

<b>Discourses on Upanishads</b>			
<b>Code</b>	<b>Titles</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>INR</b>
UP01	<b>Isavasya Upanishad</b> Language - <b>Telugu</b> No of Talks - <b>16</b> No of CDs - <b>2</b>	Isavasya Upanishad is found at the end of the Sukla Yajurveda Samhita consisting of 18 mantras. It starts with the words ' <b>Isavsyam Idam Sarvam....</b> ' Hence the name. This Upanishad gives us four important teachings. -This world is pervaded by the Lord. -Instructions on Veda Vihita Karma Yoga. -Karma-Jnana related instructions. -Prayer for Self-Knowledge.	500
UP02	<b>Kena Upanishad (1st Canto)</b> Language - <b>Telugu</b> No of Talks - <b>6</b> No of CDs - <b>1</b>	Kenopanishad is found in the Talavakara Brahmana of Jaimini sakha of Samaveda. Also called Talavakara Upanishad, it has four chapters and 35 mantras and gets its name by its very first word 'Kena' which means, 'By What'. This Upanishad has a beautiful exposition on the self, which is the eye of the eye, ear of ear, mind of the mind etc. and specially mentions the basic disciplines needed to attain knowledge of Brahman. These talks deal with the 1st of the four chapters.	250
UP03	<b>Kaivalya Upanishad</b> Language - <b>Telugu</b> No of Talks - <b>9</b> No of CDs - <b>1</b>	Kaivalya Upanishad is found in the Atharvana-Veda. Being a clear, concise, poetic and highly philosophical text, this Upanishad is highly studied though it is not a part of the Dasopanishads. Sage Ashwalayana was taught Self-knowledge by Lord Brahmaji. This has a grand declaration-" Not by Karma (activity), nor by progeny, nor by wealth, but by renunciation immortality is attained." This Upanishad contains instructions for Nidhidhyasanam.	300
UP04	<b>Ganapathi Upanishad</b> Language - <b>Telugu</b> No of Talks - <b>5</b> No of CDs - <b>1</b>	Ganapathi Atharvasirsha Upanishad, also known as Ganapathi Upanishad is a part of Atharvana-Veda. Along with some hints on Upasana, this Upanishad glorifies the nature of Brahman in the form of Ganapathi. In these talks delivered at USA, Pujya Acharya gives a glimpse of this sacred text.	200

### Discourses on Upanishad Avalokanam

The study of Prasthan Traya begins with the Dasopanishads. Jagadguru Sri Adi Sankaracharya has written a beautiful commentary on them. In this series, "Upanishad Avalokanam", the seeker is properly introduced to the subject matter of the 10 Upanishads which aids him for an in-depth study in consonance with Sri Adi Sankaracharya's Upanishad Bhashyam.

Isa, Kena, Katha, Prasna, Munda(ka), Mandukya, Tittiri  
Aitareyam, Chandogyam, Brihadaranyakam Dasha.

A prior knowledge of Vedanta Parichayam is recommended strongly.

Code	Titles	Description	INR
UP05	<b>Up.Av - Isa &amp; Kena</b> Language - <b>Telugu</b> No of Talks - 7 No of CDs - 1	This volume begins with the glory of Upanishads and explains the context of Sri Adi Sankaracharya's commentary that highlights the importance of Upanishads as Siddhanta. Pujya Swamiji provided an interesting introduction to these Upanishads highlighting the Karma-Jnana Samuchaya and Prarthana Yachana of Isvasya Upanishad, and the Yakshopakhya of Kenopanishad.	250
UP06	<b>Up.Av- Prasna</b> Language - <b>Telugu</b> No of Talks - 7 No of CDs - 1	Prasnopanishad serves as a commentary to Mundaka Upanishad. In these lectures, Pujya Acharya unfolds the Shareera Trayam, Jeeva, Meditation on Om and Moksha that were explained as a 'question and answer' dialogue between the six disciples and their Guru, Sage Pippalada.	250
UP07	<b>Up.Av- Katha</b> Language - <b>Telugu</b> No of Talks - 11 No of CDs - 1	Spread over two chapters, this Upanishad cleverly unfolds the Atma-Tatva. The uniqueness of the Upanishad is in the teacher, the Lord of Death – Lord Yama and His student, the five-year old Nachiketa. Lord Yama teaches him about the two paths - Shreyas and Preyas. This Upanishad beautifully presents the Sadhya and the Sadhanam – the means and the end of Vedanta. In these discourses, Pujya Acharya introduces the teachings of the Upanishad explaining sloka by sloka, the qualities of a Sadhaka, the Chariot-Charioteer imagery and the significance of a competent Guru in Adhyayanam.	300