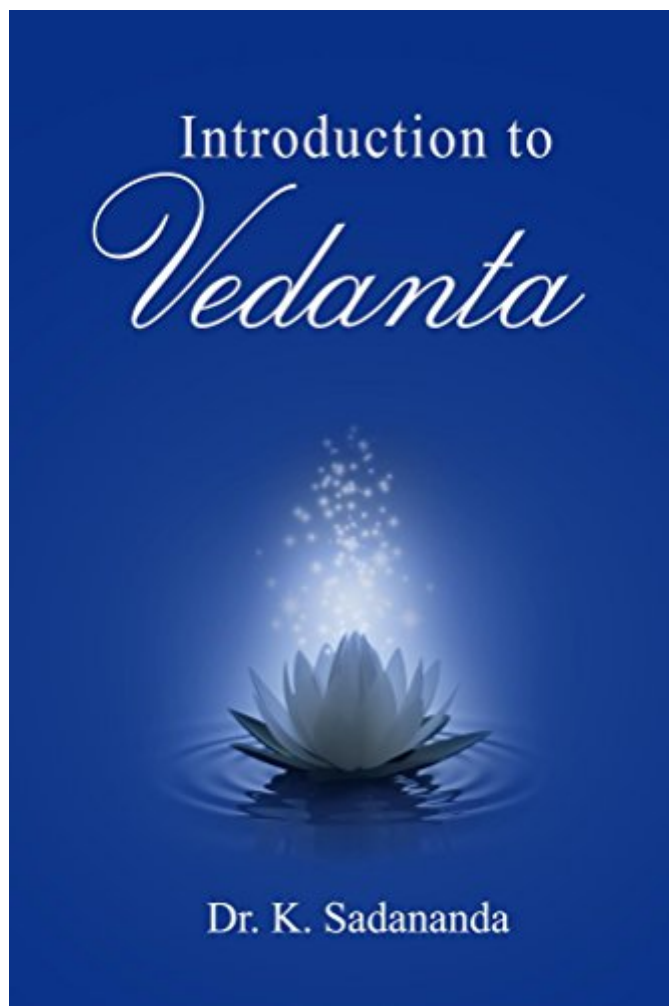


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Introduction To Vedanta



Synopsis

Vedanta, or the philosophical end parts of the Vedas, expounds the ancient wisdom of India and Hinduism. This book introduces them in simple language, examples, and easily understood concepts. This book is written to assist both the beginner as well as the advanced student-seeker with interest in self-inquiry. This book starts with the fundamental human problems and questions and search for happiness, and introduces the philosophy behind the spirituality of the many Upanishads and the Bhagavad Gita, and provides brief quotes from them. It goes on to explain the nature of the mind, its classification, and describes what this *Ātma* is. In the process, it also explains the errors in perception, what is real and what is unreal, and the nature of consciousness and ultimate reality. A brief list of materials for further exploration appears at the end of the book. The author is a retired Materials Scientist from the US Naval Research laboratory, and is now an Acharya, or Spiritual Teacher.

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Customer Reviews

This book presents an outstanding framework for understanding and assimilating advaita vedanta. Dr. Sadananda has that rare combination of an analytical mind plus a synthetic mind. He is able to apply his scientific mind to represent the perspective of the reader, then slowly guide the conversation forward with his subtle mind. Importantly, he applies advaita vedanta to answer the fundamental questions that all of us ask, such as "Who am I really? Where did I come from and where will I go? How can I really be happy?" I recommend this book to all who are interested in exploring such questions as expounded in the philosophical texts of ancient India.

It is a delightful and at the same time illuminating exercise to go through the work of Dr. Sadananda. What a delight! But I should mention two errors I made while deciding to write a review of this book! The first one is the thought that it is only an "introduction" to Vedanta. It is not so; it turns out to be an authentic capsule version of the entire Vedanta! The second error that I made was my hope that, with the little exposure to Vedanta that I have had in my life I would be able to gloss through it in no time, because of my conviction that it was only an introduction.. This was not to be; for I keep learning a lot from this book and naturally I had to take more time to do justice to it. Now let us come to the book itself. First, the style of writing. It is written in such a simple style as if the author is speaking to you off-hand, without any rhetorical eloquence that usually keeps the reader dazed, and sometimes confused! Secondly the book is not written in a text-book style, which very often tires you out, because of the logical steps that you have to follow page after page. Dr. Sadaji on the other hand takes up key topics, concepts, or questions one by one, and thus in the course of 52 chapters (called "Parts") deals with them each by each by clinching the issue and sorting it out without any flooding of scriptural quotations.. The listing of the titles of these chapters is itself an invitation to keep going on along with the author. And because each chapter has an independence of its own, it is possible for us to open any chapter and be illumined by it. Thirdly, Dr. Sadananda the physicist has thoroughly brought in his scientific spirit of analysis into the development that he weaves, very often with a touch of humour. So he keeps emphasizing that we "need convincing answers that rational intellect can accept, not some beliefs and dogmas that one has to believe". And when he uses hair-splitting logic to make his point in the English language, he shows he has imbibed the spirit of the Master of such logic, Adi Shankara himself.! Just one example is Part 22, entitled "What does Negation involve?", where the author builds up the views of the opponent (usually called "Urva-pakshin, by Shankara in his

dialectical style) beautifully and responds to it at the end. Beautiful analogies are used which the moderner can understand: for instance, ĀfĀçĀ â ¬Ā Ęœthe villager who is sitting in the train, but carries his luggage on his head so as to relieve the burden on the trainĀfĀçĀ â ¬Ā â,,ç to explain how the Jiva wrongly takes the responsibilities of the body, mind and intellect as if they are its own; to show that manana (reflection on the teachings) has to be continued until there are no more doubts left in the mind, the author says: ĀfĀçĀ â ¬Ā ĘœI am not going to touch a wire until I know for sure (100%) it is not a live wireĀfĀçĀ â ¬Ā â,,ç. While the logic is the backbone of the whole text, the author has scores of pithy statements (all of them true) which become catalysts for not only keeping the interest of the reader but to jerk him into thinking further! Here are some:ĀfĀçĀ â ¬Ā ĘœVedanta says you are trying to solve a problem where there is no problem to start with ĀfĀçĀ â ¬Ā â œ and that becomes a problemĀfĀçĀ â ¬Ā â,,ç. (Part 5: You are not what you take yourself to be).ĀfĀçĀ â ¬Ā ĘœOne cannot say the world is nor can one say the world is not; and to say ĀfĀçĀ â ¬Ā ĘœisĀfĀçĀ â ¬Ā â,,ç or ĀfĀçĀ â ¬Ā Ęœis notĀfĀçĀ â ¬Ā â,,ç, I, the conscious entity has to exist firstĀfĀçĀ â ¬Ā â,,ç (part 18: Does the World exist independent of an observer?ĀfĀçĀ â ¬Ā ĘœWhen I perceive an object, it is important to note that I do not perceive the substantive of the objectĀfĀçĀ â ¬Ā â,,ç. (Part 20: The Cognitive Process). ĀfĀçĀ â ¬Ā ĘœAdvaita is non-duality in spite of duality. Duality is not negatd; what is negated is the reality assigned to the dualityĀfĀçĀ â ¬Ā â,,ç (Part 24: adhyAsa or Error Superimposition)ĀfĀçĀ â ¬Ā ĘœSurrendering to the present becomes a key to self-realizationĀfĀçĀ â ¬Ā â,,ç (Part 29: Living in the Present).ĀfĀçĀ â ¬Ā ĘœNo ego can realize that he is a false person and still exist -- since the very realization involves its own destructionĀfĀçĀ â ¬Ā â,,ç (Part 38: Witnessing Consciousness and Reflected Consciousness)ĀfĀçĀ â ¬Ā ĘœVedanta is not another religion or path, but is like a mirror which shows who you are in contrast to who you think you areĀfĀçĀ â ¬Ā â,,ç ((Part 42: Mind and Matter, Part II). There is an oft-quoted statement of the Lord from the Gita: ĀfĀçĀ â ¬Ā ĘœHe who sees Me everywhere and sees all in Me, to him I do not get lost, nor does he get lost to Me.ĀfĀçĀ â ¬Ā â,,ç This idea of ĀfĀçĀ â ¬Ā ĘœseeingĀfĀçĀ â ¬Ā â,,ç the Lord everywhere and in everything is a recurring usage at umpteen places in the Upanishads and other scriptures. What is it to ĀfĀçĀ â ¬Ā ĘœseeĀfĀçĀ â ¬Ā â,,ç the Lord? I have not known a better explanation of the word than Dr. SadanandaĀfĀçĀ â ¬Ā â,,çs explanation in this book, p.111: ĀfĀçĀ â ¬Ā Ęœ“Seeing here means an understanding as in the statement, ĀfĀçĀ â ¬Ā ĘœYes, I see your pointĀfĀçĀ â ¬Ā â,,çĀfĀçĀ â ¬Ā Ęœ!At the end of it we find we have got it all. We get to go through even the subtle philosophical terrains of bhAga-tyAga-lakshana (p.137), of prArabdha,

Agami and samcita karmas (p.206), of sajAtIya, vijAtIya and svagata bhedas (p.208) and the like. I dare say that one will not meet with any new ideas when one goes further beyond this book into the study of Vedanta. One will only meet a lot more technical jargon, which may certainly explain in a more sophisticated academic style, the key ideas that you have already seen in this Introduction. Vedanta is a massive iceberg; this introduction in aiming to show you the tip of the iceberg, actually makes you stroll on the very iceberg, without your feeling that you are already at the core of it! Before I close, may I make a special request to the author for him to adopt, while preparing for the second edition? The book will do well to have an index of key words used in the text. Words like Consciousness, Superimposition, Mithya and many more, naturally occur at several places. The full connotation of each such word will be clear only if one aggregates all the statements made about the concept at the different places in the book. That is why an index is necessary. I wish every seeker of spirituality, without exception, has an opportunity to read this book, not once but several times on the path to self-realization, because repeatedly reflecting on the arguments made out in the book will be a successful exercise to clear doubts of all kind, -- I mean, in the absence of a Guru!

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