

Vedic Psychology : Comparative Study in reference to Neurology

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The modern and Ancient Vedic study on the brain functions are factually presented with reference of four Vedas. The aim is to notice the gap between two studies with Brain and Manas. Chitha Ahankaras, as sermonised in Vedic philosophy, Yoga, Ayurveda are discussed finally. The final Studies of both Modern and Vedic differences are highlighted

[Keywords : Psychosomatic, Vedas - Rigveda, Samveda, Yajurveda, Atharveda, Yoga, Manas, Kala, Chitha, Ahankara, Jopa, Nadi, Chakra]

1. Introduction

The Human Brain is the final instrument in the body to realise our goal, Action and presentation. What is the difference of Human and Animal? This is an authentic and final tool to decide the

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importance and span of human psychology where it keeps more importance of action, thought process and creation. The difference between human and animal is basically freely evolving in those actions which can lead a human to be more wise and goal oriented in a medium of doing actions according to goal. Human mind is not bound in certain actions it can be motivated to get idea to be free from all actions and sanctions. Where the animals have only certain actions to fulfil their needs.

“आहारनिद्राभयमैथुनञ्च, सामान्यमेतदपशुर्भिनराणाम”

Animals and human have similarity in fulfilment of food needs, sleeping, fear and sex. Only the difference between two is Dharma. without Dharma humans are also animals.

“धर्मोहि तेषामधिको विशेषो, धर्मेणहीना पशुभिः समानाः”

Niti Shatakam

This is a Vedic authentication of Human which makes him different from all species. The Dharma means human have modification and motivation of mind towards these actions which can lead them to achieve development on all levels $\frac{1}{4}$ without expecting the result of Karma (Actions) to get fulfilment of goals).

“यतोऽभ्युदयनिश्रेयससिद्धि स धर्मः” *Vaisheshika 1.1.2*

From where the human begins to get development on all levels with the actions and not accepting results.

साहित्यसंगीतकलाः विहीनः

साक्षात्पशुःपुच्छविषाणहीनः

तृणं न खादन्नपि जीवमानः

तद् भागधेयं परमं पशूनाम्”

Niti Shatakam

Other difference between two is that human can evolve themselves to get the wisdom of literature, music, fine, arts also to get cultural socio-economic development.

2. Vedic Psychology

The human mind study with the scientific view is described by Mr. Gardner Murphy in the book. “an introduction to psychology”. where the western basic study of mind indicates the human mind is key of all actions.

Conscious and unconscious acts for their fulfilment of needs. The Vedic psychology depends upon the basic study of human actions which have implemented for the welfare of others and self.

There are three steps : One Mind, Second Orally Presentation, Third Action. What Human think, that speaks and starts to act. Normally a mother when care her child, she first thinks, presents and does her action.

आत्मानं रथिनं विद्धि शरीरं रथमेव तु ।
 बुद्धिं तु सारथिं विद्धि मनः प्रग्रहमेव च ॥
 इंद्रियाणि हयानाहुर्विषयांस्तपु गोचरान् ।
 आत्मेन्द्रियमनोयुक्तं भोक्तेत्याहुर्मनीषिणः ॥

Kathopanishad 1.3.3.4

The consciousness enlightened with truth as “Atma” is owner of human body and it is said the owner of chariot steering in Mind (Pre thought process).

“संकल्पविकल्पवान् मनः”

It means deciding or un-deciding levels are the attributes of Manas. Which is defined pre-thought process, where we decide yes or no for any action. So the driver of steering is called Mind and five organs of senses. The five action are horses of the chariot and the road is work of mind, five senses and actions.

Here the important thing is to understand five senses:- word, aspect, taste, smell, touching are related with serially mouth, eye, tongue, Nose, and skin with the help at these five sense organs the human mind decides its action to fill the needs of human and where the pre deciding factor as thought process is in dilemma of doing or denying is called level of Manas but where the thought process ends to final motivation there it is called mind. The mind gives direction for sense organs to get the result and fulfilment of human needs. So finally Vedic psychology and modern psychology makes difference of their opinion on the definition of Manas only but the facts are seeming similar to all human actions, which are oriented to achieve the goal of development and prosperity.

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