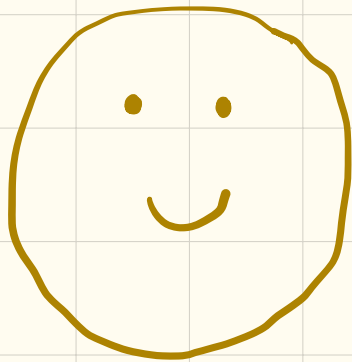
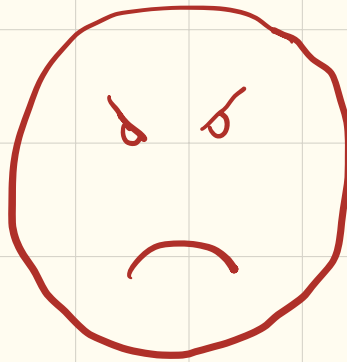


Enlightenment for the Postmodern Era



①

Feeling
Good



②

Hope
is bad

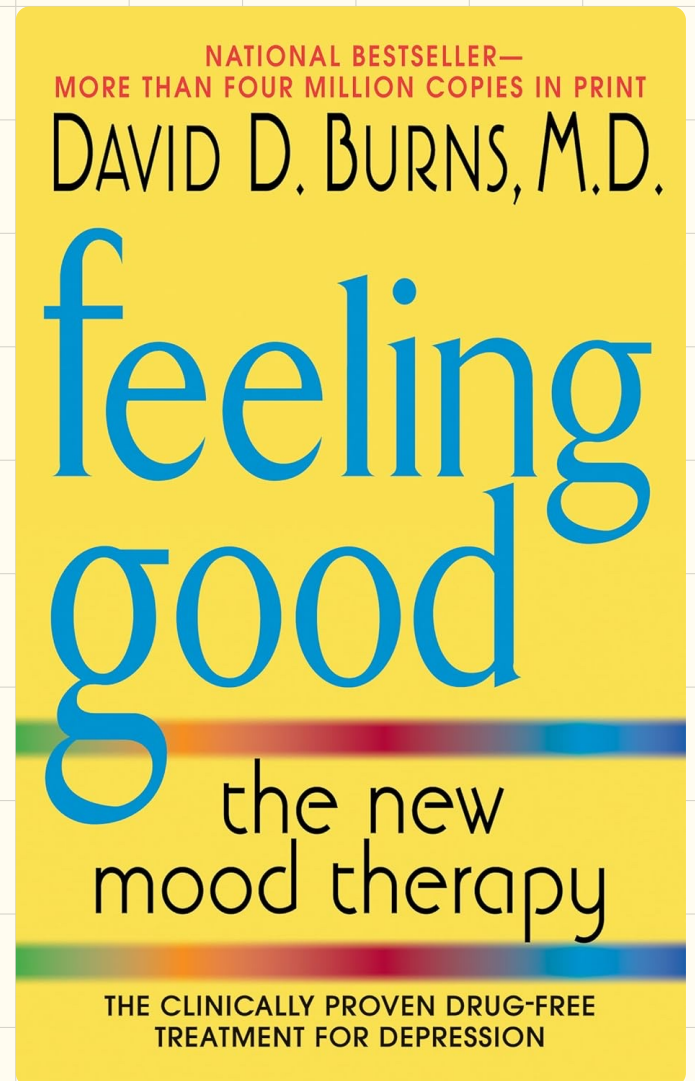


③

Who
am I ?

① Feeling Good

→ Your emotions are not
the valid source of
reality



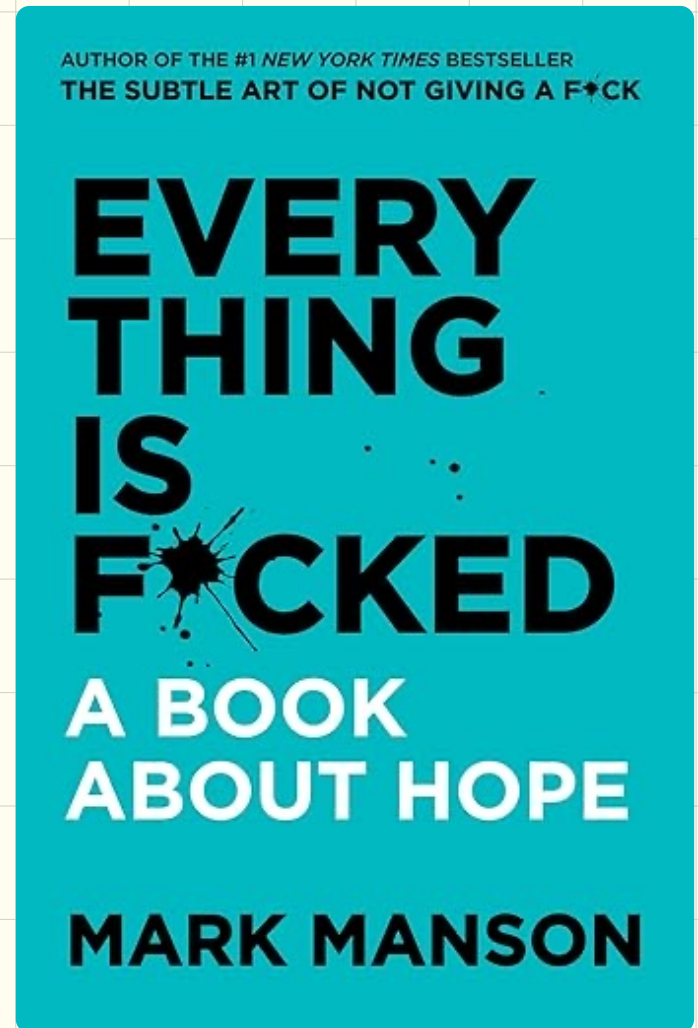
② Feeling f*cked

→ Hope is bad

→ Chapters 1-5 are important

5-9 is delulu

→ not very important



③ Ashtavakra Gita : Wisdom Begins 😊

→ delulu is NOT the solulu

PART 1 OF 26

**ASHTAVAKRA GITA
(ENGLISH)**

By Sandeep Maheshwari

26 videos

ASHTAVAKRA GITA (ENGLISH) - By Sandeep Maheshwari
SandeepMaheshwariSpirituality · Playlist

Ashtavakra Gita
Sandeep Maheshwari

PART 1 (HINDI)

26 videos

Ashtavakra Gita - Sandeep Maheshwari (Hindi)
SandeepMaheshwariSpirituality · Playlist

Superimposition
of growing
complexity



Hope
↑
Life
↑
Reality



UNTOUCHED

You are not
different from
reality

*

*

*

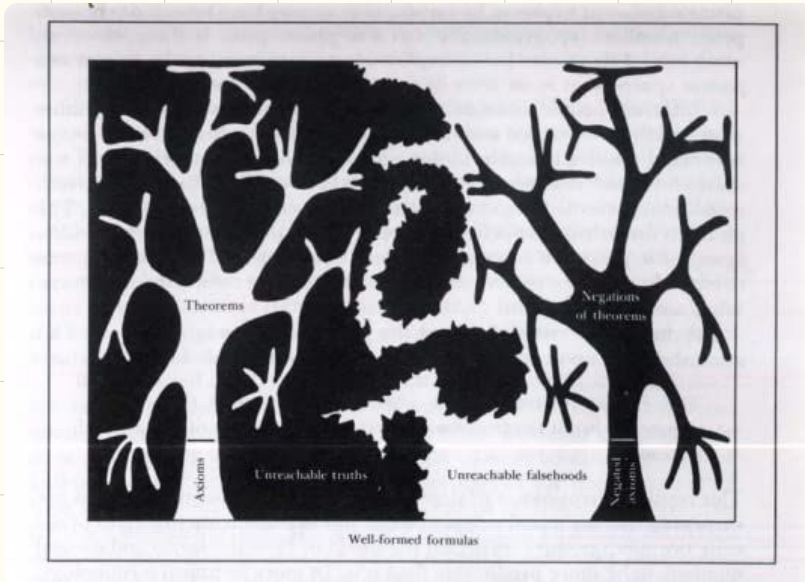
Special Thanks

- 1) David Burns → Feeling Good (book)
- 2) Mark Manson → Everything is f*cked (book)
- 3) Sandeep Maheshwari → Ashtavakra Gita and other videos
- 4) J. Krishnamurti → YT and Freedom from the Known (book)
- 5) Obsidian → note-taking app

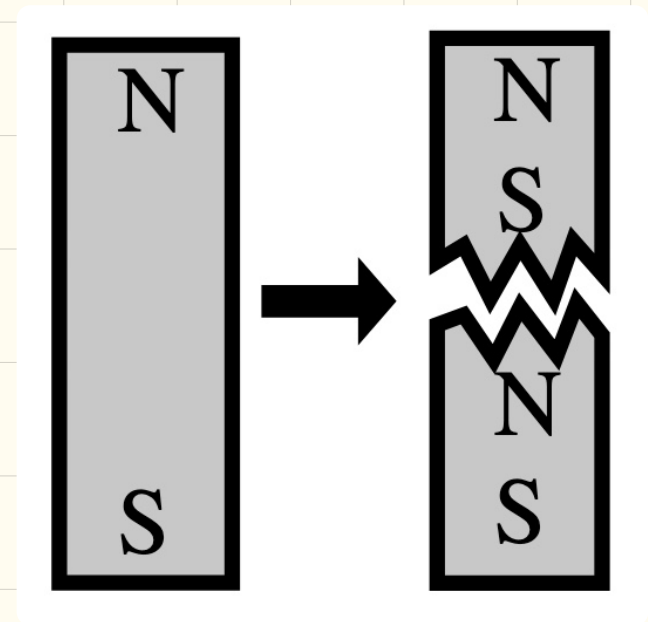
(and many more)

Tips

- 1) Being curious will reward you.
- 2) Don't believe in any system of thought unless you can verify it



Gödel, Escher, Bach



3) Co-relation \Rightarrow Causation

Naked Statistics: Stripping the Dread from the Data

forced to study them in windowless classrooms but for anyone interested in the extraordinary power of numbers and data.

Now, having just made the case that the core tools of statistics are less intuitive and accessible than they ought to be, I'm going to make a seemingly contradictory point: Statistics can be *overly accessible* in the sense that anyone with data and a computer can do sophisticated statistical procedures with a few keystrokes. The problem is that if the data are poor, or if the statistical techniques are used improperly, the conclusions can be wildly misleading and even potentially dangerous. Consider the following hypothetical Internet news flash: *People Who Take Short Breaks at Work Are Far More Likely to Die of*

Cancer. Imagine that headline popping up while you are surfing the Web. According to a seemingly impressive study of 36,000 office workers (a huge data set!), those workers who reported leaving their offices to take regular ten-minute breaks during the workday were 41 percent more likely to develop cancer over the next five years than workers who don't leave their offices during the workday. Clearly we need to act on this kind of finding—perhaps some kind of national awareness campaign to prevent short breaks on the job.

Or maybe we just need to think more clearly about what many workers are doing during that ten-minute break. My professional experience suggests that many of those workers who report leaving their offices for

3) Co-relation \neq Causation

Naked Statistics: Stripping the Dread from the Data

short breaks are huddled outside the entrance of the building smoking cigarettes (creating a haze of smoke through which the rest of us have to walk in order to get in or out). I would further infer that it's probably the cigarettes, and not the short breaks from work, that are causing the cancer. I've made up this example just so that it would be particularly absurd, but I can assure you that many real-life statistical abominations are nearly this absurd once they are deconstructed.

Statistics is like a high-caliber weapon: helpful when used correctly and potentially disastrous in the wrong hands. This book *will not* make you a statistical expert; it *will* teach you enough care and respect for the field that

you don't do the statistical equivalent of blowing someone's head off.

This is not a textbook, which is liberating in terms of the topics that have to be covered and the ways in which they can be explained. *The book has been designed to introduce the statistical concepts with the most relevance to everyday life.* How do scientists conclude that something causes cancer? How does polling work (and what can go wrong)? Who "lies with statistics," and how do they do it? How does your credit card company use data on what you are buying to predict if you are likely to miss a payment? (Seriously, they can do that.)

If you want to understand the numbers behind the news and to appreciate the

