

# Introduction

\*Major religion of India.

\*Also known as: Sa-naa-ta-na Dha-rma (the Eternal Truth).

\*It represents > 5000 years of religious development in the Indian subcontinent (Oldest living religion)

\*Actually Hindu time-line dates back to trillions of years (It has always been there) a-naa-di & a-na-nta (without a beginning & without an end) •There are ~ 900 million Hindus. Majority of them live in India. Hindus in small numbers are found in almost any corner of our world.

\*If we gather all the Hindus in the USA, their number is perhaps a little less than the population of Dallas city!

### FOUNDATIONS

\*Vedas are the foremost Hindu scriptures. Vedas are a compilation of hymns in the Sanskrit language

\* Sanskrit, like Latin, is the root language for many languages. Sanskrit and Latin are believed to have originated from a common language \*Vedas are four in number (Rig-, Yajur-, Sama- and Atahrvana-). The root word for Veda is Vid (to know)

\*Vedas, literally mean "knowledge"- a revelation as clear as seen on a video!

\* "Video" is derived from the same root word

 Vedas are also called Shru-ti (heard). They were heard by seekers of truth in their deep contemplation and passed on by word of mouth. Such thinkers are referred to as a Re-SHi or a mu-ni. It remained exclusively in the oral tradition for many generations. #Even to this day, the Vedas are mastered by oral lessons from a teacher (**Guru**).

Every Hindu rite from cradle to grave is performed as prescribed in the Vedas. Actually, pre-birth and post death rituals as well!

### \*The Vedas declare:

- •Truth (God) is One Names are many
- Let noble thoughts come to us from everywhere
- •World is one family
- If we know that God's blessing is upon us, we become blessed
- God permeates everything in this worldenjoy your share with detachment and without envy
- You are your best friend and your worst enemy

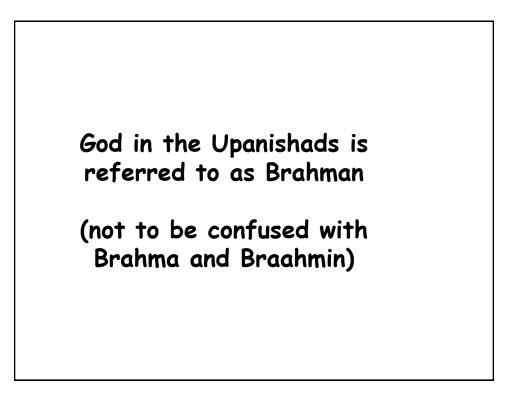
The Upanishads:

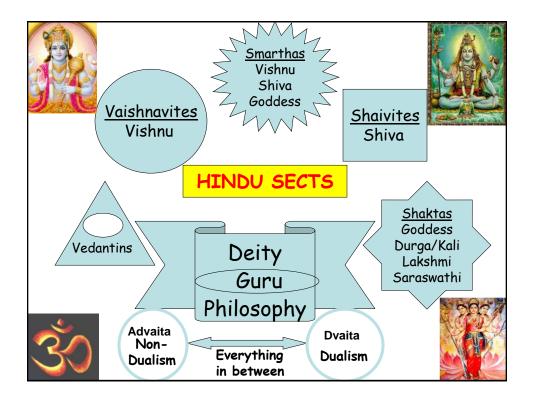
•Concluding portion of the Vedas (Veda-anta)

•Open discussion in close sitting (setting)

• 12 major Upanishads

• Here we see full blossoming of the Philosophy enshrined in the earlier Vedic texts on the relation between our body, intellect, mind, soul, world and God.





Each Hindu sect has a multitude of:	
<u>munnude or .</u>	
•Religious leaders	The sects though appear divergent, they have an underlying unity:
• Priesthoods	<ul> <li>Regard the Vedas &amp; Upanishads as foremost.</li> </ul>
•Specific sacred books	•Share a vast heritage of
• Monastic communities	Culture & Doctrine (Karma, Dharma, Reincarnation, all populative Divinity, tomple
• Pilgrimage centers	all-pervasive Divinity, temple worship, sacraments, manifold
• 100s of temples.	Deities, the <b>Guru-Shishya</b> (Teacher-Student) tradition,
•Wealth of art, architecture, philosophy, scholarship & sacraments	etc

### Deities at the Flower Mound Hindu Temple

\* GaNesha (The Elephant headed God)

\* Shiva (One of the Hindu Trinity)

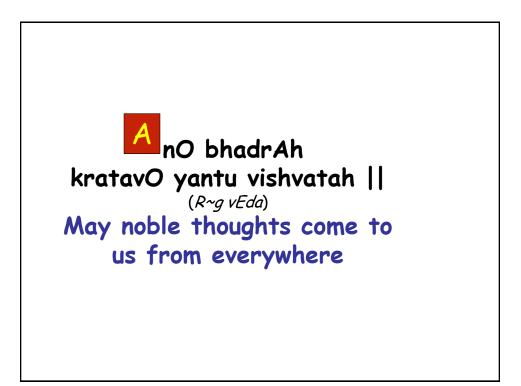
\* Durga (Goddess of Power)

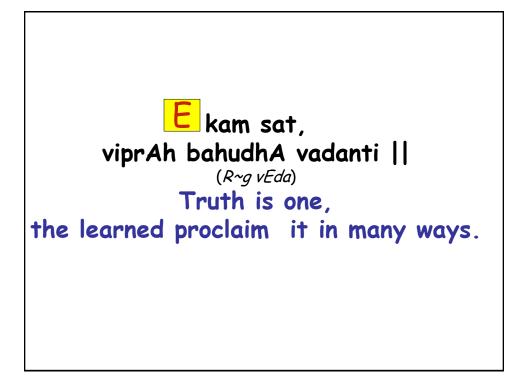
\* Baalaaji (Venkateshvara – Narayanaa as enshrined in Thirumala)

\* Sai Baba (Saint from Western India worshipped by many as an Avatar)

#### The HINDU SCRIPTURES

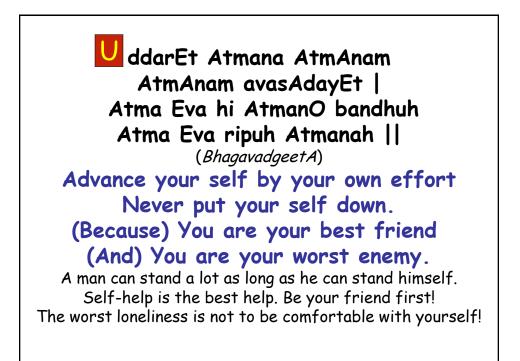
\*The vast body of Hindu literature is in the Sanskrit language. These include: The Vedas, Vedangas, Upanishads, Bhagavad-Gita, Sutras, Shaastras, Agama, PuraaNa, Epics-RamayaNa & Mahabharata, etc....
Foremost scriptures for eternal concepts: Upanishads, Brahma-Sootra, and Bhagavad-Gita.
#A fairly good volume of scriptures is also in the Tamil (another ancient language of the Indian sub-continent). These include: Kural, Prabhandams, Mahapuranam, Thirumantiram, Kambha Ramayanam etc.
\*Scriptures in nearly every other Indian language also exist (Hindi/Urdu, Bengali, MaraaThi, Punjaabi, Telugu, KannaDa, Malayalam, Kashmiri, etc.).
# Many Hindu Scriptures have been translated to English and other languages. The essential features of Hinduism can be summarized as

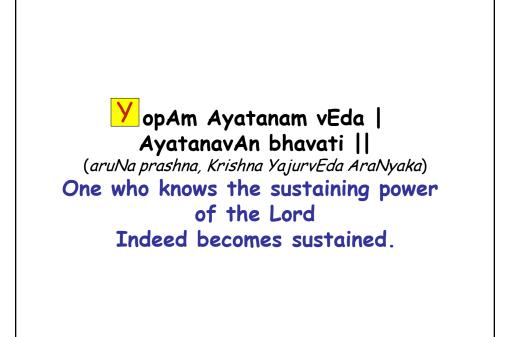




🛄 sha avAsyam idagam sarvam yat kinca jagatyAm jagat | tEna tyaktEna bhunjItA mA gridhah kasyasviddhanam || (Isha upanishad, part of shukla Yajur vEda) The Lord permeates everything in this ever-changing universe. Relish your share with detachment Don't be greedy after someone else's share. For example, we just enjoy looking at Grand Canyon, or the Himalayas without thinking that we should own it! This is relishing life with detachment. We arrive at Hopi point in Grand Canyon to see Sunset. Many like us are also there. Some of them may have a better spot than us. We just enjoy the Sunset from whatever spot we have. Obviously, we don't stand there envying others, or worse yet plot to knock them down to grab that spot! This is relishing our share in life without greed or envy.







## H Harmony

• Respects all religions and thus aspires for mutual tolerance and respect (this does not mean that all religions are same- *a common misconception among many Hindus!*)

• Does not encourage hate or distrust (Intolerant of intolerance!)

- Does not actively seek converts
- •Emphasizes conduct and not creed

•Has the capacity to assimilate all different Religions and diverse Philosophies

# I Incarnation (Avataar)

• God appears on earth from time to time in an appropriate form and under any sky as may be needed to uphold Dharma (righteousness)

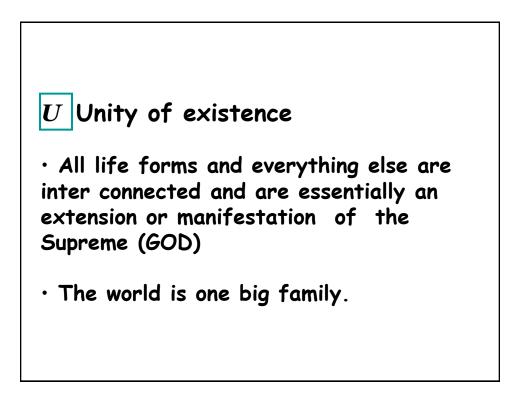
•There is no space, time, form or numerical limitation to Avataars. Rama and Krishna, are the popular Avataars Celebrated in dedicated Hindu festivals (Krishna Janmashtami, Ramnavami).

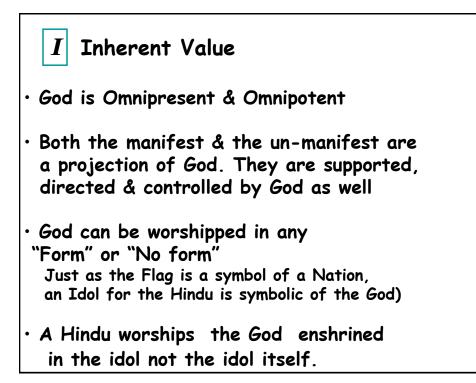
 Non-Violence (Ahimsa)
 Hinduism recognizes that life supports life. One should avoid causing unnecessary injury (in thoughts, words or deeds) to oneself or other fellow beings including other life forms
 Vegetarianism is glorified by some Hindu sects, but not a prerequisite to be a Hindu in general. D Dharma (righteousness)

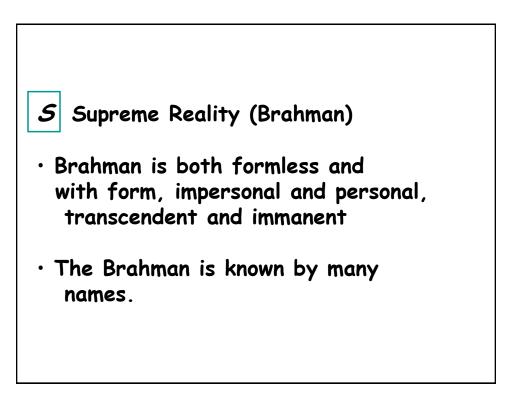
• We should always protect Dharma (support what is right)

• It is regarded as a necessity, because Dharma is the basis of harmonious life

•If we don't support Dharma, it will be as if chopping the very branches of the tree (of life) we are taking shade under.







M Moksha & Mantra

•Dharma (Virtue), Artha (Material prosperity), Kama (pleasures) & Moksha (liberation from cycles of birth & death, harmonious union with God) are the goals of life

•The secondary objectives (Artha & Kama) are sandwiched between the primary objectives of (Dharma & Moksha)

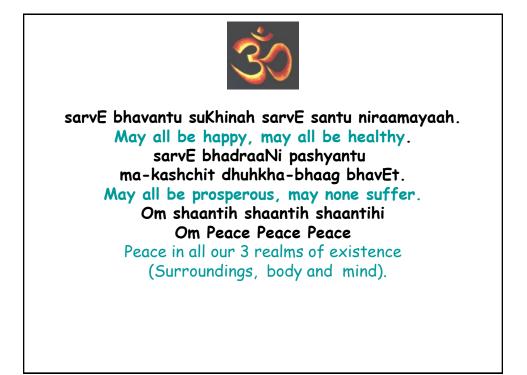
Adherence to one's own inherent talents (attitudes & aptitudes) in achieving these goals is suggested.

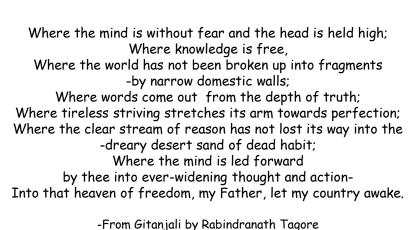
Moksha is the ultimate goal of Hindu life. There are numerous paths and innumerable opportunities. It can happen by one way or the other and in one life or the other.

The various paths for Moksha include:

- karma yoga-selfless good deeds;
- gnaana yoga-knowledge of Brahman;
- bhakti Yoga-faith or devotion;
- prapatti (sharNaagati) yoga-total surrender;
- raaja yoga-control of body, mind and intellect;
- mantra Yoga-union with God through repetition of a mantra

Mantra is a sacred word or a verse used for prayer. The most sacred Mantra of Hinduism is AUM/OM It represents our beginning (Spring), being (Summer), passing away (Fall) and immortality (Winter). OM iti Brahma, OM iteedam Sarvam (Shiksha Valli, Taittireeya Upanishad) OM is Brahman, All this is OM (OM is The One - OM is The Many) (OM is the WOMb of everything)





-From Gitanjali by Rabindranath Tagore - Nobel Prize winner for literature in 1913

http://nobelprize.org/nobel\_prizes/literature/laureates/1913/tagore-bio.html

