

Sri – Om
VEDIC MATHEMATICS AWARENESS YEAR

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'Credit goes to Swami Bharti Krshna Tirtha Ji Maharaj to focus the attention of present generation about the values of Ganita Sutras (mental Mathematics Sutras)'

All are invited to join Awareness program

All are warmly invited to join the awareness program of Vedic Mathematics. All teachers, parents and students are invited to Learn and Teach Vedic Mathematics for proper intelligence growth at School.

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Sankhiya Nishtha and Yoga Nishtha

II

Quadruple phases and stages of manifestation

(व्यक्तः Vykata, अव्यक्तः Avykata, अव्यक्तोऽव्यक्तात् / सनातनः
Avykato Avykatat / Sanatana and पुरुष Pursha)

III

**Om (ॐ), Parnava (प्रणवः), Aum (ओम्)
and Aumkar (ओमकार)**

1. Sole syllable Om (ॐ) is the transcendental (5-space) source reservoir of values and virtues of Vedic Systems.
2. Parnava (प्रणवः) is the synonym of Om (ॐ).
3. Om (ॐ) as formulation being parallel to the formulation 'Braham' and Atman (आत्मन) unfolds as of four quarters as Aum (i) A (ii) U (iii) M (iv) Aum.
4. Om (ॐ) as transcendental (5-space) creation is Omkar (ओडकार) .
5. Srimad Bhagwad Geeta avails all these quadruple formulations namely **Om (ॐ), Parnava (प्रणवः), Aum (ओम्) and Aumkar (ओमकार)**.

6. The formulation Om (ॐ) is being elaborated for its values, virtues and transcendental (5-space) base in shaloka 23 of chapter 17 of Srimad Bhagwad Geeta as ॐ तत्सत् इति निर्देशः
7. The formulation Parnava (प्रणवः) is elaborated for its values, virtues and transcendental (5-space) base in shaloka 8 of chapter 7 of Srimad Bhagwad Geeta as प्रणवः सर्ववेदेषु
8. The formulation Aum (ओम्) is elaborated for its values, virtues and transcendental (5-space) base in shaloka 13 of chapter 8 of Srimad Bhagwad Geeta as ओम् इति एक अक्षरमः ब्रह्म
9. The formulation Aumkar (ओडकार) is elaborated for its values, virtues and transcendental (5-space) base in shaloka 17 of chapter 9 of Srimad Bhagwad Geeta as वेद्यं पवित्रम् ओडकार
10. These quadruple formulations **Om (ॐ), Parnava (प्रणवः), Aum (ओम्) and Aumkar (ओमकार)** deserve to be chased component / letter wise, as well as in terms of transcendental (5-space) code values of individual letters as well as of the whole formulation (s).
11. TCV (ॐ) = 16, TCV (प्रणवः) = 36, TCV (ओम्) = 13 and TCV (ओमकार) = 18 bring to focus quadruple artifices (16, 36, 13, 18) with summation value $16 + 36 + 13 + 18 = 83$.
12. The artifice value 83 avails a pair of digits (8, 3).
13. Here it would be relevant to note that 3-space permits cut as 8 octants and parallel to it, cube splits into 8 sub cubes.
14. Still further it also would be relevant to note that 3-space is a set up within a three dimensional frame of linear dimensions which leads to $3 = 1 \times 3$.
15. Further as that 4-space is a set up within dimensional frame of four spatial dimensions which lead to $8 = 2 \times 4$.
16. The organization formats of compositions of these quadruple formulations deserve transcendental (5-space) base of Vedic Systems.
17. For chase of basic values of Vedic Systems on first principles, we have to chase the organization formats and composition values of these quadruple formulations.
18. Needless to add that this chase is going to be a chase of very big range of steps.

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*One thousand pure and applied values
of Ganita Sutras and Ganita Upsutras*

श्री ॐ
Sri-om

I

One thousand pure and applied values

II

Chase of organization format and features

1. To reach at organization format and features of Ganita Sutras & Upsutras, the values and virtues flow from transcendental (5-space) source origin reservoir (sole syllable Om ॐ) manifesting end values formation, Parnava (प्रणवः) being synonym of sole syllable Om (ॐ).
2. The flow formation of values and virtues of sole syllable Om (ॐ) as its synonym Parnava (प्रणवः) as range of 16 Sutras and 13 Upsutras of 519 steps, is to be chased. This chase will unfold and brings us face to face with values and virtues of this organization as Discipline of Mathematics of pure and applied values.
3. This chase, on one hand is to be avail the formulation (ॐ) and on the other hand eye is to be upon the end value reach formulation Parnava (प्रणवः).
4. TCV (ॐ)=16 and TCV (प्रणवः) = 36 with feature $16 + 20 = 36$ will help us comprehend as that TCV (वेदः)=20 = TCV (देव) is providing a lead: TCV (ॐ) + TCV (वेदः)= TCV (प्रणवः)
5. The formulation ॐ sequentially unfolds itself as of value (i) ॐ being 'sole syllable' is value '1' (ii) ॐ being ब्रह्म Braham of four padas / quarters as such accepting value '4' (iii) ॐ being syllable अक्षर is unifying Anuswara (अनुस्वारः) and ॐ elongated Ukara accepting values $10 + 6$.
6. This values triple (1, 4, 16) accepts organization ($4^0, 4^1, 4^2$). Further $16 = 10 + 6$ is of format $(1+2+3+4) + (0+1+2+3)$ a pair of consecutive manifestation layers. Here it also would be relevant to mention that Ganita Sutra 1 'एकाधिकेन पूर्वेषु' avails 16 letters while Ganita Upsutra 1 'आनुरूप्येण' avails 10 letters.
7. Still further, the value $16 = 4 \times 4$ and value $36 = 6 \times 6$ brings to focus, its in between value 5×5 .
8. Artifice 5×5 , amongst others, have glaring set of values, as that
 - (i) Artifice 25 is parallel to 25 Sankhya elements
 - (ii) (25, 26, 27, 28, 29) is the transcendental 5-steps range which takes us uptill value '29' which is parallel to reach of $16 + 13$ range of 16 Ganita Sutras & 13 Ganita Upsutras.
 - (iii) Triple ($4 \times 4, 5 \times 5, 6 \times 6$) leads to base triple (4, 5, 6) parallel to Trimurti (4-space, 5-space, 6-space) and as such the pair of values (ॐ, प्रणवः) / (16, 36) is bridged as transcendental (5-space) carriers format for chase of Ganita Sutras parallel to the gap value for the values pair (16, 36), i.e.

for value 20, which is parallel to TCV (वेद)=20 = TCV (देव) and Ganita Upsutras.

9. With it, beginning is to be with first quarter / component (.) Bindu Sarovar / point reservoir / structured point / at zero value point of dimensional domain. And reach is to be at first quarter (प्र) of formulation (प्रणवः)
10. TCV (.) = 9 and TCV (प्र) = 7 brings to focus this artifices pair (9, 7) which is parallel to (9 space domain, 7 space dimension).
11. Further it is parallel to the organization of pair of words formulation of text of Ganita Sutra 1 'एकाधिकेन पूर्वेण' with first word formulation 'एकाधिकेन' being text of 9 letters while the second word formulation 'पूर्वेण' is a text of 7 letters.
12. One shall sit comfortably and permit the transcending mind to be face to face with above range of features and same be comprehended thoroughly to fully appreciate them to have their proper imbibing to acquire complete insight about this organization & Discipline.
13. It would be a blissful exercise to tabulate letters availed for composition of text of individual Sutras and Upsutras. For convenient reference the complete text of Ganita Sutras and Upsutras is being reproduced once again here under:

| Ganita Sutras | Ganita Upsutras |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. ॐ एकाधिकेन पूर्वेण । | 1. ॐ आनुरूप्येण । |
| 2. निखिलं नवतश्चरमं दशतः । | 2. शिष्यते शेषसंज्ञः । |
| 3. ऊर्ध्वतिर्यग्भ्याम् । | 3. आघमाघेनान्त्यमन्त्येन । |
| 4. परावर्त्य योजयेत् । | 4. केवलैः सप्तकं गुण्यात् । |
| 5. शून्यं साम्यसमुच्चये । | 5. वेष्टनम् । |
| 6. (आनुरूप्ये) शून्यमन्यत् । | 6. यावदूनं तावदूनम् । |
| 7. संकलनव्यवकलनाभ्याम् । | 7. यावदूनं तावदूनीकृत्य वर्गं च योजयेत् । |
| 8. पूरणापूरणाभ्याम् । | 8. अन्त्ययोर्दशकेऽपि । |
| 9. चलनकलनाभ्याम् । | 9. अन्त्ययोरेव । |
| 10. यावदूनम् । | 10. समुच्चयगुणितः । |
| 11. व्यष्टिसमिष्टिः । | 11. लोपनस्थपनाभ्याम् । |
| 12. शेषाण्यङ्केन चरमेण । | 12. विलोकनम् |
| 13. सौपान्त्यद्वयमन्तम् | 13. गुणितसमुच्चयः समुच्चयगुणितः प्रणवः |
| 14. एकन्यूनेन पूर्वेण । | |
| 15. गुणितसमुच्चयः । | |
| 16. गुणकसमुच्चयः प्रणवः | |

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NEWS AND INFORMATION

The Vedic Maths Forum India Blog

Business Standard Vedic maths gets vote of confidence from students, teachers

Posted: 12 Jan 2015 07:07 AM PST

It takes 11-year-old Aditya Ray only seconds to multiply a five-digit number with a four-digit one. This, he says, is because of Vedic mathematics, "which has made my calculations quicker and accurate". By traditional method, Ray would have taken over a minute to get the answer.

"It takes me around one and a half minutes to multiply such large numbers using the conventional method. However, if I take the Vedic maths route, I can solve it in 30 seconds," the Class 6 student told IANS.

The Kolkata-based Ray added that while his school expects him to solve problems using the traditional way, he at times uses Vedic maths to cross check his answers.



Vedic mathematics, which came into focus after the Narendra Modi government put emphasis on India's ancient and forgotten knowledge systems, is a branch of mathematics based on 16 Sanskrit sutras (word formulae) which make mathematical calculations 10-15 times faster as compared to the traditional methods.

Discovered by Hindu seer Swami Bharati Krishna Tirthaji in the early 20th century, it is also said to be easy to remember, offers multiple ways of doing the same calculation, creates inquisitiveness and improves analytical thinking.

According to the School of Vedic Maths (SOVM), Tirthaji was born in 1884 in Tirunelveli in Tamil Nadu. After completing his Master of Arts at age 20, he was briefly a college principal. He quit that to embrace a spiritual path. It was during deep meditation that he got inner revelations on the 16 sutras from the appendix of Atharva Veda, one of the four vedas, the ancient Indian spiritual and scholastic texts. Tirthaji declared that any mathematical problem can be solved using them.

Gaurav Tekriwal, president of the Vedic Math Forum India, said Vedic maths was a collection of methods to calculate faster when compared to the traditional methods.

"With a little practice in Vedic maths one can make mundane calculations easier, simpler and quicker so much so that you can call it 'World's Fastest Mental Maths System'. It has applications primarily in arithmetic and algebra and hence is a favorite of competitive exam aspirants who want to tackle maximum problems in less time," Tekriwal told IANS.

The Forum holds online classes spread over 30 hours for students and 40 hours for teachers. The classes are one on one.

Pradeep Kumar, founder director of Magical Methods, which provides training in Vedic maths, shared that using such calculations, finding the square of any number ending with five becomes extremely easy.

"Say you want to find square of 85. You multiply 5 by 5 and put 25 as your right part of the answer. Then, multiply 8 by the next higher digit, 9, and put 72 as your left part of the answer. Your answer is 7,225," he said, adding the same formula can be used to find square of any number ending with five.

The branch is slowly gaining popularity among students "because it is very useful, especially for those planning to take competitive examinations", Kumar said.

"Today, there are a lot of competitive exams. Speed is one of the key factors to crack any exam which tests numerical ability. Vedic maths is a very good tool. It gives a good sense of numbers for all working professionals who do a lot of number-crunching in their jobs," Vinay Nair, founder of School of Vedic Maths (SOVM), told IANS.

Nair added that from a teacher's point of view, it gives "immense possibilities to explore learning mathematics from many angles and in innovative ways".

But S.G. Dani, professor in the department of mathematics at the Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, believes Vedic maths was "just a bunch of tricks, devoid of coherence".

"It has little significance. We might as well forget it. Though it may have a few useful bits, the aura around it makes it very damaging on the whole," Dani told IANS over email.

Retired 85-year-old teacher and educationist Dinanath Batra, who got American scholar Wendy Doniger's book on Hinduism pulped, is batting for the introduction of Vedic maths in schools and universities.

Vedic Maths is favoured by those who have benefited from it and want it introduced in the education system. Teachers of conventional mathematics and school principals IANS spoke to agreed that it should be officially introduced.

Sapna Jain, assistant professor in the department of mathematics in Delhi University, told IANS that since Vedic maths has ancient roots, those who study it will also get to know about a lot of things which have remained buried "like the invention of zero and algebra".

"There is no harm in introducing it at the primary level in schools, at least some parts of it. It will only make the students' base stronger. It has been seen that students take interest when new techniques are taught," Rekha Dwivedi, a mathematics teacher at a government school in Dwarka in Delhi, told IANS.

She added that teachers should be first trained.

Agreed Nair, who said that introducing Vedic maths would be good especially in Classes 6 to 9, "but without a proper pedagogy in teaching and proper training to teachers, it might not be very effective."