





# Vaidic Dhwani

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#### CONTENTS

Editorial2
आर्य समाज : वैदिक संस्कृति आधारित विश्व समाज की परिकल्पना3
Identifying My Bad Karmas 4
अबोध से बोध की ओर7
Why Swami Dayanand binds us intrinsically with the Vedas ?10
Transcending The False Ego13
Birthday Blessings14
Shivir 15



Krinvanto Vishvam Aryam Make this world noble

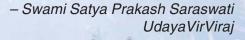
## हे मुमुक्षो ! तू उसको जान

अकामो धीरो अमृतः स्वयंभः रसेन तुप्तो न कुर्तश्चनोनः । तमेव विद्वान् न बिभाय मृत्योरात्मानं धीरमजरं युवानम् ॥

- अथर्ववेद १०।८।४४

विनय - हे मृत्युभय से तर जाना चाहनेवाले मुमुक्षो ! तु उस एक सर्वव्यापक तत्त्व को देख जो कि सर्वथा 'अकाम' है, जिसमें किसी प्रकार की कोई कामना नहीं, अतएव जो कभी भी चलायमान नहीं होता. सदा सर्वथा धीर है: जो कभी न मरेगा और न कभी पैदा हुआ है: जो स्वयं ही अपने आधार से सदा विद्यमान है: जिसे कभी किसी अन्य ने जन्म नहीं दिया, जिस सनातन की सत्ता किसी अन्य के आश्रित नहीं, अतुएव जिसकी अमत सत्ता कभी खण्डित भी नहीं हो सकती. विनाश को नहीं प्राप्त हो सकती: जो आनन्दरस से सर्वथा परिपूर्ण है: हम लोग आनन्ददायक भोजन को यथेष्ठ खाकर जैसे कुछ देर के लिए छके हुए, परितृप्ति की अवस्था में रहते हैं वैसी आप्यायित अवस्था में जो सदा. त्रिकाल में रहता है, जो आप्तकाम है: जिसमें कोई किसी प्रकार की कमी. न्यनता. अपेक्षा व आवश्यकता नहीं है. जो सर्वथा परिपर्ण है: अखुण्ड है. अतएव जो अकाम हुआ है उसे देख. उस एक तत्त्व को देख. उसे पहचान ! उस तत्त्व को अपने अन्दर खोज, अपने अन्दर पहचान ! वह दीख़ता है कि नहीं ? क्या त अपने-आपको वैसा अजर, अमर तत्त्व नहीं देखता ? जब तु अपने-आपको अचलायमान, कभी बुडढा न होने वाला, एकरस, नित्य, हमेशा एक-समान युवा (जवान) देख लेगा तभी-केवल तभी-त् मृत्यभय से पार होगा । उस सच्चे आत्मस्वरूप को देख लेने के पश्चात तु शरीर नहीं रहेगा । तब तु वही धीर, अजर, अमर तत्त्व हो जाएगा । तब मृत्यु कहाँ रहेगी ? तब तो जीने-मरने में कोई भेद नहीं रहता, जीवन-मरण दोनों ही जीवन हो जाते हैं. एक नये प्रकार का नित्य जीवन हो जाते हैं। हजारों मृत्युओं के बीच में भी आत्मा अपनी अमरता को घोषित करता है, परन्त जब तक इस आत्मस्वरूप का साक्षात न हो जाए. मनुष्य अपने देह से बिल्कल पृथक अपने-आपको अजर-अमर न देख ले. तब तक मृत्युभय नहीं जा सकता । मृत्यु से निर्भय होने का संसार में अन्य कोई दूसरा उपाय नहीं । जब तक मनुष्य ने आत्मस्वरूप न पा लिया हो तब तक वह चाहे जितना विद्वान, हजारों ग्रन्थों को पढ़ने-पढ़ाने और बनाने वाला हो जाए, उपदेष्टा हो जाए, परन्तु वह उसी प्रकार मृत्यु का मारा हुआ फिरता है जैसे कि एक चींटी या एक खटमल मरण-त्रास से डरकर भागता है। देखो. वह अखण्ड, एकरस, सर्वथा अकाम, अचल, अमर, अभय नित्यतत्त्व ! यदि मृत्य को जीतना है तो देखो-अपने धीर, अजर, अमृत, आत्मा को ।

Free from desire, self-possessed, immortal, self-existing, contented with bliss and lacking nothing in any respect (is He). Knowing Him alone, the self-possessed, undecaying and ever young self, let one never have any fear of death.



#### **Editorial**



I feel I shall be doing justice to myself and to you if right at the beginning of the new calendar year, I suggest to read 'The Light of Truth', which seems to form the foundation of human life.

Satvarth Prakash (सत्यार्थ प्रकाश) as is its

original name in Hindi written by Swami DayanandSaraswatiji, is a masterpiece, supported by quotations from the Vedas and other holy scriptures. It is the beacon light dispelling the darkness of ignorance by the light of knowledge. His main objective was to propagate the reality of true religion. He believed in expounding Truth as Truth and Falsehood as Falsehood.

SatyarthPrakash establishes principles of conduct for all man-kind. The book can be treated as an immortal product by a genius who struggled all through his life to discern reality, glean the Truth from Falsehood, Wisdom from Ignorance and brought forth an everlasting treatise of great religious, social and philosophical importance.

SatyarthPrakash is undoubtedly The Light of Truth to put people on the right path.SatyarthPrakash authored by Rishi Dayanandji is stupendous. It helps the readers to think independently, instills confidence in them and adds to their knowledge. There are 14 chapters called Sammullaas implying happiness and zeal.

The best way to read and understand this book is to start from the introduction itself. The Rishi has made a passionate appeal to the readers to accept nothing but Truth. Although it is a big and long book based on Vedas, it requires a patient reading. Once you start understanding, nothing is more beautiful and useful than SatyarthPrakash. It is noted for its patriotism, rights of women, a bold declaration of equality of gender and is remarkable for advocating the principles of scientific temper with the ultimate goal of attaining Supreme Bliss called 'Moksh'. It could be treated as a guiding star for people from all walks of life.

Once again wishing you all the best in life and the ability to enjoy His bliss.

- Harsh Chawla

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# आर्य समाज: वैदिक संस्कृति आधारित विश्व समाज की परिकल्पना

रवि भटनागर

भारत में नव जागरण के पुरोधा महर्षि दयानन्द सरस्वती ने एक बार शिष्यों की जिज्ञासा के समाधान हेतु किसी संस्था की स्थापना के उद्देश्यों के बारे में कहा था:

'मैं संन्यासी हूँ और जो सत्य समझता हूँ उसका निर्भयता से उपदेश करता हूँ। चाहे मेरी कोई स्तृति करे या निंदा। मैं अपना कर्त्तव्य समझ कर कार्य बोध कराता हूँ। चाहे कोई माने या न माने, इससे मेरी कोई हानि नहीं। आप यदि समाज से पुरुषार्थ कर, परोपकार कर सकते हो, समाज कर लो। उसमें मेरी कोई मनाही नहीं। परन्तु यदि यथोचित व्यवस्था न रखोगे तो आगे सब गड़बड़ा जायेगा। इतना लक्ष्य में रखना कि मेरा कोई स्वतंत्र मत नहीं है और मैं सर्वज्ञ भी नहीं हूँ। इससे आगे यदि मेरी कोई गलती भी पाई जावे तो युक्ति पूर्वक परीक्षा करके उसे सुधार लेना। यदि ऐसा न करोगे तो बाबा वाक्य प्रमाणम् करके अनेकों मत मतान्तरों में यह भी एक मत बढ़ेगा।

ऐसी संस्था का नाम उन्होंने आर्य समाज सुझाया होगा । सूत्र रूप में इसका उद्देश्य था धर्म, अर्थ, काम साधते हुए मोक्ष को प्राप्त करना । आर्य समाज की आधारशिला बुद्धिवाद है किन्तु तर्क, श्रद्धा तथा आस्तिकता का सम्मिलित होना भी वांछनीय है । ईश्वर, धर्म, जीवात्मा, प्रकृति, समाज, राष्ट्र तथा विज्ञान आदि के विषय में आर्य समाज का अपना दृष्टिकोण है किन्तु इसके बिन्दु विशेषतः दृष्टव्य हैं :-

- १. धर्म का वैज्ञानिकरण तथा विज्ञान का अध्यात्मिकरण ।
- २. वेद समस्त मानव समाज की अमूल्य निधि है ।

वैदिक युग वेद के प्रकाश से आलोकित था किन्तु समय के साथ इस ज्ञान प्रवाह में कुछ विषाक्त धाराएँ सिम्मिलित हो गईं। महिष दयानन्द ने वैदिक ज्ञान की मशाल आर्य समाज को थमाते हुए कहा – 'वेद सब सत्यविद्याओं का पुस्तक है।' आर्य समाज की मान्यता है: आर्य समाज के सिद्धान्त के अनुसार ईश्वर सत्य है और सब सत्य विद्याओं का उपदेशक है। 'ईशावास्यं इदं सर्वम्' अर्थात् 'इदं सर्वम्' में ईश्वर का वास है।'

'इदं सर्वम्' का तात्पर्य प्रकृति से है। अतः ईश्वर को जानने के लिए पदार्थ विद्या का जानना भी वांछनीय है। सृष्टि के पदार्थों की जानकारी व इसके उपयोग व प्रयोग की जानकारी पदार्थ विद्या में आती है जिसको हम प्रकृति विज्ञान कहते हैं। इस प्रकार आर्य समाज मानता है कि धर्म और विज्ञान दोनों ही मानवता के लिए अत्यन्त आवश्यक हैं।

आर्य समाज के वैदिक सिद्धान्त के आधार पर निःश्रेयस की प्राप्ति जिससे हो, वही धर्म है। वास्तव में पक्षपात रहित न्याय व सत्य का ग्रहण धर्म है। तभी आर्य समाज के पाँचवें नियम में लिखा है – 'सब काम धर्मानुसार अर्थात् सत्य और असत्य को विचार करके करने चाहिएँ।' दूसरे शब्दों में सत्य पर आधारित कार्य ही धर्म है। इसी कारण आर्य समाज के चौथे नियम में निर्देश दिया गया है कि 'सत्य के ग्रहण करने तथा असत्य के छोड़ने में सर्वदा उद्यत रहना चाहिए।' धर्म हमारे व्यक्तिगत, पारिवारिक तथा सामाजिक जीवन में रम जाना चाहिए। इसी कारण आर्य समाज के सातवें नियम में स्पष्ट रूप से कहा गया है कि 'सबसे प्रीतिपूर्वक, धर्मानुसार, यथायोग्य वर्तना चाहिए।'

महर्षि दयानन्द सदैव पाखण्ड तथा संकीर्णता के विरोधी रहे। उन्होंने आर्य समाज को व्यापक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया। आर्य समाज को मान्यता 'वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्' पर आधारित है। तभी तो आर्य समाज के छठे नियम में कहा गया है कि 'संसार का उपकार करना इस समाज का मुख्य उद्देश्य है।' इसमें संसार के उपकार की बात कही गयी है। किसी जाति विशेष की बात नहीं कही गयी है। नवें नियम में कहा गया है कि 'प्रत्येक को अपनी ही उन्नित से सन्तुष्ट न रहना चाहिए किन्तु सबकी उन्नित में अपनी उन्नित समझनी चाहिए।' सामाजिक सर्वहितकारी नियमों में परतंत्र रहने का निर्देश आर्य समाज के दसवें नियम में देते हुए वेद के आदेश 'माता भूमि पुत्रोऽहं पृथिव्याः' जैसे अनूटे आदर्श की स्थापना की आकांक्षा है। संक्षेप में आर्य समाज की स्थापना करके महर्षि दयानन्द ने प्राचीन वैदिक संस्कृति के आधार पर विश्व शान्ति तथा विश्व प्रगति का सपना संजोया।



# **Identifying My Bad Karmas**

- By Swati Gupta

In our life we are constantly performing Actions or Karmas. Even when we are not active physically (like just lying on bed) and appearing not doing any "work", our Karmas are happening through our thoughts which arise in our minds. No human can be without Karma for a single moment. There are two types of Karma - Good Karmas and bad Karmas resulting in respective "Karma Phal" as per "Law of Cause and Effect". The good Karmas are again divided into "Sakama Karma and Nishkama Karma" and the latter being the highest form of Karma as it is a good action without asking for any fruits in return. Those who are able to perform "NishkamaKarmas" are called "yogis" or "saints". We are always being told to rise higher and higher by renouncing bad actions, do good actions and finally aim for the good actions without any expectations on results of those actions that is "Nishkama Karmas". There are lot of talks, preaching, reading material available emphasising on importance of good actions.

But how do we know what are good karmas and

what are bad karmas, how easy or difficult is it to differentiate between two in complex state of world today with so many issues arising based on religious intolerance, gender (in)equality, looking at world as

**CLASSIFICATION OF ANIMALS** 

one nation or patriotism for my own nation, witnessing violence against oppressed, females, children, fights on issues like vegetarianism etc...? Also of late I was thinking can we classify or divide bad karmas also in different levels and become aware if an action being done by me is not a right (bad) action and try to seek methods to get rid of them slowly and steadily. In modern day life with our busy schedules and connected socially with others mostly (and rarely in person) through various electronic media like Facebook, WhatsApp etc... the information flow in the world happens within few seconds. While these media are connecting everyone and making the world smaller place, but not necessarily have they brought love and closeness amongst various class of people or nations. People are very fast to make judgements and also react to those information knowing half-truths without going in detail. In such cases there are many karmas which are happening by us constantly which affect us adversely as inherent nature of those karmas is "bad" without us realising the same.

Before we delve more into the subject matter, lets understand the world from various scientific and philosophical viewpoints. The physicists look at the world as made of matter and energy. Chemists explain that matter in form of simple inorganic molecules went through chemical reactions in the depth of oceans of earth and created complex organic molecules and which finally resulted in life forms. Hence all living forms are evolved from non-living forms.Biologists further divide the living world into plants and animals. The living world of animals is further classified into various classes according to their characteristics from tiny single celled animals to

multicellular and complex body functionality animals like amphibians and mammals. Philosophers and meta scientists add a subtle element to living beings which is CONSCIOUSNESS which differentiates them from nonliving beings. Consciousness is what makes living being AWARE of it being LIVING. And this level of consciousness goes higher and higher from single celled living beings to complex mammals and human beings. We, humans, consider ourselves to be at the top most in the evolution chain which is mainly due to some of these traits we possess -Highly evolved complex emotions, very complex intelligence with intellect, value based thinking and awareness of self and the world around. In Hindu philosophy according to the "TraitVada" the world is made of Prakriti (Nature), Purush (Living Beings/Human) and Paramatma (God), which wonderfully explains all above scientific theories. Prakriti is Inert or Jada and consists of

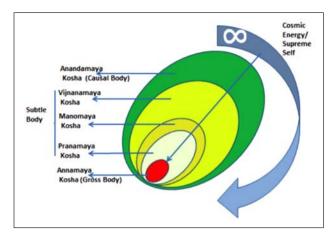
sun, moon, earth, rivers, oceans, mountains, stones etc...Purush or Jiva-atma is made of Prakriti (jada) body and consciousness which makes it LIVE and all forms of life come under this category. Paramatma (all conscious, omnipresent God) is the creator of all and ultimate source of sustenance to all Life and Energy. Upanishads further explain that Human beings are made of five sheaths (Annamayakosh, Pranamayakosh, ManomayaKosh, VigyaanmayaKosh and AnandmayaKosh) or three bodies (Gross, Subtle and Casual). (Refer to TraittriyaUpansihad for more details)

Now coming to our relationships through our "karmas" between these three elements (Prakriti,

Purush and Paramatma) and the consequences of these karmas. In our daily life we do many actions to keep us alive and healthy like eating food and exercising. We need to earn our livelihood by doing a job, we have to enjoy ourselves or live a fulfilled life through various means of entertainment. All these actions need to be right for us to live a life worthy of being human. I believe that as the consciousness level arises the value of karmaphal provided for any karma done for or against that being is provided accordingly. Nature or Prakriti is Inert and cannot "feel" in itself anything but we, the Jiva-atma, who enjoys the nature get from nature what we give it. If we use the nature sensibly it gives us in abundance and if we misuse it we are sure to get catastrophic results. This is witnessed in daily news around the world on natural calamities anything but we, the Jiva-atma, who utilizing of natural resources provided by nature.

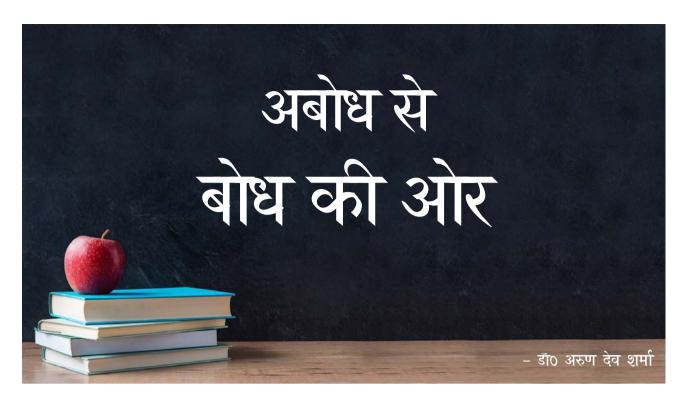
Talking about hurting or violence





in eating living beings and issue of vegetarianism and non-vegetarianism. We see around the world various notions and hardcore believers and followers of both types. There are people and sects who believe extreme non-violence and even shun the eating of foods which grow below the earth as eating them may harm even the lowest level of microbes which we cannot even see from our eyes. Many a non-vegetarians argue that plants also have Life and by principle of nonviolence for any life form, plants should not also be "killed" and consumed. The argument has sense and ves destruction of plant life at large scale like destroying complete forests and cutting of trees at mass scale are huge mistakes and bad karmas we perform and do result in creating natural disasters as well as pollution we are facing in most of our big cities. The plants Collective Consciousness is very powerful and it works for and against us as per our actions. As we enter into the animal world we do realise that the consciousness level of animals increase from insects to fish to amphibians to birds to mammals. And any hurt or violence against them results in the "Karma Phal" in same order. Here it is not being justified that killing of a lower order living being is right and killing of higher being is wrong. Killing of all animal beings for fulfilling the taste buds desire is a wrong deed. In Hinduism, cow is considered to be one of the most sacred animal and is prohibited to be killed for any eating or other purposes. The reason being cow is most evolved mammal after human beings. Cow is like mother who provides nourishment with love and care. Analysing some more bad karmas. As we defined earlier of human beings made of five sheaths. Causing hurt and pain to other human beings can be in many forms, physical as well as mental. When we kill an animal to eat it, we are killing a conscious being and using the body which is gross body for consumption. But when we cheat a person in life, we are doing a wrong action on subtle body that is Mind of a human being. And consequences of such actions are worse than eating an animal. Our arrogance and ill-treatment by way of our talking, conduct and behaviour towards oppressed, downtrodden and poor people is also a crime and bad karma and since it's been conducted on a being of higher level of consciousness than animals, it's a crime bigger than killing an animal for eating. The various political scams happening around leading to powerful people using all kinds of lies and tactics to save themselves in eye of law is a crime if not worse but equal to killing ananimal. Such scams and fraud cases adversely affect the lives of millions who are the rightful owner of the wealth destroyed in such scams. One of the worst and extreme case of bad karmas is destroying a woman's self-esteem by physically and mental hurting her causing pain and agony at the core of her subtle body. This is hurting the highest consciousness level and is a crime worse than killing someone. This is one of the worst karma being executed by humans like demon nowadays. We ourselves are making our world a hell by getting involved in killings, wars, rape, drugs political and financial scams resulting in ruining so many families.

Above we have been able to define the problem statement which is identifying the bad karmas and able to understand that there are many bad karmas (hidden and are very minute to be even identified) which we do conduct or we sometimes indirectly or involuntarily or unknowingly get involved by way of either supporting them even by sending or forwarding a oneliner message on social media. After identification comes the analysis of our bad karmas. A deeper analysis will state that most of our bad karmas are conducted by "Mind" element of our Subtle body to fulfil the sensory requirements of the Gross body. To overcome this we have to control the mind and make it slave rather than master and we will be able to get rid of our bad karmas



हम सब जीवों ने इस संसार में जन्म क्यों लिया है ? हम कौन हैं, कैसे हैं ? संसार में हम कहाँ से, कैसे और क्यों आए हैं ? हमारी वास्तविक तथा वर्त्तमान स्थिति क्या है ? संसार क्या है ? परमेश्वर कौन है, कैसा है और क्या करता है ? यें सब प्रश्न अनेक जिज्ञासुओं के मन में उत्पन्न होते हैं । जिनका वें समाधान प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं । यें प्रश्न प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के जीवन से सम्बन्धित हैं । अतः हमें इन प्रश्नों का समाधान करना चाहिए । जिसके लिए सर्वप्रथम हम अपने अब तक के जीवन का अवलोकन करें ।

जन्म से पूर्व हम कौन थे, क्या थे, कहाँ और कैसे थे ? हमें कुछ पता नहीं है। जन्म लेते ही हम अपने माता, पिता, भाई, बहिन आदि सम्बन्धियों के सम्पर्क में आए और फिर संसार से जुड़ते चले गए । संसार में हमारे शरीर भ्रण. शैशव. बाल. किशोर. कुमार, युवा, प्रोढ़ और वृद्धादि अवस्थाओं में उत्तरोत्तर निरन्तर बदल रहे हैं। अनेक मनुष्यों के शरीरों को हम स्वस्थ, रुग्ण. अपङ्ग. विकृत, दुर्घटनाग्रस्त तथा मृत आदि दशाओं में भी देखते रहते हैं। हम विचार करें कि क्या हम शरीर हैं या इसके प्रयोग-कर्त्ता आत्मा ? जब हाथ. पैर. हृदय आदि विभिन्न अङ्गों के नष्ट होने पर भी शरीर जीवित रहता है, तो हमें यह समझ लेना चाहिए कि हम यें शरीर के अङ और यह शरीर नहीं हैं। बल्कि यह शरीर हमें किसी उत्तम प्रयोजन के लिए मिला है । हम विचार करें कि क्या हम भी शरीर के समान बदल रहे हैं या फिर वहीं के वहीं, जैसे के तैसे ही हैं ? जो शरीर और उपलब्ध साधनों को 'मैं और मेरा' मानकर जी रहे हैं. वें तो शरीर और आत्मा का भेद स्वीकार नहीं करते ।

संसार को माता-पिता, शिक्षक, पुस्तक, बुद्धि, विद्या आदि से जितना हमने जाना-पहचाना है, वह बहुत कम है। यह संसार बाह्य और आन्तरिक रूप से अत्यन्त जानना अभी बाकी है। जिस संसार के सम्पर्क में हम सबसे अधिक रहते हैं. उसको ही हम अभी यथार्थ रूप में नहीं जानते । संसार के विषय में हमारा ज्ञान अभी बहुत अधूरा है । हमें संसार के विषय में अभी और अधिक जानने की आवश्यकता है । संसार से अतिरिक्त हमें स्वयं को/जीवात्मा को तथा परमात्मा को भी साक्षात् जानना अभी शेष है ।

संसार-विषयक अपने अल्पज्ञान के अनुसार बचपन से हम जिन वस्तुओं से सुख-दुःख प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। उन वस्तुओं तथा व्यक्ति आदि के वास्तविक स्वरूप को भी लोग नहीं जानते। बस सब इतना जानते हैं कि जो हमें सुखद प्रतीत होते हैं, उनसे हम प्रीति रखते हैं और जिन्हें दुःखद मानते हैं, उनसे अप्रीति करते हैं। अपनी इन्हीं राग-द्वेष की वृत्तियों से वें अच्छे-बुरे व्यवहार और कर्म कर रहे हैं और फिर उनके सुख-दुःख-रूपी फल-भोग की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं। सबसे पहले हमें इन जड़-चेतन भोग साधनों के वास्तविक स्वरूप को समझना होगा। इनके अतिरिक्त हमें अपना तथा सृष्टिकर्त्ता का भी वास्तविक अवलोकन करना होगा।

अधिकांश लोगों की रुचि मात्र संसार की चीजों से सुख लेने की ही होती है? क्योंकि हम सभी सबसे पहले इस स्थूल संसार में ही आँखें खोलते हैं और इसी के सम्पर्क में सर्वदा सबसे अधिक रहते हैं। संसार में जब हर किसी को इन्द्रिय-भोगों से सुख लेते हुए देखते हैं, तो स्वयं भी उनकी देखादेखी लौकिक-सुख लेने लगते हैं। इस प्रकार संसार के सुख-साधनों से सुख पाने की हमारी प्रवृत्ति बन जाती है। संसार में चहुँ ओर रूप-रस-गन्ध-स्पर्श व शब्द; विषयों से बाजार, मार्ग, घर, स्थान आदि भरे हुए हैं। इन सुखदायक विषयों से सम्बन्धित वस्तुओं एवं व्यक्तियों का आकर्षक प्रदर्शन और प्रचार बहुत हो रहा है। मानो, संसार-सागर में विषयों का तूफान आया आ गया हो कि जिसमें विषयों की बड़ी-बड़ी लहरें उठ रही हैं, जो लोगों को बहाकर

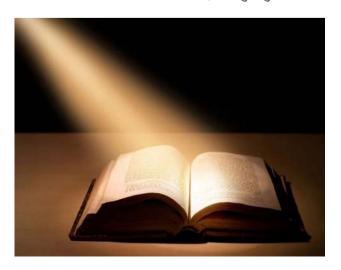
अपने साथ ले जा रही हैं। जैसे लोहे को चुम्बक अपनी ओर खींच लेती है, वैसे ही यें विषय-भोग हमें अपनी ओर आकृष्ट कर रहे हैं। इस प्रसङ्ग में भर्तहरि जी महाराज ने एक बहुत प्रेरक ७लोक लिखा है -

आदित्यस्य गतागतैरहरहः संक्षीयते जीवनं. व्यापारैर्बहकार्यभारगुरुभिः कालोऽपि न ज्ञायते । दुष्टवा जन्मजराविपत्तिमरणं त्रासश्च नोत्पद्यते. पीत्वा मोहमयीं प्रमादमदिरामुन्मत्तभृतं जगत ॥ - वैराग्यशतक, श्लोक ७

भावार्थ - सर्य के उदय और अस्त होने के साथ-साथ प्रतिदिन हमारी आयु भी घटती जा रही है और इसी प्रकार दिन, सप्ताह, पक्ष. मास और वर्ष पर वर्ष बीतते जा रहे हैं. किन्त सांसारिक कार्यों में निमम्न मनष्य को समय के व्यतीत होने का कोई ज्ञान नहीं हो रहा है। जन्म, बुढ़ापा, रोग, कष्ट और मृत्यु आदि भयंकर दःखों को देखकर कोई भय उत्पन्न नहीं हो रहा, इससे लगता है कि सारा संसार (प्राणी जगतु) मोह-अज्ञान रूपी मदिरा को पीकर मतवाला हो रहा है अर्थात सब कुछ देख-सुनकर भी जीवन के लक्ष्य के प्रति असावधान एवं पुरुषार्थहीन है।

हमारे पास अपना तो कोई सख है नहीं और जो संसार हमें सामने दीखता है. उसमें सहज-रूप से उपलब्ध चीजों से ही हम सख ले लेते हैं । किन्तु उनके वास्तविक स्वरूप तथा उपयोगिता को यथावत जाने बिना, हम उनका उचित उपयोग नहीं कर सकते और उनसे उचित सम्बन्ध भी नहीं रख सकते । इस प्रकार उनसे पुर्ण-सुख भी हमें नहीं मिलता । इसलिए हमारा संसार की सभी जड-चेतन चीजों के विषय में जान ठीक होना आवश्यक है। तभी हम उनके शुद्धज्ञान से उनका उचित उपयोग कर सकते हैं।

संसार में जो आवश्यक सात्त्विक भोजन, वस्त्र, घर, स्थान, ज्ञान. परिजन, गुरु, धन, पुरुषार्थ, धर्म आदि साधन हैं, इन्हें अपने तथा अन्यों के कल्याण के साधनों के रूप में उपयोग करना चाहिए । इनके विपरीत जो अविद्या, अधर्म, दुर्जन, आलस्य, दुर्गुण-दुर्व्यसन आदि बाधक हैं, उनसे पृथकु रहना चाहिए । चूँकि हम कभी इन शरीर-इन्द्रियों, मन, बुद्धि, व्यक्ति, घर-सामान आदि से अलग नहीं रहे, सदा इनसे बहुत घुल-मिलकर



रहते हैं । किन्तु इन सबसे हम अलग चेतन वस्तु हैं । संसार तथा खुद को एक मानना अविवेक है। इसी कारण हमारा संसार से अज्ञानयक्त/मोहात्मक सम्बन्ध स्थापित हो जाता है. जिस कारण व्यक्ति इस लोक में प्राप्त भौतिक उपलब्धियों को ही सर्वोपरि तथा अपने जीवन का लक्ष्य मानने लगते हैं और संसार के भौतिक सुखों से ही तुप्त होना चाहते हैं।

आध्यात्मिक ज्ञान-विज्ञान से अनिभज्ञ व्यक्ति ही भोग-मान आदि नश्वर सखों के पीछे हिंसा. असत्य, अन्याय आदि अधर्म करते हैं। यदि उनको यह निश्चय हो जाए कि इन पापकर्मों का अत्यन्त भयंकर दःखरूप दण्ड उन्हें अवश्य मिलेगा. तो वें शीघ ही यें अधर्म करना छोड़ दें । किन्तु अपने अज्ञान व तुच्छ स्वार्थों से वें इन पापों में लिप्त हो जाते हैं। उनमें लिप्त होने से उन पर सद्पदेश का भी प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता । किन्तु कल्याण के मार्ग पर चलने वाले पाप कभी नहीं कमाते ।

इस नश्वर संसार में अपने नाशवान शरीर और चेहरे की पहचान बनाने में अज्ञानी व्यक्ति अपनी वास्तविक पहचान भूल जाते हैं। इन शरीर, धन, सम्पत्ति, पद-प्रतिष्टा आदि नाशवानु चीजों को पाने के पीछे अपनी सारी शक्ति तथा जीवन को लगा देते हैं। जबिक मरने के बाद उनकी यह नकली पहचान सदा के लिए समाप्त हो जाती है। जिसको वें अपना चेहरा मानते हैं. जिन चेहरों से राग और द्रेष करते हैं. यें सब चेहरे उन्हें कभी दोबारा देखने को भी नहीं मिलेंगे। इसलिए इस संसार को साध्य मानना छोड़ देने में ही बुद्धिमत्ता है।

अपने आपको स्त्री, पुरुष, छोटा, बड़ा, लम्बा, मोटा, सुन्दर, कुरूप, शरीर, धनवान और निर्धन आदि मानना तो घोर अज्ञान है । यह हमारा वास्तविक स्वरूप नहीं है । हम सब तो अत्यन्त सक्ष्म, असंख्य, निराकार जीव/आत्मा हैं, जिनको संसार की कोई वस्तु और व्यक्ति स्पर्श भी नहीं कर सकती । लोग अपने अज्ञान, अहंकार, राग, द्वेष, मोह आदि दोष, दुष्कर्म तथा दुर्व्यवहार आदि के कारण से बार-बार दुःखरूप बन्धनों को प्राप्त होते हैं। जो अपने बन्धनों को बन्धन के रूप में नहीं देखते. वें इन्हें कभी नहीं काट सकते । वें तो इनमें और अधिक फँस जाएँगे ।

श्रद्धेय योगी स्वामी श्री सत्यपित जी परिवाजक अपने एक उपदेश में कहते थे कि "अज्ञानी मनुष्य - अज्ञान, राग, द्वेष, पक्षपात, अभिमान आदि दोष-रूपी पत्थर. स्वयं से बाँध लेते हैं। फिर वें कैसे इस बड़ी-बड़ी नुकीली चट्टानों वाली संसार-रूपी नदी को पार कर सकते हैं ? कि जिसका प्रवाह रावी नदी के समान अत्यन्त तीव्र है कि जिसमें हाथी भी अपने पैर नहीं जमा सकते । फिर इसमें राग-द्रेष-अभिमान-अन्याय आदि अधर्म करने वाले कैसे पार हो सकते हैं ? वें तो इसमें बहकर डब ही रहे हैं। इससे पार होने का तो बस यही एक उपाय है कि हम सब धार्मिक-विद्वान जन, आपस में मिलकर प्रीतिपूर्वक, धर्म तथा विद्यापूर्वक व्यवहार और निष्काम-कर्म करते हुए, ईश्वर-भक्ति से ही इससे पार हो सकते हैं. अन्य कोई उपाय नहीं है ।"

रोग, दुर्घटना, बुढ़ापा आदि मृत्यु के अनेक कारणों से स्त्री-पुरुष



नित्य मृत्यु को प्राप्त हो रहे हैं। फिर भी हम सोचते हैं कि हम यहाँ इसी प्रकार जीते रहेंगे, हमारा यह मानना बड़ी भूल है। जब यह शरीर, धन, परिवार आदि संसार हमसे कभी भी छूट सकता है तो इससे अत्यन्त राग करना, इसको बढ़ाने में ही सारा समय लगा देना क्या उचित है? जब यह हमसे या हम इससे कभी भी अलग हो सकते हैं, तो इससे राग-द्वेष करना मुद्रता ही है।

जब तक हम संसार में केवल सुखों को ही देखते रहेंगे और इसमें भयंकर अज्ञान-अंधकार, दुःख, अन्याय नहीं देखेंगे, तब तक प्रिय-अप्रिय वस्तुओं-व्यिक्तियों के सुख-दुःख वाले (प्रेयमार्ग) पर ही चलते रहते हैं। किन्तु जब हम संसार में घोर अज्ञान, दोष तथा दुःख देखना प्रारम्भ करेंगे, तभी इससे विरक्त होकर बोध को प्राप्त होते हैं और वैदिक आध्यात्मिक (श्रेयमार्ग) पर चलते हैं।

आर्य समाज का प्रथम नियम है -

"सब सत्यविद्या और जो पदार्थ विद्या से जाने जाते हैं, उन सबका आदिमूल परमेश्वर है ।"

जब यह शरीर मैं नहीं हूँ और यह संसार, इसका ज्ञान और इसमें विद्यमान कोई वस्तु और व्यक्ति भी मेरा नहीं है, ईश्वर का है। तो फिर इसमें उनके पीछे पड़े रहना, अविद्या, अभिमान, असत्य, राग-द्वेष, पक्षपात, अन्याय आदि अधर्म करना अनिधकार चेष्टा है। वास्तव में यह संसार हमारा कभी नहीं बन सकता।

जिस प्रकार हमारा यह जन्म हुआ है और मरण होगा, यदि हमने इसे गम्भीरता से नहीं देखा, तो इसी प्रकार हमारे आगामी जन्म-मरण अनवरत् होते रहेंगे। अपने पूर्वजन्म के कर्मानुसार हम सब जीव/आत्मा भिन्न-भिन्न प्राणियों के शरीरों में जन्म-मृत्यु/संयोग-वियोग आदि दुःखों को प्राप्त होते रहे हैं। पिछली असंख्य सृष्टियों में हमारे अब तक असंख्य जन्म हो चुके हैं, जिनमें हमने भाँति-भाँति के शरीरों को धारण किया और छोड़ा है और अब तक उनसे न जाने कितने मानसिक, वाचिनक और शारीरिक पाप-पुण्य किए हैं और उनके सुख-दुःख रूपी फल भी भोगे हैं और इस जन्म में भी भोग रहे हैं।

भले ही संसार में हमने अपनी कोई भी पहचान बनाई हो, किन्तु आज भी जो व्यक्ति स्वयं के, संसार के व इसके रचयिता के सत्य-स्वरूप को नहीं देखता, वह इनके विषय में बालक के समान अबोध ही है। हम देंखें कि संसार में आँख खोलते ही हम कैसे व्यक्तियों और वस्तुओं को देखते हुए बड़े हुए हैं और दूसरों को देखते रहने की इस आदत के चलते हम स्वयं को ही नहीं देख पाए! कैसे हम दूसरों की देखादेखी जीवन को जीते रहे और दूसरों को ही देखते रहने की इस आदत से ऐसे बहिर्मुखी हुए कि सांसारिक वस्तुओं, व्यक्तियों तथा स्थानों को ही अपना सब कुछ मानने लगे। चूंकि सबने इस स्थूल संसार को ही सबसे ज्यादा देखा है, इसी से सुख लिया है और अन्ततः इसी को प्राप्तव्य मान लिया है. क्या ऐसा मानना सही है?

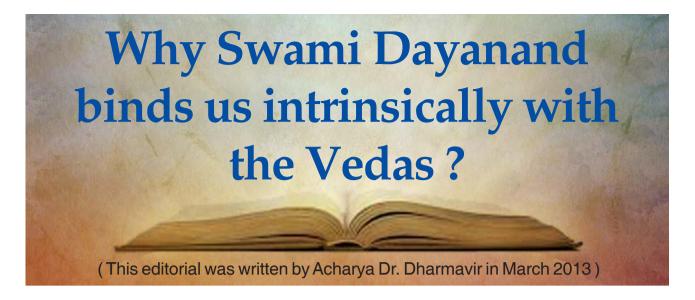
संसार में प्रायः लोग उस मकड़ी के समान हैं कि जो जीवनभर जाल बुनती रहती है और एक दिन अपने ही बुने हुए जाल में उलझकर मर जाती है। स्वयं बुने हुए इस विषयभोगरूपी जाल को यदि हम स्वयं नहीं देख व काट पा रहे हैं तो जो विद्वान् ऐसा करते हैं, हमें उनसे इसे ज्ञानपूर्वक काटने की विद्या सीखनी चाहिए।

ईश्वर-जीव-प्रकृति अथवा परमात्मा-आत्मा और संसार को साक्षात् जाने बिना हमारे ज्ञान, कर्म, यज्ञ और विकास सब अधूरे हैं। संसार में जीना किस तरह चाहिए तो यह जानने के लिए यही प्रारम्भ है कि हम यह आत्मचिन्तन करें -

हम किसी वस्तु या व्यक्ति से चाहते क्या हैं ? सुख । और क्या नहीं चाहते ? दुःख । जैसे हम अन्यों से सुख चाहते हैं, दुःख नहीं, वैसे ही अन्य मनुष्य और प्राणी भी हमसे सुख चाहते हैं, दुःख नहीं । जैसे हमारा मुख्य प्रयोजन केवल सुख है, दुःख नहीं, वैसा ही अन्य सब जीवों का भी है । इस आत्मवत् दृष्टि से सबको देखकर व्यवहार करना ही अध्यात्म या धर्म का पहला काम है । इससे आगे फिर सत्य आदि यम और नियमादि योगाङ्ग हैं, जो कि अध्यात्म के बड़े-बड़े शिखर हैं । सामान्य लोग जिन पर जन्म-जन्मान्तरों तक भी चढ़ नहीं पाते । इन पर चलना तो परम तप है । धर्म और अधर्म व्यवहार में ही होते हैं, अन्यत्र नहीं । व्यवहार से अन्यत्र कहीं धर्म या अधर्म का कोई अस्तित्त्व नहीं होता । इसलिए महर्षि पतञ्जिल ने ईश्वर-प्राप्ति करने का पहला उपाय ५ यमों को ही बतलाया है -

#### अहिंसासत्यास्तेयबह्मचर्यापरिग्रहा यमाः । - योगदर्शनम २।३०

अहिंसा, सत्य, अस्तेय (चोरी न करना), ब्रह्मचर्य (इन्द्रिय-संयम) और अपरिग्रह (अभिमान न करना) । इन पाँचों यमों का सम्बन्ध व्यक्ति के व्यवहार से ही है । जब तक व्यक्ति का व्यवहार पक्षपातरिहत तथा आत्मवत् नहीं होगा, तब तक वह व्यक्ति धार्मिक नहीं होता । इसिलए हम सबके साथ अहिंसा, सत्य, न्याय और विनम्रता का ही व्यवहार करें । धन-सम्पत्ति, सम्मान आदि वस्तुएँ अनित्य, गौण तथा नष्ट होने वाली हैं । जबिक यह ईश्वर के द्वारा वेदों में प्रतिपादित सनातन धर्म है । इसका उपदेश हमारे महान् पूर्वज ऋषि पतञ्जिल, महर्षि दयानन्द आदि करते आए हैं । जैसे कोई व्यक्ति अपने शरीर पर लगे मल को देखते ही दूर कर देता है, वैसे ही हम अपने अज्ञान, अधर्म को देखकर तुरन्त दूर करें । यही आत्म-कल्याण का मार्ग है, जो ब्रह्मलोक को जाता है ।



Swami Deekshanandji remarked in one of his lectures - all great men, gods, goddesses have their own unique brand of recognition. For some it is the flute or a conch shell, for others it is a Veena but for Maharishi Dayanand it is the Vedas. Swami Dayanand counsels us to associate with the Vedas. This guidance might seem new in the modern era, but our ancient sages since times immemorial have been promulgating the same advice. Infact it is as ancient as mankind itself.

After the Mahabharat war, narrow and selfish interests of people prevented women and lower caste people from studying the Vedas. Swami Dayanand restored this right to them. Our ancient Rishis advised us to make our way of life "Vedic". An individual's life is his personal concern. How he chooses to live depends on his education, values and environment. But our Rishis have associated us with the Vedas from the time of conception till our death. Three of the Vedic rites are performed even before a child is born. In the Vedic ceremony known as the "Jaatkarma" (जातकर्म-संस्कार) we write ओ३म् on the new born's tongue with a gold leaf and whisper वेदोऽसि in his ear, meaning you are the Veda and your life is for the Vedas. Your ears are for listening to the Vedas and your tongue is to pronounce His name i.e ओ३म. From birth till death all our rites are performed with Vedic hymns, be it the Nishkraman (taking a child out of the house for the first time after birth), Annaprashan (having

outside food for the first time), Karnvedha (ear piercing), or the Chudakarma (first hair removal). The Upanayan and Vedarambh ceremonies are directly associated with the Vedas.

When we send our child to school, we want him to be a doctor, an engineer, an IAS officer. We however never instill the objective of studying these. Our ancient Rishis would do that in the first lesson of the first day itself. While doing the VedarambhaSanskar (formal start of education), the acharya, or the teacher would tell the pupil that the objective of this education is to study the Vedas. Knowledge of the alphabet is for the Vedas. It is not that he will not study other skills, technologies or will not read other books and texts. The pupil would be imparted all the skills, sciences and knowledge that will ensure a comfortable life and livelihood and at the same time contribute to the welfare of the society. But the ultimate objective is the Vedas. What started on the first day as introduction to an alphabet culminates with the study of the Vedas.

When we observe the progression of this education, we notice that it is keeping in mind the ultimate aim of the study of the Vedas. The great Sanskrit grammarian writes, anyone who wants to be a brahmin scholar should consider it his duty to study not only the Vedas but also the Vedangs as well as their interpretations. A specific word that has been used here to sign it is निष्कारणोधर्मः . We learn a variety of skills and various sciences to advance our livelihood. The

study of Vedas does not result in any material or worldly gains. Even then the main objective of a Brahmin scholar should be the study of the Vedas. Maharishi Patanjali asserts that the purpose of studying grammar is not to have a command over the language. He lists 18 objectives to study grammar. He counts 5 of them as more important and among these 5 the most important one is to protect the knowledge of the Vedas (रक्षार्थम्बेदानाम्अध्येयम्ब्याकरणम्). He emphasises that to protect the Vedas should be the main purpose of studying grammar. One who commands the grammar will automatically achieve the remaining objectives.

Acharya Aapstamb while making a similar assertion writes, that concentration on earning a livelihood ignores the study of the Vedas and the livelihood suffers if one concentrates only on the study of the Vedas. What should one do in this predicament. The Rishi then himself provides a solution. He says an intelligent person if capable should do both and if not should give importance to the study of the Vedas. The imperative should be given utmost importance. While one has a complete right to acquire means of livelihood but life's objective simply doesn't end with the earning of livelihood. The first part of TaiteriyaUpnishadis known as ShikshaValli. The final chapter is the convocation ceremony. The last sermon given by the teacher summarises the ultimate of education. In his final address the teacher addresses the pupil. The instruction given at that time has been described as the essence of the Vedas. It is the ultimate instruction and teaching. It is the lesson that a person would require the most in his life.

Being a good doctor, a good engineer depends on one's factual knowledge and competency. but being a good human being depends on his knowledge of the Vedas. All the world's education, skill, research prepare an individual to earn livelihood and comforts of the world, but the knowledge of the Vedas makes him beneficial to the society. Today we provide our children with expensive education, send them to good schools, contribute to their higher education and think a job well done. Nevertheless

we often see the same parents discontented. The children accomplished everything that their parents expected of them. Parents wanted them to be a good surgeon, they became one. Parents wanted them to a successful engineer which they are. Then what is the reason of dissatisfaction? We made them eligible at earning wealth and affluence but not eligible for the society.

It is important to make a person scholar, but it is equally important to make him righteous and religious. Only a scholar without righteousness would turn out to be selfish and malicious. he would use his intelligence for selfish gains. If an individual is only religious then he would be fooled by one and all. Maharishi Dayanand says, it is important that a person has to be both, scholarly and righteous. The final address by the teacher at the time of convocation is the most extraordinary teaching in the world. It instructs the pupil to treat his mother, father, teacher, and his guests as dev or deity. It is common to hear these days, parents complaining that the children are indifferent and don't care and respect their parents. Parents want their children to support them but with honour and respect. Service meets the physical needs and respect provides the mental satisfaction. Hence the parents, teacher and guests have been referred to as Dev, thereby giving them utmost respect.

The underlying difference between all other forms of education and Vedic education is, the present system creates labourers. We are expensive and well paid but ultimately labourers. Whereas Vedic education prepares masters. We can be proficient in the latest skill set but that does not make us a thinker. For that we need to go to the Vedas, Darshans, and other Arsh texts. Language enables us to think and our texts provide us a direction in which to think.

There are two things owned by a person, his body and his soul (Atma). We are taught to think only about one i.e the body and we never think about the other because we are never taught to think about it. Vedas teach us to take care of both. Our Rishis have therefore laid great

emphasis on the studying and teaching of the Vedas. Swami Dayanand also connects us to the Vedas in the same way as Maharishi and Manu and other Rishis had previously done.

When a person wakes up in the morning it is with the recital of the morning hymns, recites Vedic Mantras while taking bath, chants Vedic mantras during "Sandhya and Havan", We eat after saying the Vedic prayer, we recite mantras before starting work and sleep after saying the Shiv Sankalp mantras. From morning till we sleep at night all our actions and activities are linked with the Vedas, there should be a purpose to all this. This is done to render excellence to the task we are doing at that time. For instance, while having our meal we pray, that the meal I eat has been provided by God. It is necessary from as well as all other living beings. While i eat my food, I should also take care that the others also do not go hungry. I eat my food is personal and selfishness, but thinking that everyone gets food is altruism. To inculcate these values we associate all our actions with the Vedas. This makes an ordinary work extraordinary. Vedas are our ideological wealth. All material wealth if lost can be regained, ideological wealth is unattainable once lost.

The science and knowledge gathered by our intellectuals and scholars has it roots in the Vedas. Its protection and achievement is possible only through the Vedas. During my last visit to Kerala, I happened to meet Mr. Raghunath. He belongs to Aluwa village in Ernakulum district. He had a very keen interest in the study of Sanskrit and Vedas. His interest stemmed from an incident that happened when he was visiting the US. His flight had a few hours before take off. He decided to visit a NASA exhibition nearby and spent a good 4 to 5 hours there. One of the display information caught his attention it said, "This digital research has been done by the Mantra of Atharvaveda". He was pleasantly surprised and decided to pursue the study of sanskrit and the Vedas.

Vedas are our wealth. We have protected them, researched them, applied their knowledge over thousands of generations. Maharishi Dayanand is one of the very few persons who understood the extent and scope of science and knowledge in the Vedas and made it available for use to the entire mankind. In the words of Maharishi Manu, Vedas are eternal enlightening eyes, for our forefathers, scholars and for ordinary human beings. They are the introduction to all knowledge, righteousness, religion and duty. Without their knowledge there cannot be true success. In the words of Maharishi Manu: वेदोऽखिलोधर्ममूलम् ।

### **Pravachans**



Smt. Jyoti Khemani ji



Acharya Vikas Tiwari ji



Sh. Ashish Shrivastav ji



Sh. Ravi Bhatnagar ji



Dr. Arun Dev Sharma ji



Sh. Lucky Khemani ji

# Transcending The False Ego

- Himanshu K Agarwal

The highest ideal of the Vedas is that we realise our Essence. Our worldly achievements and failings will keep repeating themselves, birth after birth, until the time we refine our human nature and merge it with the divine nature. The attainment of this Bliss or Essence is the very purpose of our existence.

The factors holding us back from this ideal state are not few, yet one of the most common is the sense of false ego. This false ego binds us down and gives us a false identity separate from our very Essence.

Our actions are governed by our thoughts and we need to steer our thoughts wisely, if we want to change our destiny. If we do not do this the mind will only parrot out whatever has been previously learned and understood. We therefore need to intervene and take control of our thoughts and our mind. We need to bring new wisdom into play and put that into practice. We need to use our intellect to guide the mind to make better choices and also act better. We need to learn better and also execute better so that the Truth is clearer to us, the false ego's hold weakens, allowing space for pure consciousness to reveal itself.

Our pure self or pure ego is in communion with our Atman, our living force, our eternal self. However, the false ego negates our primary spiritual identity and presents secondary or material aspects that are not our real self, that don't go with us to our next birth, as the real deal. This gradually casts a shadow on our real self and turns us towards selfishness, untruth,

vanity, pride, prejudice and arrogance. Taken to another level, it manifests as the need to control, lust for power, or obsession with material things. The more we succumb to these tendencies, the more peace and joy is drained out of our lives and the more distance we create from our full potential and our Atman. There is no virtue in poverty or for that matter in riches. This is just the currency that is recognised in the world we live in. How we attain this currency, through pure means or foul, is what either brings us closer to our essence or creates a chasm between us and our essence. We could have a surfeit of riches and yet be above them and not allow them to define us. We could have very little and yet fill ourselves with the feeling that we have arrived and use that as a means to look down on others and create a duality. It is this delusion and ignorance, this viewing of the self as a separate superior entity rather than being a part of the universal eternal one, this feeling of being distinct and different, that is the false ego. In this context the word 'personality' has to be understood. The word comes from the latin root. persona, which means mask. We develop a false idea of who we are, develop this mask, this toy, and cling to this toy our whole life. This false ego and ego consciousness prevents us from experiencing Bliss. Transcending the ego requires us to be always consciously aware of our thoughts and actions. We need to raise our conscious awareness.

Our false ego distracts us from Bliss and our Essence, yet, it is something without substance. We give it reality by believing in it and practicing

it. Since we do not know ourselves, we give room for the false ego to develop. The moment we know ourselves, understand ourselves, there is no false ego. It is like darkness. Darkness has no existence, no power. It is simply the absence of light. There is nothing we can do with or to darkness for darkness simply does not exist. The moment we introduce light into the equation, darkness flees. Similarly, the moment we become aware, the moment we have self knowledge, the false ego has no room to exist. We therefore need to develop this awareness and self belief rather than fight the false ego. Fighting the false ego would serve absolutely no purpose and would in fact be counterproductive. We would only be changing the surface, where instead of being proud of ourselves, we would be proud of our humbleness and humility. We would be tormented by the ego of the person who has gained another variety of delusion, that he has sacrificed his false ego. Like the priest who keeps praying to God for deliverance, saying he is the greatest sinner, for the primary idea is not

to be virtuous or be a sinner, the purpose is to be the greatest, be it in whatever field. This too can only be another variety of darkness. The answer can only be self awareness and self knowledge.

A story is told of an emperor who went to meet his guru and asked him what the false ego was. The guru was very angry and in a very condescending and insulting tone asked him that how could the emperor ask such a stupid question after years of study. The emperor was taken aback at the unexpected response and became sullen and angry. The guru, smiled and said, This, your excellency, is the false ego.

Self awareness and self knowledge would guide us that the journey from false ego to egolessness can be traversed in a single step, a single step of surrender. When we are completely free of our false identity, we are more at ease with ourselves and get that much closer to realising ourselves, to Bliss, to our Essence.It is one quantum leap. It is the movement from darkness to light.

## **Birthday Blessings**

The Birthday Blessings are now organized every week during our regular weekly satsang. All members and their families whose birthdays fall during the week are invited to be the "yajmaan" for the Havan on the Sunday following their birthday (or that Sunday itself if their birthday is on that day). Below are some glimpses from the Birthday Blessings Yajnas at Samaj











## Shivir

Arya Samaj Indiranagar conducted the 2nd experiential workshop (Shivir) under the valuable guidance of Acharya Ashish 'Darshanacharya' from 29th September to 2nd October 2017 at Om Shanti Dham near Bengaluru.

With about 25 participants, the shivir was themed on plugging into the power of self with focus on moving from fear to freedom via meditation, how to battle burnout and keep the balance and living an integrated life - the vaidic way.

The shivir was a greeat success and everyone came back fully charged and energised.

Below are some glimpses of the same -





















#### ARYA SAMAJ INDIRANAGAR

#### MANDIR OFFICE BEARERS

#### **PRESIDENT**

Smt. Harsh Chawla - harshsuraj@hotmail.com

VICE PRESIDENT Smt. Sneh Lata Rakhra

#### VICE PRESIDENT

Sh. Narendra Arya - narendra.arya@gmail.com

#### **SECRETARY**

Sh. Sandeep Mittal - sandeepmittal5@gmail.com

#### **TREASURER**

Sh. Amar Sharma - amarpita13@gmail.com

#### JOINT SECRETARY

Sh. Ravi Ochani - ravi.ochani@gmail.com

EDITOR Smt. Harsh Chawla

#### TRUST OFFICE BEARERS

PRESIDENT Sh Himanshu Aggarwal

SECRETARY
Sh Vivek Chawla

TREASURER
Sh Narendra Arva

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#### **ARYA SAMAJ MANDIR**

7 CMH Road, Indiranagar, Bangalore 560 038 Phone 2525 7756 asmiblr@gmail.com

#### www.aryasamajbangalore.org



Like us @ www.facebook.com/asmiblr Join our Facebook group - "Arya Samaj Indiranagar Bangalore" for regular updates

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#### **SERVICES OFFERED**

#### **SAMAJ CONDUCTS AT MANDIR**

- Daily Havan from 7.30 to 8.00 am
- Weekly Satsang

comprising havan, bhajans and discourses every Sunday from 10 to 11.45 am. Every last Sunday of the month, the programme extends to special discourse and Preeti-bhoj.

 Annual Festivals - Varshikotsav, Vaidikotsav, Gayatri Maha Yaina and Shivir

2-3 days of programmes of havan, bhajans, discourses and camps focussed on vaidic philosophy by renowned scholars conducted once every quarter

#### SAMAJ CONDUCTS AT MANDIR OR YOUR VENUE

#### Namkaran & Annaprashan

- naming & first grain

#### Mundan & Upanayan

- head shaving & thread

Vivah - marriage with certificate

Griha Pravesh - house warming

Antyeshti - funeral rites

**Shudhdhi** - reversion from other faiths to Vaidic dharma with certificate valid in court of law

Havan - for any ceremony on any occassion, at any place

#### Contac

- 1) Smt Harsh Chawla 99726 14241
- 2) Pandit Brij Kishor Shastry 97410 12159
- 3) Pandit Arun Dev Sharma 98446 25085

#### YOGA & PRANAYAM

■ Yoga (Evening) - 45 days

Time: Every Mon/Tue/Thu/Fri - 7.00 - 8.30 pm

■ Pranayam - 11 days

Time: Mon to Sat - 6.00 - 7.15 am (Morning)

& 7.00 - 8.30 pm (Evening) Venue : Basement Hall

Sri Nanjunde Gowda 98458 56204

#### **MEDITATION**

Manasa Light Age Foundation - Starting from first Wednesday of every month and every Wednesday

Time: 7 - 8 pm Venue: Arya Samaj

080 28465280, 9900075280

#### **MUSIC**

Vocal

Time: Sat & Sun 2 - 4 pm Smt Seethalakshmi 96200 56218

Kathak Dance

Time: Sat 12 - 2 pm & Sun 7 - 8.30 pm Smt Lakshmi Praroha 98447 31615

Instrumental Music

Time: Tue & Sat 4.30 - 7.30 pm Sri N K Babu 98441 22738