



GURU PRASAD

REVIEW

The Guru Prasad the Geeta of the present times was written by Param Pujniya Dattatreya Bhagwat (Sadgurunath Dada or Dada ji). Dada ji wrote this book in 21 days. During these 21 days, Dada Ji stayed in Hotel Sanman in Karad (Maharashtra, India). The book was written in Marathi and was actually the guidance and intuition provided to him by Jagatguru Sainath Maharaj (Parampujya Sai Baba of Shirdi). As ordained by Jagatguru Sainath, Dada Ji had only one meal during these 21 days of writing of Guru Prasad. Guru Prasad was printed without making any changes to the original script and was first distributed to devotees on 11 July 1987. Guru Prasad preaches the oneness of religion; universal brotherhood and explains the principles of expiation of defects in the lives of people due to obstructions caused by defects due to past Karmas, generations and deficiencies in duties towards the deities and others (Vimochan Vidhi).

Dada Ji was a Saint of the twentieth century; he defined a path, for the benefit of the humanity which was a blend of the teachings of all the saints and prophets of God. He felt that although humanity had made a lot of progress in the field of science and had grown economically by leaps and bounds, yet the human race was lacking in peace happiness and contentment. Dada Ji found that the rites/ceremonies and procedures which were laid down for general prosperity and contentment and for fulfilling the requirements of the deities had been forgotten, ignored due to lack of time or will to incur expenses or were being carried out blindly, more out of fear than devotion. For many years Dada ji also heard the problems of the people approaching him and guided them to overcome their difficulties. In this guidance to the people, Dada Ji was intuitively guided by Haji Malang Baba. Dada Ji felt that due to the above adverse environment and due to other obstructions caused by defects due to past Karmas, generations and deficiencies in duties towards the deities and others, humanity was not able to receive the blessings of God for achieving peace happiness and contentment.

Realising the above and considering the welfare of humanity and future generations Param Pujniya Jagatguru Sainath Maharaj ordained Dada Ji to show the people the path towards happiness, rather than granting them interviews to relieve them of their existing problems. It was with this aim in view that Guru Prasad was written.

The first two chapters of the book deal with the mission and motto of Sai Adhyatmik Samiti and the role of the devotees towards the mission.

The next four chapters explain the religious practices followed by the Hindu scriptures and traditions. In ancient times the man was living a barbaric and selfish life. He only understood that life was meant for satisfaction of the needs of his physical being or the gross body. When the Almighty sensed that the sacredness of nature started fading away into nothingness because of the “survival of the fittest” attitude, God sent the Sages or Rishis to enable humans to lead a better life. Each of the Sages formed a Gurukul (Holy School) whereby they established clans or Gotras. The sages also established traditions and religious rituals to liberate the humans and enable a better life. Over a period of time these religious principles and rituals were forgotten, as also they were difficult. There after the sages prayed to the Trigunatmak Shakti – Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh to manifest as Gods and Goddesses or Devtas, in order to make this life useful. The Devtas also established prayers and rituals, which over a period of time became mechanical or were forgotten. It was then that a new sect known as Shaktas emerged. They propounded various forms of sorcery named as yantras and tantras and various animal sacrifices or humans for invoking the Goddess of Shakti (energy or power). Also the practice of religion became a mere ritual (Aupchar) rather than being by devotion (Upchaar). It was also at this stage that the Nath Pantha and Datta Pantha and their doctrines were established. Sri Gorakshnath one of the nine Naths established the Siddha Sidhant Paddhati to end the turmoil existing due to the Shaktas. This marg propounds this right approach of Siddha Sidhant Paddhati for the human race for both material and spiritual development.

The next two chapters explain the establishment of Vimochan expiation of the defects due to various bondages, Nirakaran (specific instructions to be followed for removal of problems due to certain defects) and Nivaran (The condition of a devotee when the Nirakaran has been effective and he is freed from the above defects perpetually, through this and next births as also, his past and future generations. Also the Guru’s blessings always remain with him through present and future births).

The next chapters describe the Aumkaar Sadhana (a perfected meditation) and its benefits, spiritual as well as material, to the humanity and to the individual himself. There after the various Dikshas (initiation blessing) are explained in detail, as also, how they benefit the devotees.

Finally Dada Ji explained the Guru Tatwa or the Guru principle. Param Pujya Dada Ji always said that the Guru Tatwa should be followed and not the individual who established the Guru Tatwa.

To a common man seeking a direction, this book will provide a new meaning to the old, dogmatic religious practices. The book shows a new path for performing personal duties, duties to the family, immediate and larger family, as also, for spiritual and material development, considering the nature and relevance of the present day society. The book teaches to maintain a balance between worldly duties and spiritual duties. The book is truly a modern Geeta or Bible for the Human race.