Living with SRI SATHYA SAI VAHINI SWADHYAYA - Online Spiritual conference



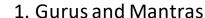
Living with SRI SATHYA SAI

VAHINI SWADHYAYA - Online Spiritual conference

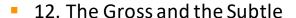




NIVARINI



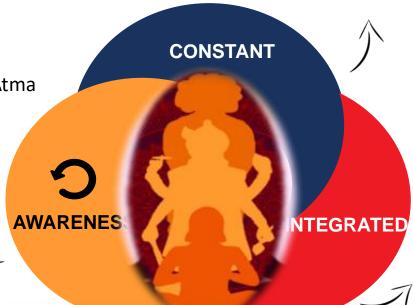
- 2. Listen to Yourself, Not to Disbelievers
- 3. The External World, Internal World, and Bhagavan
- 4. Awareness and its Lower Form
- 5. Thai! Thai! Thai! Dummy!
- 6. The Internal and External Senses
- 7. Forty-six Maxims of Conduct



13. The Ramayana in the Heart of Man

14. The Bhagavatha: the Description of Atma

- 15. Gurus and Ashrams
- 16. Meditation
- 17. The Power of Ignorance





- 8. The Meaning of Superimposition
- 9. The Supreme Soul
- 10. Reflections on Manifesting and Merging
- 11. Obstructions of the Past, Present and Future





PRASNOTTARA VAHINI

AN INTROSPECT

- 3. The Four Ashramas
- 11. Ashramas and Varnas
- 12. The Sastras and Sanyasa
- 10. Brahma Vidya and Women





- 4. Moksha and Karma
- 6. Obstacles to Moksha
- 9. Jnana and Yoga
- 8. Yoga and Moksha



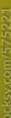


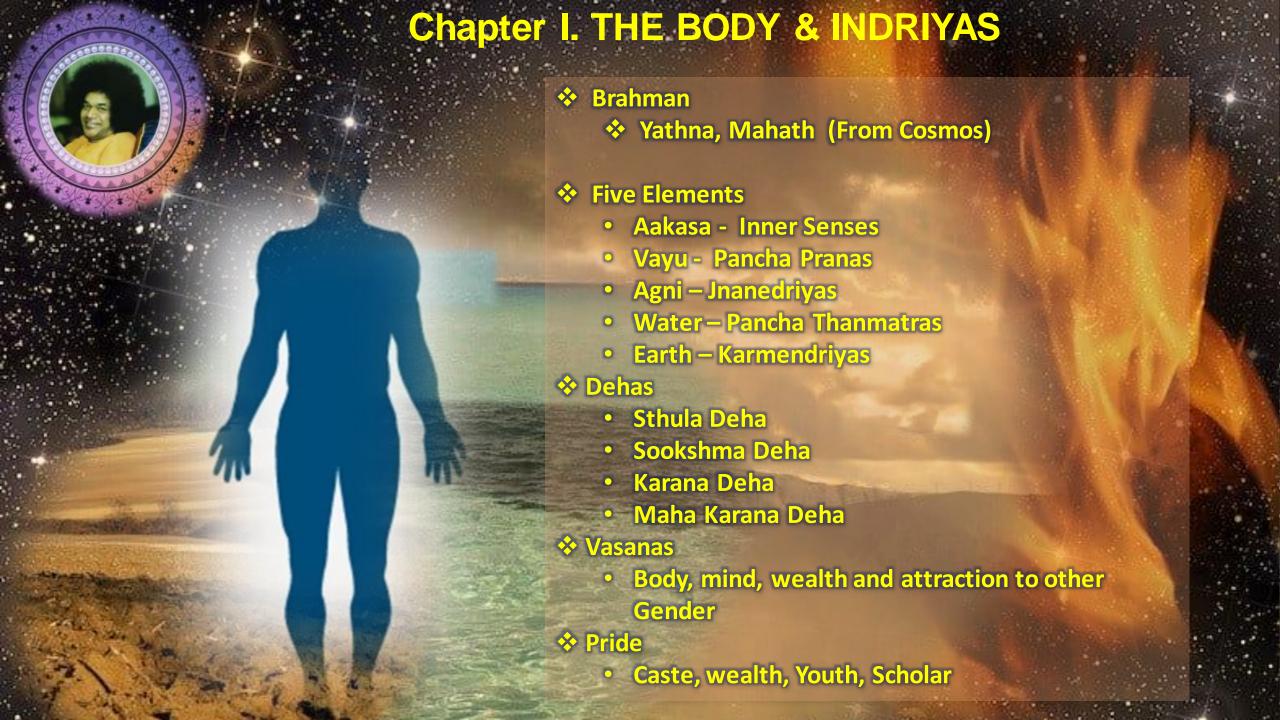
- 2. The Fourteen Lokas
- 7. The Pancha Kosas

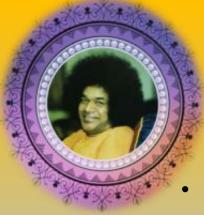




- 13. Mantra and Japa
- 14. Tapas
- 15. Asthanga Yoga





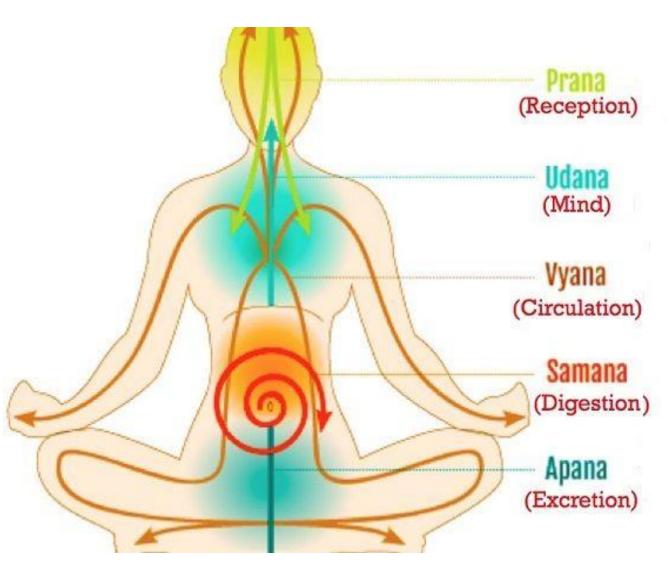


- Brahman the primal source of Sat-Chit-Ananda. From whom the five elements were emerged.
- Akasha (Space or ether) provides the initial impulse. It is comparable to an infinite container. The other four elements air, water, fire and earth are contained in it
- Akasha (space or ether) is activated by what is called Ati-Gati (very high-speed motion or vibrations).
- These vibrations, by their movement, give rise to air.
- The movement of air results in fire or heat. It is a scientific fact that friction causes heat, as in the case of rubbing of the palms.
- To generate heat air is necessary. When the heat cools off, water is produced. Fluids solidify into earth.
- Hence, the starting point for the five elements is Akasha (space).
- These elements have come into existence for sustaining the universe and demonstrating the omnipresence and omniscience of the Divine.



Air (Vayu) – Pancha Prana

- Prana (breath, vital airs):
 - Breathing, Swallowing, Blood circulation
- Udhaana
 - Life wind which rises on throat and enters head
- Vyaana
 - The life wind, diffused throughout the whole body
- Samaana
 - Balanced breathing
 - Digestive secretions, balance of Prana and Apana
- Apaana
 - Down breath





Fire (Agni) – Jnanendriyas

- Eye the organ of sight having visible forms as its object.
- Ear the organ of hearing, having sound as its object.
- Skin the organ of feeling, having touch (contact) as its object.
- Nose the organ of smelling, having smell (odors) as its object.
- Tongue the organ of tasting, having flavors as its object.





Water (Jal) – Pancha Tanmatra Five Rudimentary Elements

- Sabda Sound
- Sparsa Touch
- Rupa Form
- Rasa Taste
- Gandha Smell



WATER IN THE HUMAN BODY

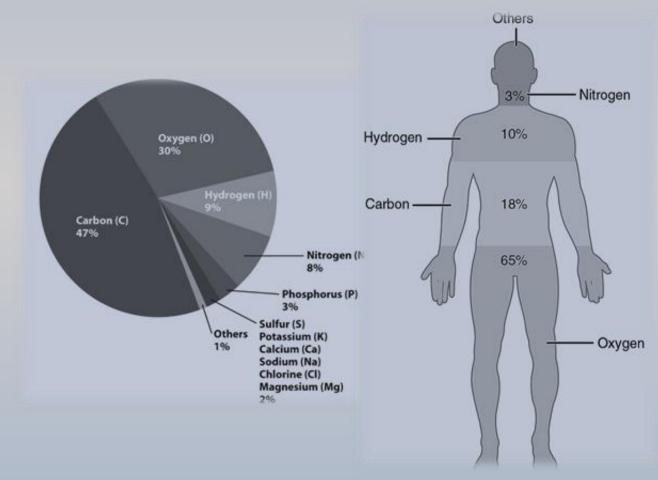
- Forms saliva
- Keeps mucous membranes moist
- Allows cells to grow, reproduce and survive
- · Flushes body waste, mainly in urine
- Lubricates joints
- · Water is the major component of body parts
- Needed by the brain to manufacture hormones and neurotransmitters
- Regulates body temperature through sweating and respiration
- Acts as a shock absorber for the brain and spinal cord
- Converts food to components needed for nutrition
- Helps deliver oxygen all over the body

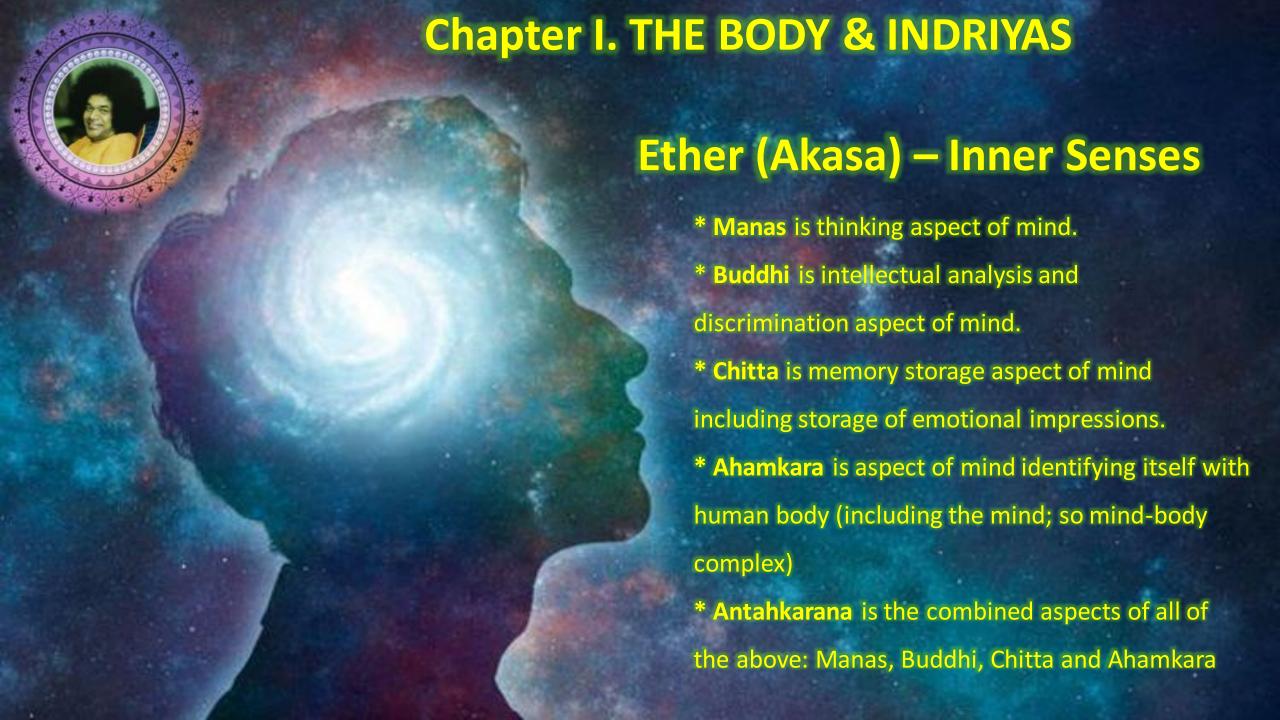


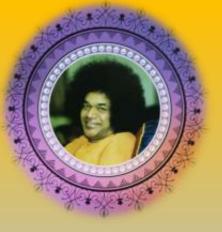
Earth (Bhoomi) – Karmendriyas Organs of Action

- Vocal organs
- Hands
- Legs
- Genitals
- Excretory organs

Satsangathvam







- Although the mind is one, according to the different functions performed by it, different names are given to it.
- When it is engaged in the thought process, it is called Manas.
- When it is engaged in discriminating between what is permanent and what is transient, it is called Buddhi (intelligence).
- In its role as a reservoir of memory, it is called Chitta.
- When the mind identifies itself with the body, it is called Ahamkara (ego). T
- The four names are related to the mind and their combined aspect constitutes Antahkarana (the inner instrument). Thus, both the waking and dream states are creations of the mind.

References from:

- Divine Discourse to Students at the Prasanthi Nilayam Campus Auditorium on June 22, 1987
- Divine Discourse at Sathya Sai Hostel on September 11, 1986
- Sri Sathya Sai Digvijayam (1926 1985)



DEHAs

- Physical Body (Sthula Deha)
 - Jagrutha State Mind
- Subtle Body (Sookshma Deha)
 - Dream State (Swapna) Mind
- Causal Body (Karana Deha)
 - Deep Sleep (Sushupti)
 - Pragnana
- Maha Karana Deha
 - Self Luminous
 - Hiranya Garbha
 - Akshara Purusha





MAYA SABHA – OWN WORLD

VASANAS

- Body
- Mind
- Wealth
- Sensual Desires



PROUD STRUCTS

- Vanity of Clan
- Vanity of Scholarship
- Vanity of Wealth
- Vanity of Youth



