
Discourses Of Bhagavan Sri Sathya Sai Baba Vol 4 4th Edition

Sathya Sai Speaks

Divine Discourses of Bhagavan Sri Sathya Sai Baba, 19-24 November 1987

Sathya Sai Speaks

Summer Showers in Brindavan 1974

Sanathana Sarathi English Volume 07 (2012 - 2021)

Spiritual Seva Sadhana

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Sathya Sai Education in Human Values

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Sathya Sai Speaks Sri
Sathya Sai Media Centre
This volume titled
'Summer Showers in
Brindavan, 1973' assumes
special significance,
because it contains
explanations on the highly
revered Bhaja Govinda
shlokas of Adi Shankara

by Bhagawan Sri Sathya
Sai Baba Himself. It must
be said that all the
participants of this
summer course have
been highly fortunate to
receive divine
explanations on Adi
Shankara's Bhaja Govinda
shlokas coupled with
human values of universal
importance on the
variegated backdrop of
Bharatiya Culture and
Spirituality. The teacher-

taught relationship has
been very sacred in the
Indian traditional way of
life. Propagation of Bhaja
Govindam shlokas
(stanzas) had been the
combined effort of Adi
Shankara, the guru of the
highest standard, and His
disciples who were totally
charged with the sacred
spirit of upanishadic
philosophy and human
welfare at large. These
verses carry the very

essence of all the vedas, all the shastras and all the puranas. Their meaning and implications assume special significance because of Bhagawan's unique way of dealing with the subject. Before starting this special course, Bhagawan exhorted all participants to preserve these valuable verses of Shankara in their hearts in a spirit of 'tapas' and thus sanctify their lives. The readers of this book will feel that they are at par with the participants of the 'Summer Course', in

so far as benefiting from these highly erudite teachings; and in obtaining Bhagawan's divine blessings. Divine Discourses of Bhagavan Sri Sathya Sai Baba, 19-24 November 1987 Sri Sathya Sai Sadhana Trust, Publications Division
The auspicious day of Vijaya Dasami, in 1953, opened a golden chapter in the history of mankind, for that was the day chosen by Bhagawan Sri Sathya Sai Baba for His first ever divine discourse in public. The flow of

divine discourses, which started on that auspicious day out of His immense compassion for the well-being and harmony of humanity, has continued unabated even after five decades. During this period, Bhagawan has delivered hundreds of discourses in various places, to a variety of audiences. His benevolent acts for the humanity at large are also unparalleled. His noble mother made three requests to Him, namely to provide drinking water, a school, and a hospital

for the village of Puttaparthi. Bhagawan has commissioned mammoth drinking water projects, benefitting hundreds of villages, towns, and even the city of Chennai. He has also built schools, colleges, super specialty hospitals, and even an outstanding university, and constructed thousands of houses to cyclone-hit people. This priceless inaugural volume in Sathya Sai Speaks contains thirty three divine discourses, of which five are for the

students and authorities, giving invaluable guidance. There are also five discourses addressed to the residents of different villages, advising them on the value of unity and brotherhood.

Sathya Sai Speaks Sri Sathya Sai Sadhana Trust, Publications Division Message from Bhagawan Sri Sathya Sai Baba Philosophy is the butter churned out of knowledge. But since human aspirations and ideals, which change from place to place and time to time, decide which

aspects of knowledge are included in the churning process, it is often incomplete or inadequate or contradictory. Generally speaking, religious beliefs and practices, folkways, customs and traditions, educational methods, art forms, etc., help the formulation of the underlying philosophy. Believing that the world, as cognised during the waking state, is real and that the highest goal is the attainment of happiness in that world, man accumulates the

instruments and symbols of that happiness; he fashions after his own taste and inclination according to the dictates of his own reason, the laws, ideals, institutions and principles that would bolster that happiness. This attempt leads to a philosophy which can be named “Western.” But can the goal of Life be just this—to struggle amidst the waves of joy and grief that rise and fall in this visible objective world, to be carried along the current of desire, gathering food, shelter,

comfort and pleasure, and finally, to flounder into the jaws of death? Consider what is happening now: in the name of progress, art is degraded into immoral and sensuous entertainment; educational advance results, not in advance of humility and reverence, but in rampant indiscipline, arrogance and irreverence. The emphasis long placed on the development of character and the promotion of virtue through education has now been dropped. In

their place are enthroned as ideals: worldly success, self-aggrandisement, and high living. Laws, rules and regulations are multiplying fast, but there is no sign of unrighteousness and injustice being diminished. Greed is growing beyond control; the advance of science is marked, not by a proportionate advance in peace and happiness, but by a phenomenal increase in terror, unrest and anxiety. With his thousand-faced curiosity, man is analysing and

utilising the outer world; but the inner world, which is basic, is ignored and forgotten. Human life is a composite of the secular and the spiritual. But now, the flesh is coddled, while the spirit is consigned into oblivion. As a result, neither the individual, nor society, nor the nation can hope to have peace and security. The framework of Creation is an amalgam of right and wrong, joy and grief, cold and warmth; so, it is against Nature to expect only right, or only joy, only wrong or only grief. It

is not possible to uproot right wholly from the world, nor is it possible to uproot wrong wholly free from grief in any form. The burden of wrong and the agony of grief can be reduced, however, in proportion to the loyalty that man offers to sublime ideals and his efforts to put them into practice. So long as man lives on the level of the beasts, concentrating all his talents on the task of securing food, shelter, and other physical and material needs, the unrest now rooted in his heart

cannot be got rid of. Therefore, the path of Dharma or Righteousness, which ensures inner purification and harmony, should not be given up. What is Dharma? It is the way of higher life directed by the ideals one holds dear, by the level of attainment one has reached, by the status of the individual in society, and the individual's own awareness of himself and his status. Mere awareness of "I am a human being," will not guide him into the path of Dharma; those who are

aware only of this will be guided only into the path of feeding, sleeping and the avoidance of fear from danger. Awareness of, "I am a human being," is only half the truth. "I am not a beast," is the other half. Always remind yourself of what you are, as well as what you are not; when this is done, when activities are in accordance with that awareness, man will be manifesting the full significance of the name he is known by. When man has resolved to understand his reality by

the method of enquiry, he must avoid the error of condemning the points of view held dear by others. It is not right to deny their validity. He has to give value to all aspects, consider all views; for, there is no clear-cut distinction between mine and thine, this and that other. Truth is Knowledge; Knowledge is Limitless. Truth has to be discovered by analysing the complex mass of facts and things. Indian Culture is the product of the experience of generations in the field of this Truth,

of Knowledge that is limitless, that is seen through the vision of the Wise. When students have the chance once to look upon this Culture, to contact its living embodiments and expressions, and to hold converse with its manifold manifestations, all doubts regarding it will vanish from their minds. It is a fact that persons who are too lazy to learn, who have not grasped the validity of Vedanta, or the relative reality of the world, feel that Indian culture is at best a ruse to

while away one's time. We are not concerned with such persons. They have such ideas because they do not know that Vedanta is their own history. Animals are not conscious that they are alive; they live without being aware of life. If man too leads life in this manner, verily he is no better than a mere animal. Your forefathers were being fed from infancy on breast milk reinforced by the mixture of sublime ideals and principles of righteousness. As a result,

they stuck to the path of righteousness steadily in a commendable form. They strove to help each other; cooperated in all efforts to promote the welfare of others and sympathised when others suffered or incurred loss or injury. They did not allow feelings of hatred, revenge or violence to tarnish their minds. They recognised that their chief duty was to devote themselves to activities conducive to the general good. Today, those who pride themselves on the enormous advance

achieved by man and prance about prattling the stories of their paltry victories, are only demonstrating by their behaviour that they are totally ignorant of the high principles followed in life by their forefathers. What is the reason for the disappearance from the present generation of the sublime virtues of those days, of sympathy and mutual aid, of the peace and happiness that prevailed then? No enquiry is probing into this problem. Can a King, declaring himself the

master of a state, fulfil all the wishes of his subjects? Why, he finds himself incompetent to fulfil even all his own wishes! If he decides to pursue his fancies on the plea that he is the lord and master, his subjects draw him down from the throne. How does this happen? However high a person's authority, he has to bow his head to some laws and limits that are laid down to ensure proper exercise of that power. They might have been laid down by the king himself, but once

accepted and announced, he is bound to them as strongly as any one else. If he acts in contravention of the covenant, the subjects, too, would break away from the laws and limits that regulate their activities and behaviours, and anarchy would result. For, the saying goes, "As the ruler, so the ruled." Therefore, the law-maker should obey the law; he who lays down the limit should himself respect it. This is the precious lesson, the shining lamp of wisdom, that the Ramayana is holding forth

for the benefit of man. This is the excellence of the culture and history of India. Students have to be instructed on these monuments of Indian Culture and informed of the ideals which they embody. Their intellects, thus charged and cleansed, have to be offered to the nations of the world as ideals to be emulated. They, themselves, will be saved thereby; they will serve as guides and leaders to others. Intending to place before them the Truth, to remove from their minds

the ruinous beliefs that have sprouted there as a result of the craze for novelty in recent times, and to uproot the specious arguments and fantastic doubts that are clinging to their reasoning faculty, and, resolving to imprint on the pure, steadfast, and conceitless hearts of the young the peace and joy that their forefathers were able to live in, we have arranged to invite elders of invaluable experience in these fields, and instruct youth on moral, ethical, spiritual, physical

and secular truths. When such a sacred Yajna is held every year, present-day youth can easily understand and appreciate not only the Culture of India, but also the Wisdom garnered by people of other lands. Thus, they will be rid of all feelings of separation and difference; they will be equipped and made ready to demonstrate in their lives the Truth that has been revealed to them. This Summer Course on Indian Culture and Spirituality has been planned and arranged

with this belief and in this faith. May this attempt achieve Victory! May all beings derive therefrom Peace, Happiness, Prosperity and Security! - Baba This Volume is compiled and offered at Bhagawan Sri Sathya Sai Baba's Lotus Feet on His 97th Birthday as a reminder to all Spiritual Aspirants of Baba's Love & Message Sai Ram. Director, Sri Sathya Sai Media Centre, Prasanthi Nilayam 515 134, Puttaparthi, Sri Sathya Sai District, Andhra Pradesh, India.

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**Summer Showers in
Brindavan 1974** Sri

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Discourses of a Hindu
religious leader.

**Sanathana Sarathi
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The Summer Showers in
Brindavan, 1974 are no
showers, but a flood.
Bhagawan in His
compassion and
boundless love covered
the whole gamut of
truths, esoteric and
explicit, contained in the
Vedas in His discourses.
While unfolding the
esoteric content and
explaining the technical
terms, He dispelled many
misconceptions in the
minds of students and

pundits, particularly about
the term 'Brahman',
which He established by
drawing from scriptural
texts, as also His own
testimony as Eternal and
Universal. He explained
the term Bharath as
embracing the whole
world and not confined to
the geographic entity now
called 'India'. Bhagawan
has made a loving and
passionate appeal to all
students to take His
teachings to heart and
practice Dharma all the
while. In fact, it can be,
without exaggeration,
renamed 'The Sathya Sai

Gita'.

Chinna Katha Sri Sathya Sai Media Centre
The annual sessions in Indian Culture and Spiritual Life, conducted by the Will and munificent Grace of our beloved Bhagawan Sri Sathya Sai Baba, are aimed at educating, correcting, and guiding students in the discharge of their duties in their daily life, and conducting themselves modestly and progressing steadily and steadfastly in their spiritual life, on their journey Godward.
Expounding on The

Nature Of Truth, the adverse effects of negative emotions, the benefits of Self-control And Detachment, and the differences between the three Vedic schools of Dvaita, Advaita, And Vishishtadvaita, Bhagawan teaches and enriches, enlightens and invigorates our lives. Conducted in the searing heat of the Indian Summer, the aptly and auspiciously named Summer Showers brings to the world the cooling showers of Swami's compassion and grace.

His divine wisdom relieves devotees of the heat of their sufferings, lights the lamp of the Divine in their hearts, and brings them gently and ever steadily to the spiritual path, revealing the way to the Self. With the blessings of Bhagawan, we present Summer Showers in Brindavan, 1972.
Sathya Sai Education in Human Values Sri Sathya Sai Sadhana Trust, Publications Division Started in 1958, Sanathana Sarathi is a monthly magazine devoted to Sathya (Truth),

Dharma (Righteousness), Shanti (Peace) and Prema (Love) - the four cardinal principles of Bhagawan Baba's philosophy. It is published from Prasanthi Nilayam (the Abode of Highest Peace) and acts as a mouthpiece of Baba's Ashram as it speaks of the important events that take place in His sacred Abode, besides carrying Divine Messages conveyed through Divine Discourses of Bhagawan Sri Sathya Sai Baba. The word meaning of Sanathana Sarathi is the 'Eternal Charioteer'. It

signifies the presence of the Lord in every being as the atma guiding their lives like a charioteer. It implies that he who places his life, the body being likened to a chariot, in an attitude of surrender in the hands of the Lord, will be taken care of by the Lord even as a charioteer would take the occupant of his chariot safely to its destination. The magazine is an instrument to disseminate spiritual knowledge for the moral, physical and mental uplift of humanity without any discrimination

as the subject matter discussed therein is always of common interest and of universal appeal. The fifteen Vahinis - streams of sacredness - known as the Vahini Series comprising annotation and interpretation of the Upanishads and other scriptures, Itihasas like the Ramayana, the Bhagavatha and the Mahabharata, and authentic explanations on Dhyana, Dharma, Prema, etc., have been serially published in this magazine as and when

they emanated from the Divine pen of Bhagawan Baba. This magazine is published in almost all Indian languages, English and Telugu from Prasanthi Nilayam and others from respective regions. Every year Sanathana Sarathi comes out with a special issue in November commemorating the Divine Birthday. The English and Telugu magazines are posted on the 10th and 23rd respectively, of every month, from Prasanthi Nilayam. This magazine has wide, ever increasing

circulation in India as well as abroad, as the study of it brings the reader closer to the philosophy of the Avatar in simple understandable language
 THUS SPAKE SAI...
 Discouring during the launch of Sanathana Sarathi... From this day, our Sanathana Sarathi will lead to victory the cohorts of truth - the Vedas, the Sastras and similar scriptures of all faiths, against the forces of the ego such as injustice, falsehood, immorality and cruelty. This is the reason why it has emerged. This

Sarathi will fight in order to establish world prosperity. It is bound to sound the paeon of triumph when universal Ananda is achieved.
Sathya Sai Speaks Volume 1
 This Volumes' of Sri Sathya Sai Speaks are compiled and offered at Bhagawan Sri Sathya Sai Baba's Lotus Feet on His 97th Birthday as a reminder to all Spiritual Aspirants of Baba's Love & Message Compilation of Discourses from 1953 to 2010 (1614 Discourses)
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