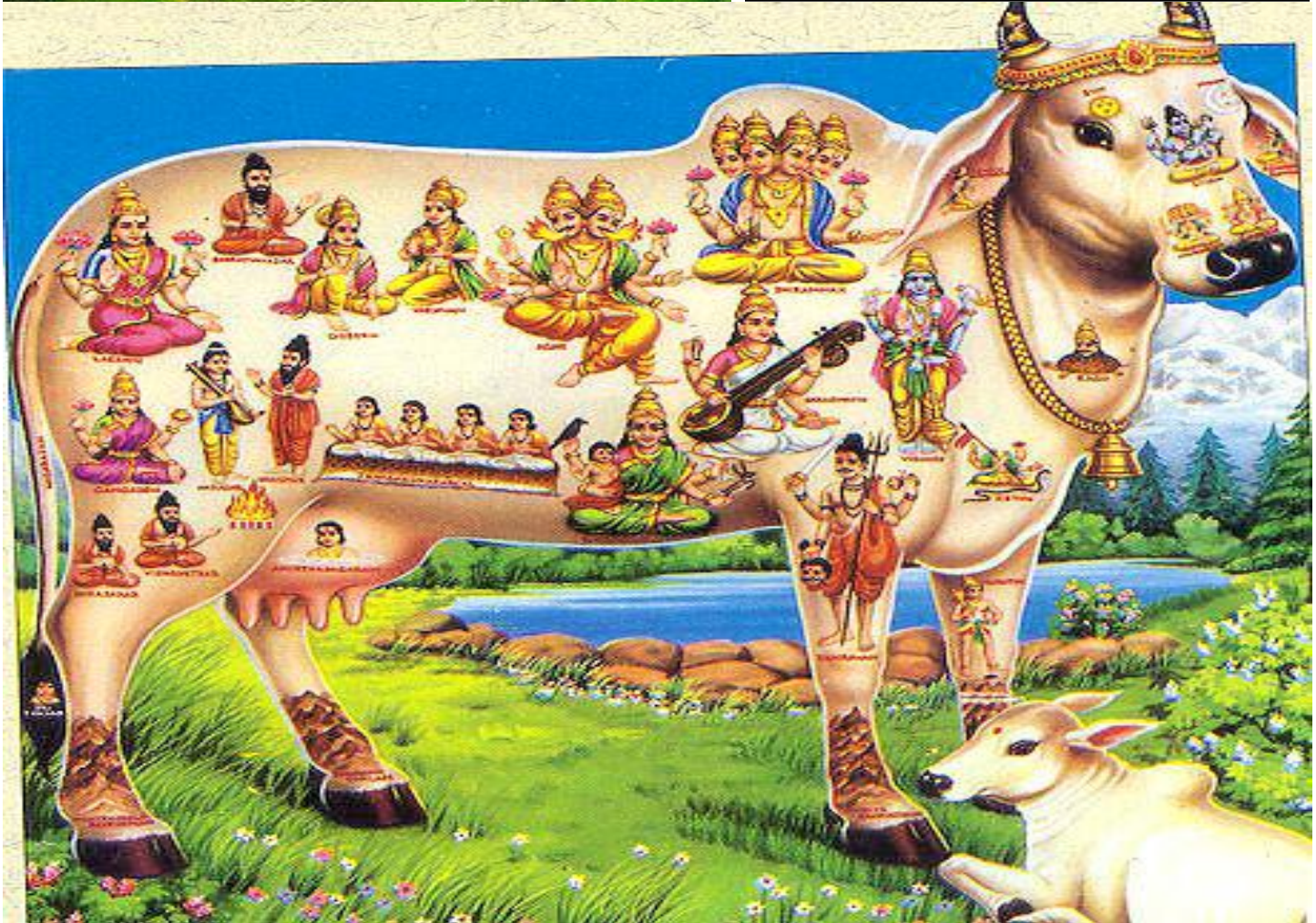
Basically the puranas or myths of Hindusim tell moral stories in which power level is often highlighted.

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 68 – Trilogas

Devaloga (Heaven)



In Hinduism the Heaven is believed to be located at mountain Meru and Deity Indra (Indran) is the king of heaven. He is also the god of thunder; god of lightning; and god of rain. The capital is Amaravati and the entrance is guarded by elephant Airavata. The main devas and devi that found in heaven are Aditya, Agni, Antariksha, Ashwinis, Brahma, Brihaspati, Dishas, Dyaus, Ganesha, Marutas, Prajapati, Prithvi, Pusha, Rudra, Savitr, Shiva, Soma, Varuna, Vayu, Vishnu, Vishvedavas, Maya, Ratri and etc. The Vaikundam and Kailas are also in the same planet.

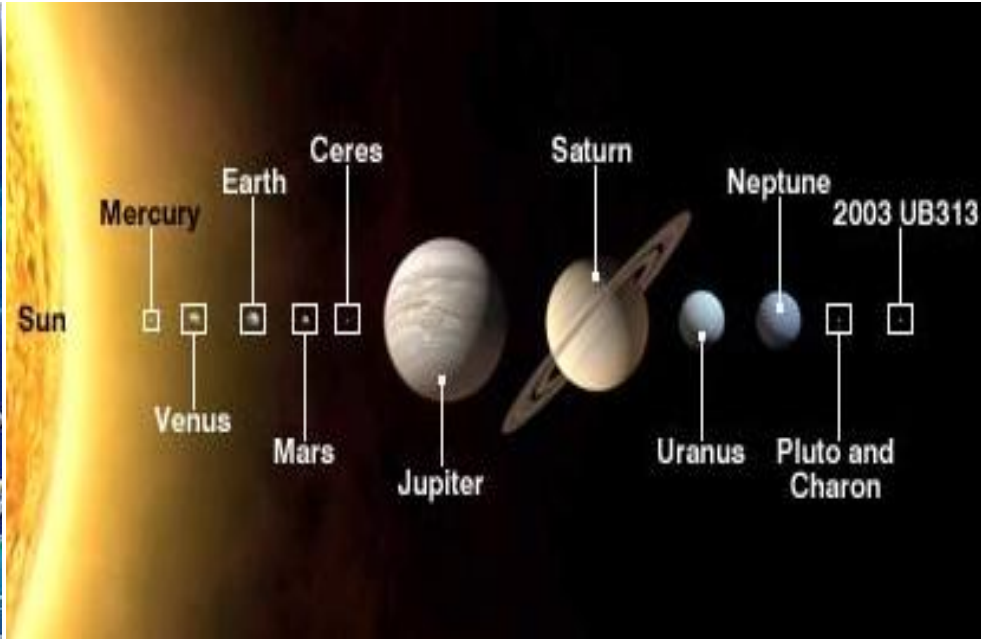




Boologa (Earth)



The earth, a place where the reincarnation of a soul was sent to and it was observed by the nine planets and controlled by five natural elements. It's a place where the living beings can gain wisdom and release from bondage or maya. After many years of human experience, Hindus started to believe that: similar type of vaikundam and kailash is also existed in earth.



Naraga (Hell)

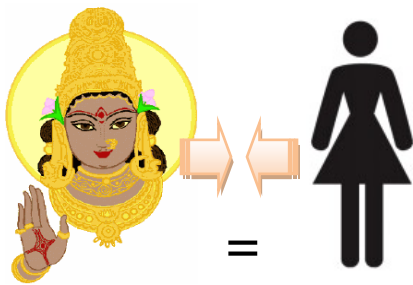


Naraka is a place where the souls are sent for the clearance of their sins. Yamaraj is God of justice and his assistant Chitragupta who will ensure that the reaction (punishment) of an action (karma) is delivered without any compensation. Good deeds will ensure the easiest way to heaven while bad deeds will lead to various punishments. Vaishnavist and Saivist have their own list of punishments for wrong doers according to Garuda Purana and Brahma Sutra, respectively. Hindu people are strongly believe in trilogas system because it was branched as Swarkaloga, Boologa, and Naragaloga in well known stories.

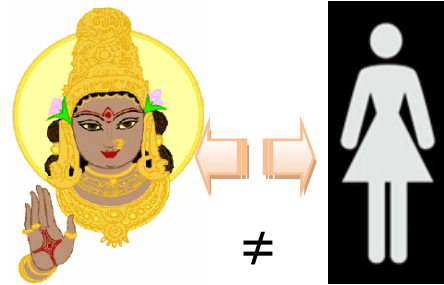
Of course there are other theories that has also been mentioned in puranas. Such as fourteen worlds system in the universe; the seven upper and the seven lower. The seven upper worlds are Bhuh, Bhavah, Swah, Mahah, Janah. Tapah, and Satyam; and the seven nether worlds are Atala, Vitala, Sutala, Rasatala, Talatala, Mahatala, and Patala. The region known as Bhuh is the earth where we dwell, while Swah is the celestial world to which people repair after death to enjoy the reward of their righteous actions on earth. Bhuvah is the region between the two. Janah, Tapah, and Satyam constitute Brahmaloaka, or the highest heaven, where fortunate souls repair after death and enjoy spiritual communion with the personal God, and at the end of the cycle attain liberation, though a few return to earth again. The world of Mahah is located between Brahmaloaka and Bhuh, Bhuvah, and Swah. Patala, the lowest of the seven nether worlds, is the realm where wicked souls sojourn after death and reap the results of their unrighteous actions on earth. Thus, from the viewpoint of Hinduism, heaven and hell are merely different worlds, bound by time, space, and causality.

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 69 – Choose Your Path of Moksha

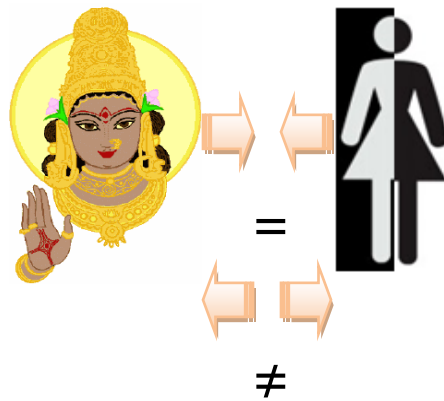
Hinduism is very rich in science and complex in philosophy. It was made of many rituals and practises. Here are some basic ideas to follow up true Hinduism; the Athvaitha, Thuvaitha (or Dwaitha) and Vishitathvaitha. One woman devotee of Goddess Athiparashakthi can practise Athvaitha by believing that she is an identical representation of her; or she may believe that she is not an identical representation of her as how mentioned in Thuvaitha. As an alternative to these ideas, she may believe that she was not same as her when live in this world; but when died, her soul unites with goddess. This shows dual states of one soul. At one point it was not her but at another point; united with supreme one. This is also applicable to Lord Vishnu's devotees and Lord Shiva's devotees. Note: that the soul is genderless and therefore it does not really matter what the devotee gender is when unite with supre one. For examples, Athishangkarar was followed Athvaitha and united with Goddess Shakthy (Kaanji Kamatchy) in Kaanji, India.



Athvaitha : I'm an exact representation of her. I don't find difference among souls

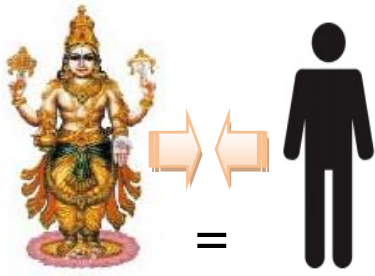


Thuvaitha : I'm not an exact representation of her. I do find difference among souls. The people souls are differed from animal souls and what not.

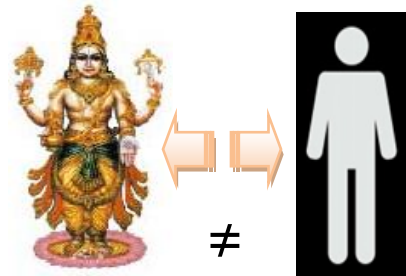


Vishitathvaitha : Souls are differed from one another but when they died, all the souls are united with one supreme soul.

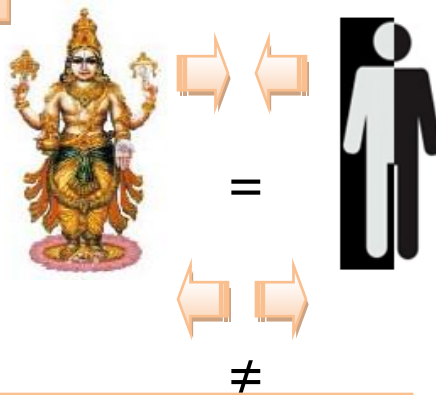
Once a concept is selected for gods or goddessess, then they can lead their devotion by following four ways of yoga (Karma, Bakthi, Raja, and Jnana yoga). Please refer part 4 and 6 for more info. This type of mokshas can also be obtained from other principal gods and goddessess. I have seen new sub concepts from these major concepts. They are Sudda-Athvaitha, Sudda-Thuvaitha and Sudda-Vishitathvaitha. These concepts were created by some saints in 19th century, from India.



Athvaitha : I'm an exact representation of him. I don't find difference among souls



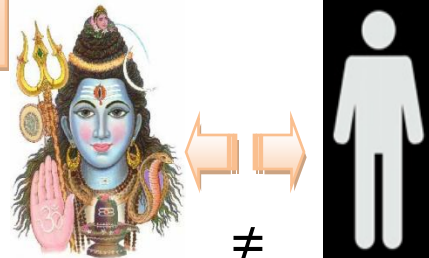
Thuvaitha : I'm not an exact representation of him. I do find difference among souls. The people souls are differed from animal souls and what not.



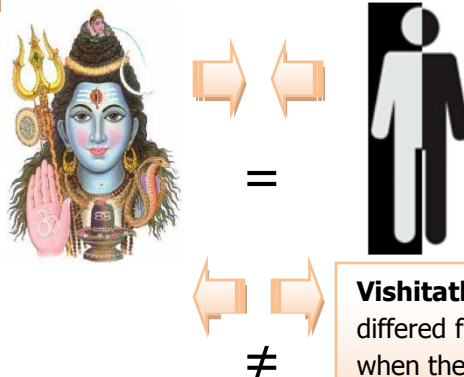
Vishitathvaitha : Souls are differed from one another but when they died, all the souls are united with one supreme soul.



Athvaitha : I'm an exact representation of him. I don't find difference among souls



Thuvaitha : I'm not an exact representation of him. I do find difference among souls. The people souls are differed from animal souls and what not.



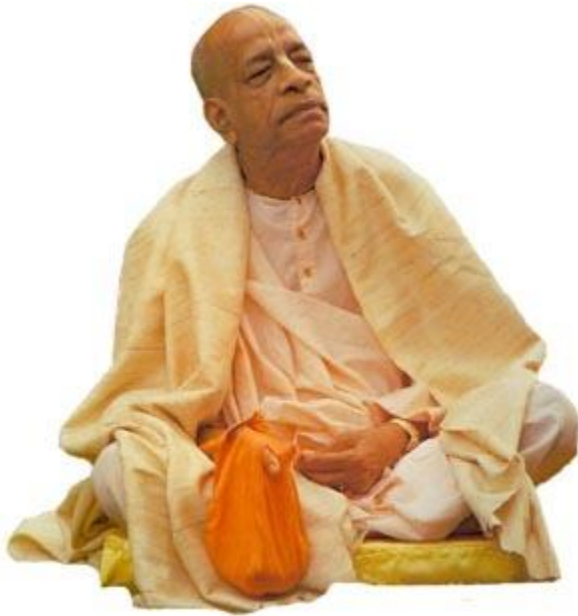
Vishitathvaitha : Souls are differed from one another but when they died, all the souls are united with one supreme soul.

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 70 – Swami Vivekanandha (Modern Hinduism)

Swami Vivekananda (12 January 1863 – 4 July 1902); born as Narendranath Dutta in Bengal, India. He was the chief disciple of the 19th century mystic Ramakrishna Paramahansa and the founder of the Ramakrishna Math and the Ramakrishna Mission. He is considered a key figure in the introduction of Hindu philosophies of Vedanta and Yoga to the "Western" World, mainly in America and Europe and is also credited with raising interfaith awareness, bringing Hinduism to the status of a major world religion during the end of the 19th century C.E. Vivekananda is considered to be a major force in the revival of Hinduism in modern India. He is perhaps best known for his inspiring speech beginning with **"Sisters and Brothers of America"**, through which he introduced Hinduism at the Parliament of the World's Religions at Chicago in 1893. As a guru, Ramakrishna taught him Advaita Vedanta (non-dualism) and that all religions are true, and service to man was the most effective worship of God. After the death of his Guru, Vivekananda became a wandering monk, touring the Indian subcontinent and getting first-hand knowledge of India's condition. He later sailed to Chicago and represented India as a delegate in the 1893 Parliament of World Religions. He conducted hundreds of public and private lectures and classes, disseminating Vedanta and Yoga in America, England and a few other countries in Europe. He also established the Vedanta societies in America and England. He is an iconic swami who brought Hinduism beyond ordinary rituals. Still there are Vedanta followers talk about him even today.



Hinduism is a way of life: Part 71 – Srila Prabhupada (Academic Level of Hinduism)



A. C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada

(Born: 1906 - Died: 1977)

He was the founder-acarya of the International Society for Krishna Consciousness (ISKCON). The master mind for Temple Vrindavana, an educational and cultural temple in Bombay; and huge temple with a Vedic planetarium in Mayapore, India. He has also established 108 temples; wrote more than sixty volumes of transcendental literature; initiated five thousand disciples; founded the Bhaktivedanta Book Trust; began a scientific academy (the Bhaktivedanta Institute) and other trusts related to ISKCON. His writings have been translated into over fifty languages. The Bhaktivedanta Book Trust, established in 1972 to publish the works of His Divine Grace, has thus become the world's largest publisher of books in the field of Indian religion and philosophy. His works include Bhagavad-gita As It Is, the multi-volume Srimad-Bhagavatam, the multivolume Caitanya-caritamṛta, The Nectar of Devotion, Kṛṣṇa: The Supreme Personality of Godhead, Teachings of Lord Caitanya, Teachings of Lord Kapila, Teachings of Queen Kuntī, Sri Isopanisad, The Nectar of Instruction, and dozens of small books. <http://www.iskconny.com/books.html>

He took sanyas at the age of 63; went to New York at the age of 69 and spread Academic level of Hinduism to English people worldwide. He mainly focused on Vaishnavism and Lord Krishna.

End of Part 71

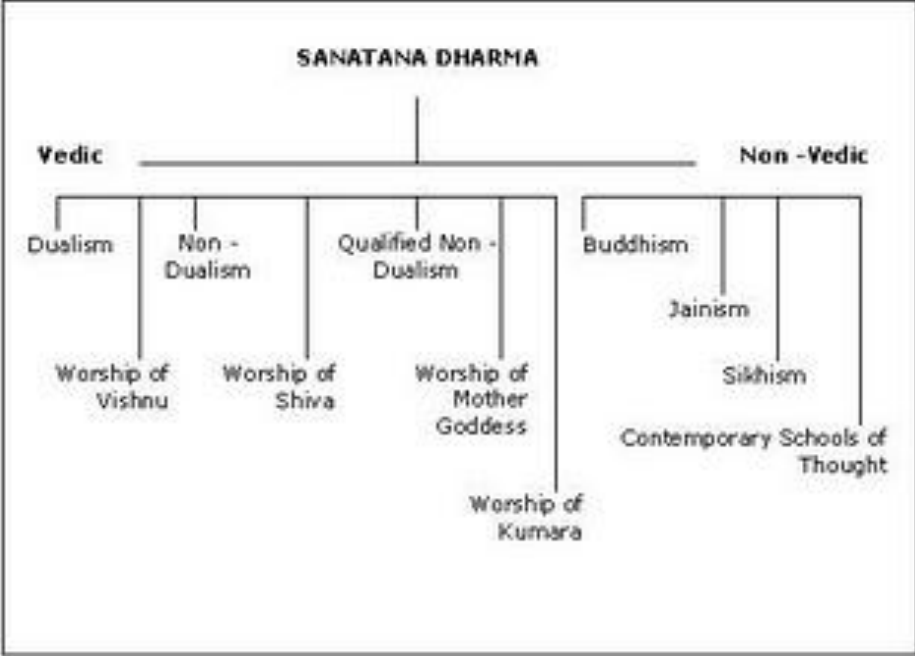
Hinduism is a way of life: Part 72 – Smartism of Hinduism

Smartism is another way of looking at the Hinduism. A smartist accepts all the manifestations and avatars of a god or goddess as it is. He or she also accepts a mixed-way of devotion using modern technologies. They equally do prayers (Rituals) to the vedic teachers as how they did for supreme gods or goddesses and also proclaimed as Vedanta society. In Smartism, Lord Krishna is seen as Lord Vishnu without losing his originality. This idea is not often accepted by strict Shanmata (GANAPATHIYAM, GAUMARAM, SHAAKTHAGAM, SAIVAM, VAISHNAVAM, and SAURAM) followers. Old vedic people are arguing that god or goddess has neither birth nor death. Lord Krishna was not exceptional of these two factors and therefore he was not the exact representation of Lord Vishnu. He could have been avatar of Lord Vishnu but had limited power as compared to Lord Vishnu. Another example is: Athishangkara was not accepted as exact representation Lord Shiva. However he was still believed to be the avatar of Lord Shiva.

A smartist will never see difference between avatars or manifestations or even between gods and also goddesses. This idea was the key factor that empower modern Hindus to respect other religion. Shortly saying: "Smartism wipe off hindu extremist". So giving mutual respect to other religion is not a new approach in this world. It was started by Vedanta society in early 18th century.

End of Part 72

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 73 – What is Sanatana Dharma?



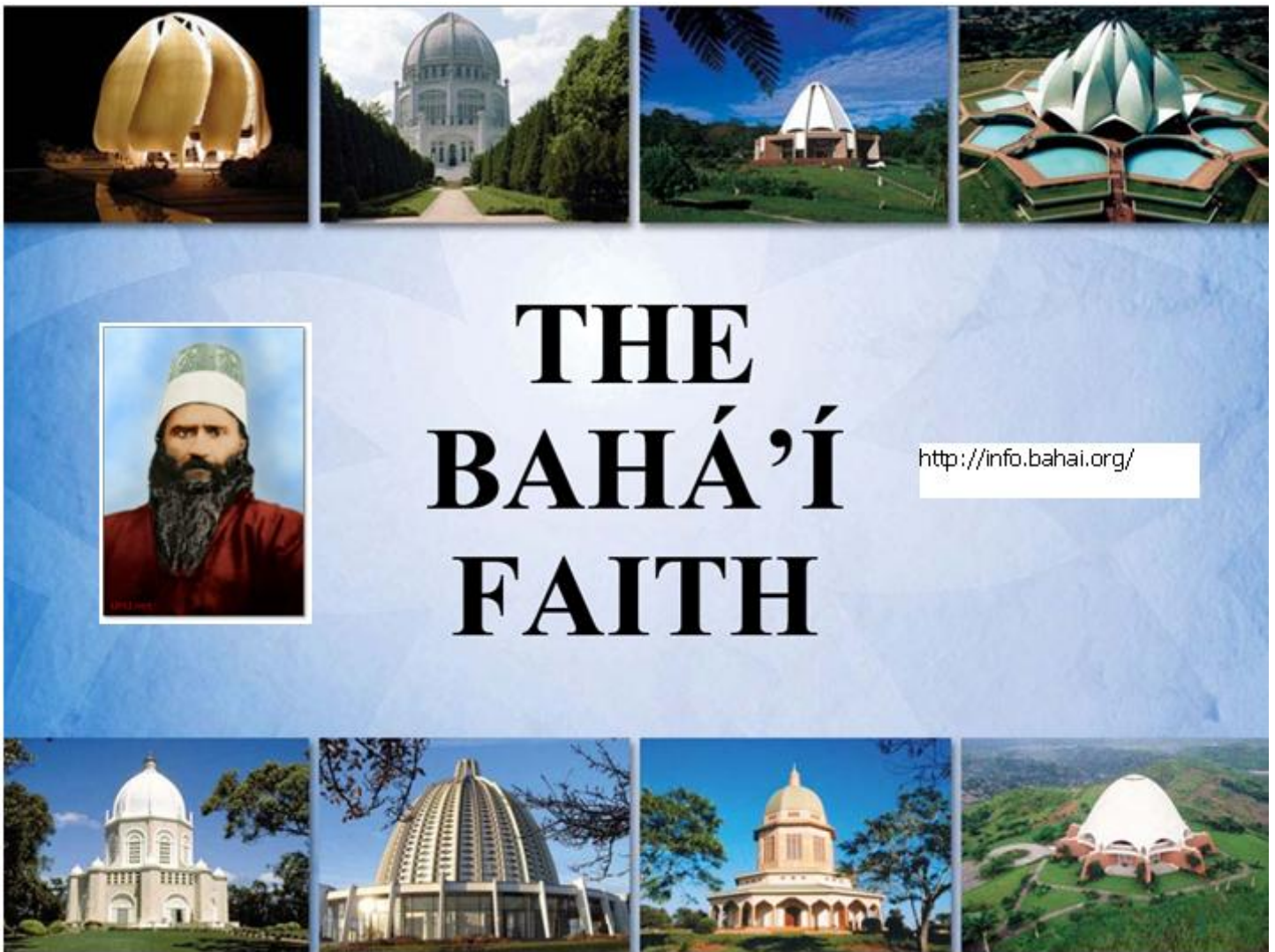
Sanatana Dharma is another modernized part of Hinduism as compared to Vedanta Society. Sanatana Dharma and Vedanta Society are the two eyes of Hinduism. However the third eye (fore head) of Hindusim is the Vedic Holy Scriptures which created the border for the above mentioned two concepts. Sanatana Dharma works on God-centered basis rather than prophet-centered basis. It moves on experience based rather than belief based. It was created beyond any historical date as it concerns the spirituality while in the world and also above the world. It teaches beyond and outside the ordinary range of human experience or understanding of qualities. Loving all the people equally regardless of race, religion, belief, skin colors and etc; are their primary approaches. They too often practise yoga as how the Vedanta society does and exactly follow the rituals of Hindus. Besides they too respect other religions as another way of life for mankind because they accept the beliefs on god but conflicted with the the approaches. However sometime the criticism makes everybody worry about the inter-religious tolerance. As such, respecting other religion is not something new for Hindus. It has been practicing long time ago without knowing it.

Note: Neither Sanatana Dharma nor Vedanta Society is the entire Hinduism itself. Hinduism is rich and complex in many factors. It has all the anatomical parts. So none can argue that human can live with only eyes.



Hinduism is a way of life: Part 74 – Bahai Faith Vs Hinduism

The Bahai Faith is not something new for Hindus. As Modern Hindu, we respect other religions but we do not follow it because we have our own tradition, culture, customs, rituals, gods, goddesses, avatars and etc etc. However the bahai faith is different from religion because it has no history, geography, holy scriptures, prophets, and miracles except Bahá'u'lláh, himself. Mr.Bahá'u'lláh accepts the prophets and messengers system from all the major religion (such as Abraham, Moses, Buddha, Krishna, Zoroaster, Christ and Muhammad) and his message to mankind was: "Humanity is one single race and that the day has come for its unification in one global society" (I took this sentence from their own web page). This idea was very old and it has been mentioning since early 16th century by many religious leaders. As an effective approach to handle the inter-religious matters, the Parliament of the World's Religions was first assembled at Chicago, in 1893 by major religions.



**THE
BAHÁ'Í
FAITH**

<http://info.bahai.org/>



Family Picture of First Parliament of the World's Religions, 1893.

Basic Teachings of Bahá'u'lláh

Bahá'u'lláh taught that there is one God whose successive revelations of His will to humanity have been the chief civilizing force in history. The agents of this process have been the Divine Messengers whom people have seen chiefly as the founders of separate religious systems but whose common purpose has been to bring the human race to spiritual and moral maturity.

Humanity is now coming of age. It is this that makes possible the unification of the human family and the building of a peaceful, global society. Among the principles which the Bahá'í Faith promotes as vital to the achievement of this goal are

- the abandonment of all forms of prejudice
- assurance to women of full equality of opportunity with men
- recognition of the unity and relativity of religious truth
- the elimination of extremes of poverty and wealth
- the realization of universal education
- the responsibility of each person to independently search for truth
- the establishment of a global commonwealth of nations
- recognition that true religion is in harmony with reason and the pursuit of scientific knowledge

Superb!! These ideas were seemed very practical and many people will be attracted because it reveals today's political situation. However this is purely political (no spirituality) approach between nations and it should not be taken as new religion but it can be taken as faith.

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 75 – Hindu Atheist

Atheism is also valid in Hinduism, but the path of the atheist is viewed as very difficult to follow in matters of spirituality. Hindu atheists treat Hinduism as basic of life but not as an essential. Their day-to-day lifestyle will be almost similar to most Hindu theists but they do not accept the existence of God. They live by their Hindu values and traditions except fear to god. They may easily fall down when critical situations or globalization enter their life.



Hinduism is a way of life: Part 76 – Symbolism of Lord Brahma

Lord Brahma's crown indicates his supreme authority. Brahma's black or white beard denotes wisdom and the eternal process of creation. The hand held lotus shows the interconnection of naval of Lord Vishnu

A manuscript (Four Face = Four Vedas): Rig, Yajur, Sama and Atarvana. The book symbolizes knowledge.

Brahma's four arms represent the four cardinal directions: east, south, west, and north. The back right hand represents mind, the back left hand represents intellect, the front right hand is ego, and the front left hand is self-confidence.

A water pot shows the meditation is the last process by which the seeker is transported from his finite limited individuality into the infinite transcendental state of God-realization.

The rosary held in one hand announces to the seeker that one should withdraw the senses from worldly pursuits – and should attain concentration by chanting.

The deer skin worn by Lord Brahma indicates that a seeker who desires to reach the supreme state must observe austerities like Brahmachari. Or Gold symbolizes activity; the golden face of Brahma indicates that He is actively involved in the process of creating the Universe.

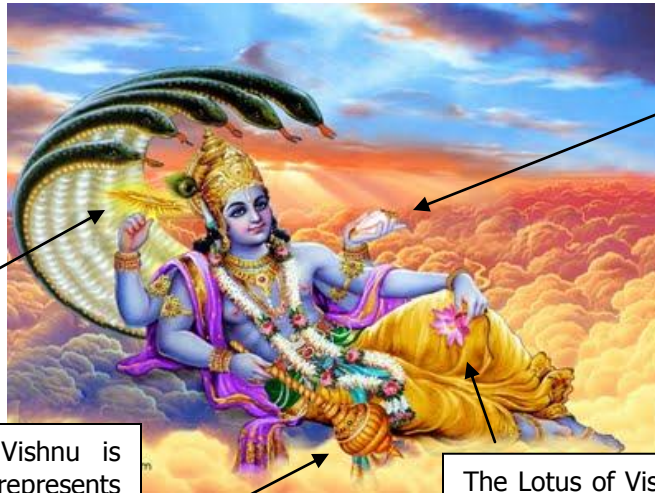
The swan is the symbol of grace and discernment. Brahmā uses the swan as his vahana, or his carrier or vehicle. The lotus symbolizes nature and the living essence of all things and beings in the Universe.



<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brahma#Symbols>

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 77 – Symbolism of Lord Vishnu

The Discus or wheel (CHAKRA) of Vishnu named SUDARSHANA has six spokes and symbolizes six-petal lotus. It represents the limitless controlling all the six seasons and is the fearful weapon that cuts off the heads of all demons.



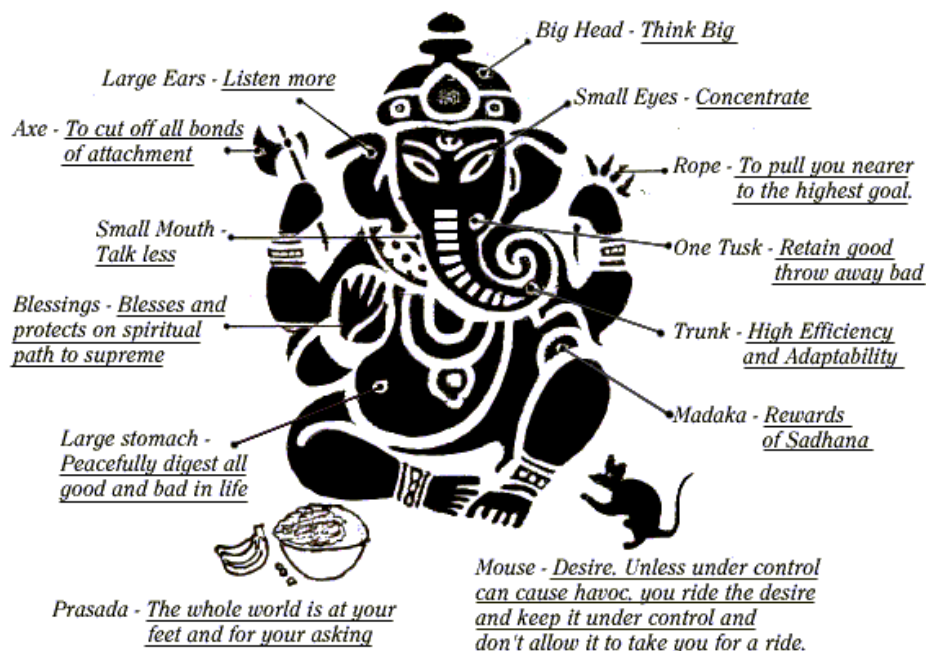
The Conch (SHANKH) named PANCHJANYA is the fountain that evolves the five elements, i.e., water, fire, air, earth and sky or space. When blown it produces a sound that is associated with primeval sound from which creation developed.

The Mace (GADA) of Vishnu is named KAUMODAKI. It represents the elemental force, from which all physical and mental powers are derived.

The Lotus of Vishnu is named PADMA. It is the symbol of purity and represents the unfolding of creation. It is the truth (SATHYA). The element from which emerge the rules of conduct (DHARMA) and knowledge (GNANA).

End of Part 77

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 78 – Symbolism of Lord Ganesh



End of Part 78

Lord Shiva

Trident represents the three powers of knowledge, desire and implementation

Drum symbolizes sound which represents the words of the Vedas, the holy scriptures given by the Lord to guide us through life.

Serpents on neck signify the ego which once mastered can be worn as an ornament

Rudraksha beads denote purity. The mala or rosary in the right hand symbolizes concentration.

Face on head represents the Ganges, the holy river, signifying the flow of scriptural teachings passing wisdom from one generation to the next.

Moon on forehead symbolizes that the Lord is the master of time and is himself timeless.

Large oval dot on forehead is the third eye of knowledge which, if opened, reduces to ashes the person in its vision. It is a symbol of the Destroyer of evil and ignorance.

Wearing a tiger skin. Shiva is said to be fearless.

Taken from internet.

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 80 – World Major Religions (Outline)

Om Sakthi!



Om Sakthi

Home
History
Teachings
The Goddesses
Worship
Festivals
News & Events
Photo Gallery
Worship Centers
FAQs

The Trust

Main Page
Free Hospital

Resources

World Religions
Religion News
Discussion Board
Essays
Religion Links
Help Others
Virtual Cards

Other

Linking Sites
Support/Donations
Contact Us



Glossary



Map &
Pictures

amazon.com.

Home : Major World Religions

The information provided below is intended to provide a short introduction to the major world religions as defined classically. Each description has been kept very short so that it is easy to read straight through all of them and get a general impression of the diversity of spiritual paths humanity takes to live the kind of life God wants. As a result, a great many things have been omitted. No omissions are intentional and readers are encouraged to consult other resources on the web as well as [books](#) for more in-depth information.

For an excellent introduction to Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam, Confucianism, Christianity, and Judaism, Huston Smith's "[The World's Religions](#)" is highly recommended.



*Religion & Spirituality
Discussion Boards*

All souls are welcome at our Religion and Spirituality
Discussion Boards. Bring your faith and your understanding.

ॐ Hinduism - 4000 to 2500 BCE*

The origins of Hinduism can be traced to the Indus Valley civilization sometime between 4000 and 2500 BCE. Though believed by many to be a polytheistic religion, the basis of Hinduism is the belief in the unity of everything. This totality is called Brahman. The purpose of life is to realize that we are part of God and by doing so we can leave this plane of existence and rejoin with God. This enlightenment can only be achieved by going through cycles of birth, life and death known as samsara. One's progress towards enlightenment is measured by his karma. This is the accumulation of all one's good and bad deeds and this determines the person's next reincarnation. Selfless acts and thoughts as well as devotion to God help one to be reborn at a higher level. Bad acts and thoughts will cause one to be born at a lower level, as a person or even an animal.

Hindus follow a strict caste system which determines the standing of each person. The caste one is born into is the result of the karma from their previous life. Only members of the highest caste, the brahmins, may perform the Hindu religious rituals and hold positions of authority within the temples.

If you are looking for information on "OM" you can find it [here](#).

More Resources on Hinduism

[Hinduism Books](#) - Check out the most popular books concerning Hinduism and Hindus.

[Sacred Texts of Hinduism](#) - Hindu sacred texts available for free online viewing at sacred-texts.com.

[Hinduism at OCRT](#) - Article on Hinduism at the web site of the Ontario Consultants for Religious Tolerance.



Judaism - 2000 BCE

Judaism, Christianity, Islam and the Baha'i faith all originated with a divine covenant between the God of the ancient Israelites and Abraham around 2000 BCE. The next leader of the Israelites, Moses, led his people out of captivity in Egypt and received the Law from God. Joshua later led them into the promised land where Samuel established the Israelite kingdom with Saul as its first king. King David established Jerusalem and King Solomon built the first temple there. In 70 CE the temple was destroyed and the Jews were scattered throughout the world until 1948 when the state of Israel was formed.

Jews believe in one creator who alone is to be worshipped as absolute ruler of the universe. He monitors peoples activities and rewards good deeds and punishes evil. The Torah was revealed to Moses by God and can not be changed though God does communicate with the Jewish people through prophets. Jews believe in the inherent goodness of the world and its inhabitants as creations of God and do not require a savior to save them from original sin. They believe they are God's chosen people and that the Messiah will arrive in the future, gather them into Israel, there will be a general resurrection of the dead, and the Jerusalem Temple destroyed in 70 CE will be rebuilt.

More Resources on Judaism

[Judaism Books](#) - Check out the most popular books concerning Judaism.

[Sacred Texts of Judaism](#) - Jewish sacred texts available for free online viewing at sacred-texts.com.

[Judaism at OCRT](#) - Article on Judaism at the web site of the Ontario Consultants for Religious Tolerance.



Zoroastrianism - 1000 BCE

Zoroastrianism was founded by Zarathushtra (Zoroaster) in Persia which followed an aboriginal polytheistic religion at the time. He preached what may have been the first monotheism with a single supreme god, Ahura Mazda. Zoroastrians belief in the dualism of good and evil as either a cosmic one between Ahura Mazda and an evil spirit of violence and death, Angra Mainyu, or as an ethical dualism within the human consciousness. The Zoroastrian holy book is called the Avesta which includes the teachings of Zarathushtra written in a series of five hymns called the Gathas. They are abstract sacred poetry directed towards the worship of the One God, understanding of righteousness and cosmic order, promotion of social justice, and individual choice between good and evil. The rest of the Avesta was written at a later date and deals with rituals, practice of worship, and other traditions of the faith.

Zoroastrians worship through prayers and symbolic ceremonies that are conducted before a sacred fire which symbolizes their God. They dedicate their lives to a three-fold path represented by their motto: "Good thoughts, good words, good deeds." The faith does not generally accept converts but this is disputed by some members.

More Resources on Zoroastrianism

[Zoroastrianism Books](#) - Check out the most popular books concerning Zarathushtra and Zoroastrianism.

[Sacred Texts of Zoroastrianism](#) - Zoroastrian sacred texts available for free online viewing at sacred-texts.com.

[Zoroastrianism at OCRT](#) - Article on Zoroastrianism at the web site of the Ontario Consultants for Religious Tolerance.



Buddhism - 560 to 490 BCE

Buddhism developed out of the teachings of Siddhartha Gautama who, in 535 BCE, reached enlightenment and assumed the title Buddha. He promoted 'The Middle Way' as the path to enlightenment rather than the extremes of mortification of the flesh or hedonism. Long after his death the Buddha's teachings were written down. This collection is called the Tripitaka. Buddhists believe in reincarnation and that one must go through cycles of birth, life, and death. After many such cycles, if a person releases their attachment to desire and the self, they can attain Nirvana. In general, Buddhists do not believe in any type of God, the need for a savior, prayer, or eternal life after death. However, since the time of the Buddha, Buddhism has integrated many regional religious rituals, beliefs and customs into it as it has spread throughout Asia, so that this generalization is no longer true for all Buddhists. This has occurred with little conflict due to the philosophical nature of Buddhism.

More Resources on Buddhism

[Buddhism Books](#) - Check out the most popular books concerning Buddha and Buddhism.

[Sacred Texts of Buddhism](#) - Buddhist sacred texts available for free online viewing at sacred-texts.com.

[Buddhism at OCRT](#) - Article on Buddhism at the web site of the Ontario Consultants for Religious Tolerance.



Shinto - 500+ BCE

Shinto is an ancient Japanese religion, closely tied to nature, which recognizes the existence of various "Kami", nature deities. The first two deities, Izanagi and Izanami, gave birth to the Japanese islands and their children became the deities of the various Japanese clans. One of their daughters, Amaterasu (Sun Goddess), is the ancestress of the Imperial Family and is regarded as the chief deity. All the Kami are benign and serve only to sustain and protect. They are not seen as separate from humanity due to sin because humanity is "Kami's Child." Followers of Shinto desire peace and believe all human life is sacred. They revere "musuhi", the Kami's creative and harmonizing powers, and aspire to have "makoto", sincerity or true heart. Morality is based upon that which is of benefit to the group. There are "Four Affirmations" in Shinto:

1. Tradition and family: the family is the main mechanism by which traditions are preserved.
2. Love of nature: nature is sacred and natural objects are to be worshipped as sacred spirits.
3. Physical cleanliness: they must take baths, wash their hands, and rinse their mouth often.
4. "Matsuri": festival which honors the spirits.

More Resources on Shinto

[Shinto Books](#) - Check out the most popular books concerning Shinto.

[Sacred Texts of Shinto](#) - Shinto sacred texts available for free online viewing at sacred-texts.com.

[Shinto at OCRT](#) - Article on Shinto at the web site of the Ontario Consultants for Religious Tolerance.



Jainism - 420 BCE

The founder of the Jain community was Vardhamana, the last Jina in a series of 24 who lived in East India. He attained enlightenment after 13 years of deprivation and committed the act of salekhana, fasting to death, in 420 BCE. Jainism has many similarities to Hinduism and Buddhism which developed in the same part of the world. They believe in karma and reincarnation as do Hindus but they believe that enlightenment and liberation from this cycle can only be achieved through asceticism. Jains follow fruititarianism. This is the practice of only eating that which will not kill the plant or animal from which it is taken. They also practice ahimsa, non-violence, because any act of violence against a living thing creates negative karma which will adversely affect one's next life.

More Resources on Jainism

[Jainism Books](#) - Check out the most popular books concerning Jainism.

[Sacred Texts of Jainism](#) - Jain sacred texts available for free online viewing at sacred-texts.com.

[Jainism at OCRT](#) - Article on Jainism at the web site of the Ontario Consultants for Religious Tolerance.



Confucianism - 500 BCE

K'ung Fu Tzu (Confucius) was born in 551 BCE in the state of Lu in China. He traveled throughout China giving advice to its rulers and teaching. His teachings and writings dealt with individual morality and ethics, and the proper exercise of political power. He stressed the following values:

- Li: ritual, propriety, etiquette, etc.
- Hsiao: love among family members
- Yi: righteousness
- Xin: honesty and trustworthiness
- Jen: benevolence towards others; the highest Confucian virtue
- Chung: loyalty to the state, etc.

Unlike most religions, Confucianism is primarily an ethical system with rituals at important times during one's lifetime. The most important periods recognized in the Confucian tradition are birth, reaching maturity, marriage, and death.

More Resources on Confucianism

[Confucianism Books](#) - Check out the most popular books concerning Confucianism and Confucius.

[Sacred Texts of Confucianism](#) - Confucian sacred texts available for free online viewing at [sacred-texts.com](#).

[Confucianism at OCRT](#) - Article on Confucianism at the web site of the Ontario Consultants for Religious Tolerance.



Taoism - 440 CE

Taoism was founded by Lao-Tse, a contemporary of Confucius in China. Taoism began as a combination of psychology and philosophy which Lao-Tse hoped would help end the constant feudal warfare and other conflicts of his time. His writings, the Tao-te-Ching, describe the nature of life, the way to peace and how a ruler should lead his life. Taoism became a religion in 440 CE when it was adopted as a state religion.

Tao, roughly translated as *path*, is a force which flows through all life and is the first cause of everything. The goal of everyone is to become one with the Tao. Tai Chi, a technique of exercise using slow deliberate movements, is used to balance the flow of energy or "chi" within the body. People should develop virtue and seek compassion, moderation and humility. One should plan any action in advance and achieve it through minimal action. Yin (dark side) and Yang (light side) symbolize pairs of opposites which are seen through the universe, such as good and evil, light and dark, male and female. The impact of human civilization upsets the balance of Yin and Yang. Taoists believe that people are by nature, good, and that one should be kind to others simply because such treatment will probably be reciprocated.

More Resources on Taoism

[Taoism Books](#) - Check out the most popular books concerning Taoism.

[Sacred Texts of Taoism](#) - Taoist sacred texts available for free online viewing at [sacred-texts.com](#).

[Taoism at OCRT](#) - Article on Taoism at the web site of the Ontario Consultants for Religious Tolerance.

[Exploring Tao with Fun](#) - Informative site written by Taoists for beginners and non-beginners.

[Images of Taoism from Lao Tzu's Tao Te Ching](#) - Illustrated Tao Te Ching based on Jeff Rasmussen's "Spirit of Tao Te Ching", introduction to Taoism, literal pictograph-by-pictograph translation, annotated links.



Christianity - 30+ CE

Christianity started out as a breakaway sect of Judaism nearly 2000 years ago. Jesus, the son of the Virgin Mary and her husband Joseph, but conceived through the Holy Spirit, was bothered by some of the practices within his native Jewish faith and began preaching a different message of God and religion. During his travels he was joined by twelve disciples who followed him in his journeys and learned from him. He performed many miracles during this time and related many of his teachings in the form of parables. Among his best known sayings are to "love thy neighbor" and "turn the other cheek." At one point he revealed that he was the Son of God sent to Earth to save humanity from our sins. This he did by being crucified on the cross for his teachings. He then rose from the dead and appeared to his disciples and told them to go forth and spread his message.

Since Christianity and Judaism share the same history up to the time of Jesus Christ, they are very similar in many of their core beliefs. There are two primary differences. One is that Christians believe in original sin and that Jesus died in our place to save us from that sin. The other is that Jesus was fully human and fully God and as the Son of God is part of the Holy Trinity: God the Father, His Son, and the Holy Spirit. All Christians believe in heaven and that those who sincerely repent their sins before God will be saved and join Him in heaven. Belief in hell and satan varies among groups and individuals.

There are a multitude of forms of Christianity which have developed either because of disagreements on dogma, adaptation to different cultures, or simply personal taste. For this reason there can be a great difference between the various forms of Christianity they may seem like different religions to some people.

More Resources on Christianity

[Christianity Books](#) - Check out the most popular books concerning Christianity.

[Sacred Texts of Christianity](#) - Christian sacred texts available for free online viewing at sacred-texts.com.

[Christianity at OCRT](#) - Articles on Christianity at the web site of the Ontario Consultants for Religious Tolerance.

Islam - 622 CE

Islam was founded in 622 CE by Muhammad the Prophet, in Makkah (also spelled Mecca). Though it is the youngest of the world's great religions, Muslims do not view it as a new religion. They believe that it is the same faith taught by the prophets, Abraham, David, Moses and Jesus. The role of Muhammad as the last prophet was to formalize and clarify the faith and purify it by removing ideas which were added in error. The two sacred texts of Islam are the Qur'an, which are the words of Allah 'the One True God' as given to Muhammad, and the Hadith, which is a collection of Muhammad's sayings. The duties of all Muslims are known as the Five Pillars of Islam and are:

1. Recite the shahadah at least once.
2. Perform the salat (prayer) 5 times a day while facing the Kaaba in Makkah.
3. Donate regularly to charity via the zakat, a 2.5% charity tax, and through additional donations to the needy.
4. Fast during the month of Ramadan, the month that Muhammad received the Qur'an from Allah.
5. Make pilgrimage to Makkah at least once in life, if economically and physically possible.

Muslims follow a strict monotheism with one creator who is just, omnipotent and merciful. They also believe in Satan who drives people to sin, and that all unbelievers and sinners will spend eternity in Hell. Muslims who sincerely repent and submit to God will return to a state of sinlessness and go to Paradise after death. Alcohol, drugs, and gambling should be avoided and they reject racism. They respect the earlier prophets, Abraham, Moses, and Jesus, but regard the concept of the divinity of Jesus as blasphemous and do not believe that he was executed on the cross.

More Resources on Islam

[Islam Books](#) - Check out the most popular books concerning Islam.

[Sacred Texts of Islam](#) - Muslim sacred texts available for free online viewing at sacred-texts.com.

[Islam at OCRT](#) - Article on Islam at the web site of the Ontario Consultants for Religious Tolerance.

[www.jannah.org](#) - Independent site on Islam with good information on the response of mainstream Muslims to terrorism.

[The Islam Page](#) - One of the oldest Islam pages on the web. Many articles/books and resources.

[Islamic Circle of North America](#) - Great resource with news, articles, family, youth pages, etc.

[Islaam.com](#) - Tons of informative articles and information.



Sikhism - 1500 CE

The Sikh faith was founded by Shri Guru Nanak Dev Ji in the Punjab area, now Pakistan. He began preaching the way to enlightenment and God after receiving a vision. After his death a series of nine Gurus (regarded as reincarnations of Guru Nanak) led the movement until 1708. At this time these functions passed to the Panth and the holy text. This text, the Shri Guru Granth Sahib, was compiled by the tenth Guru, Gobind Singh. It consists of hymns and writings of the first 10 Gurus, along with texts from different Muslim and Hindu saints. The holy text is considered the 11th and final Guru.

Sikhs believe in a single formless God with many names, who can be known through meditation. Sikhs pray many times each day and are prohibited from worshipping idols or icons. They believe in samsara, karma, and reincarnation as Hindus do but reject the caste system. They believe that everyone has equal status in the eyes of God. During the 18th century, there were a number of attempts to prepare an accurate portrayal of Sikh customs. Sikh scholars and theologians started in 1931 to prepare the Reht Maryada -- the Sikh code of conduct and conventions. This has successfully achieved a high level of uniformity in the religious and social practices of Sikhism throughout the world. It contains 27 articles. Article 1 defines who is a Sikh:

"Any human being who faithfully believes in:

- One Immortal Being,
- Ten Gurus, from Guru Nanak Dev to Guru Gobind Singh,
- The Guru Granth Sahib,
- The utterances and teachings of the ten Gurus and
- the baptism bequeathed by the tenth Guru, and who does not owe allegiance to any other religion, is a Sikh."

More Resources on Sikhism

[Sikhism Books](#) - Check out the most popular books concerning Sikhism.

[Sacred Texts of Sikhism](#) - Sikh sacred texts available for free online viewing at sacred-texts.com.

[Sikhism at OCRT](#) - Article on Sikhism at the web site of the Ontario Consultants for Religious Tolerance.

[A Sikh Youth Site](#) - Excellent Sikh site with lots of information and resources for youths and others.



Bahá'í - 1863 CE

The Bahá'í Faith arose from Islam in the 1800s based on the teachings of Baha'u'llah and is now a distinct worldwide faith. The faith's followers believe that God has sent nine great prophets to mankind through whom the Holy Spirit has revealed the "Word of God." This has given rise to the major world religions. Although these religions arose from the teachings of the prophets of one God, Bahá'ís do not believe they are all the same. The differences in the teachings of each prophet are due to the needs of the society they came to help and what mankind was ready to have revealed to it. Bahá'í beliefs promote gender and race equality, freedom of expression and assembly, world peace and world government. They believe that a single world government led by Bahá'ís will be established at some point in the future. The faith does not attempt to preserve the past but does embrace the findings of science. Bahá'ís believe that every person has an immortal soul which can not die but is freed to travel through the spirit world after death.

More Resources on Bahá'í

[Bahá'í Books](#) - Check out the most popular books concerning Bahá'í.

[Sacred Texts of Bahá'í](#) - Bahá'í sacred texts available for free online viewing at [sacred-texts.com](#).

[Bahá'í at OCRT](#) - Article on Bahá'í at the web site of the Ontario Consultants for Religious Tolerance.

[www.bahaifaith.com](#) - Gateway to the official sites of the Bahá'í Faith.

Religion Statistics and General Info

[GeoHive](#) - Country by country listing detailing the religious makeup of each.

[Adherents.com](#) - Major religions of the world ranked by the number of adherents.

[Interfaith Calendar](#) - Calendar of important days in the world's major religions.

* The dates are given in BCE (Before Common Era) and CE (Common Era). These years correspond to the same dates in BC and AD but by defining the current period as the "Common Era" the nomenclature attempts to treat all religions and beliefs as equal.

Much of the material on this page was adapted from the descriptions of the different world religions at the web site of the [Ontario Consultants on Religious Tolerance](#). Please visit their site if you would like more information on these faiths. They also have many links to resources on the net for each faith.

Last updated on Mon Sep 6 2010 at 12:25:01am

Internet source : <http://www.omsakthi.org/religions.html>

Internet source : <http://www.religioustolerance.org/>

These images have been print screen form the above shown internet resources. The copyrights goes to [www.omsakthi.org](#) . A special thank goes to authors who simplified it for easiest understanding. The objective of presenting this list is to show the timeline of major world religion. Nothing else.

Author's Message

This (Hinduism is a way of life – Part 1 - 80) is also free pdf-booklet which was prepared and authored by Nachimani Charde; after done thorough research on Hinduism Philosophies for the past ten (10) years. The purpose of these summaries is to make Hinduism references as simple as possible and therefore the detailed approaches are all avoided. It should also be noted here that the mother tongue of author is Tamil and hence Tamil books and names are widely seen in the explanation. The purpose is to show the levels but not the books itself. The author strongly recommends readers to read the full scriptures if wished to specialize any part of Hinduism philosophies. Finally a special thank goes to the people who has provided information about Hinduism and uploaded the pictures in internet for free use. Feedbacks are welcome at nachimani@yahoo.com

Note: Hinduism is a way of life – Part 81 – 100; will be getting sometime in 2013/2014.

Hinduism is a way of life – Part 1 – 20

Hinduism is a way of life – Part 21 – 40

Hinduism is a way of life – Part 41 – 60

Hinduism is a way of life – Part 61 – 80

Hinduism is a way of life – Part 81 – 100

Hinduism is a way of life!

Knowledge and Wisdom.

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 81 – Origin of Twelve Zodiacs and Time Frame

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 82 – Symbolism of Lord Muruga

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 83 – Symbolism of Athiparashakthy

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 84 – Symbolism of Lord Shiva (Nataraja)

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 85 – Arthanareeswarar

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 86 – Swami Aiyappan and His Symbolism

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 87 – Nava Graha, Maths, Mandalas and Gem Stones

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 88 – Shastriya Shangeetham (Carnatic Music)

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 89 – Garuda Puranam

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 90 – Brahma Sutra

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 91 – Four Great Devotees (Nalvar) of Lord Shiva

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 92 – Ancient Saints and Their Field of Expertise (1)

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 93 – Ancient Saints and Their Field of Expertise (2)

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 94 – Ancient Saints and Their Field of Expertise (3)

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 95 – Mandalas

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 96 – Martial Arts 1 (Bodhidharma)

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 97 – Shastriya Naatiyam (Classical Dance)

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 98 – Diet in Hinduism

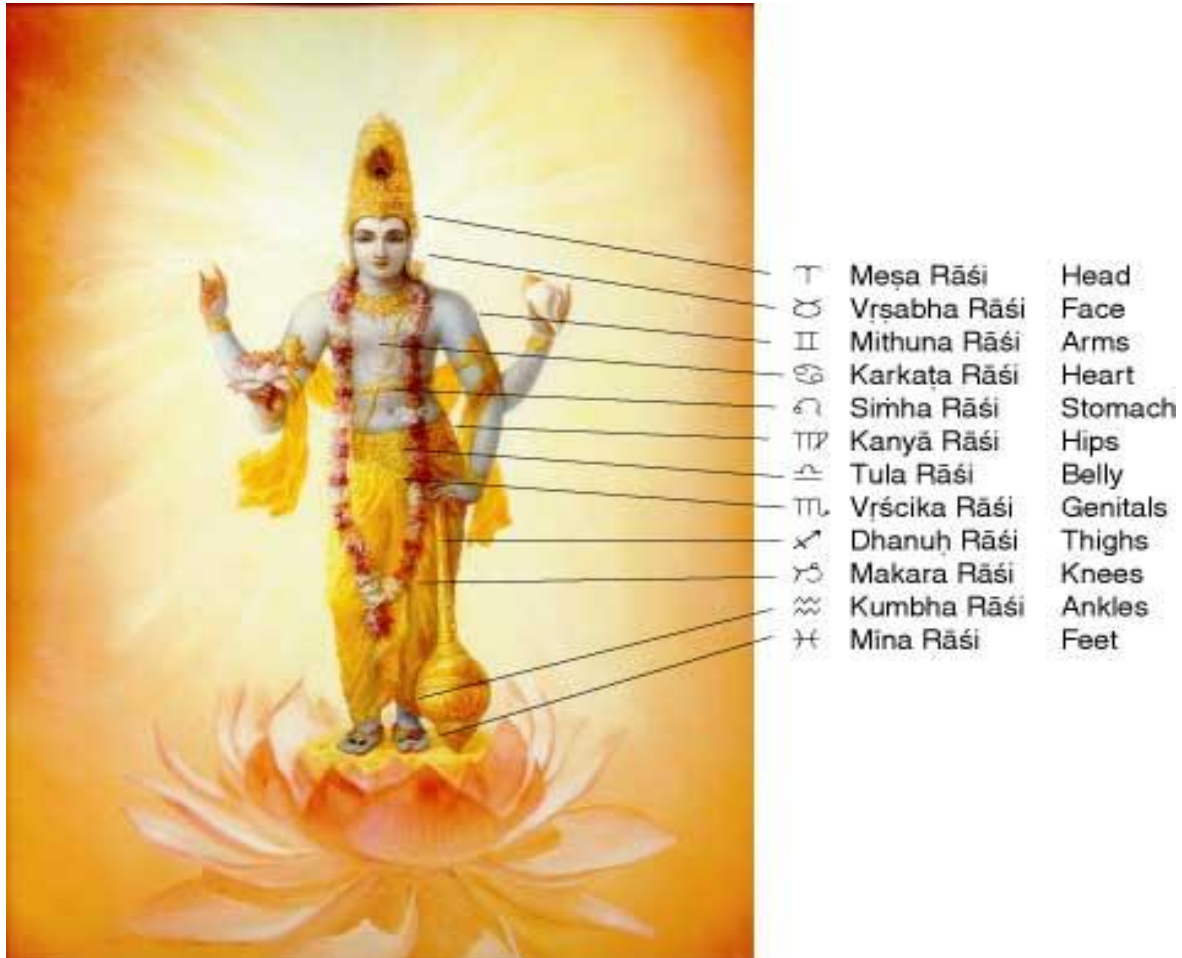
Hinduism is a way of life: Part 99 – Hindu Deities 1 (Hanuman)

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 100 – Martial Arts 2 (Southern and Northern Style)



Hinduism is a way of life: Part 81 – Origin of Twelve Zodiacs and Time Frame

The twelve parts of Lord Vishnu's body are well known for the zodiac signs in puranas. The circulation of twelve zodiac signs in celestial are therefore describing with the time-frame interconnection.



1 Celestial Circle	= 12 Rasi (Zodiacs)
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1 Rasi (Zodiac)	= 30 Lavas
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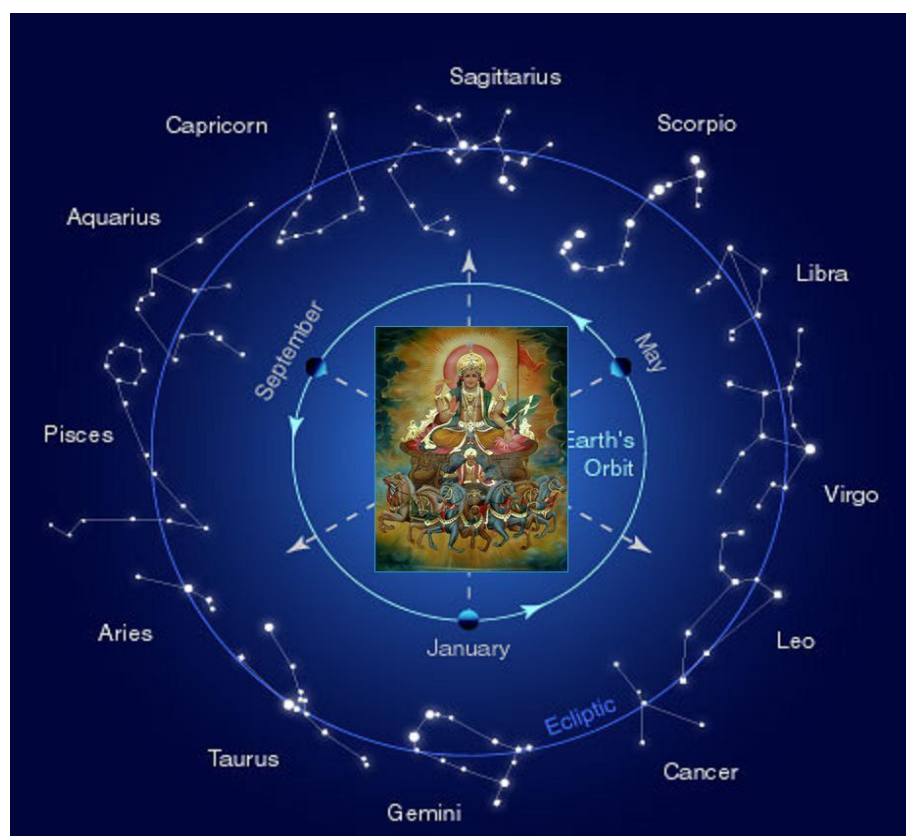
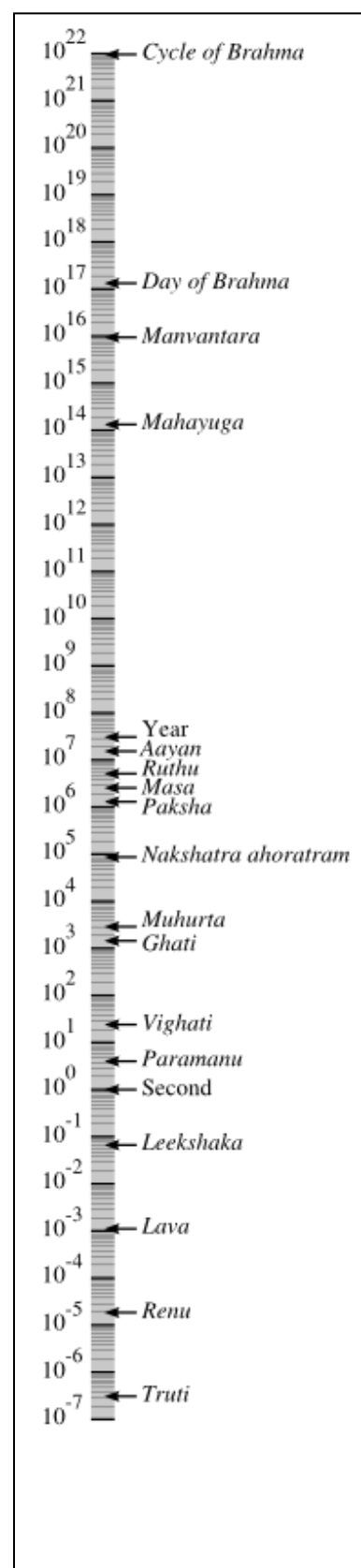
1 Lavas (or Bhaga or Amsa or Degree)	= 60 Lipta
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1 Lipta (or Kala or Angular Minute)	= 60 Vilipta
-------------------------------------	--------------

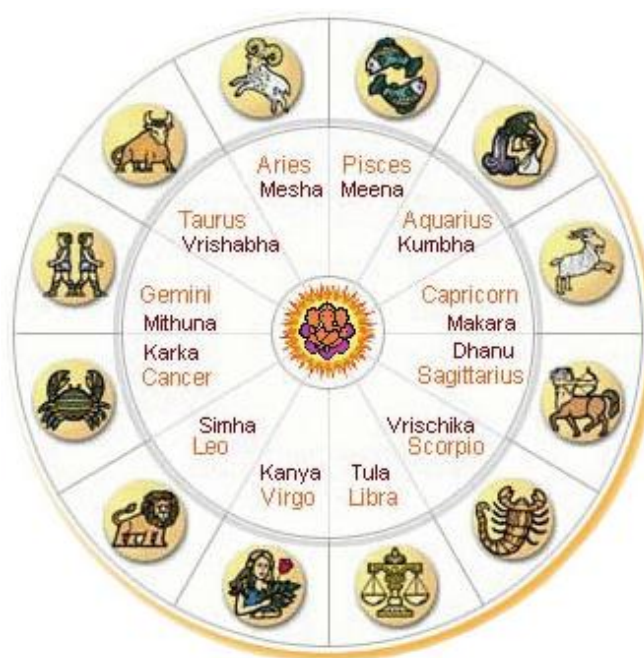
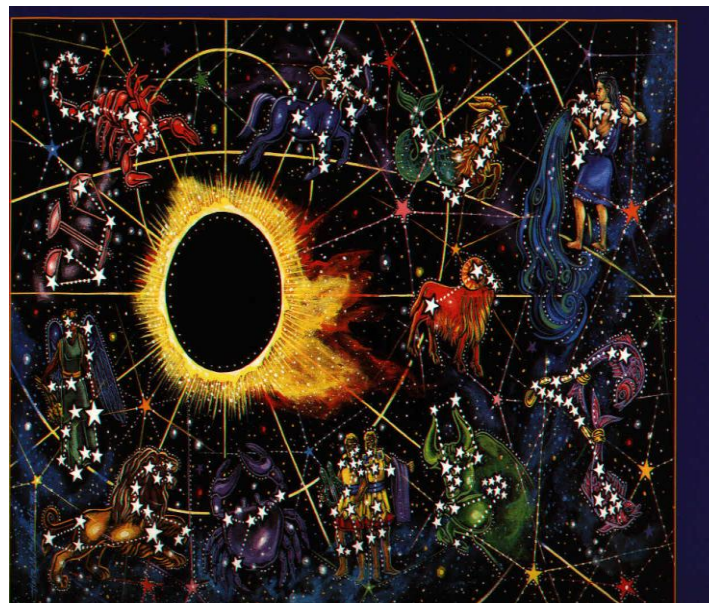
1 Vilipta (or Vikala or Angular Second)	= 60 Tatparas
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1 Tatpara	= 60 Pratatparas
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Life of Brahma (1 Mahakalpa or $313,528,32 \times 10^{14}$ years)	100 Years of Brahma
1 Year of Brahma ($3, 135, 283, 2 \times 10^{12}$ years)	12 Months of Brahma
1 Month of Brahma (261, 273, 600, 000 years)	30 Days and Nights of Brahma
A day and night of Brahma (8, 709, 120, 000 years)	2 Kalpas
1 Kalpa (1008 Yugas or 4, 354, 560, 000 years)	14 Manus
1 Manu (311, 040, 000 years)	72 Yuga cycle
1 Yuga Cycle	4, 320,000 Years
1 Year	1 Varuda
2 Month	1 Rtu (season)
1 Month	1 Maatha Kala
15 Days	1 Paksa
1 Day (24 Hours)	60 Ghatis
3 Hours	1 Prahara
1 Ghati (24 Minutes)	60 Palas
30 Minutes	1 Danda
2 Minutes	1 Laghu
1 Sidereal Pala (or Vighati or Vinadi or 24 Seconds)	6 Asus
8 Seconds	1 Kastha
4 (Sidereal) Seconds	1 Asu (or Prana)
8/5 Second	1 Ksana
8/15 Second	1 Nimesa
8/45 Second	1 Lava
8/135 Second	1 Vedha
8/ 13,500 Second	1 Truti

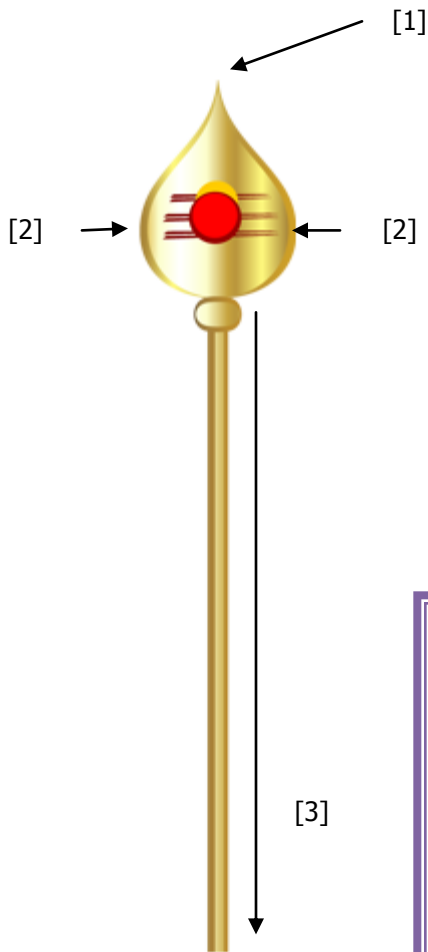


1	Ashwini (0°00' - 13°30' Aries)
2	Bharani (13°20' - 26°40' Aries)
3	Krittika (26°40' Aries to 10° Taurus)
4	Rohini(10°00' to 23°20' Taurus)
5	Mrigashira (23°20' Taurus to 6°40' Gemini)
6	Arudra (6°40' to 20°00' Gemini)
7	Purnarvasu (20° Gemini to 3°20' Cancer)
8	Pushya (3°20' to 16°40' Cancer)
9	Aslesha (16°40' to 30°00' Cancer)
10	Magha (0°00 to 13°20' Leo)
11	Purva Phalguni (13°20' to 26°30' Leo)
12	Uttara Phalguni (26°40' Leo to 10°00' Virgo)
13	Hasta (10°00' to 23°20' Virgo)
14	Chitra (23°20' Virgo to 6°40' Libra)
15	Swati (6°40 to 20°20' Libra)
16	Vishakha (20°00 Libra to 3°20' Scorpio)
17	Anuradha (3°20' to 16°40' Scorpio)
18	Jyestha (16°40' to 30°00' Scorpio)
19	Moola (0°00 to 13°20' Sagittarius)
20	Purvashada (13°20' to 26°40' Sagittarius)
21	Uttarashadha (26°40' Sagittarius to 10°00' Capricorn)
22	Shravana (10°00' to 23°20' Capricorn)
23	Dhanishtha (23°20' Capricorn to 6°40' Aquarius)
24	Shatabhisha (6°40' to 20°00' Aquarius)
25	Purva Bhadrapada (20°00 Aquarius to 3°20' Pisces)
26	Uttara Bhadrapada (3°20' to 16°40' Pisces)
27	Revati (16°40' to 30°00' Pisces)



Ancient Indians are 3000 years advance in Astrology. They have been measuring the angle of nakshatras very preciously for astrological prediction. It was purely spirituals.

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 82 – Symbolism of Lord Muruga



Goddess Shakti gave the Vel and Lord Shiva gave eleven rudras to destroy the demon (Soorapadman) to their son Muruga.

It was not the physical Vel that we seen today. However it was the true knowledge which referred as Vel. How does the true knowledge be appeared as Vel? The evolution of human in ancient time has created every single things of gods and goddesses to be appeared physically. As such the true knowledge was graphically drawn as Vel by Lord Muruga's Devotees. How does the true knowledge should be appeared then? The knowledge must be sharp enough [1]. Therefore the Vel's vertex was sharp and moved downward with wider length [2]. The knowledge is sharp though; it should be wider enough to handle multi tasks. The vast knowledge itself is not good enough to win in a battle against demons so that it must be deeper enough [3]. If we draw a figure to explain the true knowledge, then a Vel will be appeared. Soorapadman took the form of a big mango tree. Lord Muruga's spear split the tree and one part became a peacock and the other became a cock.

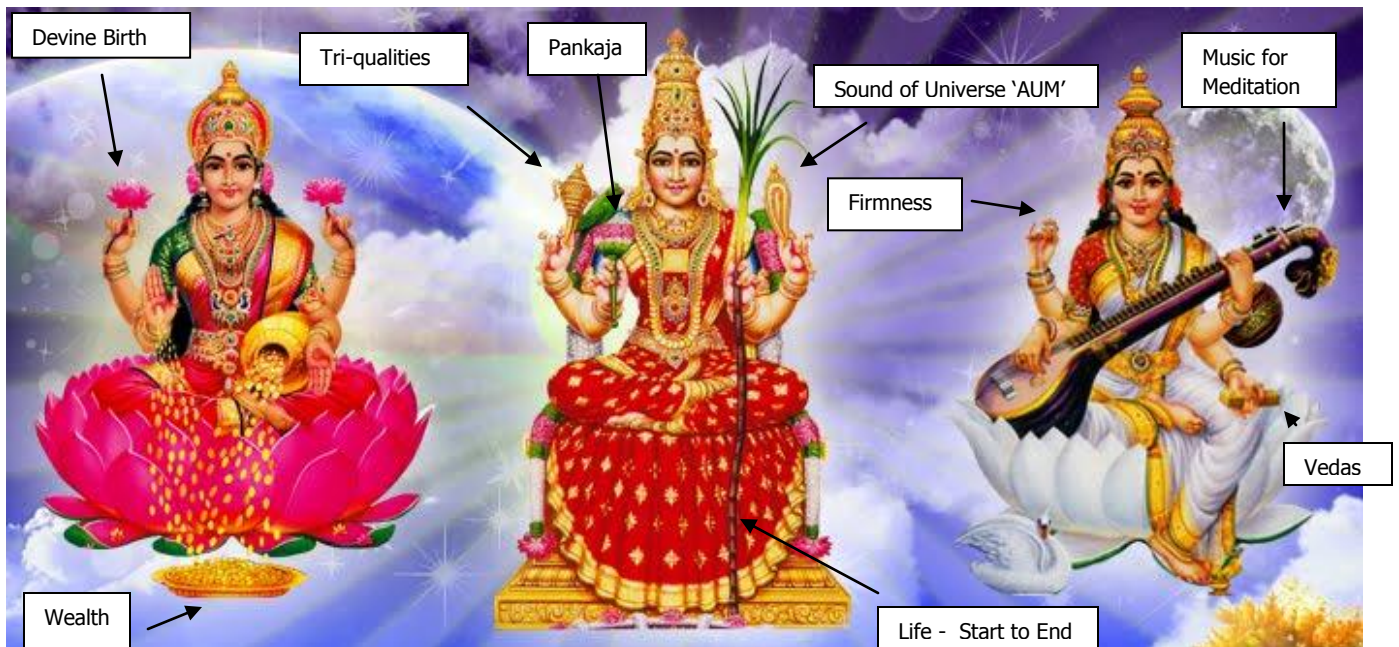


End of Part 82

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 83 – Symbolism of Athiparashakthy



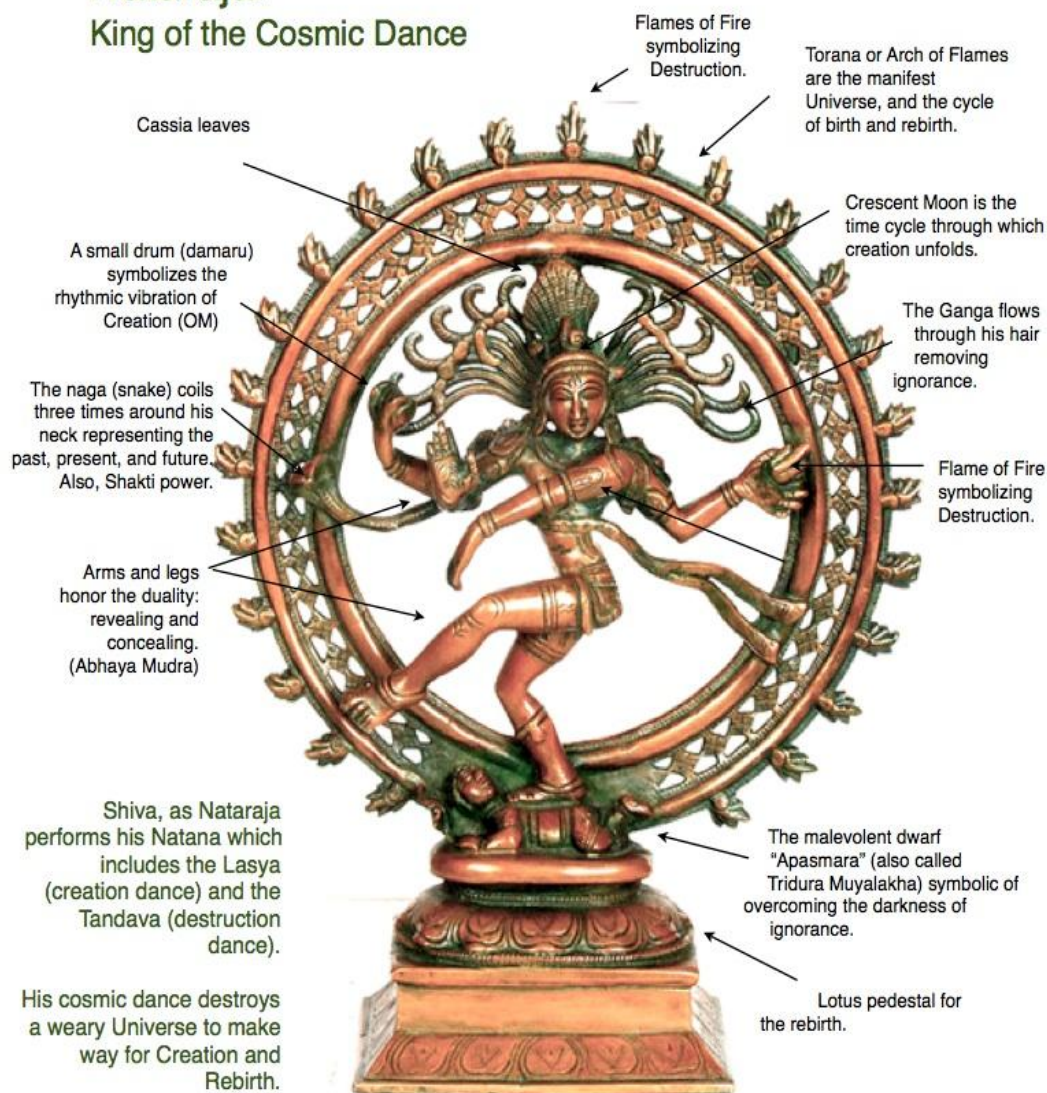
There is no specific symbols given to Goddess Athiparashakthi. She can be seen as Goddess Saraswathy/Goddess Laskshmy/ Goddess Shakthy and etc. Hence the female powers of Athiparashakthy's stuffs are all seen with her avatars often.



End of Part 83

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 84 – Symbolism of Lord Shiva (Nataraja)

Nataraja: King of the Cosmic Dance



Nataraja Nataraja Nartana Sundara Nataraja
The Lord of the Cosmic Dance. Beautiful dancer.

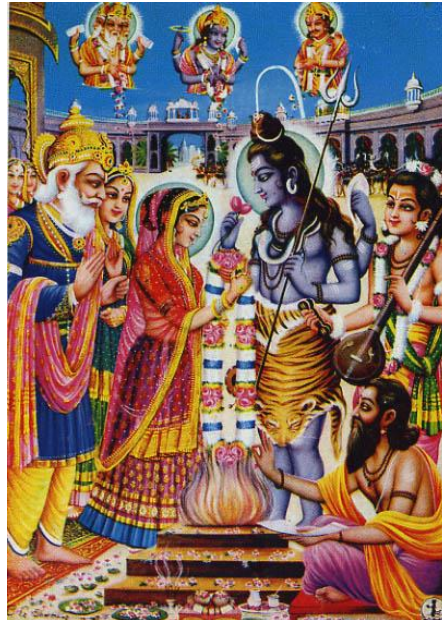
©2010 Yoga World Reach

Inner Power Yoga Teacher Training

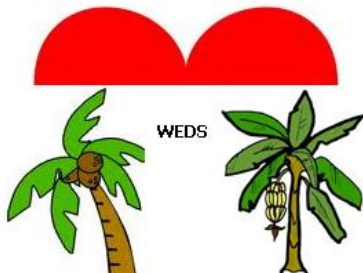
End of Part 84

Nachimani Charde, Hinduism Researcher.

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 85 – Arthanareeswarar



Arthanareeswarar is an united form of Lord Shiva and Goddess Shakthi. The manifestation shows half man and another half as woman. It happened when Lord Shiva acknowledged that without Shakthi; Shiva can never live. He gave 50% of his physical appearance to his wife Goddess Shakthi. Therefore this concept was recalled and remembered in Hindu Marriages. The belief behind it was that when a man weds a woman, then it was seen as the man unites with another half of his life to fulfill his destiny.



Banana tree lives for shorter time but gives another banana plant. It gives the fruits as well as the next generation of banana tree. It has flower too. Its feminine gender.

Anyhow, do not wrongly interpret the transgender [a) woman who behaves as man; b) man who behaves as woman; c) woman who likes woman; and d) man who likes man] as Arthanareeswarar. They are not so.

Coconut Tree is a man actually. It has 3 eyes head and Milk color liquid (coconut wine/toddy) to prove it. Men too have similar liquids in real. It lives longer than banana tree without changing its outlook. It has water inside the coconut as how shiva has ganga in his head. It is an equal and exact reproduction of male living being.

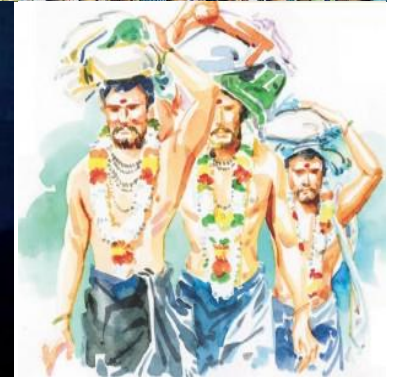
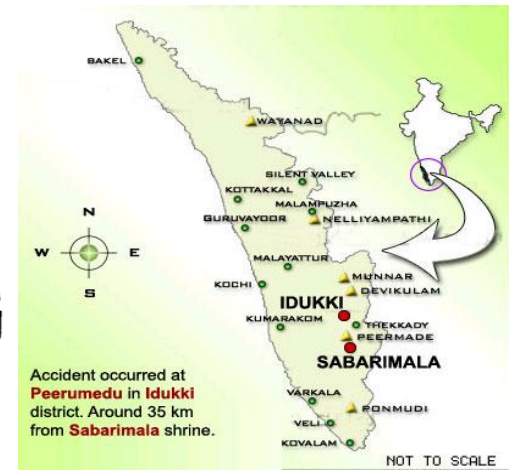
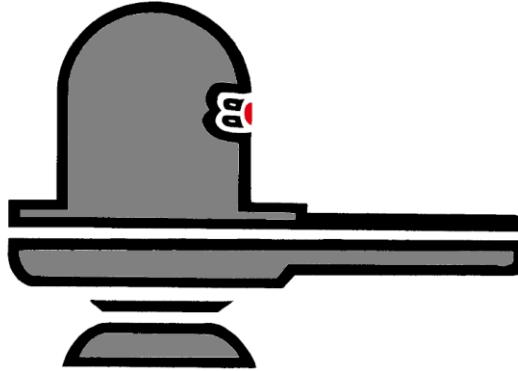


The palmyrah palm can never give an equal wine as what coconut tree gives. As such the transgenders are also existed in trees but the quality varies.

End of Part 85

Nachimani Charde, Hinduism Researcher.

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 86 – Swamy Aiyappan and His Symbolism



Swami Aiyappan is believed to be an incarnation of Dharma Sastha, who is the son of Shiva and Vishnu (as Mohini). The most famous Ayyappa shrine in India is the one at Sabarimala, Kerala with over 50 million devotees visiting it every year, making it the second largest pilgrimage in the world. He was sitting in the form of Shiva Linga to show the Shiva's symbol while putting Nama on his forehead (Vishnu's symbol). His right hand shows the 'Sith' position which means that the brahman and human are always united (Athvaitha). At the same time his left hand shows the 'Asith' position which means that the god and human are not always united (Thuvaitha). The puranas often describe that saivism is an Athvaitha way of practise whereas the Vaishnavism is the Thuvaitha way of practise.

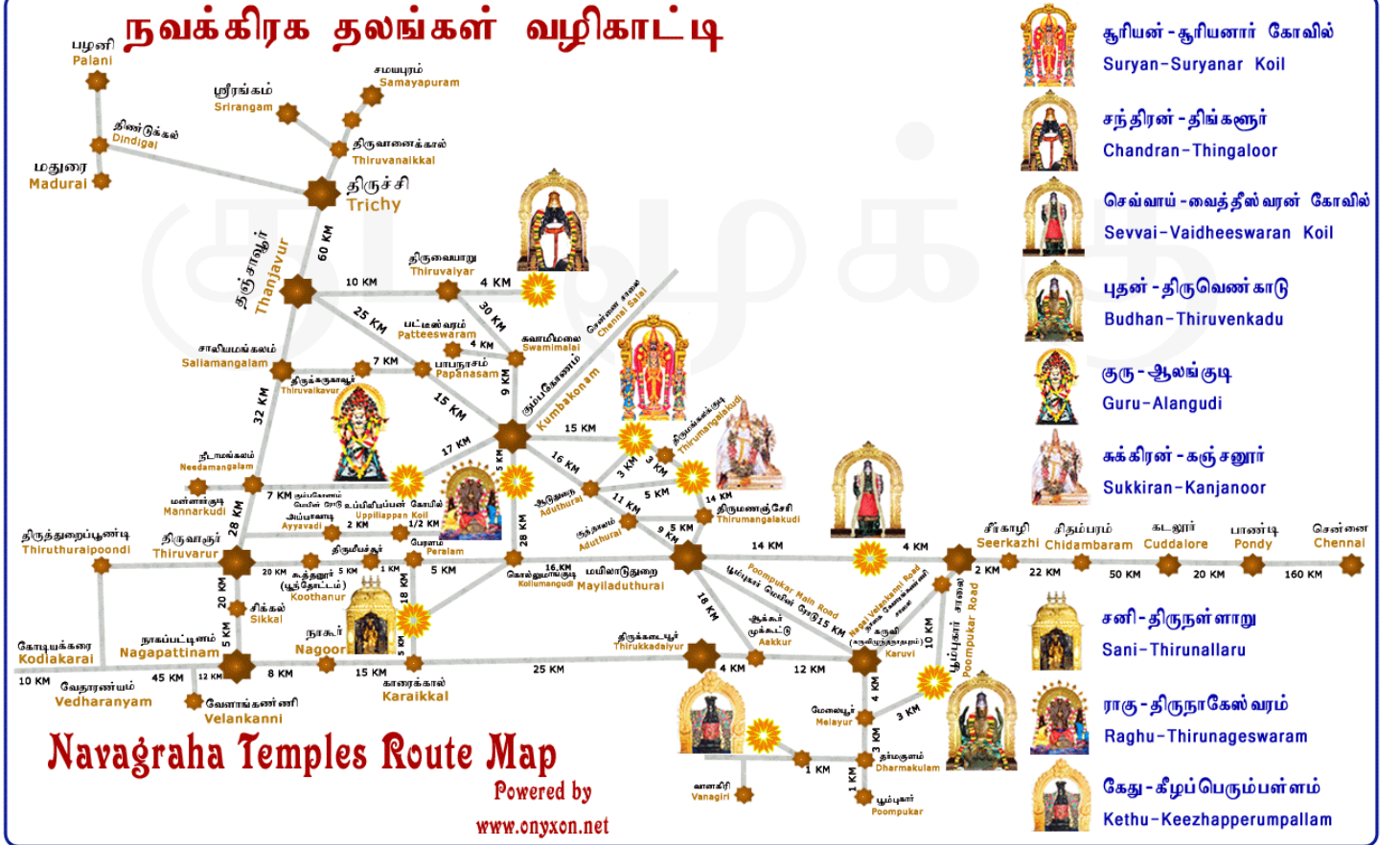
Hinduism is a way of life: Part 87 – Nava Graha, Maths, Mandalas and Gem Stones



Lord Mercury <table border="1"> <tr><td>9</td><td>4</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>8</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>12</td><td>7</td></tr> </table>	9	4	11	10	8	6	5	12	7	Lord Venus <table border="1"> <tr><td>11</td><td>6</td><td>13</td></tr> <tr><td>12</td><td>10</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>14</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	11	6	13	12	10	8	7	14	9	Lord Moon <table border="1"> <tr><td>7</td><td>2</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>6</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>10</td><td>5</td></tr> </table>	7	2	9	8	6	4	3	10	5
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Lord Ketu <table border="1"> <tr><td>14</td><td>9</td><td>16</td></tr> <tr><td>15</td><td>13</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>17</td><td>12</td></tr> </table>	14	9	16	15	13	11	10	17	12	Lord Saturn <table border="1"> <tr><td>12</td><td>7</td><td>14</td></tr> <tr><td>13</td><td>11</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>15</td><td>10</td></tr> </table>	12	7	14	13	11	9	8	15	10	Lord Rahu <table border="1"> <tr><td>13</td><td>8</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>14</td><td>12</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>16</td><td>11</td></tr> </table>	13	8	15	14	12	10	9	16	11
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நவக்கிரக தலங்கள் வழிகாட்டி





Nava Grahas are always associated with colors, mandalas, gem stones, mantras, ayurvedic medicine, some selected animals, birds and etc. They have their own temples according to yoga Sastra in Tamil Nadu, India. By doing prayers to them, Hindus believe that their past karma will be delivered to them without great impact. Hence they have been worshipped with their favorites and what not. Mandalas is the place where they have been sitting in and the gem stones represented their goodness. As such Hindus believe that wearing gem stones will bring fortune and improve health too. Specific types of ayur vedic roots and leaves will be sacrificed in the Homa (agni) when prayers are taken place.



For Maths:

http://www.vicdicara.com/articles/navagraha_yantra.php

For Gemstones' Healing Power:

http://www.sanatansociety.org/ayurveda_home_remedies/ayurveda_healing_stones_gems_birthstones.htm

End of Part 87

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 88 – Shastriya Shangeetam (Carnatic Music)



Shastriya Shangeetham (or carnatic music) is the oldest systems of music in the world. It has seven (7) notes (sa-ri-gaa-ma-pa-da-ni) and seventy two (72) fundamental ragas which is known as Melakarta Raagas. Tyagaraja, Muthuswami Dikshitar and Shyama Shastri are the three saint composers of the 19th century who have composed thousands of krithis. They felt the devotion through musics and therefore India has honored their devotion by releasing stamps in the middle of 19th century. The Hindu gods and goddesses are also appeared with musical instruments in their avatars or manifestation. Lord shiva is actually the master of dance but I have included here to show that he, himself had conch which is basically a musical instruments.



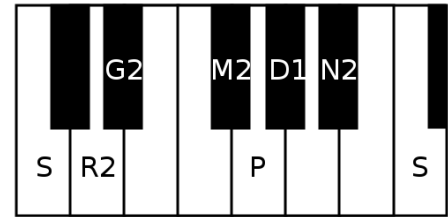
A Melakarta scheme has been formulated many centuries ago by Venkatamukhi (17th Century B.C). It is a table similar to the periodic table of Science textbooks. There are 72 fundamental ragas in Carnatic music (Melakarta ragas) which give rise to infinite derivatives called janya ragas – sort of a parent-child relationship. The elements that make up the Melakarta ragas are called swaras – SA, Ri, Ga, Ma, Pa, Dha, Ni and Sa. Of these, the first SA, pa and the last Sa are fixed notes while Ri, Ga, MA, Dha and Ni are variables, meaning there are different variations of these denoted by R1, R2, R3(for Ri), G1, G2, G3(For Ga) and similarly for Ma, Dha and Ni. In all, there are 17 notes which are used in Carnatic music. Each raga has two aspects – the Arohanam(ascent) and the Avarohanam(descent) which are made up of a particular set of notes. These define the raga. The point to be noted is that the notes can be used in any order while singing, but care should be taken not to bring in any note other than the ones specified, for it would mean a different raga in itself, even if there is a small violation.

For example, if a raga is made of Sa-R1-G2-Ma-Pa-D1-N3 and SA in the ascent and the same set of notes in the reverse order in the descent, these can be used in any which way to beautify the raga, but we cannot use an R3 or a D2 which is not part of this raga. Visit : <http://www.carnaticindia.com/index.html> for detail info.



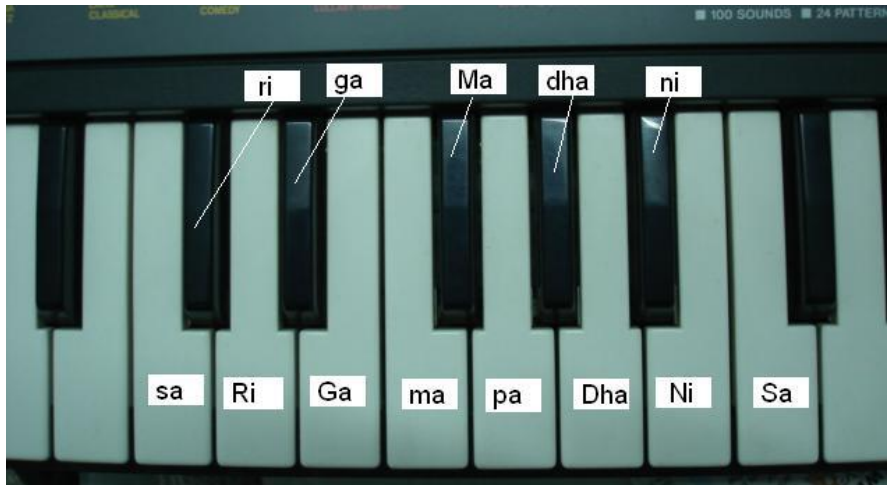
The 72 Melakarta Raagas were cut and pasted here from <http://www.carnaticindia.com/index.html>

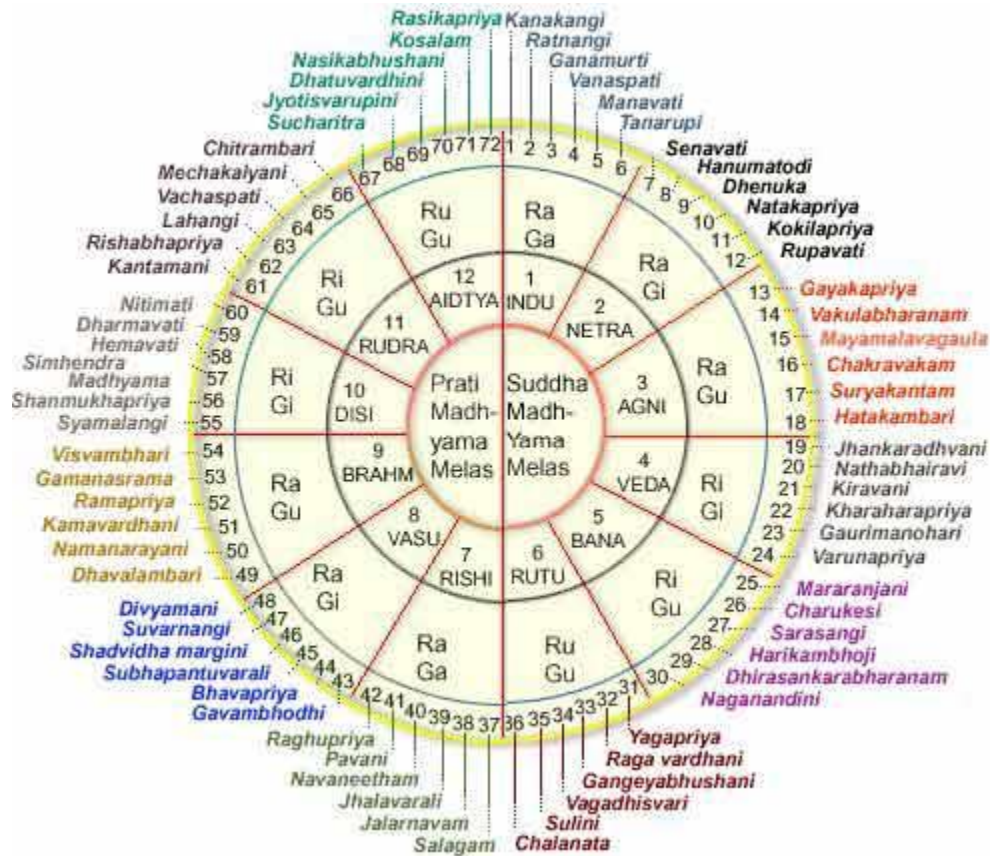
1. Kanakangi S R1 G1 M1 P D1 N1 S * S N1 D1 P M1 G1 R1 S
2. Ratnangi S R1 G1 M1 P D1 N2 S * S N2 D1 P M1 G1 R1 S
3. Ganamurthi S R1 G1 M1 P D1 N3 S * S N3 D1 P M1 G1 R1 S
4. Vanaspati S R1 G1 M1 P D2 N2 S * S N2 D2 P M1 G1 R1 S
5. Manavati S R1 G1 M1 P D2 N3 S * S N3 D2 P M1 G1 R1 S
6. Tanarupi S R1 G1 M1 P D3 N3 S * S N3 D3 P M1 G1 R1 S
7. Senavati S R1 G2 M1 P D1 N2 S * S N1 D1 P M1 G2 R1 S
8. Hanumadtodi S R1 G2 M1 P D1 N3 S * S N2 D1 P M1 G2 R1 S
9. Dhenuka S R1 G2 M1 P D1 N3 S * S N3 D1 P M1 G2 R1 S
10. Natakapriya S R1 G2 M1 P D2 N2 S * S N2 D2 P M1 G2 R1 S
11. Kokilapriya S R1 G2 M1 P D2 N3 S * S N3 D2 P M1 G2 R1 S
12. Rupavati S R1 G2 M1 P D3 N3 S * S N3 D3 P M1 G2 R1 S
13. Gayakapriya S R1 G3 M1 P D1 N1 S * S N1 D1 P M1 G3 R1 S
14. Vakulabharanam S R1 G3 M1 P D1 N2 S * S N2 D1 P M1 G3 R1 S
15. Mayamalavagaula S R1 G3 M1 P D1 N3 S * S N3 D1 P M1 G3 R1 S
16. Chakravakam S R1 G3 M1 P D2 N2 S * S N2 D2 P M1 G3 R1 S
17. Suryakantham S R1 G3 M1 P D2 N3 S * S N3 D2 P M1 G3 R1 S
18. Hatakambari S R1 G3 M1 P D3 N3 S * S N3 D3 P M1 G3 R1 S
19. Jhankaradhvani S R2 G2 M1 P D1 N1 S * S N1 D1 P M1 G2 R2 S
20. Nathabhairavi S R2 G2 M1 P D1 N2 S * S N2 D1 P M1 G2 R2 S
21. Kiravani S R2 G2 M1 P D1 N3 S * S N3 D1 P M1 G2 R2 S
22. Kharaharapriya S R2 G2 M1 P D2 N2 S * S N2 D2 P M1 G2 R2 S
23. Gaurimanohari S R2 G2 M1 P D2 N3 S * S N3 D2 P M1 G2 R2 S
24. Varunapriya S R2 G2 M1 P D3 N3 S * S N3 D3 P M1 G2 R2 S
25. Mararanjani S R2 G3 M1 P D1 N1 S * S N1 D1 P M1 G3 R2 S
26. Charukeshi S R2 G3 M1 P D1 N2 S * S N2 D1 P M1 G3 R2 S
27. Sarasangi S R2 G3 M1 P D1 N3 S * S N3 D1 P M1 G3 R2 S
28. Harikamboji S R2 G3 M1 P D2 N2 S * S N2 D2 P M1 G3 R2 S
29. Dhirasankaraabharanam S R2 G3 M1 P D2 N3 S * S N3 D2 P M1 G3 R2 S
30. Naganandini S R2 G3 M1 P D3 N3 S * S N3 D3 P M1 G3 R2 S
31. Yagapriya S R3 G3 M1 P D1 N1 S * S N1 D1 P M1 G3 R3 S
32. Ragavardhini S R3 G3 M1 P D1 N2 S * S N2 D1 P M1 G3 R3 S
33. Gangayabhushani S R3 G3 M1 P D1 N3 S * S N3 D1 P M1 G3 R3 S
34. Vagadhishwary S R3 G3 M1 P D2 N2 S * S N2 D2 P M1 G3 R3 S
35. Sulini S R3 G3 M1 P D2 N3 S * S N3 D2 P M1 G3 R3 S
36. Chalanatta S R3 G3 M1 P D3 N3 S * S N3 D3 P M1 G3 R3 S
37. Salagam S R1 G1 M2 P D1 N1 S * S N1 D1 P M2 G1 R1 S



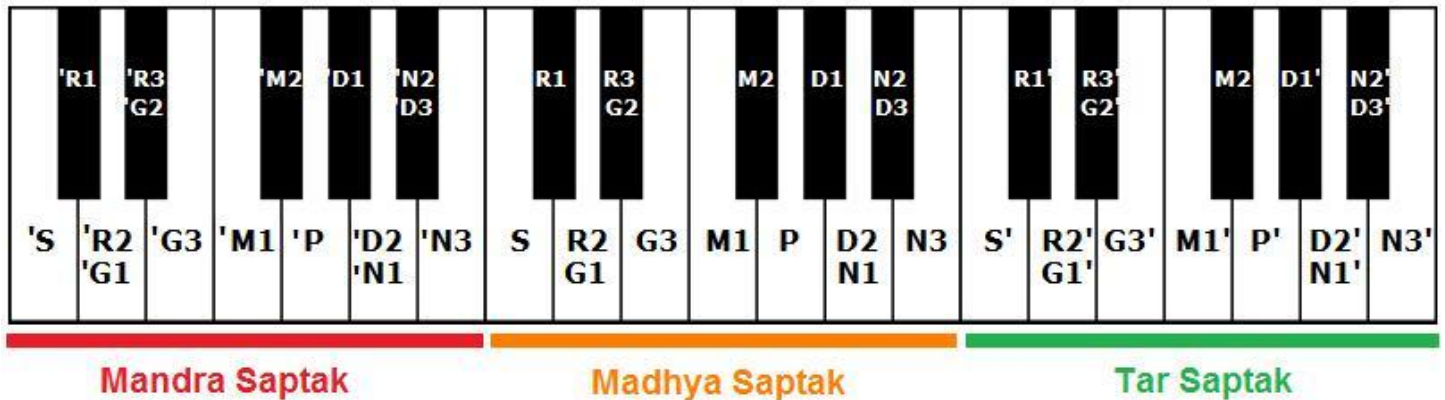
Shanmuga Priya Notes
(in modern piano)

38. Jalarnavam S R1 G1 M2 P D1 N2 S * S N2 D1 P M2 G1 R1 S
39. jhalavarali S R1 G1 M2 P D1 N3 S * S N3 D1 P M2 G1 R1 S
40. Navaneetham S R1 G1 M2 P D2 N2 S * S N2 D2 P M2 G1 R1 S
41. PavaniS R1 G1 M2 P D2 N3 S * S N3 D2 P M2 G1 R1 S
42. RaghupriyaS R1 G1 M2 P D3 N3 S * S N3 D3 P M2 G1 R1 S
43. GavambhodhiS R1 G2 M2 P D1 N1 S * S N1 D1 P M2 G2 R1 S
44. BhavapriyaS R1 G2 M2 P D1 N2 S * S N2 D1 P M2 G2 R1 S
45. Subhapanthuvarali S R1 G2 M2 P D1 N3 S * S N3 D1 P M2 G2 R1 S
46. Shadvidha Margini S R1 G2 M2 P D2 N2 S * S N2 D2 P M2 G2 R1 S
47. Suvarnangi S R1 G2 M2 P D2 N3 S * S N3 D2 P M2 G2 R1 S
48. Divyamani S R1 G2 M2 P D3 N3 S * S N3 D3 P M2 G2 R1 S
49. Dhavalambari S R1 G3 M2 P D1 N1 S * S N1 D1 P M2 G3 R1 S
50. Namanarayani S R1 G3 M2 P D1 N2 S * S N2 D1 P M2 G3 R1 S
51. Kamavardhini S R1 G3 M2 P D1 N3 S * S N3 D1 P M2 G3 R1 S
52. Ramapriya S R1 G3 M2 P D2 N2 S * S N2 D2 P M2 G3 R1 S
53. Gamanasrama S R1 G3 M2 P D2 N3 S * S N3 D2 P M2 G3 R1 S
54. Viswambhari S R1 G3 M2 P D3 N3 S * S N3 D3 P M2 G3 R1 S
55. Syaamalangi S R2 G2 M2 P D1 N1 S * S N1 D1 P M2 G2 R2 S
56. Shanmughapriya S R2 G2 M2 P D1 N2 S * S N2 D1 P M2 G2 R2 S
57. Simhendra madhyamam S R2 G2 M2 P D1 N3 S * S N3 D1 P M2 G2 R2 S
58. Hemavati S R2 G2 M2 P D2 N2 S * S N2 D2 P M2 G2 R2 S
59. Dharmavati S R2 G2 M2 P D2 N3 S * S N3 D2 P M2 G2 R2 S
60. Nitimati S R2 G2 M2 P D3 N3 S * S N3 D3 P M2 G2 R2 S
61. Kantammani S R2 G3 M2 P D1 N1 S * S N1 D1 P M2 G3 R2 S
62. Rishabhapriya S R2 G3 M2 P D1 N2 S * S N2 D1 P M2 G3 R2 S
63. Lahangi S R2 G3 M2 P D1 N3 S * S N3 D1 P M2 G3 R2 S
64. Vaachaspathi S R2 G3 M2 P D2 N2 S * S N2 D2 P M2 G3 R2 S
65. Mechakalyani S R2 G3 M2 P D2 N3 S * S N3 D2 P M2 G3 R2 S
66. Chitraambari S R2 G3 M2 P D3 N3 S * S N3 D3 P M2 G3 R2 S
67. Sucharitra S R3 G3 M2 P D1 N1 S * S N1 D1 P M2 G3 R3 S
68. Jyothiswaroopini S R3 G3 M2 P D1 N2 S * S N2 D1 P M2 G3 R3 S
69. Dhaatuvardhini S R3 G3 M2 P D1 N3 S * S N3 D1 P M2 G3 R3 S
70. Nasikaabhooshani S R3 G3 M2 P D2 N2 S * S N2 D2 P M2 G3 R3 S
71. Kosalam S R3 G3 M2 P D2 N3 S * S N3 D2 P M2 G3 R3 S
72. Rasikapriya S R3 G3 M2 P D3 N3 S * S N3 D3 P M2 G3 R3 S





The Raagas that associated with twelve zodiac (raasi)



Shastriya Shangeetham's note in Modern Piano

<http://www.isai-arangam.com/scintillating-shanmukhapriya/>

End of Part 88

Nachimani Charde, Hinduism Researcher.

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 89 – Garuda Puranam

The Garuda Purana is one of the Vishnu Puranas. It is in the form of a dialog between Vishnu and Garuda (king of bird). It starts with the details of the afterlife and proceeded to the issues that connected with death, particularly funeral rites and the metaphysics of reincarnation. The sixteen chapters that discussed are: 1) The Miseries of the Sinful in this World and the Other, 2) The Way of Yama, 3) The Torments of Yama, 4) The Kinds of Sins which lead to Hell, 5) The Signs of Sins, 6) The Miseries of Birth of the Sinful, 7) Babhruvahana's Sacrament for the Departed One, 8) The Gifts for the Dying, 9) The Rites for the Dying, 10) The Collecting of the Bones from the Fire, 11) The Ten-Days' Ceremonies, 12) The Eleventh-Day Rite, 13) The Ceremony for all the Ancestors, 14) The City of the King of Justice, 15) The Coming to Birth of People who have done Good, 16) The Law for Liberation. Visit:

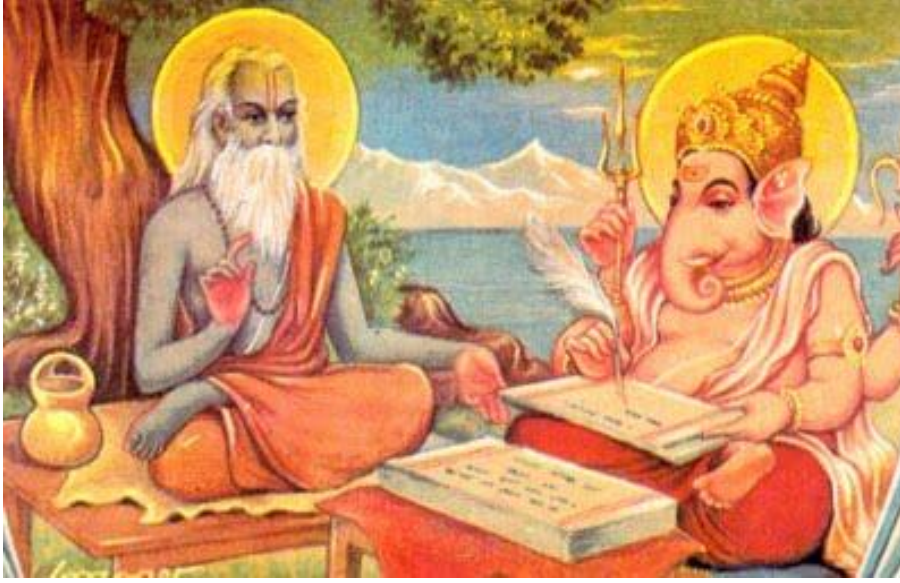
<http://www.dharmakshetra.com/literature/puranas/garuda.html>



Garuda Purana is really famous for its punishment. The twenty four (24) primary punishments are: Anthakuubam, Kirumibohjanam, Sunmaali, Paribaathanam, Pandri Mugan, Vajra Goondam, Thaamisrum, Annatha Thamisrum, Rauravam, Kumbibaagam, Kalasuthiram, Asibathiram, Saaremehyaathanam, Ahvisi, Shaarargartham, Rashohganam, Suulapurohtham, Thanthasuugam, Vaddarohtham, Paryaavaathanagam, Susimugam, Agni Goodam, Vaitharani, Pooyohtham, Prinarohgam, and Visasnum.

End of Part 89

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 90 – Brahma Sutra



Brahma Sutra is one of the most difficult and complex holy scriptures of Hinduism. It deals chiefly with the nature of Brahman, the status of the world and the individual self. The Brahma Sutras are attributed to Badarayana. While the earlier commentators like Adi Shankara treat Badarayana, the author of the Brahma Sutra, as the Jnana-Shakti Avatara (knowledge-power incarnation) of God, Vaishnavite tradition identifies him with Krishna Dvipayana Vyasa, the author of the Mahabharata. The four chapters of Brahma Sutra is listed down. It was written in Sanskrit.

CHAPTER ONE: SAMANVAYA ADHYAYA

Section 1: [Jijnasadhikaranam: Topic 1 (Sutra 1), Janmadyadhikaranam: Topic 2 (Sutra 2), astrayonitvadhikaranam: Topic 3 (Sutra 3), Samanvayadhikaranam: Topic 4 (Sutra 4), Ikshatyadyadhikaranam: Topic 5 (Sutras 5-11), Anandamayadhikaranam: Topic 6 (Sutras 12-19), Antaradhikaranam: Topic 7 (Sutras 20-21), Akasadhikaranam: Topic 8 (Sutra 22), Pranadhikaranam: Topic 9 (Sutra 23), Jyotishcharanadhikaranam: Topic 10 (Sutras 24-27), Pratardanadhikaranam: Topic 11 (Sutras 28-31)]

Section 2: [Sarvatra Prasiddhyadhikaranam: Topic 1 (Sutras 1-8), Attradhikaranam: Topic 2 (Sutras 9-10), Guhapravishtadhikaranam: Topic 3 (Sutras 11-12), Antaradhikaranam: Topic 4 (Sutras 13-17), Antaryamyadhikaranam: Topic 5 (Sutras 18-20), Adrisyatvadhikaranam: Topic 6 (Sutras 21-23), Vaisvanaradhikaranam: Topic 7 (Sutras 24-32)]

Section 3: [Dyubhvyadhikaranam: Topic 1 (Sutras 1-7), Bhumadhikaranam: Topic 2 (Sutras 8-9), Aksharadhikaranam: Topic 3 (Sutras 10-12), Ikshatikarmavyapadesadhikaranam: Topic 4 (Sutra 13), Daharadhikaranam: Topic 5 (Sutras 14-21), Anukrityadhikaranam: Topic 6 (Sutras 22-23), Pramitadhikaranam: Topic 7 (Sutras 24-25), Devatadhikaranam: Topic 8 (Sutras 26-33), Apasudradhikaranam: Topic 9 (Sutras 34-38), Kampanadhikaranam: Topic 10 (Sutra 39), Jyotiradhikaranam: Topic 11 (Sutra 40), Arthantaradvivapadesadhikaranam: Topic 12 (Sutra 41), Sushuptyutkrantyadhikaranam: Topic 13 (Sutras 42-43)]

Section 4: [Anumanikadhikaranam: Topic 1 (Sutras 1-7), Chamasadhikaranam: Topic 2 (Sutras 8-10), Sankhyopasangrahadhikaranam: Topic 3 (Sutras 11-13), Karanatvadhikaranam: Topic 4 (Sutras 14-15), Balakyadhikaranam: Topic 5 (Sutras 16-18), Vakyanvayadhikaranam: Topic 6 (Sutras 19-22), Prakrtyadhikaranam: Topic 7 (Sutra 23-27), Sarvavyakhyanadhikaranam: Topic 8 (Sutra 28)].

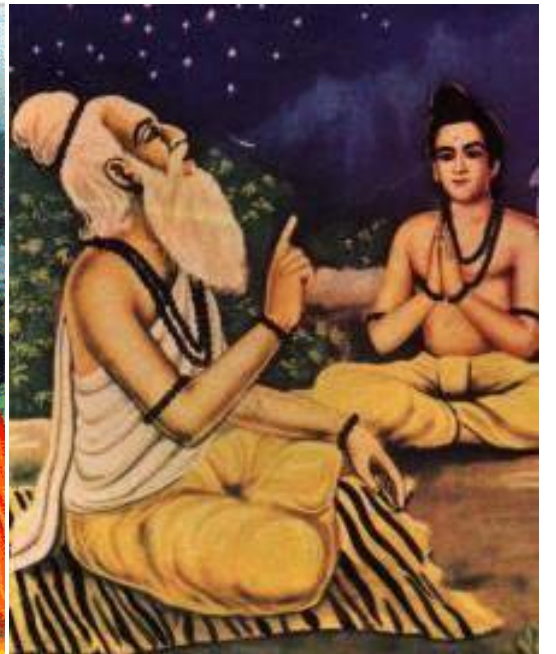
CHAPTER TWO: AVIRODHA ADHYAYA

Section 1: [Smrityadhikaranam: Topic 1 (Sutras 1-2), Yogapratyuktyadhikaranam: Topic 2 (Sutra 3), Na Vilakshanatvadhikaranam: Topic 3 (Sutras 4-11), Sishtaparigrahadhikaranam: Topic 4 (Sutra 12), Bhoktrapattyadhikaranam: Topic 5 (Sutra 13), Arambhanadhikaranam: Topic 6 (Sutras 14-20), Itaravyapadesadhikaranam: Topic 7 (Sutras 21-23), Upasamharadarsanadhikaranam: Topic 8 (Sutras 24-25), Kritsnaprasaktyadhikaranam: Topic 9 (Sutras 26-29), Sarvopetadhikaranam : Topic 10 (Sutras 30-31), Prayojanatvadhikaranam: Topic 11 (Sutras 32-33), Vaisamyanaigrhinyadhikaranam: Topic 12 (Sutras 34-36), Sarvadharmopapattyadhikaranam: Topic 13 (Sutra 37)]

Section 2: [Rachananupapattyadhikaranam: Topic 1 (Sutras 1-10), Mahaddirghadhikaranam: Topic 2 (Sutra 11), Paramanujagadakaranatvadhikaranam: Topic 3 (Sutras 12-17), Samudayadhikaranam: Topic 4 (Sutras 18-27), Nabhavadhikaranam: Topic 5 (Sutras 28-32), Ekasminnasambhavadhikaranam: Topic 6 (Sutras 33-36), Patyadhikaranam: Topic 7 (Sutras 37-41), Utpattiyasambhavadhikaranam: Topic 8 (Sutras 42-45)]

Section 3: [Viyadadhikaranam: Topic 1 (Sutras 1-7), Matarisvadhikaranam: Topic 2 (Sutra 8), Asambhavadhikaranam: Topic 3 (Sutra 9), Tejo'dhikaranam: Topic 4 (Sutra 10), Abadhikaranam: Topic 5 (Sutra 11), Prithivyadhikaranam: Topic 6 (Sutra 12), Tadabhidhyanadhikaranam: Topic 7 (Sutra 13), Viparyayadhikaranam: Topic 8 (Sutra 14), Antaravijnanadhikaranam: Topic 9 (Sutra 15), Characharavyapasrayadhikaranam: Topic 10 (Sutra 16), Atmadhikaranam: Topic 11 (Sutra 17), Jnadhikaranam: Topic 12 (Sutra 18), Utkrantigatyadhikaranam: Topic 13 (Sutras 19-32), Kartradhikaranam: Topic 14 (Sutras 38-39), Takshadhikaranam: Topic 15 (Sutra 40), Parayattadhikaranam: Topic 16 (Sutras 41-42), Amsadhikaranam: Topic 17 (Sutras 43-53)]

Section 4: [Pranotpattyadhikaranam: Topic 1 (Sutras 1-4), Saptagatyadhikaranam: Topic 2 (Sutras 5-6), Prananutvadhikaranam: Topic 3 (Sutra 7), Pranasraishthyadhikaranam: Topic 4 (Sutra 8), Vayukriyadhikaranam: Topic 5 (Sutras 9-12), Sreshthanutvadhikaranam: Topic 6 (Sutra 13), Jyotiradyadhikaranam: Topic 7 (Sutras 14-16), Indriyadhikaranam: Topic 8 (Sutras 17-19), Samjnamurtiklriptyadhikaranam: Topic 9 (Sutras 20-22)]



CHAPTER THREE: SADHANA ADHYAYA

Section 1: [Tadantarapratipattyadhikaranam: Topic 1 (Sutras 1-7), Kritatyayadhikaranam: Topic 2 (Sutras 8-11), Anishtadikaryadhikaranam: Topic 3 (Sutras 12-21), Sabhavyapattyadhikaranam: Topic 4 (Sutra 22), Natichiradhikaranam: Topic 5 (Sutra 23), Anyadhisthitadhikaranam: Topic 6 (Sutras 24-27)]

Section 2: [Sandhyadhikaranam: Topic 1 (Sutras 1-6), Tadabhadhikaranam: Topic 2 (Sutras 7-8), Karmanusmritisabdavidhyadhikaranam: Topic 3 (Sutra 9), Mugdhe'rdhasampattyadhikaranam: Topic 4 (Sutra 10), Ubhayalingadhikaranam: Topic 5 (Sutras 11-21), Prakritaitavattvadhikaranam: Topic 6 (Sutras 22-30), Paradhikaranam: Topic 7 (Sutras 31-37), Phaladhikaranam: Topic 8 (Sutras 38-41)]

Section 3: [Sarvavedantapratyayadhikaranam: Topic 1 (Sutras 1-4), Upasamharadhikaranam: Topic 2 (Sutra 5), Anyathatvadhikaranam: Topic 3 (Sutras 6-8), Vyaptyadhikaranam: Topic 4 (Sutra 9), Sarvabhedadhikaranam: Topic 5 (Sutra 10), Anandadyadhikaranam: Topic 6 (Sutras 11-13), Adhyanadhikaranam: Topic 7 (Sutras 14-15), Atmagrihiyadhikaranam: Topic 8 (Sutras 16-17), Karyakhyanadhikaranam: Topic 9 (Sutra 18), Samanadhikaranam: Topic 10 (Sutra 19), Sambandhadhikaranam: Topic 11 (Sutras 20-22), Sambhritiyadhikaranam: Topic 12 (Sutra 23), Purushavidyadhikaranam: Topic 13 (Sutra 24), Vedhadyadhikaranam: Topic 14 (Sutra 25), Hanyadhikaranam: Topic 15 (Sutra 26), Samparayadhikaranam: Topic 16 (Sutras 27-28), Gaterarthavattvadhikaranam: Topic 17 (Sutras 29-30), Aniyamadhikaranam: Topic 18 (Sutra 31), Yavadadhikaradhikaranam: Topic 19 (Sutra 32), Aksharadhyadhikaranam: Topic 20 (Sutra 33), Iyadadhikaranam: Topic 21 (Sutra 34), Antaratvadhikaranam: Topic 22 (Sutras 35-36), Vyatiharadhikaranam: Topic 23 (Sutra 37), Satyadyadhikaranam: Topic 24 (Sutra 38), Kamadyadhikaranam: Topic 25 (Sutra 39), Adaradhikaranam: Topic 26 (Sutras 40-41), Tannirdharanadhikaranam: Topic 27 (Sutra 42), Pradanadhikaranam: Topic 28 (Sutra 43), Lingabhuyastvadhikaranam: Topic 29 (Sutras 44-52), Aikatmyadhikaranam: Topic 30 (Sutras 53-54), Angavabaddhadhikaranam: Topic 31 (Sutras 55-56), Bhumajyayastvadhikaranam: Topic 32 (Sutra 57), Sabdadibhedadhikaranam: Topic 33 (Sutra 58), Vikalpadhikaranam: Topic 34 (Sutra 59), Kamyadhikaranam: Topic 35 (Sutra 60), Yathasrayabhavadhikaranam: Topic 36 (Sutras 61-66)]

Section 4: [Purusharthadhikaranam: Topic 1 (Sutra 1-17), Paramarsadhikaranam: Topic 2 (Sutras 18-20), Stutimatradhikaranam: Topic 3 (Sutras 21-22), Pariplavadhikaranam: Topic 4 (Sutras 23-24), Agnindhanadyadhikaranam: Topic 5 (Sutra 25), Sarvapekshadhikaranam: Topic 6 (Sutras 26-27), Sarvannanumatyadhikaranam: Topic 7 (Sutras 28-31), Ashramakarmadhikaranam: Topic 8 (Sutras 32-35), Vidhuradhikaranam: Topic 9 (Sutras 36-39), Tadbhutadhikaranam: Topic 10 (Sutra 40), Adhikaradhikaranam: Topic 11 (Sutras 41-42), Bahiradhikaranam: Topic 12 (Sutra 43), Svamyadhikaranam: Topic 13 (Sutras 44-46), Sahakaryantaravidhyadhikaranam: Topic 14 (Sutras 47-49), Anavishkaradhikaranam: Topic 15 (Sutra 50), Aihikadhikaranam: Topic 16 (Sutra 51), Muktiphaladhikaranam: Topic 17 (Sutra 52)]



CHAPTER FOUR: PHALA ADHYAYA

Section 1: [Avrittyadhikaranam: Topic 1 (Sutras 1-2), Atmatvopasanadhikaranam: Topic 2 (Sutra 3), Pratikadhikaranam: Topic 3 (Sutra 4), Brahmadrishthyadhikaranam: Topic 4 (Sutra 5), Adityadimatyadhikaranam: Topic 5 (Sutra 6) , Asinadhikaranam: Topic 6 (Sutras 7-10), Ekagratadhikaranam: Topic 7 (Sutra 11), Aprayanadhikaranam: Topic 8 (Sutra 12) , Tadadhigamadhikaranam: Topic 9 (Sutra 13), Itarasamsleshadhikaranam: Topic 10 (Sutra 14), Anarabdhadhikaranam: Topic 11 (Sutra 15), Agnihotradyadhikaranam: Topic 12 (Sutras 16-17), Vidyajnanasadhanadhikaranam: Topic 13 (Sutra 18), Itarakshapanadhikaranam: Topic 14 (Sutra 19)]

Section 2: [Vagadhikaranam: Topic 1 (Sutras 1-2), Mano'dhikaranam: Topic 2 (Sutra 3), Adhyakshadhikaranam: Topic 3 (Sutras 4-6), Asrityupakramadhikaranam: Topic 4 (Sutra 7), Samsaravyapadesadhikaranam: Topic 5 (Sutras 8-11), Pratishedhadhikaranam: Topic 6 (Sutras 12-14), Vagadilayadhikaranam: Topic 7 (Sutra 15), Avibhagadhikaranam: Topic 8 (Sutra 16), Tadoko'dhikaranam: Topic 9 (Sutra 17), Rasmyadhikaranam: Topic 10 (Sutras 18-19), Dakshinayanadhikaranam: Topic 11 (Sutras 20-21)]

Section 3: [Archiradyadhikaranam: Topic 1 (Sutra 1), Vayvadhikaranam: Topic 2 (Sutra 2), Tadidadhikaranam: Topic 3 (Sutra 3), Ativahikadhikaranam: Topic 4 (Sutras 4-6), Karyadhikaranam: Topic 5 (Sutras 7-14), Apratikalambanadhikaranam: Topic 6 (Sutras 15-16)]

Section 4: [Sampadyavirbhavadhikaranam: Topic 1 (Sutras 1-3), Avibhagena drishtatvadhikaranam: Topic 2 (Sutra 4), Brahmadhikaranam: Topic 3 (Sutras 5-7), Sankalpadhikaranam: Topic 4 (Sutras 8-9), Abhavadhikaranam: Topic 5 (Sutras 10-14), Pradipadhikaranam: Topic 6 (Sutras 15-16), Jagadvyaparadhikaranam: Topic 7 (Sutras 17-22)]

Total of 555 sutras were found according to Jagath Guru Athi Shangkara.

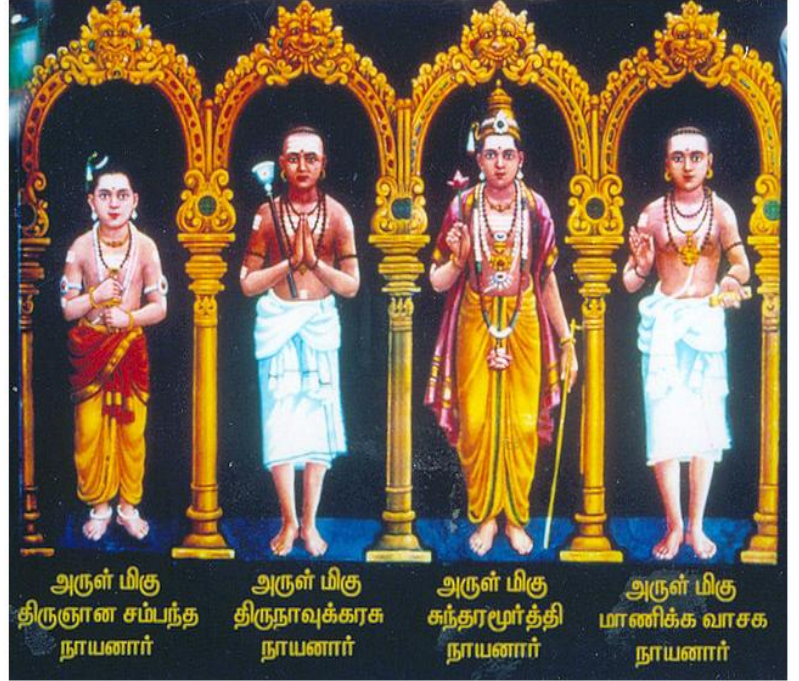


Swami Sivananda (1887 - 1963) has learned the hindusim philosophies conventionally. However he found the Devine Life Society for modern world in which the Vedanta system of approaches were practiced. He is equally as good as Swami Vivekananda for modern Hinduism. I was attracted with his explanation on Brahma sutra and it can be found at :

http://www.swami-krishnananda.org/bs_1/bs_1.html

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 91 – Four Great Devotees (Nalvar) of Lord Shiva

1) Thirunyana sambandar (7th century), like his predecessor, Appar, Sambandar, was born in the Thanjavoor district. He is supposed to have been blessed by Goddess Parvathi and from then on began to compose songs and other devotional lyrics. His songs are classified as virutham. The story is that Sambandar composed his first song, todudaiya Seviyan, at the age of three, making him the youngest composer ever in the world. Sambandar wrote a variety of compositions, some about nature; others, as a combination of romance and bhakthi or devotion, visioning Shiva as the Hero and the poet as the Heroine. Thus, Sambandar contributed to the development of not only Saivism but also to the development of shastriya musics. He has contributed to thevaram (thirumurai 1-3).



2) Thirunavukarasar or Appar (7th century) hailed from Thanjavur in Tamilnadu. He was a great devotee of Shiva and also known as one of the three great saints of the Tevaram Trinity. Tevara Pathigams are sacred hymns and he has composed over 30,000 verses of the Thevaram. Even today in Saivite temples, Thevaram is recited as part of the rituals. Thevaram songs belong to the musical form "Virutham." Appar is known as the father of the bhakthi or devotional movement. He has contributed to thevaram (thirumurai 4-6)

3) Sundaramurthi (7th century) has followed both Appar and Sambandar and has even composed songs about these two great poets who preceded him. His songs, somewhat like Sambandar's hymns, portray Lord Shiva as his friend, philosopher and even the playmate with whom he sometimes talks to in anger, jest, and affection. He has contributed to thevaram (thirumurai 7)

4) Manikavasagar (10th century) is the composer of two of the greatest poetical treatise of his period, Thiruvachakam and Tiruvempavai. Although I have mentioned the period as tenth century, it is not absolutely certain whether he was from this period. A few historians date Manickavasagar as pre-Thevaram period (before the 7th century) while others place him as a poet from the post-Thevaram (10th century or later) period. Regardless of the period, the contributions to Indian music and poetry that Manickavasagar made through Thiruvachakam and Tiruvempavai is unquestionable.

For Complete download of great saint writings, visit : <http://library.senthamil.org/>

Detail abt Hindu Saints : http://www.ipnatlanta.net/camaga/vidyarthi/Carnatic_Basics/Pretrinity_Composers.htm

End of Part 91

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 92 – Ancient Saints and Their Field of Expertise (1)

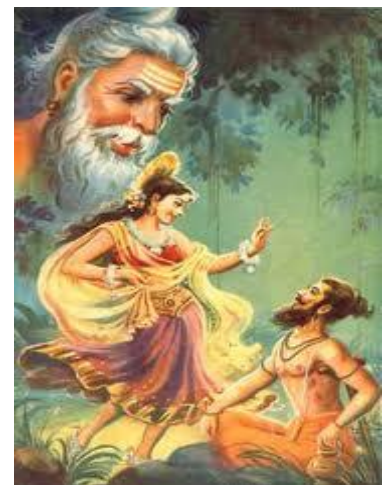


Veda Vyasa is the one who classified the Vedas (Rig Yajur, Sama and Atarvana) into four parts. He is the author as well as a character in the Mahabharata and considered to be the scribe of both the Vedas, and also the supplementary texts such as the Puranas. A number of Vaishnava traditions regard him as an Avatar of Vishnu. Vyasa is sometimes interpreted by some Vaishnavas with Badarayana, the author of the Vedanta Sutras. Vyasa is also considered to be one of the seven Chiranjivins (long lived, or immortals), who are still in existence according to general Hindu belief. However his birth was wrongly connected with his wisdom in some puranas.

Vedas, Sanskrit and Literature

Brahmarishi Vishvamitra is one of the most respected rishis or sages of ancient times in India. He is also credited as the author of most of Mandala 3 of the Rigveda, including the Gayatri Mantra. He was once, a King of India and became rishi after seeing the respect of a rishi in his life. Unfortunately he lost his yoga power to Menaga and had a child called Sakunthala. He confessed his mistake as a sin and again started his yoga for 48 years and successfully completed. He was the teacher of Lord Rama and Lord Lakshmana for meditation, martial art and hindu ritual.

Meditation, Martial Art and Rituals

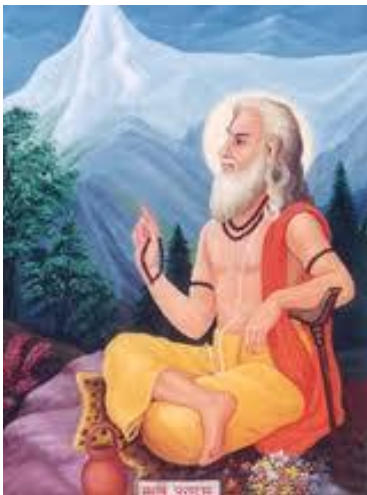


Maharishi Vashishta was the Rajguru of the Suryavansha or Solar Dynasty. He was the son of Brahma. He had in his possession the divine cow Kamadhenu, and Nandini her child, who could grant anything to their owners. Arundhati is the name of the wife of Vashista. He was one of the nine Prajapatis who was credited as the chief author of Mandala 7 of the Rigveda. Vashista and his family are glorified in Rig Veda 7.33, extolling their role in the Battle of the Ten Kings. His area of expertise was vedic system of electional astrology.

Astrology, Martial Arts and Literature

Great Saint Agathiya was the physically-shortest saint in the ancient era. He was directly deal with Lord Muruga for the literatures of Tamil language. Most of his contribution goes to Tamil literature and ayurvedic medicine. He was also good in ayurvedic medicine and praised for his disciples' contribution. Saint Thiruvalluvar has compiled the Virtue, Wealth and Love principle of Hindus; who was studied Vedas in agathiyar's gurukula.

Tamil Language, Literature, and Ayurvedic Medicines

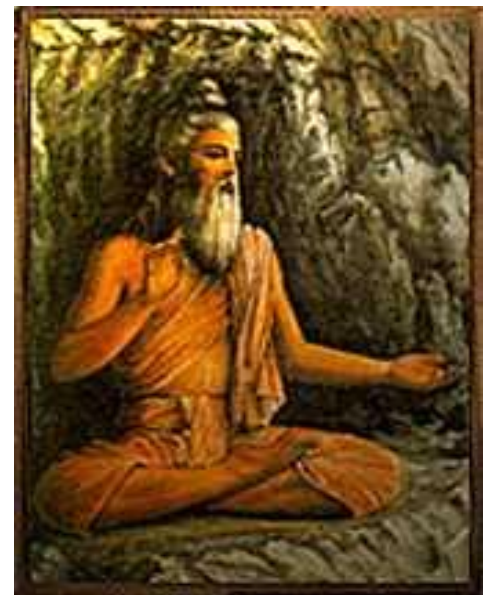


Maharishi Atri is a legendary lyric poet and scholar. He was one of nine Prajapatis, and a son of Brahma, said to be ancestor of some Brahmin, kshatriya and Vaishya communities who adopt Atri as their gotra. His wife was Anusuya and he is the person with unusual powers of foresight and also contributor of the fifth Mandala (Book 5) of the Rig Veda.

Poem, Caste System and Yoga

Saint Angiras is a Vedic Rishi who has along with Rishi Atharvan written most of the Atharvana Veda. He has also contributed in the other three Vedas. Rishi Angiras was born from mouth of Brahma. He was married to Surapa and Shraddha. The daughter of Rishi Angiras and Shraddha is Sinivali and with Anumati he had daughter named Kuhu. Rishi Angiras and Surapa also had 3 sons named as Ucathya, Samvart and Brihaspati. Angiras had perfect control over the mind and the senses of penance, Vedic study, tolerance, kindness and wisdom. It is also said that Lord Buddha was descendent of Sage Angiras.

Hypnotism, Yoga and Vedic Philosophy



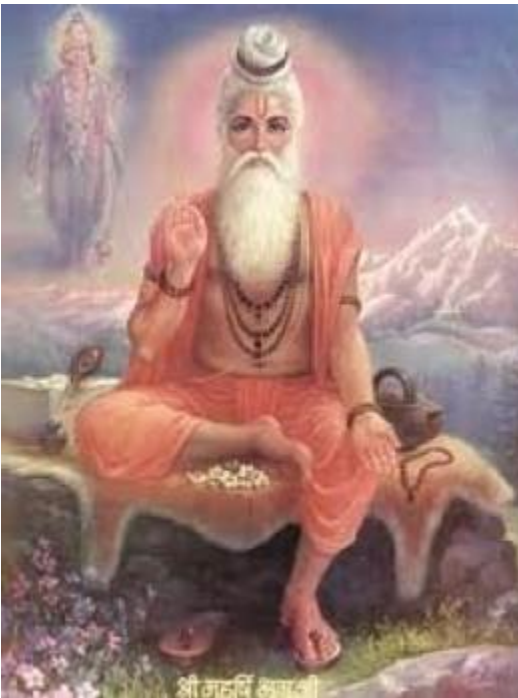


Bhardwaj Rishi was father of Guru Dronacharya and grandfather of Ashwatthama. He attained extraordinary scholarship and the power of meditation. Bharadwaj as Gotra means people who are the descendants of Rishi Bharadwaj. Rishi Bharadwaj was the son of Rishi Brihaspati. Rishi Brihaspati was the son of Rishi Angiras. These 3 Rishis are called the Traya (Three) Rishis of the Bharadwaja Gotra. Guru Dronacharya, the royal guru to Kauravas and Pandavas in the epic Mahabharat was the son of sage Bharadwaj. He was a master of advanced military arts, including the Devastras.

Meditation, Military Arts, Rocket Technology

Durvasa Muni is well known for his short temper. Maledictions or curses he gave in his rage ruined many lives. Hence wherever he went, he was received with great reverence (out of fear) from humans and Devas alike. When the maiden Shakuntala ignored Durvasa's demands to be welcome as a guest because she was daydreaming about her lover, he cursed her that her lover would forget her.

Meditation, Rituals and Planetary Positions

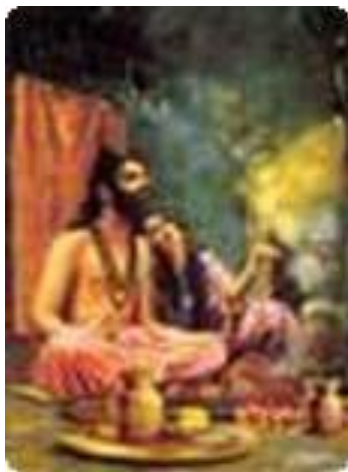
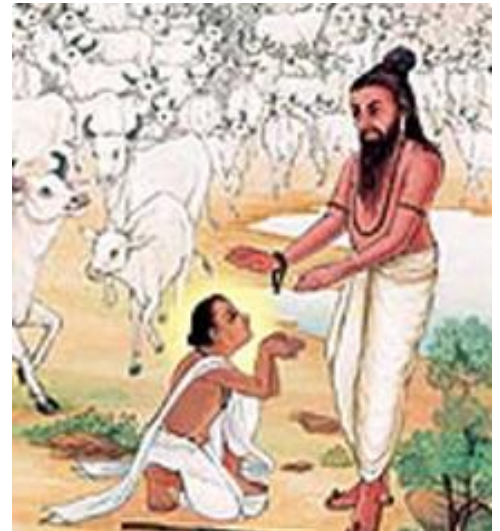


Maharishi Bhrigu was the first compiler of predictive astrology, and also the author of Bhrigu Samhita, the astrological (Jyotish) classic written during the Vedic period, Treta yuga. Bhrigu is a ManasaPutra (wish-born-son) of Lord Brahma, who simply wished him into existence, to assist in the process of creation, for this reason he is also considered one of the Prajapatis. He has married to Khyati, the daughter of Daksha. He has two sons by her, named Dhata and Vidhata. His daughter Sri or Shri, married Lord Vishnu (Narayana). Thus in some traditions, Laxmi, the consort of Lord Vishnu is said to be his daughter. He has one more son, who is better known than Bhrigu himself - Shukra, learned sage and guru of the asuras. The sage Chyavana is also said to be his son.

Astrology, Architecture and Meditation

Gautama Maharishi was one of the Maharishis of Vedic times, known to have been the discoverer of Mantras -- 'Mantra-drashtaa', in Sanskrit. The Rig Veda has several sukta (Sanskrit: 'hymns') that go with his name. He was the son of Rahugana, belonging to the line of Angiras. The Devi Bhagavatam says that the river Godavari is so named because of its association with Gautama. He had two sons by name Vamadeva and Nodhas, both themselves discoverers of Mantras. There is a hymn called Bhadra in the Sama Veda which again is ascribed to Gautama Maharishi.

Mantras, Hymns, and Yoga



Kashyap Maharishi was the father of the Devas, Asuras, Nagas and all of humanity. He married Aditi, with whom he fathered Agni, the Adityas, and most importantly Lord Vishnu took his fifth Avatar as Vamana, the son of Aditi, in the seventh Manvantara. With his second wife, Diti, he begot the Daityas. Diti and Aditi were daughters of King Daksha Prajapati and sisters to Sati, Shiva's consort. Kashyap received the earth, obtained by Parashurama's conquest of King Kartavirya Arjuna and henceforth, earth came to be known as "Kashyapi".

Ayurvedic Pediatrics, Gynecology and Obstetrics

Rishi Jamadagni was a descendant of the sage Bhrgu, one of the Prajapatis created by Brahma, the God of Creation. Jamadagni has five children with wife Renuka, the youngest of whom was Parashurama, an avatar of Lord Vishnu. Renuka was such very devoted wife and the power of her chastity was manifest. Such was this power, that she used to fetch water from the river in a pot made of unbaked clay every day. The pot would hold together because of her devotion to her husband.

Yoga, Rituals , Vedic Philosophy





Kutsa Maharishi stands for sweetness. It is said that of the 82 suktas in the Rudram, about 65 are the outpourings of Maharishi Kutsa. It is also stated that Kutsa Maharishi expalined the allegories of the first laws of celestial bodies. The name of Kutsa is found mentioned in the Vedas in about 40 to 50 contexts shows how the greatness of this Rishi is recognized in the Vedas.

Spirits, Souls and Vedic Philosophy

Rishi Pulastya received the Vishnu Purana from Brahma and communicated it to Parashara, who made it known to mankind. He was father of Visravas who was the father of Kubera and Ravana, and all the Rakshasas are supposed to have sprung from him. Pulastya Rishi was married to one of Kardam ji's nine daughters named Havirbhoo. Pulastya Rishi had two sons - Maharshi Agastya and Visravas. Vishravaa had two wives: one was Kekasi who gave birth to Ravana, Kumbhkarn and Vibhishana; and another was Idvidaa and had a son named Kuber.

Yoga, Astrology and Vedas



Maharishi Marichi is one of the manasaputras of Lord brahma. He married to Kala and gave birth to Kashyap. He was also involved in the creation of universe under the supervision of lord Brahma.

Architecture , Universal Creation and Astrology

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 93 – Ancient Saints and Their Field of Expertise (2)

Maharishi Patanjali was the compiler of the Yoga Sutra, an important collection of aphorisms on Yoga practice. According to tradition, the same Patanjali was also the author of the Mahabhasya, a commentary on Katyayana's short comments on Panini's Astadhyayi as well as an unspecified work of ayurvedic medicine. Yoga has created great impact on human thought from Vedic schools to Vedanta Societies; Ayurvedic medicine to Alternative Medicine; Athvaitha to Thuvaittha; Ganapatayiyam to Souram; Rama's government to Krishna's government and etc

Yoga , Ayurvedic Medicine and Philosophy

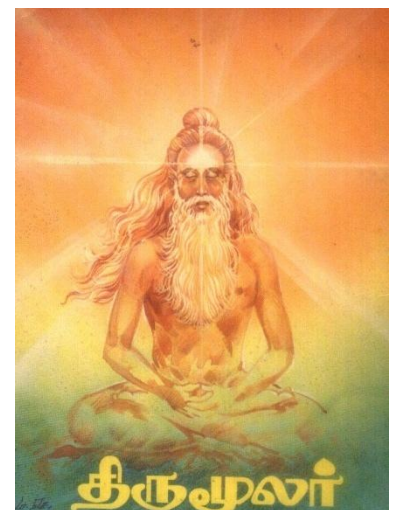


Jagathguru Athi Shankara is the compiler of doctrine of Advaita Vedanta as he saw it in the Upanishads. He formulates the doctrine by validating his arguments on the basis of quotations from the Vedas and other Hindu scriptures. He gives a high priority to personal experience of the student. Also, a large portion of his works is polemical in nature. He directs his polemics mostly against the Sankhya, Buddha, Jaina, Vaisheshika and other non-vedantic Hindu philosophies.

Relativities, Brahma Sutra and Bhavath Geetha

Saint Tirumular (originally known as Sundaranatha) was a Tamil Shaivite mystic and writer, considered one of the sixty-three Nayanars and one of the 18 Siddhars. His main work was the Tirumantiram which consists of over 3000 verses, forms a part of the key text of the Tamil Shaiva Siddhanta, the Tirumurai.

Yoga , Ayurvedic Medicine and Saivism Philosophy





Saint Bogar was an alchemist and also associated with Mahavatar Babaji in some New Age circles. He was considered to be the foremost disciple of Kalanginathar, a siddha who was a disciple to Tirumular. It is believed that Kalanginathar was the backbone to Bogar's success in his spiritual journey. On his master's order he traveled extensively in China to spread hindus' philosophis. He is said to have traveled widely and to have lived for centuries. Bhogar is said to have made the statue of Lord Murugan at Palani by himself using Navabhasanam, made of a combination of rare & extensively medicinal herbs. His jeeva samadhi is also found in the South West corridor at the Palani Murugan temple.

Ayurvedic Medicine, Martial Arts, and Yoga

Maharishi Jaimini was an ancient rishi, who was a great philosopher of the Mimamsa school of Indian philosophy. He was the disciple of the great Rishi Veda Vyasa, the son of Rishi Parashara. The Jaimini sutras, or Upadesha Sutras, is a classic work, rated as next only to the Brihat Parashara Hora Sashtra, to which he gave an extended commentary, thus giving birth to "Jaimini system of astrology". He proved that the world is made of atoms.

Yoga , Ayurvedic Medicine and Physic

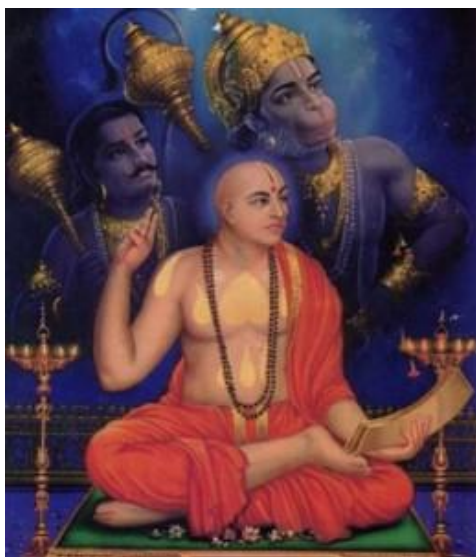


Saint Valmiki is the author of the epic Ramayana, based on the attribution in the text, itself. He is revered as the Adi Kavi, which means First Poet, for he discovered the first Sloka The Yoga Vasistha is attributed to him. The religious movement Valmikism is based on Valmiki's teachings as presented in the Ramayana and the Yoga Vasistha. At least by the 1st century AD, Valmiki's reputation as the father of Sanskrit classical poetry seems to have been legendary.

Yoga , Ayurvedic Medicine and Vedic Philosophy

Sri Ramanuja (Yatiraja/ Emperumannar/ Lakshmana Muni) was a theologian, philosopher, and scriptural exegete. He is seen by vaishnavas as the third and most important teacher of their tradition (after Nathamuni and Yamunacharya), and by Hindus in general as the leading expounder of Vishitathvaitha, one of the classical interpretations of the dominant Vedanta school of Hindu philosophy.

Theology, Philosophy and Vedic Rituals

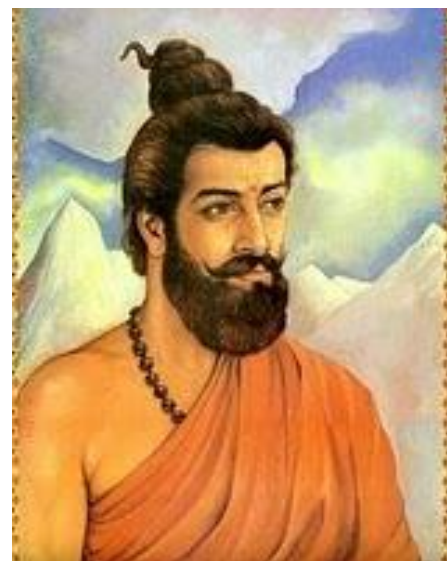


Sri Mathvar was the chief proponent of Philosophy of Reality, popularly known as the Thuvaittha (or Dvaiddha) school of Hindu philosophy. It is one of the three most influential Vedanta philosophies. Madhvacarya was one of the important philosophers during the Bhakti movement. He was a pioneer in many ways, going against standard conventions and norms. According to tradition, Madhvacarya is believed to be the third incarnation of Vayu (Mukhyaprana), after Hanuman and Bhima.

Philosophy, Rituals and Vedic Rituals

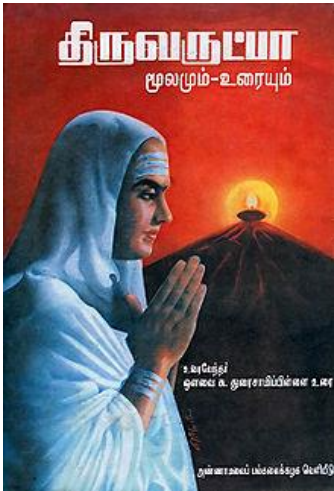
Saint Kapila was one of the founders of the Samkhya school of philosophy. He is prominent in the Bhagavata Purana, which features a theistic version of his Samkhya philosophy. Traditional Hindu sources describe him as a descendant of Manu, a grandson of Brahma. The Bhagavad Gita depicts Kapila as a yogi hermit with highly developed siddhis, or spiritual power. Many of the details about sage Kapila's life are described in Book 3 of the Bhagavata Purana, Kapila's Sankhya is also given by Krishna to Uddhava in Book 11 of the Bhagavata Purana, a passage also known as the "Uddhava Gita".

Theism , Philosophy and Vedic System



End of Part 93

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 94 – Ancient Saints and Their Field of Expertise (3)

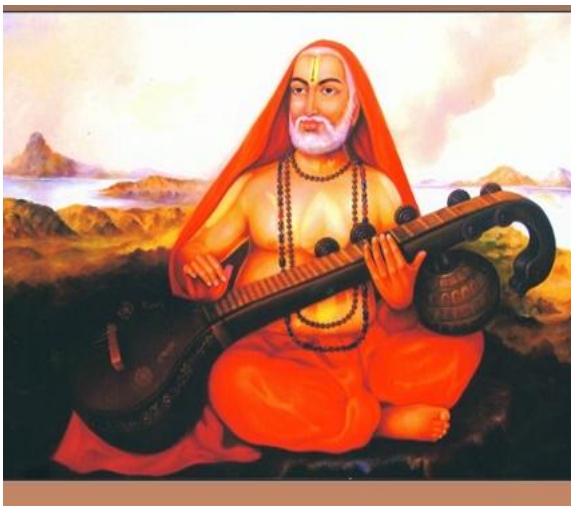
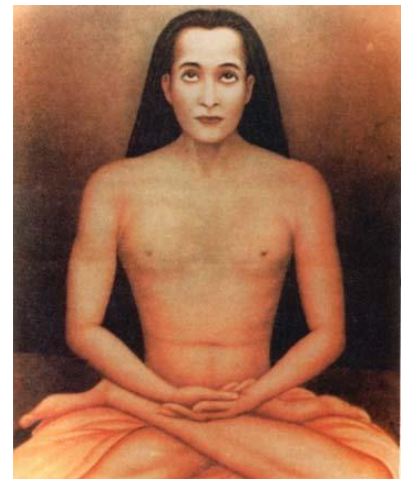


Arutprakasa Vallalar Chidambaram Ramalingam, is commonly known in India and across the world as Vallalar. He was one of the most famous Tamil Saints and also one of the greatest Tamil poets of the 19th century and belongs to a line of Tamil saints known as "gnana siddhars". The Suddha Sanmarga Sangam was spread and passed on by him not only in theory but mainly in practice by his own way of living which was itself inspiration for his followers. He felt and realized the god through light sources.

Light or Color Science, Spirituality and Social Service

Mahavatar Babaji's given name and date of birth are not known, so those who met him during that period all called him by the title first given to him by Lahiri Mahasaya as "Mahavatar" means "great avatar", and "Babaji" simply means "revered father".

Meditation, Yoga and Spirituality

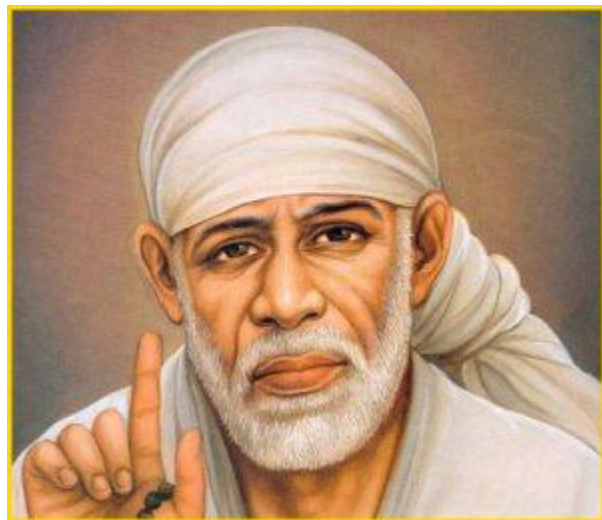


Sri Guru Raghavendra Swamy is a respected 16th century Hindu saint who advocated Vaishnavism (worship of Vishnu as the supreme God) and Sri Madhvacharya's Dvaita philosophy. He was born in Bhuvanagiri in Tamil Nadu and ascended Brindavana at Mantralayam in present day Andhra Pradesh in 16th century. His Brindavanam in Mantralayam situated in Andhra Pradesh, India is a pilgrimage destination.

Music, Meditation and Spirituality

Shirdi Sai Baba was an Indian guru, yogi, and fakir who is regarded by his Hindu and Muslim devotees as a saint. Many devotees believe that he was a Satguru, an enlightened Sufi Pir, or a Qutub. Sai Baba's real name is unknown. He taught a moral code of love, forgiveness, helping others, charity, contentment, inner peace, and devotion to God and guru. Sai Baba's teaching combined elements of Hinduism and Islam: he gave the Hindu name Dwarakamai to the mosque he lived in practiced Hindu and Muslim rituals, taught using words and figures that drew from both traditions, and was buried in Shirdi.

Spirituality, Religious Unity and Social Service



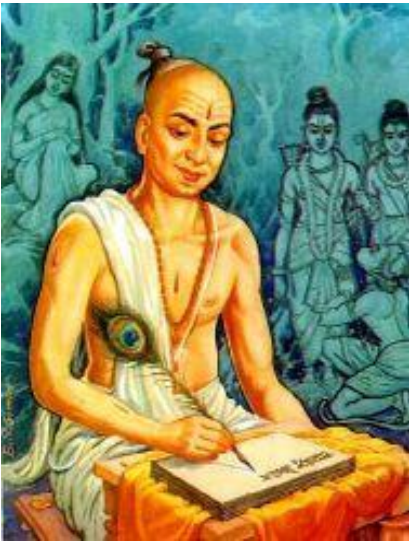
Ramakrishna Paramahansa became a priest of the Dakshineswar Kali Temple, dedicated to the goddess Kali, which had the influence of the main strands of Bengali bhakti tradition. His first spiritual teacher was an ascetic woman skilled in Tantra and Vaishnava bhakti. Though conventionally uneducated, he attracted the attention of the middle class, upper middle class and numerous Bengali intellectuals. The Ramakrishna Mission school was formed by his chief disciple Swami Vivekananda; both were influential figures in the Bengali Renaissance as well as the Hindu renaissance during the 19th and 20th centuries.

Spirituality, Social Service and Vedanta Society

Sri Saradha Devi was the wife of Ramakrishna Paramahansa who believed and fully surrendered herself in spiritual life after some time of their marriage life. She was equally identified as master of yoga.

Spirituality, Yoga and Social Service





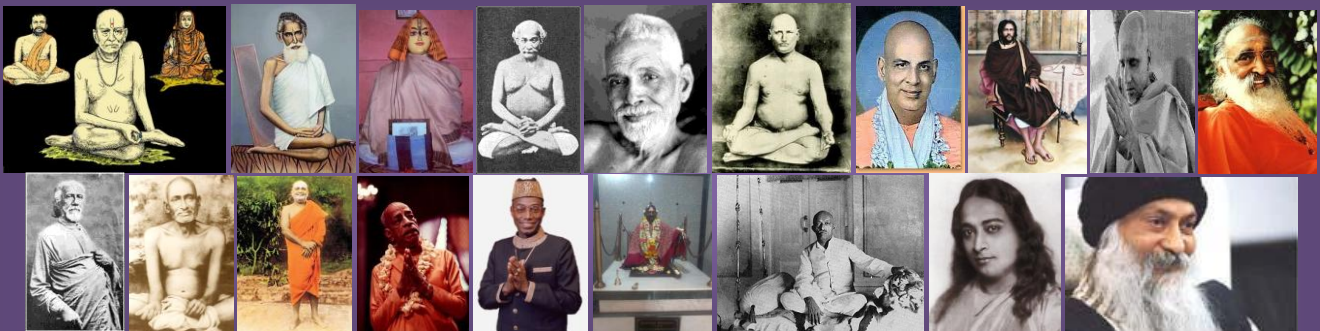
Goswami Tulsidas was a Hindu poet-saint, reformer and philosopher renowned for his devotion to the god Rama. Tulsidas lived permanently and died in the city of Varanasi. Tulsidas started the Ramlila plays, a folk-theatre adaption of the Ramayana. He has been acclaimed as one of the greatest poets in Hindi, Indian, and world literature. The impact of Tulsidas and his works on the art, culture and society in India is widespread and is seen to date in vernacular language, Ramlila plays, Hindustani classical music, popular music, and television series.

Drama & Theater Performance, Poet and Philosopher



There are numbers of Hindu saints found in internet today. Some of them are not Indian by birth but attracted with Hinduism principles & practices and therefore became Hindu. None of the India-born-Hindu has convert them to Hinduism as they like the way of life so they became Hindu. For more info visit :

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Hindu_gurus_and_saints



Hinduism is a way of life: Part 95 – Mandalas

Mandala is a concentric diagram having spiritual and ritual significance in both Buddhism and Hinduism. The term is of Hindu origin and appears in the Rig Veda as the name of the sections of the work, but is also used in other Indian religions, particularly Buddhism. In various spiritual traditions, mandalas may be employed for focusing attention of aspirants and adepts, as a spiritual teaching tool, for establishing a sacred space, and as an aid to meditation and trance induction. Mandala 5-color configuration

White: Clean and light spirit , Root color of Buddha, Stability and prevent a disaster

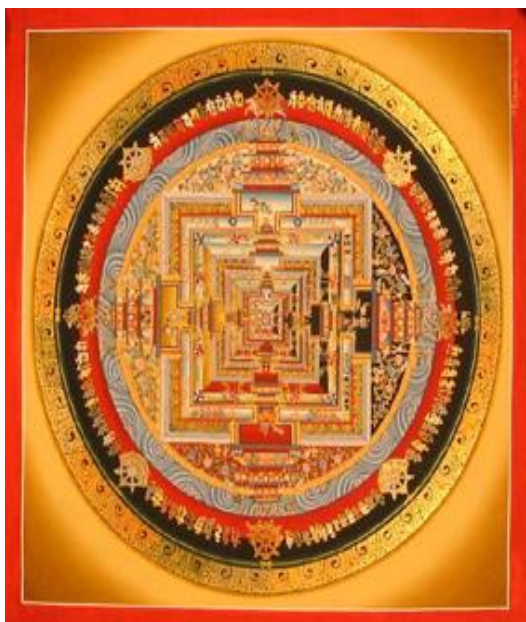
Blue: Return inside from the outside, Overcome wrongdoing

Yellow: Radiating color from the center of the universe, Development, Life Longevity, Thriving business

Red: Burning evil and realistic color of passion and self-actualization needs, Love, Good affiliation, Couple harmony

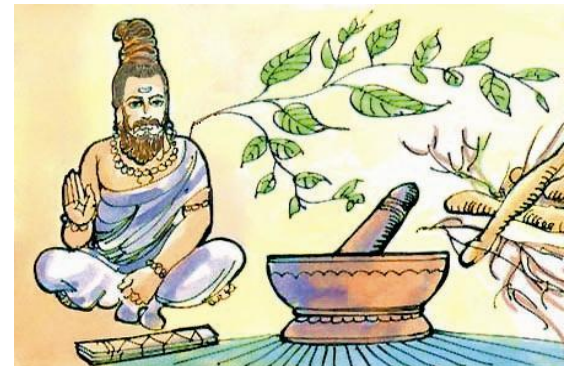
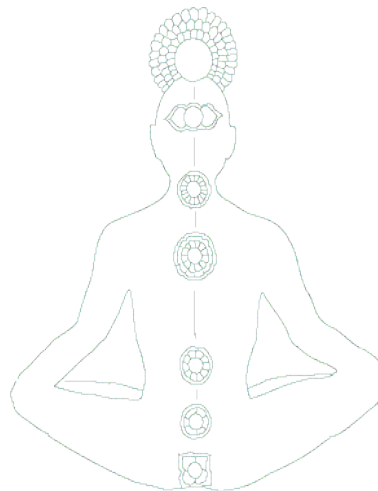
Green: For the rest of my life, Overcome wrongdoing

Lotus symbolizes the center of the universe in mandala and the truth of eternity shining spot. Circle symbolizes that everything is one; a symbol of harmony and balance. Exists an five kinds element: Earth, wind, fire, water, naught.



End of Part 95

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 96 – Martial Arts 1 (Bodhidharma)



Bodhidharma (In Chinese Damo, In Japan Daruma, and In Thailand Zen Master) was the third son (prince) of King Pallava (Dravidan) from India who was believed to be lived in 6th century. He was master of Hypnatism, Ayurvedic Medicine, Yoga, Martial Arts and etc. He was well known for his martial arts in China, Japan, Korea, Mongolia and Thailand. Today he is an internationally accepted figure for Martial Arts and also founder of Shaolin Temples.

End of Part 96

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 97 – Shastriya Naatiyam (Classical Dance)

The national Sangeet Natak Akademy of India currently confers classical status on nine Indian dance styles: Bharatanatyam (Tamil Nadu), Gaudiya Nritya (Bengal), Kathak (North India), Kathakali (Kerala), Kuchipudi (Andhra Pradesh), Manipuri (Manipur), Mohiniyattam (Kerala), Odissi (Orissa), and Sattriya (Assam). Each form represents the culture and ethos of a particular region or a group of people in India.



Bharatanatyam , is a classical dance form from the South Indian state of Tamil Nadu, practiced predominantly in modern times by women. The dance is usually accompanied by classical Carnatic music. Its inspirations come from the sculptures of the ancient temple of Chidambaram (Lord Nataraja).

Tamil Nadu

Gaudiya Nritya , The classic text on Indian dramaturgy, the Natyashastra of Bharata, mentions the names of no classical dance form recognized today, but in its fourteenth chapter are the four Pravrittis: Dakshinaty, Audramagadhi, Avanti, and Panchali. Bharatanatyam, Kuchipudi and Mohiniattam were evolved from the Pravritti named Dakshinaty.

Bengal



Kathak is originated from Uttar Pradesh, North India. This dance form traces its origins to the nomadic bards of ancient northern India, known as Kathaks, or storytellers. These bards, performing in village squares and temple courtyards, mostly specialized in recounting mythological and moral tales from the scriptures, and embellished their recitals with hand gestures and facial expressions. It was quintessential theatre, using instrumental and vocal music along with stylized gestures, to enliven the stories. Its form today contains traces of temple and ritual dances, and the influence of the bhakti movement.

Uttar Pradesh

Kathakali, is a highly stylized classical Indian dance-drama noted for the attractive make-up of characters, elaborate costumes, detailed gestures and well-defined body movements presented in tune with the anchor playback music and complementary percussion. It originated in the country's present day state of Kerala during the 17th century and has developed over the years with improved looks, refined gestures and added themes besides more ornate singing and precise drumming.

Kerala



Kuchipudi is a Classical Indian dance form Andhra Pradesh, India. It is also popular all over South India. Kuchipudi is the name of a village in the Divi Taluka of Krishna district that borders the Bay of Bengal and with resident Brahmins practicing this traditional dance form, it acquired the present name.

Andhra Pradesh

Manipuri (Manipur), a state in north-eastern India on the border with Myanmar (also known as Burma). The cult of Radha and Krishna, particularly the raslila, is central to its themes but the dances, unusually, incorporate the characteristic symbols (kartal or manjira) and double-headed drum (pung or Manipuri mridang) of sankirtan into the visual performance.

Manipur



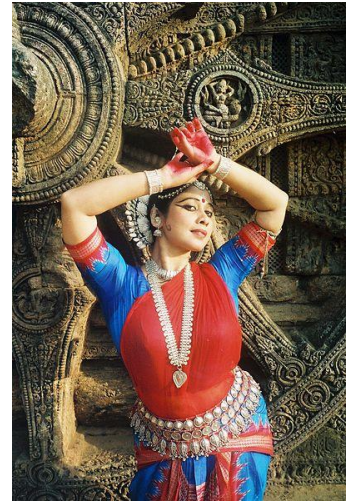


Mohiniyattam is a traditional South Indian dance from Kerala, developed by the Tamil nattuvanar (dance master) Vadivelu, one of the Thanjavur Quartet. A story tells that Lord Vishnu appears as Mohini to save Lord Shiva from the demon Bhasmasura. The name Mohiniyattam may have been coined after Lord Vishnu, and the main theme of the dance is love and devotion to God, with usually Vishnu or Krishna being the hero. Devadasis used to perform this in temples. But it also has elements of Koothu and Kottiyattom in it. Mohiniyattam is a drama in dance and verse.

Kerala

Odissi originates from the state of Orissa, in eastern India. It is the oldest surviving dance form of India on the basis of archaeological evidences. The classic treatise of Indian dance, Natya Shastra, refers to it as Odra-Magadhi. 1st century BCE bas-reliefs in the hills of Udaygiri (near Bhubaneswar) testify to its antiquity. It was suppressed under the British Raj, but has been reconstructed since India gained independence.

Orissa



Sattriya or Sattriya Nritya, is one among eight principal classical Indian dance traditions. Whereas some of the other traditions have been revived in the recent past, Sattriya has remained a living tradition since its creation by the Assamese Vaishnav saint Srimanta Sankardeva, in 15th century Assam.

Assam

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 98 – Diet in Hinduism

South Indian vegetarian dishes on a banana leaf.



Rajasthani vegetarian cuisine.



Butter chicken, a favourite of meat consuming population of Indian subcontinent.





Various vegetarian dishes from Mumbai, India.

Vegetarian thali from Delhi, India.



Contrary to popular belief, India is **not** a predominantly vegetarian country. Brahmins of East India and Kashmir and the Saraswat Brahmins of the Southwest are allowed fish and some meat. Historically and currently, those Hindus who eat meat prescribe jhatka meat. This is a common method of slaughter when Bali Sacrifices are made to some Hindu deities, however, Vedic rituals such as Agnicayana involved the strangulation of sacrificial goats. Many Shaivite Hindus engage in jhatka methods as part of religious dietary laws, as influenced by some Shakta doctrines, which permit the consumption of meat (except beef, which is universally proscribed in Hinduism). During Durga Puja and Kali Puja among some Shaivite Hindus in Punjab, Bengal and Kashmir, Jhatka meat is the required meat for those Shaivite Hindus who eat meat. Many Vaishnava sects prohibit the consumption of meat, and their relative demographic predominance over some non-vegetarian Shaivite sects leads to a common stereotype that all Hindus are vegetarian.

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 99 – Hindu Deities 1 (Hanuman)



Hanuman is a Hindu deity; who is a great devotee of Rama; a central character in the Indian epic Ramayana and one of the dearest devotees of Lord Rama. A general among the vanaras; an ape-like race of forest-dwellers. Hanuman is an incarnation of the divine and a disciple of Lord Rama in the struggle against the demon king Ravana. Also known as Anjaneya, Maruti, Pavanputra, Kesharinandan, Arbiter, Anjaniputra, Bajrang Bali and Hanumat. He has successfully completed his Bramachariya (Bachelors' Life) for 48 years. He has once attempted to eat the sun as he thought that it was an orange fruit. He has five appearances in puranas.

End of Part 99

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 100 – Martial Arts 2 (Southern and Northern Style)

Indian martial arts can be roughly divided into northern and southern styles, more or less corresponding to the major ethno-linguistic grouping of Indo-European vs. Dravidian speaking populations. The main difference is that northern India was more exposed to Persianate influence during the Mughal period, while Southern India is more conservative in preserving ancient and medieval traditions. The exception to this rule are the northeastern states which, due to their geographic location, were closed off from most pre-European foreign invaders. Northeast Indian culture and fighting methods are also closely related to that of Southeast Asia. In addition to the major division between north and south India, martial systems in South Asia tend to be associated with certain states, cities, villages or ethnic groups.

North India

- Gatka is a weapon-based style created by Sikhs of the Punjab.
- Lathi is a style of cane-fighting originally practiced by village herdsman.
- Mardani khel is an armed method created by the Marathas of Maharashtra.
- Musti yuddha is a style of kickboxing, popular in the Middle Ages but now confined to Varanasi.
- Pari-khanda is a style of sword and shield fighting from Bihar.
- Thang-ta or huyen lalong is an armed system created by the Meitei of Manipur.

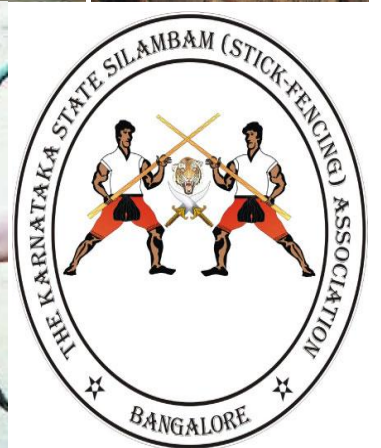
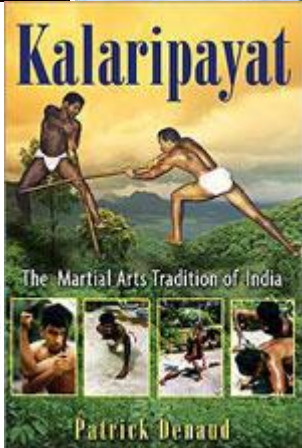
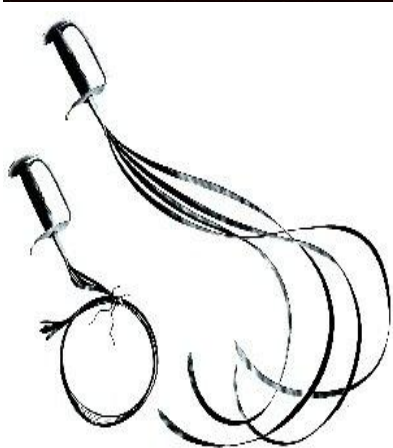
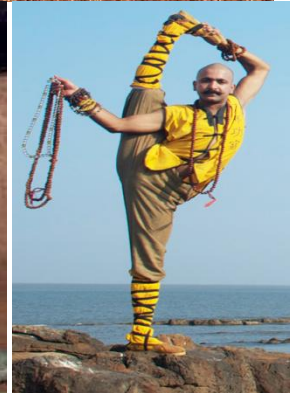
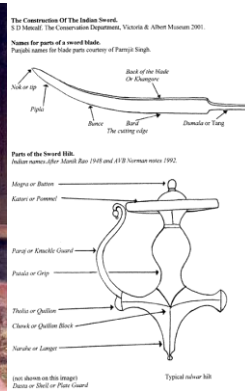
South India

- Kalaripayat has its roots in the combat training halls (payattu kalari) of Kerala's traditional educational system.
- Paika akhada was a weapon-based system formerly practiced by the warriors of Orissa.
- Silambam is a weapon-based style from Tamil Nadu which focuses on the bamboo staff.
- Kuttu Varisai is the unarmed component of silambam, a Dravidian martial art from Tamil Nadu in south India but also practiced by the Tamil people of Malaysia and northeast Sri Lanka.

Wrestling

Wrestling arts are found throughout India and were generically referred to in Sanskrit as malavidya or 'science of grappling'. True combat-wrestling is called malla-yuddha, while the term malakhra refers to wrestling for sport. Malla-yuddha was codified into four forms which progressed from purely sportive contests of strength to actual full-contact fights known as yuddha. Due to the extreme violence, this final form is generally no longer practiced. The second form, wherein the wrestlers attempt to lift each other off the ground for three seconds, still exists in south India. Malla-yuddha is virtually extinct in the north where it has been supplanted by Mughal pehlwani. Vajra-musti was another old grappling art in which the competitors wrestled while wearing a cestus-like knuckleduster. In a later variation, the duellists fought with a bagh nakh.

Numerous styles of folk wrestling are also found in India's countryside, such as mukna from Manipur and Inbuan wrestling from Mizoram.



Hinduism is not just a religion by itself but a way of life that every Hindu must follow. It was a collection of experience of trilogas people from a single atom to the entire universe. It comes from nothing to everything and describes even women's heart. Realizing the Brahman (supreme self) is the primary objective in Hinduism and therefore it plays all the possible dramas to ensures the moksha of each and everyone in this universe. As such I wish to share the information that I came across in Hinduism to my fellow Hindus. This series "**Hinduism is a way of life (Part 1-100)**" were written partially; compiled partially; and also cut-and-pasted partially from internet resources to promote the branches of Hinduism. It was not fully written by the author **[Nachimani Charde (PhD in Engineering)]** because some explanation was really superb when it was taken from the web sources. As such I planned to use it without alteration. The authorship goes to the relevant web pages and equal respect for its author. There are many more branches in Hinduism such as Shastriya Shangeetam (Hindustani Music), Rituals, Yogas, Temples, Vedic Schools & Societies, Genaral Arts, Martial Arts, Drama & Theater, Poem, Litterature, Languages, Games, Festivals, Prayers, Mythology, Additional Deities, Puranas, Secondary Gods & Goddess and etc. I just managed to summarize few percent of it in the first edition and the "**Hinduism is a way of life (Part 101-200)**" will be available in internet for free sometime in 2015. This is truly my way of devotion in Hinduism as it comes under nyana yoga. Besides the Fellow Hindus should look for more information through the right spiritual leaders and not commercial-minded leaders. Yoga was freely taught by Maharishi Patanjali without taking any money. However to date, yoga is the best business for spiritual leaders. Finally I would like to thank the Wikipedia's editors for providing free information on Hinduism. This series was referred by 7, 397 people in just one year for free. If you need a free copy, then email me at dr.nachimani@yahoo.com.

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Hinduism is a way of life!

Knowledge and Wisdom.

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 101 – Shastriya Shangeetam (Hindustani Music)

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 102 – Similarity of Carnatic and Hindustani Music

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 103 – Four Ithihasah

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 104 – Eighteen Puranas

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 105 – Eighteen Upa Puranas

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 106 – Three Agamas

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 107 – Fourteen Dharmas

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 108 – Six Vedanga

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 109 – Hindus' Three Dept of Life

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 110 – The Greatness of Utthracha

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 111 – The Hindu Great Conqueror 1: Raja Raja Cholan

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 112 – The Hindu Great Conqueror 2: Suryavarman II

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 113 – The Hindu Great Conqueror 3: Srivijayan

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 114 – The Hindu Great Conqueror 4: Ashoka Maurya

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 115 – History of British Raj and Five Saviors

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 116 – India Today

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 117 – Philosophy of Jaimini, 4000 BC

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 118 – Remove the Entire Caste System from Hinduism

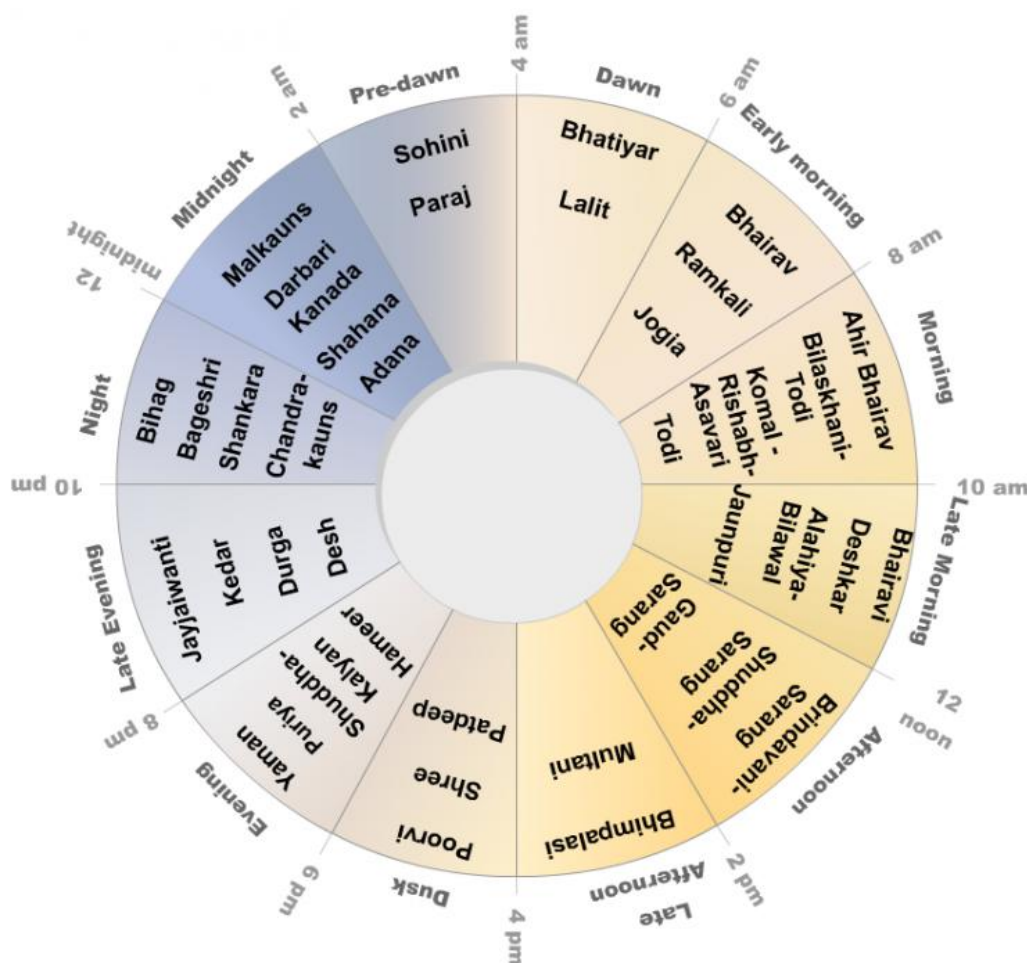
Hinduism is a way of life: Part 119 – Miscellaneous of Hinduism (1)

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 120 – Theism in Hinduism



Hinduism is a way of life: Part 101 – Shastriya Shangeetam (Hindustani Music)

Hindustani music has reached 65% whereas the Carnatic music has reached 35% of the Indian soil. Even animals sounds can be categorized into ragas of India. Hindustani ragas do exist in accordance with time to prove it is "kaala deva" who is a servant of Lord Maha Vishnu.



Sa, resembles the peafowl's cry; Ri, the cataka bird's cry; Ga, the goat's sound; Ma, the kraunka bird's call; Pa, the woodpecker's call; Dha resembles the call of a frog in love, and Ni, the sound made by an elephant when it is hit with the mahaut's (elephant handler/driver) hook.

SA

RI

GA

MA

PA

DHA

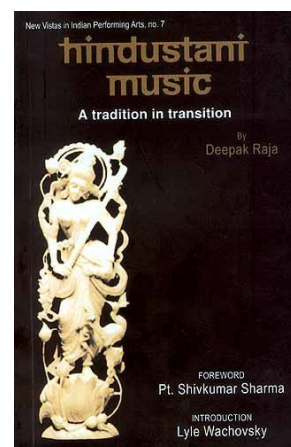
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End of Part 101

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 102 – Similarity of Carnatic and Hindustani Music

That	Hindustani Raga	Mela	Carnatic Raga
1	Kalyan	65	Mecha Kalyani
2	Bilawal	29	Dheera Shankarabharanam
3	Kamaj	28	Hari Kambhoji
4	Bhairav	15	Mayamalava Gaula
5	Bhairavi	8	Hanumathodi
6	Asaveri	20	Nata Bhairavi
7	Thodi	45	Subhapanthavarali
8	Purvi	51	Kamavardani
9	Marva	53	Gamanasrama
10	Kapi	22	Karaharapriya
10	Abhogi Kanada	22	Abhogi
1	Adbutkalyan	29	Niroshtha
2	Alaiya Bilawal	29	Bilahari
9	Ambika	59	Dharmavati
1	Anand, Anandkalyan, Nand	65	Anand, Anandkalyan
2	Audhava Bilawal	29	Lalitha, Hindolam
10	Bagaesree	22	Bagaesree-Suddha Bhairavi
10	Bagaesree Kanada	22	Kanada
10	Bahar	22	Kanada
4	Bairagi Bhairav	2	Revathi
4	Bangla Bhairav	15	Kannada Bangala
8	Basant	15	Vasantha
4	Basant Mukhari	14	Vasantha Mukhari
2	Bhativari	28	Chaya Tarangini
3	Bhativari	28	Sama (Shyama)
2	Bhimplasi	20	Bhimpalas, Abheri
1	Bhoop	65	Mohanam
1	Suddhakalyan	65	Mohanam
1	Bhoop Kalyan	65	Mohan Kalyan
4	Bibhas	15	Bibhas
8	Bibhas	15	Bhauri
9	Bibhas	53	Purvi Kalyani
2	Behag	29	Behag
10	Brindavani Sarang	22	Pushpalatika
3	Champak	28	Balahamsa
1 & 3	Champakali	64	Ketaka Priya
10	Chanchaldas Malhar	22	Aro. Madhyamavati,
10	Chandra Kauns	22	Varam
1	Chaya	29,65	Begadasarang
8	Dheepak	51	Deepaka
3	Desh	28	Kedara Gaula
3	Desh Goud	28	Desya Gaula
3	Desakshi	28	Bilahari
2	Deshkar	29	Mohanam
4	Devaranji	15	Devaranji
10	Dhanasri (Bhimplas type)	20	Aberi
		22	Karnataka Devagandhari
5	Dhanasari	8	Dhanyasi



6	Durbari Kannada	20	Durbari Kanada
2	Durga	29	Suddha Saveri
3	Durga	22	Matura Dhwani, Varam
3	Gara	22	Dhana Kapi
4	Gauri	15	Gauri
4	Girija	15	Vasanth
10	Gopi Kambhodi	22	Jaya Narayani
5	Gopikavasant	20	Gopika Vasanth
1	Goud Sarang	29	Goud Sarang
10	Gound Giri	22	Pushpalatika, Sudda Dhanyasi
1	Hamir Kalyan	65	Hamir Kalyani
2	Hamsadhwani	29	Hamsadhwani
1	Hamsakalyan	29	(Hamsadhwani
		65	(Kalyani
8	Hamsa Narayani	51	Hamsa Narayani
2	Hemakalyan	29	Begada
2	Hemant	29	Hemant
1	Hindol	65	Sunadavinodini
3	Kalavati	16	Malayamarutham
10	Hindustani Kapi	28	Hindustani Kapi
9	Jait	53	Gamanasrama
12	Jhaitkalyan	28	Mohanam
10	Jayajayavanti	22	Jayajayavanti (Dwijavanthi)
10	Jayanth	22	Jayantasena
6	Jeevanpuri	20	Jounpuri, Suddha Desi
10	Jinjoti	28	Jinjuti, Navroj
4	Jogid	15	Padi
10	Kafi	22	Hindustani Kapi
15	Kamalamanohari	27	Kamala Manohari
6	Kokila Pancham	8	Prabhu Priya
2	Kedaram	29	Kedar-Neelambari
3	Kamajee	28	Kamajee
8	Kusuma Ranjani	15	Gauli Panthu
2	Lavanti	29	Suddha Saveri
9	Lalit	17,53	Surya Lalith
4	Lalita Pancham	15	Lalitha Pancham
10	Lankadghan Sarang	22	Sri, Kanakavarali, Suddhavelavali
10	Madhumad Sarang	22	Madhyamavati
10	Madhyamadi Sarang	22	Madhyamavati
10	Madhu Ranjani	36	Udaya Ravi Chandrika
		36	Gambirnata
9	Madhu Vanthi	59	Dharmavati
5	Malakosh	8	Hindola
1	Malarani	60	Hamsanadham
10	Manavi	22	Manavi
2	Mand	29	Mand
10	Manohari	22	Manohari
1	Marga Behag	65	Suddha Kosala
4	Megha Ranji	15	Megha Ranjani
7	Multani	45	Gamaka Samantham
3	Nagavari	28	Nagaswaravali
3	Narayani	28	Narayani
4	Natabairav	27	Sarasangi
3	Natakuranji	28	Natakurinji
2	Pahadi	29	Pahadi, Mohana Kalyani



10	Palasi	22	Pushpalatika
5	Pancham Malakoh	20	Jayantasri
9	Paraju	15	Parasu
10	Patadeep	22	Patadeep
10	Patamanjari	22	Phalamanjari
10	Piloo	22	Piloo
9	Pooria	53	Hamsa Nandi
9	Pooria Dhanashree	53	Hamsanandi-Kamavardini
8	Poorvi	15	Poorvi
9	Poorva Kalyani	53	Poorvi Kalyani
3	Pratapavarali	28	Pratapavarali
3	Pulindika	28	Nagavarali
3	Ravichandrika	28	Ravichandrika
10	Rudra Priya	22	Rudra Priya
10	Sahana	22	Sahana
10	Saindavi	22	Saindhavi
10	Sindhura	22	Salaga Bhairavi
2	Shankara	29	Shankara
2	Shankaramohan	29	Shankara and Mohanam
6	Shobavari	20	Sutradari
1	Shree Kalyan	64	Saraswati
2	Shuddha Bibas (Mohan Type)	65	Mohanam
2	Suddha Bilaval	29	Sankara Baranam
2	Shuddha Kalyan	65	Mohan Kalyani
6	Sindhu Bhairavi	10	Sindhu Bhairavi
	Salanga	63	Skanda Manorama
9	Sohoni	53	Hamsa Nandi
3	Sorat	28	Surati
4	Bairav	17	Sourashtram
3	Suhakannada	28	Pushpalatika
4	Takka	15	Takka
3	Tilakkamod	27	Nalinakanti
3	Tilang	28	Tilang-36 Vedanda Gamana
9	Varati	52	Patalambari, Hamsanandi
9	Vibhavari	2	Revati
1	Vyjayanthi	59	Varata
1	Yamakalyan	65	Yamuna Kalyani

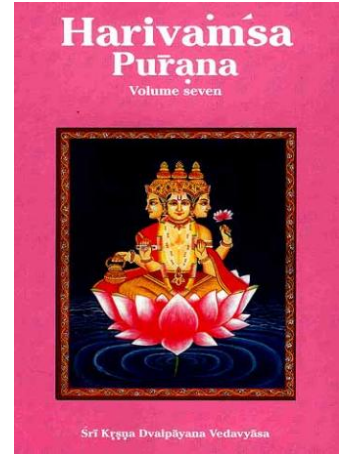
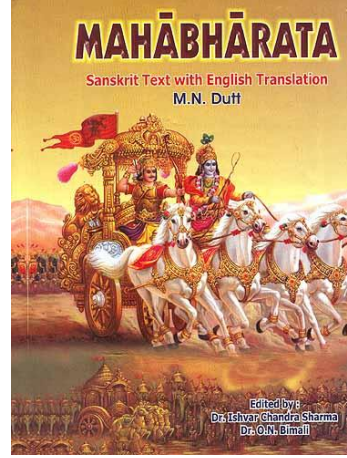
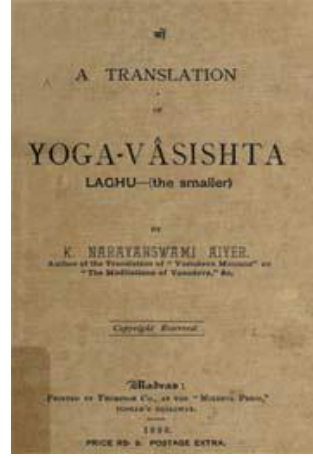
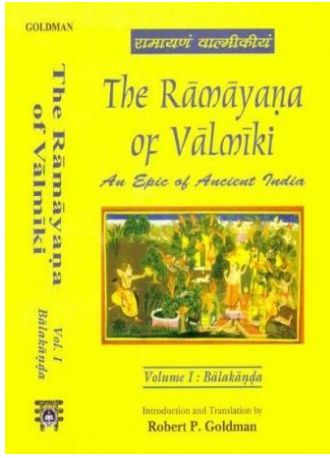


Mythology tells that Hindustani and Carnatic music do exist from Lord Vishnu's Body and Eight Dance branches do exist from Lord Shiva's Body.

End of Part 102

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 103 – Four Ithihasah

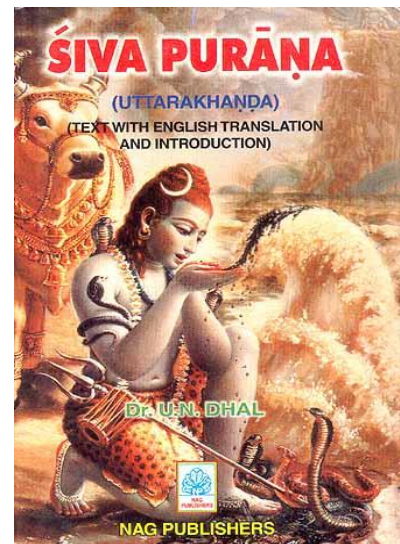
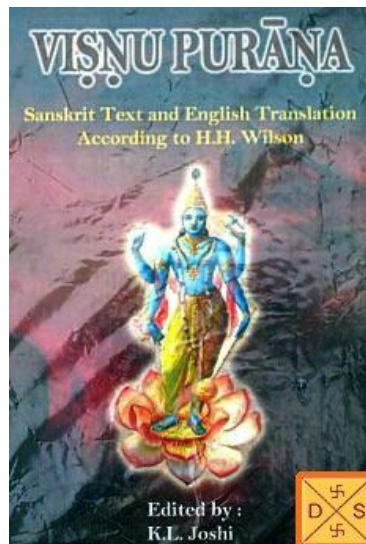
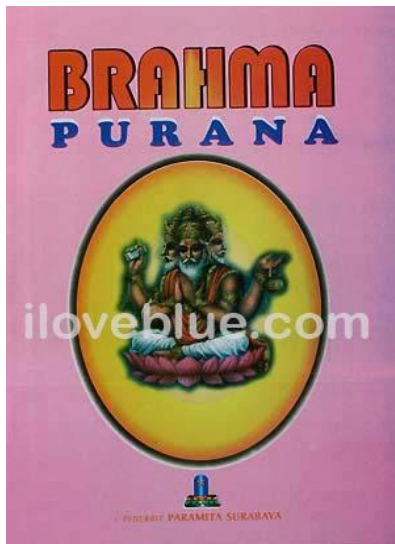
The four Ithihasah (Suhrit-Samhitas) of Hindus are named as Valmigi-Ramayana, the Yoga-Vasishta, Mahabharata and the Harivamsa. It has been described with historical and geographical evidences and the information be remained relevant till today. Valmigi and Vedic-Viyaasa seemed to be prominent sages in this ithihas. Valmigi who was once a thief and obtained nyana from Naratha in his early life. Later he wrote the Ramayana (Journey of Rama) under the direct influence of Lord Maha Vishnu. Vedic-Viyaasa wrote the entire Mahabaratha and also compiled the four Vedas. So he was used to called 'Vedic-Viyaasa'



End of Part 103

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 104 – Eighteen Puranas

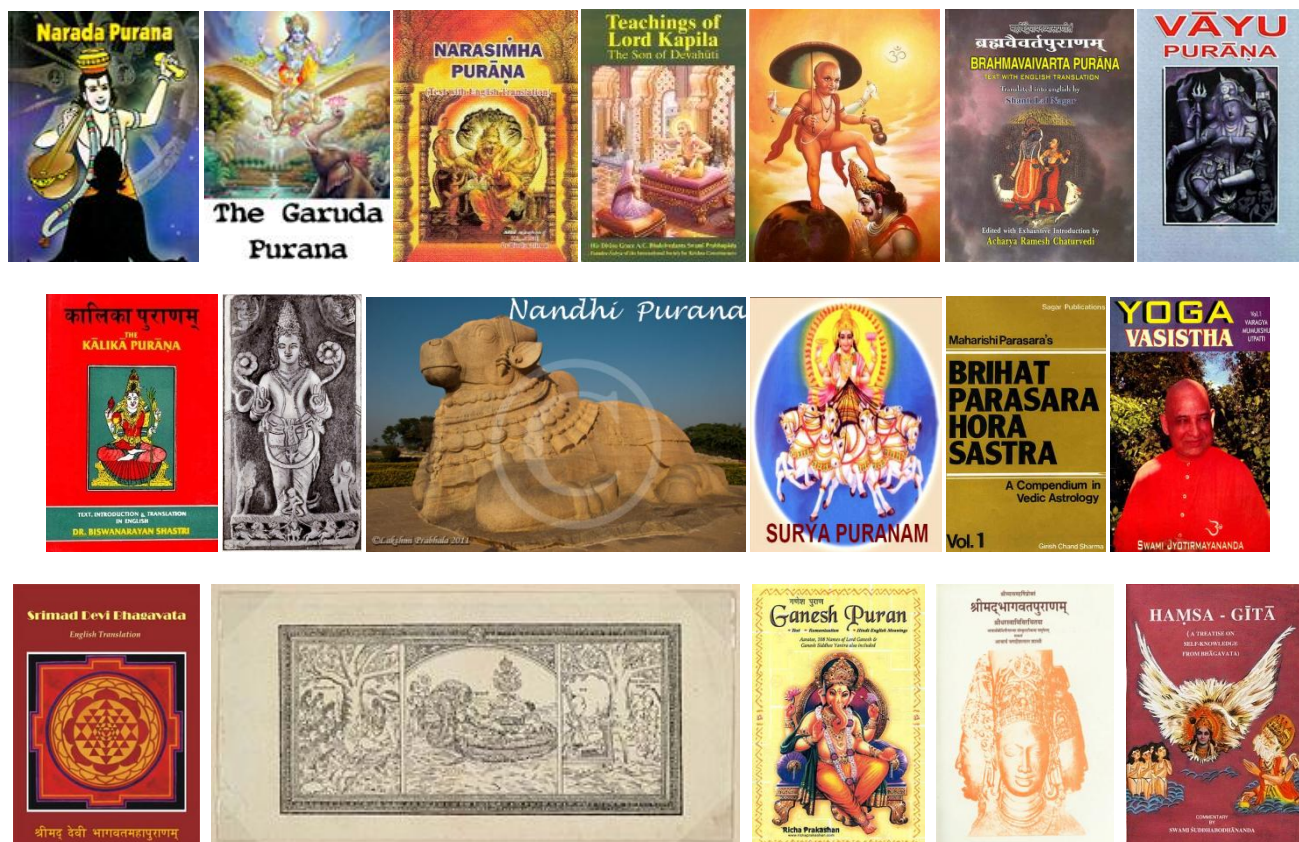
There are eighteen main Puranas and an equal number of subsidiary Puranas or Upa-Puranas. The main Puranas are: Vishnu Purana, Naradiya Purana, Srimad Bhagavata Purana, Garuda Purana, Padma Purana, Varaha Purana, Brahma Purana, Brahmanda Purana, Brahma Vaivarta Purana, Markandeya Purana, Bhavishya Purana, Vamana Purana, Matsya Purana, Kurma Purana, Linga Purana, Siva Purana, Skanda Purana and Agni Purana. Of these, six are Sattvic Puranas and glorify Vishnu; six are Rajasic and glorify Brahma; six are Tamasic and they glorify Siva. The Puranas are of the same class as the Itihasah. They have five characteristics (*Pancha-Lakshana*) viz., history, cosmology (with various symbolical illustrations of philosophical principles), secondary creation, genealogy of kings and of Manvantaras. All the Puranas belong to the class of Suhrit-Samhitas. Vyasa is the compiler of the Puranas from age to age; and for this age, he is Krishnadvaipayana, the son of Parasara.



End of Part 104

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 105 – Eighteen Upa Puranas

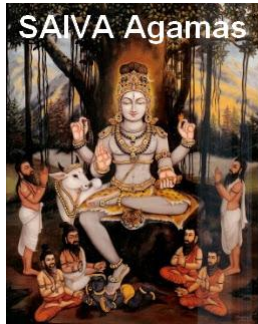
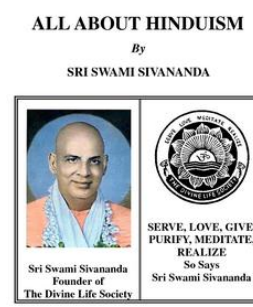
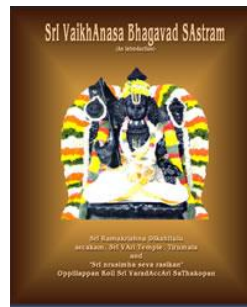
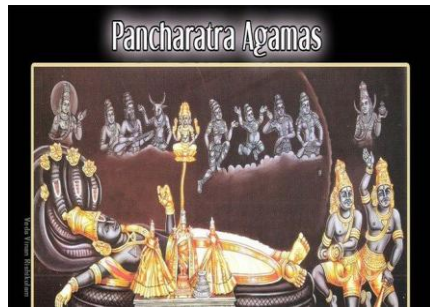
The eighteen Upa-Puranas are: Sanatkumara, Narasimha, Brihannaradiya, Sivarahasya, Durvasa, Kapila, Vamana, Bhargava, Varuna, Kalika, Samba, Nandi, Surya, Parasara, Vasistha, Devi-Bhagavata, Ganesa and Hamsa. Those upa puranas support the main puranas for detailed explanations.



End of Part 105

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 106 – Three Agamas

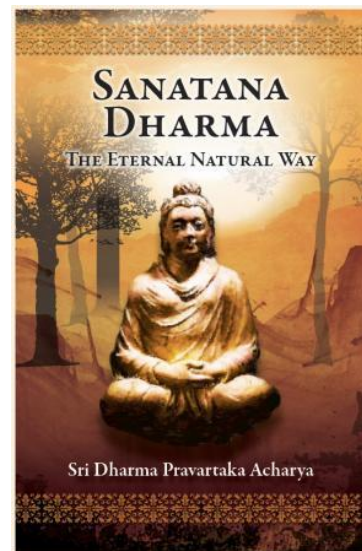
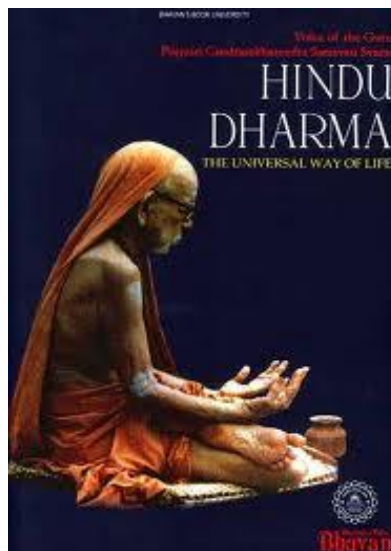
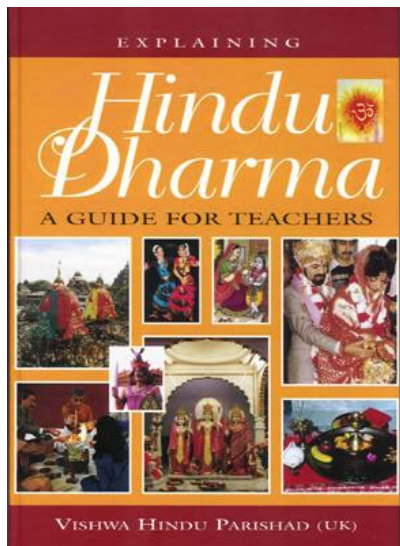
Agamas are segmented into three categories for Vaishnavism, Saivism, and Shaakthagam. Those texts are compositions of tantras, mantras and yantras according to four root practices such as nyana, yoga, kriya and charya. Practically it has been applied through temples, idols, and rituals to worship gods and goddesses. The Vaishnava Agamas are made of Vaikhanasa, Pancharatra, Pratishthasara and Vijnanalalita (it has 215 branches). The Saiva Agamas are made of Pratyabhijna which leads to Kashmir Saivism, Athvaitham, and Saiva Sithaantham (it has 28 main branches and 20 sub branches). The Sakthi Agamas glorifies Sakthi (consort of Lord Shiva) as mother of universe and named as devi or parashakthi (it has 77 branches).



End of Part 106

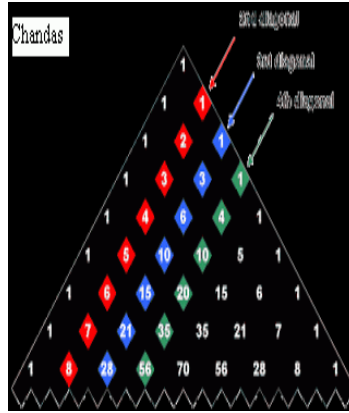
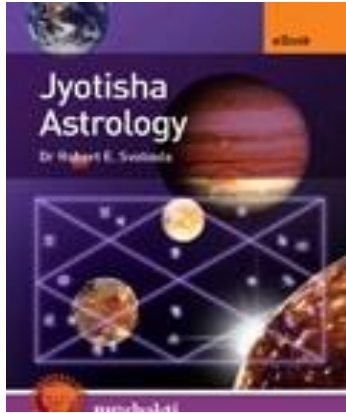
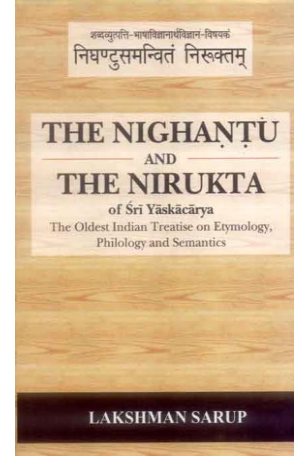
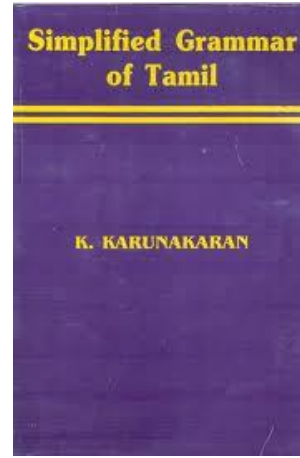
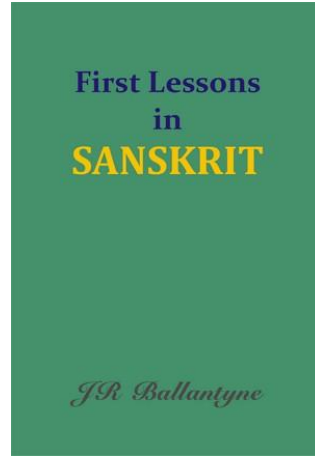
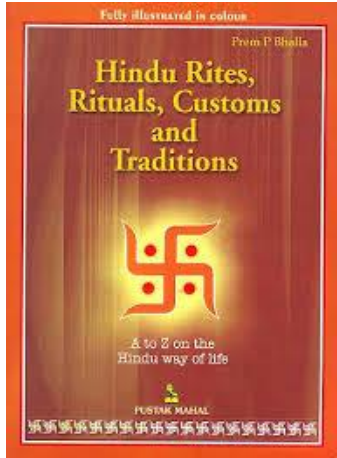
Hinduism is a way of life: Part 107 – The Fourteen Dharmas

Dharma describes various duties of life. It has fourteen dharmas in use and they are: Sanatana Dharma (Eternal Law), Samanya Dharma (general duty), Vishesha Dharma (special duty), Varnasrama Dharma (duties of Caste and Order), Svadharma (one's own duty), Yuga Dharma (duty of the Age), Kula Dharma (duty of family), Manava Dharma (duty of man), Purusha Dharma (duty of male), Stri Dharma (duty of female), Raja Dharma (duty of king), Praja Dharma (duty of subjects), Pravritti Dharma (duty in worldly life) and Nivritti Dharma (duty in spiritual life).



End of Part 107

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 108 – Six Vedanga



The Vedanga (limbs of the Veda) are six auxiliary disciplines traditionally associated with the study and understanding of the Vedas.

1. Shiksha (siksha): phonetics, phonology and morphophonology (sandhi)
2. Kalpa (kalpa): ritual
3. Vyakarana (vyākaraṇa): grammar
4. Nirukta (nirukta): etymology
5. Chandas (chandas): meter
6. Jyotisha (jyotiṣa): astronomy

Traditionally, vyākaraṇa and nirukta are common to all four Vedas, while each veda has its own siksha, chandas, kalpa and jyotiṣa texts.

The Vedangas are first mentioned in the Mundaka Upanishad (at 1.1.5) as subjects for students of the Vedas. Later, they developed into independent disciplines, each with its own corpus of Sutras.

End of Part 108

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 109– Hindus' Three Debt of Life



Debt 1: the debt of rishi or sages which belongs to Lord Shiva. It has to be fulfilled by doing Nyana Yogas. Learn and spread the Vedic knowledge and also its principles to mankind is primary task in it. By doing so, the earthly-purpose is got to known.

Debt 2: the debt of devas which belongs to Lord Vishnu. It has to be fulfilled by doing karma yogas. Karma yoga emphasizes the natural life of human beings. The karma can be good deeds or sometime can be bad deeds. Leave the outcomes of the karma to god but play the game with full of heart. Four path of karma is explained in yoga sutra.

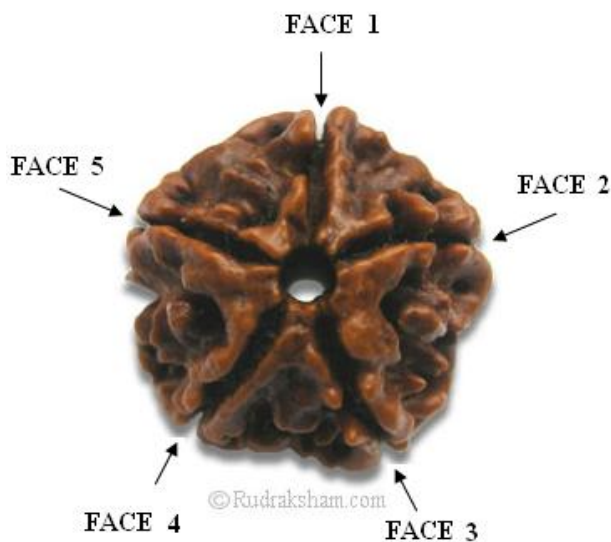


Debt 3: the debt of pitrus which belongs to Lord Brahma. It has to be fulfilled by doing dharmas to our ancestors by generating new generation. Getting married and producing children is ultimate aim in it. However the branches of yoga are also embedded for having rituals throughout the process.



End of Part 109

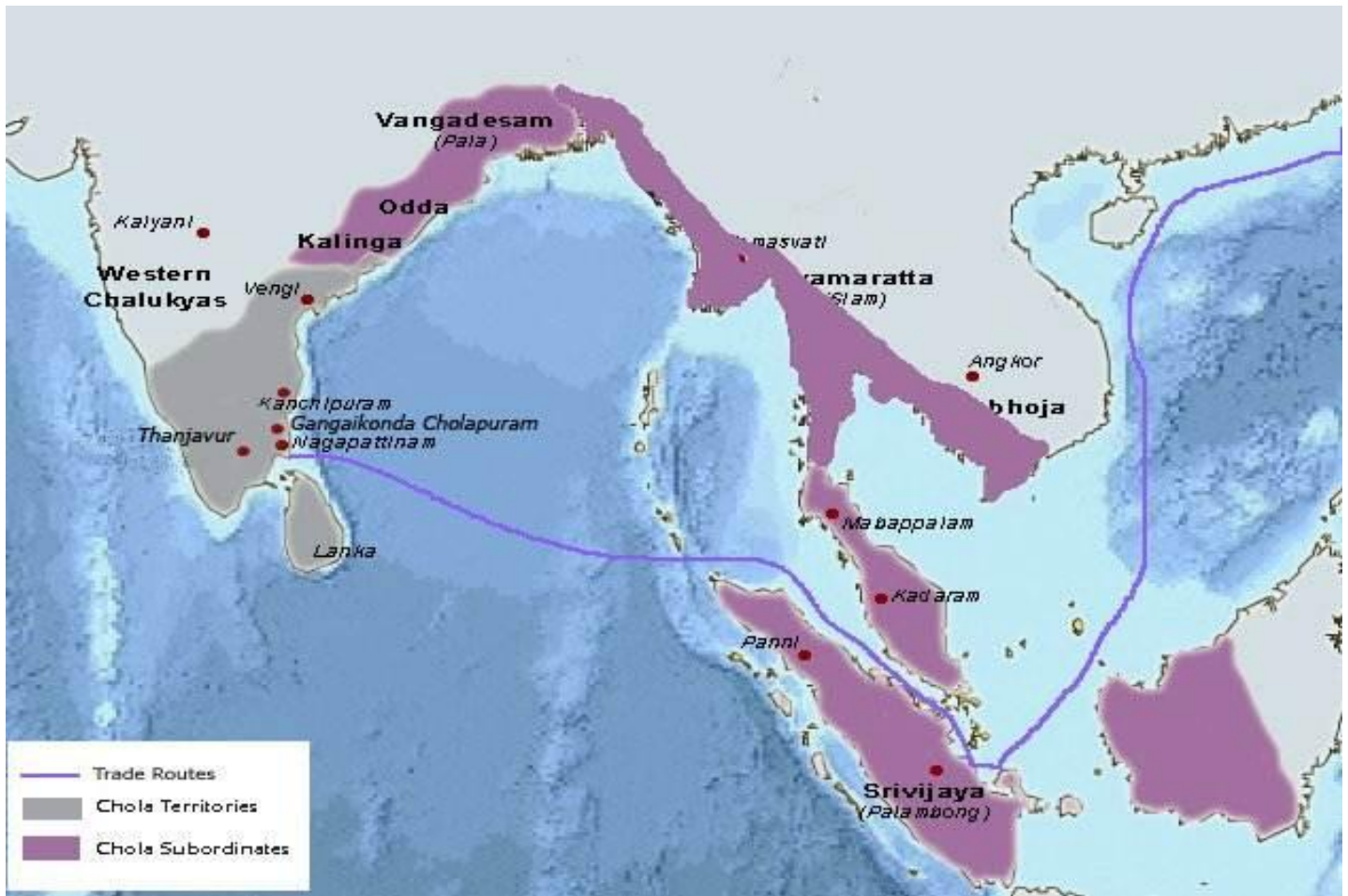
Hinduism is a way of life: Part 110 – The Greatness of Ruthracha



Ruthracha derived from the word Ruthran. Another name for Ruthran is Sukhlan. Sukhlan is the teacher of Sukhla Yajur Veda. It simply means the eyes of Lord Shiva. It is our ancestors' electro-magnetic device which does not follow the law of planetary gemology. It can change the wavelength of thoughts so one's destination will be changed, if often used in poojas or meditation. One's thumb has a circle type of lines (thumb print) which is the code word of your destination. So we often touch/meditate the ruthracha with our right thumb so our destination will be changed towards the supreme power. The representatives of ruthrachas' faces are: 1 = Sun (Sooriyan), 2 = Moon (Chandiran), 3 = Fire (Agni-Shiva's third eye), 4 = Brahma, 5 = Shiva, 6 = Murugan, 7 = Vinayagar, 8 = Mahavishnu, 9 = Parvathi, 0 = Universe. The middle of ruthracha is the universe. However, there are ruthracha up to 24 faces in Hinduism covering some deities like Hanuman and etc.

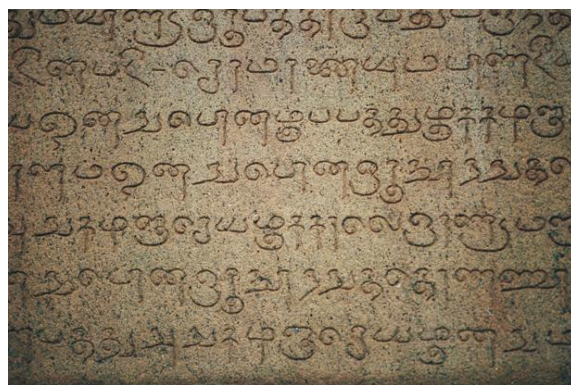
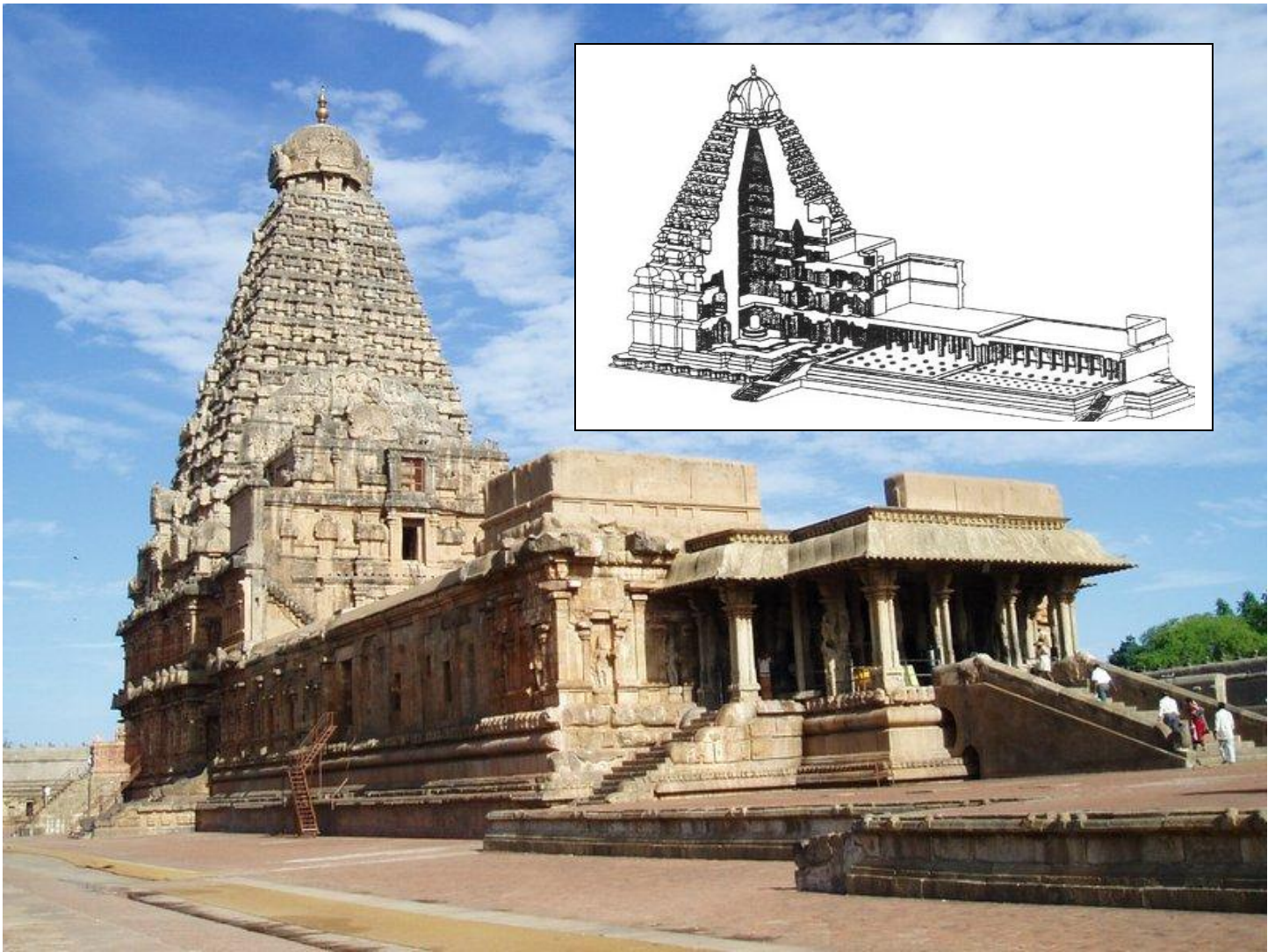
End of Part 110

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 111 – The Hindu Great Conqueror 1: Raja Raja Cholan



Raja Raja Chozhan I (Peruvudaiyar), popularly known as **Raja Raja Cholan - the Great**, is one of the greatest emperors of the Tamil Chola Empire (985 to 1014 CE). By conquering several small kingdoms in South India, he expanded the Chola Empire as far as Sri Lanka in the south, Kalinga in the northeast and Indonesia in east. He is a devotee of Lord Shiva and he had a son (Rajenthira Cholan) and a daughter (Kunthavai Nachiyar). Kadaaram is the oldest name of Kedah, peninsular Malaysia. His visit was marked with Lord Shiva's temple in lembah bujang, kedah.





Early Chola Empire's Bridge
(Grand Anicut)



His great civil engineering knowledge is still standing for more than 1000 years. He is a great devotee (Thirumurai compilation), a great warrior [Conquered kalinga (king of kalinga was Kaalinga from whom the word "keling" came into usage), kadaram, srivijaya], governor (governing India), administrator (Tamil Nadu administration), father and after all great grand king of India.



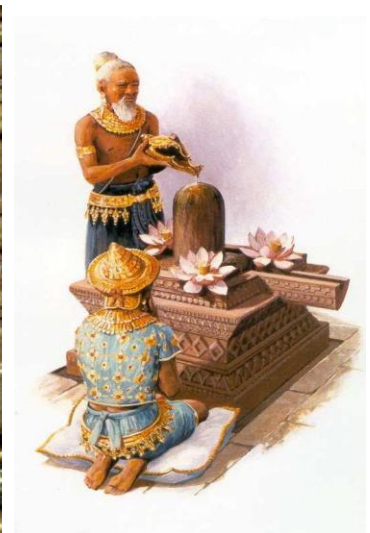
Medieval Cholas	
Vijayalaya Chola	848–891(?)
Aditya Chola I	891–907
Parantaka Chola I	907–950
Gandaraditya Chola	950–957
Arinjaya Chola	956–957
Sundara Chola	957–970
Uttama Chola	970–985
Rajaraja Chola I	985–1014
Rajendra Chola I	1012–1044
Rajadhiraja Chola	1018–1054
Rajendra Chola II	1051–1063
Virarajendra Chola	1063–1070
Athirajendra Chola	1067–1070

Later Cholas	
Kulothunga Chola I	1070–1120
Vikrama Chola	1118–1135
Kulothunga Chola II	1133–1150
Rajaraja Chola II	1146–1173
Rajadhiraja Chola II	1166–1178
Kulothunga Chola III	1178–1218
Rajaraja Chola III	1216–1256
Rajendra Chola III	1246–1279



End of Part 111

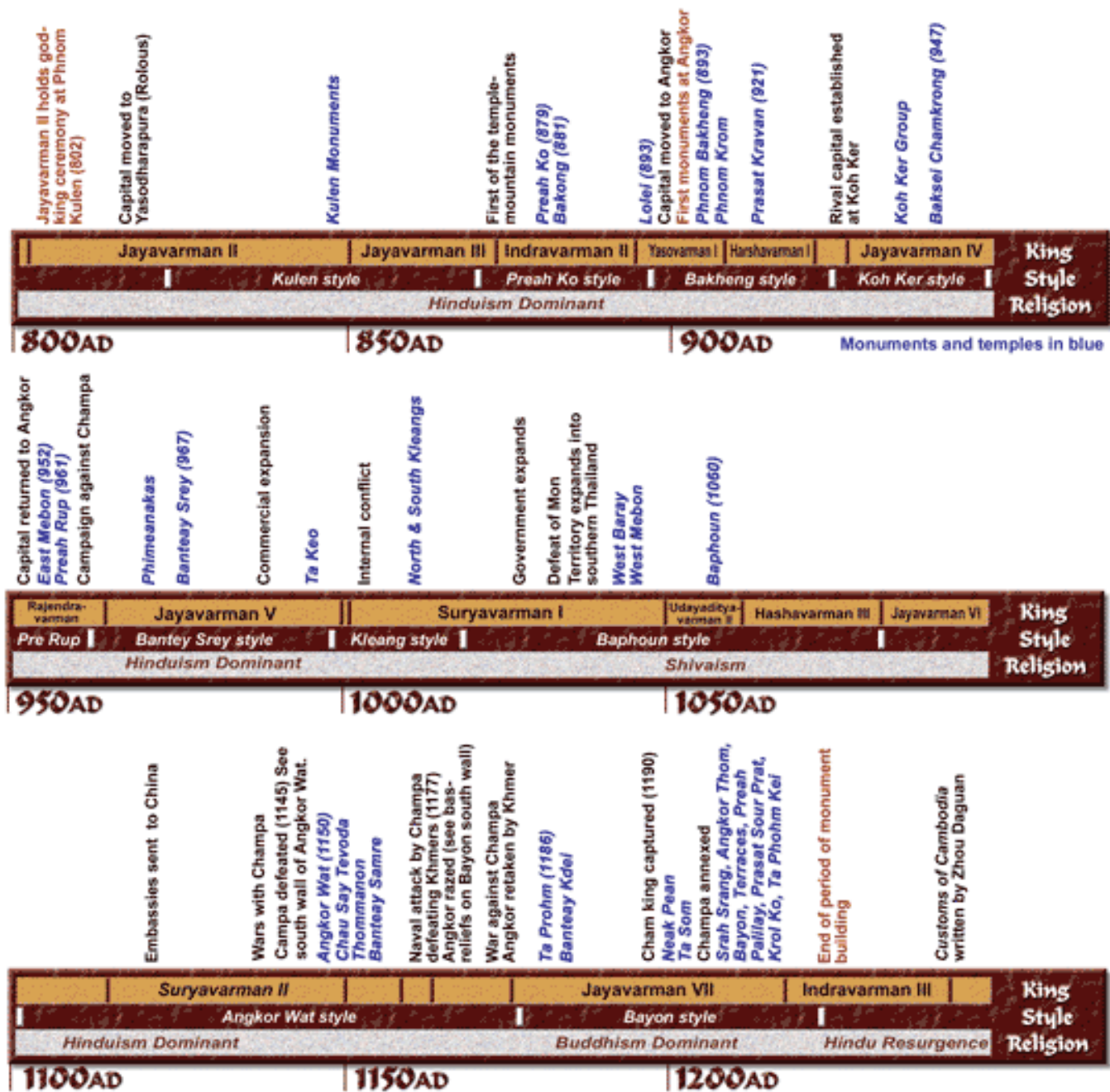
Hinduism is a way of life: Part 112 – The Hindu Great Conqueror 2: Suryavarman II



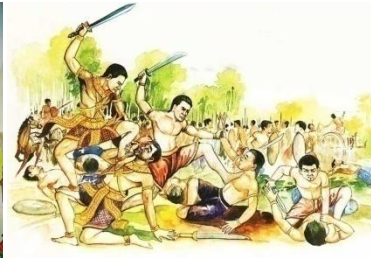
Suryavarman II, the great builder of all time



1000 Shiva lingams were implanted under the man made river, so the water is purified before use for the ritual.

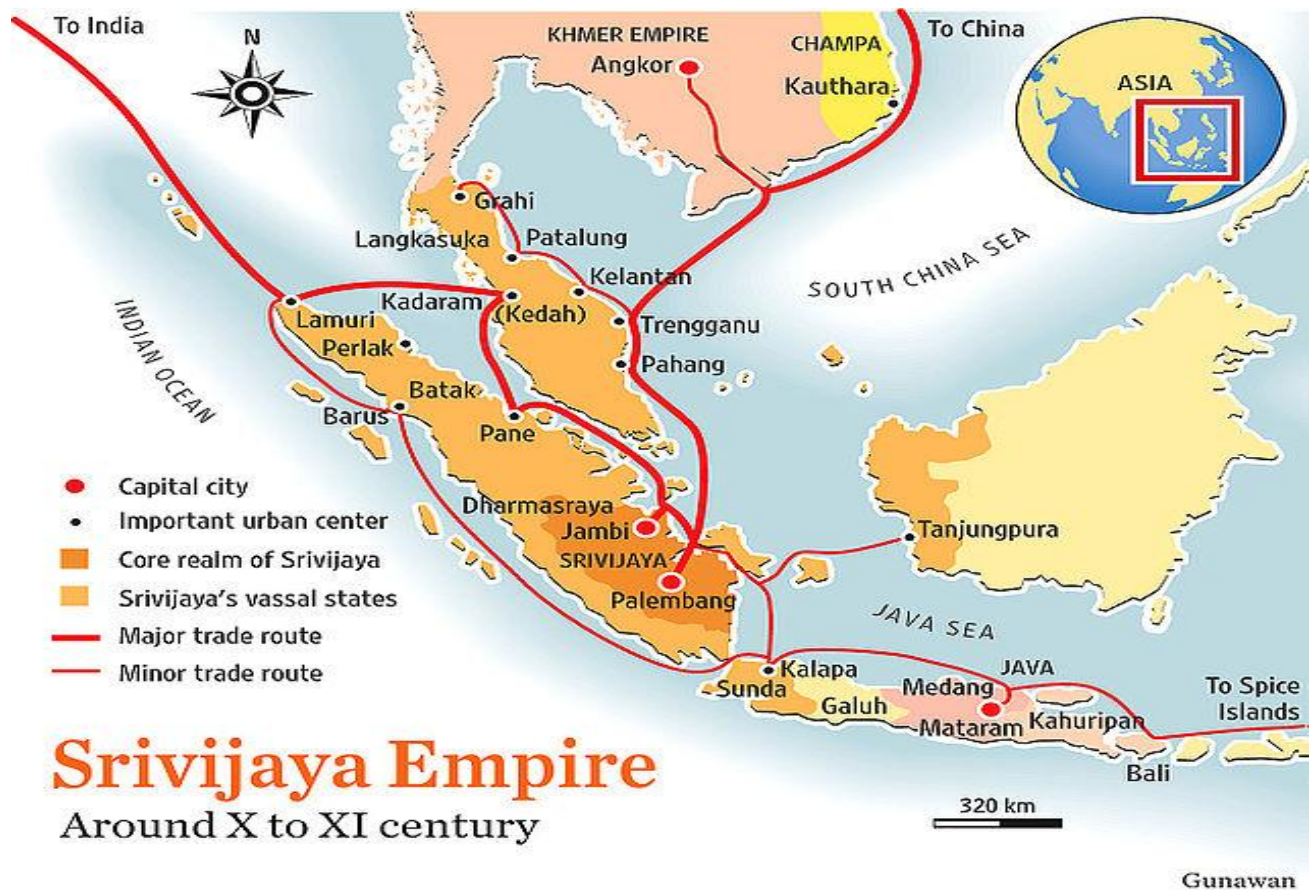


Suryavarman II was a king of the Khmer Empire from 1113 AD to 1145-1150 AD and the builder of Angkor Wat. The temple was a dedication to the Supreme God Maha Vishnu. His reign's monumental architecture, numerous military campaigns and restoration of strong government have led historians to rank Suryavarman as one of the empire's greatest kings. Stretching over some 400 km², including forested area, Angkor Archaeological Park contains the magnificent remains of the different capitals of the Khmer Empire, from the 9th to the 15th century. They include the famous Temple of Angkor Wat and, at Angkor Thom, the Bayon Temple with its countless sculptural decorations. It was actually 36 km of long from two mountains. See the Hinduism is a way of life: Part 28 – Top 5 Temples of Hindus' Extreme Engineering.



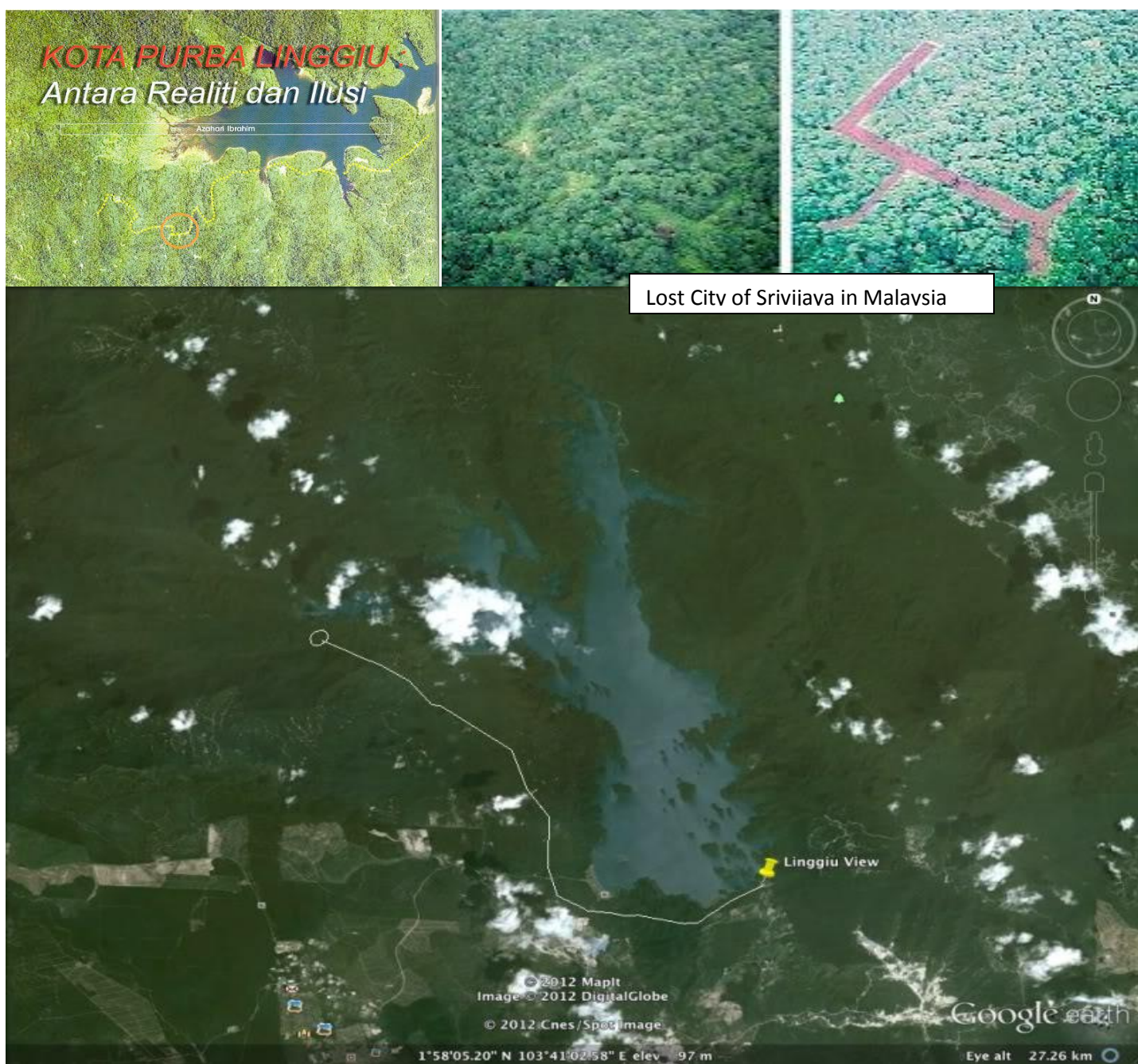
End of Part 112

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 113 – The Hindu Great Conqueror 3: Srivijayan



Srivijaya was a powerful ancient centre for Buddhist expansion in the 8th to 12th centuries. Between late 7th to early 11th century, **Srivijayan** rose to power in Southeast Asia. Srivijaya Empire also had religious, cultural and trading links with the Buddhist Pala Empire of Bengal, India. Although Buddhism was officially seen as their religion, Hinduism was the fundamental that lay down in its process.

Date	King's name	Capital			
683	Dapunta Hyang Sri Jayanasa	Srivijaya	960	Çri Udayadityavarman Se-li-hou-ta-hia-li-tan	Srivijaya San-fo-ts'i
702	Indravarman Che-li-to-le-pa-mo	Srivijaya Shih-li-fo-shih	980	Haji Hia-Tche	Srivijaya San-fo-ts'i
728	Rudra vikraman Lieou-t'eng-wei-kong	Srivijaya Shih-li-fo-shih	988	Sri Culamanivarmadeva Se-li-chu-la-wu-ni-fu-ma-tian-hwa	Srivijaya San-fo-ts'i
prior to 775	Dharmasetu or Vishnu	Java	1008	Sri Maravijayottunga Se-li-ma-la-pi	Srivijaya San-fo-ts'i
775	Dharanindra	Java	1017	Sumatrabhumi	Srivijaya San-fo-ts'i
782	Samaragrawira	Java	1025	Sangramavijayottunga	Srivijaya San-fo-ts'i
792	Samaratunga	Java			
835	Balaputradewa	Srivijaya San-fo-ts'i			



Kota Gelanggi is an archaeological site reported in 2005 as potentially the first capital of the ancient Empire of Srivijaya and dating to around 650–900 and one of the oldest Kingdoms on South East Asia's Malay Peninsula. The site's existence was announced as a 'discovery' by the Malaysian press on 3 February 2005. The reported site of the ancient city is in the dense jungles of the southern Malaysian state of Johor Darul Takzim, near a forest reserve currently managed as the Linggiu Dam water catchment area by the Public Utilities Board (PUB) of Singapore. This puts the site somewhere within a 140-square-kilometre (54 sq mi) area of the forest reserve surrounding Sungai Madek and Sungai Lenggiu.

The above images are published in internet. It is a lost civilization of Srivijaya Empire which is also expected to have Hindu temples with sculptures.



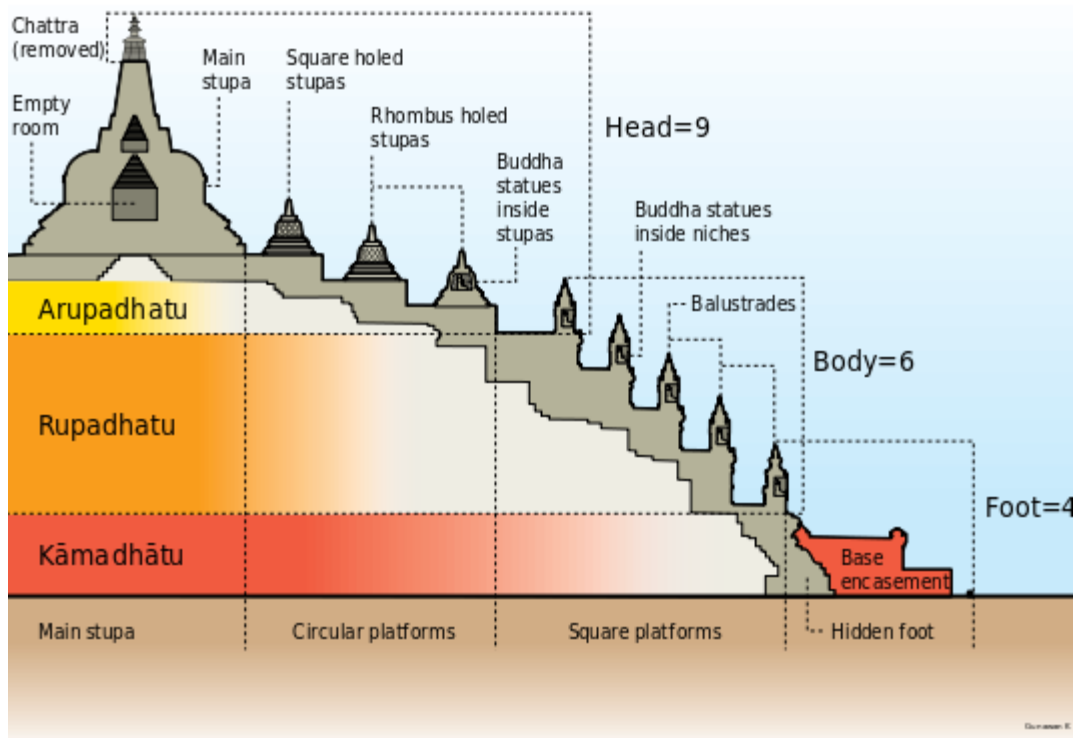
Prambanan, Indonesia

www.culturaldestination.blogspot.com

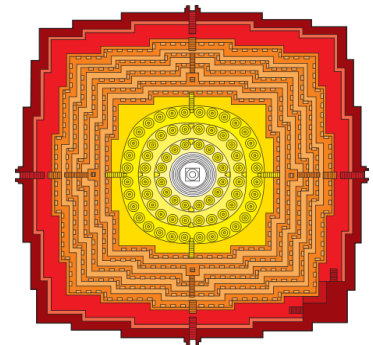
Prambanan temple is built in the 10th century, this is the largest temple compound dedicated to Shiva in Indonesia. Rising above the centre of the last of these concentric squares are three temples decorated with reliefs illustrating the epic of the Ramayana, dedicated to the three great Hindu divinities (Shiva, Vishnu and Brahma) and three temples dedicated to the animals who serve them.

Borobudur Cross Section and Building Ratio

Borobudur, Central Java, Indonesia



Central Java, Indonesia



Borobudur, or Barabudur, is a 9th-century Mahayana Buddhist Temple in Magelang, Central Java, Indonesia. The monument consists of six square platforms topped by three circular platforms, and is decorated with 2,672 relief panels and 504 Buddha statues. A main dome, located at the center of the top platform, is surrounded by 72 Buddha statues seated inside a perforated stupa. Built in the 9th century during the reign of the Sailendra Dynasty, the temple's design in Gupta architecture reflects India's influence on the region. It also depicts the gupta style from India and shows influence of Buddhism as well as Hinduism. The monument is both a shrine to the Lord Buddha and a place for Buddhist pilgrimage. The journey for pilgrims begins at the base of the monument and follows a path around the monument and ascends to the top through three levels symbolic of Buddhist cosmology: Kamadhatu (the world of desire), Rupadhatu (the world of forms) and Arupadhatu (the world of formlessness). The monument guides pilgrims through an extensive system of stairways and corridors with 1,460 narrative relief panels on the walls and the balustrades.

End of Part 113

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 114 – The Hindu Great Conqueror 4: Ashoka Maurya



Ashoka Maurya (304–232 BCE), commonly known as Ashoka and also as Ashoka the Great, was an Indian emperor of the Maurya Dynasty who ruled almost all of the Indian subcontinent from ca. 269 BCE to 232 BCE. One of India's greatest emperors, Ashoka reigned over most of present-day India after a number of military conquests. His empire stretched from the parts of the ancient territories of Khorasan, Sistan and Balochistan (unpartitioned) in what is now Afghanistan and possibly eastern Iran, through the Hindu Kush mountains in Afghanistan, to present-day Bangladesh and the Indian state of Assam in the east, and as far south as northern Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. The empire had Taxila, Ujjain and Pataliputra as its capital.

End of Part 114

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 115 – History of British Raj and Five Saviors

1600	The East India Company (EIC) is formed, 1600.
1615	The company acquires its first territory in Bombay.
1748	Anglo-French War In India.
1757	War of Plassey.
1792	The EIC defeats the Marathas and Tippu Sultan of Mysore.
1806	10 July: Mutiny at Vellore
1857	Mutiny of the Indian Army at Barrackpore. The Rebellion becomes a War of Independence First Indian War of Independence.
1858	Bahadur Shah Zafar, The Last Mogul, is proclaimed as Emperor. The Mutiny is Crushed and the Last Mogul Emperor, is disposed. The Revolt is crushed ruthlessly. End of the EIC's rule in India. End of Mogul rule in India. British Crown takes over India, beginning of the Raj.
1877	Queen Victoria becomes the Empress of India.
1885	Indian National Congress is formed.
1897	Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee.
1914	The Great War breaks out in Europe.
1919	Jalianwala Bagh Massacre. Parliament passes the Rowlatt Acts.
1939	World War II breaks out with Germany's invasion of Poland.
1947	India and Pakistan become self-governing nations

Five men have to be identified here as the **saviors** of the Indian origin of people !



M.K Gandhi: Born and raised in a Hindu, merchant caste, family in coastal Gujarat, western India, and trained in law at the Inner Temple, London, Gandhi first employed non-violent civil disobedience as an expatriate lawyer in South Africa, in the resident Indian community's struggle for civil rights. After his return to India in 1915, he set about organizing peasants, farmers, and urban laborers to protest against excessive land-tax and discrimination. Assuming leadership of the Indian National Congress in 1921, Gandhi led nationwide campaigns for easing poverty, expanding women's rights, building religious and ethnic amity, ending untouchability, but above all for achieving (swaraj) self-rule.

Father of Indian Nations

S.C Bose: Earlier had been a leader of the younger, radical, wing of the Indian National Congress in the late 1920s and 1930s, rising to become Congress President from 1938 to 1939. However, he was ousted from the Congress in 1939 following differences with the high command, and subsequently placed under house arrest by the British before escaping from India in early 1941. He turned to Germany and Japan for help in gaining India's independence by force. With Japanese support, he organized the Indian National Army, composed largely of Indian soldiers of the British Indian army who had been captured in the Battle of Singapore by the Japanese. As the war turned against them, the Japanese came to support a number of puppet and provisional governments in the captured regions, including those in Burma, the Philippines and Vietnam, and in addition, the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, presided by Bose.

First President of India (before independence from British)

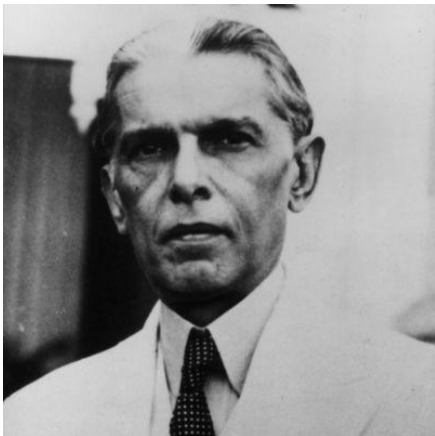
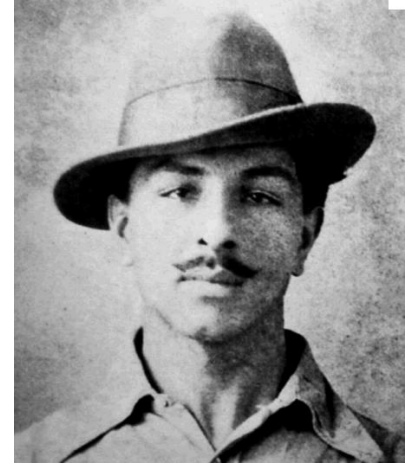


B.R Ambedkar : Born into a poor Mahar family, Ambedkar campaigned against social discrimination, the Indian caste system. He converted to Buddhism and is also credited with providing a spark for the conversion of hundreds of thousands of lower caste members to Theravada Buddhism. Ambedkar was posthumously awarded the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian award, in 1990. He was awarded a law degree and a doctoral degree for his study and research in law, economics and political science from Columbia University and the London School of Economics. He was principal architect of the federal constitutions of India. He resigned his law minister post when the inter-caste marriage resolution is dropped out from constitutions.

First Law Minister (after independence from British)

Bhagad Singh: was an Indian socialist considered to be one of the most influential revolutionaries of the Indian independence movement. Seeking revenge for the death of LalaLajpat Rai at the hands of the police, Singh was involved in the murder of British police officer John Saunders. He eluded efforts by the police to capture him. Together with Batukeshwardutt, he undertook a successful effort to throw two bombs and leaflets inside the Central Legislative Assembly while shouting slogans of revolution. Subsequently they volunteered to surrender and be arrested. Held on this charge, he gained widespread national support when he underwent a 116 day fast in jail, demanding equal rights for British and Indian political prisoners. He was convicted and subsequently hanged for his participation in the murder, aged 23. His legacy prompted youth in India to begin fighting for Indian independence and he continues to be a youth idol in modern India, as well as the inspiration for several films. He is commemorated with a large bronze statue in the Parliament of India, as well as a range of other memorials.

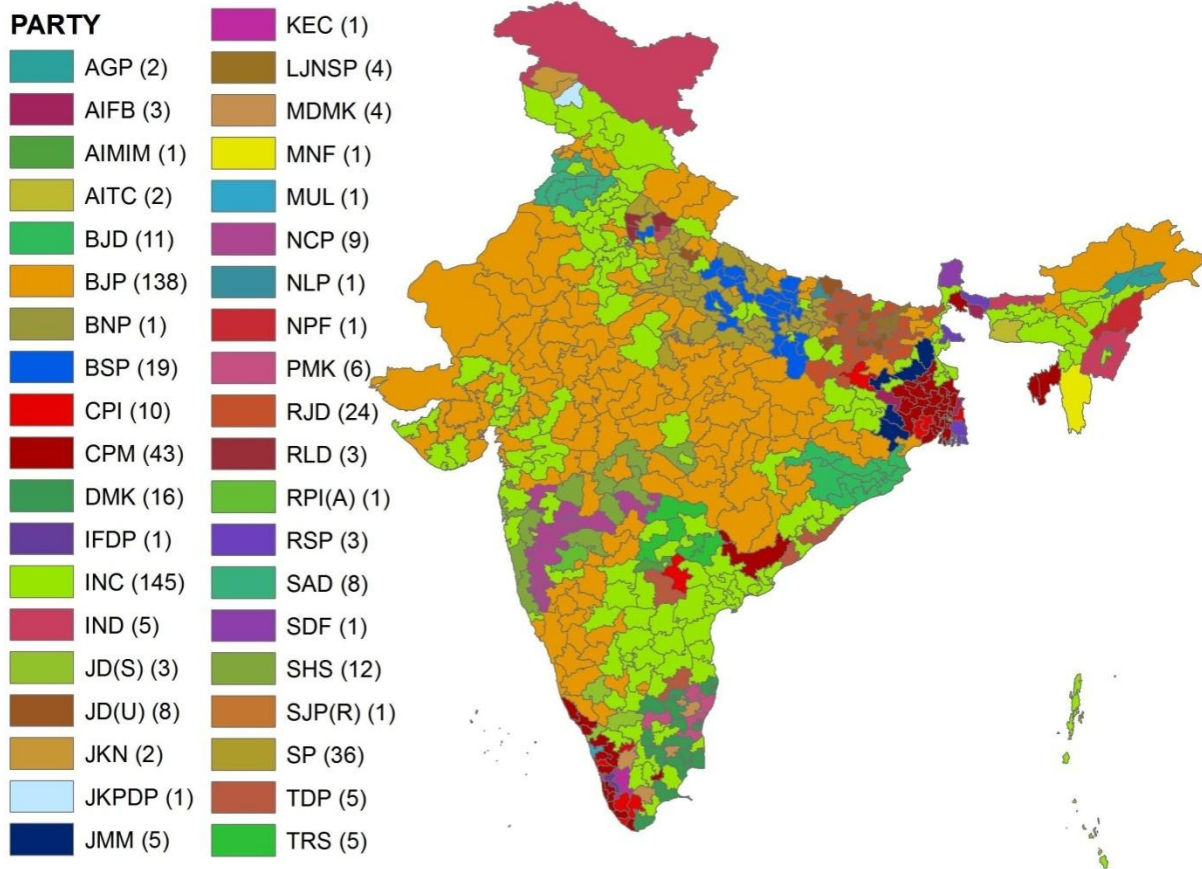
Revolutionary Leader (independence movement)



Md. Ali Jinnah was born in Karachi and trained as a barrister at Lincoln's Inn in London. Jinnah rose to prominence in the Indian National Congress in the first two decades of the 20th century. In these early years of his political career, Jinnah advocated Hindu-Muslim unity, helping to shape the 1916 Lucknow Pact between the Congress and the All-India Muslim League, a party in which Jinnah had also become prominent. Jinnah became a key leader in the All India Home Rule League, and proposed a fourteen-point constitutional reform plan to safeguard the political rights of Muslims should a united British India become independent. In 1920, however, Jinnah resigned from the Congress when it agreed to follow a campaign of satyagraha, or non-violent resistance, advocated by the influential leader, Mohandas Gandhi. Ultimately, the Congress and the Muslim League could not reach a power-sharing formula for a united India, leading all parties to agree to separate independence for a predominately Hindu India, and for a Muslim-majority state, to be called Pakistan. As the first Governor-General of Pakistan, Jinnah worked to establish the new nation's government and policies, and to aid the millions of Muslim migrants who had emigrated from the new nation of India to Pakistan after the partition, personally supervising the establishment of refugee camps. Jinnah died at age 71 in September 1948, just over a year after Pakistan gained independence from the British Raj.

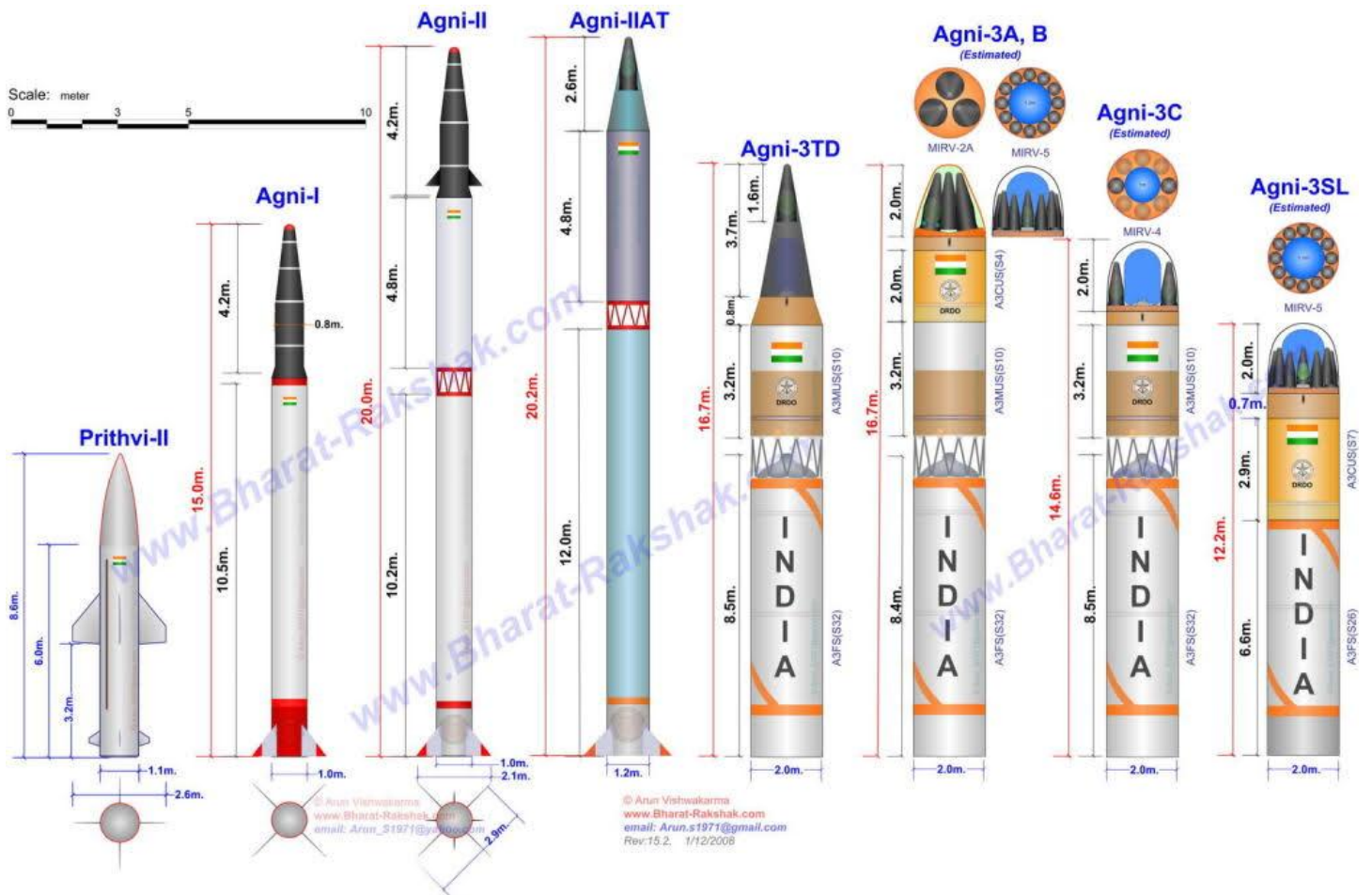
Muslim League Leader (Leader of converted people of Indian origin)

Democratic Political Parties of India



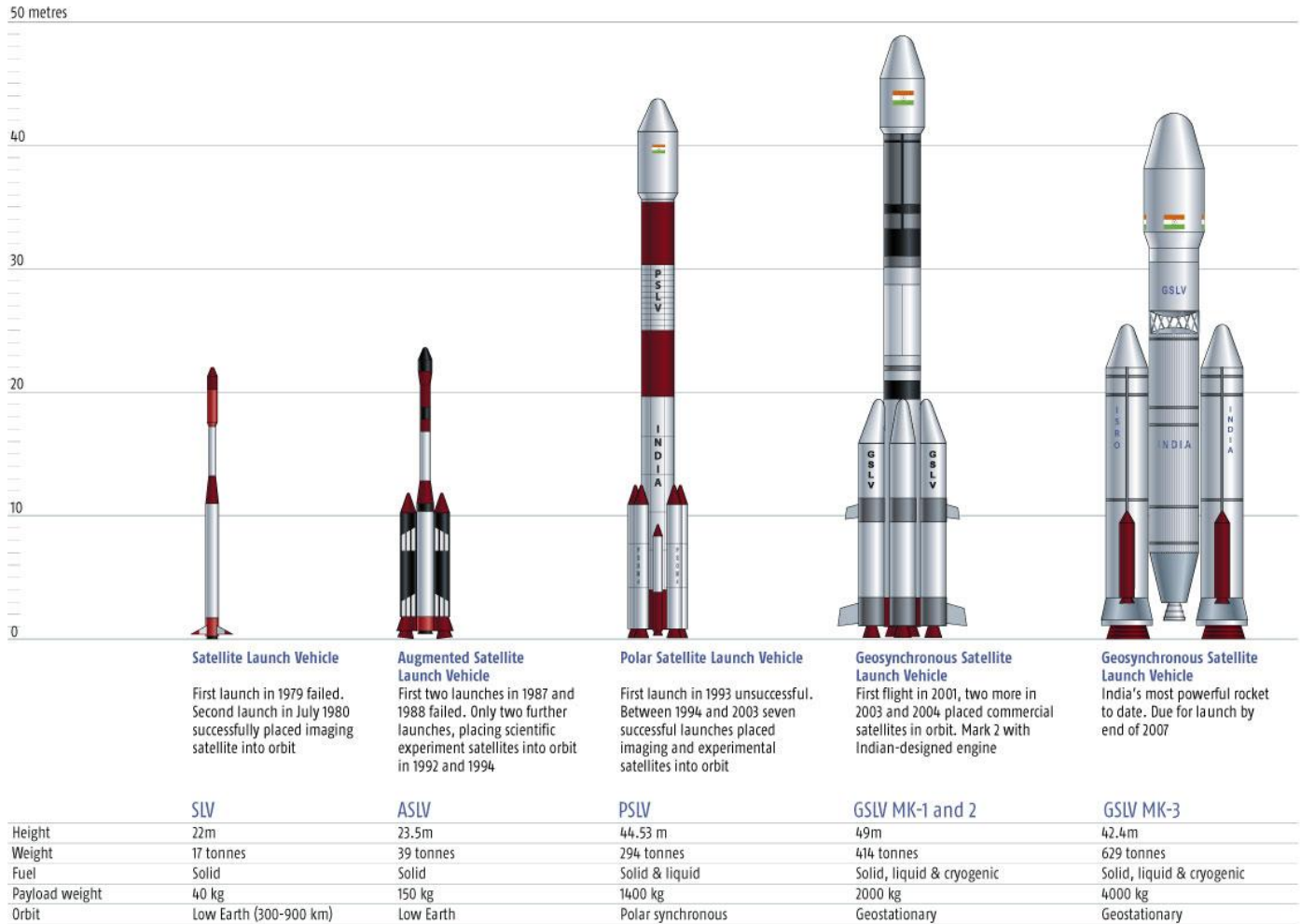
Let's unite for the sake of Hinduism



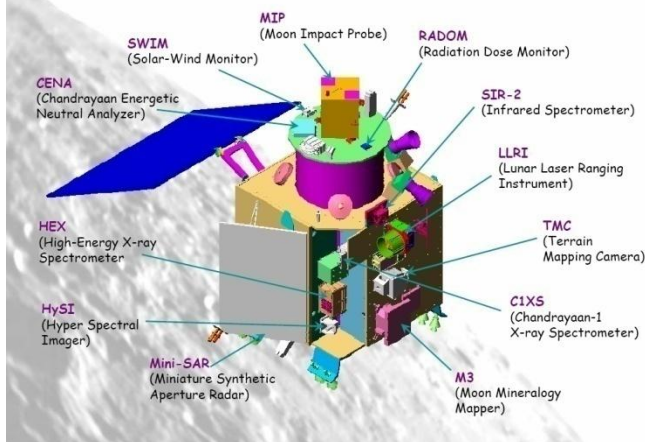


ROCKETING EVOLUTION

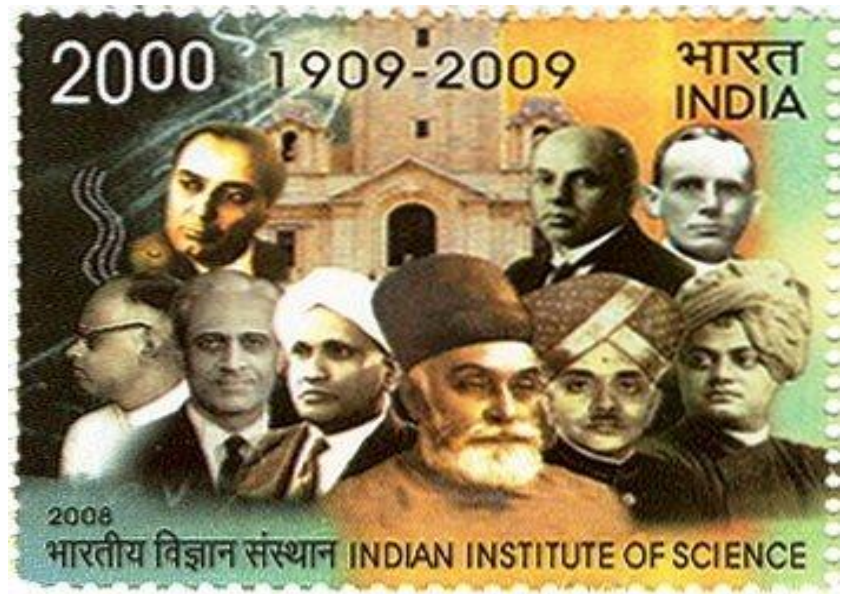
In a little over 30 years from struggling to lift off, India will soon head to the moon

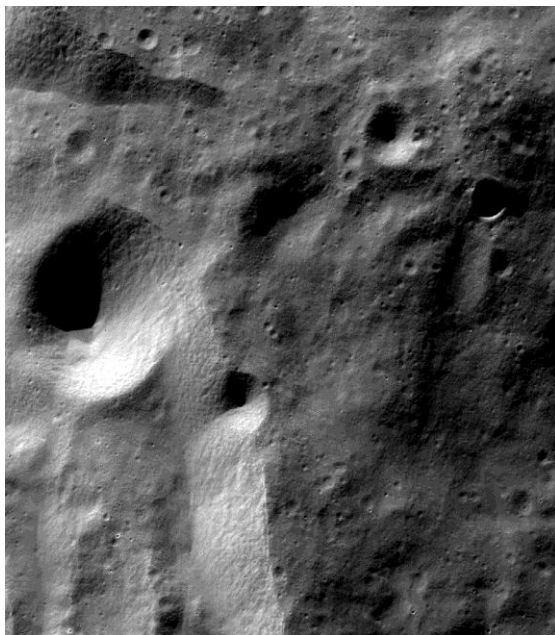
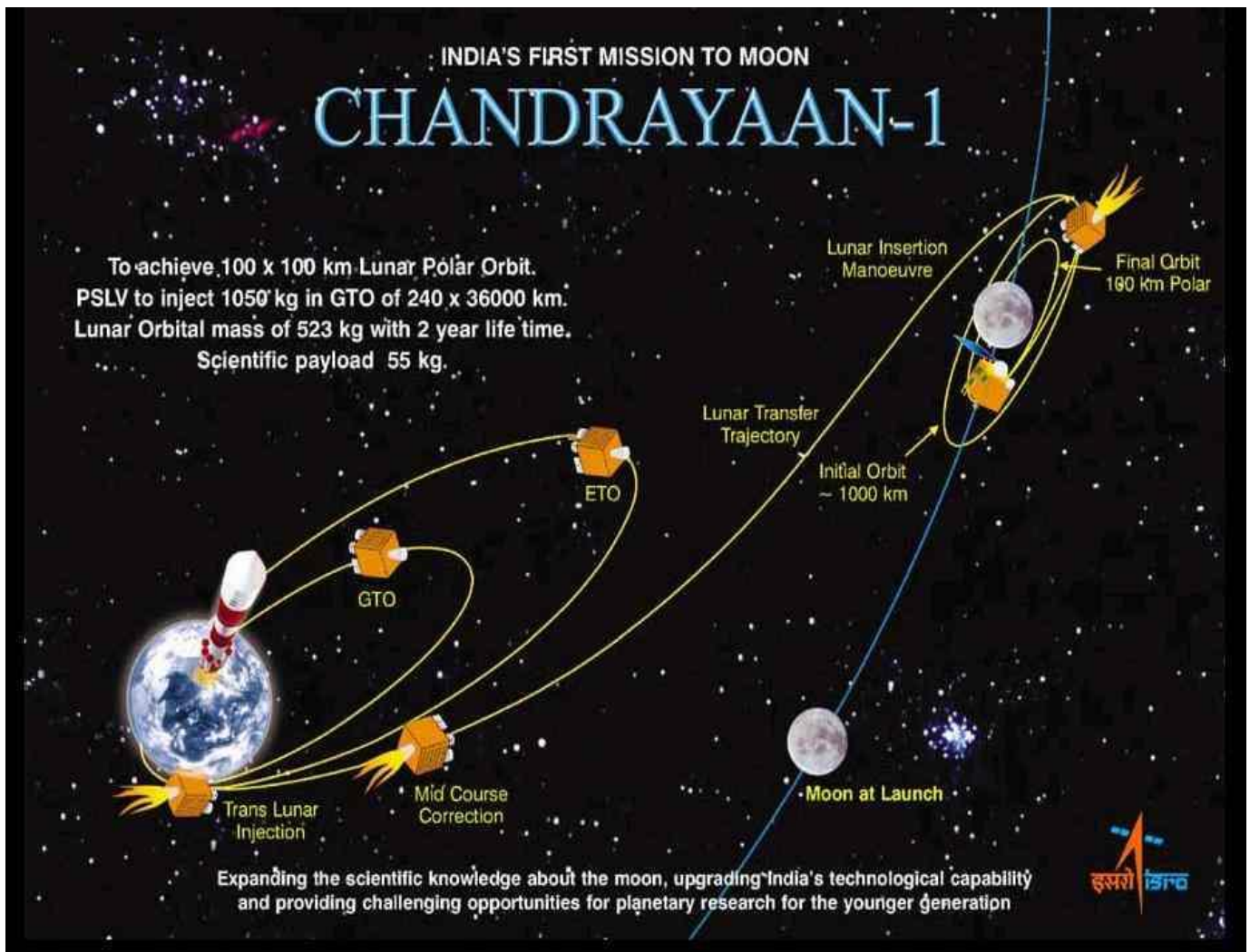


The Chandrayaan-1 Spacecraft

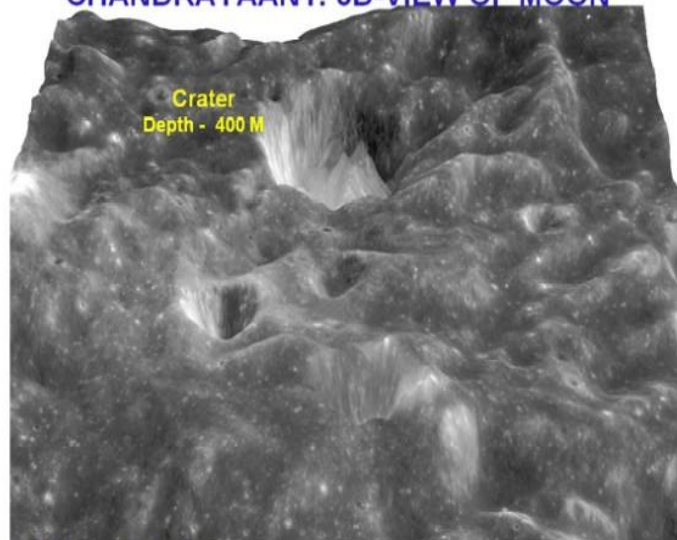


SPACE MISSIONS 2012-2017					
	ACHIEVED	TARGETED	PROPOSED		
MISSIONS	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
EARTH OBSERVATION SATELLITES	RISAT-1 SARAL		CARTOSAT-2C	RESOURCESAT-2A CARTOSAT-2E	OCEANSAT-3 CARTOSAT-3 GISAT
COMMUNICATION & NAVIGATION SATELLITES		IRNSS-R1A IRNSS-R1B GSAT-14	IRNSS-R1C IRNSS-R1D IRNSS-R1E GSAT-6 GSAT-15 GSAT-11	IRNSS-R1F IRNSS-R1G GSAT-9 GSAT-16 GSAT-17 GSAT-18	GSAT-6A GSAT-19E GSAT-11S GSAT-Ka
Procured Launch Service	GSAT-10	INSAT-3D GSAT-7			
SPACE SCIENCE & PLANETARY EXPLORATION SATELLITES		MARS ORBITER	ASTROSAT	CHANDRAYAAN-2	ADITYA
INDIAN LAUNCH VEHICLES	C19 C21 Commercial C20	C22 C23 C25 D5 Mk III-X	C24 C26 C27 C28 C29 D6	C30 C31 C32 C33 C34 F08 F09 Commercial	C35 C36 F10 F11 D1
	PSLV GSLV GSLV MkIII				





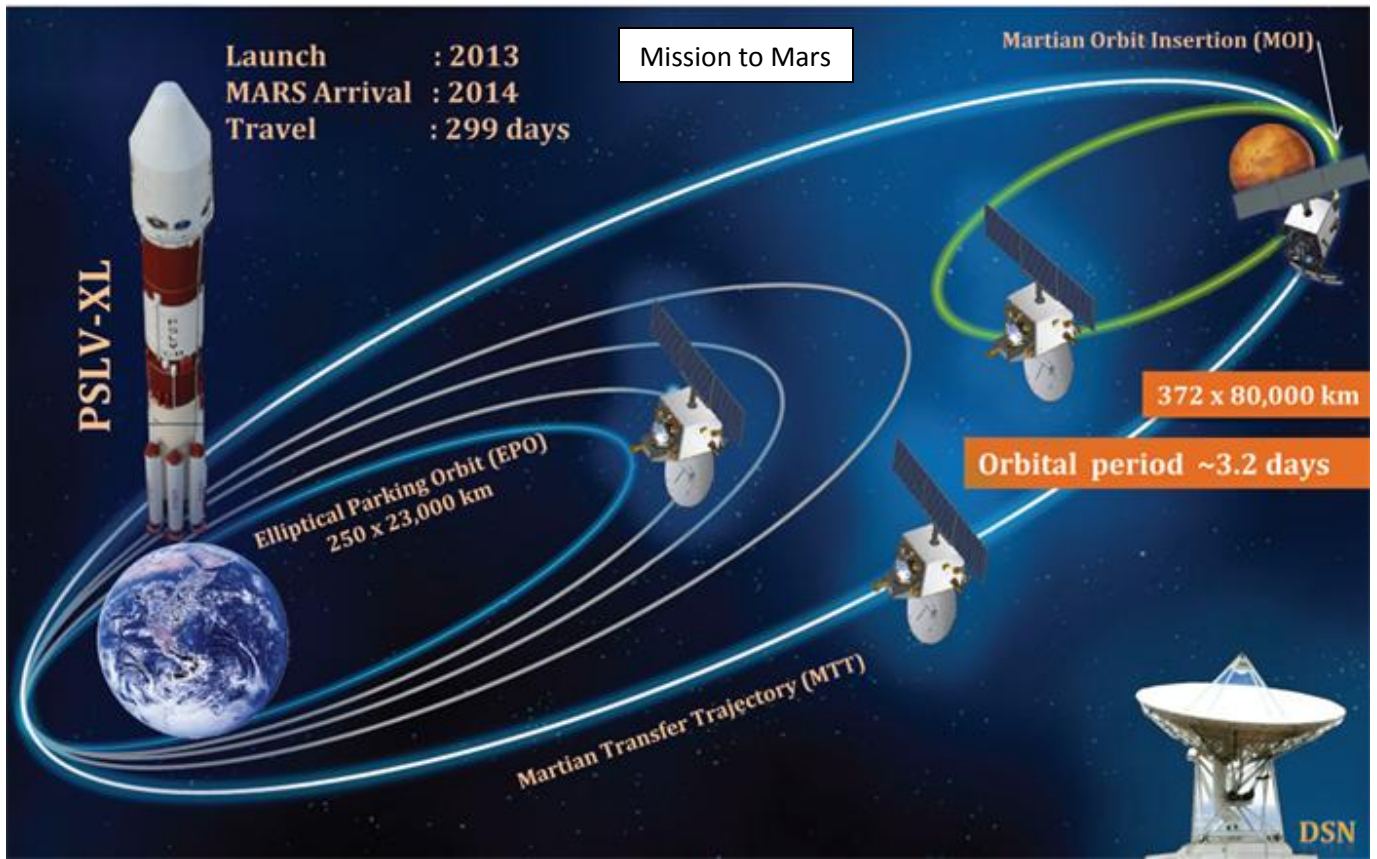
CHANDRAYAAN1: 3D-VIEW OF MOON



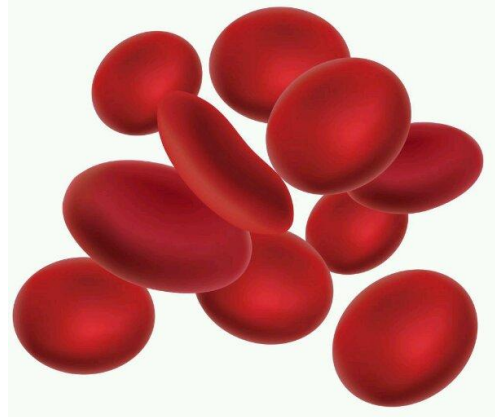
Terrain Mapping Camera
5M resolution

Area - 10 X 10 km

DATE OF PASS - Nov 23, 2008



Artificial Blood. an IIT Invention



UAV



NISHANT



LAKSHYA



SUDARSHAN



RUSTOM



Field Marshal



General



Lt. General



Maj. General



Brigadier



Colonel



Lt. Colonel



Major



Captain



Leutenant



Subudar Maj.



Subedar



Nb. Subedar



Qt. Mstr. Hav.



Havaldar



Naik



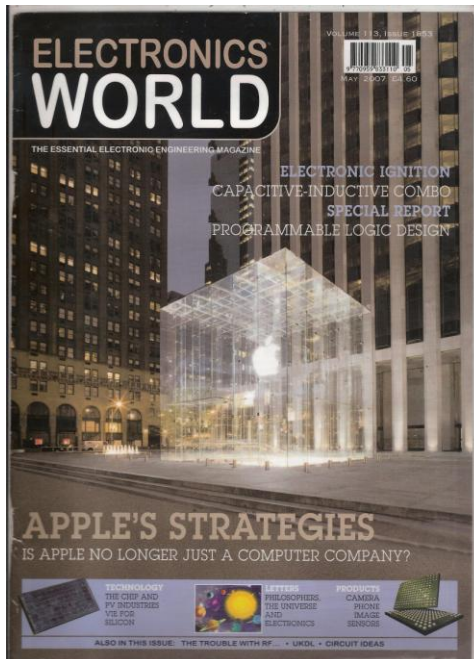
Lance Naik



Sipahi

Indian Army Ranking

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 117 – Philosophy of Jaimini, 4000 BC

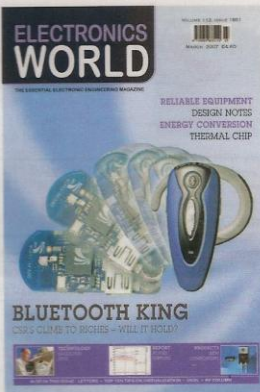


ISI Journal (100 years old)

Looking for the right friend or foe

Thank you for a great magazine. I have just been reading the book review on Military Avionics Systems, (March 2007, page 44), reviewed by Carl Holden. I couldn't help chuckling to

at the suggestion that 'IFF' is short for 'Identify Friend or Foe'. This is not the book, dear; a book written by body who '20 years Royal Air Force' actually is for 'Identify Friend or Foe'. Rather, the concept – you'd have to agree. For what it's worth, I will still be buying the book!



Simon Beer
Technical Director
Integrated Circles Ltd

that the Universe has three major fields – electric, magnetic and luminous.

A simple natural phenomenon was defined by Jaimini as follows: The clouds are positively charged because they are pulled by Sun as vapour (X changes its characteristic when closed to something strong Y). When the clouds hit one another, this produces a lightning, which then travels to Earth to establish the shortest closed loop.

The Sun is designated as positive potential and the Earth (including the other planets) is designated as the negative potential. The medium of conduction is the atmosphere, which all fulfill the rules of electricity.

The beauty of Jaimini's work is actually defining the structure of the Universe and then compares it to that on Earth. What wonderful theories!

Adapted from "Jaimini Philosophy, 4000 BC".

Nachimani Charde
Malaysia

PLEASE EMAIL YOUR LETTERS TO:
SVETLANA.JOSIFOVSKA@STJOHNPATRICK.COM

ELECTRONICS WORLD RESERVES THE RIGHT
TO EDIT ALL CORRESPONDENCE

Letters

Old philosophers and the Universe structure

Recently I received a book from my relative from India who is a Hinduism researcher. It is a religious book, containing sutras written by a Hindu saint named Maharishi Jaimini, who is believed to have lived around 4000 years before Christianity started.

I was attracted to the way he presented his sutras, which come across as very scientific. As such, I thought that Electronics World readers might be interested to know about it.

One of the branches of Jaimini's philosophy discusses the structure of the Universe. According to his theories, the Universe is exact in structure as that of the atoms. One example is the solar system, in which the negatively charged elements (electrons) are moving around the positively charged elements (protons). The Sun is considered to be a 'proton' as it radiates positively-charged particles and the other planets around the Sun are seen as electrons, which are held by it.

This theory applies to Earth as well. Everything on Earth is made of atoms. But, if we break down further the atomic structure, it becomes nothing. So, the other messages that come from Jaimini are: "Everything that exists comes from nothing" and "Energies are neither created nor destroyed". Thirdly, the groups of atoms can be manipulated without losing the elements (protons/electrons). To break the links between them, they have to be 'forced' with some sort of energy: voltage, for example. Whichever electron splits away, it is classified as a movable particle (current) and the static/unmovable particles become an obstruction to the flow of movable particles. These are effectively the 'electric resistance'; hence, Jaimini reveals that "Nothing is an insulator when the force is infinite". As we know, the relationship of voltage, current and resistance are defined by Georg Simon Ohm as Ohm's Law, but it was explained only for Electrical Engineering purposes rather than as a universal analysis.

The same principle is applied to the magnetic field, as well as the optical field. But Jaimini did not write much about the magnetic field. However he did state



Hinduism is a way of life: Part 118 – Remove the Entire Caste System from Hinduism

The entire caste system must be completely removed from Hinduism and be publicly announced that there will be severe punishment if anyone attempts to practice such systems in any branch of Hinduism. By doing so, an equality will be maintained among Hindus regardless of origin, color, status and ability. Besides the mantras, verses, phrases and any other similar texts that emphasize caste system (varnashram) should be removed from the rituals. It's only for knowledge purposes and should not be applied anywhere in the community at any circumstance. So throw it away from any branches of Hinduism.

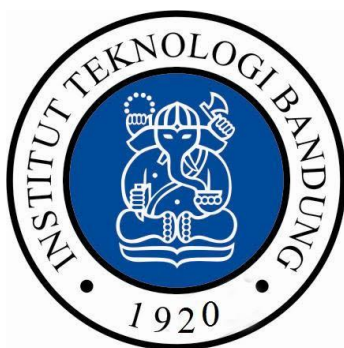


The Misrepresentation and Misuse of 'Castes' in Hinduism



End of Part 118

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 119 – Miscellaneous of Hinduism (1)



Obverse



Reverse



ITB Journal of Science and Engineering



Bangkok Airport

Lord Vishnu



Garuda

Lord Vishnu in Thailand

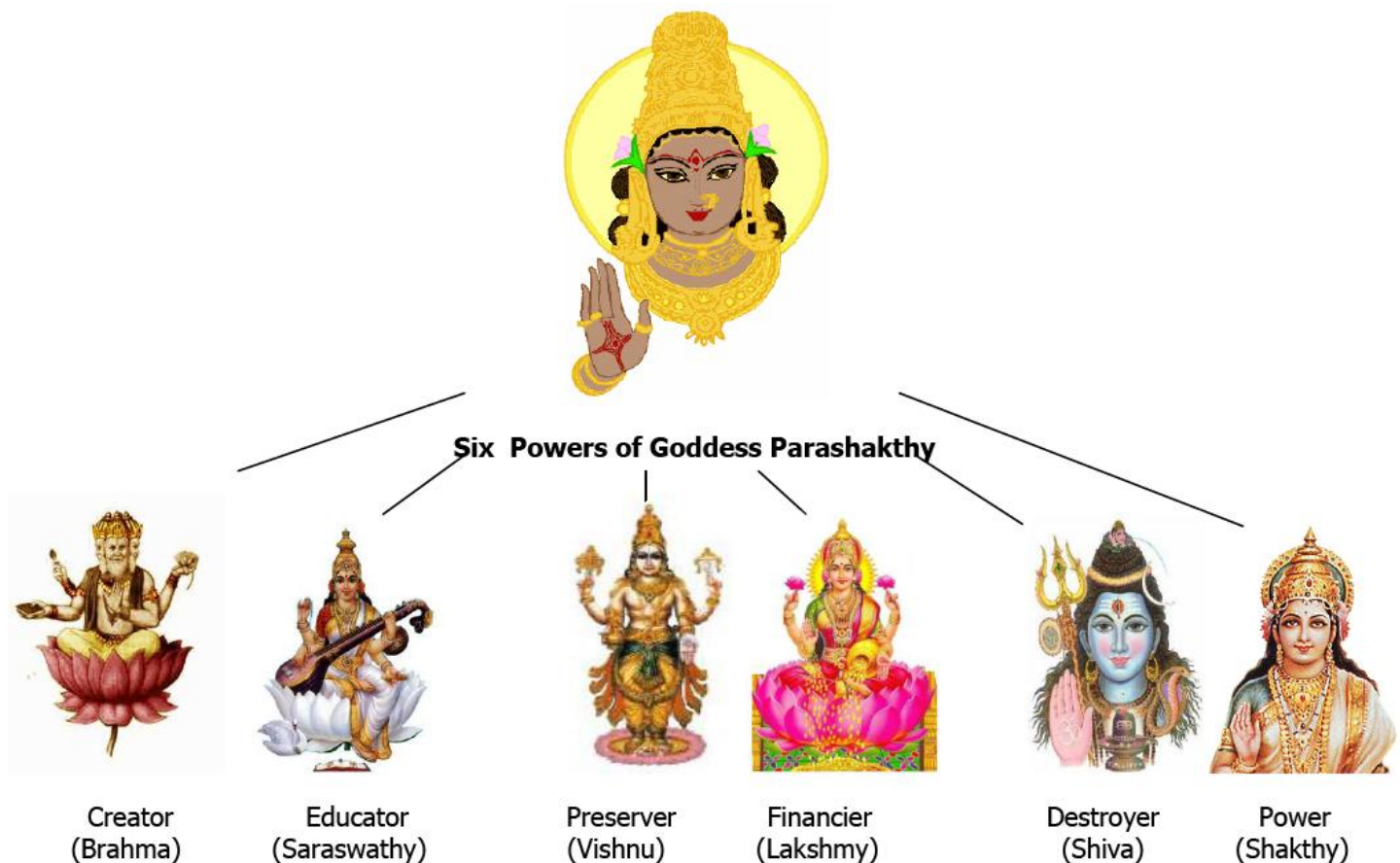
End of Part 119

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 120 – Theism in Hinduism

Theism is actually the doctrine or belief of the existence of gods or goddesses. Hinduism is set in a diverse system of thought with beliefs spanning henotheism, monotheism, polytheism, panentheism, pantheism, monism, and sometimes in forms of atheism or non-theism among others. See part 75 of this series for Atheism.

1) Henotheism

Belief in and worship of a single God while accepting the existence or possible existence of other deities that may also be worshipped.



Hinduism is a way of life: Part 61 – Athi Parashakthy and Her Six Powers

2) Monotheism | Belief in the existence of one god or in the oneness of God.



**Mother
of
Gods and Goddesses**

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 66 – Nava Durga

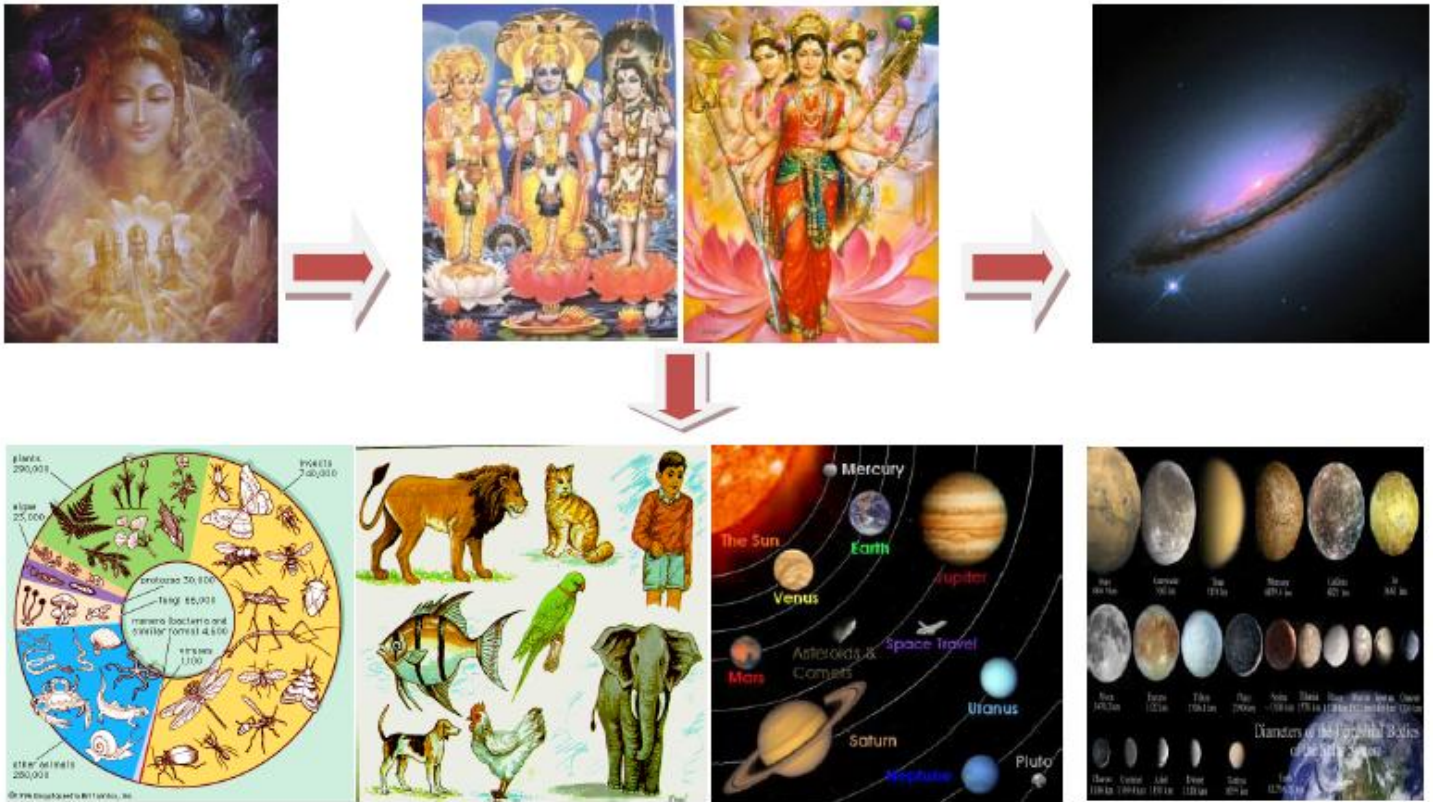
3) Polytheism | Worship or belief in multiple deities usually assembled into a pantheon of gods and goddesses, along with their own religions and rituals.



Hinduism is a way of life: Part 73 – What is Sanatana Dharma?

4) Panentheism

A system of belief which posits that the divine power interpenetrates every part of nature, timelessly.



Hinduism is a way of life: Part 10 – Supreme Goddess, Avatars and Idols Worship

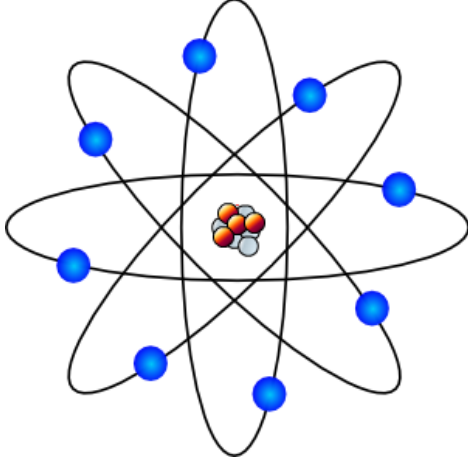
5) Pantheism

Belief that everything composes an all-encompassing, immanent (a mental act performed entirely within the mind) God, or that the universe (or nature) is identical with divinity.



6) Monism

Philosophical position which argues that the variety of existing things can be explained in terms of a single reality or substance. The wide definition states that all existing things go back to a source which is distinct from them.



Lord Krishna says: "Whatever deity or form a devotee worships, I make his or her faith steady. However, their wishes are only granted by me alone." (Gita 7:21-22).

**யோ யோ யாம் யாம் தனும் பக்த ச்ரத்தயார்ச்சிதுமிச்சத்
தஸ்ய தஸ்யாசலாம் ச்ரத்தாம் தாமேவ விததாம்யஹம் (21)**

உலகியல் ஆசைகளை நிறைவேற்றிக் கொள்வதற்காகக் கர்மத்தில் ஈடுபடுகின்ற (பலனை விரும்பும்) எந்தெந்த பக்தர்கள் எந்தெந்த தெய்வங்களின் (தேவதைகளின்) உருவங்களை நம்பிக்கையுடன் பூஜிக்க விரும்புகிறார்களோ, அந்தந்த தெய்வங்களின் மீது அந்தந்த பக்தர்களுடைய நம்பிக்கையை நானே நிலைக்கச் செய்கிறேன்.

‘நானே நிலைக்கச் செய்கிறேன்’; ஏனெனில் தேவதை என்று ஒரு பொருள் ஏதேனும் இருந்தால்தானே அந்த தேவதை தன்மீது நம்பிக்கையை (சிரத்தையை) நிலைக்கச் செய்திருக்கும்!

**ஸ தயா ச்ரத்தயா யுக்தஸ்தஸ்யாராதனம்ஹதே
லபதே ச தத: காமான்மயைவ விஹிதான்ஹி தான் (22)**

Another quote in the Gita states: "O Arjuna, even those devotees who worship other lesser deities (devas) with faith, they also worship me, but in an improper way because I am the Supreme Being. I alone am the enjoyer of all sacrificial services (Seva, Yajna) and Lord of the universe." (Gita 9:23).

**யேம்யன்யதேவதா பக்த்தா யஜந்தே ச்ரத்தயான்விதா :
தேஅமி மாமேவ கௌந்தேய யஜந்த்யவித்யூர்வகம் (23)**

குந்தி மகனே! நம்பிக்கையுடன் (சிரத்தை) கூடியவர்களாக எந்தெந்த பக்தர்கள் வெவ்வேறு வகையான தெய்வங்களை வழிபடுகிறார்களோ, அவர்களும் உண்மையாகச் சொல்லப்போனால் என்னையேதான் வழிபடுகிறார்கள். ஏனெனில், அங்கே தேவதை என்ற பெயரில் எந்தப் பொருளும் இல்லவே இல்லை. ஆனால், அவர்களுடைய இந்த வழிபாடு விதிமுறைகளைத் தாண்டியதாகும்; மீறியது ஆகும். என்னை அடைந்து முக்திநிலை பெறுவதற்கான விதிமுறை இந்த வழிபாடுகளில் இல்லை.

End of Part 120

Author's Message

This (Hinduism is a way of life – Part 100 - 120) is a free pdf-booklet which is prepared and authored by Nachimani Charde; after done thorough research on Hinduism Philosophies for the past ten (10) years. The purpose of these summaries is to make Hinduism references as simple as possible and therefore the detailed approaches are all avoided. The author strongly recommends readers to read the full scriptures if wished to specialize any part of Hinduism philosophies. Finally a special thank goes to the people who has provided information about Hinduism and uploaded the pictures in internet for free use. Feedbacks are welcome at dr.nachimani@yahoo.com.

Hinduism is a way of life!

Knowledge and Wisdom.

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 121 – Ten Avatar of Lord Vishnu (Short Story)

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 122 – Sun Worshipping System - Sauram (India)

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 123 – Sun Worshipping System (Worldwide)

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 124 – Solar Systems in Milky Ways

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 125 – Sikhism Vs Hinduism

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 126 – Shree Yantra in Various Sources

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 127 – Shree Yantra and Free Energy

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 128 – Latest Temples' Architecture around the World

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 129 – History of Swamy Aiyappan

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 130 – Aircrafts in Hinduism

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 131 – Chess of Hinduism

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 132 – Hindu Deity (2), The Kuberan

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 133 – Five Natural Elements of Hinduism

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 134 – Composition of Human Beings in Hinduism

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 135 – Buddhist Universe of Natural Elements

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 136 – Nalandana University

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 137 – Sri Kirubananda Variyar

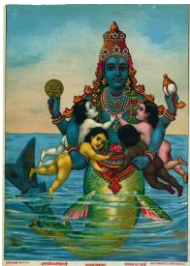
Hinduism is a way of life: Part 138 – Tilak Identifications

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 139 – Ancient Lemuria (Lost City)

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 140 – Shaligram



Hinduism is a way of life: Part 121 – Ten Avatar of Lord Vishnu (Short Story)



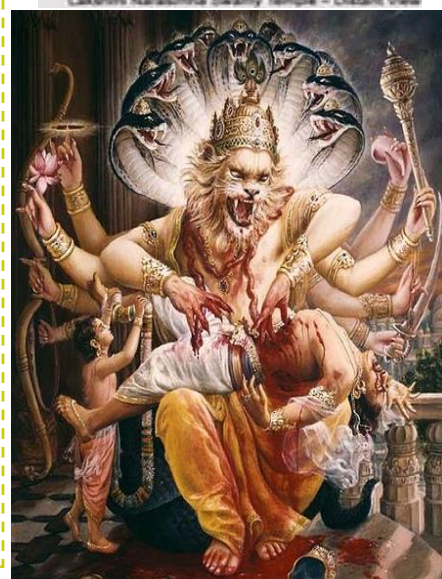
1) Matsya is depicted as a giant fish with a human torso connected to the rear half of a fish. It existed in satya yuga. The sacred texts, Vedas, are stolen and hidden by demon's king Ayagirivan. He wants to establish the Asura kingdom in all logas (trilogas); so he stolen the holy vedas to destroy it. He was punished to death for his act and the law was maintained as before, thereafter. During the fight between good and evil, a flood was resulted and seven of the rishis are saved; from whom the current decedents of Hindu people are categorized.



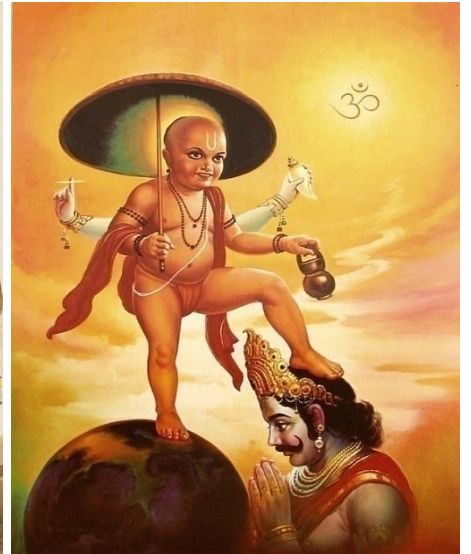
2) Kurma is the tortoise, appeared in satya yuga. Durvasa Saint has cursed the Indran, the Lord of Devaloga, turned to be looked like asuras because he has humiliated a garland from Goddess AathiPara Shakthi. In order to get back his original outlook, he was advised to churn the ocean of milk. When the devas and asuras were churning it to get amrita, the nectar of immortality, the mount Mandara that they were using as the churning-stuff started to sink and Lord Vishnu took the form of a tortoise to bear the weight of the mountain. While churning the ocean, plenty of poison also came out of it and it was drunk by Lord Shiva to avoid any destruction to earth or to the living beings.



3) Varaha is the boar (pig form), appeared in the Satya Yuga. Lord Brahma, one day in the past, had a thought that he is the powerful musketeer of all three; the Lord Vishnu, Lord Shiva and Lord Brahma. So he started to get egos in his four head. Hence, Lord Vishnu and Lord Shiva have created a drama in which they attempted to make Lord Brahma to realize his position as well as his limited power. Lord Vishnu and Lord Shiva went to Brahma loka knowingly and asked for help with Lord Brahma to distinguish who is the best of all, the three. They had argument and at last, they agreed for a competition in which Lord Vishnu and Lord Brahma will attempt to look after the Lord Shiva's head. The first contestant who sees his head would be declared to be the winner. This is, as to unsure what is exactly placed in the head of Lord Shiva as many believe that river Ganga is what hidden on his head. Lord Vishnu gave up his attempt at one moment as Lord Shiva took viswaroop which grown uncontrollably and beyond all logas. So he changed his plan to become a boar (pig form) and went underneath the land where Lord Shiva was standing. Once Lord Vishnu touched Lord Shiva's leg, Lord Shiva looked down to check was that and Lord Vishnu has managed to at his head. On the second episode, Lord Brahma has performed his drama in which he misused the screw pine flower to make false statement that he has seen the head of Lord Shiva. At last, Lord Brahma was cursed by Lord Shiva that he will never have separate temples or separate devotees in booo loka. At the same time, the screw pine flower was disgraced by rejecting it from the Lord Shiva's rituals and cursed to live with the black snakes, after that.



4) Narasimha, the Man-Lion (Nara = man, simha = lion), appeared in the Satya Yuga. Leelavathy and Iraniyan's son, Pragalathan was chanting Lord Vishnu's name (Ohm Namo Narayanaya Namaha or Ohm Hari Narayanaya Namaha) from the day of his birth due to divine blessings. However, Iraniyan after getting a powerful blessing from Lord Brahma through penance, he became worst and started to torture people. At one point, he wants everyone to chant his name as ohm Namo Iraniyaya Namaha. Pragalathan was tortured regardless of relationship but Iraniyan failed to achieve what he wanted. Finally, to fulfill the Pragalathan's word, Lord Vishnu appeared from pillar as Narasimha and killed the Iraniyan.



5) Vamana, the Dwarf, appeared in the Treta Yuga who took viswaroop to kill Mahabali. Mahabali who was a grandson of Iraniyan, wanted to capture the Devendran's position(the President of Devaloga). So he did an aswamethai yaagam (yaga). At the end of yaga, the one who did it has to donate whatever people requested. So Lord Vishnu took his vamaana avatar and requested for three steps of land to acquire for himself. When Mahabali agreed to offer, he took his viswaroop and measured the entire universe with his two foot. Third step was placed on Mahabali's head to fulfill his three steps of land. Evil was destroyed and renaissance was started.



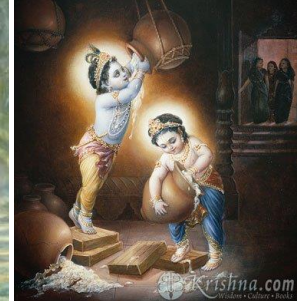
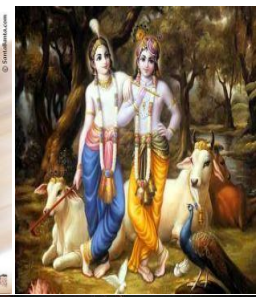
6) Parashurama is the sixth avatar of Vishnu, descendant of Lord Brahma and pupil of Lord Shiva. He is son of Renuka and the saptarishi Jamadagni and had four brothers as Vasu, Viswa Vasu, Brihudyanu, and Brutwakanwa. He lived during the last Treta Yuga, and is one of the seven immortals or Chiranjivi, he received an axe after undertaking terrible penance to please Lord Shiva, who in turn taught him the martial arts. He, at one moment in his life, chopped his mother head to fulfil his father's word. He has also lived to see the subsequent incarnations of Lord Vishnu, the Rama and Krishna avatars.



7) Rama, Sri Ramachandra, born as the eldest son of Kausalya and Dasharatha, the prince of Ayodhya is appeared in the Treta Yuga. He represents a married man with children in a very ideological society. Rama's life and journey was one of adherence to Hindu dharma despite harsh tests of life and time. He was an ideal brother of three siblings, beloved brother of Lakshmana, husband of Seetha, leader of bhakta Anuman, student of Viswamitar and many more relationship that he followed, very perfectly. He has followed and performed all the duties of human beings accordingly. *See part 107 of this series for the duties of hindu darma.*



8) Krishna was lived and died in Dvapara Yuga. He was the real God in the form of human, as he was the greatest yogi ever with all miraculous powers, knowing the highest spiritual truth of 'Brahma' and 'Aatman' who had the sense of practical life as well. He is the maya of all, so he has revealed the secret of creation to human being. Arjuna, the son of Pandu was the one who got it as bagavad geetha directly from him. **It reveals the human mind.**

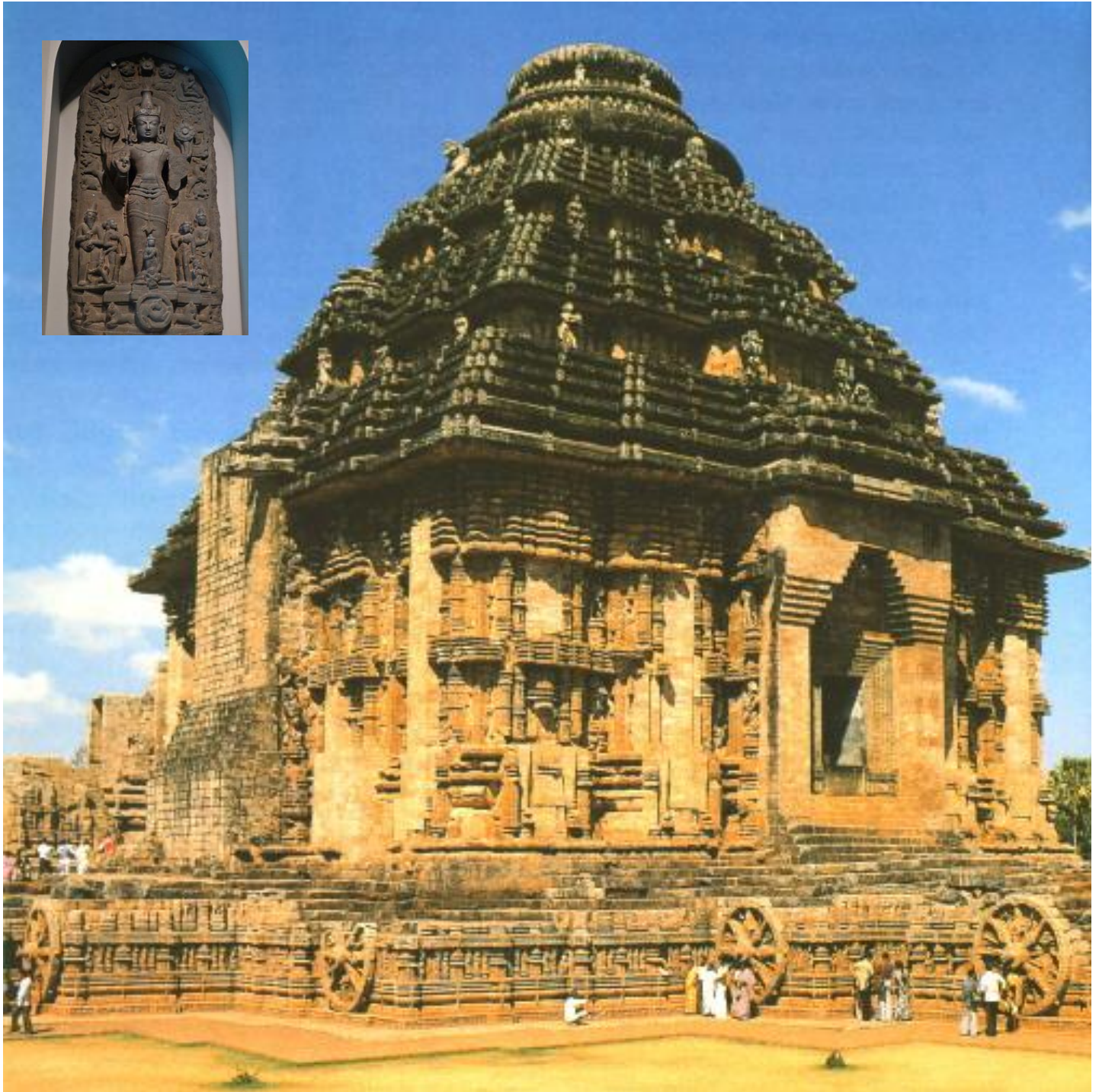


9) Balarama is actually the Athahasana (five headed snake) who is with Lord Vishnu always. Lived and died as elder brother of Krishna in Dvapara Yuga. Some researchers have mentioned that Buddha and Lakshmana are also avatars of Athahasana.

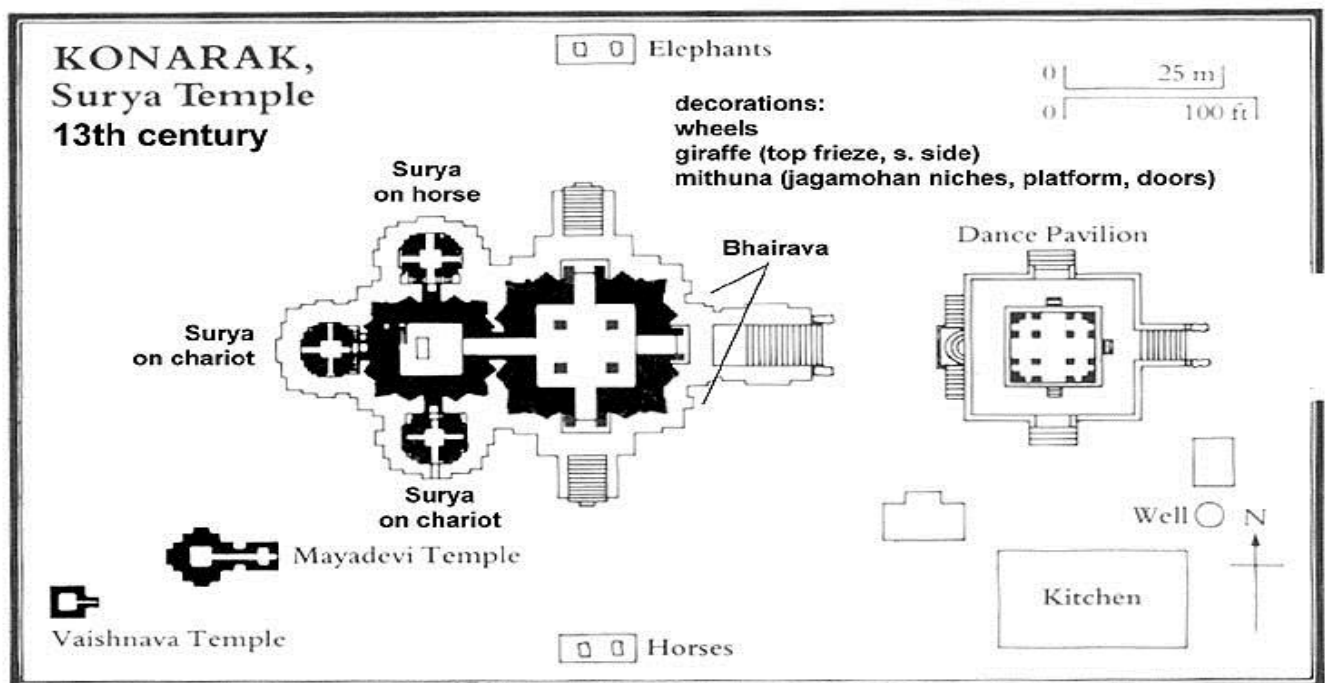


10) Kalki, who is expected to appear at the end of Kali Yuga. Until today, there is no sign of his existence. So wait for!

426,758 to 427,920 solid years more to go from June 2014.



Konark Sun Temple is a 13th century Sun Temple (also known as the Black Pagoda) at Konark, in Odisha, India. It was supposedly built by king Narasimhadeva 1, of Eastern Ganga Dynasty around 1250. It has been built in the shape of a gigantic chariot with elaborately carved stone wheels, pillars and walls. A major part of the structure is now in ruins. The name Konark derives from the combination of the Sanskrit words, *Kona* (corner) and *Arka* (sun), in reference to the temple which was dedicated to the Sun god Surya.



Source: Monuments of India, vol. 1

The Sun Temple, Modhera, at Modhera in Gujarat, is a temple dedicated to the Hindu Sun-God, Surya. It was built in 1026 AD by King Bhimdev of the Solanki dynasty. This temple depicts the essence of ancient times. The sculptures and architecture present in this temple are still magnificent after all these years.



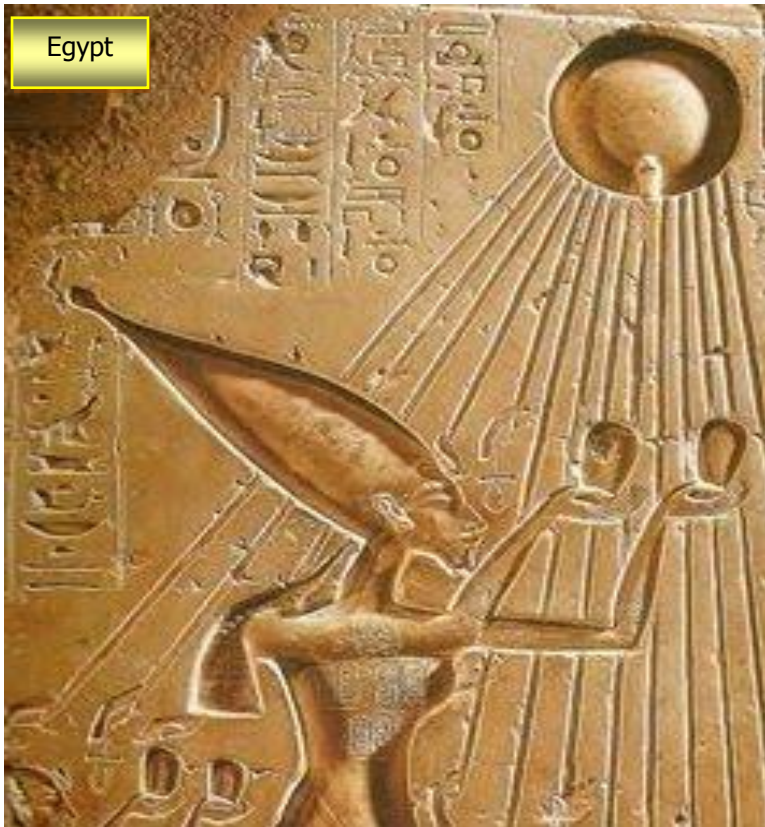
Martand Sun Temple was dedicated to Surya (Sun) god and is now in ruins. The Martand temple is one of the important archaeological sites of the country. It was built around 500 AD. This temple has the typical Aryan structure as was present in Aryan Kashmir. The Martand temple (coordinates 33°44'44"N75°13'13"E) or 33.7456817°N and 75.2203792°E is situated at Kehribal, 9 km east-north-east of Anantnag and south of Mattan.

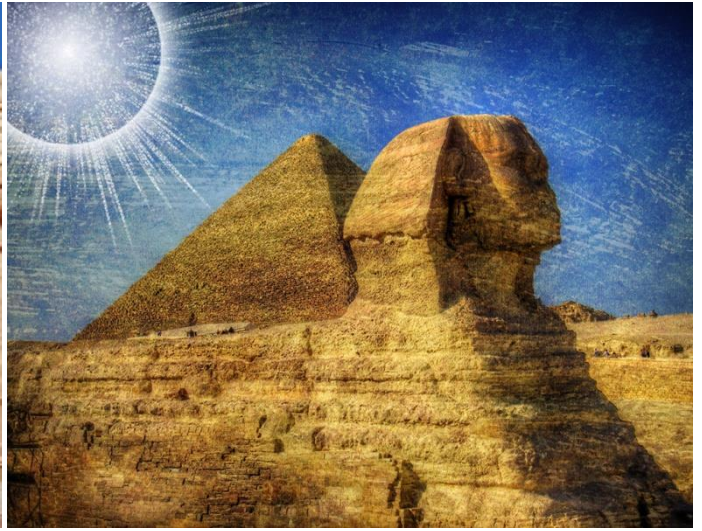


End of Part 122

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 123 – Sun Worshiping Systems (Worldwide)

Egypt

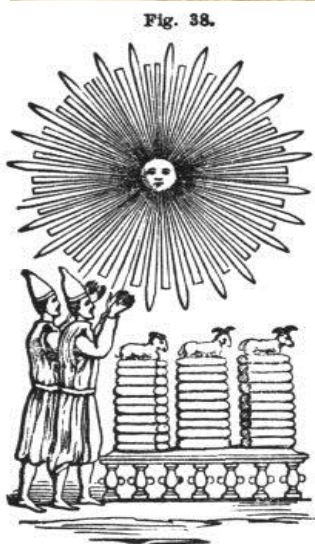




Ra is the ancient Egyptian solar deity. By the Fifth Dynasty (2494 to 2345 BC) he had become a major god in ancient Egyptian religion, identified primarily with the midday sun. The meaning of the name is uncertain, but it is thought that if not a word for 'sun' it may be a variant of or linked to words meaning 'creative power' and 'creator'.



Greece had two sun deities: Apollo and Helios. But there is no evidence of actual sun worship. Belief in the sun god certainly is evident in Zoroastrianism, Mithraism, Hinduism, and Buddhism; and among the Druids of England, the Aztecs of Mexico and the Incas of South America.



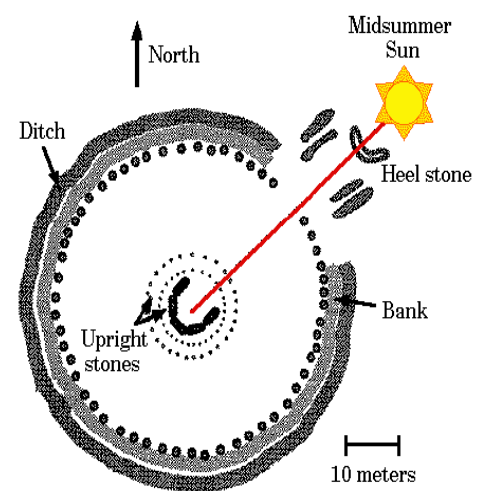
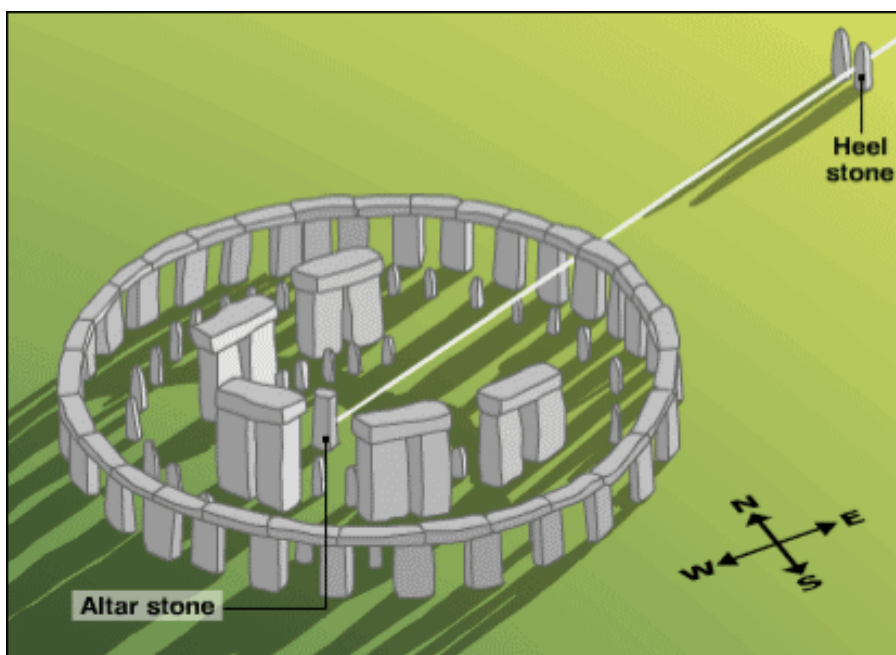
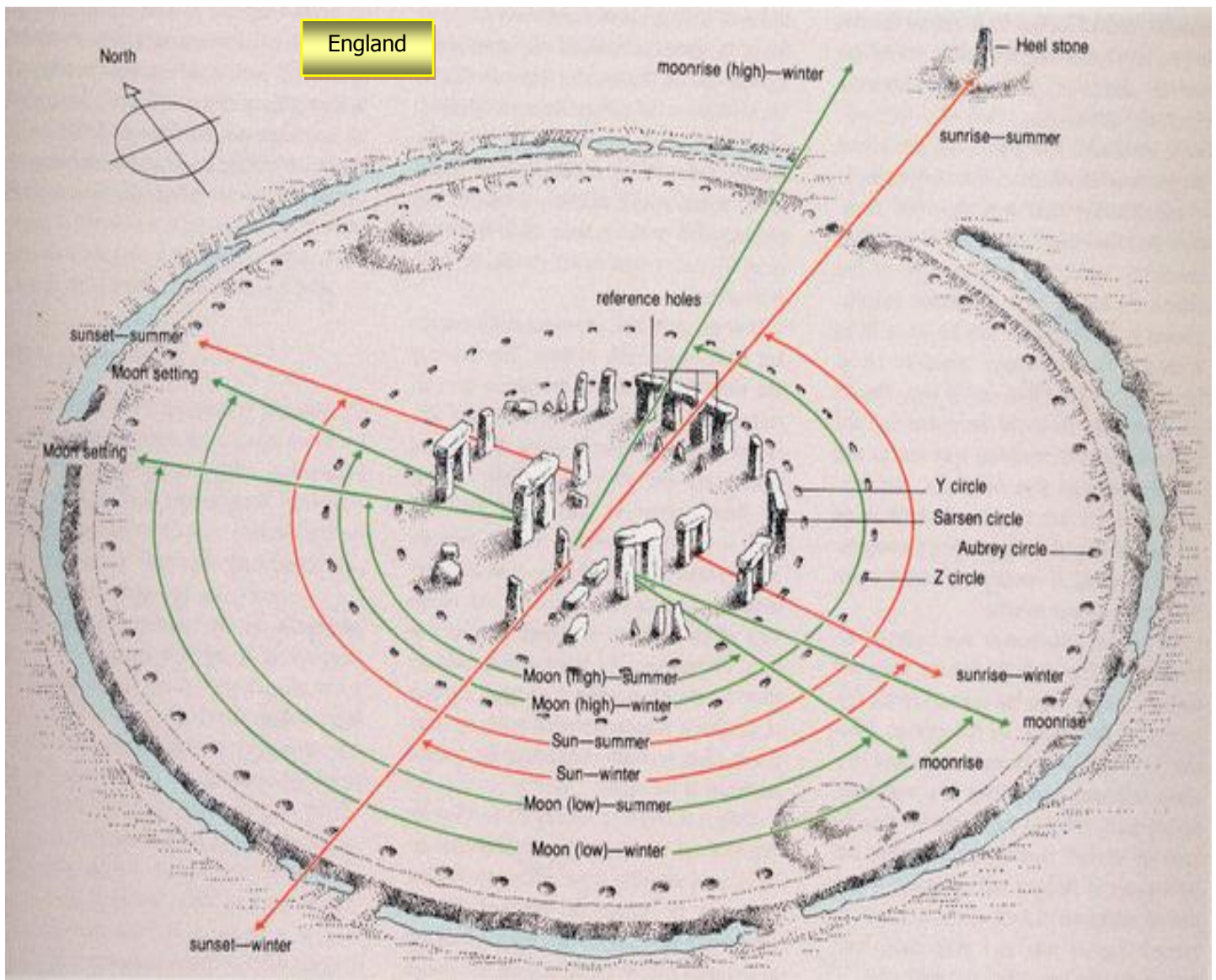


Figure 2: Stonehenge is constructed so that on midsummer's day someone standing at the center will see the Sun rise over the Heel stone.



Stonehenge is a prehistoric monument in Wiltshire, England, about 2 miles (3.2 km) west of Amesbury and 8 miles (13 km) north of Salisbury. One of the most famous sites in the world, Stonehenge is the remains of a ring of standing stones set within earthworks. Radiocarbon dating in 2008 suggested that the initial stone groups were raised between 2400 and 2200 BC, whilst another theory suggests that bluestones may have been raised at the site as early as 3000 BC. Archaeologists believe that it was a sun worshipping system in ancient time.

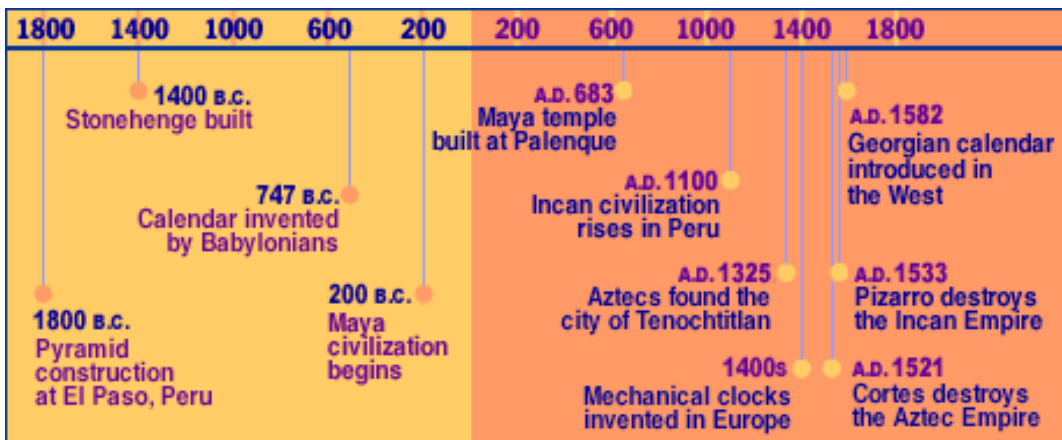


Mayan Civilization

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

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The Aztec Sun Stone, a 24-ton sculpture honoring the sun god Tonatiuh, was discovered in Mexico City in 1790. Currently on display at Mexico's National Museum of Anthropology, this massive artifact was carved in the 15th century. It depicts Tonatiuh (center), the four previous sun gods (in boxes around Tonatiuh), and the 20 days of the Aztec calendar, among many other symbols.



Tonatiuh





The Maya is a Mesoamerican civilization, noted for the only known fully developed written language of the pre-Columbian Americas, as well as for its art, architecture, and mathematical and astronomical systems. Initially established during the Pre-Classic period (c. 2000 BC to AD 250), according to the Mesoamerican chronology, many Maya cities reached their highest state of development during the Classic period (c. AD 250 to 900), and continued throughout the Post-Classic period until the arrival of the Spanish.



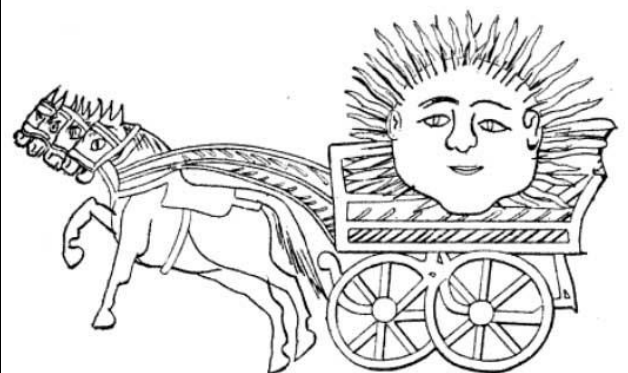
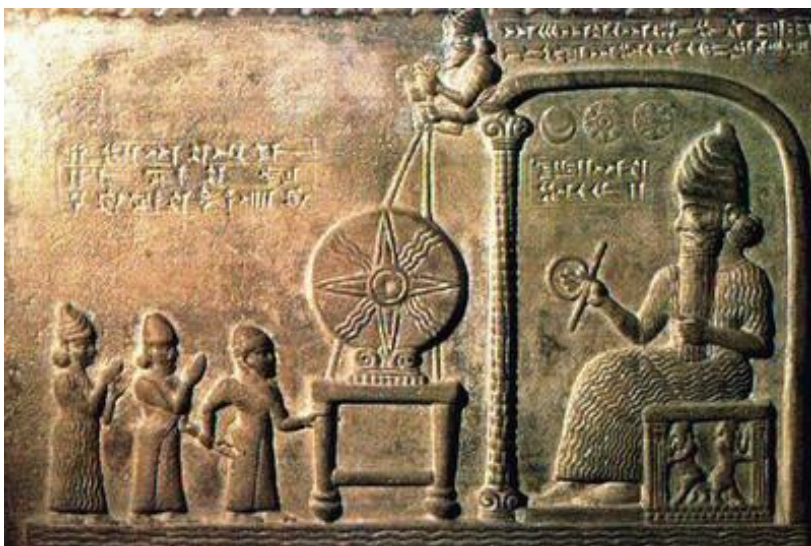
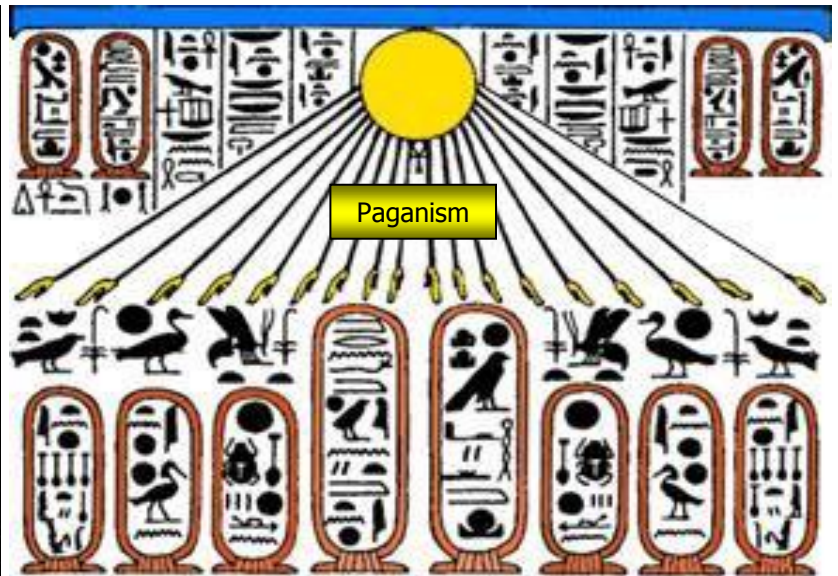
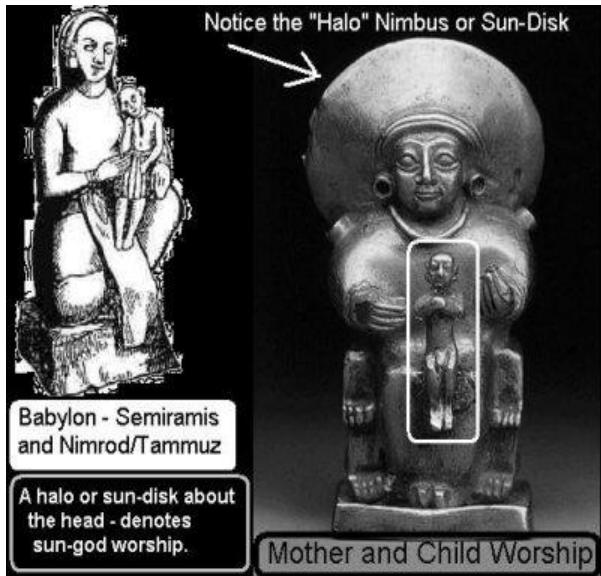
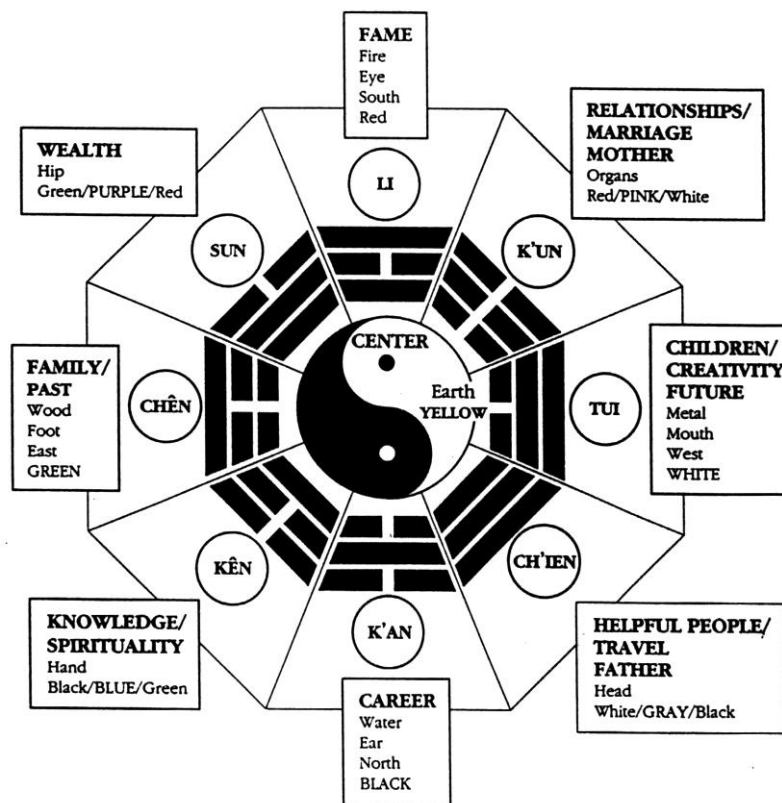
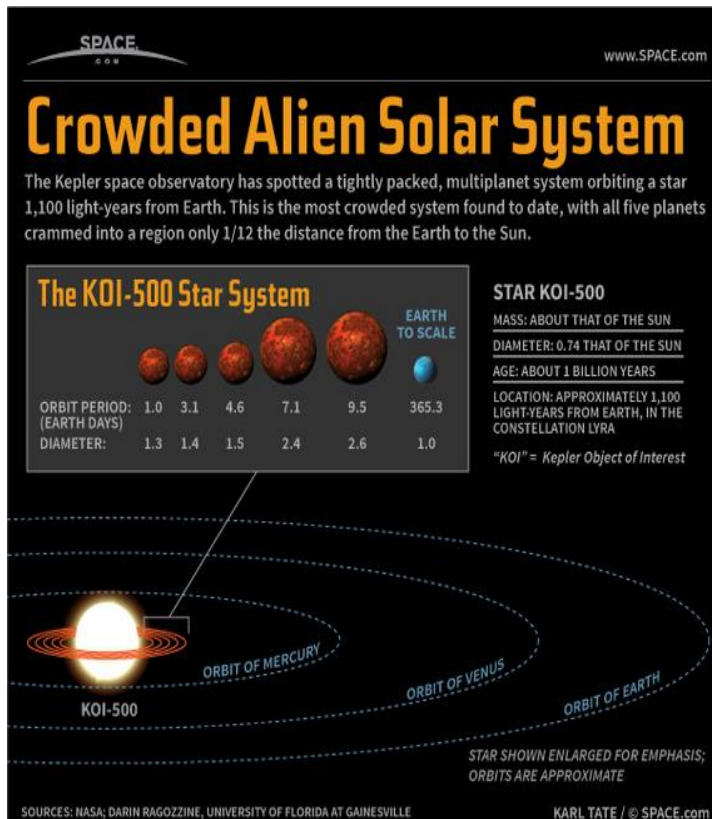


FIG. 73.—Persian Sun-God.

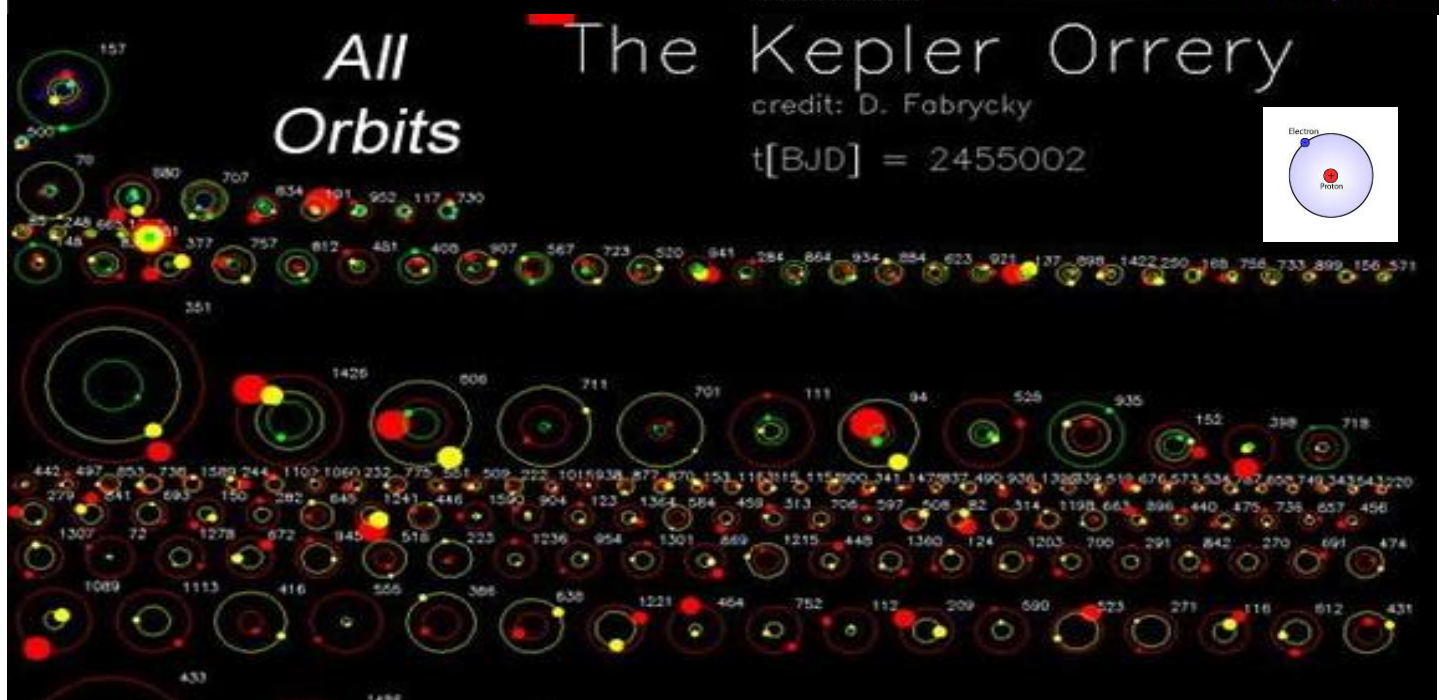
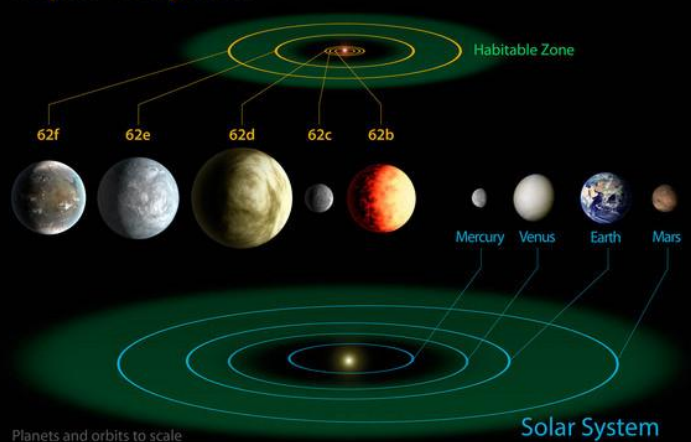


Sun is universally permanent. So sun worshipping system was very common to spiritualist and it was widely practiced in major religions. Hinduism connects all the people who traditionally or scientifically believe that sun is one of the most important sources for living being which is utterly created by god.



Atomic structure (Bohr's model) is equally designed and spread along the milky ways which is believed to have existed from big bang. So every single solar system has its own sun and surrounded by electrons as planets. Therefore if super smart living creatures are out there, then **sun worship must be carried in their civilization**. Kepler family is an example.

Kepler-62 System

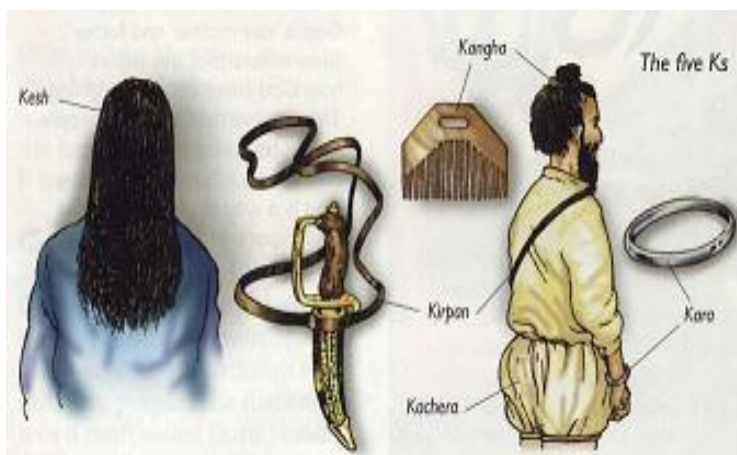


End of Part 124

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 125 – Sikhism Vs Hinduism



The historical interaction between Sikhism and Hinduism occurred because both were founded on the Indian Subcontinent and the creators of Sikhism were born into Hindu families and Hindu castes (mostly "khatris", i.e., Kshatriya) of the Punjab region of India. Thus Sikhism took birth and evolved in the Hindu cultural and political matrix, Just like Jainism and Buddhism before it. Thus Sikhism, just like any new religious tradition born in a particular age within a pre-existing civilizational, social, religious and political matrix, can be said to have basically the same relation to Hinduism. There are approximately 25 million Sikhs in the world today. Sikhism is a monotheistic faith, which was founded in the fifteenth century by Guru Nanak in the region of Punjab, northwest India.



There is one God.
 His Name is Truth.
 He is the Creator.
 He is present throughout His Creation.
 He fears none.
 He hates none.
 His existence is immortal.
 He is not born, nor does He die.
 He is self-illuminated.
 He is realized through the grace of the Guru.

*Ik Onkar
 Satnam
 Karta
 Purakh
 Nirbhao
 Nirvair
 Akal Murat
 Ajuni
 Saibhang
 Gur prasad*

The Harmandir Sahib is referred to as the "Golden Temple", which is a prominent Sikh Gurdwara located in the city of Amritsar, Punjab, India. It was built by the fifth Sikh guru, Guru Arjan, in the 16th Century. In 1604, Guru Arjun completed the AdiGranth, the holy scripture of Sikhism, and installed it in the Gurdwara.

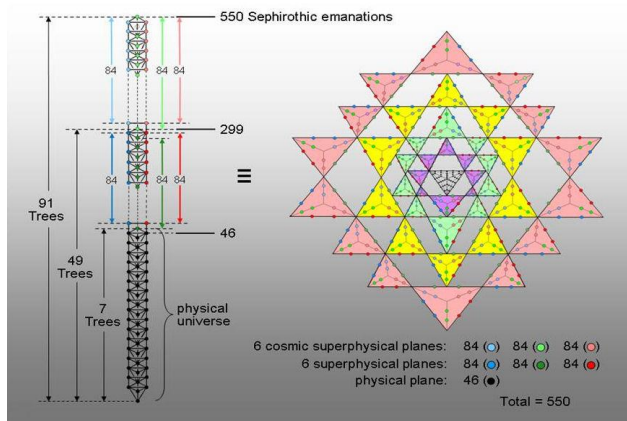
End of Part 125

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 126 – Shree Yantra in Various Sources



Shree Yantra is actually the secret and hidden energy sustainer in Hinduism. It creates fundamental base for energy sustainment. This architecture has been extensively used in religious shrines. However, it has also been seen in science and physics fundamentally. Such as in the free energy "TORUS", "ALIEN UFO-FLYING ENERGY", "MERKABA", "EARTH MAGNETIC", "HUMAN AURA" and etc.

Yantra is widely used in poojas, especially drawn in copper plates with mantras for gods or goddesses in Hinduism.

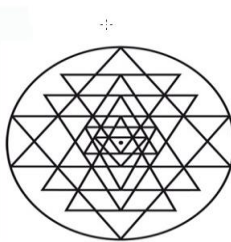


THEY ARE ALL THE SAME THING

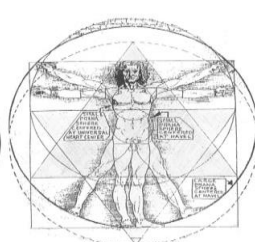
LEARN TO PROGRAM THE DREAM



Torus



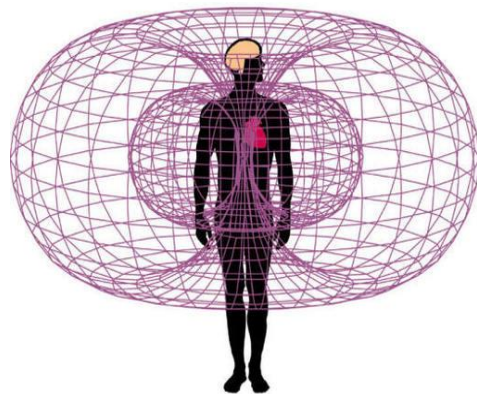
Shri Yantra



Merkaba

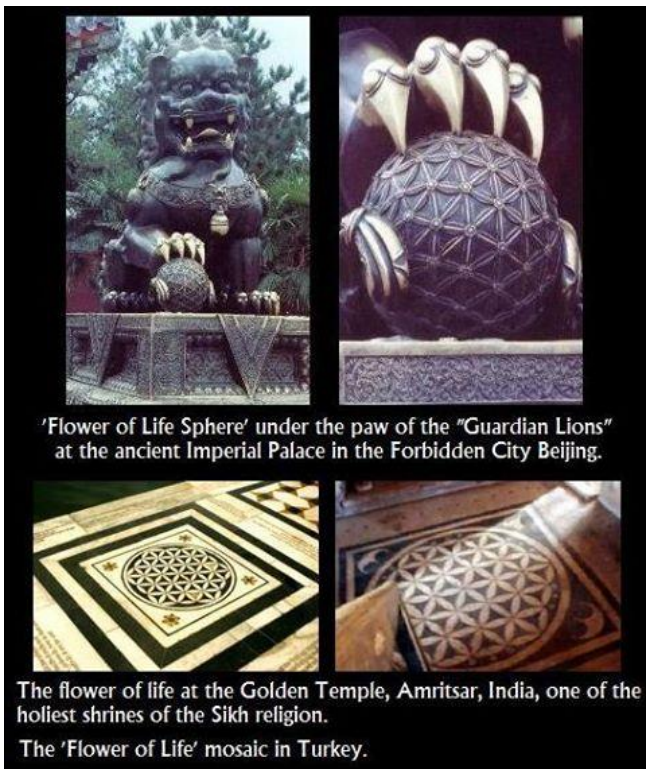
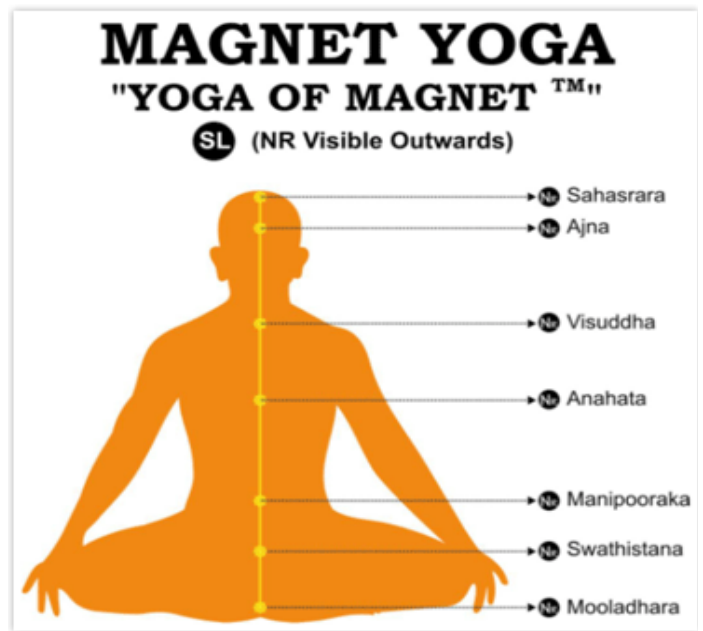
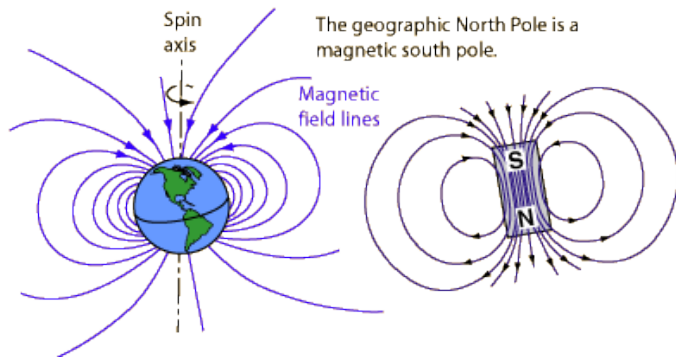


Aura



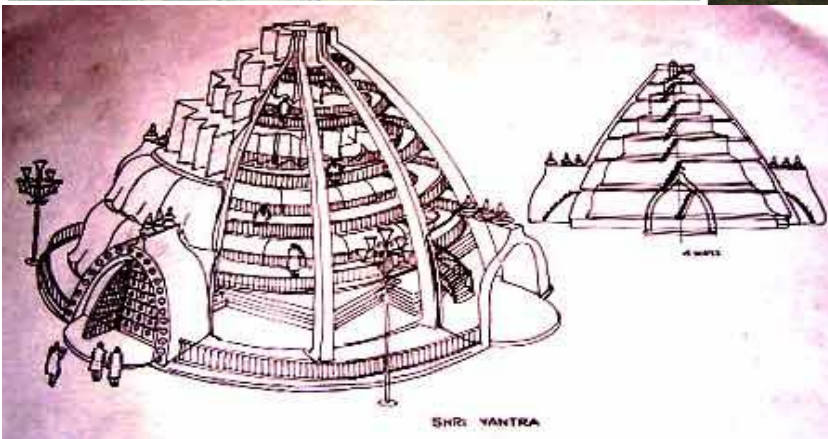
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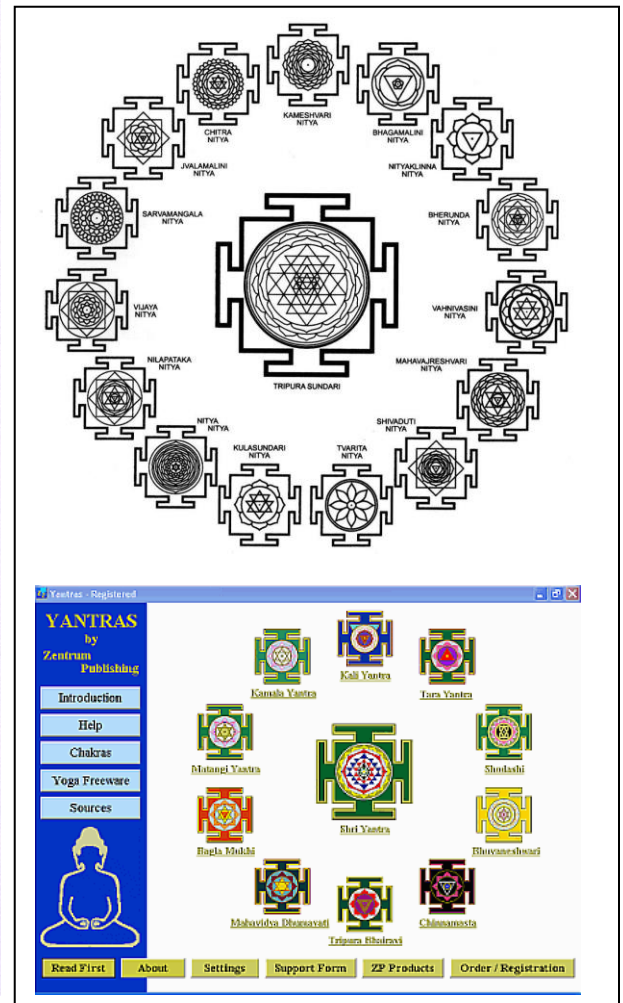
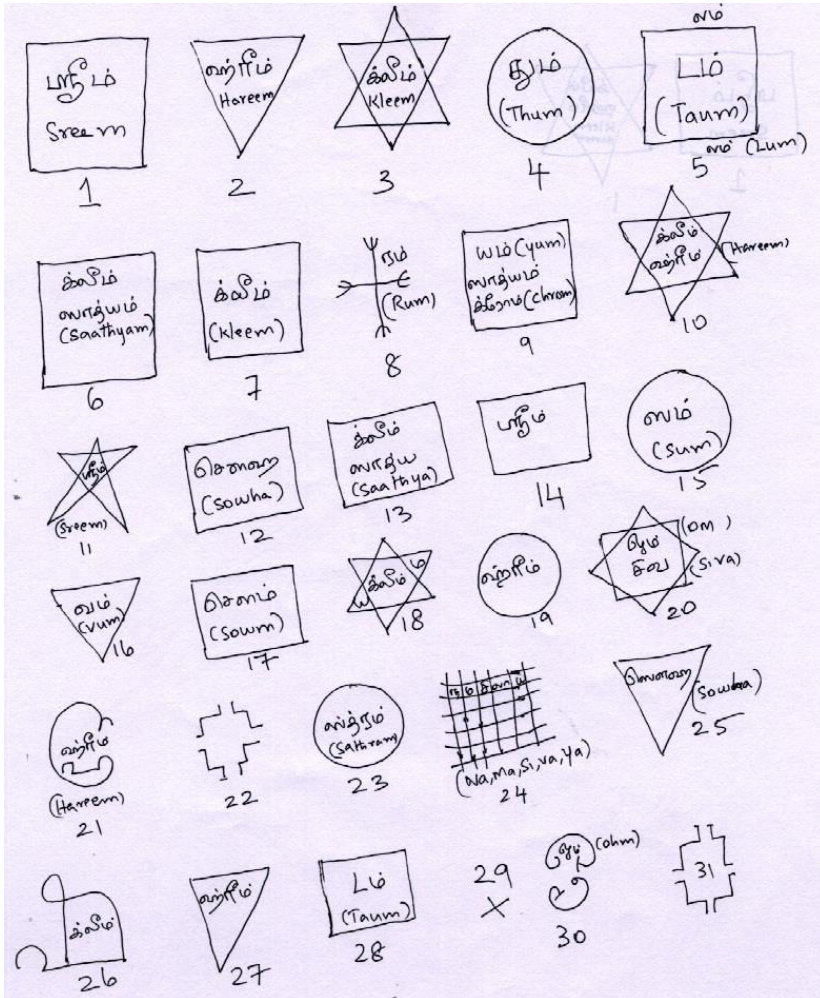
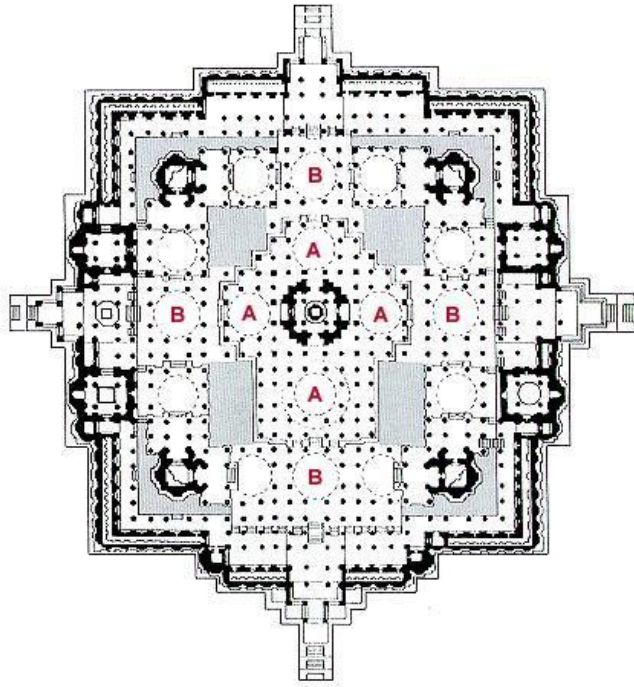
The Forbidden City was the Chinese imperial palace from the Ming Dynasty to the end of the Qing Dynasty. It is located in the centre of Beijing, China, and now houses the Palace Museum. For almost 500 years, it served as the home of emperors and their households, as well as the ceremonial and political center of Chinese government. Built in 1406 to 1420, the complex consists of 980 buildings and covers 720,000 m² (7,800,000 sq ft). The palace complex exemplifies traditional Chinese palatial architecture, and has influenced cultural and architectural developments in East Asia and elsewhere.





Worldwide Yantra-based Temples

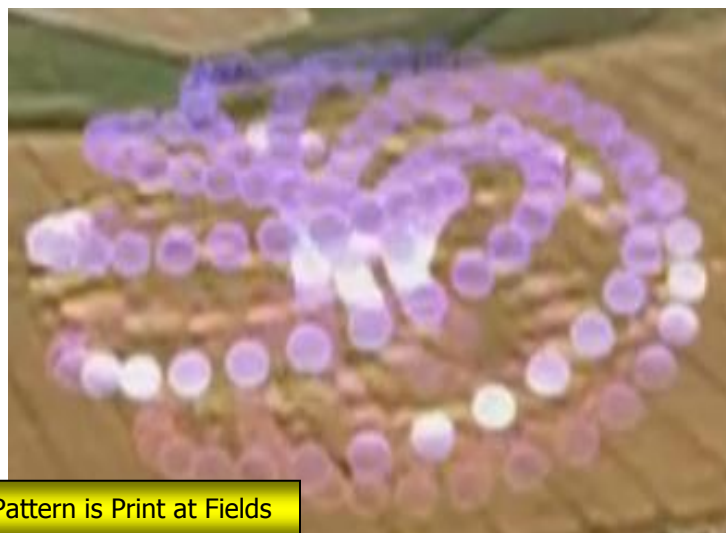




Hinduism is a way of life: Part 127 – Shree Yantra and Free Energy



UFO-Free Energy Pattern is Print at Fields



1974 NASA DIGITAL TRANSMISSION



---- Core principles of our
---- math and science

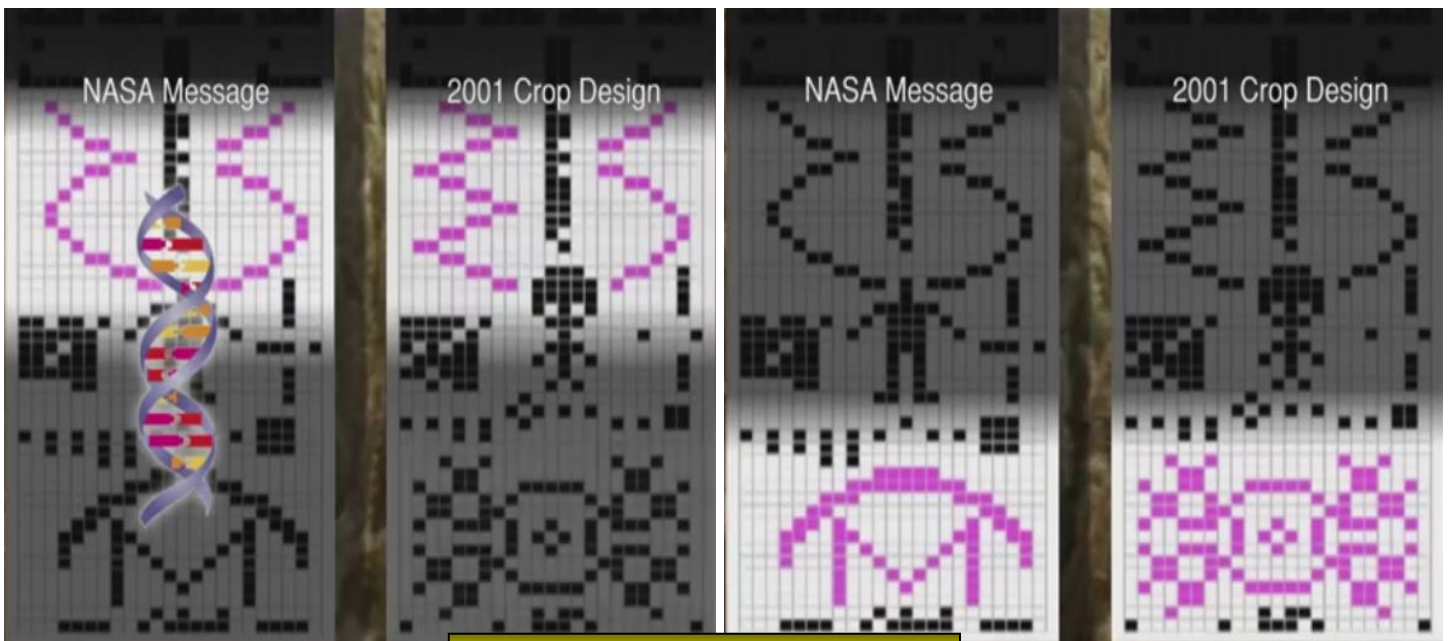
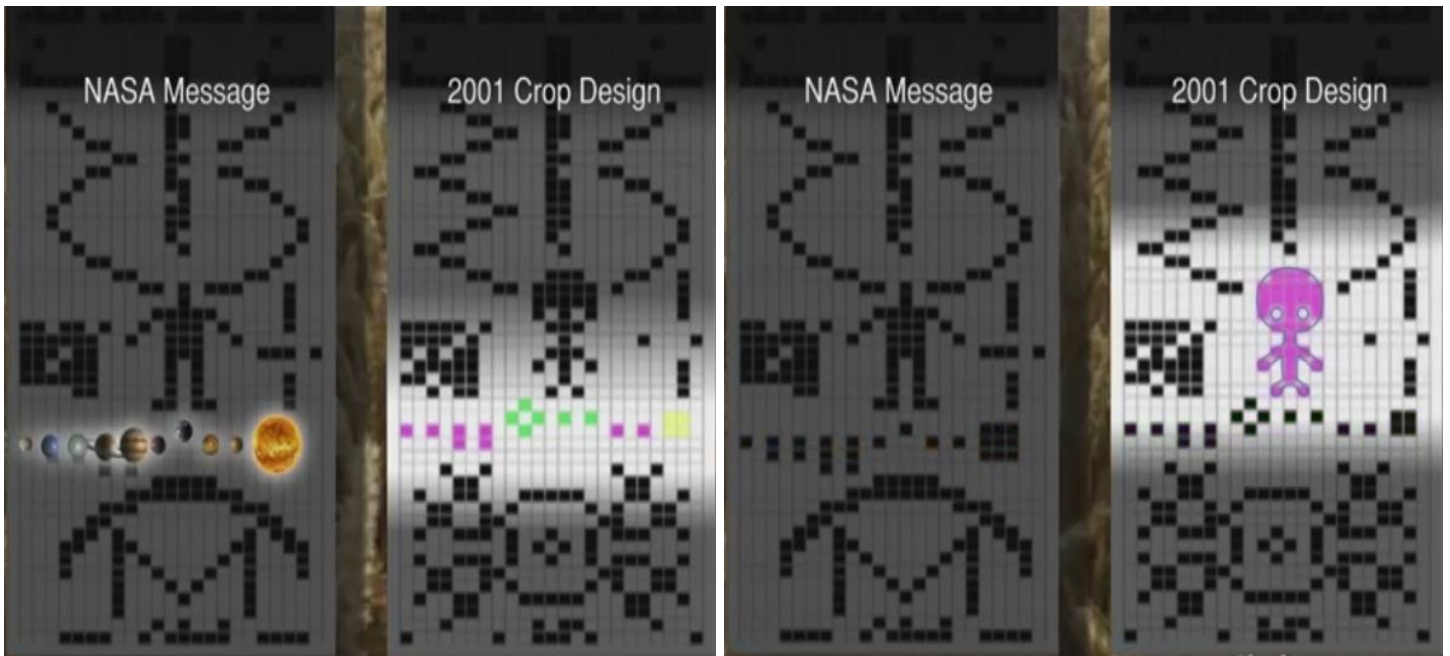
Info that Sent to Space

---- DNA code

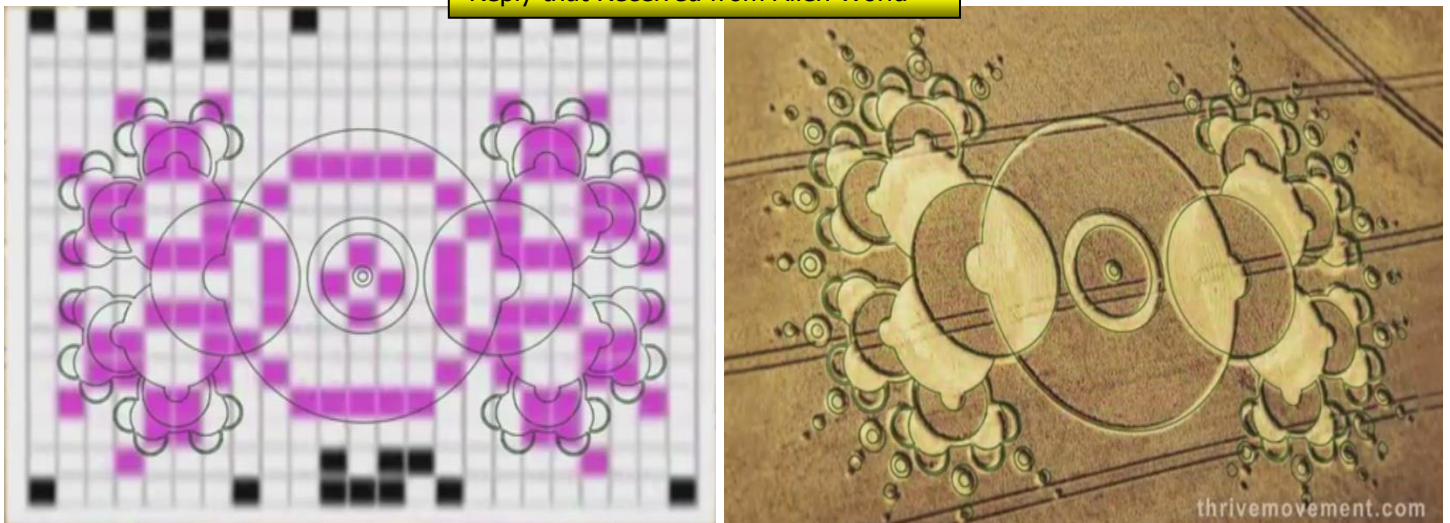
---- Human figure

---- Inhabited planet

---- NASA antenna



Reply that Received from Alien World





Free energy is actually an energy from yantra which has been widely seen in UFO-kind of spaceships. So the message behind this info is that, the advanced-mankind societies are well aware of this energy. So various form of reply has been planted in the fields but no official acknowledgement is made by anybody. Source: <http://www.thrivemovement.com/>

End of Part 127

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 128 – Latest Temples' Architecture around the World



Russia



Malaysia



Hindu American Temple and Cultural Center **Morganville NJ 07751**



America



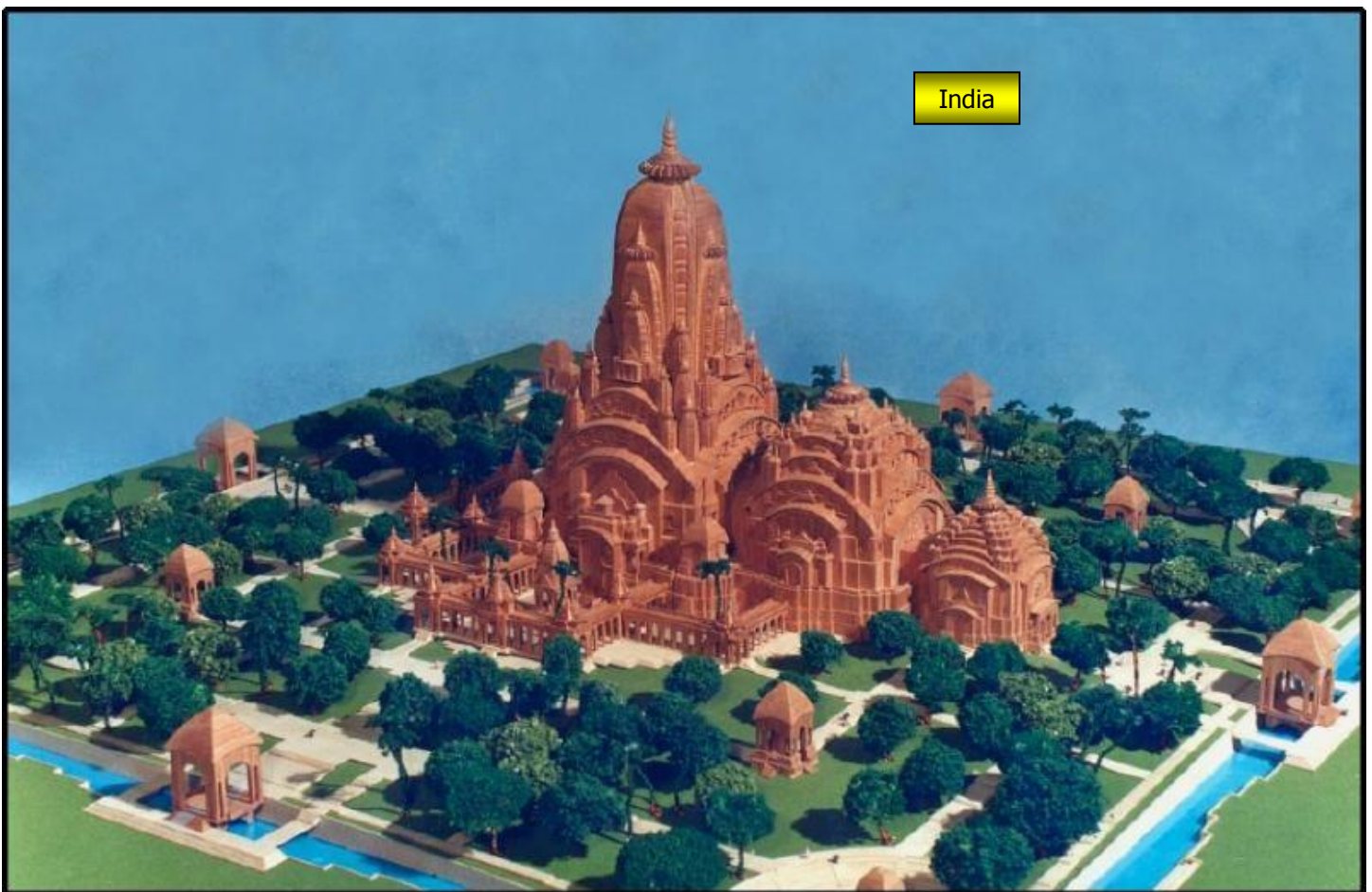






America







End of Part 128

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 129 – History of Swamy Aiyappan



The members of Pandya dynasty ousted by Thirumala Naicker the ruler of the erstwhile Pandya Empire spanning Madurai, Thirunelveli and Ramanathapuram lived in places like Valliyur, Tenkasi, Shengottah, Achankovil and Sivagiri. They had also established their supremacy in parts of Travancore, and some of them belonging to Chempazhanattu Kovil in Sivagiri were given the right to rule the country of Pandalam by the King of Travancore, some eight hundred years ago. King Rajashekara, the foster-father of Lord Ayyappan belonged to this dynasty.

A just and precocious sovereign King Rajashekara was held by his subjects in high esteem. Under him, the region was witnessing a golden age. But the king had one sorrow – he was childless and thus had no heir to inherit his throne. Both the hapless king and his queen prayed ceaselessly to Lord Shiva for a child.



Around the same time, a demon by the name of Mahishasura undertook severe penance (tapas) and consequently Lord Brahma was forced to grant his wish that nobody on earth could annihilate him. Emboldened by Brahma's boon, Mahishasura commenced systematic destruction of people and pulverized tribes and communities. Terrorised and fearing his wrath, people fled to distant lands. Realizing that only a superhuman power could exterminate the wayward Mahishasura, the devas appealed to Goddess Durga, who killed him in a bloody battle.

Determined to avenge her slain brother, Mahishi, the sister of Mahishasura secured a boon from Lord Brahma that no being except the offspring of Vishnu (Hari) & Shiva (Haran) could slay her. In due course of time, Mahishi went to Devaloka and began harassing the Devas who in turn implored Lord Vishnu to intervene. As the boon was that nobody except the son of Lord Shiva & Vishnu could kill Mahishi, Lord Vishnu assumed the female persona of Mohini who helped devas prize Amrit away from asuras; it was decided that the male child born out of the union of Mohini and Lord Shiva would be placed under the care of Lord Shiva's childless devotee, King Rajashekara of Pandalam.





On one of his hunting trips to the forests near River Pampa, as King Rajashekara reclined on the banks of river mulling over the natural beauty of the surroundings and waterfalls, he heard an infant's wails from the forest. Astounded, he followed the sounds and came upon a beautiful child furiously kicking its feet and arms. The king stood there, perplexed – he longed to take the child home to his palace.

Whilst King Rajashekara beheld the divine child, a sadhu appeared from nowhere and instructed him to take the infant to his palace. Also the mendicant assured him that the child would mitigate his dynasty's sufferings and that when the boy turned twelve, Rajashekara would be aware of his divinity. As the child was wearing a gold chain, the sadhu directed the King to name him 'Manikandan' – one with a golden neck.



Ecstatic, Rajashekara took Manikandan home and narrated the happenings to his queen. They both felt that they had been blessed by Lord Shiva himself. All except the Diwan who had entertained hopes of becoming king after Rajashekara, rejoiced in the royal couple's happiness. As a child, Manikandan was very intelligent and precocious. He excelled in martial arts and shastras and surprised his guru with his brilliance and superhuman talents. Peace and prosperity reigned in Pandalam. Eventually, Ayyappan's guru concluded that the boy was no ordinary mortal but a divine being. Upon completing his studies, Manikandan went up to his teacher to offer guru dakshina and seek his blessings in turn.

As he approached his spiritual master for ashirwadams, the guru explained to Manikandan what he had already surmised about him, that he was a divine power destined for superhuman glory. The guru then beseeched him to bestow vision and speech upon his son who was blind and dumb. Manikandan placed his hands on the guru's son and the boy immediately gained eyesight and speech. Requesting that this miracle be revealed to none, Manikandan returned to the royal quarters.





Meanwhile the Queen had given birth to a male child who was named Raja Rajan. Sensing these miraculous turn of events were somehow inextricably linked to Manikandan, Rajasekara, decided to crown him King; he obviously considered Lord Ayyappan his eldest son. Everybody with the exception of the King's Diwan, rejoiced. This wily minister, who secretly nursed kingly ambitions, hated Manikandan and devised manifold plots, including poisoning of food to exterminate the divine avatar. Manikandan had a few narrow escapes, yet his body bore an injury that none could cure. Finally, Lord Shiva himself in the garb of a healer cured the young boy.

His plans foiled, the Diwan told the Queen that it was highly improper for Manikandan to succeed Rajasekara, as her own son was alive. Since Arthasastra justifies any misdeed with a noble end, he instigated her to feign illness; he assured the Queen that he would make his physician proclaim that she could be cured only by the application of tigress' milk. Manikandan would be impelled to go to the forest where he would fall a prey to wild animals, or even if he returned home without accomplishing the task, Rajasekara's love for him would be the same as before. Blinded by her devotion to her own son, the Queen vowed to help the Diwan and pretended as though she were suffering from a terrible headache.



The King grew alarmed and summoned his physicians who were unable to revive the seemingly ailing Queen. Eventually the Diwan's accomplice declared that she would be cured of the malady only if the milk of a lactating tigress were made available. Rajasekara proclaimed that he would hand over half his kingdom to anybody who could cure the hapless Queen. The team of soldiers sent by Rajasekara with the sole purpose of getting the milk returned empty-handed. Manikandan offered to help, but the King would not heed his pleas to go to the forest, citing the boy's tender age and impending coronation as reasons. Unperturbed, Manikandan requested his father to do him a favour.

Rajasekara, ever the indulgent parent relented immediately; the boy seizing the opportunity pressed him to let him collect the milk. Manikandan stalled Rajasekara's efforts to organize a band of brave men to accompany him into the forest; he argued that the tigress would leave silently upon seeing the crowd of soldiers. Reluctantly Rajasekara bid farewell to his favourite son and made him take food stocks and three-eyed coconuts, in honour of Lord Shiva.





The Panchabuthas of Lord Shiva closely followed Manikandan as he entered the forest. But on the way, he chanced to witness the atrocities of the demoness Mahishi in Devaloka. His sense of justice outraged, Manikandan hurled Mahishi onto the earth below; she fell on the banks of the Azhutha River. A bloody battle soon ensued and at the end, Manikandan mounted Mahishi's chest and commenced a violent dance that reverberated within the earth and the Devaloka. Even the Devas were frightened. Mahishi realized that the divine being on her was the son of Hari and Haran, chastened, she prostrated before the young boy and died.

This dance was witnessed by Lord Shiva and Mahavishnu from a place called Kalakatti (It is said that Leela, daughter of Kavalan, a Karamban, with a face of Mahishi and freed herself from the curse and obtained Moksha by the grace of Shri Dharma Sastha, which is described in Sabarimala Temple as Malikapurathu Amma, by which name she has a temple there)



Following his confrontation with Mahishi, Manikandan entered the forest for tigress' milk. He had a darshan of Lord Shiva who informed him that even though he had fulfilled the divine plan, he still had one major task to accomplish. Manikandan was reminded about his grief-stricken father and ailing mother; also he was assured of Lord Indran's assistance in obtaining the much prized tigress' milk. Manikandan made his way to the Royal palace on Lord Devendran, disguised as a tiger; they were accompanied by female devas in the guise of tigresses and male devas as tigers. The people of Pandalam panicked upon seeing the boy and the tigers and hurriedly sought shelter.

Soon after, the Sanyasi, who had first materialized before Rajasekara in the forest, when he heard a child's wails appeared again and revealed Manikandan's true identity to the wonder-struck Sovereign. The King grew silent and pensive, as Manikandan approached the palace gates with the tigers. The boy descended from the tiger's back and informed the solemn King that he could get the milk from the tigresses and cure the Queen of the mysterious ailment. Unable to contain himself any longer, Rajasekara fell at the lad's feet and begged for forgiveness, he had finally seen through his Queen's pretence; her malady had ceased the moment Manikandan had left for the forest. On the day he returned from the forest, Manikandan turned twelve years old.



King Rajasekara decided to punish his Diwan as the latter was responsible for his son's exile into the forest. Manikandan, however advised restraint; he held that all had unfolded in accordance with the divine order, through the will of God. Also he reminded his father that as he had accomplished the task for which he had created himself, he would return to Devaloka without fail. Before his departure, the lad told the King that he as he was pleased by the latter's unflinching faith and devotion, he would grant him whatever boon Rajasekara requested for. Immediately, the King Rajasekara told him that they wanted to construct a temple in his memory and beseeched him to suggest a suitable place for the temple. Manikandan aimed an arrow which fell at a place called sabari, where in Sri Rama's era a Sanyasini called sabari observed Dhavam. Lord Manikandan told the King to build the temple in that place and then he disappeared.

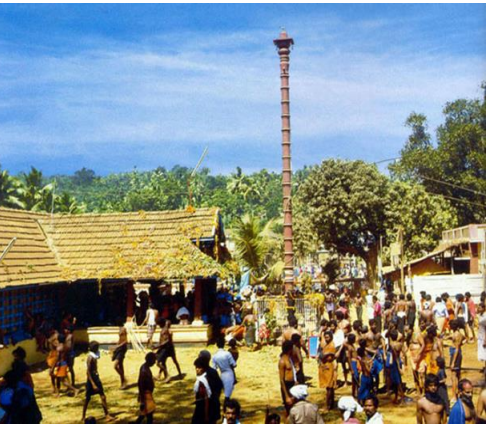
Later, acting upon the advice of Saint Agasthya King Rajasekara laid the foundation stone of the temple at Sabarimala. Lord Manikandan, had stated emphatically that he would grace only those devotees who offer Darshan after observing fortyone days' penance or vrtha that involves strict abstinence from family desires and tastes; the devotees are expected to adhere to a way of life akin to that of a brahmachari, constantly reflecting on the goodness of life. Whilst they make their way up the steep slopes of Sabarimala, they adorn themselves with three-eyed coconut and foodstuff/Aantha Garland in their heads, as the Bhagwan did when he went to the forest to fetch tigress milk, and bathed in River Pampa raising slogans of Saranam and climb the eighteen stairs.

King Rajasekara, in due course of time completed the construction of the shrine and the sacred eighteen stairs leading to the temple complex. As the King mulled over the seemingly perplexing task of placing Dharmasastha's idol in the temple for darshan, he was reminded of the words of the Lord himself - the River Pampa is a holy river as River Ganga, Sabarimala is as holy as Kasi - Dharmasastha sent Parasuraman, who resurrected the land of Kerala from the bottom of the ocean, to Sabarimala; it was he who carved the figure of Lord Ayyappa and installed it on the day of Makarasankranthi.

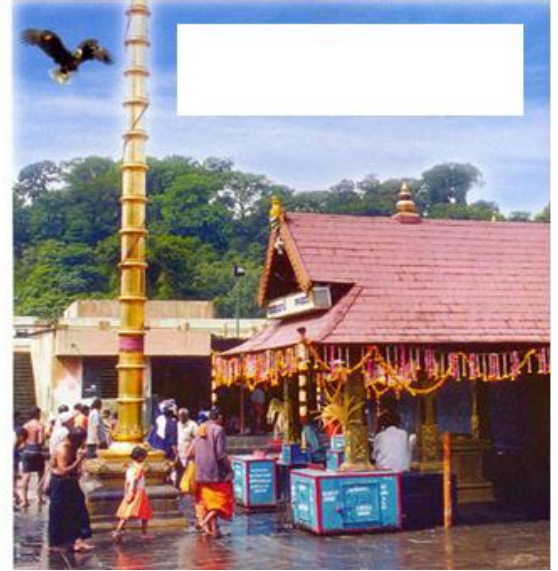
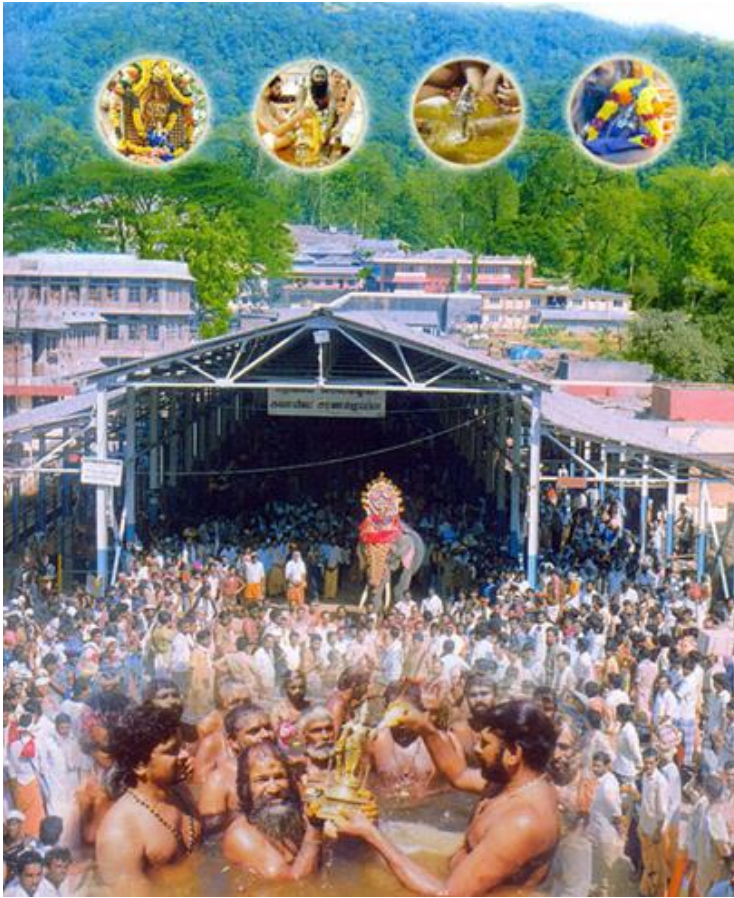
Every year, millions converge upon Sabarimala irrespective of caste or creed, with garlands and irumudis, chant paeans to Lord Ayyappa, bathe in holy river Pampa, climb up the eighteen stairs, hoping to catch a glimpse of Lord Ayyappa, the Dharmasastha.

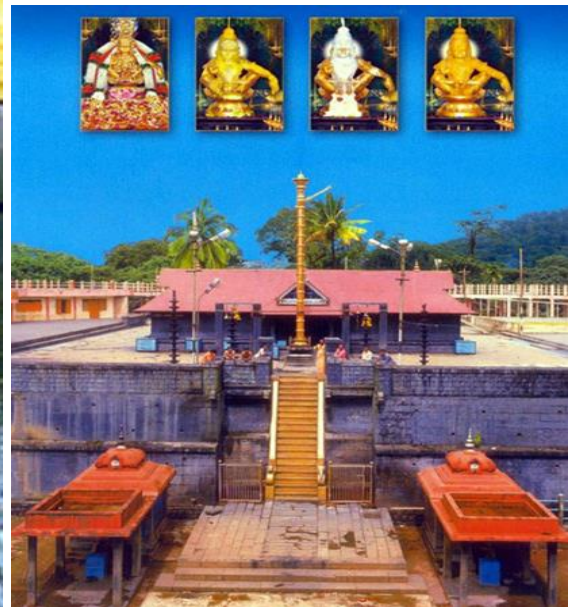
The Jewel Casket is carried on head from the ancestral residence of the royal family of Pandalam to the Shrine on the day. A Garuda, the Brahman kite, follows this ornaments-carrying procession, hovering about in the sky, After these ornaments are worn on the Lord the bird circles the temple in the sky three times and disappears. Excited by this sight the devotees begin to chant "Swamiye Saranam Ayyappa". A Star never seen before in the sky appears on the day of Makarajyothi day before the sighting of the Jyoti. A Jyoti is seen for a little time on the hilltop showing the presence of Swami Ayyappan gracing his devotees.

<http://www.sabarimalaayyappan.com/lordayyappan.htm>





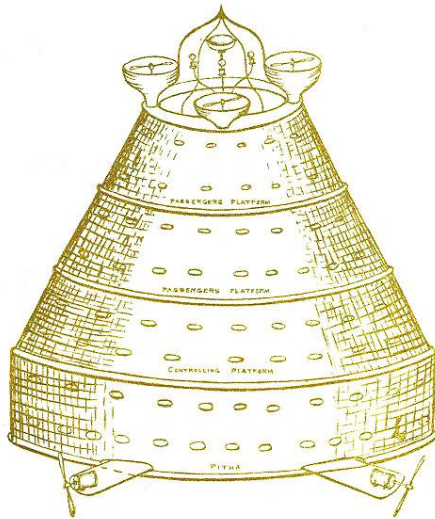




End of Part 129

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 130 – Aircrafts in Hinduism

RUKMA VIMANA

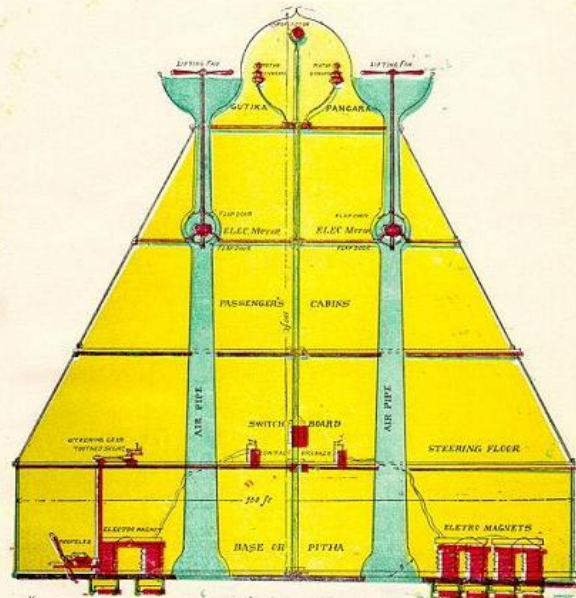


PROFILE

Drawn by
T. K. ELLAPPA,
Bangalore.
2-12-1923.

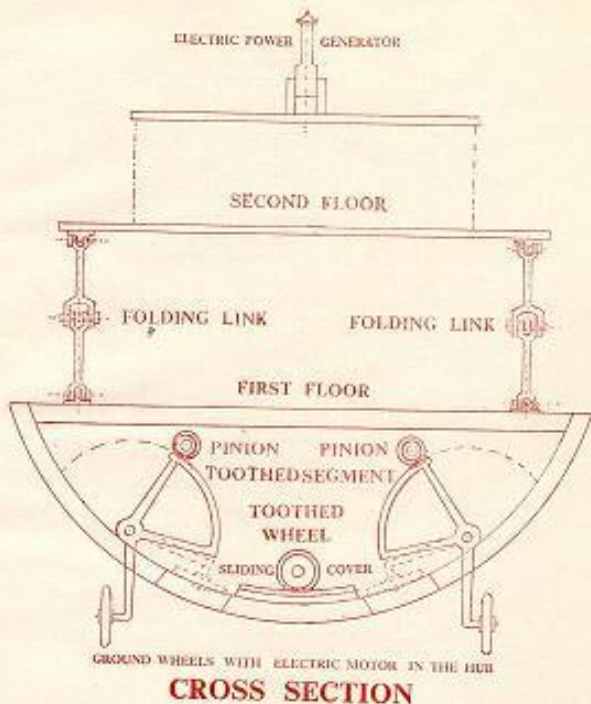
Prepared under instruction of
Pandit SUBBARAYA SASTRY,
of Anekal, Bangalore.

RUKMA VIMANA



VERTICAL SECTION

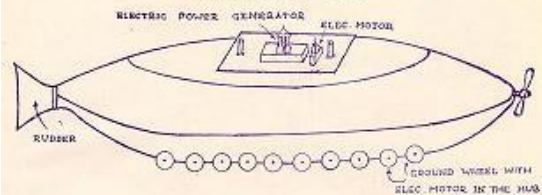
TRIPURA VIMANA



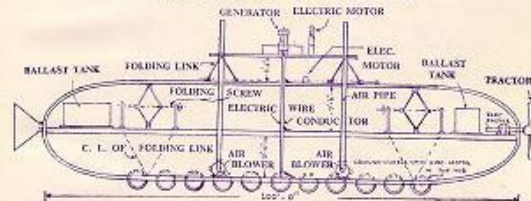
CROSS SECTION

TRIPURA VIMANA

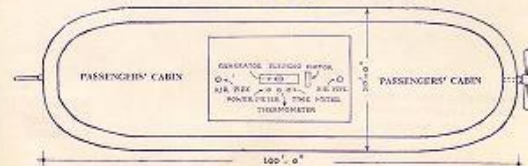
PERSPECTIVE VIEW



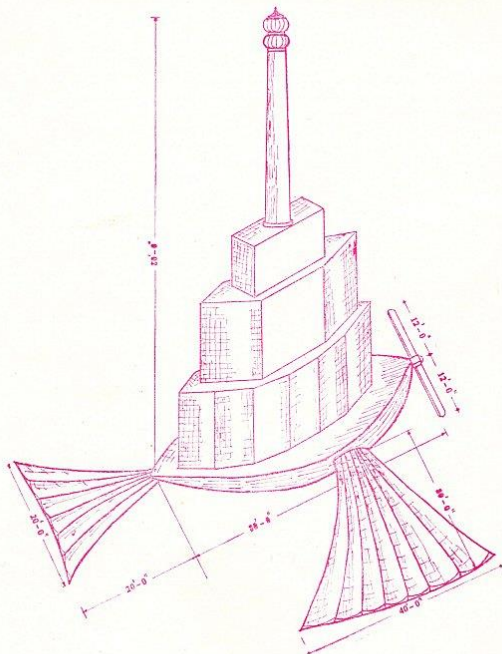
VERTICAL SECTION



PLAN



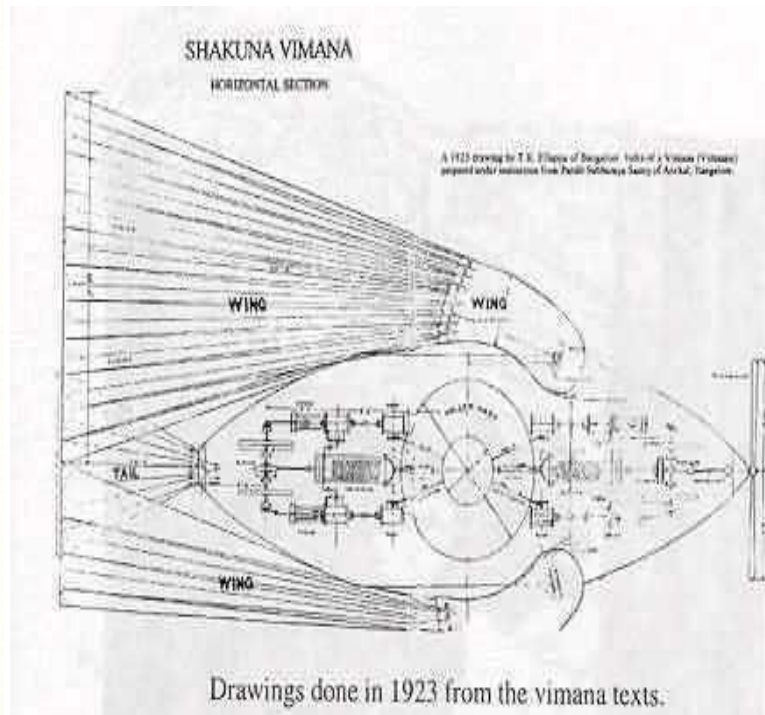
SHAKUNA VIMANA



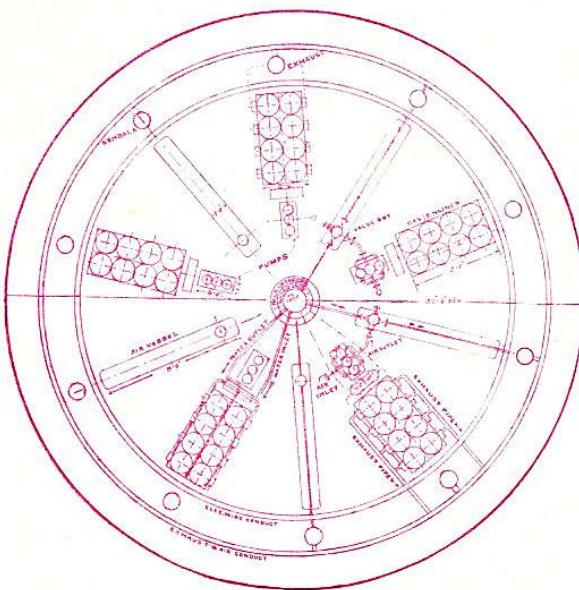
PERSPECTIVE VIEW

Drawn by
T. K. ELLAPPA,
Bangalore.
2-12-1923.

Prepared under instruction of
Pandit SUBBARAYA SASTRY,
of Anekal, Bangalore.



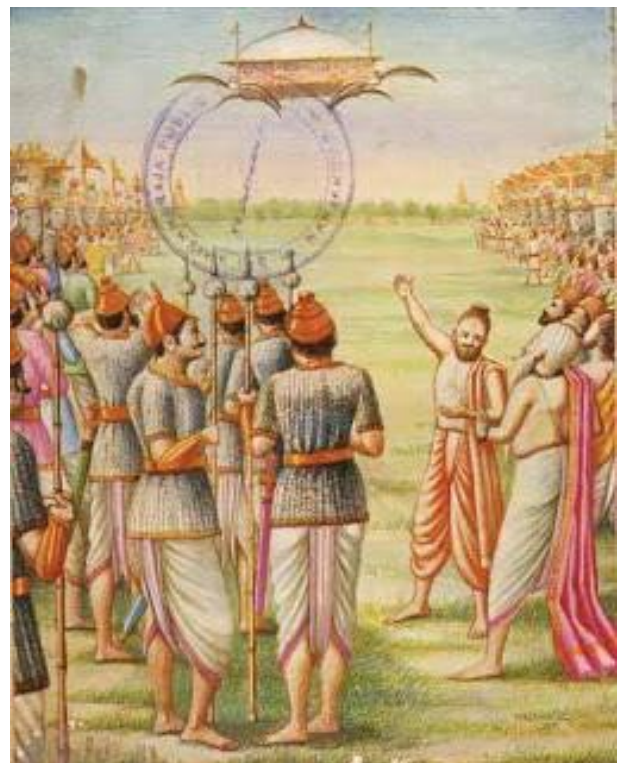
SUNDARA VIMANA



PLAN OF PITHA (BASE)

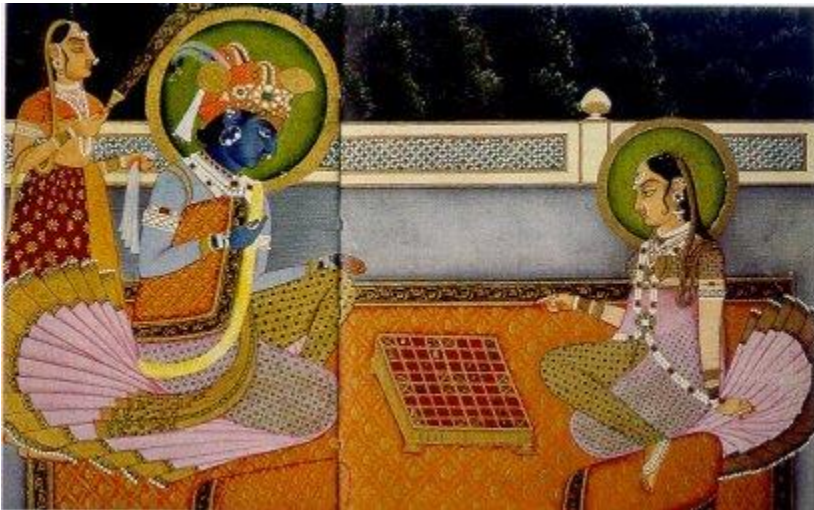
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T. K. ELLAPPA,
Bangalore.
2-12-1923.

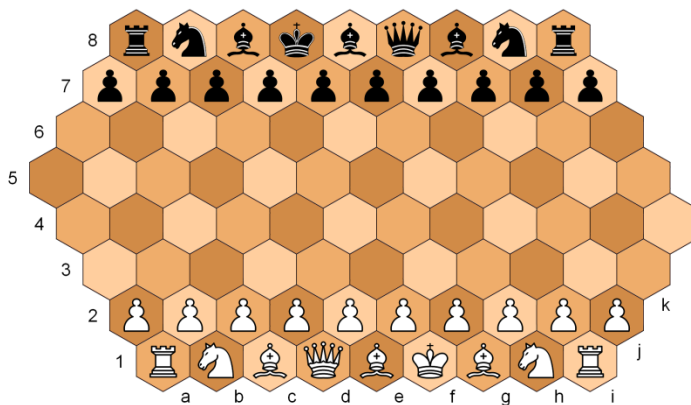
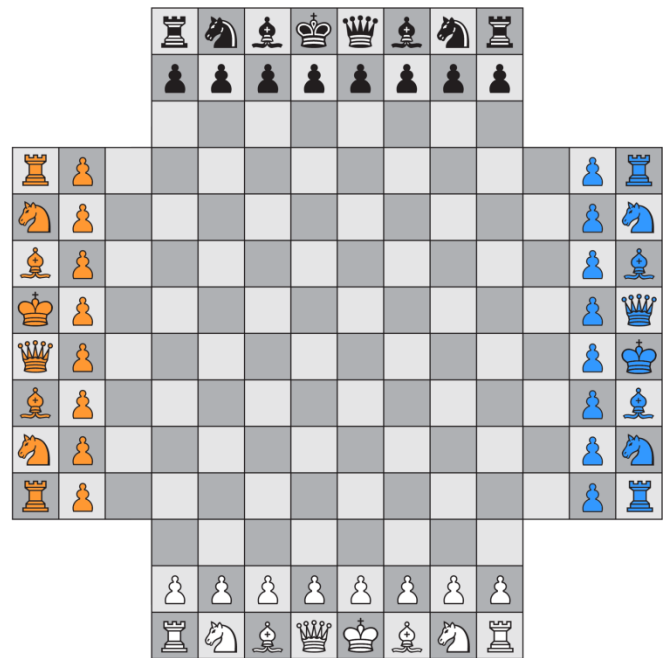
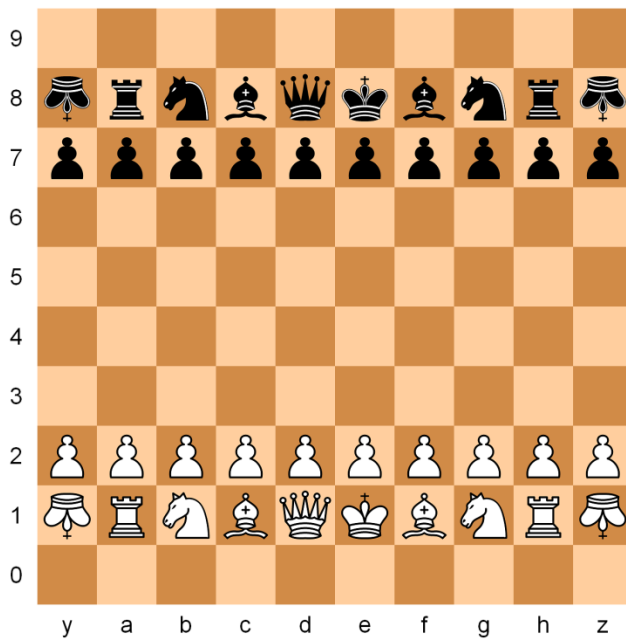
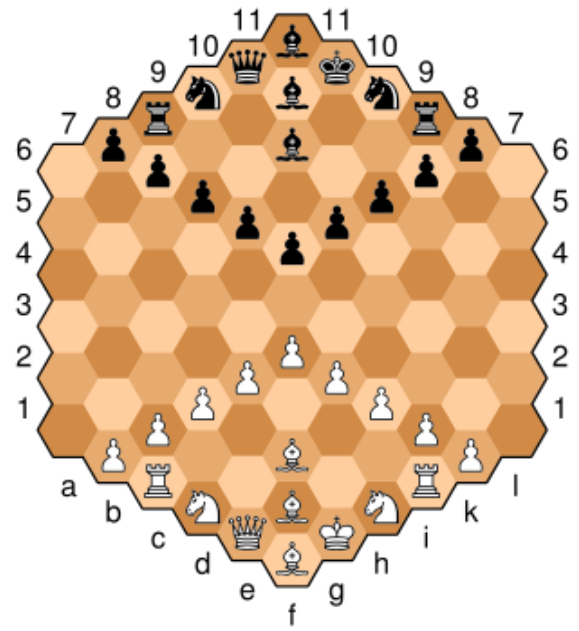
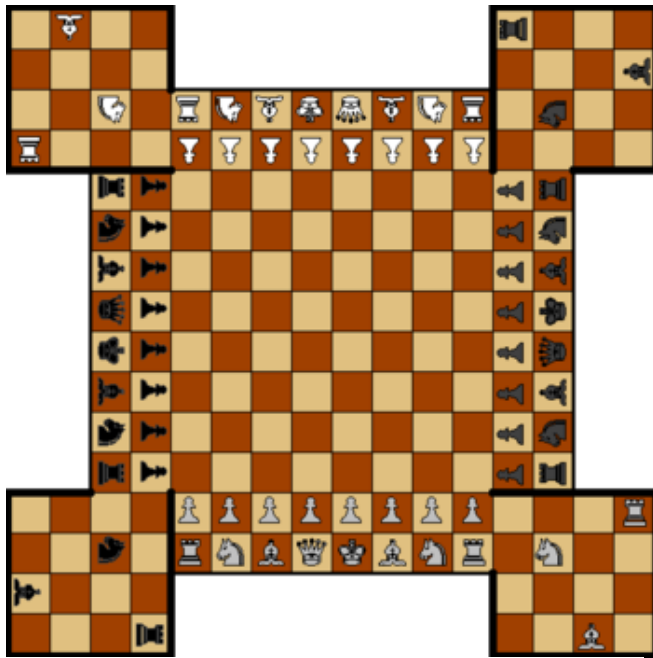
Prepared under instruction of
Pandit SUBBARAYA SASTRY,
of Anekal, Bangalore

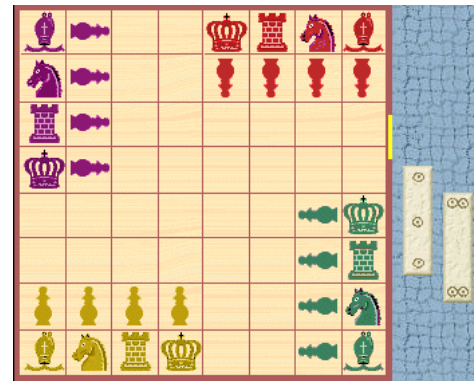
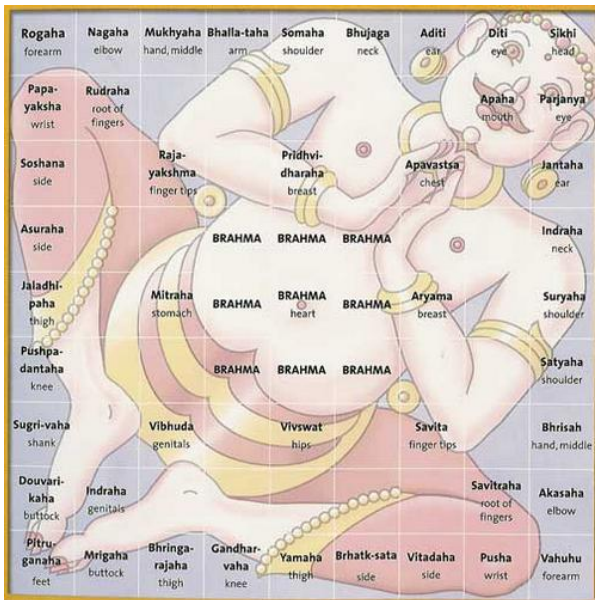


Hinduism is a way of life: Part 131 – Chess of Hinduism

Chaturanga, from Sanskrit and meaning "four limbs" is the word used for Chess as it was originated from India. It refers to the four members of the Indian army; chariots, elephants, cavalry and infantry. Krishna plays chaturanga with radha in dvapara yuga. See below!







End of Part 131

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 132 – Hindu Deity (2), The Kuberan

Kubera or Kubera, is the god of wealth and the lord of Uttaradisha in Hindu mythology. He is also known as Dhanapati, the lord of riches. He is one of the Ashta-Dikpalas, representing the north. Kubera is also the son of Sage Vishrava (hence also called Vaisravana), and in this respect. He is also the elder brother of the Lord of Lanka, Ravana. He is said to have performed austerities for a thousand years, in reward for which Brahma, the Creator, gave him immortality and made him god of wealth, guardian of all the treasures of the earth. Hindu Mythology, Kubera is residing in a palace on Mount Kailasa. He watches over the earth's treasure of gold, silver, jewels, pearls, and nine Nidhis (buried treasure). This lord uses Pushpak, a flying chariot, for moving around. Whoever hears the name Kubera will remember Lord Venkateswara, because, according to Hindu mythology, Lord Venkateswara borrowed money from Kubera for his marriage and is still paying only the interest.



End of Part 132

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 133 – Five Natural Elements of Hinduism

Five natural elements.

Agni is the god of fire and the acceptor of sacrifices. The sacrifices made to Agni go to the deities because Agni is a messenger from and to the other gods. He is ever-young, because the fire is re-lit every day, and also immortal. Agni, the Vedic god of fire, has two heads, one marks immortality and the other marks an unknown symbol of life. Agni has made the transition into the Hindu pantheon of gods, without losing his importance. His vehicle is the ram.

Vayu is the Lord of the winds and also known as Vata or Prana. There is however a separate set of five deities of Prana (vital breath). Vayu is described as having 'exceptional beauty' and moving noisily in his shining coach, driven by the gazelle.

Prithvi is the Sanskrit name for earth and its essence Prithvi Tattwa, in the form of a mother goddess or godmother. Prithvi is also called Dhra, Dharti, Dhrithri, meaning that which holds everything. She is associated with the cow. Prithu, an incarnation of Vishnu, milked her in the cow's form to get food from her.

Bhairab is said to be the sky god. He is believed to have gained the powers through tantric worshipping. Bhairab is sometimes referred as Kaala Bhairava, Kal Bhairab, Annadhaani Bhairava, Bhairo or Bhairon or Bhairadya or Bheruji, Kaal Bhairava, Kaala Bhairavar, or Vairavar, is the fierce manifestation of Lord Shiva associated with annihilation. During the famous battle of the Mahabharat, the first king of Kirat dynasty, Yalambar in disguise of Bhairab, went to the battlefield to help the losing party. When Krishna heard of it, he promptly chopped Yalambar's head, which reached Kathmandu through the sky, hence the name given as the sky god.

Varuna is god of the water and of the celestial ocean, as well as a god of law of the underwater world. A Makara is his mount. In Hindu mythology, Varuna is continued to be considered the god of all forms of the water element, particularly the oceans.



Agni (Agni/Fire)



Vata/Prana (Vayu/Air)



Dhra/Dharti/Dhrithri
(Prithvi/Earth)



Bhairab
(Aakash/Ether)



Varuna
(Jala/Water)

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 134 – Composition of Human Beings in Hinduism

Composition of Human Beings.

Humans are one of the many living organisms present on Earth. We are physically made up of exactly the same elements that form all of the other entities that live on Earth. When we die, our bodies return to the earth, water, fire, air and space. A person sustains the combination of elements already present in the body through breathing air and consuming food and liquids - taking in those elements found in the surrounding natural world.

The “five element” theory explains the similarity between humans and the natural world surrounding them. In our body, space/akasha is present wherever there is a cavity like in the nostrils, mouth, ears, throat, lungs, and stomach; air/vayu in movement of the lungs, heart, stomach, intestines and joints; fire/agni in all metabolic activity, the eyes, intelligence and body temperature; water/jala in all plasma, blood, mucus, and saliva; and earth/prithvi in any solid structure like fat, muscles, skin, nails and hair.

The basic elemental compatibility or similarity between Earth and humans clarifies why substances found in the natural world (plants, herbs, foods) are usually harmonious with the human system. They can be easily absorbed and cause no adverse reactions or side effects (if consumed in appropriate quantities) because they are fundamentally the same in character and composition. This is why foods and herbs are able to heal the human body. Vegetation can repair and restructure humans because they share a common elemental basis.



Agni (Agni/Fire)



Vata/Prana (Vayu/Air)



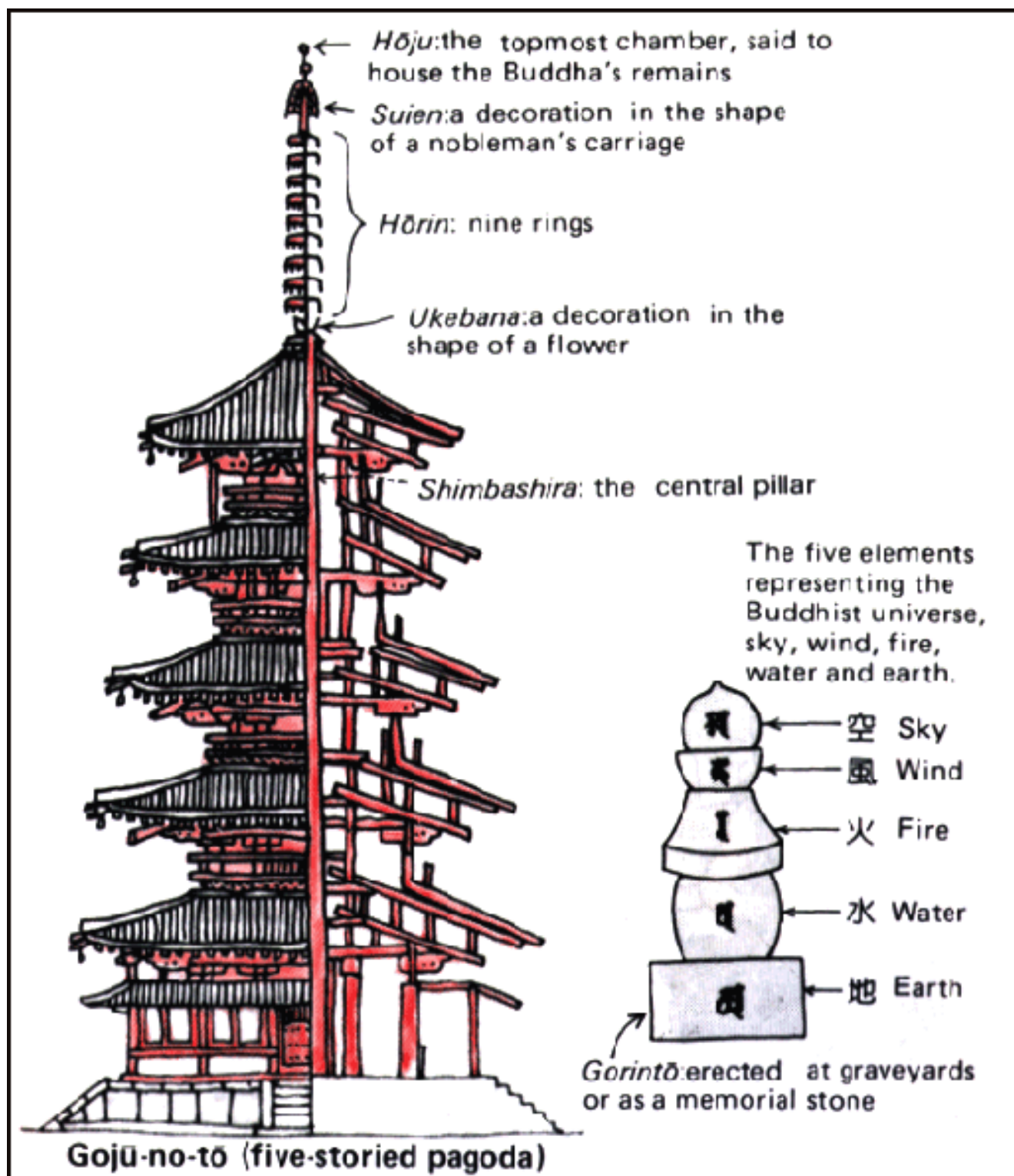
Dhara/Dharti/Dhrithri
(Prithvi/Earth)



Bairava
(Aakash /Ether)



Varuna
(Jala/Water)

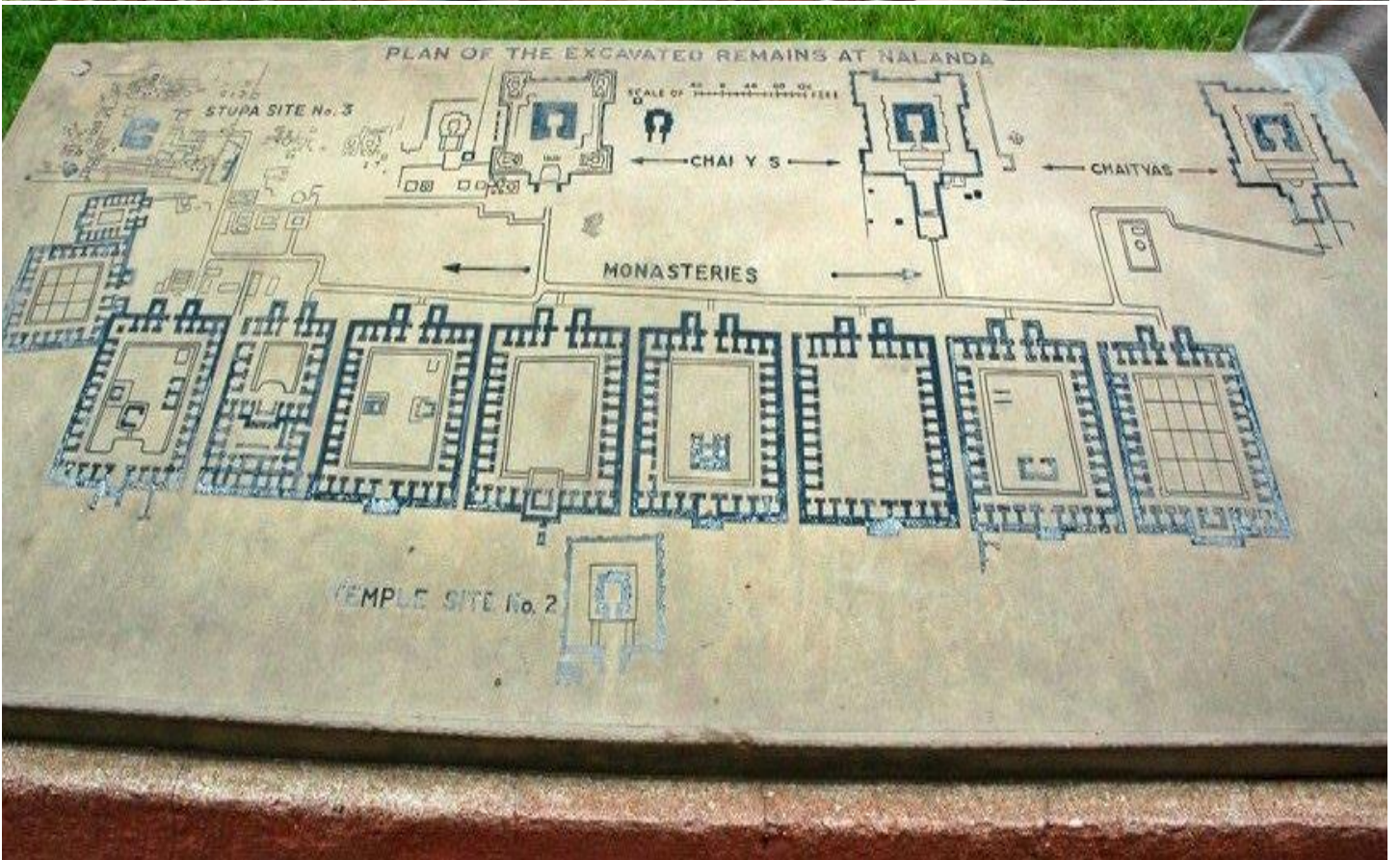


End of Part 135

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 136 – Nalandana University

Nalanda University (also known as University of Nalanda) is the name of a proposed university in Rajgir, near Nalanda, Bihar India. The first academic session is set to start from 2014. The university is a plan for reviving and re-establishing Nalanda University which was one of the oldest ancient higher-learning institutions. Originally the university was established in the 5th century AD by Gupta Kings, first official university in the world.





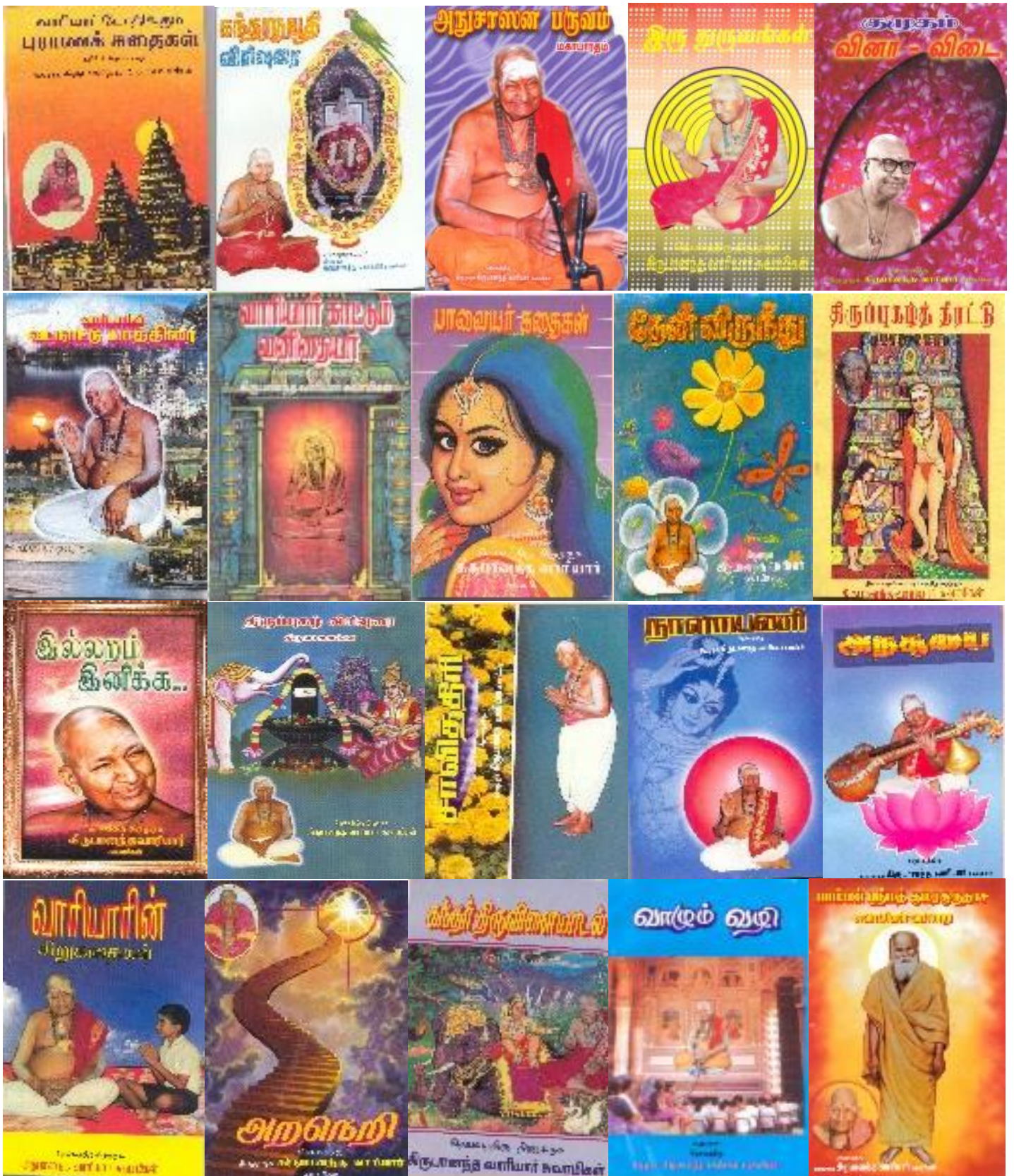
End of Part 136

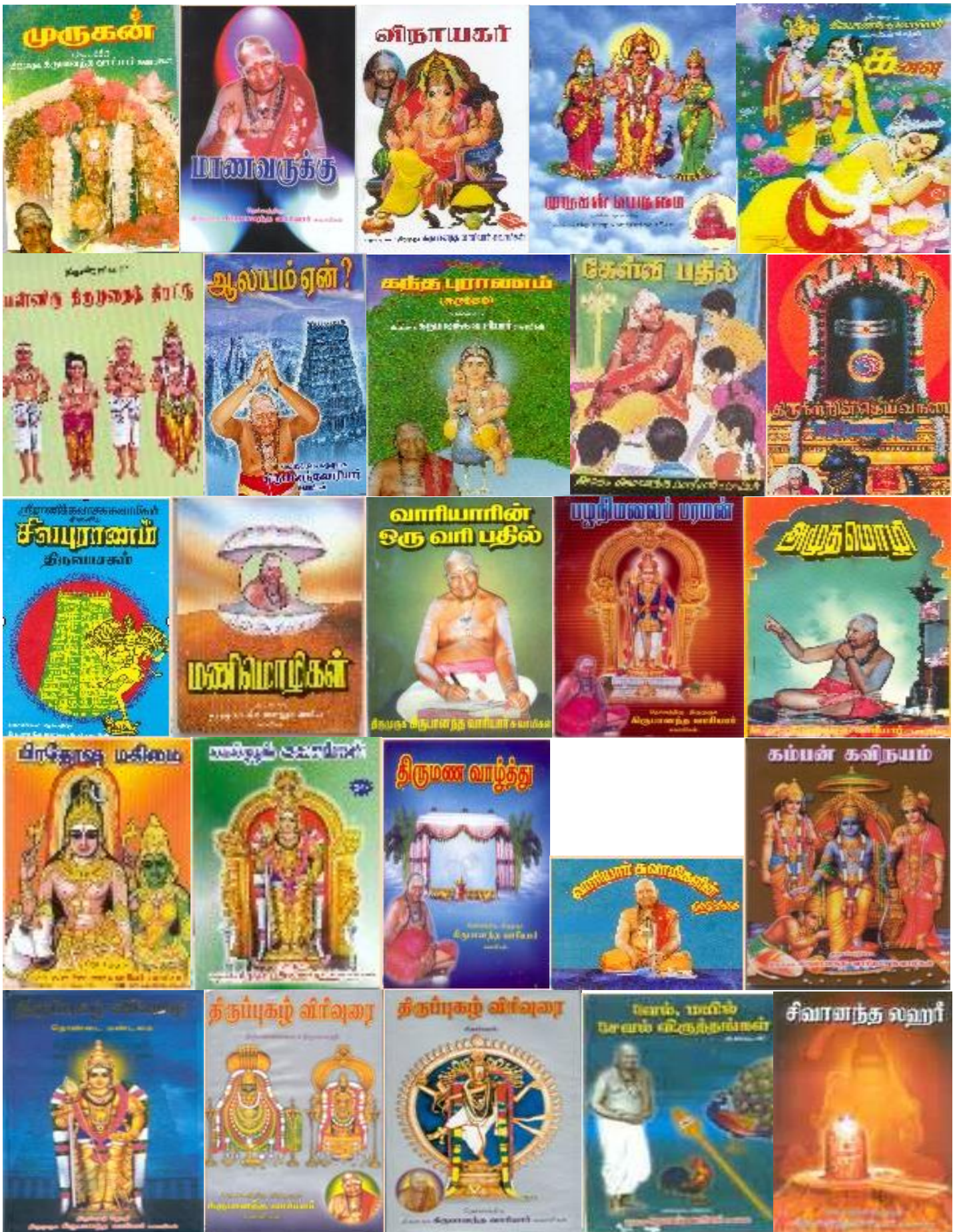
Hinduism is a way of life: Part 137 – Sri Kirubananda Variyar

Sri Kripananda Variar spreads the Hinduism in the minds of the illiterate. His words are contemplated upon received by illiterate. He was widely accepted as the 64th Nayanar. His writing contribution in Tamil language for Hindu people is truthfully spiritual. His statue is placed next to Arunagiri Nathar's statue (Part 49) in one of the temple in Tamil Nadu, India. I personally recommend the entire tamil spiritualist to read his books. Some of his books are listed here with cover pages.



64th Nayanar, Sri Kripananda Variar !







<http://variarswamikal.com/english.asp>

End of Part 137

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 138 – Tilak Identifications



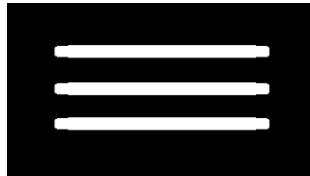
or



Ohm symbol. It represents GANAPATHIYAM in which Lord Ganesh is the ultimate God.



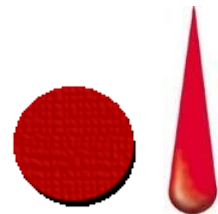
or



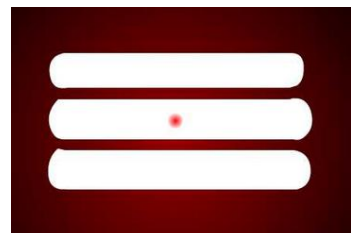
Ohm Tilak. It represents GAUMAARAM in which Lord Murugan is the ultimate God.



Shakti symbol. It represents SHAAKTHAGAM in which Goddess Shakthi is the ultimate Goddess.



Shiva symbol. It represents SAIVAM in which Lord Shiva is the ultimate God.



or



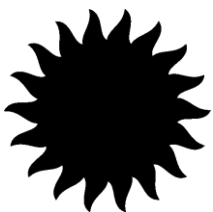
Vishnu symbol. It represents VAISHNAVAM in which Lord Vishnu is the ultimate God.



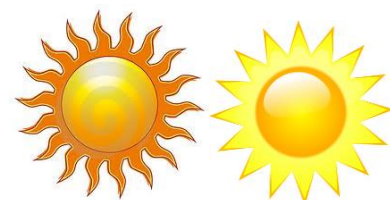
VADAKALAI



THENKALAI

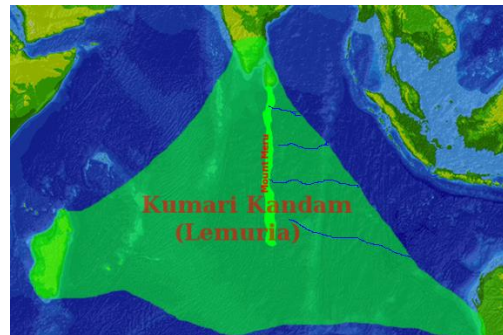


Sun symbol. It represents SAURAM in which Lord Suriya is the ultimate God.



End of Part 138

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 139 – Ancient Lemuria (Lost City)



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a	ā	i	u	e
க	கா	கா	கா	கா
ka	kha	ga	gha	ña
ச	சா	சா	சா	சா
ca	cha	ja	jha	ña
ட	டா	டா	டா	டா
ṭa	ṭha	ḍa	ḍha	ṇa
த	தா	தா	தா	தா
ta	tha	da	dha	na
ப	பா	பா	பா	பா
pa	pha	ba	bha	ma
ய	யா	யா	யா	யா
ya	ra	la	va	
ஸ	ஸா	ஸா	ஸா	ஸா
śa	ṣa	sa	ha	ḷa

Grantha	க	வ	ம	வ	ஐ	உ	அ	ஜ	ந	த
Malayāḷam	க	வ	ம	வ	ஐ	உ	அ	ஜ	ந	த
Sinhalese	ක	ව	ම	ව	ආ	උ	අ	ඉ	න	ත
Tamiḻ	க	-	-	-	ந	ச	-	ஜ	-	ரு
Latin	ka	kha	ga	gha	ña	ca	cha	ja	jha	ña
Grantha	ட	உ	உ	உ	உ	உ	உ	உ	உ	உ
Malayāḷam	ட	உ	உ	உ	உ	உ	உ	உ	உ	உ
Sinhalese	ඌ	ඹ	ඹ	ඹ	ඹ	ඹ	ඹ	ඹ	ඹ	ඹ
Tamiḻ	ட	-	-	-	ண	த	-	-	-	ந
Latin	ṭa	ṭha	ḍa	ḍha	ṇa	ta	tha	da	dha	na
Grantha	ப	ப	ப	ப	ப	ப	ப	ப	ப	ப
Malayāḷam	ப	ப	ப	ப	ப	ப	ப	ப	ப	ப
Sinhalese	ප	ආ	ආ	ආ	ආ	ආ	ආ	ආ	ආ	ආ
Tamiḻ	ப	-	-	-	ம	ய	ர	ல	வ	ள
Latin	pa	pha	ba	bha	ma	ya	ra	la	va	ḷa
Grantha	ஸ	ஷ	ஸ	ஹ	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malayāḷam	ஸ	ஷ	ஸ	ஹ	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sinhalese	ශ	ඡ	ඡ	හ	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamiḻ	ஸ	ஷ	ஸ	ஹ	ழ	ற	ன	-	-	-
Latin	śa	ṣa	sa	ha	ḷa	ra	ṇa	-	-	-

Lemuria was an ancient civilization which existed prior to and during the time of Atlantis. Physically, it is believed that Lemuria existed largely in the Southern Pacific, between North America and Asia/Australia. Lemuria is also sometimes referred to as Mu, or the Motherland (of Mu). At its peak of civilization, the Lemurian people or Granthaas or athi Dravidian (To date, some of them are called as Tamilian) were both highly evolved and very spiritual. Two of their decedents are very popular in Hindu myths. The first one is the **Kuberan** who lend money for Lord Vishnu's wedding and another one who has captured the Goddess Seetha, the wife of Lord Rama. While concrete physical evidence of this ancient continent may be difficult to find, many people "know" that they have a strong connection to Hinduism.

End of Part 139

Hinduism is a way of life: Part 140 – Shaligram



Shaligram is an aniconic representation of Vishnu, in the form of a spherical, usually black-coloured fossil found in the sacred river Gandaki. They are more often referred to as Shilas, with Shila being the shortened version. The word Shila translates simply to 'stone' and Shaligram is a less well-known name of Vishnu. The origin of the name is traced to a remote village in Nepal where Vishnu is known by the name of Shaligraman. Shaligram in Hinduism is also known as Salagrama. The name Salagrama refers to the name of the village on the bank of Gandaki where the holy stones are picked up. The name is derived from the hut (sala) of the sage Salankayana, who beheld the form of Vishnu in a tree outside his hut (ref. Varaha-purana). According to Vaishnava belief, the worshipper of a Shaligram Shila must adhere to strict rules, such as not touching the Shalagrama without bathing, never placing the Shalagrama on the ground, eating only Prasad, and not indulging in bad practices. In most Vaishnava temples the main deity is usually decorated with a 'garland' mala, specifically an Akshamala, of 108 Saligram Shilas.

End of Part 140

Author's Message

This (Hinduism is a way of life – Part 121 - 140) is a free pdf-booklet which is prepared and authored by Nachimani Charde; after done thorough research on Hinduism Philosophies for the past ten (10) years. The purpose of these summaries is to make Hinduism references as simple as possible and therefore the detailed approaches are all avoided. The author strongly recommends readers to read the full scriptures if wished to specialize any part of Hinduism philosophies. Finally a special thank goes to the people who has provided information about Hinduism and uploaded the pictures in internet for free use. Feedbacks are welcome at dr.nachimani@yahoo.com.