

Phase 12
Vedas and Vedic Ganita Sutras & Upsutras

12.2
Central Core of Vedic literature and
basis base of Vedic Ganita Sutras

1. Central Core of Vedas
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1
Central Core of Vedas

Samhitas संहिता, Brahmanas ब्रह्मामन, Aranyakas अर्णिक and Upanishads उपनिषद् of the central core of the Vedas वेद. Vedas are four Rigved ऋग्वेद, Yajurved यजुर्वेद, Samaved सामवेद and Atharaved अथर्ववेद. Parallel with them are Upvedas उपवेद : Ayurved आयुर्वेद, Dhanurved धनुर्वेद, Gandharaved गंधर्ववेद and Sathapatya upved स्थापत्य वेद.

Rigved is of 21 branches Yajurved is of 101 branches, Samaved is of 1000 branches and Atharaved is of 9 branches. Whole of them have not reached us intact. The glimpse of the few having reached us give us the prospective reach of vedic values and Vedic domain. Amongst them Sakala Rigved Samhita and its organization provide us the real insight about the way Vedic core stands organized.

Sakala Rigved Samhita साकला ऋग्वेद संहिता is a scripture simultaneously organized as 10 mandals मंडल and 8 austaks अष्टक. There are 64 Adheyeya अध्याय / chapters, 85 Anuwaks अनुवाक, 1028 Suktas सूक्ता, 2024 Vargas वर्ग, 10552 Richas रिचा and 432000 aksharas अक्षर out of which 397265 are manifest (Vakat व्यक्त) and remaining 34735 are lively in the scripture as unmanifest (Avakat अव्यक्त).

2
Maheshwar reorganize
Vowels (स्वर) and Consonants (व्यञ्जन)

TCV (स्वर) = 15 and TCV (व्यञ्जन) = 29 = TCV (ब्रह्मा)
 TCV (परम व्योम) = 44 = 15 + 29

3

Amar Kosh --- 29 Brahma

अमर कोष --- 29 ब्रह्मा

ब्रह्माऽऽत्मभूः	2	नाभिजन्माण्डजः	2
गुरज्जोष्ठः	1	पूर्वो	1
परमेष्ठी	1	निधनः	1
पितामहः	1	कमलोद्भूयः	1
हिरण्यगर्भो	1	सदानन्दो	1
लोकेशः	1	रजोमूर्तिः	1
स्वयम्भूश्चतुराननः	2	सात्यको	1
धाताञ्जयोनिर्बृहिणी	3	हंसवाहनः	1
विरञ्चिः	1		
कमलासनः	1		
सृष्टा	1		
प्रजापतिर्वेधा	2		
विधाता	1		
विश्वसृष्ट्	1		
विधिः	1		

4

Amar Kosh Vyom Varg 24

अमर कोष व्योम् वर्ग

द्यौदिवौ	2	<u>पुंस्याकाश-विहायसौ ।</u>	
स्त्रियामभ्रं	2	विहायसोऽपि	1
व्योम	1	नाकोऽपि	1
पुष्करमम्बरम्	2	द्युरपि	1

नभोऽन्तरिक्षं	2		
गगनमनन्तं	2	स्वरव्ययम्	2
सुरवर्त्म	1	तारापथोऽन्तरिक्षञ्च	2
खम्	1	मेघाध्वा	1
वियद्	1	महाबिलम्	1
विष्णुपदं	1		

5

MAHESHWARA SUTRAS

There are 14 Maheshwara Sutras, of which first four organize 9 vowels and remaining 10 organize 33 consonants.

(1) अ इ उ ण् ।। (1, 2, 3) (7) = 13 13	(5) ह य व् र् ट् ।। (9, 1, 7, 3), (3) = 23 87
(2) ऋ लृ क् ।। (4, 5), (5) = 14 27	(6) ल् ण् ।। (5), (7) = 12 99
(3) ए ओ ङ् ।। (6, 7), (5) = 18 45	(7) ज् म् ङ् ण् न् म् ।। (6, 9, 5, 7, 8), (9) = 44 143
(4) ऐ औ च् ।। (8, 9), (2) = 19 64	(8) झ भ् ज् ।। (5, 8), (6) = 19 162
Note 1. Last letters of these 14 maheshwara Sutras written in red are Anubandas. 2. Anubanda of Second Sutra (क्) is of TCV (क्) = 5 as these are Maheshwara Sutras.	(9) घ् ढ् ध् ष् ।। (4, 6, 7), (6), = 23 185
	(10) ज् ब् ग् ङ् द् श् ।। (4, 7, 3, 5, 6), (2), = 27 212
	(11) ख् फ् छ् ट् थ् च् ट् त् व् ।। (2, 6, 3, 4, 5, 2, 3, 4) (7) = 36 248
	(12) क् प् य् ।। (1, 5), (1) = 7 255
	(13) श् ष् स् र् ।। (2, 6, 3), (3) = 14 269
	(14) ह् ल् ।। (9), (5) = 14 283
	Note 3. There are 14 Anubandas of Maheshwara Sutras of which, Anubanda (ण्) is of twice occurrence, firstly as of Sutra 1 and secondly of Sutra 6. 4. Ushmana letter (ह्) is of twice occurrence 5. Total letters of 16 Ganita Sutras are '283'

Summation of TCV values of 9 vowels is (45). Summation of TCV values of 33 consonants is 125 of Varga consonants plus 16 of Antstha letters and 20 of Ushmana letters together being 161.

Summation of TCV values of vowels and consonants is 45 + 161 = 206.
Summation value of TCV values of letters of 14 Maheshwara Sutras is '283'.

6

**Ganita Sutras 3 ‘ऊर्ध्वतिर्यगभ्याम्’ and
Ganita Sutra 4 ‘परावर्त्य योजयेत्’**

GS 3	ऊर्ध्वतिर्यगभ्याम्	1	5	15	56
GS 4	परावर्त्य योजयेत् ।	2	7	17	51

Ganita Sutra 3

Two words formulation (1) ऊर्ध्व (2) तिर्यग together as Subant सुबन्त are having place format for third, fourth and fifth Vibakati as ‘ऊर्ध्वतिर्यगभ्याम्’.

Subant Pratya

सुबन्ध प्रत्यय

विभक्ति	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथमा	सु	औ	जस्
द्वितीया	अम्	औट्	शस्
तृतीया	टा	भ्याम्	भिस्
चतुर्थी	डे	भ्याम्	भ्यस्
पंचमी	डसि	भ्याम्	भ्यस्
षष्ठी	डस्	ओस्	नाम्
सप्तमी	डि	ओस्	सु प्

विभक्ति	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथमा	सु	औ	जस्
द्वितीया	अम्	औट्	शस्
तृतीया	टा	ऊर्ध्वतिर्यगभ्याम्	भिस्
चतुर्थी	डे	ऊर्ध्वतिर्यगभ्याम्	भ्यस्
पंचमी	डसि	ऊर्ध्वतिर्यगभ्याम्	भ्यस्
षष्ठी	डस्	ओस्	नाम्
सप्तमी	डि	ओस्	सु प्

Vishnu Puran

Ansh 1, Adheyey 15,
Shaloka 13 and 14

बालिशा बत यूयं वै नास्या जानीत वै भुवः ।
अन्तरूर्ध्वमधश्चैव कथं सृक्ष्यथ वै प्रजाः ॥ ९३
ऊर्ध्वं तिर्यग धश्चैव यदाऽप्रतिहता गतिः ।
तदा कस्माद्भुवो नान्तं सर्वे द्रक्ष्यथ बालिशाः ॥ ९४

Vishnu Puran

Ansh 1, Adheyey 5,
Shaloka 22

तिर्यक्स्त्रोतास्तु यः प्रोक्तस्तैर्यग्योन्यः स उच्यते ।
तदूर्ध्वस्त्रोतसां षष्ठो देवसर्गस्तु संस्मृतः ॥ २२
तिर्यक् स्त्रोतास्तु यः प्रोक्तस्तैर्यग्योन्यः स उच्यते ।
तद् ऊर्ध्वं स्त्रोतसां षष्ठो देवसर्गस्तु संस्मृतः ॥ २२

7

Location of Ganita Sutras

1. **Here in this write up the more focus is to point out that the text of Ganita Sutra 3 is located specifically in Vishnu Puran, as is pointed above by its precise location in the Vishnu Puran.**
2. In the present write up the neither the text of Vishnu Puran nor Ganita Sutras as such is being taken up for its values, as the aim here

of the write up is to point out as that Ganita Sutra 3 text stands located.

3. In the following write up 12.3 onwards, likewise the text of other Sutras and Upsutras with specific locations are going to be reached at.
4. Once all the 29 Sutras and Upsutras text stand specifically located in the core Vedic scriptures then thereafter will be the phase and stage of locating entire text of Ganita Sutras and Upsutras.
5. The individual location of Sutras and Upsutras in different core Vedic scriptures like Purans, Upnishads, Brahmans, Arniks and ultimately samhitas will help us appreciate as to the basis base values of organization of Vedic knowledge as Vedic knowledge systems.
6. Also such location will help us comprehend and appreciate as to how the mathematics of Vedic Ganita Sutras and Upsutras is the basis base mathematics of Vedic knowledge systems.
7. Vishnu Puran, as a complete scripture, practically avails all values and features of Vedic Ganita Sutras and Upsutras.
8. Also it can be said as that Purans and in particular Vishnu Puran help us reach at format and features of Ganita Sutras and Upsutras.

8

Format Values and Features of Ganita Sutras

9. Ganita Sutras text and Vedic scriptures, both are availing Devnagri alphabet.
10. Ganita Sutras avails 36 letters only of Devnagri alphabet.
11. Value 36 is 6^2 .
12. Value 36 = TCV (अनुबन्ध)
13. Formulation of formats of features of values 1 to 35 are of bound limit of '36'.
14. Value 35 is of organization $35 = 5 \times 7$.

15. Double digit numbers of 6 place value system are '35'.

16. First triple digit number of 6 place value system is '100' which is value 36 of ten place value system.

5 x 7 grid		Double digit numbers				
5		01	02	03	04	05
		10	11	12	13	14
		15	20	21	22	23
		24	25	30	31	32
		33	34	35	40	41
		42	43	44	45	50
6		51	52	53	54	55
		100				

17. TCV (उदगीथ) = 35.

18. Om, Parnava, Aum, Omkar and Udgith are sequential synonomns.

19. Changiyo upnishad is the specific scripture of Udgith, transcendental content flow through rays of the Sun.

20. Vedic richas are of specific Rishi, Devta, Chandas and Swara.

21. Ganita Sutras are of sequential format of 6 space content sequentially unfolding values '6, 16, 26, 36, 46, 56, --- ' of 10 place value system.

22. 6 is the first perfect number.

23. 28 is the second perfect number.

24. Ganita Sutras, as a system initially takes from first perfect number format features '6' to second perfection number format and features.

25. In next phases Ganita Sutras unfold format values and features of reach of third perfect number (496) followed by fourth perfect format features and values (8128).

26. The Creator's space (4-space) is of spatial order.

27. Dimensional frame of 4-space is a set up of quadruple spatial dimensions.

28. TCV (वेद) = 20 = four folds spectra of 7-space (D-7) = (7, 5, 5, 3)

29. Hyper cube 4 is of four folds (2, 3, 4, 5) of summation value '14'

30. Hyper cube 2 is of four folds (0, 1, 2, 3) of summation value '6'

31. Seven space content manifest creator's space and its dimensional frame format feature as

$$D7 = H4 + H2$$

32. Geeta Chapter 3, Shaloka 3 and Geeta Chapter 5, Shalokas 4 and 5 preserve enlightenment of two fold Nishta निष्ठा in Lok लोक / World

GEETA CHAPTER 3 SHALOKA 3

3 लोकेऽस्मिन् द्विविधा निष्ठा पुरा प्रोक्ता मयानघ ।
ज्ञानयोगेन सांख्यानां कर्मयोगेन योगिनाम् ॥३॥

GEETA CHAPTER 5 SHALOKA 4 AND 5

4 सांख्ययोगौ पृथग् बालाः प्रवदन्ति न पण्डिताः ।
एकमप्यास्थितः सम्यग्भयोर्विन्दते फलम् ॥४॥

5 यत् सांख्यैः प्राप्यते स्थानं तद् योगैरपि गम्यते ।
एकं सांख्यं च योगं च यः पश्यति स पश्यति ॥५॥

9

**Vishnu Puran Ansh 1, Chapter 5,
Shalokas 10 and 11 along with Sankhyikarika**

1. Shalokas 10 and 11 of Adhyeya 5, Ansh 1 of Vishnu Puran together with Sankhyikarika preservation सप्तदश वधा युद्धेर्विपर्ययातुष्टिसिद्धीनाम् ॥ is the preservation of format and features of Ganita Sutra 4 ‘परावर्त्य योजयेत्’ being a text availing 17 letters.
2. Further here is also focus upon the feature as that Number values range 1 to 29 is of ‘28’ gaps. Further the factors of values range 1 to 29 are $57 = 29 + 28$.
3. Conceptually these ‘28’ gaps, as well as factors in addition of value 29 are 28 Vadha (वध / dissection)
4. TCV (वध) = 16
5. D16 spectra is (16, 14, 14, 12) = 56 parallel with 56 factors of values range (1 to 28), 28 being the second perfect number.
6. Value 16 itself is parallel with spectra of D6 (6, 4, 4, 2).
7. Six space content, 16 space content format features correlation is a distinct feature of mathematics of Ganita Sutras availed by Vedic knowledge systems.
8. Garud (गरुड), Vahan of Vishnu, is formulation of triple syllables (i)ग (ii)रू (iii)ड TCV (ग) = 4, TCV (रू) = 9 & TCV (ड) = 6 formatted as

4	9	6
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9. Third perfect number is '496'.
 10. For ready reference Vishnu Puran Ansh 1, Chapter 5, Shalokas 10 and 11 and Sankhikarika with simple rendering is as under :-

पशवादयस्ते विख्यातास्तमः प्राया ह्यवेदिनः ।
 उत्पथग्राहिणश्चैव तेऽज्ञाने ज्ञानमानिनः ॥ १०

अहङ्कृता अहम्माना अष्टाविंशद्वधात्मकाः ।
 अन्तः प्रकाशास्ते सर्वे आवृताश्च परस्परम् ॥ ११

कहलाता हैं ॥ ८-९ ॥ ये पशु, पक्षी आदि नामसे प्रसिद्ध हैं—और प्रायः तमोमय (अज्ञानी), विवेकरहित अनुचित मार्गका अवलम्बन करनेवाले और विपरीत ज्ञानको ही यथार्थ ज्ञान माननेवाले होते हैं। ये सब अहंकारी, अभिमानी, अट्टाईस वधोंसे युक्त* आन्तरिक सुख आदिको ही पूर्णतया समझनेवाले और परस्पर एक-दूसरेकी प्रवृत्तिको न जाननेवाले होते हैं ॥ १०-११ ॥

विपर्य

* सांख्य-कारिकामें अट्टाईस वधोंका वर्णन इस प्रकार किया है—

एकादशेन्द्रियवधाः सह बुद्धिवधैरशक्तिरुद्दिष्टा । सप्तदश वधा बुद्धेर्विपर्ययातुष्टिसिद्धीनाम् ॥
 आध्यात्मिक्यश्चतस्रः प्रकृत्युपादानकालभाग्याख्याः । बाह्या विषयोपरमात् पञ्च च नव तुष्टयोऽभिमताः ॥
 ऊहः शब्दोऽध्ययनं दुःखविघातास्त्रयः सुहृत्प्राप्तिः । दानश्च सिद्धयोऽष्टौ सिद्धेः पूर्वोऽङ्कुशस्त्रिविधा ॥

(४९-५१)

ग्यारह इन्द्रियवध और तुष्टि तथा सिद्धिके विपर्ययसे सत्रह बुद्धि-वध—ये कुल अट्टाईस वध अशक्ति कहलाते हैं। प्रकृति, उपादान, काल और भाग्य नामक चार आध्यात्मिक और पाँच ज्ञानेन्द्रियोंके बाह्य विषयोंके निवृत्त हो जानेसे पाँच बाह्य—इस प्रकार

10

Blissful exercise

It is going to be a blissful exercise to reach at presence of word formulations and its constituent Padas and sub constituent syllables and letters in Sanskrit Dictionaries, Vedic Dictionaries like Amarkosh. It will give confidence as to what is being availed in Ganita Sutras text is of lively flow of Vedic scriptures.

Dr. S. K. Kapoor

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