



# Sanathana Sarathi



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# Sanathana Sarathi

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SATHYA • DHARMA • SANTHI • PREMA • AHIMSA

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*"When you attain the proximity of  
God and become recipient of His  
love, you become God yourself.  
This is true research. Hence,  
you need not undertake any other  
practice to attain divinity. You  
should develop only the feelings of  
love in you. This will transform  
you into a divine being."*



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## MAKE THE NAME OF RAMA YOUR LIFE-BREATH

*The land, whose sons are known for name and fame across the continents,  
The land whose heroes fought invaders and conquerors to achieve freedom,  
That famed land whose sons of wisdom and scholarship are the praise of the  
globe,  
That land of saints, poets, singers and divine songsters,  
Oh sons of Bharat, go forth and uphold your heritage and be worthy of your  
glorious past.*

(Telugu Poem)

**I**T IS NOT POSSIBLE TO DESCRIBE the greatness and glory of the land of Bharat. There are many men of affluence and great leaders even today. But, what is the use when they are not prepared to get rid of their greed and devote their life for the welfare of the needy? Born in this sacred land, the Bharatiyas should try to sanctify their life by serving the poor and needy.

### Develop Self-confidence

#### *Embodiments of Love!*

The doctor and the judge who spoke earlier, talked about Swami and His Mission. But their talks were related more to worldly matters than to spirituality. One may acquire all types of education but without spiritual knowledge, all this is just a waste. People today have everything, except self-confidence. In the word 'self-confidence', 'self' refers to 'I'. What is the meaning of 'I'? That which cannot be seen by physical eyes or heard by physical ears or comprehended at the physical level is 'I'. It is

divine, auspicious and all-pervasive in the form of Chaitanya Shakti (power of consciousness). All the beings in the universe are the creation of God. There is nothing in this world which is not divine. People observe differences



***Nowadays, even in Russia people are chanting the name of Rama. In fact, His name has spread to every nook and corner of the world. The name of Rama is the crest jewel of all names. Everybody can chant His name easily. Therefore, whatever task you are engaged in, you should constantly chant the name of Rama while performing your task. It is not enough if we worship Rama only on His birthday. When you step out of your house or when you are on your way to college, you should keep chanting the name of Rama all the while. The name of Rama should become your life-breath.***



between one another. This is a great mistake. All are one. *Ekam Sath Viprah Bahudha Vadanti* (truth is one, but the wise refer to it by various names). There is no second entity in this world. *Sarvatah Panipadam Tat Sarvathokshi Siromukham, Sarvatah Sruthimalloke Sarvamavruthya Tishthati* (with hands, feet, eyes, heads, mouth and ears pervading everything, He permeates the entire universe). There is none in this world in whom God is not present. Everything is permeated by divinity. Nobody has the right to say that this is divine and that is not. God is present even in difficulties, sorrows and miseries. Though we have the capacity to understand this divine power, unfortunately, we do not try to use that. When we observe the natural scenario around us, we see vast land areas and a number of rivers such as Yamuna, Ganga, Pinakini, Cauveri, Tungabhadra, Godavari, Saraswati, etc. In spite of having such a vast land with numerous rivers, there is scarcity of food. What is the reason? The reason is that man is not making proper use of his innate power and potentiality. Instead, he is misusing his powers and wasting his intelligence. If he makes efforts in the right direction, he can achieve everything.

You should have faith that everything you see in this world is an aspect of divinity. There is nothing else other than this. Only One exists in this world and there is no second. We are unable to understand this truth and suffer due to many misconceptions. We are prepared to believe what others write in their books, but no one is prepared to have faith in his own self. People have all types of confidence except self-confidence. What is the use of having everything except self-confidence? If only we have self-confidence, we

can achieve everything; there is nothing in this world which we cannot accomplish. We should make efforts to recognise this principle of the Self which is divine, auspicious and ever new. But man today does not make efforts to know himself. When we ask anyone, who he is, he will tell his name given to him by his parents. If you put the same question to God, He will say *Aham Brahmasmi* (I am Brahman). As we are unable to recognise the truth, we take to wrong path and get confused. We do not make efforts to know what we are supposed to know. On the other hand, we try to know that which is not possible for us to know by our senses. Is it possible to know divinity which is all-pervasive? It is impossible. Whatever happens, recognise it as the Will of God. All the differences are born out of our own feelings of mine and thine. In fact, there is no difference between you and Me. You and I are one (*loud applause*). Do not think that God exists separately in a particular place. Think that you are God. You are not the body. *Body is like a water bubble. Mind is like a mad monkey.* Intellect is wavering. Hence, you are neither the body nor the mind nor the intellect. You are you. You should make proper efforts to know this truth.

### **Dasaratha Always Adhered to Truth**

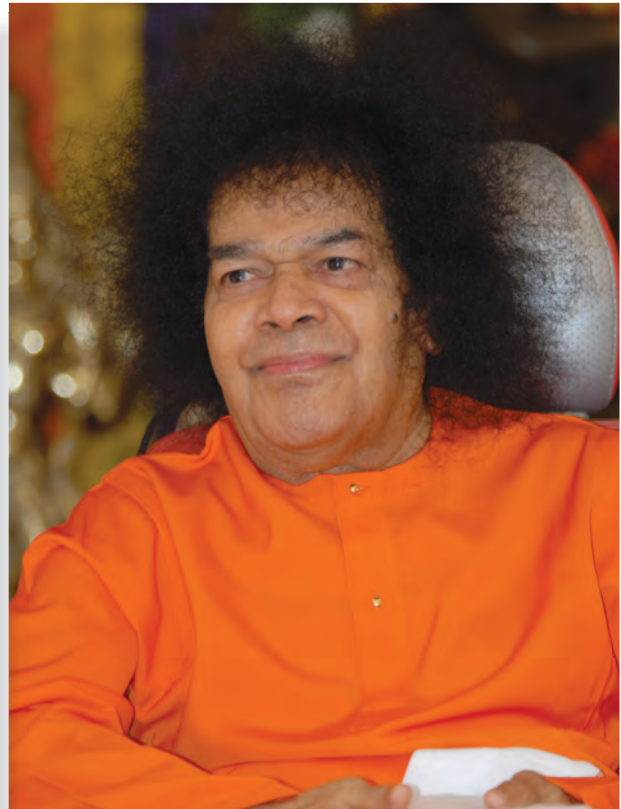
Tomorrow is Rama Navami. This is the day on which Sri Rama was born. There is a story about it. In Treta Yuga, King Dasaratha ruled over Ayodhya. He married Kausalya who was the daughter of the king of Kosala. After some time, she gave birth to a daughter. She was named Santha. But Dasaratha was not satisfied with the birth of a female child and wanted a male child. Therefore, he gave her to a friend who adopted her. Thereafter, he did not have any other issue. Hence, he wanted to have another wife.



As per the prevalent custom in those days, he had to seek the permission of the first wife before marrying another woman. Therefore, Dasaratha went to Kausalya and said to her, "I am thinking of marrying again." She replied, "Certainly, you may do as per your wish." After securing the permission of Kausalya, he married Sumitra in the hope of begetting a son. But she also did not bear him a child. Therefore,

He never said anything that was untrue. He explained to the king of Kekaya everything in detail. Then the king of Kekaya said, "You already have two wives and they have not borne you any children. Now you want a third wife. I can give my daughter in marriage to you on the condition that the son born to her will be the heir to your kingdom." Dasaratha agreed to this condition.

*You should have faith that everything you see in this world is an aspect of divinity. There is nothing else other than this. Only One exists in this world and there is no second. We are unable to understand this truth and suffer due to many misconceptions. We are prepared to believe what others write in their books, but no one is prepared to have faith in his own self. People have all types of confidence except self-confidence. What is the use of having everything except self-confidence? If only we have self-confidence, we can achieve everything; there is nothing in this world which we cannot accomplish.*



King Dasaratha became very worried. At that time he received the information that the king of Kekaya had a beautiful daughter by name Kaikeyi. He approached the king of Kekaya and told him that he wanted to marry his daughter, though he already had two wives. He always spoke the truth. *Sathyannasti Paro Dharma* (There is no Dharma greater than adherence to truth).

Accordingly, the marriage was performed with great rejoicings. However, Kaikeyi also did not bear any child even after the passage of a long time. Therefore, Dasaratha decided to perform the Putrakameshti Yajna, as desired by his well-wishers. Sage Rishyasringa, along with his wife Santha came to Ayodhya to conduct the Putrakameshti Yajna. When oblations were offered in the

sacrificial fire with chanting of related Mantras for the Yajna, an effulgent being came out of the fire and handed over a vessel containing Payasam (sweet pudding) to Dasaratha with the instructions to distribute it equally among his queens. Accordingly, Dasaratha distributed the Payasam to Kausalya, Sumitra and Kaikeyi. Kausalya and Kaikeyi took their share of the pudding to their respective Puja rooms. Each of them was happy thinking that her son would be the future king of Ayodhya. Kaikeyi thought Dasaratha would crown her son as per the promise made by him at the time of marriage. Kausalya thought, she being the first wife, her son had every right to become the king. But Sumitra had no such claims. She was a paragon of virtues. Her name 'Su-mitra' itself signifies that she was a good friend to one and all. She carried her bowl of pudding to the terrace and placed it on the parapet wall while drying her hair in the sun. Suddenly, an eagle swooped down and carried away the bowl and left it on a mountain. Anjana Devi found the bowl and partook of the sacred pudding. Consequently, she became pregnant and gave birth to Hanuman.

### **Bond of Love between Rama and Lakshmana, Bharata and Satrughna**

Sumitra ran down and informed Kausalya and Kaikeyi about what had happened. Kausalya and Kaikeyi came to her rescue and shared their pudding with her. Kausalya gave half of her share to Sumitra. Kaikeyi did the same. In due course, Kausalya gave birth to Rama, Kaikeyi to Bharata, and Sumitra to Lakshmana and Satrughna. Kausalya and Kaikeyi had one son each, whereas Sumitra had two sons. When we enquire into the reason, we can understand the mystery behind it. The sons

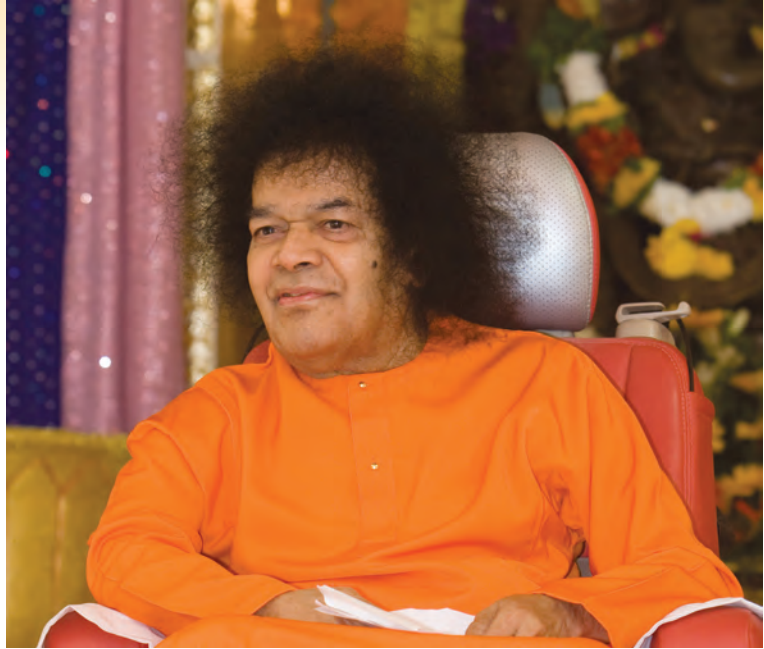
of Kausalya and Kaikeyi were happily playing in their cradles whereas Sumitra's sons were crying all the time, and were not taking milk. Sumitra was at a loss to know the reason for their crying and tried in vain various types of Yantras, Mantras and Tantras (mystic diagrams, incantations and esoteric doctrines) to make them comfortable. Ultimately, she went to Sage Vasishtha and told him about her predicament. Sage Vasishtha closed his eyes. His yogic vision enabled him to know the truth. He said to Sumitra, "As you partook of the sacred pudding given by Kausalya, you gave birth to Lakshmana who is an Amsa (part) of Rama. Similarly, Satrughna is born out of the share of pudding given to you by Kaikeyi. So, he is a part of Bharata. Put Lakshmana by the side of Rama and Satrughna by the side of Bharata. Then they will rest peacefully." Sumitra did as instructed by Vasishtha. Both Lakshmana and Satrughna stopped crying and started playing blissfully in their cradles. This was the basis of the intimate relationship between Rama and Lakshmana, Bharata and Satrughna.

Since both the sons of Sumitra, namely, Lakshmana and Satrughna, were always in the company of Rama and Bharata, she had nothing much to do. Time and again she would go to Kausalya and Kaikeyi to see how her sons were playing with their elder brothers. In this manner, all the four sons of Dasaratha grew up in an environment of love and happiness. Sumitra was very happy because she thought her son Lakshmana would serve Rama and Satrughna would serve Bharata when they grew up.

Rama, Lakshmana, Bharata and Satrughna grew up as young men of great valour and learning under



the loving care of their parents and Guru Vasishtha. When Rama and Lakshmana went to protect the Yajna of Sage Viswamitra, he took them to the court of King Janaka to participate in the Swayamvar (ceremony to select a groom by the bride) of his daughter Sita. There, Rama strung the Siva bow and won the hand of Sita. The marriage of Rama and Sita became the occasion of great rejoicing in Mithila. The people of Mithila sang joyous songs, welcoming one and all to witness the marriage of Sita and Rama.



*Welcome to all for Rama's wedding;*

*together we shall witness the joyous scene.*

*Many have gathered already, decked up in all their finery.*

*With necklaces the ladies are adorned*

*of jewels pure and gleaming.*

*Rama shall tie the knot today to beautiful Sita.*

*Oh, what a fine match they make!*

(Telugu Song)

The women of the kingdom came to participate in the wedding and joyfully sang blithesome songs:

*Come let us go and see the marriage of Rama and Sita,*

*The sight shall confer great merit.*

*Blessed are those who see this scene.*

*When we observe the natural scenario around us, we see vast land areas and a number of rivers such as Yamuna, Ganga, Pinakini, Cauveri, Tungabhadra, Godavari, Saraswati, etc. In spite of having such a vast land with numerous rivers, there is scarcity of food. What is the reason? The reason is that man is not making proper use of his innate power and potentiality. Instead, he is misusing his powers and wasting his intelligence. If he makes efforts in the right direction, he can achieve everything.*

*Oh, come one and all, watch with joy the sacred marriage.*

(Telugu Song)

After the marriage, as the marriage party was returning to Ayodhya, they heard a deafening sound. As they wondered where the sound had come from, Sage Parasurama appeared and





roared, "Who is the one who broke the bow of Siva?" "It is I who has done it," said Rama. "If that is so, let us see if You can break my bow," saying so he gave his bow in the hands of Rama. Rama broke even that bow with His left hand. Seeing that, Parasurama offered his salutations to Rama and submitted his two Kalas (splendours) to Rama, who was endowed with twelve Kalas. Rama shone with His own twelve Kalas, two Kalas from His brothers and another two given by Parasurama. That is how Rama shone brilliantly with all the sixteen Kalas of the Virat Purusha (Cosmic Being). With the surrender of Parasurama, Rama's power became full and complete.

### **Rama Upheld the Word of His Father**

In due course of time, Dasaratha came to realise that he was growing old and it was time that he should crown one of his sons as the heir to his kingdom. Since Rama was the eldest of the four sons, and had all the qualities of becoming a worthy king of the kingdom, he thought of crowning Him as the heir to the kingdom. This news was received by the subjects of the kingdom with great joy and happiness because all of them thought that Rama was most suited to assume the reigns of the kingdom.

When Manthara heard this news, she went to Kaikeyi and reminded her of the two boons granted to her by Dasaratha. She suggested to her that she should demand from Dasaratha that Bharata should be crowned as the heir to the kingdom and Rama should be sent to the forest for 14 years. Though Kaikeyi loved Rama more than Bharata, she was influenced by the evil advice of Manthara. She removed all her ornaments and lay down in great anger in her chamber. Dasaratha went to her chamber and enquired

as to what the reason of her anger was. When Kaikeyi demanded the two boons granted to her by Dasaratha earlier, he was very much distressed to hear her demands. He was plunged into grief particularly when Kaikeyi persisted with her demand to exile Rama to the forest for 14 years. However, Rama immediately agreed to go to forest for 14 years to uphold the promise given by his father to Kaikeyi. But when Lakshmana heard this, he became very angry. In a fit of rage, he even thought of putting Kaikeyi and Manthara to death. Rama pacified him, saying that it was their foremost duty to follow the command of their father and should not do anything to contravene it.

Kaikeyi wanted Rama to go to the forest immediately. Lakshmana and Sita also decided to follow Rama. Lakshmana went to his mother Sumitra and sought her permission and blessings to serve Rama in the forest. Sumitra was very happy to hear that Lakshmana was following Rama to serve Him. Lakshmana then went to his wife Urmila. As he entered her room, she was making a painting. She was a good painter. Lakshmana enquired as to what she was painting. She replied that she was making a painting of Rama's coronation. On hearing this, Lakshmana told her that Rama was not going to be crowned and was going to the forest for 14 years. He also informed her that he had decided to go with Rama to the forest for 14 years. Urmila admired his noble desire to serve Rama and said, "Protect Rama and Sita just as eyelids protect the eyes. They are everything for you. Consider them as your father and mother. Never be slack in serving them. Never think of me even for a moment in the forest for these fourteen years. Only Sita and Rama should be uppermost in your mind." Saying this, she offered her salutations to him.



Sita, Rama and Lakshmana got into the chariot and proceeded to the forest. Dasaratha ran after the chariot, saying, "Oh Rama! Stay for a while. Let me see Your beautiful form at least for some time. Anyway, I cannot stop You from going." The shock of separation from Rama was too severe for Dasaratha to bear. He did not eat anything and refused to drink even a drop of water. All the time, he was saying, "Rama, Rama, Rama ..." In this way, remembering Rama every moment, he left his mortal coil. All this happened because there was a reason behind this, and it was like this.

Once Dasaratha went to the forest for hunting. As he reached near the bank of a stream, he heard a noise and thought that some wild animal was drinking water. On hearing this sound, he shot an arrow at the source of the sound. That arrow hit Sravana Kumar who had come to the stream to take water and quench the thirst of his old mother and father who were blind and helpless. He was the only support of his parents and carried them with him in a Kavadi (a bamboo stick with a basket at each end) to all places of pilgrimage. When Dasaratha realised what he had done, he was grief-stricken that he had caused the death of the only son of his old parents. Before his death, Sravana Kumar told him to carry the water to his old parents. When Dasaratha informed his old parents about the tragic death of their son, they were drowned in inconsolable grief and cursed him that he would also die a tragic death due to his separation from his son. That is what happened to Dasaratha. The curse given by noble souls cannot be reversed.

### **Constantly Chant the Name of Rama**

When Rama returned to Ayodhya after 14 years of exile, all the people of Ayodhya joyously welcomed

Him singing His glory and chanting His name. In Bharat, we do not find any village which does not have a temple of Rama or a person who does not know the name of Rama. Wherever we see, the name of Rama is heard everywhere. Though thousands of years have passed, Rama's name is as fresh and new today as it was in the hoary past. The name of Rama gives joy to everyone. Even when you ask an old woman, she would reply, "I may not be able to say any other word but I constantly chant the name of Rama." Not even one person would be found in a village who does not know the name of Rama. There is no village where you do not find a temple of Rama. Even if people are not able to make a big temple, they erect a small shelter covered with a couple of sheets and install the idol of Rama in it. Even after the passage of thousands of years, the name of Rama is known everywhere and Rama is revered and worshipped by people.

Nowadays, even in Russia people are chanting the name of Rama. In fact, His name has spread to every nook and corner of the world. The name of Rama is the crest jewel of all names. Everybody can chant His name easily. Therefore, whatever task you are engaged in, you should constantly chant the name of Rama while performing your task. It is not enough if we worship Rama only on His birthday. When you step out of your house or when you are on your way to college, you should keep chanting the name of Rama all the while. The name of Rama should become your life-breath.

**– From Bhagavan's Divine Discourse  
in Sai Kulwant Hall, Prasanthi Nilayam on  
13th April 2008 on Tamil New  
Year Day.**





*Decoration with flowers and fresh fruits of the season on the dais.*

## CELEBRATIONS AT PRASANTHI NILAYAM

**T**HE JOYOUS FESTIVAL OF UGADI was celebrated at Prasanthi Nilayam in a most befitting manner on 7th April 2008 in the Divine proximity of Bhagavan Sri Sathya Sai Baba who showered His grace and blessings on the mammoth gathering of devotees in Sai Kulwant Hall on this auspicious

### UGADI FESTIVAL

occasion. Sai Kulwant Hall, the venue of celebrations, was tastefully decorated on this occasion. Besides the floral and other decorations, there were traditional decorations with plantain and mango leaves as also with mangoes and coconuts to welcome the new

year which ushers in bounty and prosperity with the ripening of crops.

#### **Bal Rama - A Ballet**

On the eve of the sacred festival of Ugadi, the students of Sri Sathya Sai University performed this 40-minute ballet in Sai Kulwant Hall on 6th April 2008 depicting a few episodes from the Ramayana.

The programme began at 5.15 p.m. with a beautiful dance by two students to the accompaniment of a song which described the glory of the sacred land of Bharat and traced the history of the Ikshvaku clan to which Rama belonged. This was followed by another dance to the accompaniment of a sweet Telugu song

describing the birth, childhood and education of the four sons of Dasaratha, namely, Rama, Lakshmana, Bharata and Satrughna. Then followed the episode of coming of Sage Viswamitra to the court of Dasaratha and taking along with him Rama and Lakshmana to his Ashram to protect his Yajna (sacrifice) where they killed the demons who came to desecrate it. The last episode described the marriage of



*The students of Sri Sathya Sai University presented a few episodes of the Ramayana in the form of a ballet in Sai Kulwant Hall on the eve of Ugadi, on 6th April 2008.*

Rama and Sita after Rama stringed and broke the bow of Siva in the Swayamvar organised by King Janaka, the father of Sita in his court in Mithila.

The ballet was based on Ramakatha Rasavahini, the Ramayana story written by Bhagavan Sri Sathya Sai Baba, to inspire one and all, especially the youth to follow the ideals set by Rama, His brothers and other characters in this great Indian epic. The singers, the musicians and dancers did their job well to make the ballet a superb presentation from all accounts. At the conclusion of the programme, Bhagavan blessed the students and posed for group photos with them. After the distribution of Prasadam in Sai Kulwant Hall, Bhagavan received Arati. With this, the programme came to a happy conclusion.

## **Music and Cultural Programme on Ugadi**

To celebrate the auspicious festival of Ugadi, the students of Sri Sathya Sai University organised a beautiful music and cultural programme in Sai Kulwant Hall on the morning of 7th April 2008. As soon as Bhagavan entered Sai Kulwant Hall, the students started chanting Sai Gayatri which was followed by a beautiful and sweet Telugu song, welcoming the new year named "Sarvadhari" and describing the glory of Bhagavan. After this, the students started the narration, explaining the significance of this festival in English, Telugu, Kannada and Hindi. Then followed the sweet song "Yenta Bhagyamo", highlighting the great fortune of the devotees who were blessed to celebrate this great festival in the Divine Presence of Bhagavan Himself. This was followed by "Panchanga Sravanam" (listening to the almanac) which traditionally forms an important part of Ugadi celebrations. Two students dressed as learned Brahmins presented it with such great aptness that it did not appear merely a part of the drama but actual "Panchanga Sravanam". During this presentation, Bhagavan called one of the students playing the role of a learned Brahmin to the dais and materialised a gold chain for him. This presentation was followed by a couple of soul-stirring devotional songs including a Mira Bhajan and a skit on the importance of time and the meaning of the word WATCH as explained by Bhagavan.

As the programme moved closer to conclusion, the students began their song "Barso Re" (a prayer song for rain). As the song progressed, Bhagavan pleasantly surprised one and all when He came down the dais and moved





*Bhagavan showering His bountiful grace and love on students and devotees by sprinkling sanctified water on them on the Ugadi morning in Sai Kulwant Hall.*

amidst students and devotees and showered bliss on them by sprinkling sanctified water on them. Radiating beautiful smile on His face, Bhagavan showered His bountiful grace and love on the devotees, making Ugadi celebration a memorable experience for all. This was followed by distribution of Prasadam sanctified by Bhagavan. The programme came to a close with Arati to Bhagavan at 10.50 a.m.

### **Devotional Music by Andhra Pradesh Devotees**

On the afternoon of 7th April 2008, the devotees of Andhra Pradesh made a presentation of devotional music with great



*Devotees of Andhra Pradesh presented a beautiful programme of devotional music on Ugadi in Sai Kulwant Hall on 7th April 2008.*

devotion and dedication. The programme started at 5.30 p.m. with chanting of Pranava and Sai Gayatri followed by prayer to Lord Ganesh in the form of a sweet devotional song. This was followed by a patriotic song devoted to the greatness of Bharat as the land of great sacrifice and merit. Then followed a couple of devotional songs describing the glory of Sai Avatar. After this, there was a brief Bhajan session and the Bhajans were also led by Andhra Pradesh devotees. Ugadi celebrations came to a happy conclusion with this excellent presentation of devotional music, which came to a close with Arati to Bhagavan at 6.30 p.m.

### **Inauguration of New Canteen**

Bhagavan graciously inaugurated the new canteen of the Super Speciality Hospital, Puttaparthi on the afternoon of 10th April



*A view of the new canteen of the Super Speciality Hospital, Puttaparthi which was graciously inaugurated by Bhagavan on 10th April 2008.*

2008. On arrival at the hospital at 4.15 p.m., Bhagavan was offered traditional welcome with Poornakumbham amidst Veda chanting. The hospital staff offered bouquets and flowers to welcome Him. As Bhagavan entered the main hall of the new building, Bhajans began. Bhagavan then lighted the ceremonial lamp to inaugurate the new canteen of the hospital. Thereafter, Bhagavan went to the kitchen of the new canteen and ceremoniously blessed the milk to be boiled as a mark of auspiciousness.

Bhagavan then took a full round of the building and blessed the staff and workers. Bhagavan also blessed the clothes that were given to the kitchen staff. The various facets of the hospital canteen functioning were then explained to Bhagavan.

Bhagavan appreciated the new building and said that it was beautiful, well-lit and airy. He said, the building was built with a lot of purity and this purity should be maintained. Bhagavan showered blessings on the workers who helped in the construction of building. He also materialised a gold chain for the Chairman and Managing Director of the company which undertook the work of constructing the building. After blessing the hospital staff and all those gathered in the main hall of the new building, Bhagavan received Arati at 5.00 p.m. which marked the conclusion of the inaugural function.

### TAMIL NEW YEAR, SRI RAMA NAVAMI AND VISHU FESTIVALS

The festivals of Tamil New Year, Sri Rama Navami and Vishu were celebrated at Prasanthi Nilayam on 13th and 14th April 2008 with great piety and gaiety in the Divine Presence of Bhagavan Sri Sathya Sai Baba. A large number of devotees from Tamil Nadu and Kerala came to Prasanthi Nilayam to take part in the festivities which were spread over three days from 12th to 14th April 2008.

#### Devotional Music by Bal Vikas Children

On 12th April, Bal Vikas children of Kerala presented a garland of sweet devotional songs at the Lotus Feet of Bhagavan. In this programme, about 120 Bal Vikas boys and girls from different parts of Kerala took part. The programme began at 5.00 p.m. with a beautiful rendition of

“Vandeham Gana Nayakam” by the Bal Vikas children to invoke the blessings of Lord Ganesh. The devotional songs that followed suffused the entire milieu with sacred vibrations. After the devotional songs, there were Bhajans. First, the Bhajans were led by the Bal Vikas children of Kerala and then by the students of Sri Sathya Sai University. The Bhajans concluded at 6.00 p.m. when Arati was offered to Bhagavan to mark the conclusion of the day’s programme.

#### Tamil New Year Celebrations

Tamil New Year was celebrated at Prasanthi Nilayam on 13th April 2008 in the Divine Presence of Bhagavan. Sai Kulwant Hall, the venue of celebrations, was aesthetically done up for the celebrations. Besides floral and other decorations, big hoardings about Sai Ganga Canal were put up in the Hall to express gratitude to Bhagavan for supplying water to the people of Chennai through this canal. Besides, portraits of saints and sages of Tamil Nadu adorned the entire Sai Kulwant Hall. Sri Sathya Sai Seva Organisation of Tamil Nadu organised music and cultural programmes in Sai Kulwant Hall on this day both in the morning and evening. During the evening programme, Bhagavan blessed the devotees with a nectarine Discourse.

On the morning of 13th April, Bhagavan came to Sai Kulwant Hall at 8.40 a.m. amidst chanting of Vedic hymns by the students of Sri Sathya Sai University and sweet notes of Nadaswaram music by a Nadaswaram troupe. The programme began at 9.00 a.m. with a beautiful devotional song in praise of Lord Ganesh sung by the Bal Vikas children of Tamil Nadu. This was followed by a couple of devotional songs by these children describing the glory of Sai Avatar. Thereafter, the students of Sri Sathya



Sai University started Bhajans which were followed in chorus by the huge congregation in Sai Kulwant Hall, filling the environment with devotion and sacredness. The morning programme came to a close at 9.40 a.m. with Arati to Bhagavan.

The afternoon programme started soon after Bhagavan's arrival in Sai Kulwant Hall at 4.10 p.m. Two speakers from Tamil Nadu addressed the gathering before Bhagavan's Divine Discourse. The first speaker was Justice V. Ramasubramanian, a judge of Madras High Court and an ardent devotee of Bhagavan. Referring to Sai Ganga Canal built by Bhagavan to provide water to the people of Chennai, the learned speaker remarked that people of Chennai would ever remain grateful to Bhagavan for solving their long-standing problem of water scarcity. Quoting the words of a Tamil saint, Justice Ramasubramanian observed that birth as a human being was a rare opportunity but birth as a human being and that too as a contemporary of Sai Avatar was the rarest of rare opportunity which people should put to best use to redeem their lives. The second speaker was Dr. V. Mohan, Convener, Sri Sathya Sai Trust, Tamil Nadu and a medical practitioner of great repute. Dr. Mohan narrated three incidents of miraculous cure of incurable diseases by Bhagavan and observed that Bhagavan is the Physician of physicians, Surgeon of surgeons and Medical Specialist of all specialists of the world. Referring to world-class medical care provided in Sai hospitals, Dr. Mohan remarked that this ideal had inspired other hospitals to render service to the poor free of cost, which was a turning point in the medical profession. After this, Bhagavan blessed the vast assembly of devotees with His Divine Discourse, exhorting them to develop self-confidence, acquire

spiritual knowledge and realise their Self. (Full text of Bhagavan's Discourse has been given elsewhere in this issue.)

The last item of the programme was a drama entitled "Prema Vahini" enacted by the Bal Vikas children of Tamil Nadu. The drama depicted how the people of Chennai suffered due to acute scarcity of water till Bhagavan came to their rescue by providing water through Sai Ganga Canal, thereby



*A scene from the drama "Prema Vahini" presented by the Bal Vikas children of Tamil Nadu in Sai Kulwant Hall on Tamil New Year Day, 13th April 2008.*

making the people happy and turning Chennai into a land of prosperity. Excellent acting of the children, perfect choreography, efficient stage management and good dances made the drama impressive and realistic. Judicious use of Burra Katha at intervals and excerpts from a Discourse of Bhagavan added to the value of the presentation. The drama which began at 5.45 p.m. came to a close with Arati to Bhagavan at 6.30 p.m.

### **Sri Rama Navami and Vishu Celebrations**

The twin festivals of Sri Rama Navami and Vishu (Kerala New Year) were celebrated on 14th April 2008. Sai Kulwant Hall, the venue

of celebrations, was decorated with flowers, festoons, buntings, colourful umbrellas and plantain leaves on this occasion. The sacred Vishukkani, the symbol of Vishu, was set up in the centre of the Hall in front of the dais, which was also befittingly done up for the occasion.

The programme began on the afternoon of 14th April with the Divine Darshan of Bhagavan in Sai Kulwant Hall. Bhagavan came to the Hall at 4.45 p.m. and showered His blessings on the huge congregation of devotees on this auspicious day. Soon after Bhagavan was seated on the dais, Sai Youth of Kerala presented the drama "Bhakta Ramdas" which depicted the life story of Bhadrachala Ramdas, the legendary devotee of Lord Rama. The drama showed how Ramdas spent the revenue collected by him on the renovation of the temple of Rama consequently bearing with fortitude all the sufferings at the hands of the king till Rama and Lakshmana came in person to pay his debt to the king and redeem his life. The entire drama was suffused with the feelings of deep devotion and was befittingly embellished with sweet songs in praise of Lord Rama. Enchanting dances of the youth, beautiful sets, appropriate costumes, efficient stage management, superb acting of the cast



*Sai Youth of Kerala gave an excellent performance in their drama "Bhakta Ramdas" enacted by them in Sai Kulwant Hall on 14th April 2008 as part of Sri Rama Navami and Vishu celebrations.*

and excellent direction made the drama a sterling performance. At the conclusion of the drama, Bhagavan showered His blessings on the cast, posed for group photos with them and distributed clothes to them. He also materialised a gold chain for the youth who enacted the role of Ramdas in the drama. Prasadam blessed by Bhagavan was distributed to the entire assembly of devotees in the end. The programme came to a close with Arati to Bhagavan at 6.15 p.m. With this, the celebrations of Tamil New Year, Sri Rama Navami and Vishu at Prasanthi Nilayam came to a happy conclusion.

Man must always have good thoughts. Then only can his mind have equanimity. It is just a question of the discipline of the mind, difficult in the beginning, but, once mastered, capable of conquering all troubles and worries. An unruffled mind is very necessary for every aspirant who is marching forward; it is one of his beneficial qualities. Such a mind gives real strength and happiness. Strive to gain it, though you may fail even in seven attempts. You are sure to succeed in the eighth, if you refuse to be dispirited.

*— Baba*





AMRITA DHARA

DIVINE DISCOURSE :  
16TH JUNE 1996

# DIVINE IDEALS OF INDIAN CULTURE

*In His immense compassion, Bhagavan gave daily Discourses for nearly two months in Sai Kulwant Hall, Prasanthi Nilayam starting from 16th June 1996. These Discourses cover a vast variety of spiritual topics of practical utility for modern man and highlight the rich cultural heritage of Bharat which is rooted in the Vedas. As the readers themselves will see, this is a rich treasure of soul-elevating spiritual knowledge which can enrich, illumine and transform mankind. Starting from this issue, which carries Bhagavan's first Discourse given on 16th June 1996, Sanathana Sarathi will publish these Discourses from time to time which are appropriately named Amrita Dhara (ambrosial stream).*

*Embodiments of Love, Students!*

**O**NE MAY POSSESS BEAUTY, nobility, goodness and brotherliness but all these are useless without culture. A life without culture is like a temple without deity, a field without water and current (electricity). How can this type of life attain peace and happiness in this vast world?

## **Scientific Advancements in Ancient India**

Today countries like America and Russia may feel proud of their position in the polity of nations due to their power and position, advancement in research in various fields and great scientific progress. Both of them can boast that their advancements in the fields of science and technology are unequalled by any other country of the world. But Bharat not only achieved great advancements in science since the time of the Vedas, it also put them into practical use and set great ideals.

So, Bharat of today has its roots in the Vedic period of the distant past. The sacred Vedic



***It is essential to keep our body sacred. In order to keep it sacred, we should chant the Divine Name. We should perform meditation to make our mind sacred. Do Japa with Dhyana and Dhyana with Japa. Love should be the undercurrent of both Japa and Dhyana. We hold a cymbal in one hand and another in the other hand. Sound is produced only when both are brought together. In the same way, when Japa and Dhyana are in unison, we can enter into the state of Nirvikalpa Samadhi (non-dual state of Supreme Consciousness) which is our true state.***



Mantras (incantations), powerful Yantras (mystic diagrams) and potent Tantras (esoteric doctrines) had their origin in Vedic times. The Vedas have been the very life-principle of the spiritual life of the Bharatiyas. Nobody can say that Bharat had an ordinary historical past. The sacred Vedas had their origin in Bharat. And it is the people of Bharat who have kept the Vedas alive by chanting their Mantras and studying them in depth. Sage Viswamitra was a great Vedic scientist who discovered the Gayatri

on the inventions made by the Bharatiyas after due research and experimentation in the past, but later on they discarded them. In modern times, some overseas countries also conducted experiments on Vedic Mantras.

Bharat was the leader of the world not only in science but arithmetic also. In ancient times, many principles of Indian arithmetic were adopted by the Romans. In this way, if we carefully examine we will see that Bharat was advanced in many fields. But, unfortunately, the Bharatiyas could not properly disseminate their knowledge to others due to mutual jealousy

*Suppose, you are standing before a mirror. Here, there are three entities – you, your reflection and the mirror. If you remove the mirror, the reflection also goes. In the beginning, there were three entities – you, your reflection and the mirror. When you remove the mirror from these three entities, only you remain because the reflection also goes with the mirror. You are God. Your reflection is Jiva in the mirror of Nature. When you forget Nature, you become God. Then there is no Jiva. You consider yourself Jiva when you are associated with Nature.*



Mantra. Not only that, he invented many potent weapons like fire missiles, light missiles, etc., also by making use of the energy of the sun. He gave many such weapons to Lord Rama. This happened thousands of years ago. It shows that the Bharatiyas were not backward in the field of science. In fact, modern scientific advancements achieved by many countries today are based

and lack of unity among the Bharatiyas. In the field of medical science, Sage Bharadwaja of Bharat made many inventions. In fact, his inventions in the field of surgery were the basis of many modern inventions in surgery.

### **Vastness and Universality of Indian Culture**

Besides the scientific knowledge, world needs to know about Dharma (principles of

righteousness), because as it is said, *Dharmo Rakshati Rakshitah* (if you protect Dharma, you will be protected by Dharma). It is Dharma that protects the world. The principles of Dharma were given to the world by Emperor Manu. Similarly, Sage Gautama gave Nyaya Sastra (system of logic) and Chanakya, Artha Sastra (system of economics). All these philosophies had their origin in Bharat. Similarly, Bharat is the storehouse of all powers of Mantra, Yantra and Tantra. Without trying to know the great powers and capabilities of this sacred land of Bharat, modern students are turning towards the West for their education.

Not only this; it is the land where womanhood found its glory in women like Savitri who could bring her dead husband back to life. It is necessary for you to know the powers and capabilities of Bharat. Another Indian woman who brought glory to women was Sumati who even could stop the sun from rising so as to save her husband from death. Men and women of Bharat have been exhibiting such great powers from ancient to modern times. Nobody can say that Bharat is the land of an ordinary culture. Her culture is as vast and limitless as the ocean. If you try to pump out the water of the ocean with the help of a number of huge pipes, the level of its water does not decrease even by an inch. So much water evaporates daily from the ocean by the heat of the rays of the sun but there is no decrease in the level of the ocean. Similarly, many rivers may flow into the ocean but they do not cause any increase in its level. Indian culture is like the ocean which remains unaffected by the influence of external factors. It is always balanced and changeless. *Samatvam Yogamuchyate* (equanimity is called true yoga). Although the Bharatiya culture was subjected to many dangers, it withstood all those, and it is as vibrant today as it was in

the past. Many countries tried to destroy this culture, but none was able to shake it.

Hence, Indian culture, in fact, represents the eternal form of the Atma. But the people of many overseas countries do not give due importance to it; even Bharatiyas do the same. They limit its importance by interpreting it as 'the way of life'. In this definition, what is the meaning of 'life'? Also, we should understand the meaning of the term 'way'. 'Life' connotes sacredness and auspiciousness. It bestows on man all types of sacredness, idealism, convenience and happiness. Every Indian should understand this principle of culture. However, the scope of Bharatiya culture is not limited to Bharat alone. It forms the foundation of all the cultures of the world as it gives the message of humanness, and teaches mankind to live together happily with unity and harmony. People may be born in different countries; they may have different colours, forms and names; but all of them belong to the same human race. Wherever we may go, we will find the same human race without any differences whatsoever. This is the basic principle of Bharatiya culture.

Not only that; Bharatiya culture has given many languages and systems of philosophy to the world. It gave to the world an ideal economic system which can withstand many ups and downs. Chanakya laid down an ideal economic system in his famous work Artha Sastra. The country is in the grip of many economic problems because it has ignored the principles laid down by Chanakya. The basis of Chanakya's economic system is the principle of Daivanveshana (discovering God). From time to time, many other learned men interpreted it as 'search'. But this is not the real meaning. Where to search for God who is present everywhere? Who can search for Him who is immanent in



every being? How do we search for God? He cannot be attained by spiritual practices like Japa (chanting), Dhyana (meditation), Bhajans or worship. All these are noble acts which help to make the mind steady.

### **Remove the Veil of Evil Qualities to See God**

What really do we mean by discovering God? Getting rid of attachment, hatred and pride is what leads us to find God. When fire burns, it gives rise to flame. If we ignore the fire, it will be covered with ash. How to remove this ash? In fact, where has this ash come from? It has come only from fire, and it has covered the fire. Similarly, where do the clouds come from? They come from the rays of the sun. The clouds that are born out of the rays of the sun cover the sun. In the same way, if you do not use the water of a well, moss starts forming on its surface. In due course, this moss covers the water. Similarly, when eyes develop cataract, it blocks the eyesight. Where has the cataract come from? It has come only from the eyes, not from anywhere outside. The ash that comes from fire should be blown away to uncover the fire. When the ash is removed, fire becomes visible. Similarly, when strong wind drives away the clouds, the sun becomes visible; it is not born anew. When moss is displaced, water becomes visible. And when cataract is removed, our eyesight is restored. In the same way, attachment, hatred and pride cover up man's divinity. Hence, if we cast away our attachment, hatred and pride, then the divinity immanent in us will become visible to us. This is what the sacred texts of Bharat have been directing the people to act upon since ancient times.

In ancient India, all the people knew Sanskrit. As the time passed, Sanskrit suffered a decline. All the great teachings of Bharat and its

entire history are contained in Sanskrit only. Unfortunately, people are not aware of this great and rich treasure of Bharat. Today the Bharatiyas are unaware of their divinity and reality because they have forgotten their culture which treasures this supreme knowledge. Man today is beset with worldly desires. The aspiration for the realisation of inner divinity is on the decline. Therefore, first and foremost man should develop inner aspiration; all that is outer is fleeting and momentary.

Dear Students! You are all young men and women. It is at this age that the waves of desires are strong and powerful. That is why Adi Sankara said:

*Ma Kuru Dhana Jana Yauvana  
Garvam,  
Harathi Nimeshath Kalah Sarvam.*

(Do not be proud of your wealth, progeny and youth; the tide of time may destroy them in a moment.)

Why should one be proud of one's youth? It comes in the middle of one's life, stays for a fleeting moment and goes away. But we consider this transitory stage of our life as permanent; that which gives us permanent happiness, we consider it as ephemeral. We should not act in this manner. All the education that we acquire should bring about refinement in us. But due to the effect of Kali Yuga, even learned people consider the acquisition of secular education as the main goal of man's life. Once Sankaracharya went to Kasi (Varanasi) with his disciples. There he found an old Brahmin who was repeating "Dukrun Karane, Dukrun Karane ..." while learning the rules of Sanskrit grammar written by great grammarian, Panini. When Sankaracharya heard him repeating this phrase again and again, he thought how foolish it was for this man to engage

himself in such a futile pursuit. By merely learning the rules of grammar, he could not achieve anything worthwhile. He wondered why he was wasting his time by acquiring this type of education. So, he asked him, "Oh foolish man! How will this learning liberate you? How will repetition of 'Dukrun Karane, Dukrun Karane' protect you?" Thereafter, he recited this famous Sloka:

*Bhaja Govindam, Bhaja Govindam,  
Govindam Bhaja Moodha Mathe,  
Samprapthe Sannihithe Kale,  
Nahi Nahi Rakshati Dukrun Karane.*

(Oh foolish man, chant the name of Govinda; the rules of grammar will not come to your rescue when the end approaches.)

There is no mistake in learning grammar. Moreover, grammar of Sanskrit language written by Panini is very valuable. In fact, existence of a language depends much on its grammar. But it is not the grammar that man needs today. In fact, there have been so many distortions in language that the language itself has not remained the real language. In any case, learning the rules of grammar does not help and protect man. Man should constantly chant the Divine Name of Govinda (Lord Krishna). Where does this Govinda live? He is in you only. There is no place where God is not there; He is present everywhere. *Antarbahischa Tatsarvam Vyapya Narayana Sthita* (That all-pervasive God is present within and without). God is present both inside and outside. But those with little knowledge say, "I am searching for God." This is sheer foolishness. God is not the subject of search but the subject of realisation. Your divinity will manifest before you when you get rid of your bad qualities. Your

evil qualities have covered up your divinity. When you remove this covering, you will have the vision of your true form.

Man is the repository of many powers. The scientists today have made many inventions. The powers that these inventions show are, in fact, immanent in man. The scientists do research on outer objects; they do not undertake inner research. Suppose, we take the picture of a person with a camera. What will the picture show? It will show the clothes which he has put on his body; it will also show the colour of his clothes. It will show his outer form, not the inner limbs of his body. Only an X-ray will show his inner limbs and bones. The type of education that we have today is like the camera photograph. Our culture and spirituality are like X-ray which show our inner reality. Spirituality is most essential for man. But modern education is without ethical, religious and spiritual content.

### **Do you Cry for God?**

Sage Viswamitra performed great Tapas (penance). Through penance, he invented many types of weapons. Possessing such potent weapons, why did he seek the refuge of Rama? Why did he solicit the help of Rama to kill the demons? He did so because he was bound by certain rules. He wanted to perform a Yajna. And the injunction is that the person who performs the Yajna should not indulge in any kind of violence while performing the Yajna. Having taken the vow to perform the Yajna, he was not to harbour the feelings of anger and hatred. He had to have total purity. Therefore, he wanted the help of Rama. But who is Rama? Not the son of Dasaratha. *Ramayati Iti Rama* (One who pleases is Rama). It is our Atmarama (inner Self). The principle of the Atma is present



everywhere and in everyone. It is conscious divine power in man. It is immanent in everyone in the form of his conscience. We should never act against our conscience. Consider this as divine command.

*Many people wear spectacles on their nose. They take them off while washing their face and put them on again afterwards. Can you find your spectacles if you search for them elsewhere when they are there on your nose? Similar is the state of man today. He is searching for his spectacles, saying, "where are my spectacles, where are my spectacles?" while having them on his nose all the while. Those who search for God who is within them behave like fools. Where will you search for yourself? You yourself are God.*

We make many efforts to have the vision of God. But there is no need to make any efforts. If you love wholeheartedly, it is enough. Then your conscience will manifest itself on its own. Here is a small example.

Mother gets engaged in her work after making her child lie down. The child falls asleep. But soon it wakes and starts crying. Hearing the crying of her child, the mother leaves her task and comes down. She lifts the child in her arms and the child stops crying. In the same way, man cries for God's help when he becomes the victim of many troubles and difficulties in this world. Then God comes down immediately. What type of crying makes God rush to a

person? Only when he loves God and prays to Him wholeheartedly. This prayer is his crying for God. Not only that. The mother comes down and runs to the child without considering the Raga and Tala (musical mode and rhythm) in which her child cries. The child's cry is the



only thing that she considers while rushing to him. People cry today also. In fact, they all cry. But they cry for what?

*People cry at the time of birth and at the time of death. In between, they cry for many things. Do they ever cry for the redemption of Dharma? Why do they cry? Do they cry for the sake of crying?*

(Telugu Poem)

People do cry today. But they do not cry for God. That is what Ramakrishna Paramahansa said. Someone asked him, "Swami, can we also have the realisation that you have attained?" "Yes, surely you can attain. You can talk to God as I am talking to you," he replied. "But how? You cry for your wife, your children, for your job, for your position. But, do you cry for God? If you cry for God, surely God will become manifest before

you.” God is not somewhere away from you. He is in you only. But you are not able to know God who is within you.

### **Realise your Innate Divinity**

Many people wear spectacles on their nose. They take them off while washing their face and put them on again afterwards. Can you find your spectacles if you search for them elsewhere when they are there on your nose? Similar is the state of man today. He is searching for his spectacles, saying, “where are my spectacles? where are my spectacles?” while having them on his nose all the while. Those who search for God who is within them behave like fools. Where will you search for yourself? You yourself are God. God is present everywhere. There is nothing without God; there is no one without God; there is no sound without God; there is no object without God. God is immanent in every object and every person. How can you know Him? Air is all around you. Can you see it with your eyes? No, you cannot. But you can hear its sound with your ears. Can you deny the existence of air only because you are not able to see it with your eyes? How can you live if there is no air? There is air, but it is not visible. You cannot catch it. But you cannot say that it is not there. Similarly, you cannot deny the existence of God merely because you are not able to see Him with your eyes. You exist. So does God. You are there only because God is there. Develop this faith in you more and more. How can you attain God if you have no faith? Have faith in yourself. Faith in yourself, faith in God; this is the secret of greatness. If you have no faith in yourself, you cannot have faith in God. Then, how can you attain God? It is not possible even in many births. You do not recognise the Self that is within you and search for it everywhere. You need not

go anywhere; you need not search anywhere. The search that man makes these days is also very peculiar. It is artificial search, whether it is in the field of worldly matters, science or spirituality. Our search should be suffused with love. That is the only method to know God. All our efforts are futile without love. Our research is only for selfish ends, and all our education is meant merely to earn our livelihood. When you conduct research with the broad feeling of *Loka Samasta Sukhino Bhavantu* (May all the people of the world be happy!), you will certainly attain your objective.

Many countries today are conducting research in many new areas of science. But these are not new. Bharat was quite advanced in many areas of research thousands of years ago. How long ago did Hiranyakasipu live! He was a great scientist who conducted research on five elements and established complete mastery over them. He even reached the moon and tried to reach the stars. He made an attempt to destabilise the Dhruva Nakshatra (Pole Star). As a result of that, the world began to be plunged into Pralaya (total devastation). Is there any scientist today who can equal him? Modern scientists have not been able to achieve even one thousandth part of what he achieved thousands of years ago. Students should understand the divine power of Bharat. Even child Prahlada taught his father, “Oh father! You have conquered all the worlds in a trice but when you are unable to conquer your own senses and mind, what is the use?” What is the use of all your achievements when you are unable to have control over your senses? Prahlada told his father that he had learnt everything and his Guru had taught him all aspects of education. When Hiranyakasipu asked him what he had learnt, Prahlada replied:



*Father! The teachers have taught me many things, I have studied everything relating to Dharma and Artha and many other scriptures. There are many things I have studied; in fact, I have understood the very essence of education.* (Telugu Poem)

When his father asked him what the essence of education was, Prahlada replied that the essence of all education was “Om Namō Narayanaya”. Om is the sound of Pranava, which was present in the beginning of the universe. That is the primordial sound, from which all the Vedas emerged. It was Sage Saraswata, who taught the Vedas and Upanishads to his disciples during Vedic times. *Ananto Vai Veda* (the Vedas are infinite). The infinite Vedas have originated only from the letters of the Sanskrit alphabet. Children know that there are 26 letters in the English alphabet. Any number of voluminous books can be written with these 26 letters. There are four strings in a violin, using which four hundred Ragas can be played. Since the knowledge of the Vedas was acquired by the sages by hearing, they are called “Srutis”. It means the texts that have been obtained by hearing. In the beginning, only the three Vedas emerged. They were Rig Veda, Yajur Veda and Sama Veda. Together they are referred to as “Trayee”. Rig Veda is in the form of Mantras. What is the meaning of Mantra? *Manana Trana Sammilitam Iti Mantra*. It means contemplation on what is heard and putting it into practice. That is Mantra. One who does all the three, i.e., hearing, contemplation and practice, is a real human being. This is what is meant by “*The proper study of mankind is man*”. There should be complete harmony between thought, word and deed. That is real Mantra. Many learned people have taught this principle of Mantra.



***The scope of Bharatiya culture is not limited to Bharat alone. It forms the foundation of all the cultures of the world as it gives the message of humanness, and teaches mankind to live together happily with unity and harmony. People may be born in different countries; they may have different colours, forms and names; but all of them belong to the same human race. Wherever we may go, we will find the same human race without any differences whatsoever. This is the basic principle of Bharatiya culture.***



There is immense power in Mantra. There is great power in Pranava. What is Pranava constituted of? It is constituted of Akara, Ukara and Makara represented by three letters A, U, M. When we chant it, all the three sounds merge into one. For example, GOD is one word. What is the spelling of GOD? G, O, D. These three letters constitute this word, GOD. Every letter has a meaning. The three letters A, U, M denote the three words referred to as “Bhur Bhuvah Suvaha” in the Gayatri Mantra. These three words refer to three worlds, namely, Bhuloka, Bhuvanloka and Suvanloka. Where is Bhuloka? People say Bhuloka refers to this world. That is not true. It refers to materialisation, i.e., physical body. The body cannot move on its own, it is inert. Bhuvah refers to vibration, i.e., life-principle. Suvaha is radiation, i.e., Prajnana. Hence, Bhur Bhuvah Suvaha denote the unity of body, life-principle and divine consciousness. Bhuloka, Bhuvanloka and Suvanloka are not present elsewhere; they are





within us. You are not one person, but three. The one you think you are, i.e., body; the one others think you are, i.e., mind and the one you really are, i.e., Prajnana. *Prajnanam Brahma* (Brahman is Supreme Consciousness). Hence, God is not somewhere else, He is present in you. The iron safe has little value but the jewels that are inside it are very valuable. Our body is also like an iron safe. Inside it are good thoughts, good feelings, good practices and good behaviour which are like valuable jewels. We have to safeguard these valuable jewels and make the best use of them. What is not there inside us cannot be manifested outside. All learning is there in you. Gradually, it manifests from within. What is not there within, there is no possibility of its coming out. Similarly, what is there within cannot be lost. Everything is present within us. Everything in this world is the reaction, reflection and resound of the inner being.

### **Research should be Suffused with Love**

Develop pure love to attain God. People may do any amount of scientific research. But all research should be suffused with love. No real research can be done without love. What is research? What is the subject of research? Who is doing research? Why and how is he doing it? These questions should be asked. First, you should 'search' yourself: "Am I good or bad?" When you conduct such a self-enquiry, you do not need any other witness. That is what is meant by Atma Sakshi (self-witness). You should have sacred feelings. This was the fundamental principle of research done in ancient times. Sage Viswamitra could perform intense penance because he had total love for God. The same can be said about Sage Vasishtha also. The word "Vasishtha" means 'special';

his name itself has a special significance. He was the one who adhered to proper discipline in life.

Everyone is endowed with magnetic power which attracts others. God is the greatest magnet who attracts everyone. Human beings have the magnetic power of varying degrees, but God's power is cent per cent. That is why the entire world is attracted towards God. When we go near this greatest magnet, we are charged with His power and become one with Him. *Brahmavid Brahmaiva Bhavathi* (the knower of Brahman becomes verily Brahman). If you bring an iron piece near a magnet, it is attracted towards the magnet. If you keep this iron piece with the magnet for a few days, the iron piece also becomes a magnet. When you attain the proximity of God and become recipient of His love, you become God yourself. This is true research. Hence, you need not undertake any other practice to attain divinity. You should develop only the feelings of love in you. This will transform you into a divine being.

In the beginning, the Vice Chancellor prayed to Me to speak about the special features of Bharatiya culture. Yesterday, the Vice Chancellor and some other students said, "Swami, this is our Adrishta." What does Adrishta mean? They interpreted it as good luck. By good luck they meant good deservedness. But this is not the real meaning of the word Adrishta. A-drishta means that which cannot be seen by the eyes. That is God who can grant everything to you. He enriches and illumines all your physical, mental and spiritual faculties as well as furthers your worldly, ethical, religious and scientific progress. That is Adrishta. That is the benign look of God. Therefore, Adrishta does not merely connote good luck. If you want to attain this Adrishta, you can do so only by love. There is no



power greater than that of love. Love is present in everyone. But, what type of love? Love today is full of selfishness. We do not want love that is steeped in selfishness; we want love that is selfless. There is an element of selfishness in the love between husband and wife, between mother and son, between one brother and another, and between relatives and friends. That is worldly love. Only God's love is heart to heart. It stays for ever and never changes. It can be attained only by love. Bereft of love, if you keep on sitting for Japa and keep rotating the beads of your rosary while your mind is roaming in the market, then what is the use?

You sit for meditation. What is meditation? Are you sitting for meditation or posing for a photograph? You cannot attain God by posing to meditate. There is only one path by which you can attain God and that is the path of love. It is not possible to attain God without love. Therefore, you should transform your worldly love into love for God. Then whatever work you do, it will be transformed into worship. You do work in an office, or work as a doctor, an engineer or a teacher. Do all work to please God. Your love for God should not be limited to speech alone; it should come from your heart. Then you can attain God in a moment. You need not search for God because He is present wherever you are. Your father and mother may be a little distant from you, but not God. God is always with you, in you, above you, below you and around you. To attain such a God, love is enough. You should strengthen the bond of your love with God. Only then can you attain God.

As the Vice Chancellor also said, the culture of Bharat shows the easy path of God-realisation. People in earlier days used to tie buntings of green

mango leaves on the doors of the houses on festive occasions for decoration. But now people use plastic leaves for such decoration. During a marriage function, our ancients used to erect a Pandal with green leaves. What was the reason? Do you think that they did so because Shamianas were not available in those days? No, no. During marriages and other functions, a large number of people gather at one place. In those days, even the illiterate villagers knew the scientific principle that the green leaves take carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, absorb carbon and release life-giving oxygen for us. Hence, scientific knowledge is not new. In those days, villages were located in the centre of a vast forest, where ample supply of oxygen was available to the people. That is why they were free from diseases. Heart diseases were not even heard of. Asthma had no existence at all; so was eosinophilia. Trees do so much good to man by giving life-sustaining oxygen. People are not able to realise this truth. They are cutting down trees with increase in population with the result that today there is deficient supply of oxygen. In this way, we are ourselves inviting dangers for us.

### **Forget World to Realise your Divinity**

Science and technology have assumed great importance in the world today. Without these two, you cannot exist. We cannot live without electric light. We get bright light when positive and negative currents combine. Both are essential. We also have negative and positive thoughts in us. When your mind is filled with negative thoughts, you cannot have positive divine thoughts. First of all, you should develop positive desires in you. Then there will be no scope for negative thoughts to enter. Our negative



thoughts are the cause for our difficulties and sufferings. All the worldly and negative thoughts are, in fact, lifeless thoughts. Hence, develop positive thoughts. Your physical body is negative and the life-principle is positive. The combination of these two results in radiation, which is *Sathyam Jnanam Anantham Brahma* (Brahman is the embodiment of truth, wisdom and eternity). That is truth. That is wisdom. Wisdom is divine knowledge. We should have the power of wisdom and it can be attained only through love. Today people try to acquire general knowledge only. But what is the use of having mere general knowledge? They should add common sense to it so that they will have practical knowledge also.

Students! Do not think that all scientific knowledge is with countries like America, Russia and Germany, etc., only, and Bharat lacks it. In fact, all the knowledge of science to overseas countries has gone from Bharat. Bharat has given the entire scientific knowledge to the world. The entire knowledge of weaponry is there in Atharvana Veda. Not only this, the science of health is also contained in the Atharvana Veda, on the basis of which Sage Bharadwaja made many inventions in the field of health. In fact, all types of education have come from Bharatiya Rishis. Even the knowledge of arithmetic has its origin in Bharat only. In arithmetic,  $1+1 = 2$ . But in spirituality, it is not true. Similarly, you say,  $3-1 = 2$ . This is a worldly, negative answer. But spiritually speaking,  $3-1 = 1$ . How? World may not accept this. But I do accept it. According to Me, it is true. How? Here is a small example.

Suppose, you are standing before a mirror. Here, there are three entities – you, your reflection and the mirror. If you remove the mirror, the reflection also

goes (*loud applause*). In the beginning, there were three entities – you, your reflection and the mirror. When you remove the mirror from these three entities, only you remain because the reflection also goes with the mirror. You are God. Your reflection is Jiva in the mirror of Nature. When you forget Nature, you become God. Then there is no Jiva. You consider yourself Jiva when you are associated with Nature. Have you understood the meaning of this or not? Let Me give you another example.

It is daytime. Therefore, you can see the entire world and also the sorrows that envelop it. At night, you go to sleep. Then there is no world; nothing is seen. Then sorrow is also not there. When the world is not there, sorrow is also not there. Only when the world is there, sorrow exists. Hence, we say we forget the world in meditation, may be for a short while. When we are immersed in bliss, we forget the world. When Sat (existence) and Chit (knowledge) combine, Ananda (bliss) results. Students should realise this. What is the meaning of 'Sat'? It means 'being', which connotes existence. It always remains without change? How does it not change? There is sugar in your hand. You may put it in coffee, tea, Laddu, Mysorepak or Payasam. You may put it in anything, its sweetness remains the same. That is 'Sat' which remains changeless everywhere. Besides, it gives sweetness to whichever thing it is added to. Sugar is 'Sat', water is, 'Chit'. The nature of water is that it flows downward. Even if you pour it on the top of a hill, it comes down. Sugar is sugar, water is water. When sugar and water combine, then there is no sugar and no water. Only syrup remains. What does it mean? It means, when Sat combines with Chit, it results in Ananda.

Therefore, you should unify both.

This symbolises the unity



of Jivatma and Paramatma. It denotes eternal and non-dual bliss. There are no two entities, only one exists. *Ekameva Adviteeyam Brahma* (God is one without a second). Hence, we need not make efforts in many ways to attain God. Love all. Have faith that God is present in all. Merge your individual self with the divine Self.

### **Combine Japa with Dhyana and Dhyana with Japa**

For students, there is so much to know about the culture of Bharat. What is not there in our culture is not there anywhere else. Modern students have a peculiar way of thinking. On the pretext that Swami has said there is only one caste of humanity, these students think of marrying someone out of their caste whom they like. Yes, it is true that there is only one caste of humanity, one race and one religion. But what about culture? Do not merely think of caste, think of the culture also. There are different cultures. One culture is different from the other. Similar cultures may combine with each other, dissimilar may not. Hence, whatever work we undertake, we should first give a thought to our culture also. That means tradition. You can attain progress and prosperity when you follow your traditions. Therefore, we should certainly adhere to our traditions.

Due to the influence of modern education, the students today do not understand what equality is. Thyagaraja said, "Oh Rama! In Your pure and unsullied form of love, You indwell all beings from an ant to Brahma as also in Siva and Kesava. Please be my protector too." He said, "Oh God! You are present in both, an ant as well as Brahma." However, when an ant bites us, we kill it; when Brahma comes before us, we offer our salutations to him.

Where does the equality go

then? When God is present in an ant, should not we offer our salutations to the ant also? But, we don't do it because we keep only the form in view. Akaram (form) is not important, but Anandam (bliss) is important. Divinity is present in both, the ant and Brahman. The ant is so small. But when it bites, it causes so much pain! Where does so much power come to it from? Even a scorpion is small. But when it stings, it causes unbearable pain. From where has it acquired so much power? When a tiny creature like an ant is endowed with such great power, then how much power would a man have? Man is endowed with all powers. There is no human being without such powers. Since man is unaware of his powers, he undergoes sufferings. He can easily attain Ananda once he is aware of his powers. Therefore, imprint God on your heart and enjoy the bliss derived therefrom.

It is essential to keep our body sacred. In order to keep it sacred, we should chant the Divine Name. We should perform meditation to make our mind sacred. Do Japa with Dhyana and Dhyana with Japa. Love should be the undercurrent of both Japa and Dhyana. We hold a cymbal in one hand and another in the other hand. Sound is produced only when both are brought together. In the same way, when Japa and Dhyana are in unison, we can enter into the state of Nirvikalpa Samadhi (non-dual state of Supreme Consciousness) which is our true state. This cannot be attained by merely doing some spiritual Sadhana. For this, deep love and faith are required. Therefore, we should develop more and more faith and cultivate more and more love.

**– From Bhagavan's Divine Discourse in Sai Kulwant Hall, Prasanthi Nilayam on 16th June 1996.**



# NEWS FROM SAI CENTRES

## TAIWAN

**O**N 3RD FEBRUARY 2008, devotees of Taiwan donated 94 units of blood in support of the Blood Bank of Taiwan. Blood drives are held four to six times a year through which more

facilities for physically and developmentally challenged children in Pali, where the young children cling to Sai volunteers, refusing to let them go during their visits. In addition, Sai volunteers regularly visit Taipei city to distribute essential food items to approximately 25 needy families.



*Sathya Sai devotees including Bal Vikas children of Taiwan regularly visit a home for the elderly and a home for physically and developmentally challenged children to serve them with love.*

than 5,000 units of blood are collected. This has helped save countless lives in Taiwan.

Over the past several years, Sathya Sai devotees including Bal Vikas children have been engaged in a variety of regular service projects. These include visits to a home for the elderly and a home for physically and developmentally challenged children where 60 seniors and approximately 70 children are served with love and dedication. At the homes for the elderly, these Sai volunteers often bake cakes to celebrate the birthdays of the residents and hold their hands and feed them cake as if they were their own parents. The senior residents are moved to tears in response to this loving service.

Similar scenes occur at the

## SWITZERLAND

Sai Youth of Switzerland organised blood donation camps in Zurich, Lugano and Basel on 17th January, 24th January and 13th March 2008 respectively. The youth volunteers have enjoyed working together to serve local blood banks and have found that their efforts have strengthened the unity of their groups in the process.

On the weekend of 16th and 17th February 2008, Swiss youth attended a National Youth Meeting in Zurich, and the zonal meeting in Pescara, Italy (described in the April 2008 issue of Sanathana Sarathi). The National Youth Meeting in Zurich focused specifically on the concept of Ideal Sai Youth with an aim to assist the youth



in their spiritual development. Participating youth discussed several essential questions: “Who is a Sai Youth?”, “What does Bhagavan say about youth?” and “What is the difference between youth and Sai Youth?” These discussions prompted all the youth to have a deeper understanding of Bhagavan’s teachings about this crucial stage of life. The Pescara weekend was a beautiful opportunity for the Swiss and Italian youth to reunite again and share Swami’s Message and Love after their time together at Prasanthi Nilayam during the Sri Sathya Sai World Youth Conference in July 2007. They conducted a musical programme for the Pescara zonal meeting audience.

### U. S. A.

On 22nd December 2007, a Christmas party was organised for residents of a Seattle downtown area homeless shelter. About 50 devotees from Sri Sathya Sai Baba Centre of Seattle Eastside lovingly served food, played games and sang Christmas carols and multi-faith songs for their guests. Hygiene kits were also given as gifts to the families who came for the open celebration. The devotees had originally felt some trepidation about organising this event, as they had never



*Devotees from Sri Sathya Sai Baba Centre of Seattle Eastside organised a Christmas party for residents of a downtown area homeless shelter on 22nd December 2007 to give love and joy to the residents.*

conducted a Christmas programme before, but they found that Bhagavan filled the room with love. Specially wrapped gift packages were distributed to the children. Bal Vikas children, the youth, and the elders worked in unity in making this event a success. There were many touching and heartwarming moments. The facility manager of the homeless shelter where the programme was held remarked that this was one of the best events of the entire year, and invited the Sai Centre of Seattle back next year for another celebration of Christmas.

On 16th December 2007, devotees from three Sai centres of St. Louis, Missouri hosted a Christmas celebration for more than 150 economically disadvantaged people, including mothers and children. The previous day had left most of St. Louis in a blanket of white snow. Volunteers braved the difficult commute conditions and joyously participated in the event. The participants rotated through various stations to make beautifully decorated Christmas cards and ornaments and engaged visitors with the singing of Christmas carols and games for children. Sai Youth were also there to ensure that the young children who came with their families were well attended to and enjoyed the festivities.

Towards the end of the programme, the children were excited to see Santa Claus and tell him their Christmas wishes. The Sai Youth gave the children hand-made bracelets as gifts, inspired by Sri Sathya Sai World Youth Conference held in July 2007. These bracelets were charged by Namasmarana, and the youth were happy to see the children wear and take the energy of the bracelets with them home. Lap quilts were also given as gifts to all the children.

## SAUDI ARABIA

The Riyadh Sai Centre celebrated Sivarathri on 5th March 2008 with a 12-hour programme. More than 75 devotees from different religious backgrounds attended the event. The celebration was held in the newly-established



*The Riyadh Sai Centre of Saudi Arabia celebrated Sivarathri on 5th March 2008 with a 12-hour programme of Veda chanting, Bhajan singing and rendering of Siva Slokas (verses). This was attended by 75 devotees from different religious backgrounds.*

SaiMajlis Hall on the roof-top of the centre. About 100 Bhajans were sung, together with Vedic chanting and a number of melodious musical renderings of Siva Slokas (verses). Even young children participated enthusiastically on this holy night. The programme concluded by 6 a.m., and the devotees dispersed with happy hearts, sanctified by the night's worship of Sai Maheswara.

## THAILAND

On 9th March 2008, 25 Sai Youth and adults from the Sathya Sai Foundation of Bangkok visited the Klong Toey slum. But this was different from the usual monthly visits to this slum. One of the Sai Youth spoke to the



*25 Sai Youth performed Seva in Klong Toey slum on 9th March 2008 and distributed food and clothes.*

residents of the slum about the five human values and the power of discrimination, and led everyone through a peaceful period of silent sitting. Afterwards, prayers were chanted and food was distributed to the needy, consisting of rice and apples, and milk for children. Some clothes and toys were also given to the children.

On 3rd February 2008, 40 Sai devotees including youth and children visited the Pakkred Orphanage for babies. Diapers, milk, clothes and medicine were distributed but the real joy was in holding and sharing love with the babies. Babies need human touch and affection, and so the Sai volunteers rocked, cradled and comforted these tiny embodiments of God. After this service, everyone felt deeply thankful for their own loving parents.

– Sri Sathya Sai World Foundation

## BHARAT

**Andhra Pradesh:** Ranga Reddy district carried out various service activities in six villages adopted by the Sai Organisation under Sri Sathya Sai Village Integrated Programme. It gave sewing machines to eight poor ladies for self-employment and monthly food provisions (Amruta Kalasams) to 37 selected families. It

constructed two additional halls in the premises of Sri Sathya Sai Rural Community Centre in Kerelly village and started a computer and tailoring training centre there on 20th March 2008.

Krishna district gives one sewing machine to a selected person for self-employment every month. The district constructed three houses in the adopted village Jagannadhapuram and handed them over to three selected poor families on 16th March 2008. The district extended medical help to 498 men, 788 women and 100 children through its weekly medical camps at Vijayawada.

Vizianagaram district conducted a free medical camp in Puritipenta village on 2nd March 2008 and treated 217 patients. It gave Amruta Kalasams to 30 families in Parvathipuram.

Anantapur district constructed a 1,000-litre tank adjoining the compound wall of Govt. Girls Junior College, Dharmavaram and fixed taps in such a way that college girls can drink water from inside the compound and thirsty public from outside the compound throughout the year. As coolers are fixed, people can drink pure cool water. The district performed four free marriages in Manchepalli village on 16th March 2008 and repaired 3 km-long road in Naranagepalli village, greatly facilitating the traffic.

**Gujarat:** A free mega General Medical Camp was organised by Sri Sathya Sai Seva Samithi of Valsad on 24th February 2008 in village Moti Kosmadi, in a remote and hilly Adivasi area about 70 km from Valsad city. More than 10 well-known specialist doctors from Valsad rendered their services. About 400 patients from 12 nearby villages benefited from this camp. Free medicines, spectacles and clothes

were given to all the patients. Youth of Valsad successfully organised this camp.

As a follow-up programme of Prema Jyoti Exhibition, all those viewers who showed keen interest in the activities of Sai Organisation during the exhibition were called for a meeting by sending letters. By this way, there has been increase in the number of Bal Vikas students. Nearly 145 youth have also shown interest to join the Sai Organisation. For these youth, a three-day Motivation and Personality Development Camp was organised at Baroda Centre from 29th February to 2nd March. All participants were awarded certificates.

**Haryana and Chandigarh:** A short-term winter course on Indian Culture and Spirituality from 22nd December 2007 to 27th December 2007 for rural youth organization was conducted at 'Third Eye Foundation' campus in village Bhigaan, Sonapat district which was attended by 225 youth from villages of Kurukshetra, Sonapat, Rohtak, Hissar, Faridabad, Rewari and Mohindergarh districts.

Youth Wing of the Sai Organisation in coordination with district Seva Dal conducted Grama Seva in various villages in the



*Sai Youth of Haryana and Chandigarh conducted Seva activities in a large number of villages of the State and organised medical camps which benefited 2,736 patients.*



districts of Chandigarh, Panchkula, Ambala, Faridabad, Sonapat and Kurukshetra. They also organised mega medical camps in these villages benefiting 2,736 patients.

**Maharashtra and Goa:** Sri Sathya Sai Village Integrated Programme aims at bringing about a change in the living conditions of the people of rural areas, especially Adivasi villagers in remote areas without affecting their lifestyle and culture. To achieve this aim, attention has been focused on six basic areas: water projects, healthcare, Bal Vikas, self-employment schemes, Narayana Seva, mass marriages.

Mass marriages programme for the Adivasi tribal villagers has now been added, and 18 selected couples were married in a grand function held on 24th February 2008. The mass marriages were conducted in a fully-decorated huge Pandal. The programme began at 9.00 a.m. with Bhajans by Sai Youth followed by marriage rituals. More than 1,500 people consisting of the villagers and Samithi volunteers along with their family members were present. At the end of the function, a



*A mass marriages function was organised by the Sai Organisation in which 18 Adivasi couples from the adopted villages were married on 24th February 2008.*

grand feast with more than 9 delicacies was served to all the people present. The entire function concluded by 3.00 p.m. Words could not describe the joy of the villagers as it was certainly a dream come true for many.

**Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand:** A tailoring centre under Easwamma Women's Welfare Programme has been started in village Shankarpuri by Sri Sathya Sai Seva Samithi, Roorkee since September 2007. Six sewing machines have been procured and a lady instructor employed. The first batch of 20



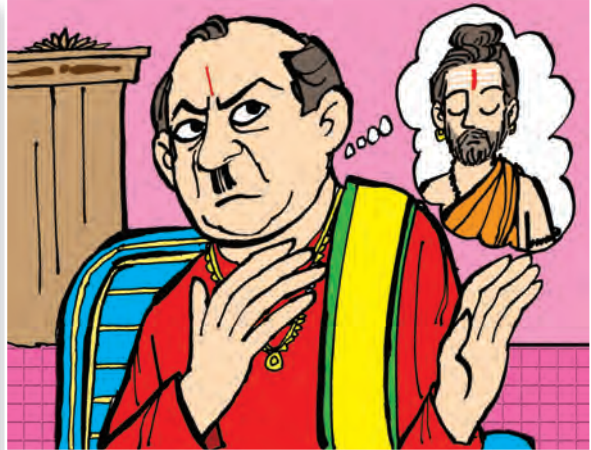
*A tailoring centre under Easwamma Women's Welfare Programme has been started for village girls by the Roorkee Samithi in village Shankarpuri. First batch of 20 trainees were awarded certificates on the completion of six months training by them on 27th February 2008.*

village girls completed their six months training in February 2008. During training, they were provided all the training material including cloth free of cost by the Samithi. A special function was organised on 27th February 2008 to award certificates to the trainees who successfully completed the training. On this occasion, clothes stitched by the trainees, embroidery items, bags, etc., prepared by them were displayed.

## Renunciation through Spiritual Talks!

A BUSINESSMAN USED TO attend public lectures on mythological texts daily. The preacher in his talks emphasised the importance of renunciation and exhorted the listeners to develop the feelings of renunciation more and more. Ten years passed in this

caution of the preacher, the businessman did not want to cause a break. At that time, the ancient saying “a son is like oneself” came to his mind. Thinking that there was no difference between him and his son, he decided to send his son to listen to the talk of the preacher in his place on that day. Soon afterwards, another



*The businessman attended the public lectures on mythological texts with great devotion. But he was reluctant to send his son to these lectures even for one day lest his son should become a renunciant after listening to these lectures because the preacher emphasised the importance of renunciation.*

manner. Starting a special spiritual session for one week, the preacher once said to the businessman, “You should daily attend this spiritual session till its completion. Do not give any break. If you successfully complete this session, you will derive great merit.”

The businessman had great faith in the preacher. Therefore, he went to listen to his talks daily without fail. Once he had to go to another village for a very urgent work. Remembering the words of

thought gripped his mind, “The preacher lays great stress on the importance of renunciation in his talks. After listening to his teachings, my son may refuse to marry and become a renunciant!” Fearing this, he changed his idea of sending his son to attend this spiritual session.

In the same way, the parents today are putting their children on the wrong path. Not only that. Does mere listening to sacred texts bring about a

change in one's mind? Did the mind of the father change even a bit after listening to spiritual talks for ten years? Then, how could the mind of the son change in one day? The parents today are lacking right thinking. There are so many of them in this world whose

thinking is like that of this businessman. It is essential to remember that listening to talks on spiritual texts is not just a pastime; it is meant to develop virtues and bring about transformation in oneself.

## SRI SATHYA SAI UNIVERSITY

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Applications are invited in the prescribed form with a recent passport size photograph for the following faculty positions:

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Biosciences	1 Lecturer
Chemistry	3 Lecturers
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Economics	2 Lecturers
English	3 Lecturers
Mathematics & Computer Science	1 Reader and 2 Lecturers

#### Anantapur Campus for women:

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**Reader:** (a) Good academic record with at least 55% marks or its equivalent grade B in the 7-point scale with letter grades O, A, B, C, D, E and F at the Master's degree level in the relevant subject from an Indian University or an equivalent degree from a foreign University, (b) Ph.D. or equivalent qualification, Total experience of 12 years of teaching/research in universities/colleges and other Institutions of higher education.

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Last date for the receipt of duly filled-in prescribed application form is **10th June 2008**. UGC scales of pay will apply.

Please visit the website [www.sssu.edu.in](http://www.sssu.edu.in) for downloading the prescribed application form.

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### *Correct your Vision*

In every action in daily life, manifest your love. Divinity will emerge from that love. This is the easiest path to God-realisation. But, why are people not taking it? This is because they are obsessed with misconceptions relating to the means of experiencing God. They regard God as some remote entity attainable only by arduous spiritual practices. God is everywhere. There is no need to search for God. All that you see is the manifestation of the Divine. All the human beings you see are the forms of the Divine. Correct your defective vision and you will experience God in all things.

– *Baba*

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