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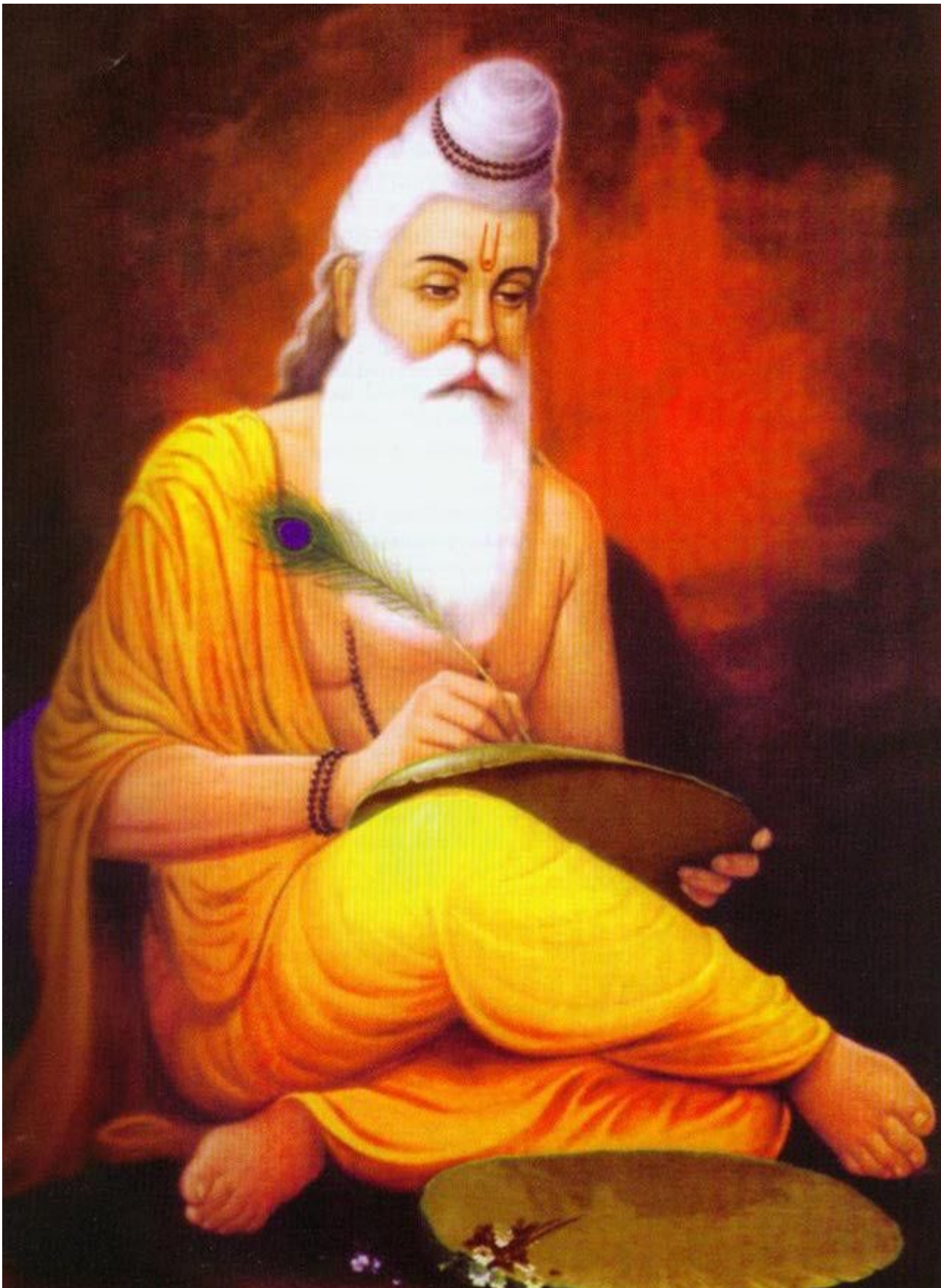
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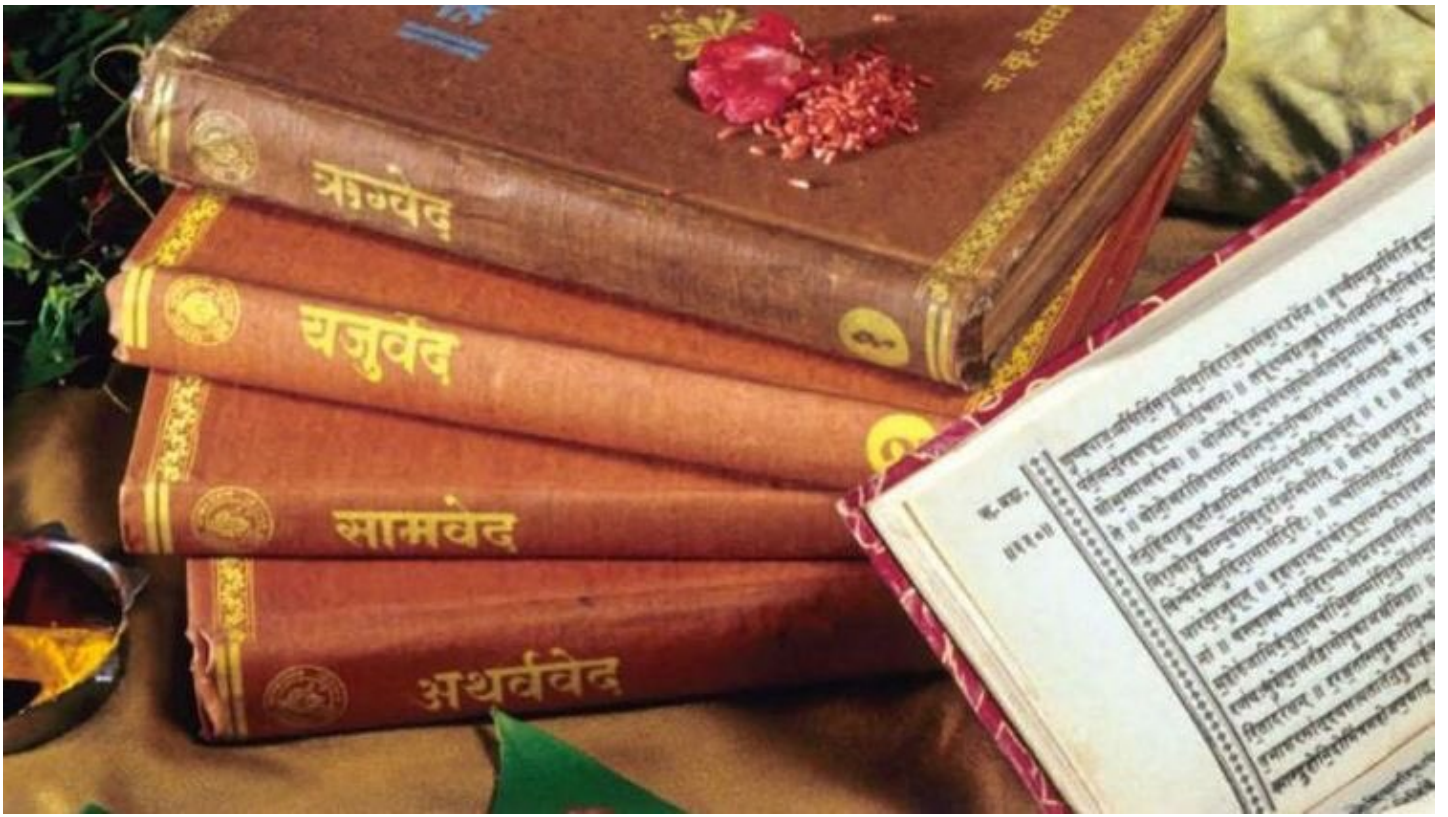


#Thread on veda vyas and vedanga

Veda vyas was a sage who is famous as the author of Mahabharat. But very few among us know that the meaning of vyas is “the spliter”, hence veda vyas is a title earned by him. His real name was Krishna Dvaipayana.

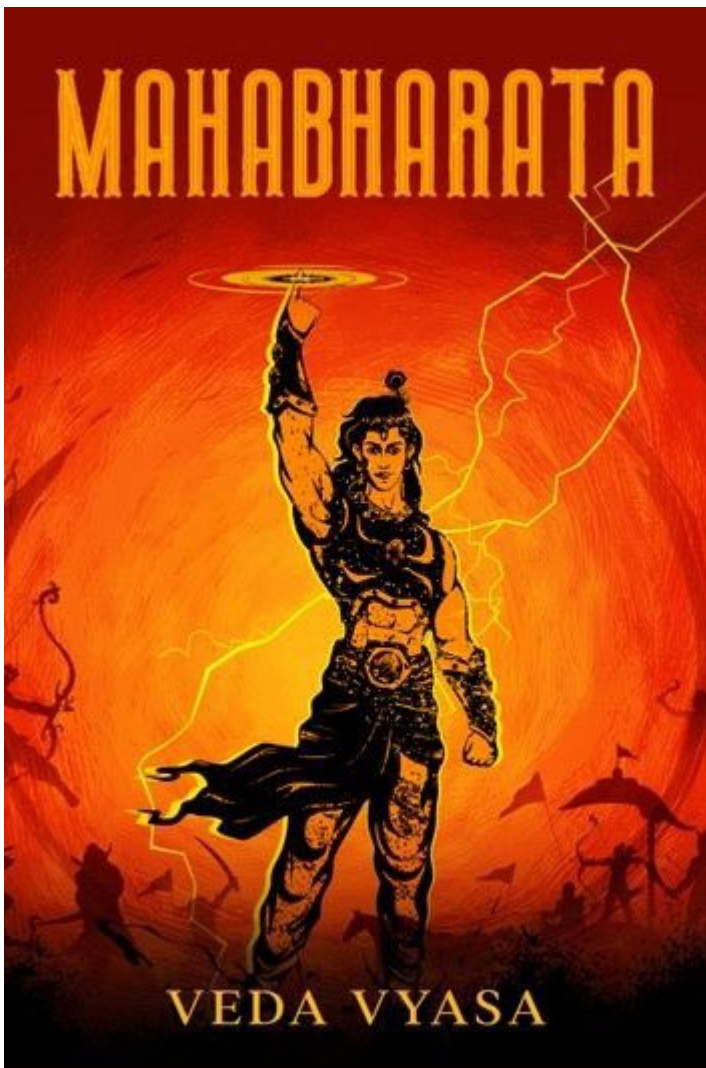


The Vedas are ■ruti, which means "that which is heard." In the Dwapara Yuga, these verses were compiled by Krishna Dwaipayana Veda Vyasa into a set of four books we call the Vedas. (Technically Vyasa only compiled the first three books - Rig, Yajur, and Sama, while



the Atharvana Veda is attributed to the sages Angiras and Atharvan.)

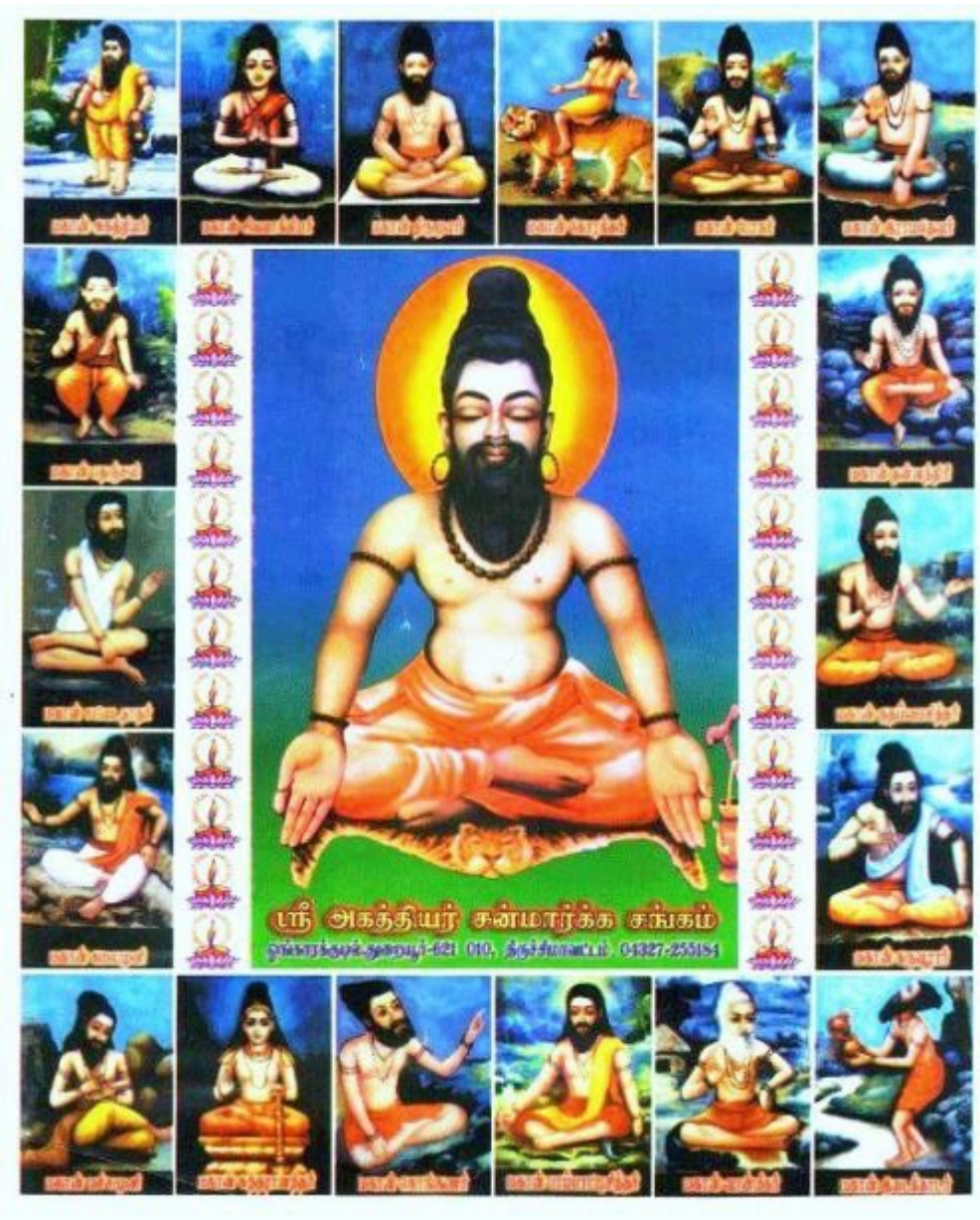
Actually, in the Dwapara Yuga, he compiled these verses from all those different sages into a coherent work, dividing them into a set of four books we call the Vedas.



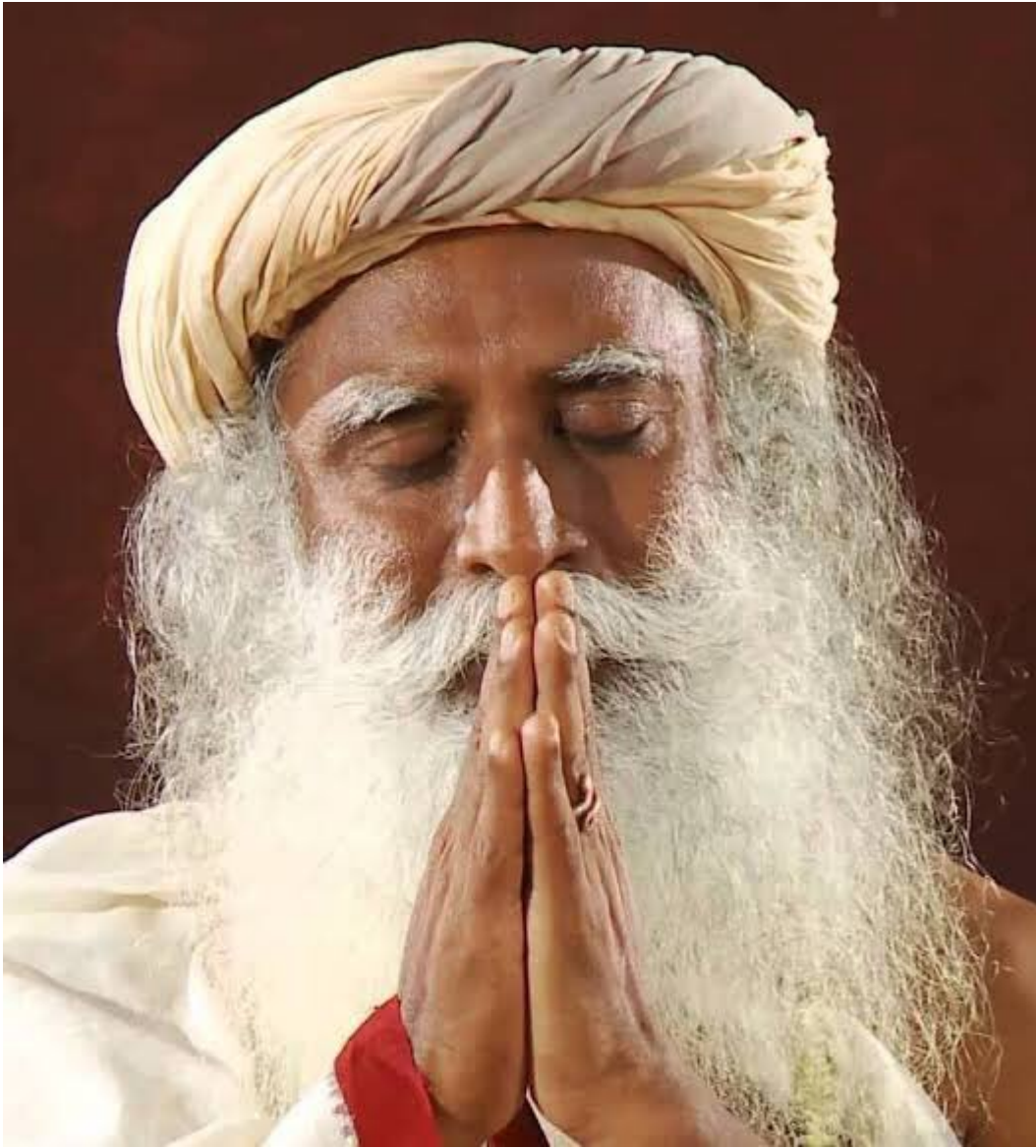
But Vyasa wasn't the first one to compile and divide the Vedas, and he won't be the last. Vedavyasa is in fact a title, assigned to a different person in every Dwapara Yuga, as described by Vyasa's father Parashara in the Vishnu Purana, khand 3, chapter 3, verse 7 onwards:

भुः ।	जिस शरीरके द्वारा वे प्रभु एक वेदके अनेक वि
द्वेषः ॥ ७ ॥	करते हैं भगवान् मधुसूदनकी उस मूर्तिका ;
गोध मे ।	वेदव्यास है ॥ ७ ॥
मुने ॥ ८ ॥	हे मुने ! जिस-जिस मन्वन्तरमें जो-जो ऋ
पैभिः ।	होते हैं और वे जिस-जिस प्रकार शाखाएं
नः ॥ ९ ॥	विभाग करते हैं—वह मुझसे सुनो ॥ ८ ॥
त्तम ।	वैवस्वत-मन्वन्तरके प्रत्येक द्वापर युगमें ऋ
ः ॥ १० ॥	महर्षियोंने अबतक पुनः-पुनः अट्ठाईस बार वेद
वा ।	विभाग किये हैं ॥ ९ ॥ हे साधुश्रेष्ठ ! जिन्ह
तः ॥ ११ ॥	पुनः-पुनः द्वापरयुगमें वेदोंके चार-चार विभ
तिः ।	किये हैं उन अट्ठाईस व्यासोंका विवरण सुनो
भुः ॥ १२ ॥	॥ १० ॥ पहले द्वापरमें स्वयं भगवान् ब्रह्माज
तः ।	वेदोंका विभाग किया था । दूसरे द्वापरके वेदव्य
तः ॥ १३ ॥	प्रजापति हुए ॥ ११ ॥ तीसरे द्वापरमें शुक्राचार्य
रः ।	और चौथेमें बृहस्पतिजी व्यास हुए, तथा पाँचवें
शे ॥ १४ ॥	सूर्य और छठेमें भगवान् मृत्यु व्यास कहल
यः ।	॥ १२ ॥ सातवें द्वापरके वेदव्यास इन्द्र, आठवें
तः ॥ १५ ॥	वसिष्ठ, नववेंके सारस्वत और दसवेंके त्रिधामा
गः ।	जाते हैं ॥ १३ ॥ ग्यारहवेंके त्रिशिख, बारहवें
	भरद्वाज, तेरहवेंमें अन्तरिक्ष और चौदहवें
	वर्णा नामक व्यास हुए ॥ १४ ॥ पंद्रहवेंमें त्रय्यारु
	सोलहवेंमें धनञ्जय, सत्रहवेंमें क्रतुञ्जय अं
	तदन्तर अठारहवेंमें जय नामक व्यास ।
	॥ १५ ॥ फिर उन्नीसवेंमें व्यास भरद्वाज हु

Twenty-eight times the Vedas have been arranged by the great Rishis in the Vaivaswata Manwantara in the Dwápara age, and consequently eight and twenty Vyásas have passed away; by whom, in their respective periods, the Veda has been divided into four.



According to sadhguru: "The Vedas remained an oral tradition until the time when the rich Gangetic plain was struck by a famine that lasted over 14 years. They say there was not a drop of rain in all those years. Crops dried up, and the civilization of the day wilted away.



People forgot to recite the Vedas because they were busy gathering whatever food they could find. They completely forgot their traditions. When once again the rains came, and Vyasa saw the loss that had occurred to that civilization because they had lost the Vedas,



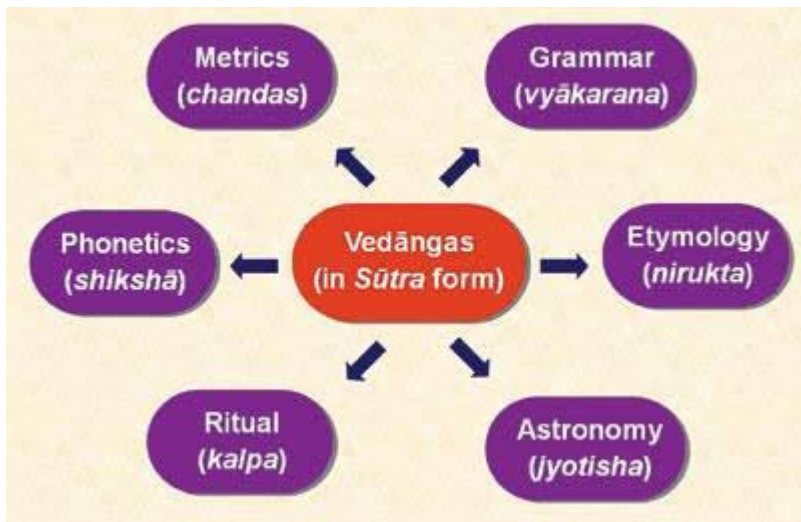


May be it refers the title 'vyas', or may be it refers directly about him.

Apart from that he credited for compiling all the 18 main purana and the brahma sutra or uttar Mimamsa which make him the most respected sage ever.

In brahma sutra he gave a brief description about the VEDANAGAS.

Vedanga are six auxiliary disciplines of Hinduism were developed in ancient times, and have been connected with the study of the Vedas. Actually, it helps you to understand the vedas. They are-

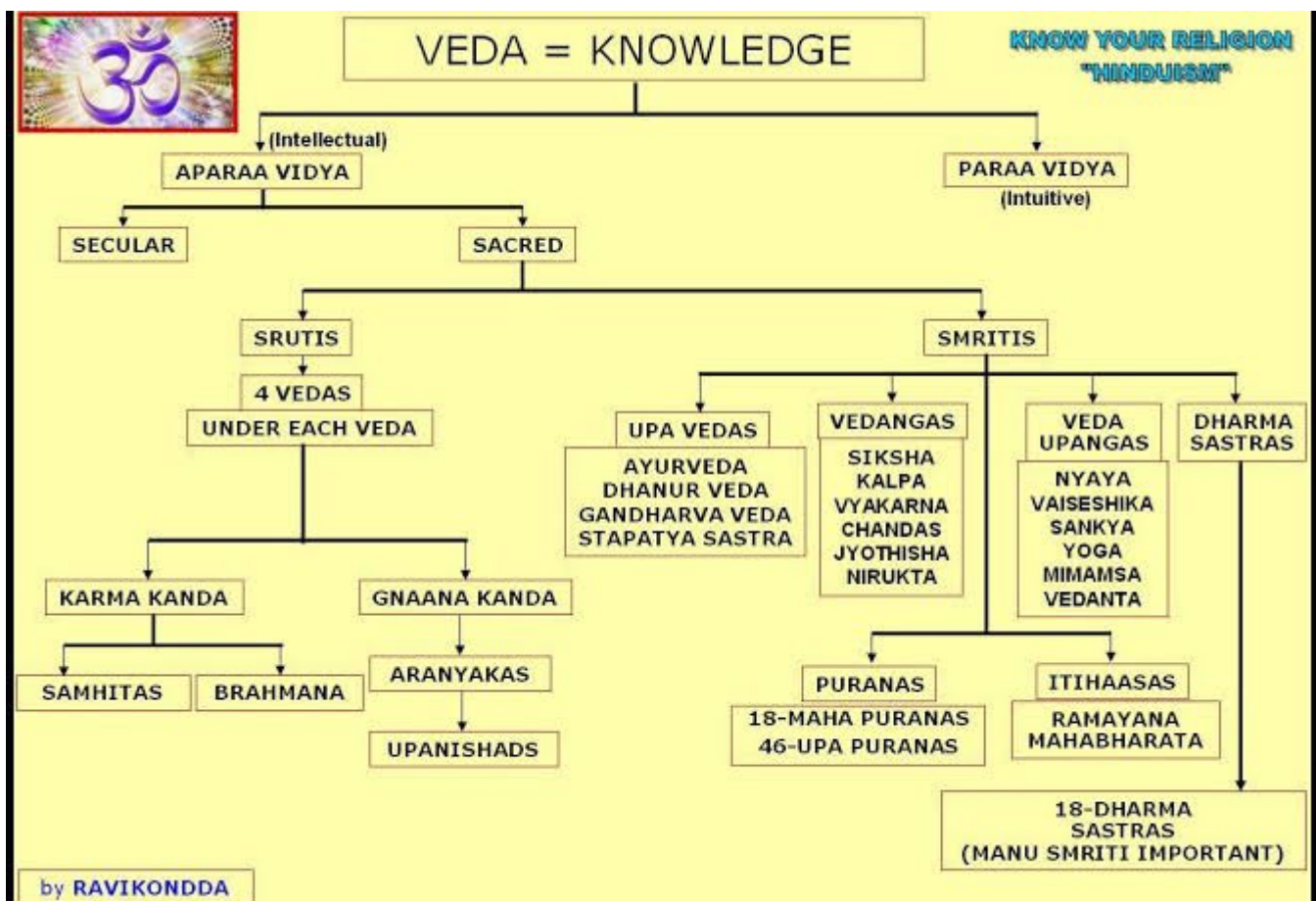


Shiksha- The purpose of the study of shiksha is the attainment of the knowledge of the svaras and the pronunciation of vowels and consonants as short, long and pluta.

vyakarana (grammar) - it useful for performing rites by knowing the correct vedic word.

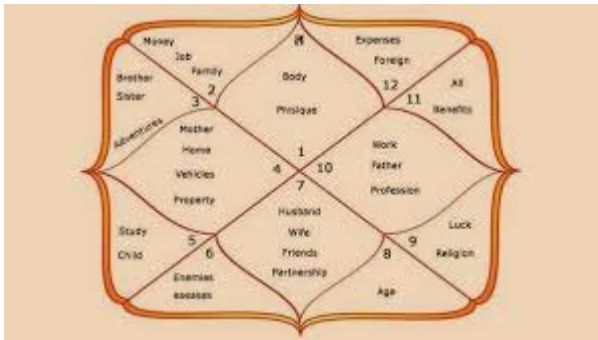
Nirukta (nirukta): etymology- the desire to know the meaning of the words in the vedic mantras arises. For that purpose bhagavan yaska composed niruktam with thirteen chapters.

Chhanda, prosody- each mantra in a particular metre, and ignorance of the metres becomes an object of



ridicule, and performance of rites is prescribed on the basis of particular metres, the knowledge of metres is desired.

Jyotisha, astrology- In order to know the time such as new-moon for the performance of vedic rites.



Kalpa, ritual instructions- for conveying knowledge about the manner in which vedic rites were to be performed, kalpasUtras were composed.

Well, this great sage is unavailable in our history textbook.