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श्रीमद्रामानुजदर्शनजयध्वजः

EMPERUMĀNĀR DARŚANA JAYADHVAJA

The Victory Banner of Śrī Rāmānuja's Darśana

Preserving and Presenting the Nine Grantha-Ratnas of Yatirāja

Śrī Rāmānuja (1017–1137 CE), revered as Bhagavad Rāmānujācārya, Yatirāja and Emberumānār, gave a systematic and profoundly devotional expression to the Vedic vision of Viśiṣṭādvaita Vedānta. His works embrace the complete movement of Vedāntic thought—from the interpretation of the Veda and Upaniṣads, through the Brahma-sūtras and Bhagavad-Gītā, to śaraṇāgati, Bhagavad-anubhava and the disciplined life of nitya-kainkarya.

The nine works presented here constitute the celebrated Navaratna—the Nine Grantha-Ratnas of Śrī Rāmānuja. Together they form not merely a collection of books, but a living intellectual, theological and devotional continuum. Their preservation in sacred centres is therefore an act of preserving a living tradition: its texts, ideas, methods of reasoning, practices and vision of service.

The title Śrīmad-Rāmānujadarśana-Jayadhvajaḥ may be understood as "The Victory Banner of Śrī Rāmānuja's Darśana." The installation is intended to make the enduring presence of this darśana visible, accessible and worthy of continued study.

1. Vedārtha Saṅgraha — The Compendium of the Meaning of the Veda

वेदार्थसङ्ग्रहः

Vedārtha Saṅgraha is a foundational independent exposition of Rāmānuja's Vedāntic vision. It reads the Vedic and Upaniṣadic corpus as an integrated whole and seeks to establish harmony among passages that may appear divergent when interpreted in isolation. Its central concerns include Brahman, the individual self, the universe, knowledge, devotion and liberation, with Brahman understood as endowed with infinite auspicious qualities and as the substantive ground in which conscious and non-conscious realities exist in inseparable relationship.

Its importance lies in its method of interpretation: the Vedic revelation is approached as a coherent body of teaching rather than through selective citation. This provides an essential philosophical foundation for the more extensive Brahma-sūtra interpretation developed in Śrībhāṣyam. The work consequently occupies a crucial place in understanding Rāmānuja's hermeneutical method and his account of sarva-veda-vākya-samanvaya.

For the modern reader, Vedārtha Saṅgraha remains valuable as a model of integrated interpretation. Its treatment of reality, consciousness, individuality and interdependence also invites engagement with contemporary philosophy and comparative thought.

Vijaya Padya

वेदार्थसारसङ्ग्राही यतीन्द्रो रामानुजः प्रभुः ।
वेदान्तवाक्यसामञ्जस्यं प्रकाशयतु शाश्वतम् ॥

May Yatīndra Rāmānuja, the Lord who gathered the essence of the Vedic teaching, forever illumine the harmonious unity of the Vedāntic revelation.

2. Śrībhāṣyam — The Great Commentary on the Brahma-sūtras

श्रीभाष्यम्

Śrībhāṣyam is the monumental philosophical work of Śrī Rāmānuja and the central systematic exposition of his Viśiṣṭādvaita interpretation of the Brahma-sūtras. It establishes the harmony of the Brahma-sūtras with the Upaniṣads and the Bhagavad-Gītā while engaging rigorously with alternative interpretations.

The work addresses Brahman, the individual self, matter, causation, knowledge, devotion and liberation through sustained argument, textual analysis and philosophical reasoning. It thus stands as the great intellectual monument of Rāmānuja's Vedānta.

Its significance extends beyond the Śrī Vaiṣṇava tradition. Śrībhāṣyam preserves a sophisticated culture of hermeneutics, debate, logic and theological reasoning and offers an enduring resource for the study of Indian philosophy, comparative theology and intellectual history.

Vijaya Padya

ब्रह्मसूत्रार्थसन्दीपि श्रीभाष्येण यतीश्वरः ।
रामानुजः प्रकाशयतु सिद्धान्तं दिग्विजृम्भितम् ॥

Through Śrībhāṣyam, may Yatīśvara Rāmānuja illuminate the meaning of the Brahma-sūtras and cause his siddhānta to shine forth in every direction.

3. Gītābhāṣyam — Rāmānuja's Commentary on the Bhagavad-Gītā

गीताभाष्यम्

Gītābhāṣyam presents Rāmānuja's interpretation of the Bhagavad-Gītā as a unified teaching of dharma, karma, jñāna, bhakti, prapatti and mokṣa. The Gītā's teaching is not treated merely as abstract philosophy: knowledge of the self, righteous action, devotion to the Supreme and surrender converge as dimensions of a complete spiritual life.

As one of the three members of the Prasthāna-traya—the Upaniṣads, Brahma-sūtras and Bhagavad-Gītā—its place in Rāmānuja's Vedāntic system is fundamental. It also provides a practical vision in which spiritual purpose and responsible worldly life are not opposed.

For the modern world, Gītābhāṣyam speaks directly to duty, ethical action, devotion, responsibility and the search for lasting spiritual purpose.

Vijaya Padya

गीतार्थदीपिकां व्याख्यां भक्तिप्रपत्तिसंयुताम् ।
रामानुजो ददौ लोके जयतु गीता-विनिर्णयः ॥

Rāmānuja gave to the world a luminous exposition of the Gītā, joined with devotion and surrender; may that authoritative understanding of the Gītā ever triumph.

4. Vedānta Dīpa — The Lamp of Vedānta

वेदान्तदीपः

Vedānta Dīpa offers a concise presentation of the essential reasoning of Rāmānuja's Brahma-sūtra interpretation. True to its name, it functions as a lamp: it gathers and illuminates central Vedāntic arguments in a form more compact than the extensive discussions of Śrībhāṣyam.

The work is particularly valuable for students approaching the architecture of Brahma-sūtra Vedānta. The tradition associates this work with Yadusaila—Melkoṭe, Thirunarāyaṇapuram—making its association with that sacred centre especially meaningful for the Jayadhvaja presentation.

Its educational value remains striking: difficult philosophical arguments can be communicated with clarity and economy without sacrificing their intellectual structure.

Vijaya Padya

वेदान्तदीपसम्पन्नो यतीन्द्रेण महात्मना ।

अज्ञानध्वान्तनाशाय दीप्यतां जयमङ्गलम् ॥

Kindled by the great Yatīndra, may the lamp of Vedānta shine forth, destroying the darkness of ignorance and radiating auspicious victory.

5. Vedānta Sāra — The Essence of Vedānta

वेदान्तसारः

Vedānta Sāra presents the essential structure of Vedāntic teaching in a concise and systematic manner. It is especially useful as an accessible gateway for students who seek to understand the principles that are developed more extensively in Śrībhāṣyam.

Its strength lies in distillation without abandonment of philosophical discipline. The work demonstrates how a large intellectual system may be presented in a compact form while retaining its essential architecture.

For contemporary education, this has enduring relevance: concise exposition can serve as a bridge between introductory learning and advanced inquiry, enabling students to enter a sophisticated philosophical tradition with clarity and confidence.

Vijaya Padya

वेदान्तसारतत्त्वेन रामानुजमुनीश्वरः ।

तत्त्वमार्गं समादर्श्य जयतां ज्ञानदीपकः ॥

By the essential truths of Vedānta, the great sage Rāmānuja revealed the path of truth; may that lamp of knowledge triumph.

6. Śaraṇāgati Gadya — The Prose of Complete Surrender

शरणागतिगद्यम्

Śaraṇāgati Gadya is one of the three celebrated Gadya works of Rāmānuja. It gives exceptionally powerful expression to complete surrender to the Supreme Lord, with Śrī Mahālakṣmī occupying her compassionate and mediating role.

Here the philosophical conclusions of Vedānta become a lived relationship between the individual self, Śrī and Nārāyaṇa. Śaraṇāgati is not presented merely as an idea but as an existential act of dependence, humility and trust in divine grace.

The work is traditionally associated with the sacred celebration of Paṅguṇi-Uttaram at Śrīraṅgam and Rāmānuja's prayer before the Divya Dampati. Its message remains deeply relevant: it offers a spiritual alternative to an exclusively self-centred conception of human achievement and places humility, dependence, grace and surrender at the heart of the seeker's life.

Vijaya Padya

श्रीशं श्रियः पतिं नत्वा शरणं यतिराट् गतः ।
प्रपत्तिमार्गमाख्यातु लोकानां शरणप्रदम् ॥

Having bowed to Śrī and the Lord of Śrī, Yatirāja entered the refuge of surrender; may he proclaim the path of prapatti, the refuge that grants solace to all.

7. Śrīraṅga Gadya — The Prayer of Surrender at Śrīraṅgam

श्रीरङ्गगद्यम्

Śrīraṅga Gadya is an intensely devotional prayer addressed to Lord Śrīraṅganātha. In it, the soul's longing for divine refuge and service is expressed with immediacy and spiritual intimacy.

Here Vedāntic understanding becomes prayer. The truths of śeṣatva, surrender and kainkarya are not left at the level of metaphysical formulation; they are transformed into a personal relationship with the Lord.

The work therefore exemplifies a distinctive strength of Rāmānuja's vision: knowledge culminates in Bhagavad-anubhava and service. Its devotional depth continues to make it a

powerful expression of the Śrī Vaiṣṇava understanding of the relationship between the jīva and the Divine.

Vijaya Padya

श्रीरङ्गनाथपादाब्जे भक्तिं दास्यं च दर्शयन् ।
यतीन्द्रः शरणं नित्यं जयतां भक्तिसंयुतम् ॥

Revealing devotion and service at the lotus feet of Śrīraṅganātha, may Yatīndra's teaching of eternal refuge, joined with devotion, ever triumph.

8. Vaikuṇṭha Gadya — The Vision of the Supreme Abode

वैकुण्ठगद्यम्

Vaikuṇṭha Gadya presents a contemplative vision of the divine realm and the eternal service of liberated souls. It moves beyond philosophical description toward spiritual contemplation, presenting the ideal of Bhagavad-anubhava and nitya-kainkarya.

Its significance lies in the way it gives literary and devotional form to Vedāntic teaching concerning the Supreme Being, liberation and the destiny of the liberated self. Mokṣa is not portrayed merely as escape from suffering, but as participation in eternal divine experience and service.

For the modern world, this vision challenges purely material definitions of fulfilment. It places relationship, transcendence, service and spiritual purpose at the centre of the human quest.

Vijaya Padya

वैकुण्ठस्य परं धाम रामानुजेन दर्शितम् ।
नित्यकैङ्कर्यसम्पत्तिः सर्वदा विजयेत् परा ॥

Rāmānuja revealed the supreme abode of Vaikuṇṭha; may the supreme treasure of eternal service ever triumph.

9. Nitya Grantha — The Manual of Daily Worship and Kainkarya

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नित्यग्रन्थः

Nitya Grantha brings Rāmānuja's philosophical and devotional vision into the sphere of daily religious life. It concerns the disciplines and practices through which a devotee orders life around Bhagavān and kainkarya.

Its place at the conclusion of the Navaratna is especially meaningful: Vedānta is not merely to be understood; it is to be embodied. Knowledge, devotion and surrender find expression in disciplined ācāra and daily service.

For contemporary seekers, Nitya Grantha demonstrates how a philosophical worldview can become a lived pattern of ethical and spiritual practice. It connects the heights of Vedāntic reflection with the ordinary rhythm of devotional life.

Vijaya Padya

नित्याचारप्रदीपेन रामानुजेन दर्शिते पथि ।
कैङ्कर्यभक्तिसम्पन्नं जयतां जीवनं सताम् ॥

On the path illumined by Rāmānuja through disciplined daily practice, may the lives of the virtuous, filled with devotion and service, ever triumph.

The Navaratna as a Single Intellectual and Spiritual Continuum

Taken together, the nine works trace a remarkable movement from Vedic revelation to lived service:

Veda → Upaniṣads → Brahma-sūtras → Bhagavad-Gītā → Vedānta → Śaraṇāgati → Bhagavad-anubhava → Mokṣa → Kainkarya

The sequence moves from interpretation to systematic philosophy, from philosophy to devotion and surrender, and from surrender to the vision of liberation and the discipline of eternal service. The Navaratna therefore presents a unified picture of knowledge that culminates not in intellectual possession, but in transformed life and kainkarya.

Why the Navaratna Matters Today

- **For scholarship**

The nine works preserve sophisticated traditions of hermeneutics, logic, epistemology, metaphysics, theology and textual interpretation. They are indispensable witnesses to the intellectual history of Vedānta and Sanskrit thought.

- **For education**

Together they offer a structured path through which a student can move from essential concepts to advanced Vedāntic inquiry and from philosophical understanding to lived practice.

- **For digital humanities**

Their manuscript and printed traditions offer major opportunities for digitisation, OCR/HTR, searchable Sanskrit corpora, manuscript comparison, translation, AI-assisted philology and digital learning—always strengthened by responsible scholarly verification.

- **For society**

Their emphasis on dharma, knowledge, devotion, humility, surrender and service offers enduring resources for thinking about responsible and meaningful human life.

- **For the global intellectual world**

Rāmānuja's thought contributes to continuing discussions of consciousness, reality, individuality, interdependence, ethics, spirituality and the relationship between the Divine and the universe.

From Palm Leaf to the Digital Age

The palm-leaf-inspired editions installed at sacred centres are intended not simply as objects of display, but as visible symbols of the ancient culture of knowledge preservation. The physical granthas evoke the manuscript tradition; the QR interface connects them to the digital world; multilingual presentation opens the material to a wider public; and scholarly documentation helps future generations study, preserve and transmit the tradition.

The underlying message is simple: preservation is a continuous responsibility. What earlier generations protected on palm leaf and paper, the present generation must preserve with the tools of the digital age.

The Jayadhvaja

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न ग्रन्थमात्रं–दर्शनस्य ध्वजः।

Not merely books—but the banner of a living Darśana.

ज्ञानम् • भक्तिः • प्रपत्तिः • कैङ्कर्यम्

Knowledge • Devotion • Surrender • Service

जयतु रामानुजदर्शनम्

VIJAYATE EMBERUMĀṆĀR DARŚANAM

समापनम् – Sanskrit Concluding Presentation

श्रीमद्रामानुजाचार्यस्य दर्शनं वेदवेदान्तसमन्वितम् ।
ज्ञानभक्तिप्रपत्तीनां कैङ्कर्यस्य च दीपकम् ॥
तस्य ग्रन्थरत्नसमूहो लोकानुग्रहहेतवे ।
जयध्वज इवोद्यतं भूयात् सर्वत्र शाश्वतम् ॥

May the darśana of Śrī Rāmānujācārya, illumined by the harmony of the Veda and Vedānta and radiant with knowledge, devotion, surrender and service, continue to shine. May this assembly of his Grantha-Ratnas, raised like a victory banner for the welfare of the world, endure everywhere for generations to come.

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The Four Sacred Milestones — One Vision

Śrīperumbūdūr — Śrībhāṣya Pratiṣṭhā

The great philosophical monument of Rāmānuja.

Tirumala — Vedārtha Saṅgraha Pratiṣṭhā

The systematic exposition of the Vedic and Upaniṣadic vision.

Āḻvār Tirunagari — Gītābhāṣya Pratiṣṭhā

The synthesis of Vedic wisdom, devotion, surrender and the path of liberation.

Melkoṭe — Navagrantha-Ratna Pratiṣṭhā

The complete literary and philosophical legacy of Emberumānār.

Suggested QR / Museum Interface

A concise museum-facing panel may retain the title Śrīmad-Rāmānujadarśana-Jayadhvajaḥ / EMBERUMĀṆĀR DARŚANA JAYADHVAJA, followed by "Śrībhāṣyam • 16-Volume Palm-Leaf Inspired Edition" and a clear invitation such as "Scan to Explore." The landing page can offer English, Sanskrit, Hindi, Kannada, Tamil and Telugu, with each language presenting the same nine works in a concise format.

For each grantha, the recommended digital sequence is: Description → Significance to Vedic literature → Contemporary relevance → Vijaya Padya → Audio narration → Read more / detailed scholarly page → View manuscript, wherever permissions allow. This keeps the QR experience accessible while allowing deeper scholarship for those who wish to explore further.