

THOUGHTS TO BE TREASURED

மாயை நடி மனதெடுங் தேவேறிப்
போயின நடாறி யாதே புலம்புவர்,
தேயழும் நாமீம் திரிந்தெங்கள் செல்வனைக்
காயமின் நாட்டிடைக் கண்டுதொண் டெனே..

Devotees search for God, the Possessor of Maya, going from place to place using the mind as their vehicle praying for and contemplating on Him, and when they do not succeed in finding Him they call for Him aloud (singing His praises). I discovered our Blessed Lord in the lustrous land of my body (in the heart enlightened by the Grace of the Gnana Guru who came in response to my search) going to (and worshipping the Lord in) various parts of the country.

**Hindu Organ**

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1975

Safer Transport Service

THE frequent dislocation of the transport service in this Island owing to accidents of a very serious nature is a matter for immediate attention of the authorities and the public. The increase in mishaps on the Railway Lines and on public roads indicates that negligence and carelessness on the part of the employees have remained either undetected or ignored.

The Transport Service has become extended and thereby to a certain extent expensive owing to the high cost of importing engines for the Railway and the Transport Board. The difficulty in effecting repairs has become very acute owing to the non-availability of spare parts. All these adverse factors are understandable. But what is inexplicable is that accidents are caused not by reason of vehicles being mechanically defective.

The travelling public expect the transport service to be adequate and efficient as more people use the train and the omnibus now. Inadequacy is a matter depending on the economy of the Transport Service. The administrative authorities must make strenuous efforts to re-inforce the strength of transport vehicles to maintain a level of absolute need.

Inefficiency, on the other hand, is a serious matter that calls for the utmost attention of the authorities. An efficient personnel can sufficiently make up for an inadequacy of vehicles. To maintain efficiency or put in plain words to eliminate inefficiency the culprits must be detected and severely punished. If a motor vehicle or a railway train is driven at dare-devil speed and the signals of safety are ignored certainly the operator must be either mentally defective or in the grip of overpowering intoxication. The operator's misdemeanour besides causing loss of life and limb tends to dislocate communication.

The people have a right to demand a safer transport service and it is the duty of the Government to provide such facilities.

Vedantam and Siddhantam**A Study of the Svetasvatara Upanishad
(By A Science Graduate)**

Religious minded thinkers who had heard it said that Brahman (literally the Grower or Creator) was the cause of the world enquire as to what this Brahman can be. The Upanishad commences by putting this question in its opening Mantiram. The second Mantiram mentions some of the most important forces of nature which ordinary thinkers imagine to be the cause. Can it be the elements of time? Or natural activity? Or sequence of events? Or wishful thinking? Or worldly knowledge? Or basic matter? Or the individual ego? And it proceeds to give point to the obvious reply that none of these, not even the aggregate of all of them put together, can be Creator, as they are all inert in their nature and have to be activated by a soul possessed of intelligence. When the different forces of nature as well as their aggregate total are thus eliminated, the immediate conclusion that suggests itself to ordinary thinkers is that it is the soul (the human soul) that manipulates them and creates the world. But the Sruti denies this also, as the soul is subject to the vicissitudes of pleasure and pain and cannot therefore be the Lord. All this the reader will note is a negative reply to the original query, something in the style of the Neti, Neti formula of another Upanishad. But these negative replies lead us to the positive answer that follows in the third Sruti, which says that the more serious of these thinkers who were devoted to meditation and contemplation discovered the Majesty of the Sakti (Power) of the Divine Soul (Devatma Sakti) and concludes that it is this Divine Soul (or God), that activates and superintends the activities of all the so-called causes discussed in the previous Sruti beginning with Kalau or time and ending with the atma or soul. It will thus be seen that the solution of the riddle of the Universe is most beautifully introduced and summarised in the first three Mantras of our Upanishad. And the rest of the Upanishad is an amplification of what is taught in these opening

agreements with us when we say that the Vedantam taught herein is identical with the Siddhantam of the Siva Gnana Siddhi and other Tamil Shastras. Its teachings are so overwhelmingly similar to those of the Saiva Siddhantam that any attempt to compile a list of the points of similarity will practically amount to the rewriting of a fresh manual on the philosophy of the Saiva religion. The picking out of some of the points of similarity on the other hand may have the effect of misleading superficial readers and make them think that they are the only points of agreement and that the two systems differ in other respects.

If at all there is any noticeable difference between the Upanishads and the Siddhanta Shastras, it is this: the Upanishads lay very great emphasis on meditation and contemplation and the practice of Yoga Sadana generally, while the Sivagamas deal with the four paths of Sariya, Kriya, Yogam and Gnana and concentrate particularly on Gnana Margam. It is not that the Upanishads are silent regarding the other paths. The works or ceremonial paths (Sariya and Kriya) having been dealt with already in the Karma Kandam of the Vedas, only passing references are made to them in the Upanishads. Vide, for instance, the second of the three boons asked for by Nachiketas mentioned in the first Adhyayam of the Katha Upanishad, the Agnihotram, &c. described in the first Mundakam of the Mundaka Upanishad &c. But the main object of the Upanishads is to instruct us regarding the practice of Yogam and Gnana, more particularly the former of these. It constitutes the Upadesa-Kandam or instructional portion of the Vedas. Great emphasis is laid on the contemplation of the Deity with aid of the Omkaram (which is identical with the Sri Panohakam) as indeed of all Upanishads is to prescribe and describe the ways and means to be adopted by man to destroy this bondage, to drive away this bewilderment and to draw him nearer and nearer towards God, till he enters the House or Kingdom of God (Sala-kam), associates with Him and assimilates His Divine Qualities (Sameepam), reflects His Glory (Saropam) and becomes one with Him (Sayujjam).

(To be continued)

Ramanathan Music Academy Becomes Part of the Jaffna Campus

Ramanathan Music Academy is renamed Institute of Aesthetic studies and is brought directly under the Jaffna Campus of the University of Sri Lanka. It is hoped that this will blossom forth into a full fledged Faculty of Fine Arts

sharam or Ancheluttu, அஞ்செழுத்து, of the Siva Gnana Bodham and the Siva Gnana Siddhi). The Atharva Sikha and the Mandukya Upanishads, which are pre-eminently the Upanishads of the Aum, analyse and explain this sacred syllable and contemplation therewith. The Chandogya Upanishad is one long continuous chain of different forms of meditation and contemplation commencing with the Aum and ending with the famous Dahara Upasana the worship of God as seated in the temple of our hearts.

The Kaivalya Upanishad describes this same Dahara Upasana in highly picturesque and beautiful language calculated to rouse feelings of reverence and piety in the hearts of its votaries and goes into details as to the place to be selected the posture or mode of sitting to be assumed by the Yogi, &c. Our readers will note that our present Upanishad too goes into these and other details amongst much else that is of great value to the seeker after truth.

One of its most outstanding features is its clear recognition of the three eternal entities enunciated in the Saiva Siddhantam. Man is found in association with bewildering bondage. And the object of our Upanishad, as indeed of all Upanishads is to prescribe and describe the ways and means to be adopted by man to destroy this bondage, to drive away this bewilderment and to draw him nearer and nearer towards God, till he enters the House or Kingdom of God (Sala-kam), associates with Him and assimilates His Divine Qualities (Sameepam), reflects His Glory (Saropam) and becomes one with Him (Sayujjam).

வான்முகில் வழாது பெய்க கலிவளர்ச்சமன்னன்
கேள்குறை அரசு செய்க குறைவிலா துயிர்கள் வாழ்க
நான்முறை மறந்க வோநிக நற்றவம் வேள்வி மல்க
மேன்மைவோள் வைவந்தி விளக்குக உலக மெத்தாமா

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