

Vedas are universal uniting humans and teaching basics of humanity. I wrote an article on Ten Principles of VEDA for peace and prosperity in a Newspaper Asian Mail published from Srinagar, Kashmir. Even editor of the newspaper was impressed with Vedic philosophy. Let us make people aware about Vedas and it's positive impact on humanity . Kashmir is deeply spiritual and needs positivity. For full article please go to below link.

Ten principles of Veda for peace and prosperity in the world - Swami Dharmbandhu

Preface:-

O children of the sages of India! Have you ever tried to think that the country

where those who established ideals, e.g. Maryada Purushottam Shri Ram Chandra

ji;

those who preached the Gita, e.g. Shri Krishna;

the luminary of politics and economics like Acharya

Chanakya; ascetics like Lord Gautama Buddha and Lord

Mahavira; knights like Maharana Pratap and Chhatrapati

Shivaji; sacrificers such as Guru Tegh Bahadur, Guru Govind

Singh; devotees like Sant Ravidas and Sant Narayan;

philosophers like Rishi Gautama, Kapil, Patanjali, Kanad and Jaimini etc.;

spiritual sages like Vasistha, Vishwamitra, Bhrgu, Markandeya, Bharadwaja

etc.;

educationists like Aryabhata, Varahamihira, Bhaskaracharya, Ramanujam, Vishnu Sharma

etc.; women like Sita, Savitri, Gargi, Gandhari, Madalsa, Bharti, Lakshmi, Kalavati;

social reformers and religion founders such as Shankaracharya and Rishi Dayanand etc.;

were born;

the country which has incomparable knowledge of Vedas and unique spiritual texts like Upanishads,

the country which has spread the knowledge of Mathematics, Medicine, Art, Business, Yoga, Spirituality, Ayurveda, Politics, Democracy and Economics etc. to the whole world;

Why did that country remain subjugated for thousands of years or how was it partitioned? Why did its culture and civilization erode? What is the root cause for this?

I have been pondering and meditating on all these questions since 2002. I visit every state of India twice per year since 2011. During this time, I try to increase and spread my knowledge and experience by meeting the distinguished intellectuals of India, scientists, professors, justices, high officials, armed forces, paramilitary forces, police, students, philanthropists etc. Therefore, according to my thinking and meditation, I have come to the conclusion that if the people of India had followed and practiced the Vedas knowledge, obeyed its orders, then there would not have been such a plight in present day India.

Therefore, O men! Read the Vedas. Conduct according to the knowledge of the Vedas. Veda is the main centre of many types of knowledge. Out of that, I have tried to present here only ten principles, which have economic, social, political, and scientific importance even in the present circumstances. Therefore, I am dividing this article into

three parts.

1.: - Introduction to Vedas.
2.: - Vedas and the consequences of violating it.
03.: - Epilogue.

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Part:-01:

Introduction to Vedas :

Let us try to understand all the Vedas. The main meaning of Veda is knowledge. There are mainly four divisions of this knowledge.

1Rigveda: - The knowledge according to which the properties of matter can be known in a proper manner, is known as Rigveda. The Rigveda has 10 circles, 18 octaves, 84 anuvakas, 1028 suktas, 12000 verses, 21 shakhas, 10552 mantras, 255795 words, 432000 letters. Its main subject is knowledge, so the sages called it the human mind. Its subsidiaries are Ayurveda and Aitareyabrahman. The creator of Aitareyabrahman was "Mahindas", who belonged to the Shudra varna. The sage who compiled the Rig Veda was Agni.

2Yajurveda: - The knowledge through which man is revered, philanthropist, godly, scholar and distinguished in society, with the means of internal and external defense, the invention and proper use of the manufacture and technology of living things, that knowledge is called Yajurveda. The Yajurveda has two divisions. Krishna Yajurveda and Shukla Yajurveda. It has 40 chapters 8000 verses 101 branch 1975 mantra 90525 words 288000 characters. Its main subject is Karma. Its subsidiary text is Dhanurveda, Shatpatha Brahmin. The name of the sage who imbibed the Yajurveda is Vayu.

3- Samaveda: - The knowledge that is obtained and behaved accordingly ends evil acts, such knowledge is called Samaveda. The Samaveda has three divisions. Poorvarchik, Uttarachik and Mahanarchik. It has 27 chapters 1875 mantras 4000 verses 1000 branches 144000 characters. Its main subjects are spirituality and worship. Its assistants are Gandharvaveda, Tandyamaha Brahmin, Aarsheya Mahabrahman, Vansh Brahmin, Samhitopanishad Brahmin, Tavalkar Brahmin and Samvidhana Brahmin. The sage imbibing it is named Aditya.

4- Atharvaveda: - The knowledge through which the elimination of doubt and attainment of essential things is called Atharvaveda. Atharvaveda has 20 Kanda 760 Suktas 731 Sections 24 Lectures 9 Branches 5977 Mantras. The main subject of this knowledge is science. Its subsidiaries are the Earth Veda and the Gopatha Brahmin. The sage who imbibed the Atharvaveda is Angira.

Characteristics of Veda: -

There is so much science in the composition of the Vedas and its curriculum that no scholar can increase one letter or decrease one letter in it. In order to preserve the mantras of the four Vedas for millions of years, and to ensure that there is no adulteration and no inaccuracy in the Veda mantras, our sages devised 11 types of recitations. There are 11 ways you can read each mantra of Vedas.

The first three lessons of the beginning are called Prakriti lessons and the other eight are called Vikriti lessons.

|| Prakriti Path ||
1.Samhiita Path
2.Pad Path
3 Kram
Path

|| Vikriti Path ||

4. Jata Path

5. Mala Path
6. Shikha Path
7. Lekh Path
8. Dand Path
9. Dhvaj Path
10. Rath Path
11. Ghan Path

The purity of the Vedas was preserved due to these text sequences. In other scriptures, people tried tirelessly to taint Vedic literature by adulteration, but adulteration in the Vedas is not in the power of people's intellect and conscience. The Vedas are the basis for the creation of entire Vedic literature. Or understand it this way - all four Upvedas, all Brahmin texts, 1027 branch books, all Upanishads and all philosophical texts etc. are the interpretation of Vedas.

The Vedas preach wisdom like nectar for the purpose of welfare and prosperity of every creature of the whole world, in which there is no place for partiality, discrimination, injustice, lack, exploitation, oppression and transgression etc. Here we try to present the ten commandments of Vedas which are also relevant in the present circumstances from historical, political, social, scientific, spiritual and economic perspectives. Therefore, the main intention behind this article is that we should try to understand how serious social, cultural, geographical, economical and political consequences can be caused by violation of the commandments of Vedas. Ultimately, the violation of the Vedas was behind the degradation of India.

Part:-02:

Violation of Vedas and its consequences:

First Commandment: Do not get addicted.

That is, by thinking of the subjects (words, beauty, smell, juices, and touch), hearing from the ears, seeing with the eyes, smelling with the nose, tasting the food with the tongue, touching the skin, there aroused a feeling of joy. While sensing these elements, if a negative tendency arises in the mind of the human, then there arises a strong desire to get that. Anger is produced when the desired item is not received. Attachment arises from anger, loss of memory arises from attachment, destruction of intellect arises from memory loss and destruction of intellect is bound to destroy Man.

According to theology, ten kinds of sins are generated in human life by Kama and eight kinds by anger, which are like this-

The harms caused by Kama are as follows:-

- 1: - Hunting
- 2: - Gambling
- 3: - Sleeping during the day
- 4: - Talking about pornography
- 5: - Slandering others
- 6: - Coitus with excessive women or men
- 7: - Taking drugs
- 8: - Listening to porn songs
- 9: - Watching porn scenes
- 10: - To travel without purpose.

The harms caused by anger are as follows:-

- 1: - To devour
- 2: - Rape
- 3: - Reproach to another
- 4: - Grieving with the progress of others
- 5: - Seeing the qualities in your defects and defects in the qualities of others
- 6: - Spending of money in immoral activities
- 7: - Speaking harsh words
- 8: - To punish someone more than crime

The origin of eighteen sins lies in Greed. Therefore, man should be aware and careful about his duties.

Maharaja Bhoj has described the ill effects of not doing so:-

One day Maharaja Bhoj asked his minister,
"How does a man suffer an apocalypse"?
But the minister did not answer.
But he disguised the fake monk and kept the cooked meat in a plate and sat on the path from where the king used to travel in the morning. Maharaja Bhoj saw the monk sitting with the meat and asked him -
"Do you eat meat as a monk?"
So he replied, "There is no pleasure if there is no alcohol to drink along with eating meat.
Surprisingly the king asked, "Do you like alcohol too?"
So he replied, "Alcohol does not look beautiful without beauty."
He asked, "The prostitute loves money, where do you get money for that?"
So he said, "I steal and gamble."
After this, Maharaja Bhoja, being surprised, told him that during gambling Yudhishtira staked his all and Ravana destroyed his entire dynasty by stealing Sita.
You did not take any lesson from history?
In response, he said, "What is the speed of destruction?"
Then he replied, O King! There is no boundary line of destruction. If an evil has entered life, other evils come on their own.
Therefore, a man subjected to greed commits crime with ease such as violence, theft, misconduct, immorality etc.

In the present age, most of the people ask that when the scriptures are directed to follow religion and truth then why does man commits sin and untruth?
Addressing this question, Maharishi Yajnyavalkya ji writes in the Brihadaranyakopnishad (5/5) that-

As a human being acts and conducts, he becomes so. Performer of good deeds is an auspicious person and performer of bad deeds is a sinner. A man is a virtuous person by virtue of good work and a sinner by a sinful act. As it has been said, this man is Kammay. It resolves as it wishes. As one resolves, he performs those deeds and as the deeds he does, he receives the same fruit.

In support of these views, the Greek philosopher Aristotle expresses his citation in this way: -

We are what we repeatedly do.
Excellence is then not an act but a habit.

Second commandment: Do not be lazy.

That is, "laziness, pranks and false delusions do not rule over us."

But this order of the Vedas was also violated.

Shortly after the Mahabharata war, the king of India, i.e. the ruler and the scholarly class, drowned in laziness.

Result:

The dance of ignorance, injustice, unrighteousness and tyranny began. Foreigners attacked several times due to the narrow mentality, due to laziness and ignorance in the ruler, selfishness and arrogance in the scholars and disharmony among the subjects. The biased and arrogant scholars started adulteration in the scriptures to fulfil their selfishness, which led to the rise of superstition, hypocrisy and new religion in place of Vedic Dharma. Ignorance led to the emergence of casteism and religious cultism due to social disintegration in the human community. Due to conservatism and superstition, new cultures started establishing their roots. The religion and truth which was the same for all human beings, the nature of that religion was changed in many sects and truth was imprisoned in the hands of powerful people. The consequences of which were hundreds of years of subordination and the holy land of the devas, a cultural nation from Kailash to Colombo and Arakan to Khorasan, got disintegrated and divided.

Division of India:

A land which is called Dev Bhoomi, which nature has created by all means, the country which has three types of climate and six types of seasons, which are protected by the mountains and the sea on all sides, when the disintegration of that country took place, the following happened. Before 535 AD, Khurasan was not with Iran but with India. There was no country named Afghanistan before 1763 AD, it was inside India as a Kandhar state. Before 1815, Nepal was an integral part of India. Sri Lanka was in India before 1911. Till 1935, Myanmar was not an independent nation, there was rule of India. Pakistan did not exist before 1947, it was a part of India. Subsequently, our rulers started giving grants from this holy land of India. Such as 13297 sq. km of Vallistan and 5180 sq. km of Shankgam was given to Pakistan in 1948 AD. Pakistan shelled China at Shankgam. On 23 May 1951, the Dalai Lama signed a treaty to merge Tibet with China. In 1954 AD, the Veruvist was given to Pakistan which is presently near Bangladesh. In 1957, China took over some territory of India by encroachment. In 1962, China made war with Aksai Chin about 38000 square km of territory from India stripped. In 1963, the Table Island was given to Myanmar. In 1966 AD, Pakistan took over 37 square km of Chharifulai Aria of Bhuj (Kutch) district of Gujarat state. In 1972, Chham Aria, which was near Akhnoor, was given to Pakistan. In return, some hill of Kargil was taken. In 1976, the island named Kachhatibu which was 285 acres was donated to Sri Lanka. In 1982, China controlled a lot of land in Arunachal Pradesh. In 1992, three bighas of land were donated to Bangladesh. In 2016, 10,000 Hectares of land was donated to Bangladesh and now God knows how much will be given to China by 2020 AD.

If the leaders of our nation had learned anything from the experiences of Bhishma, these situations would not have happened. He preached that the boundaries of the country are as sacred as the clothes of the mother. Just as we cannot divide mother's clothes, we have no moral right to divide the country. If any situation leads the country towards partition, then come to the battlefield, but do not let the country be divided.

Third Commandment: Stay organized.

That is to say, "O men, all of you stay together. Talk together in a loving manner. Your hearts should be the same. Just as former scholars have been doing their duties well, you should also perform your duties."

May all your thoughts are same, your meetings are same, your conscience is also one, all of you human beings are also one. Because, I, God invites the knowledge of Vedas for you. I give you equal consumption of this knowledge.

May all your determination or your slogans be same, your hearts be the same. May your mind and brain be equal so that your work is done nicely.

This order of the Vedas was also violated.

When foreigners attacked, the king of the country i.e. the rulers did not go together. But some kings supported the invaders due to mutual differences and personal interests. Here, due to lack of Vedic knowledge in the society, discrimination of touchables-untouchables, high-low was born. Due to this, most of the people turned away from the Vedic Sanatana religion. Lack of interaction led to increased uneasiness.

Result:

Lack of national unity and social disintegration occurred. The hegemony of casteism, linguism, communalism and regionalism came into existence. Murder of millions, mistreatment of millions of women, looting of immense wealth, national and mental subordination and acceptance of foreign cultures by the people started.

When the citizens of the country live together, the country is strong, but when the citizens of the country keep differences and fight among themselves due to selfishness and arrogance, the country is weak. Therefore, ideological unity is absolutely necessary for the unity and integrity of the nation for which one should develop an organizational style within humans

My views about 'Organisation':

In the organization - there is a system, not a rule.
In the organization - there is understanding, not information.
In the organization - there is discipline, not law.
In the organization - there is no fear, there is trust.
In the organization - there is nurture, not exploitation.
In the organization - there is respect, not insistence.
In the organization - there is a relationship, not contact.
In the organization - there is devotion, not surrender.
In the organization - there is 'we', not 'me'.
In the organization - there is respect, not self-praise.

In an organisation, there is no scope for breaking of relations, it is only fondness, deep affection and growing up, by bringing in people. So, be there with the organization.

An organization is always for collective interest, not for an individual, competing with each other in a selfish way!

Praise everyone, don't castigate anyone!

Fourth commandment: Might and effort.

That is, "I have karma in my right hand and victory in my left hand."

This order of the Vedas was also violated.

People took shelter on planets, astrology, superstition, sorcery etc. except karma.

Result:

Defects such as lack of duty, dependence on fate, not giving a befitting reply to invaders, wastage of money, morale and mental impoverishment arose.

His father died when the famous King of India, Bhoja, was in his mother's womb. Subsequently his uncle Maharaj

Munj became the king. After the birth of Bhoj, astrologers made a horoscope and told that this child is very inauspicious. Maharaj Munj ordered his minister Vatsaraja to kill his own child at the behest of the astrologer. Listening to his command, the minister said-

Oh King!

The son of Lord Brahma, Vashistha, had called the coronation of Trilokinath Shri Ram Chandra ji. But in the same Muhurta, Rama had to leave the kingdom and go to the forest and there Sita was also stolen, Vashistha's word proved to be untrue, then why do you want to kill a beautiful child like Kamadeva at the behest of this gourmet priest.

Surdasji has described this fact as follows:

The twenty-first century is welcoming the human community as the Enlightenment Century. But unfortunately in this holy country of ours, the number of people earning crores is not less by showing miracles, doing yoga pranayama, doing commissioning between God and devotee and telling the future of people.

Therefore, O man, it is better to beat the head at the door of "fortune" and create a storm of "karma".

All doors will open.

Fifth Commandment: Show heroism.

That means "O brave warriors! You stand up with your flag and get ready tightly. O specific men who are fierce like serpents! Attack your enemies. Destroy the hostilities and enmity from root."

This order of the Vedas was also violated.

When the meaningless non-violence of Buddhism and Jainism was propagated in the country of India, instead of giving a befitting reply to the invaders, people started to consider unfair non-violence as the main religion.

Non-violence occupies an important place in the sage Patanjali and other Vedic literature. If the Yogi Sadhu Mahatma, who has reached a high state, adopts non-violence in his life, then there will be no loss of the world. If Lord Buddha and Lord Mahavir had confined non-violence to themselves, there would have been no harm to the country and society. But adoption of non-violence in adverse times while facing enemies and invaders had been very detrimental for our country.

Result:

Non fighting of a great powerful warrior like Ashoka.

A feeling of defence of self sects is stronger in the citizens than the feeling of defence of the nation.

Taking advantage of this, foreigners invaded India many times.

When the famous Chinese traveller Hsuan-Tsang arrived in India in 630 AD, he wrote that the entire Kappish (Kafirstan) had become Buddhist. Except for a few Hindus in Lampak and Nagar (Jalalabad), the rest of Kabul had become Buddhist. Bengal and Bihar had become major bastions of Buddhists. In Bengal and Bihar, there was so much propaganda against Buddhism that the residents there were not admitted to the army. Due to this non-violence, the ability to retaliate was lost in the people. Subsequently, the spirit of defence of the country and religion was also destroyed, due to which India became dependent.

Such as-

When the Islamic invasion began, the inhabitants of Kabul, who had become Buddhists all over, could not resist the enemies, and because of their cowardice non-violence, they got into Islam. When Muhammad bin Qasim invaded

Sindh and took control of it on 20 June 712, the Buddhist monks there gradually became Muslims. When Qasim attacked the camp, the kings there stood on the fort to take on the enemies, but the citizens there, mostly followers of Buddhism and non-violence, who believed in religion, requested their king that to fight and kill someone is against our religion. Therefore, do not leave the path of non-violence and fight with the enemy, but make a treaty. But when King Vatsaraja did not accept this cowardly consultation, his religious leaders sent a message to Qasim. If you pledge not to kill Buddhists, we will open the rear gate of the city, which Qasim accepted. Buddhist monks opened the rear gates of the city, Qasim entered the city along with the army. He made a great plunder there and, except a few monks, committed terrible murder of the people.
- (See History of India by C.V. Vaidya)

There were hundreds of monasteries of Buddhist monks in Bihar. Therefore, it got its name Bihar. In this province, there were two universities of Buddhist monks Nalanda and Vikramashila. There were millions of handwritten precious texts in it and thousands of students were educated there. In 1197, Muhammad Bin BakhtiarKhilji attacked Nalanda and Vikramshila with 200 soldiers. When the Buddhist monks came to know of the attack, thousands of monks turned their heads, wearing yellow robes, holding garlands in their hands, praying to Khilji while chanting Ahimsa Paramo Dharma and Namoh Budhay. They should have pity on them. But Muhammad Bin Bakhtiar's army killed thousands of Buddhist monks, burned millions of valuable books of Nalanda and Vikramshila University.
— (See History of India by Elliot).

This was not non-violence but a culmination of cowardice. The enemy is attacking and they are reciting non-violence. If 16,000 Buddhist monks retaliated, then an army of 200 Khilji could not commit atrocities. This non-violence resulted in non-understanding of Vedic knowledge.

According to Vedic theory, the meaning of non-violence is as follows.
A - Do not harm and hate anyone with your words.
B. To have a feeling of love towards all.
C. To punish justice that is fatal to humanity, civilization and nation and not to encroach on anyone's rights.

If these people had understood the true nature of non-violence and had their conduct in it, there would not have been a dance of injustice, tyranny, anarchy and hypocrisy in this country.

Sixth Commandment: Abandon mutual opposition.

That means
"Mutual fighters become mortals of death and perish."

This order of the Vedas was also violated.

The people of India disregarded this order of the Vedas due to differences in caste, method of worship, region etc. Because of the animosity and hatred generated by these illusions, they befriended the enemies of the country and culture, which had terrible consequences.

Result:

The warriors of India died fighting amongst themselves and foreigners took advantage of this by adopting a policy of divide and rule. One of the root causes behind the fall of India was mutual disunity and factionalism. As long as Sun and Moon are present in the sky, Jayachand's betrayal cannot be forgotten. Had Jayachand not betrayed Prithviraj Chauhan by joining hands with Muhammad Gauri, would India have been enslaved? Would there be a conversion here? Later on, everyone knows how did Gauri deal with the same Jaichand, he told Jaichand that how can he be loyal to them when he was so disloyal to his own motherland. Gauri killed Jayachand. Had Maharaja Bhagwandas of Jaipur and his son Man Singh not supported Akbar against Pratap with his wealth, army and

daughters, would the Mughal roots have settled in India? Maharana Udai Singh had 20 marriages, had 24 sons and 20 daughters. That is, Maharana Pratap had 24 brothers, 19 of his brothers were in Akbar's army due to their selfishness and disharmony, and 4 brothers went to their maternal home after becoming inactive. If the brothers of Maharana Pratap had abandoned their selfishness, egoism and differences, there would have been a different picture of India.

Due to such misdeeds, India had a lot of plight.

Seventh commandment: Treat God as omnipresent, omniscient, eternal and universal.

That is, "There is no idol of God.

This order of Veda was also violated.

There are two types of worship practices for the attainment of God and inner peace among the followers of Satya Sanatan Vedic religion.

- 1: Saakar (Having form)
- 2: Nirakar (Formless)

But Vedic literature and principles support the formless method.

Subjected by selfishness and arrogance, people placed God in a monogamous idol in place of the omnipresent, omniscient, eternal, universal, formless and pure holy.

Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati has described what harm can be done by considering God as bounded/limited, in the eleventh chapter under his book Satyarth Prakash, by explaining 16 types of defects from idolatry.

A seeker or a yogi cannot have a stable mind in Saakar for a long time, because his mind will soon be absorbed and roam in each element of it and run into another. While in the acceptance of the formless eternal God, the mind runs high according to its power, yet it does not get its end. Being mindless, there is no more fickleness in the mind, thinking and meditating about the idea of the virtue and nature of God, man becomes engrossed in joy and becomes stable. If the mind was fixed in the Saakar image, then the mind of all human beings would become stable. Because in this world man, woman, son, money, and friendship are all trapped in the Saakar. But nobody's mind is fixed until the mind is engaged in the formless. Because being immaterial, makes the mind stable.

The human population in the present world is around 7.8 billion. But a wise man of this world cannot make a drop of blood. If someone has to undergo a bypass surgery, the vein of the arm has to be cut. No human can make even an inch of vein. Scientists from all over the world cannot even make a single leaf of a tree. Whereas temples, mosques, churches, gurudwaras are built by humans only. The idol created by man is offered as an offering, but the idol made by God like humans, animals, birds and trees suffer from hunger. Hundreds of buildings are built to house the idol built by man, while the idol of God is forced to live in a slum. Humanity protects the temples, mosques, churches and gurudwaras built by humans, but destroys humans, animals, birds and trees etc., created by God. While he should remember that we have no moral right to destroy what we cannot make.

Due to blind faith, humans try to waste their birth by considering man made God as a means of Dharma, Artha, Kama, Moksha without any hard work. Contemplation of several types of God by creating his idol and differences in his worship system leads to differences, due to which disharmony is created in the human community and the nation becomes weak.

Result

Man, leaving the true nature of God, worships different forms and abandons the true form and religion. Because of not believing God as omnipotent, humans become easily inclined to sin. They think that no one is watching them while committing sin. After committing sin, they keep going around with God's agent to get rid of the fear of God. They waste their time and money in the cycle of freedom from sin. Apathy and inactivity also arise in a human being when he becomes dependent on God. That is why Napoleon Bonaparte used to tell his soldiers to have faith in God but keep the gunpowder dry, because even God cannot fire the wet gun powder.

The famous historian Badauni has written that "There is not a single caste in the glorious Pathan and Mughal like Hindus. Despite being so brave, the reason behind why Hindus were defeated is the idolatry. While doing idolatry, the intellect of the Indians had become so dirty and mindless leading to a superstition of protection, boon and curse by the idols.

According to the famous Indian historian Ganpat Rai Agarwal and the author of 'History of India', Elliot, the main reason for the defeat of Indians in Sindh in 712 AD and Somnath in 1026 AD was idolatry and the betrayal of two priests. According to Mr. Agarwal, Muhammad bin Qasim had looted 17200 mana of gold and 6000 gold idols from the treasure of Sindh. If a value of 100 rupee per tola gold is charged from Somnath, then Mahmud Ghaznavi looted the property of 65 billion rupees for the first time. Thus, 16 times the Somnath temple was broken and looted.

While on the one hand, due to Saakar form of God, several types of rituals, construction of places of worship have developed but on the other hand these traditions have also generated a little sense of devotion to God and dedication to culture and tradition.

Due to these reasons, India could not be completely transformed religiously.

Eighth commandment: Be modest.

Almighty God has prescribed seven types of dignities i.e. boundary lines for happiness, peace, prosperity, progress and enjoyment of salvation in human life. God has prescribed seven limits of civilization. By breaching even one of these, a person becomes impure, and gets destroyed completely.

Seven Dignities:

Maharishi Yask has described the seven dignities in his book Nirukta in this way:-

1. Do not steal.

According to Kautilya Arthashastra, there are seven types of theft.
Tax evasion,
Work theft,
Theft of fame, or receiving honour from work done by another,
Theft of conduct means having sexual relations with another woman in spite of having a wife, in the same way having sexual relations with another man in spite of having a husband,
Import and export of prohibited goods,
Breaking the vow, that is, taking an oath in the name of a holy book or God and working against it,
Theft of self - respect i.e. conduct against self-respect due to greed for position, money, respect and work.

2. Do not commit adultery.

The scriptures dictate that the eyes must be sanctified and then the foot must be placed on the earth. This means that if men see any woman except their wife, then they should see them like their mother, sister and daughter. In the same way, if a woman sees any man other than her husband, she should see him as his father, brother and son. Those who do not have a husband or wife should also behave like this. Also, if you see any animal, treat it friendly.

3 Do not kill Brahman.

Slaughtering the Brahman (any learned man), causing obstruction in the expansion of knowledge, insulting the scholar and the religious, unethical possession of educational institutions and religious places and doing business through educational institutions and religious institutions, etc. are considered as the sin of killing knowledge.

4. Do not commit feticide.

Child slaughter or abortion, betrayal, cheating, dishonesty etc. are feticide.

5. Do not drink alcohol.

Do not consume drugs. Apart from this, do not get indulge in any kind of addiction such as gambling, blasphemy, backbiting, over-indulging under greed, corruption, crime, misdeeds etc. for position and reputation.

6. Correct the mistake.

In case of any wrongdoing, get experience from it and do not make the same mistake again. Think about two thoughts while sleeping every night - Am I wrong today? Am I free from fault today?

The real apology is changed behaviour.

If you want to do something different, move away from the crowd, the crowd gives courage but snatches away the identity.

7. Do not hide sin.

Do not hide rather correct if misconduct, evil or blasphemy has been done. Because a man who hides his mistake, ruins his life. But the person who corrects his mistake makes his life great.

This order of the Vedas was also violated.

This led to the moral decline of the citizens. Due to which occurred the decline in their life values, destruction of wealth and mutual estrangement.

Result :

Most of the ideas of the human community, disenchanted with Vedas knowledge, were filled with sin, wrongdoing, rape, corruption, violence, abortion, falsehood, betrayal, cheating, dishonesty, intoxication, misconduct etc. due to ignorance. Even after understanding the evil deeds, doing it again and again, speaking untruths and trying to hide it despite committing sins and immoral acts, etc., the evils got ingrained in the citizens. Due to which human was plagued by laziness. Therefore, human being started resorting to exploitation, injustice and oppression.

As a result, economic, intellectual and physical corruption for money, position and beauty began to take place in the country whose houses were not locked. Where a foreign woman was treated like her mother and sister, the misbehaviour and misdeeds in this country broke all dignities. In this country, respect for parents and elders and their order and counsel was considered as the message of God. Now old age homes are being built for them and they are being disrespected. In the country where the son used to go to the forest after knowing the father's wish, now the son sends him to old age home as per his own wish. The son and daughter perform Gandharv marriage against the wishes of parents in the country where the son Devvrata, after understanding the spirit of his father, fasted for celibacy.

Due to commercialization of education, the environment of illiteracy among the citizens started increasing. Due to the trend of business in religion, faith in God began to decline in the minds of citizens. Due to which morality, principles, ideals, faith, brotherhood, benevolence and values of life began to erode in them. Due to the fall of humanity, the nation disintegrated and weakened and the place of religious duty was taken by the community and miracles. The roots of communalism and casteism became stronger instead of nationalism.

Therefore, to establish peace in the human community, to make it progressive, to eradicate illiteracy, deprivation, poverty, hunger, violence, mistrust, religious frenzy, etc. from within, we have to strengthen our conduct and duty.

Ninth commandment: Act wisely.

Do karma with knowledge and expand your intellect.

This order of the Vedas was also violated.

In 2019, I went to a college in the state of Kerala. After my lecture, a student asked me, "You say that India is a great country. Our ancestors have a unique contribution in the development of humanity. But what is the contribution of us Indians in the prosperity of human life. We have items like notebook, pen, AC, fan, light, clock, car, fridge etc. which have become the necessity of our lives, which of these Indians invented? What is the specialty in India that can make us proud? Modern education contributed to making India independent. At present, whatever human progress and happiness facilities are seen around us, what is the contribution of Indian people in it?"

A similar question was also asked to me in Srinagar few days back. By Hearing such questions, I remembered a letter from Prof. Max Müller of the University of Oxford, which he wrote to the Duke of Argyll in 1868.

In it he wrote,
“India was conquered once and now, we have to conquer them second time by changing their education system. We have to change their history, ideas and civic society through education system.”

India and its culture, civilization, and knowledge were the highest culmination of human genius, which has been praised by foreign scholars and philosophers.

Prof. Max Müller had pledged to destroy the Indian culture and civilization, but when he studied and pondered with great depth about the culture and civilization here, his ideas changed unprecedentedly. He described the characteristics of India in the last time of his life as follows:

"If I were to look over the whole world to find out the country most richly endowed with all the wealth, power and beauty that Nature can bestow—I should point to India.
If I were asked under what sky the human mind has most fully developed some of its choicest gifts, has most deeply pondered on the greatest problems of life and has found solutions of some of them which well deserve the attention even of those who have studied Plato and Kant—I should point to India. And if I were to ask myself from what literature we, here in Europe, we who have been nurtured almost exclusively on the thoughts of the Greeks, and Romans, and of one Semitic race, the Jewish, may draw that corrective which is most wanted in order to make our inner life more perfect, more comprehensive, more universal, in fact more truly human, a life, not for this life only, but a transfigured and eternal life again-I should point to India.”

(India what can it teach us P.4)

Accepting the beginning of India as the source of knowledge and religion, Prof. Hiren writes.

“India is the source from which not only the rest of Asia but the whole Western world derived their knowledge and their religion.”
—Historical Researches. Vol.|| P.45

Major D. Grahapol writes -
"India reached the peak of learning and civilization at a time when our ancestors were wandering in haste, wearing clothes made of tree bark." (Modern Review, June 1934)

Islamic historian 'Wassaf' writes in his historiography "Tareekhe Wassaaf" - All historians believe that India is a beautiful and attractive country of the world. Its pure earthy clay is lighter and more pure than air. Its air and its plains awaken the memory of heaven.
He further writes:-

That is, if I claim that heaven is in India, then do not be surprised, because even heaven itself cannot equal India.

Hazrat Mohammad Saheb used to pray in front of India for the year. One day, his friend asked the reason for this, and he said - “I get gusts of vehdaaniyat (Akeswarism) and ruhaniyat (Spiritualism) from India.

Dr. Iqbal, an expert on Islam has also written in support of this fact.

Vehdat ki ley suni thi duniya ne jis makaa se,
Meere arab ko aai thandi hawa wahan se...

At the time when Iqbal's eyes were not covered with favouritism i.e. when he was not a supporter of Pakistan, at that time he wrote-

Saare Jahan Se Acha, Hindustaa Hamara... Ham
Bulbulein Hain Iski, Ye Gulsita Hamara...

Ramashankar Gupta presents Delmar's views on page 357 of his book Muktisagar.
He writes that- “The things that the Western world is proud of, they have gone there from India. Moreover, all kinds of fruits, flowers, trees and plants which are grown in Europe at these times, were planted there from India. Muslin, silk, horse, tin, along with iron and lead was also promoted in Europe from India. Not only this, astrology, medicine, mathematics, painting and law were also taught by Indians to Europeans.”

The contribution of knowledge and science in the present world is mostly from India. India, with some of its important contributions to the advancement of the human community, also introduced the highest brain which is as follows.

Language:

America's world-renowned linguist Leonard Bloomfield studied the world's major languages and found Sanskrit as the best language. He writes -
The Panini grammar which dates somewhere around 350 BC to 250 BC is one of the greatest moment of human intelligence. It describes with minute detail every inflection, derivation and composition and every syntactic usage of its author's speech. No other language to this day has been so perfectly described.
—Language P.11

English scholar, Sir William Jones describes Sanskrit language as such. "

“The Sanskrit language, whatever its origin and structure, is of a wonderful structure, more perfect than the Greek, more copious

Even today, many countries of Europe teach Sanskrit to develop the intellectual capacity of their students and for mental peace in them.

Education:

When the name of school and college was not marked in the whole of Europe, Taxila University was present inside India in 1900 year (ie 1000 BCE), while the first university in Europe was made in 1088 in Italy (University of Bologna). In India, the equivalents of Taxila were the universities of Ratnagiri, Vikramashila, Kanjivaram, Jagaddala, Pushpapuri, Odantapuri, Sompuri, Nalanda and Vallabhipur etc. There were 200 schools in the ninth century in Vellore city of Tamil Nadu, their names written on a stone. There was no illiterate and beggar person in India, it was mentioned by Lord Thomas Babington Macaulay on 2 February 1835, at the Common House of Britain.

Literature:

The Vedas have the greatest importance in India. Veda is the divine knowledge conferred by God, which cannot be compared to any other book. Not only the Indian sages and scholars have praised the Veda, but western scholars have also praised the Veda with its free gorge. At present, the whole world agrees with the fact that the Rigveda is the oldest book in the library of humans. Prof. Max Müller used to say Vedas as the story of children in the early stages of his Vedic knowledge. But when he got some understanding of Vedic knowledge, he wrote, "I maintain that to everybody who cares for himself, for his ancestors, for his history, for his intellectual development, a study of vedic literature is indispensable. —(India, what can it teach us)

Prof. Hiren, expressing his views about the Veda, writes-

“The Vedas stand alone in their solitary splendour, serving as a beacon of divine light for the onward march of humanity.” - Historical Researches.

At Harvard University in the United States, when asked to include Indian philosophy in the curriculum, Prof. Thomas said, "I will first study Indian philosophy, then it will be considered to incorporate it into the curriculum." Prof. Dennis Frank Thompson read the Upanishads and he said - Upnishadas are the greatest book of the world.

A book called Panchatantra composed by Acharya Vishnu Sharma is taught in many countries of the world.

The major contribution of Indian culture and literature to the human community is joint family, social organization, spirit of mutual cooperation, yoga-pranayam for mental peace and harmony, Ayurveda for physical health. Apart from this, India has also contributed immensely in the fields of music, arts, war skills, sports, time calculations, economics, politics and agriculture.

Mathematics:

World famous scientist Albert Einstein has described mathematics as the product of India. They write -

“We owe a lot to the Indians, who taught us how to count without which no worthwhile scientific discovery could have been made.”

Similarly, in 1911, David Smith wrote in his famous book 'The Hindu Arabic Numerals' that Zero, Number System "Pi" is the gift of all Indians.

French mathematician George Ifrah has said that, “The place value system first seen in the third century Bhakhshali manuscript was clearly Arya Bhatta’s work. While he did not use a symbol for zero. The French mathematician George Ifrah explains that knowledge of zero implicit in Arya Bhatta’s place value system as a place holder power of ten with null coefficients.”

Mathematics reached other countries from India itself. Recognizing this fact, Prof. Williams writes that - "The invention of Algebra and Geometry and their use in Astronomy was done by Indians.

Medicine:

"In modern days European surgery has borrowed the operation of artificial noses from India where English-men became acquainted with the art in the last century."
—A History of Sanskrit-Literature,P.365

Mrs Menning writes, praising the surgery and instruments of Indians:

"The surgical instruments of the Hindus were sufficiently sharp, indeed as to be capable of dividing a hair longitudinally."
—Ancient and Mediaeval India, Vol.II, P.364

Similar views are also held by Rev. Peter Percival. He writes that - "Their (Indians) books describe 127 types of weapons of rip-off."
-Land of the Veda, P.139

Mountstuart Elphinstone writes in the History of India that - "The surgeries of Indians are as good as their medicines."

The above mentioned progress was made by the Indians according to Vedas only. But since the reading of the Vedas declined, from 460 BC to 1750 AD, there were frequent attacks to eradicate Indian culture and loot the wealth. For the last 1000 years, hundreds of conspiracies were hatched to incite hatred towards Indian culture and civilization by burning, mixing and projecting and changing Vedic literature. Campaigns were organised to convert their faith and religion. Since then, independent thinking and hard work has reduced in Indians.

Result:

Sanskrit, the world's best language, is struggling for its existence. At present there are 1.3 billion Chinese speakers. English is the mother tongue of 51 million people and 1 billion 500 million people know how to write, read and speak English. There are 49 crore Hindi, 45 crore Spanish, 42 crore Arabic, 27 crore French, 26.5 Russian speaking people. But all the languages except Hindi are the working language of the United Nations. It is a matter of concern that the Indian languages have no special place even in the courts and official affairs of independent India.

Where there were times when India's University hold the best place in the world, India does not have even a single place in Top 150 Universities of the world.

The literacy rate in India is 73.1% even after 73 years of independence in the same country where there was no illiteracy. Though higher education has become 26.3% in India, but where is India in the quality of education? This is reflected in the statement of UNICEF chairman in 2019.

Chairman of UNICEF Mr Henrietta H Fore stated that by 2030, 53% of India's youth will not be fit for a 21st century job. Additionally, the world famous Nobel Prize has been awarded to 950 people from 1901 AD to 2020 AD, including 923 individuals and 27 institutions. Among them, 160 were awarded to Harvard University, Cambridge University 120, California University 107, Chicago University 100, Columbia University 96, Massachusetts Institute of technology 97. The people of India received a total of 13 Nobel Prizes, of which 5 are originally Indian and 8 are from abroad.

In a country where there were no poor and beggars, 26% people are forced to live below the poverty line in the same country. According to the report of Global Hunger Index 2019, India ranks number 103 in the List of 113 countries in the world. According to the report of Global Human Development Index 2019 in

the development of mankind, India is at number 129 in 189 countries of the world. In the modern era, 4000 scientists are conducting research on technology which includes only 10 people from India.

The country which has to export the raw materials generated in its country and import the technology, then it clearly signifies that the country lacks knowledge. No one can help anyone who lacks knowledge.

The main meaning of the analysis of this fact is that India was an important country on this earth when the Indian people used to do their work with knowledge and kept their intellect and mind busy in thinking and meditating. But the plight of India started since the citizens of this place became ignorant and immoral due to laziness.

Tenth Commandment: Do not discriminate.

O men, your place of drinking water must be one, from where all humans can drink water equally, all of you must eat together, that is, your dining room should be one, all of you must lovingly stay together. All of you must together worship the omniscient divine, that is, the place of worship of all should be one.

This order of the Vedas was also violated.

Disenchanted with this command of the Vedas, the Indian human community got poisoned by caste and community, due to which disease of untouchability was born. Man began to develop discrimination in humans. Social and economic disintegration started due to mutual envy. Due to differences in the method of worship, many forms of God were conceived. The level of social division fell so low that it became difficult to remove man from the trough of sect, language, province, caste, gotra and surname.

Result:

Communal and caste divisions in Indian society led to the emergence of untouchability, due to which many people were forced to live humiliated lives. Due to these reasons, the social system was weakened, there was an atmosphere of mutual non-cooperation and fear among the people due to which many worship practices and traditions developed and Indians started converting their religion. Indians were attacked 15 times by Europeans from 460 B.C. to 1962 A.D., to destroy the Indian culture and to subdue the country and thus the roots of foreign culture and civilization became strong in India due to the alienation of Indian people from the true Sanatan Vedic culture.

National unity weakened due to the lack of social unity. As a result, the country was partitioned 18 times between 535 A.D. and 2015 A.D. The feeling of upper caste-lower caste prevailed as discrimination arose in the human community. This led to the birth of exploitation and the rise of discrimination, injustice and tyranny. Fear due to discrimination, hatred due to fear, jealousy due to hatred and violence due to jealousy arose. Violence led to distrust, religious hysteria, separatism, naxalism and terrorism, which resulted in immense loss of military power, economic power and national power.

Due to differences and conflicts, the country was divided, and many religious communities started to exist due to differences in the place of worship. All these malpractices caused a terrible loss to both humanity and nationality.

Part-3: Conclusion:

By contemplation and analysis of the above mentioned Vedas, we get the conclusion that Vedas are the pillars of human life.

So come, let us return to the Vedas again and build a strong nation and a strong world. If we all want peace in the world, equality in human community, global brotherhood, all round development and scientific basis of our thinking, then we have to return to the Vedas.

If human wish peace, non-violence, contentment, compassion, love, faith, true religion and morality to be established in their minds, to make their lives full of happiness, harmony and self-reliance and to get physical, ideological, economic, social and spiritual freedom, they should follow the Vedas.

Terrorism, Separatism, Naxalism and Imperialism will be eliminated by embracing the knowledge of Vedas. Human community will be free from injustice, oppression and exploitation. Violence, mistrust, religious hysteria and discrimination will end.

But the question arises that why should we adopt the command and ideal of the Vedas? What is its specialty? What is the use of the world's oldest book in this modern age?

I think we should examine the Vedas on five criteria to answer these questions:

A: - This is a book in which no theory is contrary to the rules of creation.

B: - The knowledge mentioned in it is eternal and universal.

C: - There is no place for casteism, communalism, regionalism and imperialism etc. in it.

D: - It has wished for the welfare of whole humanity rather than any particular person or class.

E: - There is no place for history in it rather people have named humans and places only after taking words from Vedas.

Therefore its teachings are useful to all humans. Such as - Do not gamble, do not get intoxicated, do not earn money without diligence, earn knowledge wisely, do not show malice and violence towards anyone, lead an integral life with dignity, make new inventions for the sake of happiness, consume natural resources sacrificially, etc.

By reading this article, some thoughtful people of the modern era can say that why you are trapping us in the circle of religious books. Keep this knowledge with yourself. My request to such people is that this knowledge will remain with us till the last breath. The Vedas are, above all, the benevolent of humanity and the constitution of creation. The Upanishad, the interpretation of the Vedas, was read in English by Prof. Thomson (Dennis F Thompson), chairman of the philosophy department of Harvard University in the US, but his mind was not satisfied. He came to Varanasi after taking leave from the university to basically read the Upanishads. Here he learned the Sanskrit language and read the Upanishads. When he was about to return after studying Upanishads, he expressed his views in a meeting and said-

“I go affirmed with the opinion that the Upanishadas are the greatest book of the world, but nowhere I have found the blood of ancient Rishis in the veins of the present generation, they have begun to ape the Western civilisation.” Therefore, O Indians! Recollect your ancient pride and splendour, make it your ideal. For which Vatsirahi said that

Yunaaan Misra Roma Sab Mit Gaye Jahan Se,
Baaki Magar Hai Ab Tak Naamo Nisha Hamara...
Kuch Baat Hai Ki Hasti Mit Ti Nahi Hamari
Sadiyo Rhaa Hai Dushman Dore Jahan Hamara...

The Greek, Egyptian, Persian, Roman and Mongolian civilizations were eliminated from the map of this Earth but Indian culture and civilization still exists. Because there is definitely some specialty in it. Despite hundreds of years of attempts to erase its culture and civilization, it is safe.

Finally, I end with the words of Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister of England, in which he said,

“Read history! Read history! Because all the secrets of governance are hidden in history itself. A country and

society that does not remember its history, is destroyed. Even in this modern scientific era, 60% of the books are history based.”

Ten principles of Veda for peace and prosperity in the world - Swami Dharmbandhu

Preface:-

O children of the sages of India! Have you ever tried to think that the country where

those who established ideals, e.g. Maryada Purushottam Shri Ram Chandra ji;

those who preached the Gita, e.g. Shri Krishna;

the luminary of politics and economics like Acharya Chanakya;

ascetics like Lord Gautama Buddha and Lord Mahavira;

knights like Maharana Pratap and Chhatrapati Shivaji;

sacrificers such as Guru Tegh Bahadur, Guru Govind Singh;

devotees like Sant Ravidas and Sant Narayan;

philosophers like Rishi Gautama, Kapil, Patanjali, Kanad and Jaimini etc.;

spiritual sages like Vasistha, Vishwamitra, Bhrigu, Markandeya, Bharadwaja etc.;

educationists like Aryabhata, Varahamihira, Bhaskaracharya, Ramanujam, Vishnu Sharma etc.;

women like Sita, Savitri, Gargi, Gandhari, Madalsa, Bharti, Lakshmi, Kalavati;

social reformers and religion founders such as Shankaracharya and Rishi Dayanand etc.;

were born;

the country which has incomparable knowledge of Vedas and unique spiritual texts like Upanishads,

the country which has spread the knowledge of Mathematics, Medicine, Art, Business, Yoga, Spirituality, Ayurveda, Politics, Democracy and Economics etc. to the whole world;

Why did that country remain subjugated for thousands of years or how was it partitioned? Why did its culture and civilization erode? What is the root cause for this?

I have been pondering and meditating on all these questions since 2002. I visit every state of India twice per year since 2011. During this time, I try to increase and spread my knowledge and experience by meeting the distinguished intellectuals of India, scientists, professors, justices, high officials, armed forces, paramilitary forces, police, students, philanthropists etc. Therefore, according to my thinking and meditation, I have come to the conclusion that if the people of India had followed and practiced the Vedas knowledge, obeyed its orders, then there would not have been such a plight in present day India.

Therefore, O men! Read the Vedas. Conduct according to the knowledge of the Vedas. Veda is the main centre of many types of knowledge. Out of that, I have tried to present here only ten principles, which have economic, social, political, and scientific importance even in the present circumstances. Therefore, I am dividing this article into three parts.

01.: - Introduction to Vedas.

02.: - Vedas and the consequences of violating it.
03.: - Epilogue.

Part:-01:
Introduction to Vedas :

Let us try to understand all the Vedas. The main meaning of Veda is knowledge. There are mainly four divisions of this knowledge.

1Rigveda: - The knowledge according to which the properties of matter can be known in a proper manner, is known as Rigveda. The Rigveda has 10 circles, 18 octaves, 84 anuvakas, 1028 suktas, 12000 verses, 21 shakhas, 10552 mantras, 255795 words, 432000 letters. Its main subject is knowledge, so the sages called it the human mind. Its subsidiaries are Ayurveda and Aitareyabrahman. The creator of Aitareyabrahman was "Mahindas", who belonged to the Shudra varna. The sage who compiled the Rig Veda was Agni.

2Yajurveda: - The knowledge through which man is revered, philanthropist, godly, scholar and distinguished in society, with the means of internal and external defense, the invention and proper use of the manufacture and technology of living things, that knowledge is called Yajurveda. The Yajurveda has two divisions. Krishna Yajurveda and Shukla Yajurveda. It has 40 chapters 8000 verses 101 branch 1975 mantra 90525 words 288000 characters. Its main subject is Karma. Its subsidiary text is Dhanurveda, Shatpatha Brahmin. The name of the sage who imbibed the Yajurveda is Vayu.

3- Samaveda: - The knowledge that is obtained and behaved accordingly ends evil acts, such knowledge is called Samaveda. The Samaveda has three divisions. Poorvarchik, Uttararchik and Mahanarchik. It has 27 chapters 1875 mantras 4000 verses 1000 branches 144000 characters. Its main subjects are spirituality and worship. Its assistants are Gandharvaveda, Tandyamaha Brahmin, Aarsheya Mahabrahman, Vansh Brahmin, Samhitopanishad Brahmin, Tavalkar Brahmin and Samvidhana Brahmin. The sage imbibing it is named Aditya.

4- Atharvaveda: - The knowledge through which the elimination of doubt and attainment of essential things is called Atharvaveda. Atharvaveda has 20 Kanda 760 Suktas 731 Sections 24 Lectures 9 Branches 5977 Mantras. The main subject of this knowledge is science. Its subsidiaries are the Earth Veda and the Gopatha Brahmin. The sage who imbibed the Atharvaveda is Angira.

Characteristics of Veda: -

There is so much science in the composition of the Vedas and its curriculum that no scholar can increase one letter or decrease one letter in it. In order to preserve the mantras of the four Vedas for millions of years, and to ensure that there is no adulteration and no inaccuracy in the Veda mantras, our sages devised 11 types of recitations. There are 11 ways you can read each mantra of Vedas.

The first three lessons of the beginning are called Prakriti lessons and the other eight are called Vikriti lessons.

|| Prakriti Path ||
1. Samhita Path
2.Pad Path
3 Kram Path

" Vikriti Path ||
4. Jata Path
5. Mala Path
6. Shikha Path

7. Lekh Path
8. Dand Path
9. Dhvaj Path
10. Rath Path
11. Ghan Path

The purity of the Vedas was preserved due to these text sequences. In other scriptures, people tried tirelessly to taint Vedic literature by adulteration, but adulteration in the Vedas is not in the power of people's intellect and conscience. The Vedas are the basis for the creation of entire Vedic literature. Or understand it this way - all four Upvedas, all Brahmin texts, 1027 branch books, all Upanishads and all philosophical texts etc. are the interpretation of Vedas.

The Vedas preach wisdom like nectar for the purpose of welfare and prosperity of every creature of the whole world, in which there is no place for partiality, discrimination, injustice, lack, exploitation, oppression and transgression etc. Here we try to present the ten commandments of Vedas which are also relevant in the present circumstances from historical, political, social, scientific, spiritual and economic perspectives. Therefore, the main intention behind this article is that we should try to understand how serious social, cultural, geographical, economical and political consequences can be caused by violation of the commandments of Vedas. Ultimately, the violation of the Vedas was behind the degradation of India.

Part:-02:

Violation of Vedas and its consequences:

First Commandment: Do not get addicted.

That is, by thinking of the subjects (words, beauty, smell, juices, and touch), hearing from the ears, seeing with the eyes, smelling with the nose, tasting the food with the tongue, touching the skin, there aroused a feeling of joy. While sensing these elements, if a negative tendency arises in the mind of the human, then there arises a strong desire to get that. Anger is produced when the desired item is not received. Attachment arises from anger, loss of memory arises from attachment, destruction of intellect arises from memory loss and destruction of intellect is bound to destroy Man.

According to theology, ten kinds of sins are generated in human life by Kama and eight kinds by anger, which are like this-

The harms caused by Kama are as follows:-

- 1: - Hunting
- 2: - Gambling
- 3: - Sleeping during the day
- 4: - Talking about pornography
- 5: - Slandering others
- 6: - Coitus with excessive women or men
- 7: - Taking drugs
- 8: - Listening to porn songs
- 9: - Watching porn scenes
- 10: - To travel without purpose.

The harms caused by anger are as follows:-

- 1: - To devour

- 2: - Rape
- 3: - Reproach to another
- 4: - Grieving with the progress of others
- 5: - Seeing the qualities in your defects and defects in the qualities of others
- 6: - Spending of money in immoral activities
- 7: - Speaking harsh words
- 8: - To punish someone more than crime

The origin of eighteen sins lies in Greed. Therefore, man should be aware and careful about his duties.

Maharaja Bhoj has described the ill effects of not doing so:-

One day Maharaja Bhoj asked his minister,
"How does a man suffer an apocalypse"?
But the minister did not answer.
But he disguised the fake monk and kept the cooked meat in a plate and sat on the path from where the king used to travel in the morning. Maharaja Bhoj saw the monk sitting with the meat and asked him -
"Do you eat meat as a monk?"
So he replied, "There is no pleasure if there is no alcohol to drink along with eating meat.
Surprisingly the king asked, "Do you like alcohol too?"
So he replied, "Alcohol does not look beautiful without beauty."
He asked, "The prostitute loves money, where do you get money for that?"
So he said, "I steal and gamble."
After this, Maharaja Bhoja, being surprised, told him that during gambling Yudhishtira staked his all and Ravana destroyed his entire dynasty by stealing Sita.
You did not take any lesson from history?
In response, he said, "What is the speed of destruction?"
Then he replied, O King! There is no boundary line of destruction. If an evil has entered life, other evils come on their own.
Therefore, a man subjected to greed commits crime with ease such as violence, theft, misconduct, immorality etc.

In the present age, most of the people ask that when the scriptures are directed to follow religion and truth then why does man commits sin and untruth?
Addressing this question, Maharishi Yajyavalkya ji writes in the Brihadaranyakopanishad (5/5) that-

As a human being acts and conducts, he becomes so. Performer of good deeds is an auspicious person and performer of bad deeds is a sinner. A man is a virtuous person by virtue of good work and a sinner by a sinful act. As it has been said, this man is Kammay. It resolves as it wishes. As one resolves, he performs those deeds and as the deeds he does, he receives the same fruit.

In support of these views, the Greek philosopher Aristotle expresses his citation in this way: -

We are what we repeatedly do.
Excellence is then not an act but a habit.

Second commandment: Do not be lazy.

That is, "laziness, pranks and false delusions do not rule over us."

But this order of the Vedas was also violated.

Shortly after the Mahabharata war, the king of India, i.e. the ruler and the scholarly class, drowned in laziness.

Result:

The dance of ignorance, injustice, unrighteousness and tyranny began. Foreigners attacked several times due to the narrow mentality, due to laziness and ignorance in the ruler, selfishness and arrogance in the scholars and disharmony among the subjects. The biased and arrogant scholars started adulteration in the scriptures to fulfil their selfishness, which led to the rise of superstition, hypocrisy and new religion in place of Vedic Dharma. Ignorance led to the emergence of casteism and religious cultism due to social disintegration in the human community. Due to conservatism and superstition, new cultures started establishing their roots. The religion and truth which was the same for all human beings, the nature of that religion was changed in many sects and truth was imprisoned in the hands of powerful people. The consequences of which were hundreds of years of subordination and the holy land of the devas, a cultural nation from Kailash to Colombo and Arakan to Khorasan, got disintegrated and divided.

Division of India:

A land which is called Dev Bhoomi, which nature has created by all means, the country which has three types of climate and six types of seasons, which are protected by the mountains and the sea on all sides, when the disintegration of that country took place, the following happened. Before 535 AD, Khurasan was not with Iran but with India. There was no country named Afghanistan before 1763 AD, it was inside India as a Kandhar state. Before 1815, Nepal was an integral part of India. Sri Lanka was in India before 1911. Till 1935, Myanmar was not an independent nation, there was rule of India. Pakistan did not exist before 1947, it was a part of India. Subsequently, our rulers started giving grants from this holy land of India. Such as 13297 sq. km of Vallistan and 5180 sq. km of Shankgam was given to Pakistan in 1948 AD. Pakistan shelled China at Shankgam. On 23 May 1951, the Dalai Lama signed a treaty to merge Tibet with China. In 1954 AD, the Veruvist was given to Pakistan which is presently near Bangladesh. In 1957, China took over some territory of India by encroachment. In 1962, China made war with Aksai Chin about 38000 square km of territory from India stripped. In 1963, the Table Island was given to Myanmar. In 1966 AD, Pakistan took over 37 square km of Chharifulai Aria of Bhuj (Kutch) district of Gujarat state. In 1972, Chham Aria, which was near Akhnoor, was given to Pakistan. In return, some hill of Kargil was taken. In 1976, the island named Kachhatibu which was 285 acres was donated to Sri Lanka. In 1982, China controlled a lot of land in Arunachal Pradesh. In 1992, three bighas of land were donated to Bangladesh. In 2016, 10,000 Hectares of land was donated to Bangladesh and now God knows how much will be given to China by 2020 AD.

If the leaders of our nation had learned anything from the experiences of Bhishma, these situations would not have happened. He preached that the boundaries of the country are as sacred as the clothes of the mother. Just as we cannot divide mother's clothes, we have no moral right to divide the country. If any situation leads the country towards partition, then come to the battlefield, but do not let the country be divided.

Third Commandment: Stay organized.

That is to say, "O men, all of you stay together. Talk together in a loving manner. Your hearts should be the same. Just as former scholars have been doing their duties well, you should also perform your duties."

May all your thoughts are same, your meetings are same, your conscience is also one, all of you human beings are also one. Because, I, God invites the knowledge of Vedas for you. I give you equal consumption of this knowledge.

May all your determination or your slogans be same, your hearts be the same. May your mind and brain be equal so that your work is done nicely.

This order of the Vedas was also violated.

When foreigners attacked, the king of the country i.e. the rulers did not go together. But some kings supported the invaders due to mutual differences and personal interests. Here, due to lack of Vedic knowledge in the society, discrimination of touchables-untouchables, high-low was born. Due to this, most of the people turned away from the Vedic Sanatana religion. Lack of interaction led to increased uneasiness.

Result:

Lack of national unity and social disintegration occurred. The hegemony of casteism, linguism, communalism and regionalism came into existence. Murder of millions, mistreatment of millions of women, looting of immense wealth, national and mental subordination and acceptance of foreign cultures by the people started.

When the citizens of the country live together, the country is strong, but when the citizens of the country keep differences and fight among themselves due to selfishness and arrogance, the country is weak. Therefore, ideological unity is absolutely necessary for the unity and integrity of the nation for which one should develop an organizational style within humans

My views about 'Organisation':

In the organization - there is a system, not a rule.
In the organization - there is understanding, not information.
In the organization - there is discipline, not law.
In the organization - there is no fear, there is trust.
In the organization - there is nurture, not exploitation.
In the organization - there is respect, not insistence.
In the organization - there is a relationship, not contact.
In the organization - there is devotion, not surrender.
In the organization - there is 'we', not 'me'.
In the organization - there is respect, not self-praise.

In an organisation, there is no scope for breaking of relations, it is only fondness, deep affection and growing up, by bringing in people. So, be there with the organization.

An organization is always for collective interest, not for an individual, competing with each other in a selfish way!

Praise everyone, don't castigate anyone!

Fourth commandment: Might and effort.

That is, "I have karma in my right hand and victory in my left hand."

This order of the Vedas was also violated.

People took shelter on planets, astrology, superstition, sorcery etc. except karma.

Result:

Defects such as lack of duty, dependence on fate, not giving a befitting reply to invaders, wastage of money, morale and mental impoverishment arose.

His father died when the famous King of India, Bhoja, was in his mother's womb. Subsequently his uncle Maharaj Munj became the king. After the birth of Bhoj, astrologers made a horoscope and told that this child is very

inauspicious. Maharaj Munj ordered his minister Vatsaraja to kill his own child at the behest of the astrologer. Listening to his command, the minister said-

Oh King!

The son of Lord Brahma, Vashistha, had called the coronation of Trilokinath Shri Ram Chandra ji. But in the same Muhurta, Rama had to leave the kingdom and go to the forest and there Sita was also stolen, Vashishtha's word proved to be untrue, then why do you want to kill a beautiful child like Kamadeva at the behest of this gourmet priest.

Surdasji has described this fact as follows:

The twenty-first century is welcoming the human community as the Enlightenment Century. But unfortunately in this holy country of ours, the number of people earning crores is not less by showing miracles, doing yoga pranayama, doing commissioning between God and devotee and telling the future of people.

Therefore, O man, it is better to beat the head at the door of "fortune" and create a storm of "karma".

All doors will open.

Fifth Commandment: Show heroism.

That means "O brave warriors! You stand up with your flag and get ready tightly. O specific men who are fierce like serpents! Attack your enemies. Destroy the hostilities and enmity from root."

This order of the Vedas was also violated.

When the meaningless non-violence of Buddhism and Jainism was propagated in the country of India, instead of giving a befitting reply to the invaders, people started to consider unfair non-violence as the main religion.

Non-violence occupies an important place in the sage Patanjali and other Vedic literature. If the Yogi Sadhu Mahatma, who has reached a high state, adopts non-violence in his life, then there will be no loss of the world. If Lord Buddha and Lord Mahavir had confined non-violence to themselves, there would have been no harm to the country and society. But adoption of non-violence in adverse times while facing enemies and invaders had been very detrimental for our country.

Result:

Non fighting of a great powerful warrior like Ashoka.

A feeling of defence of self sects is stronger in the citizens than the feeling of defence of the nation.

Taking advantage of this, foreigners invaded India many times.

When the famous Chinese traveller Hsuan-Tsang arrived in India in 630 AD, he wrote that the entire Kappish (Kafirstan) had become Buddhist. Except for a few Hindus in Lampak and Nagar (Jalalabad), the rest of Kabul had become Buddhist. Bengal and Bihar had become major bastions of Buddhists. In Bengal and Bihar, there was so much propaganda against Buddhism that the residents there were not admitted to the army. Due to this non-violence, the ability to retaliate was lost in the people. Subsequently, the spirit of defence of the country and religion was also destroyed, due to which India became dependent.

Such as-

When the Islamic invasion began, the inhabitants of Kabul, who had become Buddhists all over, could not resist the enemies, and because of their cowardice non-violence, they got into Islam. When Muhammad bin Qasim invaded Sindh and took control of it on 20 June 712, the Buddhist monks there gradually became Muslims. When Qasim

attacked the camp, the kings there stood on the fort to take on the enemies, but the citizens there, mostly followers of Buddhism and non-violence, who believed in religion, requested their king that to fight and kill someone is against our religion. Therefore, do not leave the path of non-violence and fight with the enemy, but make a treaty. But when King Vatsaraja did not accept this cowardly consultation, his religious leaders sent a message to Qasim. If you pledge not to kill Buddhists, we will open the rear gate of the city, which Qasim accepted. Buddhist monks opened the rear gates of the city, Qasim entered the city along with the army. He made a great plunder there and, except a few monks, committed terrible murder of the people.
- (See History of India by C.V. Vaidya)

There were hundreds of monasteries of Buddhist monks in Bihar. Therefore, it got its name Bihar. In this province, there were two universities of Buddhist monks Nalanda and Vikramashila. There were millions of handwritten precious texts in it and thousands of students were educated there. In 1197, Muhammad Bin BakhtiarKhilji attacked Nalanda and Vikramshila with 200 soldiers. When the Buddhist monks came to know of the attack, thousands of monks turned their heads, wearing yellow robes, holding garlands in their hands, praying to Khilji while chanting Ahimsa Paramo Dharma and Namu Budhay. They should have pity on them. But Muhammad Bin Bakhtiar's army killed thousands of Buddhist monks, burned millions of valuable books of Nalanda and Vikramshila University.
— (See History of India by Elliot).

This was not non-violence but a culmination of cowardice. The enemy is attacking and they are reciting non-violence. If 16,000 Buddhist monks retaliated, then an army of 200 Khilji could not commit atrocities. This non-violence resulted in non-understanding of Vedic knowledge.

According to Vedic theory, the meaning of non-violence is as follows.
A - Do not harm and hate anyone with your words.
B- To have a feeling of love towards all.
C- To punish justice that is fatal to humanity, civilization and nation and not to encroach on anyone's rights.

If these people had understood the true nature of non-violence and had their conduct in it, there would not have been a dance of injustice, tyranny, anarchy and hypocrisy in this country.

Sixth Commandment: Abandon mutual opposition.

That means
"Mutual fighters become mortals of death and perish."

This order of the Vedas was also violated.

The people of India disregarded this order of the Vedas due to differences in caste, method of worship, region etc. Because of the animosity and hatred generated by these illusions, they befriended the enemies of the country and culture, which had terrible consequences.

Result:

The warriors of India died fighting amongst themselves and foreigners took advantage of this by adopting a policy of divide and rule. One of the root causes behind the fall of India was mutual disunity and factionalism. As long as Sun and Moon are present in the sky, Jayachand's betrayal cannot be forgotten. Had Jayachand not betrayed Prithviraj Chauhan by joining hands with Muhammad Gauri, would India have been enslaved? Would there be a conversion here? Later on, everyone knows how did Gauri dealt with the same Jaichand, he told Jaichand that how can he be loyal to them when he was so disloyal to his own motherland. Gauri killed Jayachand. Had Maharaja Bhagwandas of Jaipur and his son Man Singh not supported Akbar against Pratap with his wealth, army and daughters, would the Mughal roots have settled in India? Maharana Udai Singh had 20 marriages, had 24 sons and

20 daughters. That is, Maharana Pratap had 24 brothers, 19 of his brothers were in Akbar's army due to their selfishness and disharmony, and 4 brothers went to their maternal home after becoming inactive. If the brothers of Maharana Pratap had abandoned their selfishness, egoism and differences, there would have been a different picture of India.

Due to such misdeeds, India had a lot of plight.

Seventh commandment: Treat God as omnipresent, omniscient, eternal and universal.

That is, "There is no idol of God.

This order of Veda was also violated.

There are two types of worship practices for the attainment of God and inner peace among the followers of Satya Sanatan Vedic religion.

- 1: Saakar (Having form)
- 2: Nirakar (Formless)

But Vedic literature and principles support the formless method.

Subjected by selfishness and arrogance, people placed God in a monogamous idol in place of the omnipresent, omniscient, eternal, universal, formless and pure holy.

Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati has described what harm can be done by considering God as bounded/limited, in the eleventh chapter under his book Satyarth Prakash, by explaining 16 types of defects from idolatry.

A seeker or a yogi cannot have a stable mind in Saakar for a long time, because his mind will soon be absorbed and roam in each element of it and run into another. While in the acceptance of the formless eternal God, the mind runs high according to its power, yet it does not get its end. Being mindless, there is no more fickleness in the mind, thinking and meditating about the idea of the virtue and nature of God, man becomes engrossed in joy and becomes stable. If the mind was fixed in the Saakar image, then the mind of all human beings would become stable. Because in this world man, woman, son, money, and friendship are all trapped in the Saakar. But nobody's mind is fixed until the mind is engaged in the formless. Because being immaterial, makes the mind stable.

The human population in the present world is around 7.8 billion. But a wise man of this world cannot make a drop of blood. If someone has to undergo a bypass surgery, the vein of the arm has to be cut. No human can make even an inch of vein. Scientists from all over the world cannot even make a single leaf of a tree. Whereas temples, mosques, churches, gurudwaras are built by humans only. The idol created by man is offered as an offering, but the idol made by God like humans, animals, birds and trees suffer from hunger. Hundreds of buildings are built to house the idol built by man, while the idol of God is forced to live in a slum. Humanity protects the temples, mosques, churches and gurudwaras built by humans, but destroys humans, animals, birds and trees etc., created by God. While he should remember that we have no moral right to destroy what we cannot make.

Due to blind faith, humans try to waste their birth by considering man made God as a means of Dharma, Artha, Kama, Moksha without any hard work. Contemplation of several types of God by creating his idol and differences in his worship system leads to differences, due to which disharmony is created in the human community and the nation becomes weak.

Result

Man, leaving the true nature of God, worships different forms and abandons the true form and religion. Because of not believing God as omnipotent, humans become easily inclined to sin. They think that no one is watching them while committing sin. After committing sin, they keep going around with God's agent to get rid of the fear of God. They waste their time and money in the cycle of freedom from sin. Apathy and inactivity also arise in a human being when he becomes dependent on God. That is why Napoleon Bonaparte used to tell his soldiers to have faith in God but keep the gunpowder dry, because even God cannot fire the wet gun powder.

The famous historian Badauni has written that "There is not a single caste in the glorious Pathan and Mughal like Hindus. Despite being so brave, the reason behind why Hindus were defeated is the idolatry. While doing idolatry, the intellect of the Indians had become so dirty and mindless leading to a superstition of protection, boon and curse by the idols.

According to the famous Indian historian Ganpat Rai Agarwal and the author of 'History of India', Elliot, the main reason for the defeat of Indians in Sindh in 712 AD and Somnath in 1026 AD was idolatry and the betrayal of two priests. According to Mr. Agarwal, Muhammad bin Qasim had looted 17200 mana of gold and 6000 gold idols from the treasure of Sindh. If a value of 100 rupee per tola gold is charged from Somnath, then Mahmud Ghaznavi looted the property of 65 billion rupees for the first time. Thus, 16 times the Somnath temple was broken and looted.

While on the one hand, due to Saakar form of God, several types of rituals, construction of places of worship have developed but on the other hand these traditions have also generated a little sense of devotion to God and dedication to culture and tradition.

Due to these reasons, India could not be completely transformed religiously.

Eighth commandment: Be modest.

Almighty God has prescribed seven types of dignities i.e. boundary lines for happiness, peace, prosperity, progress and enjoyment of salvation in human life. God has prescribed seven limits of civilization. By breaching even one of these, a person becomes impure, and gets destroyed completely.

Seven Dignities:

Maharishi Yask has described the seven dignities in his book Nirukta in this way:-

1. Do not steal.

According to Kautilya Arthashastra, there are seven types of theft.

Tax evasion,

Work theft,

Theft of fame, or receiving honour from work done by another,

Theft of conduct means having sexual relations with another woman in spite of having a wife, in the same way

having sexual relations with another man in spite of having a husband,

Import and export of prohibited goods,

Breaking the vow, that is, taking an oath in the name of a holy book or God and working against it,

Theft of self - respect i.e. conduct against self-respect due to greed for position, money, respect and work.

2. Do not commit adultery.

The scriptures dictate that the eyes must be sanctified and then the foot must be placed on the earth. This means that if men see any woman except their wife, then they should see them like their mother, sister and daughter. In the same way, if a woman sees any man other than her husband, she should see him as his father, brother and son. Those who do not have a husband or wife should also behave like this. Also, if you see any animal, treat it friendly.

3 Do not kill Brahman.

Slaughtering the Brahman (any learned man), causing obstruction in the expansion of knowledge, insulting the scholar and the religious, unethical possession of educational institutions and religious places and doing business through educational institutions and religious institutions, etc. are considered as the sin of killing knowledge.

4. Do not commit feticide.

Child slaughter or abortion, betrayal, cheating, dishonesty etc. are feticide.

5. Do not drink alcohol.

Do not consume drugs. Apart from this, do not get indulge in any kind of addiction such as gambling, blasphemy, backbiting, over-indulging under greed, corruption, crime, misdeeds etc. for position and reputation.

6. Correct the mistake.

In case of any wrongdoing, get experience from it and do not make the same mistake again. Think about two thoughts while sleeping every night - Am I wrong today? Am I free from fault today?

The real apology is changed behaviour.

If you want to do something different, move away from the crowd, the crowd gives courage but snatches away the identity.

7. Do not hide sin.

Do not hide rather correct if misconduct, evil or blasphemy has been done. Because a man who hides his mistake, ruins his life. But the person who corrects his mistake makes his life great.

This order of the Vedas was also violated.

This led to the moral decline of the citizens. Due to which occurred the decline in their life values, destruction of wealth and mutual estrangement.

Result :

Most of the ideas of the human community, disenchanted with Vedas knowledge, were filled with sin, wrongdoing, rape, corruption, violence, abortion, falsehood, betrayal, cheating, dishonesty, intoxication, misconduct etc. due to ignorance. Even after understanding the evil deeds, doing it again and again, speaking untruths and trying to hide it despite committing sins and immoral acts, etc., the evils got ingrained in the citizens. Due to which human was plagued by laziness. Therefore, human being started resorting to exploitation, injustice and oppression.

As a result, economic, intellectual and physical corruption for money, position and beauty began to take place in the country whose houses were not locked. Where a foreign woman was treated like her mother and sister, the misbehaviour and misdeeds in this country broke all dignities. In this country, respect for parents and elders and their order and counsel was considered as the message of God. Now old age homes are being built for them and they are being disrespected. In the country where the son used to go to the forest after knowing the father's wish, now the son sends him to old age home as per his own wish. The son and daughter perform Gandharv marriage against the wishes of parents in the country where the son Devvrata, after understanding the spirit of his father, fasted for celibacy.

Due to commercialization of education, the environment of illiteracy among the citizens started increasing. Due to the trend of business in religion, faith in God began to decline in the minds of citizens. Due to which morality, principles, ideals, faith, brotherhood, benevolence and values of life began to erode in them. Due to the fall of humanity, the nation disintegrated and weakened and the place of religious duty was taken by the community and miracles. The roots of communalism and casteism became stronger instead of nationalism.

Therefore, to establish peace in the human community, to make it progressive, to eradicate illiteracy, deprivation, poverty, hunger, violence, mistrust, religious frenzy, etc. from within, we have to strengthen our conduct and duty.

Ninth commandment: Act wisely.

Do karma with knowledge and expand your intellect.

This order of the Vedas was also violated.

In 2019, I went to a college in the state of Kerala. After my lecture, a student asked me, "You say that India is a great country. Our ancestors have a unique contribution in the development of humanity. But what is the contribution of us Indians in the prosperity of human life. We have items like notebook, pen, AC, fan, light, clock, car, fridge etc. which have become the necessity of our lives, which of these Indians invented? What is the specialty in India that can make us proud? Modern education contributed to making India independent. At present, whatever human progress and happiness facilities are seen around us, what is the contribution of Indian people in it?"

A similar question was also asked to me in Srinagar few days back. By Hearing such questions, I remembered a letter from Prof. Max Müller of the University of Oxford, which he wrote to the Duke of Argyll in 1868.

In it he wrote,

“India was conquered once and now, we have to conquer them second time by changing their education system. We have to change their history, ideas and civic society through education system.”

India and its culture, civilization, and knowledge were the highest culmination of human genius, which has been praised by foreign scholars and philosophers.

Prof. Max Müller had pledged to destroy the Indian culture and civilization, but when he studied and pondered with great depth about the culture and civilization here, his ideas changed unprecedentedly. He described the characteristics of India in the last time of his life as follows:

"If I were to look over the whole world to find out the country most richly endowed with all the wealth, power and beauty that Nature can bestow— I should point to India.

If I were asked under what sky the human mind has most fully developed some of its choicest gifts, has most deeply pondered on the greatest problems of life and has found solutions of some of them which well deserve the attention even of those who have studied Plato and Kant—I should point to India. And if I were to ask myself from what literature we, here in Europe, we who have been nurtured almost exclusively on the thoughts of the Greeks, and Romans, and of one Semitic race, the Jewish, may draw that corrective which is most wanted in order to make our inner life more perfect, more comprehensive, more universal, in fact more truly human, a life, not for this life only, but a transfigured and eternal life again-I should point to India.”
(India what can it teach us P.4)

Accepting the beginning of India as the source of knowledge and religion, Prof. Hiren writes.

“India is the source from which not only the rest of Asia but the whole Western world derived their knowledge and their religion.”
—Historical Researches. Vol.|| P.45

Major D. Grahapol writes -
"India reached the peak of learning and civilization at a time when our ancestors were wandering in haste, wearing clothes made of tree bark." (Modern Review, June 1934)

Islamic historian 'Wassaf' writes in his historiography "Tareekhe Wassaa" - All historians believe that India is a beautiful and attractive country of the world. Its pure earthy clay is lighter and more pure than air. Its air and its plains awaken the memory of heaven.
He further writes:-

That is, if I claim that heaven is in India, then do not be surprised, because even heaven itself cannot equal India.

Hazrat Mohammad Saheb used to pray in front of India for the year. One day, his friend asked the reason for this, and he said - “I get gusts of vehdaaniyat (Aakeshwarism) and ruhaniyat (Spiritualism) from India.

Dr. Iqbal, an expert on Islam has also written in support of this fact.

Vehdat ki ley suni thi duniya ne jis makaa se,
Meere arab ko aai thandi hawa wahan se...

At the time when Iqbal's eyes were not covered with favouritism i.e. when he was not a supporter of Pakistan, at that time he wrote-

Saare Jahan Se Acha, Hindustaa Hamara...
Ham Bulbulein Hain Iski, Ye Gulsita Hamara...

Ramashankar Gupta presents Delmar's views on page 357 of his book Muktisagar.
He writes that- “The things that the Western world is proud of, they have gone there from India. Moreover, all kinds of fruits, flowers, trees and plants which are grown in Europe at these times, were planted there from India. Muslin, silk, horse, tin, along with iron and lead was also promoted in Europe from India. Not only this, astrology, medicine, mathematics, painting and law were also taught by Indians to Europeans.”

The contribution of knowledge and science in the present world is mostly from India. India, with some of its important contributions to the advancement of the human community, also introduced the highest brain which is as follows.

Language:

America's world-renowned linguist Leonard Bloomfield studied the world's major languages and found Sanskrit as the best language. He writes -
The Panini grammar which dates somewhere around 350 BC to 250 BC is one of the greatest moment of human intelligence. It describes with minute detail every inflection, derivation and composition and every syntactic usage of its author's speech. No other language to this day has been so perfectly described.
—Language P.11

English scholar, Sir William Jones describes Sanskrit language as such. "

“The Sanskrit language whatever its antiquity, is of wonderful structure, more perfect than the Greek, more copious than the Latin and more exquisitely refined than either.”

Even today, many countries of Europe teach Sanskrit to develop the intellectual capacity of their students and for mental peace in them.

Education:

When the name of school and college was not marked in the whole of Europe, Taxila University was present inside India in 1900 year (ie 1000 BCE), while the first university in Europe was made in 1088 in Italy (University of Bologna). In India, the equivalents of Taxila were the universities of Ratnagiri, Vikramashila, Kanjivaram, Jagaddala, Pushpapuri, Odantapuri, Sompuri, Nalanda and Vallabhipur etc. There were 200 schools in the ninth century in Vellore city of Tamil Nadu, their names written on a stone. There was no illiterate and beggar person in India, it was mentioned by Lord Thomas Babington Macaulay on 2 February 1835, at the Common House of Britain.

Literature:

The Vedas have the greatest importance in India. Veda is the divine knowledge conferred by God, which cannot be compared to any other book. Not only the Indian sages and scholars have praised the Veda, but western scholars have also praised the Veda with its free gorge. At present, the whole world agrees with the fact that the Rigveda is the oldest book in the library of humans. Prof. Max Müller used to say Vedas as the story of children in the early stages of his Vedic knowledge. But when he got some understanding of Vedic knowledge, he wrote, "I maintain that to everybody who cares for himself, for his ancestors, for his history, for his intellectual development, a study of vedic literature is indispensable. —(India, what can it teach us)

Prof. Hiren, expressing his views about the Veda, writes-

“The Vedas stand alone in their solitary splendour, serving as a beacon of divine light for the onward march of humanity.” - Historical Researches.

At Harvard University in the United States, when asked to include Indian philosophy in the curriculum, Prof. Thomas said, "I will first study Indian philosophy, then it will be considered to incorporate it into the curriculum." Prof. Dennis Frank Thompson read the Upanishads and he said - Upnishadas are the greatest book of the world.

A book called Panchatantra composed by Acharya Vishnu Sharma is taught in many countries of the world.

The major contribution of Indian culture and literature to the human community is joint family, social organization, spirit of mutual cooperation, yoga-pranayam for mental peace and harmony, Ayurveda for physical health. Apart from this, India has also contributed immensely in the fields of music, arts, war skills, sports, time calculations, economics, politics and agriculture.

Mathematics:

World famous scientist Albert Einstein has described mathematics as the product of India. They write -

“We owe a lot to the Indians, who taught us how to count without which no worthwhile scientific discovery could have been made.”

Similarly, in 1911, David Smith wrote in his famous book 'The Hindu Arabic Numerals' that Zero, Number System "Pi" is the gift of all Indians.

French mathematician George Ifrah has said that,

“The place value system first seen in the third century Bhakhshali manuscript was clearly Arya Bhatta’s work. While he did not use a symbol for zero. The French mathematician George Ifrah explains that knowledge of zero implicit in Arya Bhatta’s place value system as a place holder power of ten with null coefficients.”

Mathematics reached other countries from India itself. Recognizing this fact, Prof. Williams writes that - "The invention of Algebra and Geometry and their use in Astronomy was done by Indians.

Medicine:

"In modern days European surgery has borrowed the operation of artificial noses from India where English-men became acquainted with the art in the last century."
—A History of Sanskrit-Literature,P.365

Mrs Menning writes, praising the surgery and instruments of Indians:

"The surgical instruments of the Hindus were sufficiently sharp, indeed as to be capable of dividing a hair longitudinally."
—Ancient and Mediaeval India, Vol.II, P.364

Similar views are also held by Rev. Peter Percival. He writes that - "Their (Indians) books describe 127 types of weapons of rip-off."
-Land of the Veda, P.139

Mountstuart Elphinstone writes in the History of India that - "The surgeries of Indians are as good as their medicines."

The above mentioned progress was made by the Indians according to Vedas only. But since the reading of the Vedas declined, from 460 BC to 1750 AD, there were frequent attacks to eradicate Indian culture and loot the wealth. For the last 1000 years, hundreds of conspiracies were hatched to incite hatred towards Indian culture and civilization by burning, mixing and projecting and changing Vedic literature. Campaigns were organised to convert their faith and religion. Since then, independent thinking and hard work has reduced in Indians.

Result:

Sanskrit, the world's best language, is struggling for its existence. At present there are 1.3 billion Chinese speakers. English is the mother tongue of 51 million people and 1 billion 500 million people know how to write, read and speak English. There are 49 crore Hindi, 45 crore Spanish, 42 crore Arabic, 27 crore French, 26.5 Russian speaking people. But all the languages except Hindi are the working language of the United Nations. It is a matter of concern that the Indian languages have no special place even in the courts and official affairs of independent India.

Where there were times when India's University hold the best place in the world, India does not have even a single place in Top 150 Universities of the world.

The literacy rate in India is 73.1% even after 73 years of independence in the same country where there was no illiteracy. Though higher education has become 26.3% in India, but where is India in the quality of education? This is reflected in the statement of UNICEF chairman in 2019.

Chairman of UNICEF Mr Henrietta H Fore stated that by 2030, 53% of India's youth will not be fit for a 21st century job. Additionally, the world famous Nobel Prize has been awarded to 950 people from 1901 AD to 2020 AD, including 923 individuals and 27 institutions. Among them, 160 were awarded to Harvard University, Cambridge University 120, California University 107, Chicago University 100, Columbia University 96, Massachusetts Institute of technology 97. The people of India received a total of 13 Nobel Prizes, of which 5 are originally Indian and 8 are from abroad.

In a country where there were no poor and beggars, 26% people are forced to live below the poverty line in the same country. According to the report of Global Hunger Index 2019, India ranks number 103 in the Lack of nutritious food in 117 countries of the world. According to the report of Global Human Development Index 2019 in

the development of mankind, India is at number 129 in 189 countries of the world. In the modern era, 4000 scientists are conducting research on technology which includes only 10 people from India.

The country which has to export the raw materials generated in its country and import the technology, then it clearly signifies that the country lacks knowledge. No one can help anyone who lacks knowledge.

The main meaning of the analysis of this fact is that India was an important country on this earth when the Indian people used to do their work with knowledge and kept their intellect and mind busy in thinking and meditating. But the plight of India started since the citizens of this place became ignorant and immoral due to laziness.

Tenth Commandment: Do not discriminate.

O men, your place of drinking water must be one, from where all humans can drink water equally, all of you must eat together, that is, your dining room should be one, all of you must lovingly stay together. All of you must together worship the omniscient divine, that is, the place of worship of all should be one.

This order of the Vedas was also violated.

Disenchanted with this command of the Vedas, the Indian human community got poisoned by caste and community, due to which disease of untouchability was born. Man began to develop discrimination in humans. Social and economic disintegration started due to mutual envy. Due to differences in the method of worship, many forms of God were conceived. The level of social division fell so low that it became difficult to remove man from the trough of sect, language, province, caste, gotra and surname.

Result:

Communal and caste divisions in Indian society led to the emergence of untouchability, due to which many people were forced to live humiliated lives. Due to these reasons, the social system was weakened, there was an atmosphere of mutual non-cooperation and fear among the people due to which many worship practices and traditions developed and Indians started converting their religion. Indians were attacked 15 times by Europeans from 460 B.C. to 1962 A.D., to destroy the Indian culture and to subdue the country and thus the roots of foreign culture and civilization became strong in India due to the alienation of Indian people from the true Sanatan Vedic culture.

National unity weakened due to the lack of social unity. As a result, the country was partitioned 18 times between 535 A.D. and 2015 A.D. The feeling of upper caste-lower caste prevailed as discrimination arose in the human community. This led to the birth of exploitation and the rise of discrimination, injustice and tyranny. Fear due to discrimination, hatred due to fear, jealousy due to hatred and violence due to jealousy arose. Violence led to distrust, religious hysteria, separatism, naxalism and terrorism, which resulted in immense loss of military power, economic power and national power.

Due to differences and conflicts, the country was divided, and many religious communities started to exist due to differences in the place of worship. All these malpractices caused a terrible loss to both humanity and nationality.

Part-3: Conclusion:

By contemplation and analysis of the above mentioned Vedas, we get the conclusion that Vedas are the pillars of human life.

So come, let us return to the Vedas again and build a strong nation and a strong world. If we all want peace in the world, equality in human community, global brotherhood, all round development and scientific basis of our thinking, then we have to return to the Vedas.

If human wish peace, non-violence, contentment, compassion, love, faith, true religion and morality to be established in their minds, to make their lives full of happiness, harmony and self-reliance and to get physical, ideological, economic, social and spiritual freedom, they should follow the Vedas.

Terrorism, Separatism, Naxalism and Imperialism will be eliminated by embracing the knowledge of Vedas. Human community will be free from injustice, oppression and exploitation. Violence, mistrust, religious hysteria and discrimination will end.

But the question arises that why should we adopt the command and ideal of the Vedas? What is its specialty? What is the use of the world's oldest book in this modern age?

I think we should examine the Vedas on five criteria to answer these questions:

A: - This is a book in which no theory is contrary to the rules of creation.

B: - The knowledge mentioned in it is eternal and universal.

C: - There is no place for casteism, communalism, regionalism and imperialism etc. in it.

D: - It has wished for the welfare of whole humanity rather than any particular person or class.

E: - There is no place for history in it rather people have named humans and places only after taking words from Vedas.

Therefore its teachings are useful to all humans. Such as - Do not gamble, do not get intoxicated, do not earn money without diligence, earn knowledge wisely, do not show malice and violence towards anyone, lead an integral life with dignity, make new inventions for the sake of happiness, consume natural resources sacrificially, etc.

By reading this article, some thoughtful people of the modern era can say that why you are trapping us in the circle of religious books. Keep this knowledge with yourself. My request to such people is that this knowledge will remain with us till the last breath. The Vedas are, above all, the benevolent of humanity and the constitution of creation. The Upanishad, the interpretation of the Vedas, was read in English by Prof. Thomson (Dennis F Thompson), chairman of the philosophy department of Harvard University in the US, but his mind was not satisfied. He came to Varanasi after taking leave from the university to basically read the Upanishads. Here he learned the Sanskrit language and read the Upanishads. When he was about to return after studying Upanishads, he expressed his views in a meeting and said-

“I go affirmed with the opinion that the Upanishadas are the greatest book of the world, but nowhere I have found the blood of ancient Rishis in the veins of the present generation, they have begun to ape the Western civilisation.” Therefore, O Indians! Recollect your ancient pride and splendour, make it your ideal. For which Vatsirahi said that

Yunaaan Misra Roma Sab Mit Gaye Jahan Se,
Baaki Magar Hai Ab Tak Naamo Nisha Hamara...
Kuch Baat Hai Ki Hasti Mit Ti Nahii Hamari
Sadiyo Rhaa Hai Dushman Dore Jahan Hamara...

The Greek, Egyptian, Persian, Roman and Mongolian civilizations were eliminated from the map of this Earth but Indian culture and civilization still exists. Because there is definitely some specialty in it. Despite hundreds of years of attempts to erase its culture and civilization, it is safe.

Finally, I end with the words of Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister of England, in which he said,

“Read history! Read history! Because all the secrets of governance are hidden in history itself. A country and society that does not remember its history, is destroyed. Even in this modern scientific era, 60% of the books are history based.”

Ten principles of Veda for peace and prosperity in the world - Swami Dharmbandhu

By Swami Dharmbandhu

Almighty God has provided every form of discipline to humanity. The Vedas are the source of all knowledge and wisdom. They are the foundation of all human civilization. The Vedas are the source of all human knowledge and wisdom. They are the foundation of all human civilization.

Swami Dharmbandhu has described the seven principles of Veda in his book 'Veda for Peace and Prosperity in the World'.

1. Do not steal.

According to Rishabh Arhacharya, there are seven types of theft.

1. Theft of land.

2. Theft of water.

3. Theft of fire.

4. Theft of food.

5. Theft of wealth.

6. Theft of reputation.

7. Theft of life.

8. Theft of knowledge.

9. Theft of power.

10. Theft of honor.

11. Theft of respect.

12. Theft of love.

13. Theft of friendship.

14. Theft of family.

15. Theft of nation.

16. Theft of world.

17. Theft of God.

18. Theft of soul.

19. Theft of life.

20. Theft of death.

21. Theft of resurrection.

22. Theft of immortality.

23. Theft of eternity.

24. Theft of infinity.

25. Theft of omnipotence.

26. Theft of omniscience.

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Ten principles of Veda for peace and prosperity in the world - Swami Dharmbandhu

Characteristics of Veda:-

There is so much science in the composition of the Vedas and its curriculum that no scholar can increase one letter or decrease one letter in it. In order to preserve the mantras of the four Vedas for millions of years, and to ensure that there is no adulteration and no inaccuracy in the Veda mantras, our sages devised 11 types of recitations. There are 11 ways you can read each mantra of Vedas.

The first three lessons of the beginning are called Prakriti lessons and the other eight are called Vikriti lessons.

=Prakriti Path 1)

1. Samhita Path

2. Pad Path

3. Kram Path

=Vikriti Path 1)

4. Jata Path

5. Mala Path

6. Shikha Path

7. Lekh Path

8. Dand Path

9. Dhvaj Path

10. Rath Path

11. Ghan Path

The purity of the Vedas was preserved due to these text sequences. In other scriptures, people tried tirelessly to taint Vedic literature by adulteration, but adulteration in the Vedas is not in the power of people's intellect and conscience. The Vedas are the basis for the creation of entire Vedic literature. Of understand it this way - all four Upanishads, all Brahmin texts, 1027 branch books, all Upanishads and all philosophical texts etc. are the interpretation of Vedas.

The Vedas preach wisdom like nectar for the purpose of welfare and prosperity of every creature of the whole world, in which there is no place for partiality, discrimination, in-

justice, lack, exploitation, oppression and transgression etc. How we try to prevent the ten commandments of Vedas which are also relevant in the present circumstances. From historical, political, social, scientific, spiritual and economic perspectives. Therefore, the main intention behind this article is that we should try to understand how serious social, cultural, geographical, economic and political consequences can be caused by violation of the commandments of Vedas. Ultimately, the violation of the Vedas was behind the degradation of India.

Part-02: Violation of Vedas and its consequences:

First Commandment: Do not get addicted.

That is, by thinking of the subjects (words, beauty, smell, juice, and touch), hearing from the ears, seeing with the eyes, smelling with the nose, tasting the food with the tongue, touching the skin, there aroused a feeling of joy. While arousing these elements, if a negative tendency arises in the mind of the human, then there arises a strong desire to get that. Anger is produced when the desired item is not received. Attachment arises from anger, loss of memory arises from attachment, destruction of intellect arises from memory loss and destruction of intellect is bound to destroy Man.

According to theology, ten kinds of sins are generated in human life by Kama and eight kinds by anger, which are like this-

The harm caused by Kama are

as follows:-

1. Hunting
2. Gambling
3. Sleeping during the day
4. Talking about pornography
5. Misdemeanors others
6. Cults with excessive women as men
7. Taking drugs
8. Listening to porn songs
9. Watching porn scenes
10. To travel without purpose

The harm caused by anger are as follows:-

1. To desire
2. Rape
3. Betrayal to another
4. Grievance with the progress of others

5. Having the qualities in your defects and defects in the qualities of others

6. Spending of money in immoral activities

7. Speaking harsh words

8. To punish someone more than crime

The origin of eighteen sins lies in greed. Therefore, man should be aware and careful about his duties.

Maharaja Bhuj has described the ill effects of not doing so. One day Maharaja Bhuj asked his minister,

"How does a man suffer an apocalypse?"

But the minister did not answer.

But he disguised the fake monk and kept the cooked meat in a plate and sat on the path from where the king used to travel in the morning. Maharaja Bhuj saw the monk sitting with the meat and asked him -

"Do you eat meat as a monk?"

So he replied, "There is no pleasure if there is no alcohol to drink along with eating meat. Surprisingly the king asked,

"Do you like alcohol too?"

So he replied, "Alcohol does not look beautiful without beauty."

He asked, "The prostitute loves money, where do you get money for that?"

So he said, "I steal and gamble." After this, Maharaja Bhuj, being surprised, told him that during gambling Yudhishthira staked his all and Karna destroyed his entire dynasty by stealing Sita. You did not take any lesson from history?

In response, he said, "What is the speed of destruction?"

Then he replied, "O King! There is no boundary line of destruction. If an evil has entered life, other evils come on their own. Therefore, a man subjected to greed commits crime with ease such as violence, theft, misconduct, immorality etc.

In the present age, most of the people ask that when the scriptures are directed to follow religion and truth then why does man commits sin and untruth? Addressing this question, Maharishi Yajnyavalkya ji writes in the Brihadaranyakopnishad (IV) that-

As a human being sets and conducts, he becomes so. Performer of good deeds is an auspicious person and performer of bad deeds is a sinner. A man is a virtuous person by virtue of good work and a sinner by a sinful act. As it has been said, this man is Kammy. It resolves as it wishes. As one resolves, he performs those deeds and as the deeds he does, he receives the same fruit.

In support of those views, the Greek philosopher Aristotle expresses his citation in this way:-

We are what we repeatedly do. Excellence is then not an act but a habit.

Second commandment: Do not be lazy.

That is, "Business, penance and false delusions do not rule over us." But this order of the Vedas was also violated. Shortly after the Mahabharata war, the king of India, i.e. the ruler and the scholarly class, drowned in laziness.

Result:

The dance of ignorance, injustice, unrighteousness and tyranny began. Foreigners attacked several times due to the narrow mentality, due to laziness and ignorance in the ruler, selfishness and disharmony among the subjects. The biased and arrogant scholars started adulteration in the scriptures to fulfil their selfishness, which led to the rise of superstition, hypocrisy and new religion in place of Vedic Dharma. Ignorance led to the emergence of casteism and religious cultism due to social disintegration in the human community. Due to conservatism and superstition, new cultures started establishing their roots. The religion and truth which was the same for all human beings, the nature of that religion was changed in many sects and truth was imprisoned in the hands of powerful people. The consequences of which were hundreds of years of subordination and the holy land of the devas, a cultural nation from Kailash to Colombo and Arakan to Khorasan, got disintegrated and divided.

Continued—

Ten principles of Veda for peace and prosperity in the world - Swami Dharmbandhu

Preface:-

O children of the sages of India! Have you ever tried to think that the country where these who established ideals, e.g. Mary:- a Parushottam Shri Ram Chandrak ji;

those who preached the Gita, e.g. Shri Krishna; the luminary of politics and economics like Acharya Chanakya; ascetics like Lord Gautama Buddha and Lord Mahavira;

knights like Maharana Pratap and Chhatrapati Shivaji;

sacrificers such as Guru Tegh Bahadur, Guru Govind Singh;

devotees like Sant Ravidas and Sant Narayan;

philosophers like Rishi Gautama, Kapil, Patanjali, Kanad and Jaimini etc.;

spiritual sages like Vasistha, Vishwamitra, Bhrgu, Markandeya, Bharadwaja etc.;

educationists like Aryabhata, Varahamihira, Bhaskaracharya, Ramanujan, Vishnu Sharma etc.;

women like Sita, Savitri, Gargi, Gandhari, Madalsa, Bharti, Lakshmi, Kalavati;

social reformers and religion founders such as Shankaracharya and Rishi Dayanand etc.;

were born;

the country which has incomparable knowledge of Vedas and unique spiritual texts like Upanishads, the country which has spread the knowledge of Mathematics, Medicine, Art, Business, Yoga, Spirituality, Ayurveda, Politics, Democracy and Economics etc. to the whole world;

Why did that country remain subjugated for thousands of years or how was it partitioned? Why did its culture and civilization erode? What is the root cause for this?

I have been pondering and meditating on all these questions since 2002. I visit every state of India twice per year since 2011. During this time, I try to increase and spread my knowledge and experience by meeting the distinguished intellectuals of India, scientists, professors, justices, high officials, armed forces, paramilitary forces, police, students, philanthropists etc. Therefore, according to my thinking and meditation, I have come to the conclusion that if the people of India had followed and practiced the Vedas knowledge, obeyed its orders, then there would not have been such a plight in present day India.

Therefore, O men! Read the Vedas. Conduct according to the knowledge of the Vedas. Veda is the main centre of many types of knowledge. Out of that, I have tried to present here only ten principles, which have economic, social, political, and scientific importance even in the present circumstances. Therefore, I am dividing this article into three parts.

01:- Introduction to Vedas.

02:- Vedas and the consequences of violating it.

03:- Epilogue.

Part-01: Introduction to Vedas:

Let us try to understand all the Vedas. The main meaning of Veda is knowledge. There are mainly four divisions of this knowledge.

1- Rigveda: - The knowledge according to which the properties of matter can be known in a proper manner, is known as Rigveda. The Rigveda has 10 circles, 18 octaves, 84 anuvaks, 1028 suktas, 12000 verses, 21 shukhas, 10552 mantras, 355795 words, 432000 letters. Its main subject is knowledge, so the sages called it the human mind. Its subsidiaries are Ayurveda and Aitareyabrah-

man. The creator of Aitareyabrahman was "Mahindas", who belonged to the Shudra varna. The sage who compiled the Rig Veda was Agni.

2- Yajurveda: - The knowledge through which man is revered, philanthropist, godly, scholar and distinguished in society, with the means of internal and external defense, the invention and proper use of the manufacture and technology of living things, that knowledge is called Yajurveda. The Yajurveda has two divisions. Krishna Yajurveda and Shukla Yajurveda. It has 40 chapters 8000 verses 101 branch 1975 mantras 95525 words 288000 characters. Its main subject is Karma. Its subsidiary text is Dhanurveda, Shatapatha Brahmin. The name of the sage who imbibed the Yajurveda is Yaju.

3 - Samaveda: - The knowledge that is obtained and behaved accordingly ends evil acts, such knowledge is called Samaveda. The Samaveda has three divisions. Poorvachik, Uttarachik and Mahanarchik. It has 27 chapters 1875 mantras 4000 verses 1000 branches 144000 characters. Its main subjects are spirituality and worship. Its assistants are Gandharvaveda, Tandyama, Brahmin, Aarsheya Mahabrahman, Vansh Brahmin, Samhitopanishad Brahmin, Tavalkar Brahmin and Samvidhana Brahmin. The sage imbibing it is named Aditya.

4 - Atharvaveda: - The knowledge through which the elimination of doubt and attainment of essential things is called Atharvaveda. Atharvaveda has 20 Kanda 760 Suktas 731 Sections 24 Lectures 9 Branches 5977 Mantras. The main subject of this knowledge is science. Its subsidiaries are the Earth Veda and the Gopatha Brahmin. The sage who imbibed the Atharvaveda is Angira.

Continued.....