

SELF-LEARNIN'
COMICS



VOL. 1

EVERYONE
CAN LEARN!

AN IDIOT'S GUIDE TO SUBJECT CLEARING

LOOK. QUESTION. CLEAR. UNDERSTAND.
BECOME A SELF-LEARNER!

CONFUSION
IS A SIGNAL –
NOT A VERDICT!

BIG
IDEAS

LOGICAL
ORDER

CLEAR
WORDS

PRACTICE
& REVIEW

12 ASPECTS OF LOOKING

- ☒ NO JUDGMENT
- ☒ NO EXPECTATION
- ☒ NO ASSUMPTIONS
- ☒ NO INVENTING
- ☒ SEE CLEARLY
- ☒ FOLLOW THE CLUES
- ☒ LET IT UNFOLD
- ☒ BE EFFORTLESS
- ... AND MORE!

MATH

LANGUAGE

SCIENCE

HISTORY

AND MORE...

LOOK
CLOSER.
LEARN
DEEPER.

REMOVE THE
FALSE.
FILL THE GAPS.
RESTORE THE
WHOLE PICTURE!

FIND THE
POSTULATE...
TRACE THE
BREAKDOWNS...
CLEAR THE
CONFUSION!

WORD
CLEARING

ANOMALY
HUNTING

SUBJECT
CLEARING

SELF-LEARNING
FOR LIFE!

TURN **CONFUSION**
INTO **CLARITY**

- NOTICE
- QUESTION
- CLEAR
- UNDERSTAND
- KEEP LEARNING!

NOT A TECHNIQUE FOR TESTS –
A WAY OF THINKING FOR **LIFE**!

1 A Big Question
Have you ever been confused by something at school?

Why doesn't this make sense?

2 The Missing Piece
When you understand something, everything feels complete—like the last puzzle piece snapping into place.

Understanding feels good!

3 Meet Subject Clearing

SUBJECT CLEARING

Subject Clearing helps you understand one idea before learning the next.

That sounds easier!

4 The Magic Word
If you don't understand a word, stop and learn it before moving on.

Photosynthesis...

I don't know that word.

Let's find out together!

DICTIONARY

5 The Math Club
For many years, the author helped kids learn math. Whenever someone found a confusing word...

Let's clear it up!

6 A Bigger Problem
Some students became so confused that looking up one more word felt impossible.

There's too much I don't understand.

7 The Light Bulb Moment
Learning works best when ideas are taught in the right order.

Now I get it!

3. Bigger Idea
2. Next Idea
1. Easy Idea

8 Building a Strong Tower
Every new idea needs a strong foundation. Without it...

Big Idea
Next Idea
Basic Idea

CRASH!

9 The Fraction Problem
Sometimes today's hard problem started with yesterday's missing lesson.

Then... What's one-half?

Years Later... Why is algebra so hard?

$2x + 3 = 11$
 $2x = 8$
 $x = 4$

10 Splinters in Learning
Every confusing idea is like a tiny splinter. Leave enough splinters... Learning starts to hurt.

Confusing Idea
Skipped Lesson
Unknown Word

11 Giving Up
Many people quit—not because they aren't smart—but because confusion piled up.

I'm just bad at math.

Science isn't for me.

12 Pulling Out the Splinters
Once confusion is cleared away... Learning becomes fun again!

Let's go back and fix the confusing parts.

13 Learning Like Climbing Stairs
Learning happens one step at a time. You walk... before you run... before you dance.

ABCs
Words
Sentences
Ideas
Knowledge
Wisdom

14 The Big Finish

Understand Words
Build Ideas
Solve Problems

I Can Learn Anything!

You don't have to memorize everything.

Now I know how to understand!

SUBJECT CLEARING isn't about being smarter.

It's about learning in the right order, clearing up confusion as you go, and discovering that learning can be exciting again.

The End... or rather... The Beginning!

1 CHAPTER 1

Understanding From the Ground Up

Clearing a Subject =
Clearing key concepts +
Clearing anomalies

BUILD UP
UNDERSTAND
GET CLEAR
START HERE

2 The Hidden Problem

You might feel like you understand today... but later realize you never really got the basics!

Most confusion comes from missing something simple, early on.

3 A Better Way to Learn

This chapter shows a better way: start at the beginning, get the basics clear, and build up from there.

CONFUSION → **CLEAR UNDERSTANDING**

4 What Does "Clear" Mean?

A subject is anything you study or think about.

Biology Cooking Relationships Your Job Life

To "clear" something means to get rid of doubt, confusion, or fuzziness—until it feels solid, obvious, and easy to understand.

5 Getting It vs. Memorizing It

Memorizes facts... Truly gets it...

I just remember it... I can explain it simply! I can use it in new ways! I'm not afraid of questions!

That's what a "cleared" subject feels like.

6 It Started With Words

If you don't know a word, look it up!

Skipping words you don't know just piles up confusion.

7 My Own Experience

I grew up bilingual in India. When I hit a word I didn't know, I looked it up in an English-to-Hindi dictionary.

That small habit saved me from a lot of confusion later on.

8 But Dictionaries Have Limits

Market (n.)

1. A place where things are bought and sold.
2. The total number of buyers....
3. (See also: trade, commerce, place...)

A dictionary can give you a definition, but it can't tell you if that definition is actually any good.

9 The Next Step: Clear the Whole Subject

Later ideas depend on earlier ones.

If the early ideas aren't clear, everything built on top will be shaky.

10 Subject Clearing in Action

Arrange ideas from broad to specific—and clear each one before moving on.

This works for school subjects and for real-life topics too!

11 Finding Hidden Cracks (Anomalies)

When you look closely, you find problems.

These are called anomalies—cracks that break the wholeness of understanding.

12 Fix the Cracks

Replace vague ideas with clear ones. Fill in the missing pieces.

And keep improving—our understanding grows over time!

13 How to Do Subject Clearing

- 1 List the key concepts.
- 2 Arrange them in order—from broad to specific.
- 3 Fix problems—fill in missing ideas, resolve contradictions, clear vagueness.
- 4 Go back to earlier concepts until you reach the original foundations.

Trace it back to the source!

14 Like Tracing a River

Don't just study the wide river—follow it upstream to the source.

Understand the source clearly, and everything downstream makes sense!

15 A Better Way to Learn

Work through a clear sequence of ideas at your own pace.

Slow down when needed. Move fast when you understand.

A supervisor can help, but there's no lecture forcing everyone's speed.

16 Why This Matters

Confusion isn't a sign that you're "not good" at a subject. It's a sign to go back and fix something. That's how real understanding grows.

Subject Clearing starts with the ability to look!

1 CHAPTER II Introduction to Looking



Looking =
Seeing things as
they actually are.

Subject Clearing
starts with the
ability to look!

2 What Is Looking?

The mind's first job is simply to notice
what is there. This is different from
thinking about it.



Looking is necessary to notice
concepts and anomalies.

3 You don't need words or labels to know something.

When you truly look at something,
you are just observing it directly—
no analysis, no commentary.



4 Looking vs. Thinking

Looking is direct, present-moment
awareness of what is there.



Thinking is the mind's activity of
interpreting, judging, connecting,
or elaborating on what is there.



5 When you look at something, thoughts will naturally arise. That's fine.



The key is: don't fight them,
and don't get caught up in them.

6 Just notice that a thought appeared, and keep looking.



Then return to looking.

7 Many meditation techniques teach you to blank out your mind or focus on one thought while blocking others.



This actually gets in the way
of pure looking.

8 Real looking doesn't require suppressing anything.



The rule is simple:
Look without judging,
without expecting, and
without trying to reach
any conclusion.

9 When you do this, you see things as they actually are.



This is clear, simple awareness.

10 Exercises in Looking

Each exercise: look around the room,
notice what your mind does, and
observe that activity—without
stopping it.



Just watch. Don't stop the mind.

11 Exercise 1 — Notice labeling

Look at objects around you. Your
mind may say "that's a lamp."
Don't stop it. Just notice that
it's labeling.



Notice the labeling.

12 Exercise 2 — Notice evaluating

Look at objects around you. Your
mind may say "that's an
expensive lamp."
Don't stop it. Just notice
that it's evaluating.



Notice the evaluating.

13 Exercise 3 — Notice conclusions

Your mind may jump to
"I would never buy
that lamp."

Don't stop it. Just
notice that it's
drawing conclusions.



Notice the conclusions.

14 Exercise 4 — Notice thoughts in general

Look at objects while simply
watching whatever thoughts arise.
Don't suppress any of them.
Just keep looking and noticing.



Observe everything. Keep looking.

15 Connection to Postulate Mechanics

Every object has an underlying
"thought" that the mind uses
to model it—this is called
a postulate.



When you look at an object,
you can also look at that
underlying postulate.

16 Acknowledge the postulate and any other stray thoughts that appear, then move on.

This is the starting point
for all of Postulate
Mechanics.



Look. Acknowledge.
Then move on.
Keep going.

1 CHAPTER III A New Way to Look



Thought =
Substance that
gives form to
the universe

Consciousness =
all the forms that
appear and change

Awareness =
the open "space"
in which everything
shows up

2 Objectivity and Subjectivity

We usually think "objective" means what is out there in the world, and "subjective" means what is in here, in our minds.



This text suggests a different view:
our thoughts and feelings are also part
of the universe.

3 A Deeper Awareness

There is a deeper kind of awareness that
can see them just as it sees everything else.



If we look from that deeper awareness,
the split between objectivity and
subjectivity starts to fade.

4 Awareness and Consciousness, in Simple Terms

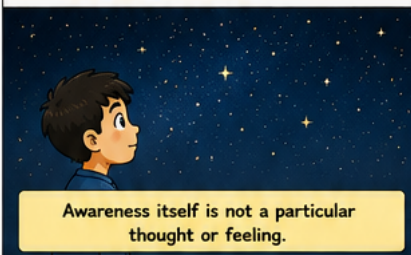
Let's separate two things:

Consciousness is what you
are aware of: sights, sounds,
body sensations, thoughts,
emotions, memories.



All of these are contents
that appear and change.

5 Awareness is the simple fact that
these contents can be noticed at all.
It is the open "space" in which
everything shows up.



Awareness itself is not a particular
thought or feeling.

6 In This View:

- Thoughts and feelings are real events
in the universe, just like physical
objects and light.
- Consciousness is made from these
events.
- Awareness is the clear field that
can notice all of them, without
being any one of them.



7 Seeing Thoughts as "Things"

Here is a short exercise you can try.

- 1 Let a simple thought arise—perhaps
a picture of a tree, or the memory
of yesterday's lunch.



8 2 Instead of getting lost in it, look at it
as if it were an object on a table in
front of you.



9 3 Is it sharp or vague?
Bright or dull?
Does it stay, or does it
quickly fade?



You are not the thought itself.
You are the awareness that can look at it.

10 If you can look at a thought this way,
then that thought is something happening
in the universe, just like a sound or a
flash of light.



It is not a separate, private "subjective
world" sealed off from everything else.

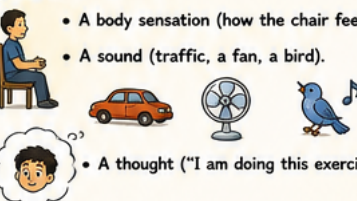
11 Awareness Exercise: What Is Common?
Try this second exercise.

- 1 Close your eyes for a moment.



12 2 Notice, in turn:

- A body sensation (how the chair feels).
- A sound (traffic, a fan, a bird).
- A thought ("I am doing this exercise").



13 3 Ask yourself: what is common to all three?

- In each case, something appears,
and there is a noticing of it.
- The body sensation, sound,
and thought are contents of
consciousness.
- The simple noticing
is awareness.



Awareness is the quiet background that
does not change when the contents change.

14 That background is not "inside" any one
object. It is what allows every object—
external or internal—to be seen.



Awareness is the open field in which
everything shows up.

15 Letting "Subjective" Melt Into "Objective"

Try this small shift.

- 1 Bring to mind a feeling like
anxiety or irritation.
- 2 Look at it as you did
at the thought:
 - Where do you feel it in
the body?
 - Does it move, tighten,
loosen?
 - Does it change if you
simply watch it for a while?



16 3 Now quietly say to yourself:

Not "I am anxious,"
but "Anxiety is appearing
in awareness."



The feeling is an event showing up in the
same universe as everything else.

17 A Link to Older Teachings

Many spiritual traditions have said something similar.



Vedas



Hinduism



Buddhism



Relax identification with changing forms—body,
thoughts, emotions—and rest as pure awareness.

From this quiet place:

- You do not disappear; you simply stop confusing
yourself with passing contents.
- Mind, including the subconscious, becomes
something you can observe, explore, and
understand as part of the universe.

18 The Big Picture

When we stand in awareness and see thoughts
and feelings as events in the universe, the sharp
boundary between "objective" and "subjective"
loses its force.



There is one universe of things to be seen,
and awareness that can see them.

1 CHAPTER IV Looking at a Postulate

Resolution =
Find the Postulate +
Trace the Breakdowns



2 The Main Idea

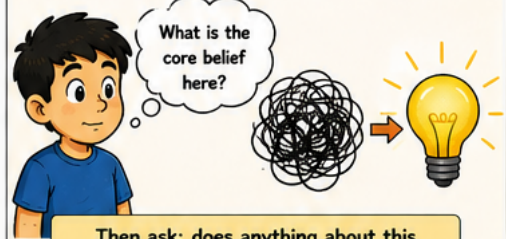
Whenever you face a problem, a situation, or an event, the most useful thing you can do is find the core belief — the postulate — behind it.



A postulate is the basic thought or assumption that shapes what you are looking at.

3 It Simplifies Everything

Once you find that core belief, you have already made the situation much simpler.



Then ask: does anything about this belief seem off, contradictory, or incomplete?

4 Example: A Long Conflict

Consider a long-running conflict between nations.



That one belief explains a great deal. Once you see it, things become clearer.

5 Where Does a Postulate Come From?

The honest answer is: we do not know.



Just as we do not know the universe's origin, we do not know where a basic belief ultimately comes from.

6 There Is No "Self" Creator

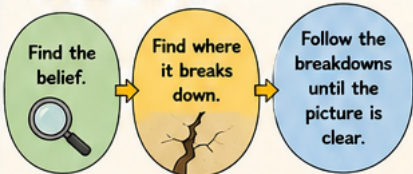
We often assume there is a "self" that creates beliefs. But that self is itself just another belief.



So chasing the ultimate origin of a belief is a dead end — it is not where the useful work happens.

7 The Useful Work

The useful work is this:



That is how a confusing situation becomes clear.

8 How to Trace the Breakdowns

You know something is off when you notice:



Disharmony — things are not fitting together



Inconsistency — things contradict each other



Gaps — something is simply missing

These are your clues. Follow them.

9 Look for the Tangled Spots

Look closely at the areas where things feel the most tangled or confused.



The most important clues are things that seem arbitrary — data or actions that do not make sense given the stated belief.

10 Keep Tracing...

Keep looking, keep tracing...



And at some point, the whole thing suddenly snaps into focus.

11 It Suddenly Clicks!

You will know exactly what is going on and what to do about it.



12 Exercises

These exercises help you practice spotting postulates — the basic assumptions that give shape to what you observe.



13 Exercise 1 — Physical Objects

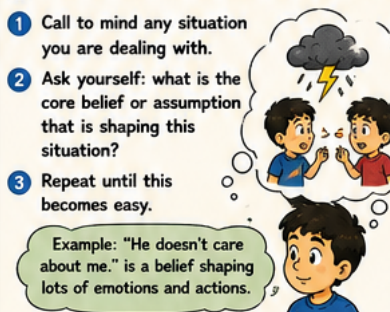
- 1 Look around the room and pick an object.
- 2 Ask yourself: what basic assumption or idea gives this object its form and meaning?
- 3 Repeat until this becomes easy.



Example: A lamp assumes there is electricity, a design that gives light, and a purpose to use it.

14 Exercise 2 — Situations in Your Mind

- 1 Call to mind any situation you are dealing with.
- 2 Ask yourself: what is the core belief or assumption that is shaping this situation?
- 3 Repeat until this becomes easy.



Example: "He doesn't care about me." is a belief shaping lots of emotions and actions.

15 The Core Skill

Find the belief.
Find where it cracks.
Follow the cracks.



That is how a confusing situation becomes clear and solvable.

1 CHAPTER V

The Discipline of Looking



Looking =
Direct Observation
Without Judgment

Beneath the practical
steps of Subject
Clearing sits a quiet
discipline. The engine
of Subject Clearing
is looking.

Let's follow Raj as he works through his
confusion about the stock market.

3 If something is missing, don't invent something to fill the gap.

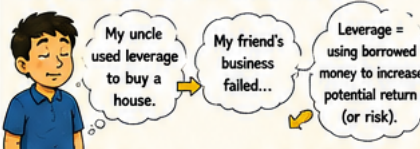
If you don't know, admit you don't know. Don't
make up an answer just to feel complete.



Story: Raj could have guessed "probably profit-taking,"
but he says, "I don't know," and looks it up later
instead of bluffing.

6 Let the mind un-stack itself naturally, in its own time.

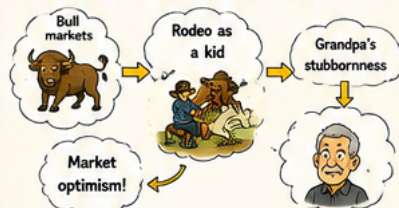
Don't dig or force recall. Watch what comes up
first, then next. The mind reveals what it can.



Example: Raj sits with "leverage" and lets memories
and ideas surface on their own. The definition
arrives naturally.

9 Let your mind associate ideas freely.

Let the mind connect ideas on its own.



Example: Raj lets the tangent run. It actually helps
him remember the idier better!

12 Let it all be effortless.

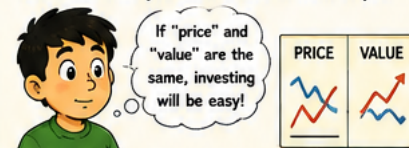
Effort comes from resistance. Let body and
mind unwind at their own pace.



Example: Raj lets go of the urge to force one more insight.
The answer shows up in the shower the next
morning!

1 Observe without being swayed by expectations or desires.

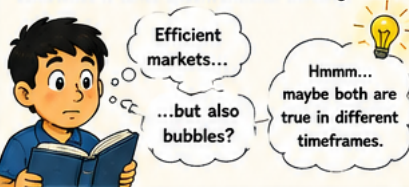
Wanting a certain outcome makes you guess
instead of see. But you can only predict the
future well once you know what's in front of you.



Example: Raj wants the market to be simple, so he
keeps guessing that "price" and "value" are the same.
He checks the data and catches himself projecting
instead of observing.

4 If something doesn't make sense, don't explain it away.

Get curious about what you're taking for granted—
sometimes it takes unconventional thinking.



Example:
Instead of hand-waving "markets are just weird,"
Raj digs in and discovers both ideas are true in
different timeframes — a real insight!

7 Experience fully whatever is there.

Dive in without resisting. If your mind is racing,
experience the racing itself.



Story: Raj feels the embarrassment fully — the heat,
the urge to justify. He lets it be, and it passes
in less than a minute.

10 Do not get hung up on names and forms.

A name is just a pointer. Don't let the label
become a judgment.



Story: Raj sets aside the stereotype and looks at what
a hedge fund actually does. Understanding replaces
judgment.

13 "Looking" in Practice

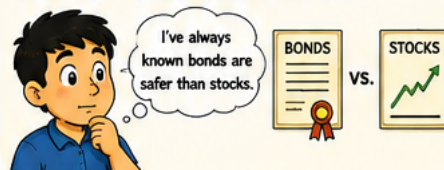
When you sense tension or fuzziness, pause and ask:



Follow whatever's unclear until it resolves.

2 Observe things as they are, without assuming.

Familiarity tricks you into assuming something is a
certain way — a belief, a bias, a fixed idea.



Anecdote: Raj assumed this for years. When he looks
closely, he learns a bond can lose more value
than a stock during a rate spike. His old
assumption was just a habit, not a fact.

5 Use both physical and mental senses to observe.

The body senses the physical world. The mind
senses thoughts, feelings, and emotions.



Anecdote:
Raj notices not just the words, but a tightness
in his chest. It's tied to a bad investment his
father once made. Noticing it is also observing.

8 Do not hide anything from yourself.

Don't dodge something because it feels shameful
or painful. Suppression causes trouble.



Anecdote: Raj lets himself look at the shameful memory
instead of changing the subject. The shame
dissolves once it's actually looked at.

11 Contemplate thoughtfully.

Go out to find missing information rather than
straining to force an answer.



Anecdote: Raj can't figure it out from memory, so he learns
about behavioral economics. New information
resolves the puzzle.

14 Stay Relaxed and Let It Unfold

Don't avoid, resist, suppress, or deny any thought,
feeling, or sensation. Let it associate and unwind
at its own pace.



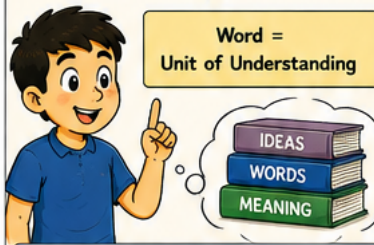
Key Point: Raj let the rodeo memory and the leverage definition
surface on their own instead of forcing them.

These 12 aspects create the open, unhurried state of mind in which confusions
can surface and dissolve on their own.

They are less a checklist than a way of being with a subject.

1 CHAPTER VI

Word is the Unit of Understanding

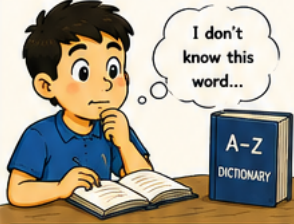


Understanding is built one word at a time.

2 The Main Idea

You can't arrange a subject's ideas from broad to narrow until you truly grasp the words carrying those ideas.

The first skill is Word Clearing—look up any word that isn't fully clear and resolve it.



Clear the words, and the ideas become clear!

3 Pinpoint the Confusion

When something you're reading stops making sense, work inward.

- 1 Isolate the area.
- 2 Find the paragraph.
- 3 Find the sentence.
- 4 Find the word.

The field is present everywhere **in the region** and influences the behavior of charged particles.

First word that trips him up: **in**

4 Tiny Words, Big Trouble

Small words like on, of, in, by, for often cause the biggest confusion.



He pictured the field "in" the region like water in a bucket. The real meaning is "extending" throughout the region.

One tiny word was twisting the whole idea!

5 Clear Words, Clear Mind

The moment you understand a misunderstood word, the fog thins and your mood lifts!



Make this a habit—you'll save hours of frustration!

6 New and Familiar Words

We guess new words and move on. Later, trouble appears.

We also guess familiar words without ever really knowing them.



Guessing "boil" and "surprise" gave him limp, grey vegetables! The trouble was the words!

7 Get the Big Picture First

Before definitions, learn the broad concept—often found under "origin" or "etymology."

STUDY
(Latin) eagerness, intense application.

MATHEMATICS
(Greek) something learned.

ARITHMETIC
(Greek) ARITHMOS (number) + TECHNE (skill) = number skill.

Etymology gives you the spirit behind the word!

8 Many Definitions, One Right Choice

A word can have many meanings. Find the one that fits the context. Visualize it to choose!

- Draw a diagram.
- Use objects.
- Model in clay.
- Use images.
- Build examples from life.
- Use it in your own sentences.

Test each meaning—then pick the one that fits!

9 Example: The Word "Run"

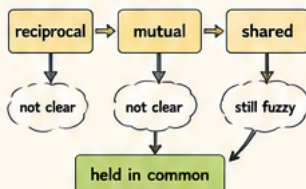
Five different meanings!



Visualize each one and see which fits the sentence!

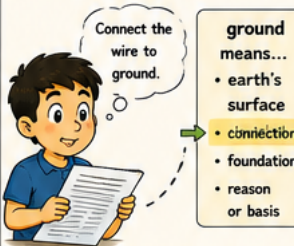
10 Words Inside Definitions

A definition may use another unknown word. Look that up too!



11 The Right Definition

The right definition is the one that lessens the confusion.



The electrical meaning fit and explained the safety warnings in the manual!

12 Repeat Until It's Clear

More than one word may need clearing. Repeat the whole process.



Clear each word, and the whole chapter becomes easy to read!

13 When Words Are Clear but Confusion Remains

If all words are clear but confusion still lingers...



You've moved beyond vocabulary. Now look for anomalies!

14 Look for Anomalies

Spot the problems in the ideas themselves.

- Disharmony**
Things don't fit together.
- Inconsistency**
Things contradict.
- Gaps**
Something is missing.

These are the clues to real understanding!

15 Keep Looking, Keep Tracing

Follow whatever's unclear until it resolves.



Stay relaxed. Let your mind hand you the data—don't force it!

16 The Payoff

When confusion clears, understanding becomes natural and powerful.



Word Clearing is the first step. Then we clear ideas—one by one!



Track down the words. Get the big picture. Choose the right meaning.
Clear the words, then clear the ideas—step by step!



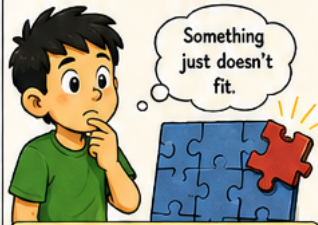
1 CHAPTER VII Words and Anomalies



Confusion is a clue—not a failure.

2 What Is an Anomaly?

An anomaly is anything that breaks the feeling that everything fits together.



Your confusion is your mind saying, "Look closer!"

3 Three Types of Anomalies



Disharmony
(No good reason.)



Inconsistency
(Two things disagree.)



Discontinuity
(Something is missing.)

First find the kind of anomaly.
Then solve it.

4 Disharmony (Random Choices)

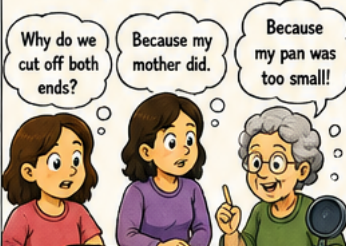
A random choice creates confusion.



Random choices create confusion.

5 The Roast Story

An idea can be passed down for years without anyone checking.



Always ask where an idea came from.

6 Inherited Beliefs

Some beliefs are accepted without anyone asking why.



Examine every belief.
Don't accept everything.

7 Inconsistency (Contradictory Data)

Two statements can't both be true.



Contradictions point to
missing information.

8 The Late Coworker

Inconsistency in behavior often hides missing facts.



Look for the missing facts
before judging.

9 Discontinuity (Missing Data)

Gaps in information lead to failure.



Find the missing data. Then it works!

10 New Tools, New Discoveries

New tools can reveal what was hidden for a long time.



The right tooticle missing
information to light.

11 How to Solve an Anomaly

Follow these steps every time.

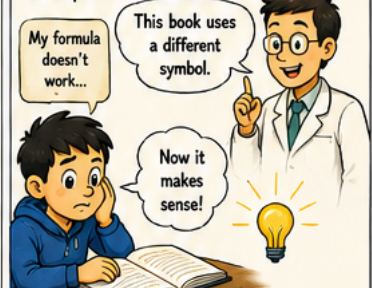


- 1 Notice confusion.
- 2 Look more closely.
- 3 Separate what makes sense.
- 4 Keep the big picture.
- 5 Follow the clues.
- 6 Wait for the insight.

Stay patient. The answer
is on the trail.

12 Physics Puzzle

Sometimes the problem is a hidden assumption.



Find the hidden assumption.
Remove it. Clarity returns.

13 Start with Big Ideas

Begin with the broadest concepts first.



Clear the roots before
worrying about the branches.

14 Mind Gets Clearer

Remove what is false, missing, or contradictory.



Fewer obstacles...
Clearer thinking!

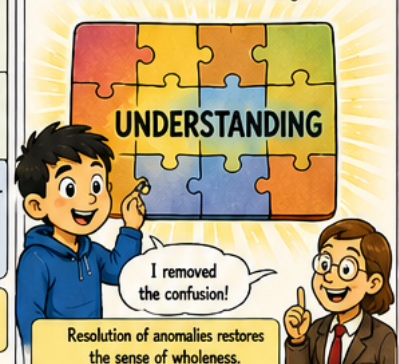
15 Summary Table

Anomaly	What It Looks Like	How to Resolve It
Disharmony	A choice made without reason.	Question the assumption.
Inconsistency	Two things can't both be true.	Find the missing facts.
Discontinuity	A gap filled with an assumption.	Find or discover the missing information.

Three ways confusion breaks understanding.
Three ways to fix it.

16 The Heart of the Method

An anomaly is always a departure from the oneness of understanding.



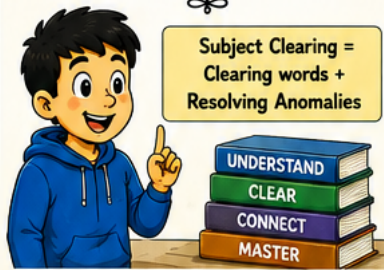
WHOLENESS RETURNS WHEN CONFUSION IS CLEARED!



You don't resolve confusion by adding more information. You resolve it by finding the one false idea, the missing piece, or the hidden contradiction—and removing it. Then wholeness returns of its own.



1 CHAPTER VII The Steps of Subject Clearing



Subject Clearing is a method for taking any topic that confuses you and systematically dissolving the confusion.

2 1. Pick a Subject to Clear

Subjects usually come from four places: childhood, school, your profession, or life itself. Many of them jostle for attention at once.

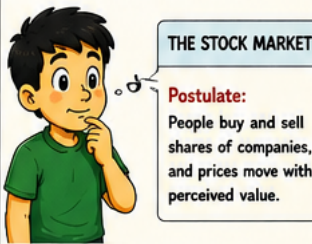


When you can't decide, ask: "What subject, or part of life, is creating the most confusion in my mind?" List them. Rank them. Take the top one. That's your starting subject.

Example: Raj lists "investing, inflation, taxes, budgeting, the stock market." The one that bothers him most is "the stock market." That's where he begins.

3 2. Clear the Subject Title

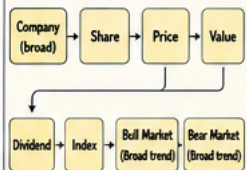
Before diving in, make sure you actually grasp what the subject is about. If the title doesn't tell you, look at the postulate — the core assumption.



Example: The title "the stock market" is vague. Raj finds the postulate. Now he has a handle. The title is no longer a fog.

4 3. List and Arrange the Key Words

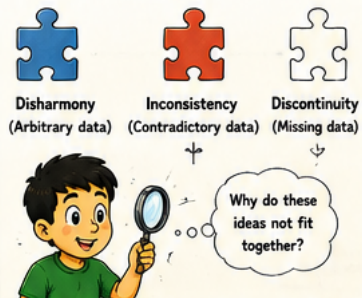
Brainstorm key words. Arrange them from broadest to most specific, starting from the postulate. You'll likely need to clear each word's definition. Build a glossary.



Example: Raj's glossary starts: company, share, price, value, dividend, index, bull/bear market. He orders them broadly to specifically. Now "value" sits beneath "price." Confusion starts to clear.

5 4. Observe the Anomalies

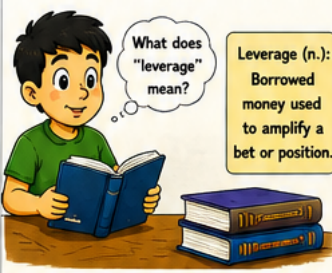
Look for what doesn't fit. Find arbitrary data. Look for contradictions. Ask what's missing. Become aware of every hole.



Example: Raj sees "market efficiency" says prices reflect all info... but "bubbles" say prices go irrationally high. Contradiction! A missing idea—crowd psychology—is missing.

6 5. Study the Subject

Read the material one paragraph at a time. Don't move on until you understand. Use Word Clearing for unclear words. Add new concepts to your glossary. Refine definitions.



Example: Raj reads slowly. He looks up "leverage," adds it to his glossary, and understands "margin calls." His glossary becomes a web, not a pile.

7 Build Up the Foundation

Keep growing the key-word list and refining your glossary until the foundations are complete. You'll uncover mistakes in your thinking too. Clearing them shrinks confusion.



Example: Raj's glossary grows to 40+ terms. He fixes early mistakes. The dread disappears. The holes got filled. Confusion dissolves.

8 The Payoff

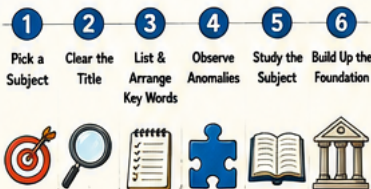
Work through subjects this way and you'll feel real relief—not just "studied," but truly understood.



Each subject you clear lightens the load. The method becomes second nature.

9 At a Glance: The Six Steps

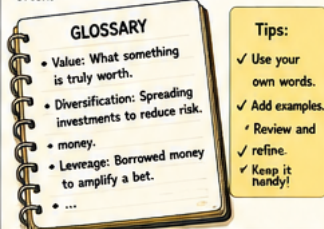
A simple path from confusion to clarity.



Look. Question. Clear. Understand. Repeat.

10 Keep a Living Glossary

A glossary is your personal map. Keep it simple, use your own words, and update it often.



Your glossary grows with you—and makes every future subject easier to learn.

11 Using the Method in Daily Life

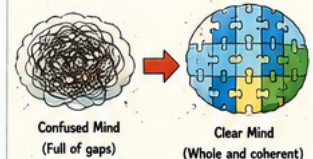
Subject Clearing isn't just for school. It works for everything that confuses you.



Any confusion is a signal. Follow the steps, and clarity will follow.

12 The Result

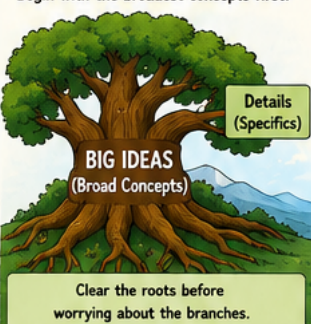
When confusion is cleared, understanding becomes whole—and your mind is free.



Clarity brings confidence. Confidence brings freedom. Freedom brings growth.

13 Start with Big Ideas

Begin with the broadest concepts first.



14 Mind Gets Clearer

Remove what is false, missing, or contradictory.



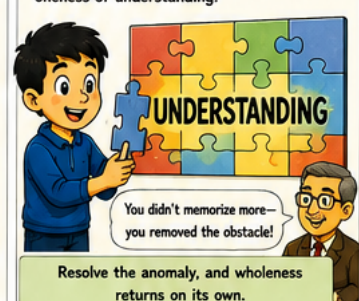
15 Summary Table

Anomaly	What It Looks Like	How to Resolve It
Disharmony	A choice made without reason.	Question the assumption.
Inconsistency	Two things can't both be true.	Find the missing facts.
Discontinuity	A gap filled with an assumption.	Find or discover the missing information.

Three ways confusion breaks understanding. Three ways to fix it.

16 The Heart of the Method

An anomaly is always a departure from the oneness of understanding.



WHOLENESS RETURNS WHEN CONFUSION IS CLEARED!

You don't solve confusion by adding more facts. You solve it by finding the one false idea, the missing piece, or the hidden contradiction—and removing it. Then understanding naturally becomes whole again.

1 CHAPTER IX Subject Clearing and Education



Education =
Gaining
Knowledge + Skills + Values

This method grew from helping high school dropouts who were overwhelmed by confusion—especially in math.

2 The Hidden Nature of Confusion

Gaps in understanding build up over years. A small miss becomes a big problem later.



By high school, students don't know what they know, what they missed, or where to start.

3 Why Conventional Help Falls Short

Most help focuses only on the immediate—homework, tests, or this week's topic.

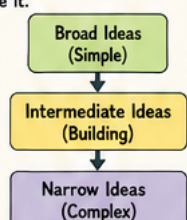


Tutoring the present topic is like repairing cracks while the foundation remains damaged.

"Go back and review the basics!" Too vague and too discouraging. Students need a clear map.

4 Logical Structure as a Guide

Every subject has a logical structure. Each step depends on what comes before it.

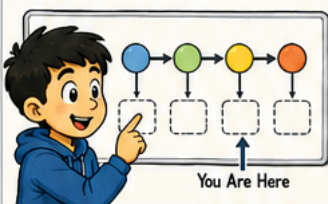


A "hole" is a missing or confused step somewhere in this structure.

A confused student often can't find the hole alone.

5 Making the Path Visible

Present the subject in a clear, logical sequence from the beginning.



When the path is visible, students can see where their understanding weakens or stops.

6 The Power of Good Questions

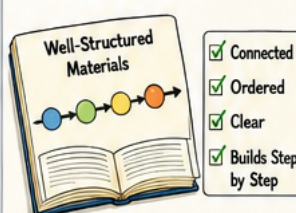
With the right structure, students ask precise, meaningful questions.



This shift is crucial. Now we can find and fix the exact gap.

7 Educational Implications

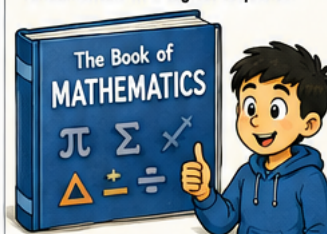
Study materials should reflect the exact logical structure.



Fewer hidden gaps. Confusion can be traced and resolved more quickly.

8 A Practical Application

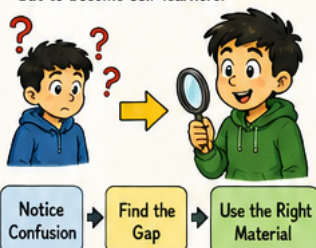
The Book of Mathematics organizes fundamentals in a logical sequence.



Proven effective in tutoring and in helping students recover in math.

9 The Aim: Self-Learners

Not just to pass a class—but to become self-learners.



10 A Better Learning Experience

Clarity builds confidence and keeps curiosity alive.



Confusion becomes a signal to investigate, not a reason to give up.

11 Self-Learning Clinics

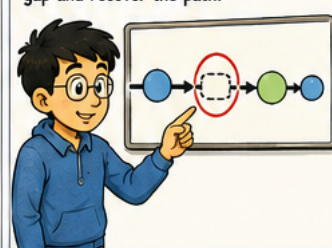
An environment for targeted help at the exact point of breakdown.



The goal is not to give answers, but to build independent clarity.

12 The Guide's Role

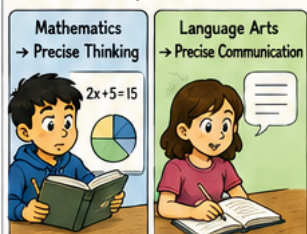
The guide helps the learner locate the gap and recover the path.



Over time, students depend less on rescue and more on self-correction.

13 Foundational Subjects Matter

Math and language build the two core human capacities.



Strong foundations in these subjects strengthen all learning!

14 Plan with Care

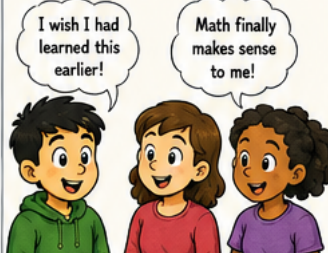
Lesson plans in math and language should be built with exceptional care.



Gaps at the bottom affect everything that comes above.

15 Early Promise

Students report a new sense of understanding and interest.



Many problems are not about intelligence—but about sequence, structure, and clarity.

16 The Big Vision

Education is not just information—it is cultivating minds that can restore clarity for themselves.



Confusion is traced. Understanding is restored. Learning becomes freedom.



Subject Clearing turns confusion into clarity.
Clear the gaps. Build the path. Become a self-learner!



1 CHAPTER X

Why Schooling Needs to Change

School =
Classroom + Study material +
Student + Supervisor



Modern life demands students who can think for themselves, not just memorize facts. Schooling must shift to self-directed learning.

2 Subject Clearing Is an Approach That:

- Restructures study materials so they are easier to learn from.



- Reorganizes schools to give students more control over their learning.



These changes help students become confident, independent learners.

3 Rethinking Study Materials

Subject Clearing asks two simple questions about any textbook or course:

- Does it move from big ideas to details in a clear, logical order?



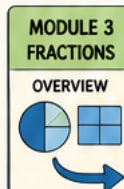
- Is it written for someone studying the subject for the first time?



This is especially important in language and mathematics in the early years, because they form the base for all later learning.

4 Modules: Overview → Details

Courses are broken into modules. Each module starts with an overview, then goes step by step to more advanced topics.

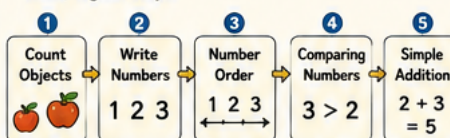


MODULE 3 FRACTIONS
Lesson 1: What is a Fraction?
Lesson 2: Equivalent Fractions
Lesson 3: Comparing Fractions
Lesson 4: Adding Fractions
Lesson 5: Subtracting Fractions
...

Lessons inside the module follow a clear sequence and build on each other.

5 Example: Numbers Lesson

A numbers lesson is structured in small, logical steps.



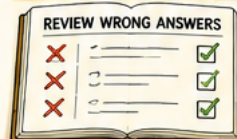
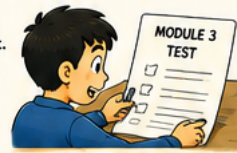
Practice Exercises

- $2 + 4 =$ ☐
- $5 > 3 ?$ ☐
- Write 6 in words.

Every lesson includes practice exercises with answers so students can check themselves.

6 Review, Test, and Mastery

- After each module, students take a test.
- They review any wrong answers until the module is fully understood.
- Basic skills must be solid before higher-level material.



When all modules in a subject are completed, the student has finished the course.

7 Learning Beyond the Course

After finishing a course, students can keep learning on their own.



Subject Clearing helps students continue learning for life.

8 Schools as Self-Learning Centers

Subject Clearing changes how schools are organized.



Rooms are organized by course, not age. Students of different ages work together.

9 SLC Principles

- Students study at their own pace in an environment designed for self-learning.
- A student's "level" is defined by the module they are studying, not their age.
- Course supervisors replace traditional teachers. They help students understand the materials.

SLCs welcome students of any age, including those who previously dropped out.

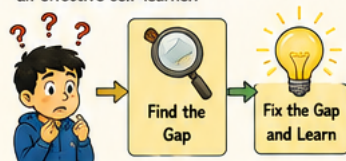
You Choose:

- What to study
- When to study
- How fast to move
- Which module to take



10 The Goal: Self-Learners

We aim to help each student become an effective self-learner.



No competition between students. The only challenge is overcoming ignorance.

11 Self-Learning Clinics

- Students get an introductory talk and can ask questions.
- Supervisors check understanding and test after each lesson and course.
- Students learn to link confusion to specific gaps.
- Curiosity and motivation return—no pushing or punishing.
- Course materials are on computers.
- Students first learn word-clearing techniques.
- Then they learn the broader Subject Clearing approach.



Students learn to learn—independently.

12 Foundational Subjects Are Key

Math and language build two vital capacities:

MATHEMATICS
→ Precise Thinking



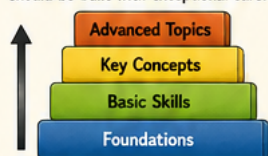
LANGUAGE ARTS
→ Precise Communication



Strong foundations here strengthen all areas of learning.

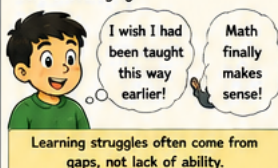
13 Plan with Care

Lesson plans in math and language should be built with exceptional care.



14 Early Promise

Early results and student feedback were encouraging.



Learning struggles often come from gaps, not lack of ability.

15 More Than Remedial

Subject Clearing is more than a fix—it's a new vision of education.



We don't ignore, patch over, or blame. We trace to the source and resolve it.

16 The Purpose of Education

Not just to transmit information—but to cultivate learners who know how to restore clarity for themselves.



Clear thinking. Lifelong learning. Freedom to grow.



Change the Structure. Clear the Confusion. Build Self-Learners!
A Better Way to Learn. A Better Future for All!



1 AFTERWORD



This book began with a simple observation, and it ends with a simple invitation.



2 The Observation

Confusion is not a verdict on your intelligence. It is a signal, as precise as pain, pointing to a specific place where understanding broke down.



Confusion is a signal, not a sentence.

3 Where Confusion Hides



A word taken on trust.



A definition that never quite held together.



An assumption inherited so early it never registered as an assumption.

Look at the source. That is where it begins.

4 The Invitation Go Look.



Curiosity opens every door.

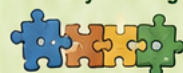
5 The Three Levels of Clearing

Word Clearing



Looks at the smallest unit of understanding—the word.

Anomaly Hunting



Looks at the joints between ideas where disharmony, inconsistency, and discontinuity hide.

Subject Clearing



Looks at the architecture of a whole field, tracing it back to the postulates it rests on.

From the smallest piece to the whole structure.

6 The Discipline of Looking



Observe what is actually there.

No judgment.

No expectation.

Don't invent what isn't there.

See clearly. Let truth show itself.

7 What This Method Does NOT Ask



Memorize more

Study harder

Defer to authority

This path does not demand more of you. It frees you from what is false.

8 What It DOES Ask



Remove the false definition.

Remove the papered-over gap.

Remove the arbitrary rule nobody questioned.

Remove what is false, and truth appears.

9 Understanding by Subtraction



Understanding is not built by accumulation.

It is revealed by subtraction.

When the one false piece comes out, wholeness returns on its own.

Take out the wrong piece. The whole fits.

10 The Lion's Roar



A lion does not roar to persuade. It roars because it is certain of its own ground.

The learner who has cleared a subject stands the same way.

Stand in understanding. Roar with clarity.

11 Treat Confusion as a Door

Feel confusion?

Stop and find the word, assumption, or gap.

Clear it.

Keep walking.



Do this long enough, and learning becomes freedom.

12 The Whole Aim



Not a technique for passing tests, but the recovery of a birthright:

The ability to look at anything, and understand.

Curiosity. Clarity. Independence.



Look. Clear. Understand. Keep Learning for Life.
This is the Lion's Roar of Conscious Assumption.

