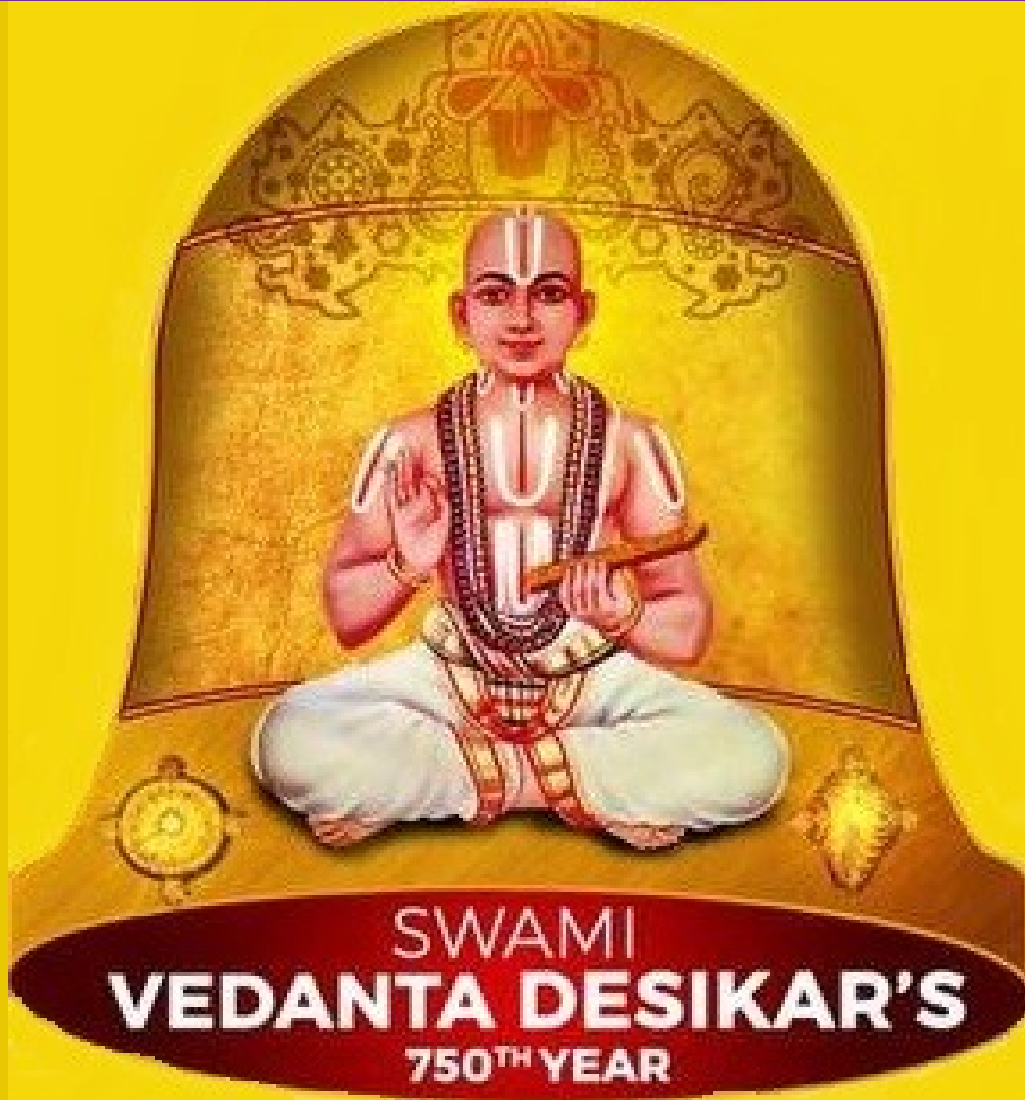
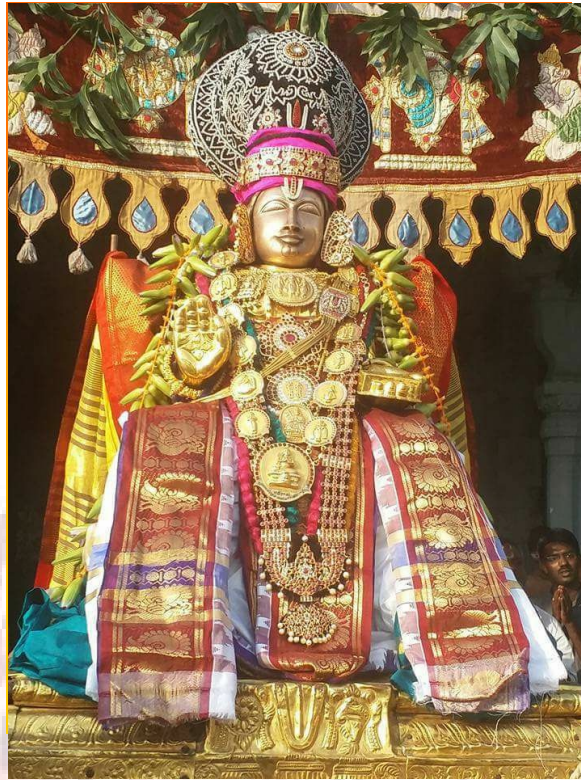


THE DEXTEROUS DESIKA





LAWYER

A lawyer, argues a client's case before a judge or jury in a court of law by performing extensive research into relevant facts and law.

Swami Vendanta desikar during his life period was challenged to debate by vidhwans of other schools/sampradayams to establish supremacy of their sampradayams. Swami desika has defeated them easily by exposing the inconsistencies in their theories and proving that they are not in accordance with Vedas.

Swami's style of argument and justification of sidhantham is as follows:

It Consists of Six components:

1. Vishaya (subject matter) - A topic that has apparent ambiguity and hence, needs to be properly interpreted
2. Samshaya (Doubt)- generally having two possibilities, but sometimes more also
3. Purva Paksha (prima facie argument) – It involves building a deep familiarity with the opponent's point of view before criticizing it.
4. Uttara Paksha (reply or refutation of erroneous views) – Presenting the correct verdict along with the necessary logical reasoning
5. Akshepa (protest) – Objections that may be raised against the verdict from the point of logic
6. Samadhana – Answers to the objections raised above.



In order to enable even a commoner to appreciate the glories of our Vaideka matham and to understand the inconsistencies and defects of our rival schools or para mathas Swami desika blessed us with many granthams.

Some of the granthams that has been blessed by swami for parapaksha kandanam (to refute the other philosophical schools) and svamatha stapanam (to establish the right philosophy as per sanathan dharma – viz a viz veda)are:

1) Paramatha Bangam

This is a very important work of swami derived from a very famous debate of Swamy Desikan with leaders of other Mathams in front of Lord Devanathan on the banks of PeNNai river . Swamy Desikan defeated all his challengers and firmly established the Supremacy of VisishtAdhvaitham over 15 other SiddhAnthams (Schools of philosophy) . Lord Devanathan was very pleased at the accomplishment of His dear devotee and blessed him profusely .

2) Satha Dhooshani

Satha Dhooshani (100 different arguments of negates) is a work of logic otherwise called as Tarka in Hindu philosophy. It is a refutation of the nirvesesha Advaita of Sankaracharya. It establishes the validity of the Vishishtadvaita philosophy of Ramanuja as against the Advaita of sankara. It is said that at the age of around 50 or 55 Vedanta Desika was invited by his disciples at Srirangam to engage in a polemical debate with a group of Advaitins from North India. The arguments made in the form of refutations against these men are said to be the content of this work.

3) Nyaya Parisudhi

It is a successful attempt by swami in syncretization of ancient nyaya-realism with visistadvaitic spiritualism and transcendentalism. As swami himself suggests, his Nyaya Parisudhi was a great 'pandita-krtiya' meant to synthesize the divergent trends of Nyaya (Nyāya literally means "rules", "method" or "judgment". It is also the name of one of the six orthodox (astika) schools of Hinduism. ...) with Vedantha.

4) Nyaya Sidhanjanam

This work may be called as part 2 of Nyaya Parisudhi as it continues with the last topic of Nyaya Parisudhi.

5) Tatva Muktha Kalapam

Tatva Muktha Kalapam is categorized as 'prakarana grantham'(a manual or independent treatise) to present and defend visistadvaitic doctrine and to evaluate critically the deficiencies in the rival philosophical systems

The above scenarios shows swami's excellent dialectic skills as a lawyer

If not for Swami Ramanuja and Swami Desika, the whole of India would have been a Buddhist and Jains country now.

There were occasions when Swami was requested to be the judge for an argument between two philosophies.



Swami was requested to preside over as the moderator in a debate between the Adwaitha Vidhwan, Vidhyaranyar and Dvaita Vidhwan, Akshobhya. Although Vidhyaranyar was his boyhood friend, after hearing the arguments of both the vidhwans, Swamy gave a ruling impartially that Akshobhya's views were in accordance with Pramanas and settled the dispute.

With such an ardent argument skills to disprove erroneous Philosophies and to establish Vedic Sanathana dharma in its right path, why can't HE be crowned as a LAWYER

Place Srirangam



Mayaa Vaadhis challenges for a debate condemning
Ramanuja Darisanam

PHILANTHROPIST

Philanthropist is a person who seeks to promote the welfare of others, especially by the generous donation of money to good causes.

A short story from swami's life depicting His undesired nature towards wealth & His generousness in giving to the needy.

Instigated by some jealous people and with the intention of embarrassing Swami, a poverty stricken bachelor was sent to Swami for financial help for his wedding, knowing full well that Swami had no

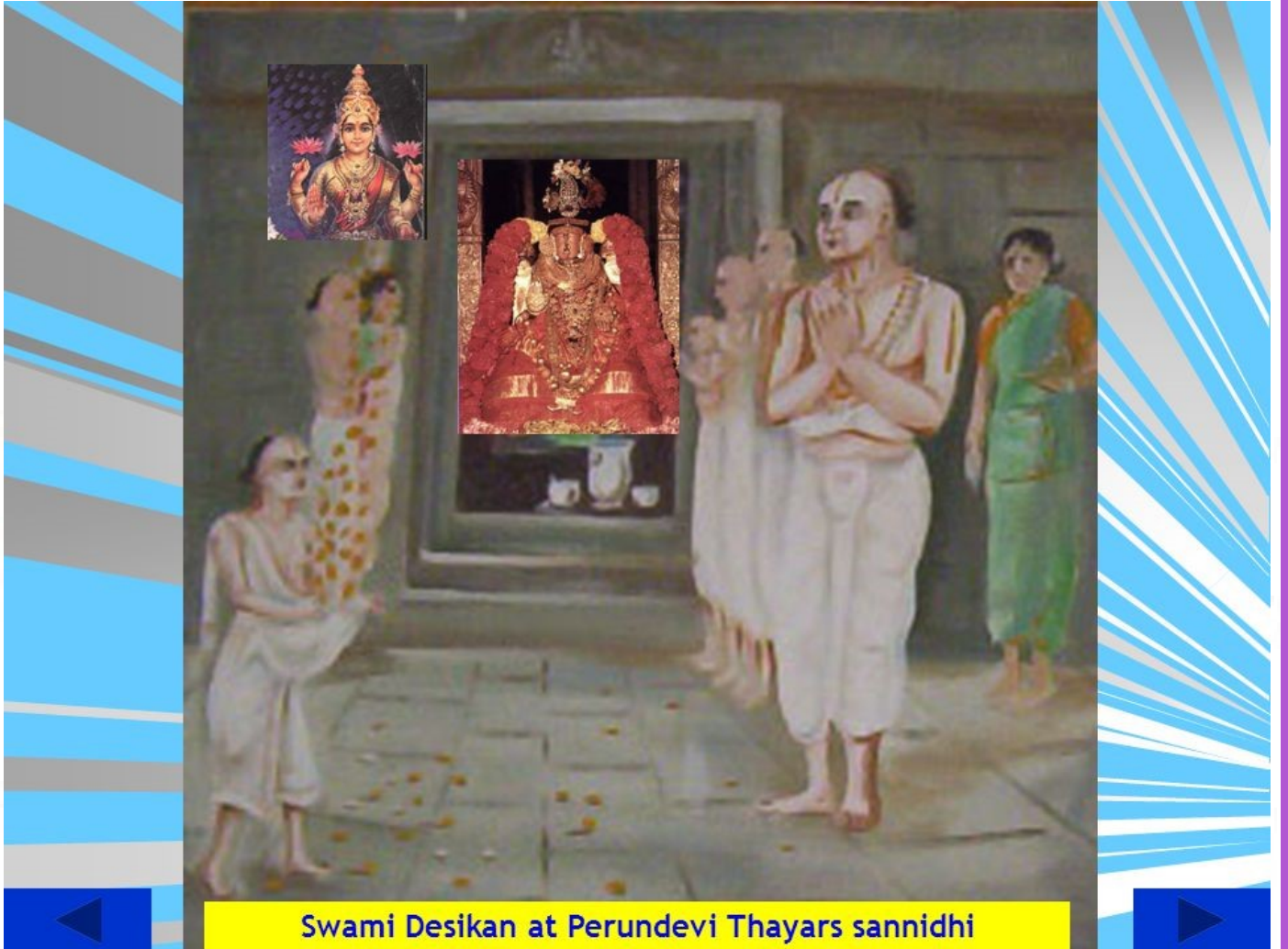


wherewithal. Swami Desika took him to the Sanctum Sanctorum of the divine perumdevi Thayar of Kanchipuram and sang the famous 'Sri Sthuthi'. Immediately, to everybody's astonishment gold coins were showering from the sky. Swami asked the bachelor to take them all. The bachelor thanked swami with tears, while the people who wanted to ridicule were ashamed.

Swami not only gave money to poor Brahmin, but he spent his whole life drafting many slokas and theories about the sanathana margam with the prime aim of lifting everyone to spiritual life from this materialistic life and there is hardly no hours spent by swami for his personal or family welfare.

The Sloka behind this incident

யோகாரம்ப த்வரித மநஸோ யுஷ்மதைகாந்த்ய யுக்தம்
தர்மம் ப்ராப்தும் ப்ரதமமிஹ யே தாரயந்தே தநாயாம் |
தேஷாம் பூமேர்த்தநபதி க்ருஹாதம்பராதம்புதேர்வா
தாரா நிர்யாந்த்யதிகமதிகம் வாஞ்சிதாநாம் வஸூநாம் || 16 ||



Swami Desikan at Perundevi Thayar's sannidhi

Who else can be can be better PHILANTHROPHIST than swami.



DOCTOR

Doctor Saves Lives & prescribes healthy food habits for long life.

Once upon a time, in the place called Thiruputkuzhi, a dangerous disease named Vaisuri struck like an epidemic. A lot of people suffered as a result and our Swami, who is a KaruNaamoorthy, immediately composed Sudharshanaashtakam and people were relieved of their miseries. He ultimately saved 1000 of lives.

The Vedic scriptures categorize food into three – sattva, rajasa and tamasa. The sattva food promotes serene mind and long life whereas the rajasa and tamasa foods promote anxiety and laziness respectively. Taking cues from the Vedic scriptures, Vedanta Desika has provided a detailed catalogue of food which should be consumed to maintain a healthy mind and a disease-free life. This book is called Ahara Niyamam.

As the saver of 1000 lives and as the prescriber of the right , healthy and satvic food for cleanliness of Mind and body, why can HE be termed as a DOCTOR.



Will Continue...