Future of Hindu Sanatan Dharm

General Introduction

- **Founded:** Sanatan Dharm has no known origin date.

- **Founder:** From other Universe came to earth

- **Place of Origin:** Bharat-India

- **Distribution:** All over world now limited to some countries

- **Sacred Books:** The main Hindu Scriptures which are written in Sanskrit are the:
- VEDAS (the oldest … poems and verses)
- BRAHMANAS (rules for worship), and
- UPANISHADS (answers to questions on life and death)

- In addition, there are two great epics, the RAMAYANA and the MAHABHAART, and such lesser texts as the PURNAS, the TANTRAS and the LAWS OF MANU.

God-ETERNAL SUPREME BEING – BRAHMAN. To help them understand, Hindus worship different Gods who individually represent ONE particular aspect of Brahman.

Goal of Hinduism: All forms of existence, including this present world and everything in it are temporary and illusionary and are referred to as MAYA. The goal of every Hindu is to break free of this imperfect world and achieve a blissful reunion with BRAHMAN. Hinduism is essentially an optimistic faith, in that it contends that everyone will eventually attain this goal. There is no threat of permanent .

All is Brahman

- Srimad Bhagavad Gita Dhyana Sloka 9
- यं ब्रह्मा वरुणेन्द्र रुद्र मरुत: स्तुन्वन्ति दिव्यैस्तवै:
- वेदै: साङ्ग पदक्रमोपनिशदै: गायन्ति यं सामगा: |
- ध्यानावस्थित तत्गतेन मनसा पश्यन्ति यं योगिनो
- यस्यान्तं न विदु: सुरा सुरगणा देवाय तस्मै नम: ||

Brahman (Cont'd)

⦿ Unto that personality whom Brahma, Varuna, Indra, Rudra and the Maruts praise by chanting transcendental hymns and reciting the Vedas with all their corollaries, pada-kramas and Upanisads, to whom the chanters of the Sama Veda always sing, whom the perfected yogis see within their minds after fixing themselves in trance and absorbing themselves within Him, and whose limit can never be found by any demigod or demon — unto that Supreme Personality of Godhead I offer my humble obeisances.We see Brahman as Creator (Brahma), Sustainer (Vishnu), and Destroyer (Shiva)

Neti Neti

One Reality Without Names and Forms

Trimurti

ॐ **Brahma**
Creator

ॐ **Vishnu**
Sustainer

ॐ **Shiva**
Dissolver

Human body

- Shrimad Bhagwadgita, Satva, Raj and Tam– no body is excluded from these three qualities.
- Ida, Pingla and Sushumna – these are the three main pulses of the body.
- According to the Gita, Lord Shri Krishna is present in every body in the form of the nature of glory, Lakshmi, speech, memory, patience, and forgiveness

Fibonacci-Vrihanka

- The so-called fibonacci numbers in ancient and medieval India, *Historia Mathematica* 12(3):229-244, August 1985. DOI: 10.1016/0315-0860(85)90021-7.

- Acharya Pingala is the first authority on the metrical sciences in India whose writings indicate a knowledge of the so-called Fibonacci numbers. In his commentary, the Vedbthadipika on ~ksuwinukramtmi. SadguruSisya writes that .Acharya Pingala was a younger brother of Acharya Panini

Pingala

- mathematician Pingala was the first to develop and use the binary number system while studying and analysing Sanskrit poetic meters (chandah / छन्द:) in his work Chandahshastra composed around 3rd century BCE.

Karma

- Literally means "actions" or "deeds"… it is a merit system
- Moral law of cause and effect of actions (good deeds, spiritual exercises, meditation)
- Determines the nature of one's reincarnation
- The type of person your soul moves on to depends on how you have lived = the law of karma
- Only humans have the will to effect the status of their karma (being human is a privilege and a responsibility)
- People are held responsible for their actions
- Functions hand in hand with samsara

Dharma

- life involves a series of duties to be engaged in = dharma
- literally means "moral obligations" or "virtuous living"
- These are not the same for every person – depends on job, family background
- We have a duty to ourselves and others to do what is morally/ethically expected
- Standard by which individuals can judge the rightness & wrongness of their acts
- For every activity there is a way of acting that conforms to dharma
- Hindus look to four sources when seeking guidance on certain situations:
- divine revelation (sacred scriptures); b) sacred traditions; c) the practices of those considered to be wisest in the society, and; d) conscience

Leadership

- Necessary qualities in a leader. Hindu philosophy **emphasizes selflessness, ability to govern, commitment to dharma, perseverance, and fair-mindedness as paramount**, in addition to the above. The commitment to dharma, which means proper conduct, and unwavering morality are cornerstones of a leader.

Leadership-Bhagvad Gita

- It is not wise for an intelligent being to lament at the time of crisis. You should not be weak at the time of adversity; you should fight the adversities with a brave heart. (Chapter 2 verse 2 and 3)

- A true leader should have no attachment to family and friends. The prime concern of a leader should be Dharma - the welfare of all living beings. You should not grieve for those who are not worthy to be grieved for. The wise griever neither for the living nor for the dead. (Chapter 2 verse 11)

Leadership-Bhagvad Gita

- A leader should not become meek at the time of conflict. For a leader, nothing is more dignified than a war against evil. A leader should be pleased when confronted with a conflict, for it comes as an opportunity to create a legacy. (Chapter 2 - 32-33)

Leadership-Bhagvad Gita

- A leader should never be swayed by emotions like anger. Anger gives rise to delusion. Delusion corrupts the mind, a corrupt mind destroys the power of reason properly. Defeat is imminent when the power of reasoning is lost (2:63)

Leadership-Bhagvad Gita

- Work done in the spirit of common good, is free of attachment.

- Learn that (knowledge) by humble reverence, by inquiry and by service, the men of wisdom who have seen the truth will instruct thee in knowledge.

- A great leader should break away from the selfish ego of I, me and mine.

Future leadership

- 1. Make Hindu readings as part of school curriculum.

- 2. Unite all large or small Hindu institutions under one umbrella with proper election and appropriate place under one large Hindu umbrella.

- -How to do it- A big task, waiting for a person to take a leadership like what India has at present as its PM Modi.
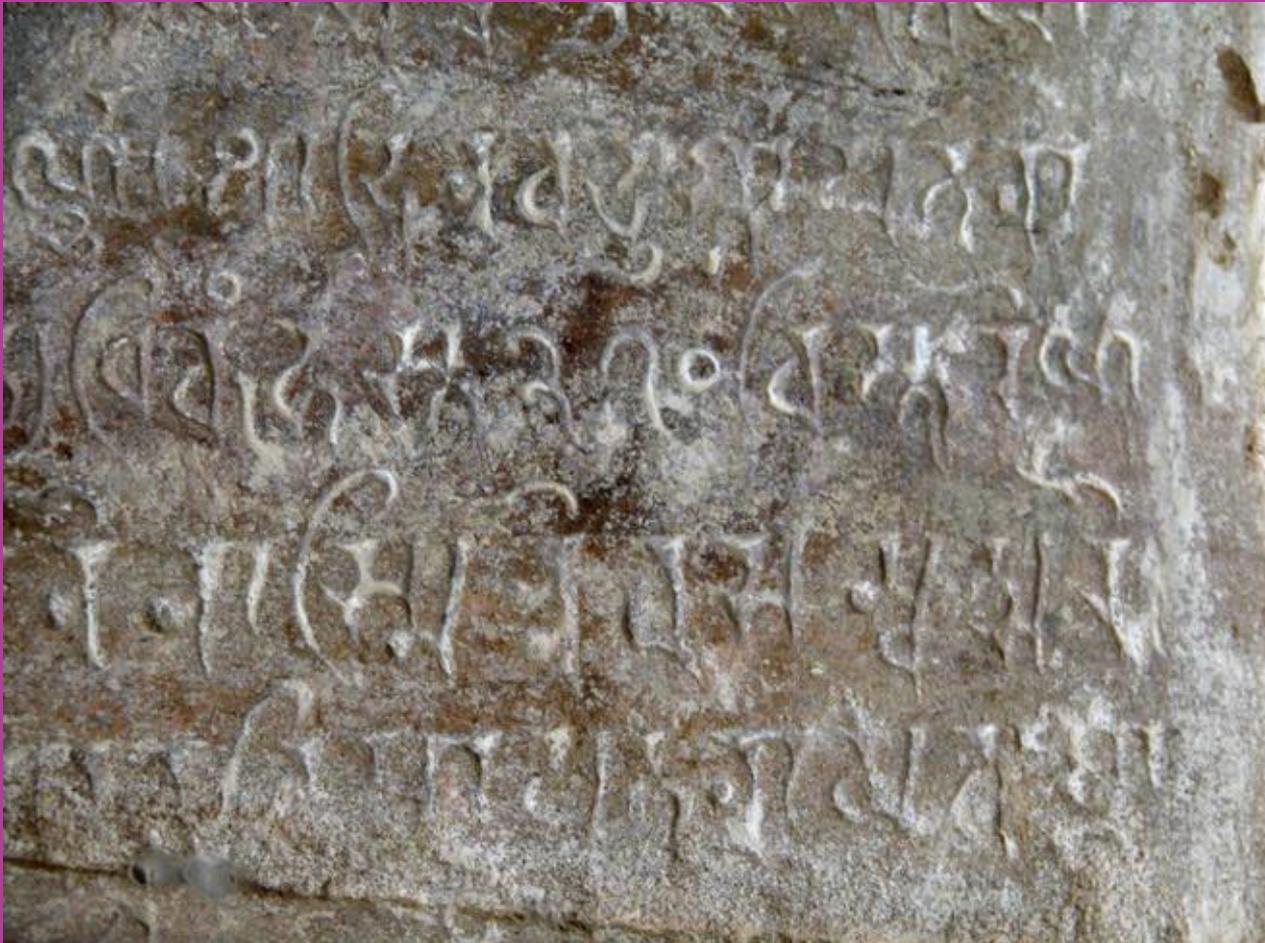
The number system

- 1. concept of zero-Bakhshali manuscript.
- 2. trigonometry, algebra, arithmetic and negative numbers.
- -Bramhi Numericals-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
—	=	≡	+	h	φ	?	↰	?

Indian Math

- 1. **Solutions of quadratic equations**
- 7th century -Brahmasputha Siddhanta-Brahmagupta introduced rules for solving quadratic equations
- democratisation of mathematics..
- 2. Indian mathematician Bhāskara had already discovered many of Leibniz's ideas over 500 years earlier. contributions to algebra, arithmetic, geometry and trigonometry. He provided many results, for example on the solutions of certain "Doiphantine" equations, that would not be rediscovered in Europe for centuries.
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A portion of a dedication tablet in a rock-cut Vishnu temple in Gwalior built in 876 AD. The number 270 seen in the inscription features the oldest extant zero in India. | Photo Credit: BILL CASSELMAN

Indian Math

- 1. The Kerala school of astronomy and mathematics, founded by Madhava of Sangamagrama in the 1300s

- -Vedas show a great fascination for large numbers. As the transmission of the knowledge was oral, the numbers were not written, but expressed as combinations of powers of 10

Decimal system

- The decimal place value system of writing numbers, together with the use of '0,' is known to have blossomed in India in the early centuries AD, and spread to the West through the intermediacy of the Persians and the Arabs. Vedas show a great fascination for large numbers. As the transmission of the knowledge was oral, the numbers were not written, but expressed as combinations of powers of 10

Geometry

- The *Sulvasutras* contain elaborate descriptions of construction of vedis and enunciate various geometric principles.and the Arabs. 800 BC

- The Sulvasutra geometers were aware, among other things, of what is now called the Pythagoras theorem, over 200 years before Pythagoras

Mathematical astronomy or the Siddhanta tradition

- Starting with Aryabhata (476-550) who is regarded as the founder of scientic astronomy in India, and extending to Bhaskara II (1114-1185) and beyond.

- Varahamihira in the sixth century, Bhaskara I and Brahmagupta in the seventh century, Govindaswami and Sankaranarayana in the ninth century, Aryabhata II and Vijayanandi in the 10th century, Sripati in the 11th century, Brahmadeva and Bhaskara II in the 12th century, and Narayana Pandit and Ganesa from the 14th and 16th centuries

Aryabhatiya-pai

- written in 499, consists of 121 verses divided into four chapters — Gitikapada, Ganitapada, Kalakriyapada and Golapada. The rst, which sets out the cosmology, contains also a verse describing a table of 24 sine differences at intervals of 225 minutes of arc.

- The second chapter, as the name suggests, is devoted to mathematics *per se* , and includes in particular procedures to nd square roots and cube roots, an approximate expression for 'pi' (amounting to 3.1416 and specified to be approximate)

Brahmagupta's *Brahmasphutasiddhanta*

- Chapter 12 is well-known for its systematic treatment of arithmetic operations, including with negative numbers; the notion of negative numbers had eluded Europe until the middle of the second millennium.
- Chapter 21 has verses dealing with trigonometry.

Bhaskara II

- Author of *Lilavati* and *Bijaganita*
- Lilavati-geometry of triangles and quadrilaterals, examples of applications of the Pythagoras theorem, trirasika, kuttaka methods, problems on permutations and combinations, etc.
- *Bijaganita* is an advanced-level treatise on Algebra.

Bakhshali manuscript

- consists of 70 folios of bhurjapatra (birch bark) The manuscript was found buried in a eld near Peshawar, by a farmer, in 1881. It was acquired by the Indologist A.F.R. Hoernle

- It is in Bodleian Library at Oxford.

Kerala school

- originated with Madhava->Nilakantha Somayaji wrote *Tantrasangraha* (in Sanskrit) in 1500 AD. They include a series expansion for 'pi' and the arc-tangent series, and the series for sine and cosine functions that were obtained in Europe by Gregory, Leibnitz and Newton, respectively, over 200 years later.

Future- Math

⦿ Main Math in India- Adi Shankara has established four major mathas in different regions of India.

⦿ 1. Govardhana Matha, Odisha is located in the coastal city of Puri in Odisha and associated with the Lord Jagannath temple. The Eastern part of the Indian subcontinent from Bihar to till Rajamundry and Orissa to Arunachal Pradesh,comes under this Math.

⦿ 2. Sharada Peetham, Karnataka- Sringeri Sharada Peetha was established by Adi Shankara on the banks of the Tunga River in Chikkamagalur district in Karnataka.

Future-Math

- 3. Dwaraka Pitha, Gujarat-Also called
- Saradha Matha is situated in the ancient coastal city of Dwaraka in Gujarat. It is one of the four cardinal mathas established by Adi Shankara and associated with Dwarakadheesh Temple.
- 4. Jyotir Math, Uttarakhand – Uttarakhand. Jyotirmath is gateway to Himalayan mountains,trekking and pilgrim centres like Badrinath

Future-Other Math

- Gaudapadacharya Matha, Goa
- Kanchi Matha, Tamil Nadu
- Belur Matha, West Bengal
- Kashi Math, Uttar Pradesh
- Ramachandrapura Math, Karnataka
- twenty four Madhva mathas set up all over **India**, including those in Udupi

Future course

- Unite them and establish one Mega Monastery or Math that works as mouthpiece of all-Simple but they are all divided.

- How to unite them-Create influential leaders and talk to them or establish seminar – with people like Ravi Shankar, Isha foundation, Patanjali foundation etc.

Future-Think BIG