

# Mandukya Upanishad, Class 43

Gowdapadha has established that nondual Brahman alone is there, and this Brahman was non dual, is non dual and it will ever be non-dual. If there is any duality, it is mithya. From 31st

verse onwards Gowdapatha wants to talk about samsara and its remedy.

Cause of samsara is missing advaidam which is sathyam and taking mithya dwaidam as sathyam.

- Not having advaida dharshanam and remaining only in dvaidam dharshanam is the cause of samsara.
- Running after is pravirthi and running away is nivirthi and this is one root of samsara.
- As long as I see duality, there is limitation by desa and kala; As long as there is time and space limitation there will be mortality and there will be insecurity and samsara; raga dwesha is samsara. Punarabi janam and puranabi maranam is samsara.

Whatever is the cause of samsara the root cause is lack of advaida dharshanam. In sushukthi there is no duality and there is no samsara. From this conclude that wherever there is duality there is samsara. This dwaidam dharshanam happens when only when the mind is active. In Jagradha avastha and Swapna avastha there is dwaidam dharshanam. The dwaidam dharshanam happens only in mind and mind is the cause of samsara. If you tackle the mind, samsara is

tackled.

This entire dualistic world charam (moving, living) and acharam (stationary and not living) is presented by the mind. Mind alone imports dwaida prabanja

for me. By introducing dwaida prabanja, mind is introducing samsara. So, if you want to tackle samsara, tackle mind.

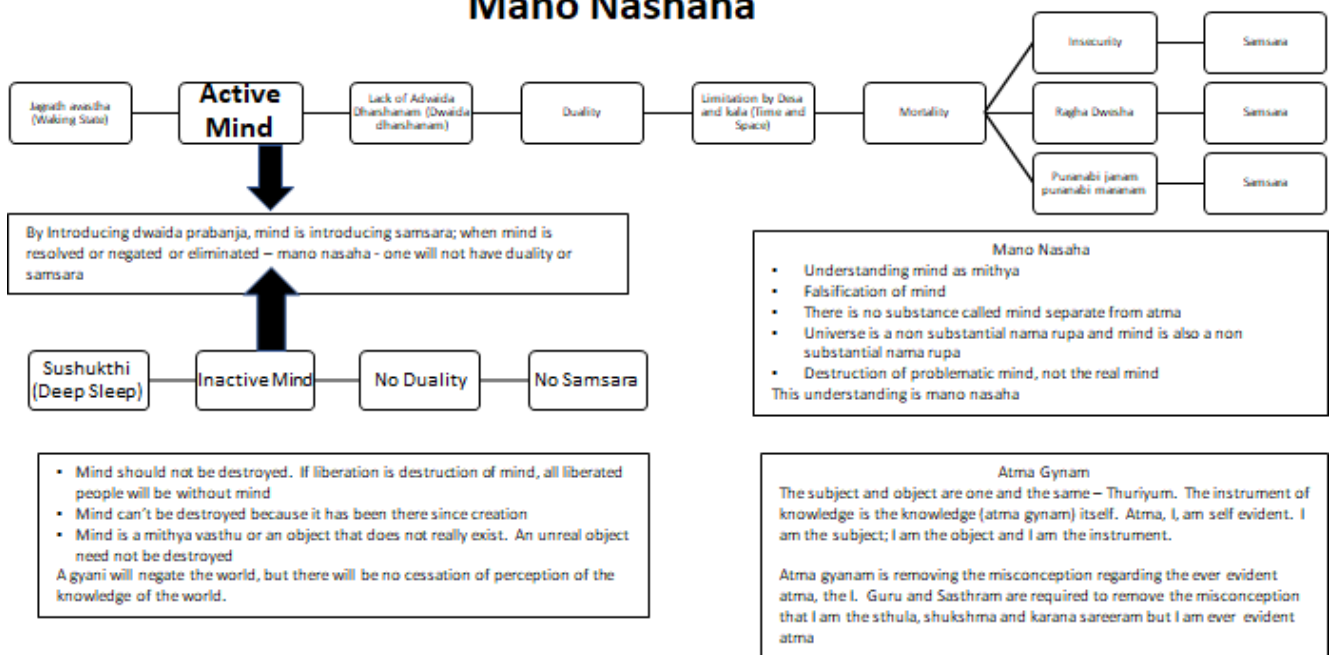
When the

mind is resolved, (mano nasaha) or negated or eliminated one will not have

duality. This is proved by our sleep state. The goal should be mano

nasaha or elimination of mind. How do you bring this about?

### Mano Nashaha



### Verse 32

Mano nasaha is a confusing word if it is taken literally. Mano nasaha is not physical destruction of mind, but it has philosophical meaning. Understanding mind as mithya is mano nasaha.

Manomaya is anatma and mithya and does not have reality of its own.

Falsification of the mind is mano nasaha; there is no

substance called mind  
separate from atma. This is figuratively called destruction  
of  
mind. Similar to vedantic destruction of pot. You can  
destroy the  
pot by knowledge by understanding there is no substance called  
pot.  
Reducing pot into non substantial nama roopa is called  
destruction of  
pot. After this, you only say clay was, clay is, and clay  
will be the  
pot.

By knowing there is no substance  
called universe, but only one substance called atma. Universe  
is non substantial  
nama roopa. This understanding of universe as non-substantial  
nama roopa  
is called destruction of the world. Within the world, there  
is mind  
also. When you reduce world to non-substantial nama roopa,  
mind is also  
included. Mind is also a non-substantial nama roopa. This  
understanding mano nasaha.

When you "destroy" the  
pot, you continue to handle pot. Similarly, a gyani continues  
to negate  
the world, but there is no cessation of perception of  
knowledge of world.  
Gyani will continue to use the mind, body, world and he will  
say there is no  
such called mind, body and world but only one substance called  
atma. This  
must be very clearly understood. Many people think that a  
gyani has  
physically destroyed mind.

- Mind should not be destroyed; If liberation is destruction of mind, all liberated people will be without mind; then there will be no difference between a liberated person and a rock. Then you can't talk about virtue of love, compassion. If gyani's mind is destroyed, all people with mind will be agyani that will include gurus.
- The mind can't be destroyed; Mind can't be destroyed because mind has there since creation; and death does not destroy mind. Mind can't be physically destroyed.
- Mind need not be destroyed. Vedanta repeatedly declares, everything other than atma is mithya. A mithya vastu does not really exist. Why should I try to destroy an unreal mind?  
Rope snake need not be destroyed. You don't need to anything other than understand it is unreal, no other effort is needed to destroy the rope snake.

Just understand mind is mithya and this understanding is figuratively called mano nasaha. You don't attack the dream world; you just wake up to waker nature; the dream world automatically collapses. Don't struggle to destroy the mind; just know the sathya atma which is the content of mithya mind. Just like sathya clay is the content of mithya pot.

Knowledge does not take place automatically. If you remove the thought, previously you are

thoughtfully  
ignorant, and now you are thoughtlessly ignorant. Guru  
sathraa upadesham  
is required. When this takes place, the ignorant mind is  
converted to a  
wise mind; an enlightened mind through knowledge. A wise mind  
perceives  
dwaidam but knows it is mithya; just like sun rise and sun set  
are mithya, but  
we still keep calling it sun rise and sun set. A wise mind  
that does not  
see duality is as good as no mind, because it can't cause  
samsara. At the  
time of wisdom, the mind becomes non mind. Since perceived  
duality is  
negated, the mind is a non-perceiver mind. It is a perceiver  
at the same  
time it not a perceiver because it does not see any duality as  
real.

### Verse 33

In this verse, Godwapadha discusses  
uniqueness of atma gyanam; this is different from any other  
worldly  
gyanam. In other knowledge subject, object and instrument  
distinction;  
prmadha (subject) premayam (object) and the knowing instrument  
(pramanam)  
thrupudi is there. In atma gyanam, the subject and object  
both happens to  
be thuriyum, me, I am the knower and I am the known. What is  
the  
instrument of knowledge; the atma itself is the instrument of  
knowledge.  
We don't require any other external pramanam because  
everything else is illluminated

by atma. Atma knows itself by itself; I know myself by myself. I am the subject; I am the object and I am the instrument. There is no thirupudi. I am self-evident.

If atma reveals by itself, then what is the role of guru and sathra? Guru and sathra are not required to reveal atma. Atma is ever experienced and evident; it is the nature of consciousness.

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## Mandukya Upanishad, Class 42

Class  
42

The Upanishad describes features of Brahman, we come across a logical problem that two features of Brahman contradict each other. One feature is nirvikaram, not subject to modification, beyond time and space, eternal and all pervading; free from all modification caused by time. The same upanishad describe Brahman as jagat karanam – nimitha karanam or upadhana karanam – word karanam implies subject to modification. In one place it is nirvikaram and another place it says it is savikaram. The only way to reconcile is one is sathyam and another is

mithya. Opposite words can co-exist only in different planes. Which one is mithya savikaram or nivikaram? Savikaram – the karanam status -alone should be taken as mithya. Once karanam status is taken as mithya and the world created by the karanam status is also mithya. Mithya karanam can only create mithya kariyam. Gowdapadha gave spiritual quotation to support this conclusion in verses 24 to 26. Gowdapadha gives logical support for the logical conclusion in verses 27 to 30.

The origination of world out of Brahman is possible only in one way – through Maya – apparently or seemingly or unreal. Real creation is not at all possible out of Brahman. If you assume a creation originates out of Brahman, if the world is a kariyam and then Brahman will become Karanam. If Brahman is a real cause of the universe then Brahman is subject to modification, becoming savikaram. If Brahman has modification, then you should accept the six fold modification. One of the modification is jenma, that is subject to birth. That means Brahman will become kariyam, then it will require its karanam. You will never be able to arrive at logical conclusion at all. Brahman will become subject to birth and death and will become a samsari.

Verse 28.

From a sat vasthu ( Brahman)

produces a world, it can only be only a mithya or unreal world.

From an asat vashtu (nonexistent cause) neither a real nor unreal creation can exist. Sunya vadha

philosophers say Brahman did not produce world, but it came from sunyam.

Son of a woman who is vandhya – incapable of giving birth (a barren woman), can

never be born either really or apparently. Real creation is not possible

from sat or asat.

Verse 29

The world we see can only be mithya. How can I accept this solid world as unreal? This world

appears to be very real. The world is clearly visible, tangible, useful,

gives me sugam and dhukkam and all of these are very real.

Just because

the world is visible, tangible, useful, gives you problem you can't conclude it

is real because an unreal world can also be visible, tangible, useful and give

your problem. Tangibility does not prove reality. Experience does

not prove reality. Utility does not prove reality. The unreal dream

world is also tangible when you are in dream. Unreal dream world appear

real in dream state and unreal waking world appear real in waking state.

So Jagrath prabanja and swapna prabanja are unreal. Both are unreal when

the state is reshuffled. When you go to sushukthi both are



unreal.

Let us assume another state of experience (other than swapna and waking) where you get another body, space, time etc. in that state also mind perceives dwaida basham or dwaida experience; All dwaida experiences are mithya. Vaikunda , kailasa, Brahma loga are all dwaida and mithya. Advaidam alone sathyam. If we go to nirvakalpaka samathi would advaidam Brahman stand in front of you? No because it is also dvaidam. Advaidam is not a matter or objectification of experience. Don't look into going to another state of experience to see Brahman. If you do, there will be an experiencer and experience with duality. All dwaidam is mithya.

Verse 30

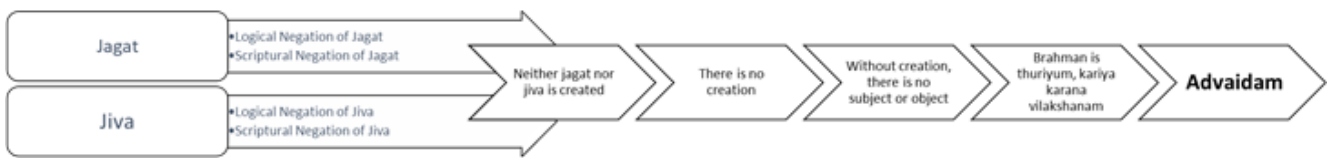
The non-dual mind alone appears as duality in dream. In dream, there is only one object – mind. Mind appears as dream objects; mind seemingly convert itself into dream objects and create the seeming duality. Mind itself makes a seeming division. Because when you wake up, you can shake off the entire dream world.

Similarly, the non-dual Brahman alone seemingly appears as duality in waking state. That Brahman I am. I alone appear as the world. Just as the waker boldly say I am the tiger, mountain etc. in dream, a gyani can say I alone appear as the world.

The four topics discussed by

Gowdapatha:

1. Yuktya jiva shrity nishedhaga: Logical negation of jiva shrity (Verses 3 to 9)
2. Yukthya jagat shrity nishedhaga: Logical negation of jagat shrity (Verse 10)
3. Shruthya jiva shrity nishedhaha: Scriptural negation of jiva shrity (Verses 11 to 14)
4. Shruthya jagat shrity nishedhaha: Scriptural negation of jagat shrity. (Verses 15 to 30)



With this these four topics are completed. Taken together this means there is never jiva shrishti nor jagat shrishti; there is no shrishti; there is no kariyam. Therefore, Brahman is not a karanam. He is kariya karana Brahma vilakshyanam or advaidam thiriyum. The significance of the word advaidam is kariya karana vilakshanam

Verse 31

All samsara problem is caused by duality. The dream perception of duality causes problem because it makes me forget the advaidam, the mind; dwaiddharshanam is the cause of samsara. Advaida dharshanam is the solution for samsara.

In jagradha avastha, you have dwaiddharshanam avastha, you have kama, krodha, moha, laya etc. In sushukthi

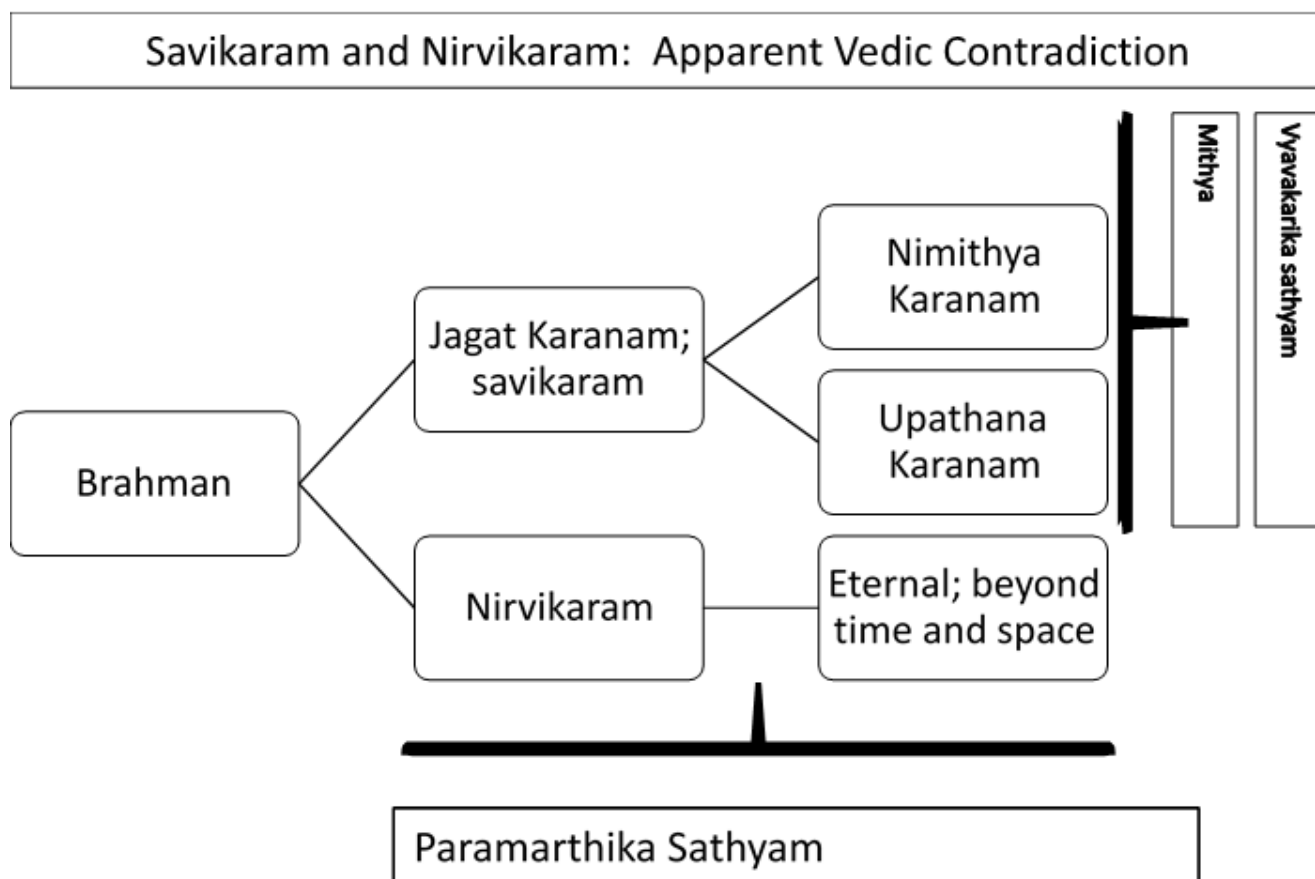
there is no  
dwaidam and we experience moksha temporarily. When dwaida  
dharshanam  
there is problem Dwaida dharshanam is very much there when  
the mind is  
active. In jagradh and swapna mind is active; in sushukthi  
mind is  
resolved, there is neither dwaidam or samsara. In jagradh and  
swapnma the  
mind is active and there is samsara problem. When the mind is  
active,  
there is problem and when the mind is not there, there is no  
problem. The  
mind is the culprit. In deep sleep there is world, but it  
does not cause  
samsara. Therefore for moksha, you have to tackle your own  
mind.  
Tackling the mind, conquering the mind (amani bava) are dealt  
with in verses 31  
to 39.

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## **Mandukya Upanishad, Class 41**

While studying the nature of Brahman, we face a peculiar problem and that problem is some of the features of Brahman are contradictory to one another. Main contradiction is in the description of Brahman as nirvikaram and jagat karanam. The word nirivkaram means not subject to change; The same Upanishad also calls Brahman as upadhana karanam or material cause. Any material cause produces an effect only by undergoing modification. Examples: Seed to tree, milk to curt, gold to chain. If Brahman is nirvikaram he can't be Jagat Karanam. As both attributes are given by the same Veda

and we can't ignore this contradiction. We have to accept and assimilate the contradiction. If two opposite attributes remain in one and the same substance, then one must be real attribute and the other unreal; one is higher order and the other is lower order. In dream we travel in train, while laying still in bed. This is possible because travel belong pradhibasika sathyam and motionless belong to vyavakarika sathyam. Nirvikaram is paramarthika sathyam and savikaram is vyavakarika sathyam. Once you know that savikaram is mithya, then karanam status is mithya or Brahman is not real cause of the universe. If the Brahman is unreal cause, the universe born out of unreal Brahman, then the universe is unreal.



This conclusion is supported by Upanishad by many sruthi vakyam:

1. Na eha Nana: It occurs in 2.1.11 Katha Upanishad.

“Neha nanasthi kinchana” is the full statement meaning there is no plurality at all; there is no subject/object/instrument plurality. The Upanishad is making the statement in present tense, indicating there is no plurality even now when you are able to see plurality. The perceived plurality is not absolute reality. Just like dream perceived plurality is not reality. Solidified ignorance is matter. From the body stand point, this world is real but thuriyum standpoint this world is mithya.

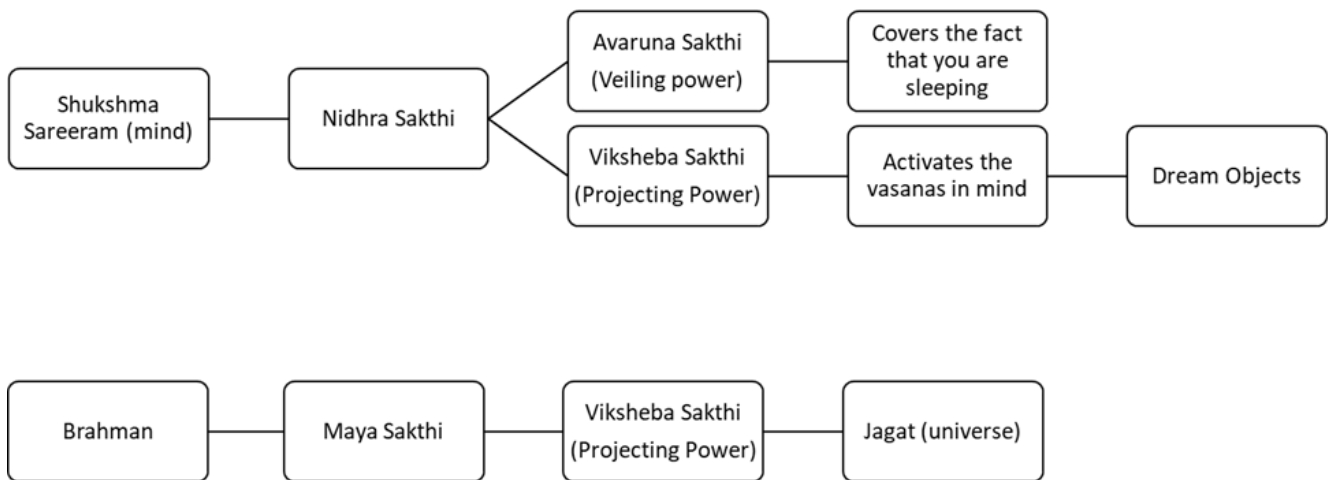
2. Indhro Mayabihi: Occurs in Brahadharanya Upanishad 2.5.19; Here the word Indra stands for Brahman. The non-dual Brahman assumes the pluralistic form of the universe through Maya (only apparently).
3. Ajaya Manaha Bahudha: From Purusha Suktham 21st Mantra. Brahman becomes pluralist world without producing. Brahman creating plurality without creating plurality; it is as though produced but really not produced.  
Conclusion: The universe is seeming production there is no real universe. We produce dream object with nidhra sakthi which includes avaruna sakthi (veiling power) and vikshebak sakthi (projecting power).  
Avaruna sakthi which covers the fact that you are lying down on the bed; this is the avaruna sakthi of nidhra. The viksheba sakthi (projecting power) activates all vasanas in your mind and apparent

world is

projected. If we can do this, Brahman can create the universe.

In the case of Brahman only viksheba sakthi alone functions.

### Purusha Suktam V21: Dream Objects and Universe



### Verse 25

4. In the mantra 2 of Eesawasya

Upanishad, the teacher criticizes and negates hiranya karbha upasana.

This is the criticism of Hiranya Karbha itself. By criticizing and negating

hiranya garbha is negation of the whole creation. Hiranya Karbha is first

born or first kariyam, if that is criticized, then it is as good as criticizing

the whole universe. It is criticized because it is not sathyam it is

mithya and the Upanishad says don't go after hiranya garbha the mithya vasthu,

but go after the Sathyam brahman. The first born hiranya garba is criticized, by that way the whole world is criticized. The very fact the Upanishad negates the world, it is mithya.

## 5. Brahadharanay Upanishad

3.9.27.7: Jadhanayeva jayathe...: Jivatma is never born, even though we all have the misconception. If jivatma is to be born, who can create the jivatma? There is no creator of jivatma and therefore there is no jivatma creation; the creation we see is misconception or a second layer of dream.

### Verse 26

Brahadharanya 3rd chapter 9 th

section 26th mantra: Here the Upanishad introduces the whole world as

moortha (tangible) amoortha (non-tangible like energy, mind, thought, emotion

etc.) universe. Sthula sarerream is moortha prabanja; sukshma sareeram

amoortha prabanaja; The Upanishad says the entire moortha and amoortha prabanja

is not the truth. First nethi is negate moortha prabanja and second nethi

is to negate amoortha prabanja. Whatever you objectify is not atma;

whatever you experience is not atma. If not all this is not atma tell me

how to experience atma? Atma is not a thing to experience.

It is

nothing but I, the experiencer, the consciousness which is experienced by me

all the time. Since it is not an object of experience, the

Upanishad

negates every object of experience. When you negate all objects, what remains is consciousness principle which illumines the nothingness. The witness of the blankness, the nothingness is the I the unobjectifiable consciousness. Consciousness is not something you can look and contact. It is ever evident similar to how a teacher knows a student is in the class the for the entire class.

Verse 27

From verse 24 to 26 Gowdapadha established that the world is unreal by scriptural analysis in six mantras (3 mantras in verse 24; 2 mantras in verse 25; one mantra in verse 26) and proved that world is mithya. From verse 27 to 30, Gowdapadha says even the logical analysis will lead to same conclusion. You can never logically prove a creation; if you say there is a creation born, then you will have to say what is the cause. You can't talk about an effect without cause.

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## **Mandukya Upanishad, Class 40**

In verses 17th to 22nd, Gowdapadha is taking a diversion to criticize the dualistic system of philosophy and to establish



advaidam. His main aim is not to criticize dualistic system. The main idea is that journey from bondage to moksha can't be from dwaidam to dwaidam. Because very dwaidam is the cause of bondage; wherever there is subject and object division, there is time and space. Once there is time, space comes then there is mortality.

1. Once there is mortality, fear and insecurity can't be avoided. As long as there is subject object division, there will be insecurity. Therefore, freedom from bondage is freedom from insecurity.
2. Wherever there is division, there will be raga dwesha and which is another form of bondage.
3. Whenever there is division there is comparison there will be jealousy which is another form of bondage.

Moksha is:

1. Not a journey from dwaidam to dwaidam. Going to heaven or kailasa or vaikundam is travel from dwaidam to dwaidam
2. Journey from dwaidam to advaidam. Journey from bondage to liberation; Moksha is a journey from dwaidam to advaidam. Because only in advaidam there is no division, no mortality, no raga dwesha or comparison or jealousy. The best proof is our sleep where there is no question of raga dwesha etc.
3. Journey from dwaidam to advaidam can never be a physical journey. Because advaidam is not a physical place. It is a journey from ignorance to knowledge. Because of ignorance I see a seemingly duality and I go to non-duality from waking up from seeming duality to real non duality.

Owning up advaidam is

liberation. If advaidam is either a destination reached in time or an event produced in time that advaidam will not be permanent.

## Verse 23

Advaidam alone is liberation. That advaidam is beyond time and space, not subject to modification. It must be advaidam in the past, it must be advaidam in the present and it must be advaidam in the future. That advaidam is kariya karana vilakshanam and that advaidam does not produce anything including jiva shrishti and jagat shrishti. He is scripturally negating the creation from verse

15. After the diversion, he comes back to the original topic of shristi negation by sruthi.

Now Gowdapadha clarifies a doubt that may arise. The doubt is if creation has not come out of Brahman, then why do the scriptures talk about creation often? The upanishads does not say whether the scriptures accept the creation temporarily for the sake of teaching and discarded later or whether it is real creation which has to be accepted. Is it apparent temporarily accepted or real creation accepted as creation? Sruthi does not say whether it is sathya shrishti or mithya shrishti. We advaidins are willing to accept the creation but we insist up on that it is an apparent creation like Swapna. Dualistic people will say there is a real creation coming out of Brahman. Sruthi does not support either one of us – dwaidam or advaidam; sathya

shrishti or mithya  
shrishti. One must study veda comprehensively, which is  
called mimamsa or  
samanvaya (impartial). Six factors should be taken and  
finally arrive at  
whether creation is accepted by sruthi and you will come to  
conclusion sruthi  
never accepted creation. Study the scriptures totally  
(mimamsa) and apply  
reasoning. Unreasonable interpretation is not accepted. Use  
sravanam and mananm and arrive at the conclusion and that  
alone should be  
accepted.

Verse 24

In these three verses (24 to 26)  
Gowdapadha shows how to analyze scriptures also known as  
sravanam or mimamsa or  
tatpariyam. Sruthi does not explicitly say whether creation  
is real  
(sathyam) or unreal (Mithyam). The word nischitham comes in  
23 and that  
is explained in 24 to 26; the word yukthi yuktham comes in  
verse 23 and that is  
explaining in verses 27 to 30.

Swamiji's example is from Tatiretya  
Upanishad's panca kosa viveka, where the pranamaya is  
temporarily accepted as  
Brahman. If you read further, the Upanisahd makes startling  
statement  
negating creation.

In Kaivalya Upanishad it talks about  
creation. It says from Brahman the five elements are born.  
The  
conclusion should be since five elements are born out of

Brahman; we have in front of us five elements. But the Upanishads says therefore in front of us there is no creation at all. It says there is no world in front of us. So, the Upanishad concludes a real world did not come out of Brahman and only apparently creation came out of Brahman and that apparent creation is as good as no creation. Anything apparent is a perception born out of ignorance. This is not a stray statement occurring only in Kaivalya Upanishad, it occurs in all upanishads.

Gowdabadhachariyar cites three quotations given in these verses

1. "Na eha Nana": It occurs in 2.1.11 Katha Upanishad. "Neha nanasthi kinchana" is the full statement meaning there is no plurality at all; there is no subject-object-instrument plurality. The upanishad is making the statement in present tense, indicating there is no plurality at all, even though you are able to see plurality now. The perceived plurality is not absolute reality. Just like dream perceived plurality is not reality. Solidified ignorance is duality; matter; consciousness is the only fact,
  2. "Indhro Mayabihi": Occurs in Brahadharanya Upanishad 2.5.19
  3. "Ajaya Manaha Bahudha": From Purusha Suktham 21st Mantra
  4. "Nethi nethi" in Brahadharanya upanishad.
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# Mandukya Upanishad, Class 39

To establish advaidam nature of thuriyum, Gowdapadha is showing that thuriyum is not a kranam at all because any karanam is potential dwaidam to produce kariyam. To establish this, Gowdabadha uses four methods. In this portion of diversion, Gowdabadha strongly criticizes all dwaidin who believes that there is a creation born out of Brahman. From an advaidin stand point:

- No creation is born out of Brahman or
- Apparent creation is born out of Brahman, meaning a real creation is not born at all.

Gowdapadha says dwaidin face many problems:

- Emotional: When duality will be real and ragha dwesha can't be avoided creating samsara and sorrow. Different point of views can't be avoided, and each person's point of view will be correct from that person's point of view. This is because of pramanam (instrument) used is different. In the relative world of dwaidin, there will be differences. Advaidin transcend reality and avoids raga dvesha; whereas a dwaidin can't transcend reality.
- Logical: They all say paramtma or baghawan or Brahman is infinite, which means beyond time and space and not subject to modification. It will be nirvikaram. Whatever is not subject

to modification, can't be a karanam. Therefore, infinitude and karanam status can't co-exist. Infinitude is nirvikarathvam (changeless) and karanatvam is savikaratvam (changing nature). Therefore, infinitude and karanam can't co-exist. Therefore Baghawan, the infinite, can't be a cause of creation.

- If Brahman is really multiplying to produce a creation, it will mean that infinite has become finite. The changeless has become changing. That beyond time has come within time. This is logically not possible.

#### Verse 20

*The disputants wish to ascertain the birth of birth-less Reality itself. How can the birth less, immortal Readily indeed undergo mortality?*

Gowdapadha wonders how all other philosophers don't recognize this logical fallacy. They claim that infinite, timeless, changeless, birth-less Brahman is changing when he produces creation, essentially making a changeless changing. Brahman does not have any of the six modifications: asti, jāyate, vartate, vipariṇāmate, apakṣīyate, and vinaśyati. Infinite can't become finite; finite can't become infinite.

#### Verse 21

*The immortal does not become mortal. In the same way the mortal does not become immortal.*

*Transformation of the intrinsic nature does not take place anyhow.*

Important verses, if you understand these verses, importunate of knowledge and moksha will be clear.

A finite thing can never become infinite and an infinite thing can never become finite. Infinite can't become anything because becoming itself implies change, within time and space.

Will mortal become immortal or immortal become immortal? Mortal can't become

immortal by any amount of sadhana. Immortal need not become immortal. Therefore, moksha is dropping the struggle for moksha with the

knowledge that I am already muktha. If you are intrinsically mortal,

don't work for immortal because you will not become immortal.

If you are

immortal, then you do not need to do sadhana for immortal. If at all you

do sadhana, it is not to become immortal but to own up the fact that I need not

work for muktha; it is only for reminding that I am already a muktha.

Verse 22

*If the intrinsically immortal*

*Reality undergoes mortality for a person how can that immortality remain the same for him, since it is a product?*

Two types of nature are incidental nature

and intrinsic nature; hot coffee is incidental, because it become hot by

contacting heat; it is subject to loss; if you keep the coffee outside it will become cold. The heat obtained in fire is intrinsic and the fire will never lose the hotness. Brahman infinitude is intrinsic nature and will not lose infinitude. For the sake of argument, let us assume that the intrinsic nature also undergoes change. We fell from paramatma and became jivatma. Jivatma does the sadhana and one day the jivatma becomes paramatma. If you become immortal paramata on a future date, that immortality is an event produced in future time. But if Moksha or infinitude happens in time, that is also finite. A moksha produced in time can't be eternal. The word moksha is permanent freedom from samsara and not a temporary freedom from samsara. In the dualistic philosophy moksha will not be possible because for all of them moksha is an event in time. Here intrinsically immortal Brahman becomes mortal. If produced moksha can be eternal, then that will mean produced swarga can also be permanent. Wherever there is a logical inconsistency, the dualist will ask you to believe. A dualist says an moksha is an event in time and it is eternal. Even though it is illogical, they ask you to believe it. An advaidin says retain your intellect. If moksha is an even time, it can't be permanent. Therefore, eternal moksha is a belief in dwaidam, and



eternal moksha is only possible in advaidam.

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## **Bhagawad Geeta Class 161: Chapter 12, Verses 14 and 15**

**Shloka # 14:**

**12.14 He who is ever content, who is a yogi,  
who has self-control, who has firm conviction, who has  
dedicated his mind and  
intellect to Me-he who is such a devotee of Mine is dear to  
Me.**

Continuing his teachings,  
Swamiji said, in second part of Chapter # 12, beginning with  
shloka # 12, Sri  
Krishna is talking of characteristics of the highest Bhakta.  
He has gone  
through all five levels of Bhakti Yoga and as such he will  
necessarily be a  
Gyani; such a Gyani is also called a Sthita Pragya or a  
Parabhakta. So, what  
are the characteristics of such a Parabhakta?

Shloka # 14 tells us, that this bhakta, who is a Gyani, has  
understood that I am not different from the purna Ishvaraha;  
if the Lord is purnaha, the infinite one, that purna Ishvara  
cannot be away from me; because the purna Ishvara, without me  
will become apurnah; because the infinite should include  
everything. And therefore, the ultimate knowledge is that  
Purna Ishvara is not away from me; purna Ishvaraha is not  
different from me. In short, I am purna Ishvaraha. Purnaha  
means satyam anandam anantham. And when I discover the fact

that I am purnaha, I do not lack in life; I do not miss anything in life; I never suffer from the problem of self-inadequacy. I can sing the well-known Tamil Song, kurai ondrum illai. It is not a mere verbal expression; but I can tell from my own inner heart; I do not lack anything in life; I do not miss anything in life.

And

as long as I lack something or miss something, I cannot keep quiet and I will become

restless. **And therefore there is a**

**constant struggle to make myself complete.** And this struggle will continue

eternally, until I discover that I do not lack anything; and in the case of the

Gyani, he has discovered the fact I do not miss anything. This is the idea conveyed

here in the word santushtaha; in Sanskrit

it is samyak santushtaha. I do not miss anything in life.

Now, consider for a moment, if God suddenly appears in life in front of me and asks, "what do you miss in life; so that I can give that and you can die peacefully"; at that moment, in our mind, hundreds of things come

up; I do not have a son; I do not have a daughter; I do not have a grand child;

I do not have this; And then comes I do not have a good body; then I do not

have a good hair; I do not have a good nose; I do not have hair at all; later;

so many things are lacking; such as, physical lack, emotional lack; intellectual

lack.

Lacking

of things appears in three fold forms. As Sharirika apurnatvam; which

means I am not satisfied physically in terms of height, weight, complexion etc.

Then

there is emotional lack; my son does not talk to me everyday from Washington DC; nobody talks to me; nobody asks me How are you; I have got cold for the last three days; and I want people to enquire.

And

then comes intellectual lack.

There

are many basic questions for which I do not have answers; the fundamental question being why at all did Bhagavan create this world?

So, thus santushaha means I do not lack anything physically, emotionally and intellectually. I am ever free from all lack or want; and that does not mean such a person should not be active in the world. Such a contented Gyani can also be active, but the activity is not born out of incompleteness. When the activity is born out of incompleteness; it is called a struggle; life becomes a drag; life becomes a burden; life becomes a struggle. **What is the definition of struggle? It is any activity that you perform that is backed by a sense of incompleteness;** whereas in the case of a Gyani; as Sri Krishna says in the third chapter, it is not as if he sits in a cave, he is also active just like other people. He is involved in activities; perhaps he is busier more so than a samsari; but the difference is the activities do not come from a wanting mind; an

incomplete mind.

Therefore

his activities are not at all a struggle; such activities are called the leela;

Gyani's activities are called leela; Agyani's activities are called struggle; And therefore satatam santushtaha.

And yogi, I told you in the last class, is a Gyani, the one who has accomplished the knowledge, which is the ultimate yoga. Yoga, literally means, that which combines two things, the jivatma, the seeker, and paramatma, the sought, these two are brought together by yoga. Thus, Karma yoga, Upasana yoga; all of them help, but it is Gyana Yoga that brings them together as it reveals that I and God are always one.

Yatatma: Body, mind, sense

organs are called Atma here. They are well controlled. He is one who controls

the body, rather than being controlled by the body. He has self-discipline.

And for this self-discipline alone, we have got a special science called the ashtanga yoga of Patanjali; it is a beautifully defined system; which takes care of our Character, through yama and niyama; I have talked about this in my introduction to the sixth chapter; yama, niyama takes care of my character integration; asana takes care of my physical integration; pranayama takes care of my energy integration; prathyahara takes care of my sense organ's integration; dharana dhyana samadhi takes care of my mental integration. Thus, discipline and integration at all the levels, is accomplished by ashtanga yoga; and through that; this person has become yatatma; an integrated person.

This self-integration is

required before coming to Vedanta and it is also known as Sadhana Chatushtaya Sampathi.

Sravanam requires integration (concentration); nidhidhyasanam also requires integration. A man or woman, need a lot of concentration to be able to perform things. And therefore self-discipline is required life long; and a man or woman without self-discipline cannot accomplish anything. Even reading a simple article in a magazine is difficult for some people, as they do not have concentration. Therefore, this person is yatatma, before as well as, later.

Dridhanischaya means Sthira Pragyaha, or one with knowledge arising out of conviction. Hence, in Vedanta, one listens to teaching without any questions; no questions are to be asked at the Sravanam stage. As you listen, more and more, all doubts are resolved. **Once you complete listening you start Mananam; here you eliminate doubts.** It clears intellectual doubts. I ask questions and clear the doubt until I am convinced. This gives rise to conviction. Without Vedantic knowledge and a firm conviction in it, there will be a distance between God and Bhakta.

Next quality of Para bhakti is Mayyarpitamanobudhi; one whose mind is fixed in Me.

I have told before; our appreciation of the Lord takes place at three levels; initially God is eka rupa Ishvara as a person who

is the creator of the world; and therefore I call him Ishta devatha Ishvaraha. Then, there is further elevation; I learn to look upon God as not only the creator; but as the very cause, which has manifested in the form of universe and therefore as Vishva Rupa Ishvaraha which is the next level; and the final level is the Arupa Ishvaraha. I also said, the Lord does not become the world; rather the Lord appears as the world.

An important thing to note here is that higher levels of Bhakti don't displace or destroy lower levels of Bhakti. A Gyani has knowledge of Arupa Ishwara but he still worships God with form. Thus, advaitam cannot destroy dvaitam. One Acharya said, more than others, an Advaitin can enjoy enhanced Dvaita Bhakti.

An advaitain never loses his Ishta devatha bhakthi and therefore he has got now two channels; or even three channels; eka rupa channel; aneka rupa channel; and arupa channel. So when he is in a temple or in front of the deity; he enjoys ekarupa channel; and when he travels around in Badrinath, Kedarnath, Himalayas, Ganges, and enjoys the wonderful flowers; he sees in nature the Vishvarupa Ishvaraha; and then he

closes his eyes and enjoys aham brahmasmi; the Arupa Ishvara.

So, when he has emotional needs his personal God is ideal; when there is emotional need; personal relationship is always ideal, because when we have emotional problems one always would like to pour out in front of someone; this was the advantage of joint family where there was somebody to whom you could go to. Nowadays without a joint family anymore, one has no place to go and this causes problems.

So personal relationship; Psychological relationship is very important and the Ishta devatha provides this back up relationship; thus, you can always cry in front of Rama; Thyagaraja did; Mira did; and all bhakthas did; and advaitins can also do that. Even Shankaracharya does that in Shivananda lahari; he is pouring out as an individual person; and that is called the surrender of the mind at the feet of the Lord, Ishta Devata Bhakti.

But there are times when our emotional personality lies low; but it is the intellectual personality that is dominant and therefore it begins to ask rational questions about God. Then personal God often does not satisfy when we have questions as to why God created world with lot of deficiencies; So when intellect is dominant; then we have to know the real nature of God; God as the absolute reality; which does not have any form; but which is the substratum of all the forms. Therefore when the intellect is dominant; we

have got nirgunam brahma; and when the mind; emotional personality is dominant; we have got saguna Ishvara; Thus, we keep shifting between saguna and nirguna; says Shankaracharya.

And therefore Sri Krishna says mayyarpitamanobuddhi; the one whose emotional personality and the one whose rational-intellect, questioning-intellect; both of them are at the feet of the Lord.

Moreover,

Ishta devatha bhakthi;

devotion towards personal God is always developed through puranas alone; for

that we have sravanam, kirthanam;

smaranam; pada sevanam; archanam,

vandanam, dasyam; sakyam atma nivedanam. Gods are

presented as avathara's and their leela's are described and the more you read,

that particular aspect of the Lord becomes more and more solid and concrete for

you. As I have often said for Thyagaraja, the idol was not a piece of inert

matter; and that is why he was shattered when he lost it;

Such

a devotee who has the appreciation of eka rupa and aneka rupa and arupa Ishvaraha,

that person is dearest to me. In fact, dearest is not the word, he is Me.

So Saguna and Nirguna

Devatas are both important.

**Shloka # 15:**

**12.14**

**He who is ever content, who is a yogi, who has self-control,**



who has firm conviction, who has dedicated his mind and intellect to Me-he who is such a devotee of Mine is dear to Me.

There are two types of people.

1. Ones with rock like heart. Whatever experience he obtains, he is not affected by them. It is great to have such a heart.

During upanayanam ceremony the man stands on a rock and the priest blesses him with a strong heart. A girl also goes through similar ceremony during her wedding so that she has a rock like heart; as she has to adapt to a new family and new people; such a person is not hurt easily; but unfortunately, they keep hurting sensitive persons.

- Tender hearted person: is very sensitive, very considerate, has empathy. They are very careful that they don't hurt others. However, since I am sensitive, I get hurt easily. I don't hurt others but I hurt all the time.

Who is a Gyani? He is like a flower, while handling others, as a Karta; but he is like a rock when he receives experiences, as a Bhokta. Karta means I contribute to the world; so when I work in the world; I am sensitive; but at the same time, the sensitivity must be supported by wisdom and

maturity.

More sensitive you are; you are aware of insensitivities of others as well. I should learn to accommodate insensitivity of others. Sensitivity should be supported by maturity. Maturity means understanding that different people have different levels of maturity and sensitivity.

Gyani does not disturb the world knowingly, as he is a considerate person. He does not do himsa to others.

Receiving experiences includes being insulted etc; his heart is rocklike; he is not hurt.

“ A Gyani’s heart is harder than a Diamond in receiving experiences; he is more tender than a flower when he is handling experiences.”

He does not hurt; he is not hurt. Therefore He does not have guilt in life. **He is free from hurt and guilt, two mind disturbing emotions.**

Gyani is a liberated person. He is liberated from what? Sri Krishna says, he is not liberated from external things; rather, he has inner freedom from four things:

1. Harshaha:

Over-excitement or elation. In over-excitement I lose my discriminatory power.

Our great wealth is our discriminatory power and emotion should not rob us of

this power. The danger is I forget that this over-

excitement is temporary; I think it will be permanently be with me, a wrong expectation.

Harshaha's impact physically is not good as well. Some even get heart attack during great happiness.

2. Amarsha:

Intolerance; impatience; restlessness; perfectionist.

The more dynamic a person is the more impatient he is. He can't stand slow people. A perfectionist is rare. Generally, they get children who are opposite of their character.

Generally, as an Amarsha, I am irritable.

Inner leisure is freedom from amarsha.

3. Bhayam: Fear, insecurity.

Fear is innate in everyone. Hence children cling to their mother. Physically we are never hundred percent secure. Weather, time, body etc are all threats to our security. Even medicine can't make a physical body immortal.

**Take away:**

A  
Gyani is free from:

Harshaha:Over-excitement

Amarshaha:  
Intolerance

Bhayam:

Fear and insecurity.

A Gyani is free from hurt  
and guilt, two mind disturbing emotions.

Mananam is process of  
removing doubts by asking questions.

Our  
life is full of struggle. What is the definition of struggle?  
It is any  
activity that you perform that is backed by a sense of  
incompleteness. Gyani  
does not struggle.

**With Best Wishes,**

**Ram Ramaswamy**

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## **Mandukya Upanishad, Class 38**

In four stages, Gowdapadha is  
establishing that either the jiva nor jagat is born out of  
Brahman and  
therefore Brahman the thuriyum is not a karanam at all.  
First, he logically  
established the non-origination of jiva and jagat. Now he is  
scripturally  
establishing the non-origination of jiva and jagat. Now we  
are in the  
fourth topic, the scriptural negation of jagat. When  
Gowdapadha says that  
world is not born out of Brahman two points should be

remembered:

1. Gowdapadha only negates the creation of real world and negates only the creation of apparent world.
2. From the Thuriyum stand point alone the world is unreal. From the stand point of out body mind complex, the world has to accepted as very real. Similar to the dream is unreal only from the waker's stand point.

An unreal creation is useful as a stepping stone to come to the reality, the Thuriyum. Dwaidam is acceptable and useful in gaining sadhana sadhusta sambundhi. Dwaidam in the form of karma and upsana is required until gaining sadhana sadhusta sambandhi. For mandha and madhyama adhikari dwaidam is required and for uthama adhikari advaidam is required.

17th to 22 verses are diversion to say that if you don't accept advaidam and take dwaidam as the ultimate reality, then you will have many problems.

1. Raga dwesha problem or emotional problem. If the religion is not used as a stepping stone to advaidam, then religion will become phonytic. When a person is in duality, he is in thrupudi pramadha, pamanam or premayam: Cause, effect and instrument. In advaidam a person will at himself as pramadha and use a set of prmanam and the truth or the world I see will never be objective, because it

depends on the instrument and as a result the pramayam will differ from instrument to instrument. Each one will talk about the reality as interpreted by his background – intellect, poorva jenma etc. Therefore, for every pramadha his own world is the reality and will not know what the reality for someone else. The truth will be relative – vyavakarika sathyam. Each religion is a threat to other religion. Each religion thinks the other is wrong.

Verse 18

*Non duality is indeed the absolute Reality. Duality is said to be manifestations only. For dualitst, duality exists both temporarily and absolutely. Hence this teaching is not in conflict with them.*

Advaidam alone is the absolute reality; duality is only its apparent manifestation. One Brahman alone appears as vyavaharikaly appears as pramadham, pramayam and premanam. For a dwaiting, it is not possible. Dwaidam alone is the absolute reality and therefore the problems are also absolutely real. Samsara and moksha are all dwaidam. They will say you are jiva and different from god. In moksha, you will be serving the lord instead of serving ordinary people in this life. Also, there will be gradation and all moksha's will be allowed at

the same place. Even in moksha they have duality. An advaidin will never criticize even an animal sacrifice; animal is killed for eating all over anyway.

Verse 19

*The birth-less Atma becomes differentiated through maya only; not in any other manner. For, if it is really differentiated, the immortal Atma will undergo mortality.*

Where there is duality, there will be jealousy. In this verse he talks about intellectual problems.

Advaidam Brahman is beyond time and space; infinite principle which can't undergo a change (six changes). Brahman being infinite, does not undergo

any changes; it is logically impossible. Brahman undergoes a seeming change and appear as universe just as the mind appears as dream world.

This changeless Brahman multiplies itself into pluralistic creation only apparently, seemingly. If Brahman does undergo a change, then infinite will become finite, which is logically impossible.

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# Mandukya Upanishad, Class 37

Atma is kariya karana

vilakshanam. Atma is neither an effect or a cause. Nothing is born

out of atma neither the jagat or jiva. Gowdapadha established this by:

1. Yuktya jiva shrity nishedhaga: Logical negation of jiva shrity (Verses 3 to 9)
2. Yukthya jagat shrity nishedhagaha: Logical negation of jagat shrity (Verse 10)
3. Shruthya jiva shrity nishedhaha: Scriptural negation of jiva shrity (Verses 11 to 14)
4. Shruthya jagat shrity nishedhaha: Scriptural negation of jagat shrity. (Verses 15 to 30)

Gowdapadha took many maha vakyam to

establish number 3. Jivatma and paramtma are two words but there is only

one. If there is only one, then there is no relationship.

When

there is no relations there can be no cause and effect.

However,

Gowdapadha is conveniently taking only those portions where jivatma and

paramatma are taken as one and not the portions where the jivatma pramatma beda

is talked about. For example, the two birds imagery in Mundaka

Upanishads. When the Upanishads do talk about the beda, they are only

temporarily valid because dwaidam is used as a stepping stone,

Therefore we

have to use dwaidam and practice karma yoga. We have to accept dwaidam

and upasana yoga also. Until we practice karma yoga and



upasana yoga and gather  
sadhana sadhusta sambandhi, we have to accept dwaidam. For  
example, the  
skin of banana and fruits is required for ripening of the  
fruit but you can't  
say I am ungrateful to the skin and eat the skin. But we  
remove the skin,  
it is not ingratitude. Similarly, dwaidam is required untill  
advaidam is  
acquired and after advaidam is acquired, dwaidam is discarded  
as mithya.  
Mithya is not sathyam but temporarily valid and useful.

Verse 15

*Creation has been taught in many  
ways through the example of clay, gold, spark etc. It is a  
method for the  
understanding of non duality. There is no duality anyhow.*

There are many statements in  
Upanisad which clearly states Brahman is not a karanam. In  
Katho  
upanishad, it is stated that Brahman has not produced the  
world at all; no  
plurality born out of Brahman. If you see plurality, it is  
misconception. But you are quoting only mantras that negate  
creation, but  
there are many mantras where creation is talked about.  
Creation is also  
used as a teaching method, it has only temporary validity.  
Creation is  
not the primary teaching of the Upanishads. In Taitreya  
Upanishad, pancha  
boodha talked about. This was also talked about in other  
upanishad in  
various form. They also give different example. In Chandokya  
Upanishad clay-pot example, gold-ornament and iron examples

are given.

This indicates from one Brahman many jagats came. Even though Vedas discuss

shrutya, Gowdapadha boldly asserts it is not a fact. It is only

provisionally valid like scaffolding. Shruti itself negates them

later. Veda can't avoid shrutya topic because it is a stepping stone to

arrive at advaitam. It is a methodology to teach advaitam.

1. Pot is a product
2. What is the cause of the product?
3. Clay is the cause of the pot – introduction of second stage.
4. Can you show me a pot other than clay?
5. There is no substance other than clay – third stage – negation of effect or product, pot.
6. Once you negate the pot, the effect, the clay can't be called a cause. Clay enjoys the status of cause only because of pot. In the fourth stage, you negate the karanam status of the clay (you don't negate the pot, only its status).

Pot vision is replaced by clay vision

which can't be classified as karanam or kariyam. The first two stages or

adhyaropa stages and the next two stages are called

In the case of Vedanta, pot should be replaced by universe.

1. World is a product
2. God or Brahman is the cause
3. There is no world other than Brahman
4. If world, the product is negated, then Brahman can't enjoy the status cause. To arrive at this conclusion,

Upanishads  
introduce the god.

Example: Divide 17 elephants  
in the ration of  $1/2$ ,  $1/3$  and  $1/9$  by donating one elephant and  
taking it away  
as the final remaining elephant.

Verse 16

*There are three types of seeker with  
inferior, intermediate and superior vision. Upasna has been  
taught for  
them out of compassion.*

If in the vision of vedas. there is  
no creation, there is no creator why do the veda discuss the  
meditation of  
paramatma by jivatma? This creator and created is also  
provisionally  
accepted until the mind is mature for advaidam. There are  
three types of  
inferior seekers:

1. Heena, Mandha, the lowest
2. Madhyama, middle
3. Uthkrisha, the superior

These people are not prepared for  
advaidam and will not appeal. Upanishad does not want to  
force advaidam  
on these people.

Verse 17

*The dualists are firmly settled on  
their own set of conclusions. They contradict one another.  
This  
teaching is not in conflict with them.*

From this verse to up to 22nd verse are diversion verses. Gowdapadha says only when the student co-operates with the teacher, he will be able to use dwaidam as a stepping stone and arrive at advaidam. If the co-operation is not there, then the student will take dwaidam as the fact and will become a phonetic dwaist and lose sight of advaidam. This results in loss for the prejudiced student. Gowdapadha criticize these students who wants to remain in karma, puja, upasana and ishta devada and do not want to transcend to advaidam.

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## **Mandukya Upanishad, Class 36**

Thuriyua padham is advaidam.

The significant of the word advaidam is that thuriyum is beyond cause and effect, absolute principle, beyond time and space, not subject to modification. Cause and effect are subject to modification. Whatever is subject to change is within time. Whatever is beyond time is not subject to change and beyond cause and effect. Nothing originates from that Advaida Brahman. Neither jiva is born out of paramatma nor the jagat, the world is born out of Brahman.

Scriptures clearly discuss paramatma jivatma aikyam through many maha vakyam. We accept paramtma

as

birth-less. Maha vakyams reveal that paramtma is identical to jivatma. Therefore, jivatma is birthless. Therefore, jivatma is not

a product born out of paramatma. Therefore, there is no jivatma shristory.

Taitreya upanishad in pancha kosa

viveka says that the jivatma obtained in anandamaya kosa and paramtma obtained

outside are one and the same.

Verse 12

*In madhu brahmana of the*

*brahadhanranhya upanishad, the supreme Brahman is revealed in paris of*

*locations just the same space is shown in earch and in the stomach.*

In this verse, Gowdapadha is taking

Brahadharanya Upanishad. Second chapter, fifth section is called manu

brahmanyam. Each chapter is called adhyayam and each section within the

chapter is called brahmanyam. In this section, Brahman is defined by the

word "Madhu". In this section, the upanishad takes many microcosms

like ear, eyes etc and compares to macrocosm and says both are one and the

same. Similar to water in individual waves and water in ocean are one and

the same. Brahman obtained in prithvi level (macro) and the Brahman

obtained in body (micro) are one and the same. Micro is called adhyatmam

and macro is adhibhudham and both are same. Paris of micro and

macro like Eye –  
Sun; ear – dhik are taken. Space inside your stomach and  
space outside is  
one and the same. Chaithanyam obtained inside oneself and the  
chaithanyam  
obtained outside are one and the same. Chaithanyam obtaining  
within  
oneself is jivatma and chaithanyam outside is paramatma and  
they are one and  
the same. Since jivatma and paramatma are one and the same,  
jivatma also  
birth-less like paramatma, So jivatma is not a kariyam and  
therefore  
paramatma not a karanam. Therefore, atma is kariya karana  
vilakshanam  
therefore it is advaidam.

Verse 13

*The non-difference between the jiva  
and atma is praised through the statements of identify and  
pluarility is  
condemned. Such a teaching which is mentioned above becomes  
consistent in  
the way only.*

In scriptures there are also  
statements about the difference between jivatma and paramatma.  
Gowdapatha  
seems to ignore. In Mundaka Upanishads, jivatma is samsari  
and bound and  
the other is free and unbound. Vedanta seems to contradict  
itself.  
There are portions of upanishad, jivatma and paramatma are  
identical and there  
are portions of upanishad jivatma and paramatma are totally  
different.  
When the scriptures talk about dwaidam, but scriptures also

criticize dwaidam  
strongly by using expressions like whoever sees difference  
will go from death  
to death and will be a samsari. Taitreya Upanishad says as  
long as you  
see god is different from you, you will be insecure. As long  
as you see  
difference from god, you will have fear. Brahadharnyaha says  
whoever sees  
difference between jivatma and paramatma is ignorance as good  
as an  
animal. Gowdapadha says whoever sees difference is an  
unfortunate  
person. So scriptures says that dwaidam should be  
criticized. Why  
do the scriptures prescribe puja and upasana? In every puja,  
we are only  
reinforcing dwaidam, Gowdapadha indirectly says that dwaidam  
must be  
ultimately rejected. But in the beginning stages it is  
recommended and  
required as a stepping stone. Puja and upsanas are find as a  
mean but  
they are not an end itself. The final word of the vedas is  
advaidam  
because dwaidam is criticized and advaidam is glorified by  
scriptures.  
The one who sees one atma has no grief and no regrets.  
Dwaidam is  
criticized as a destination or end. Vedas says don't remain  
in dwaidam  
all the time. The final conclusion of vedas is learn to say  
aham brahma asmi.

Verse 14

*The separateness of the jiva and the*

*atma which is declared in the scriptures before the statements of creations is only secondary with regard to the future teaching of identify. It is not at all proper to attribute primary importance to that separateness.*

If Dwaidam or difference is cause of samsara, why should the scriptures talk about dwaidam at all? The entire karma kanda is about jivatma and paramatma beda, difference. Entire siskha valli is about jivatma paramtma bedam. Because dwaidam is useful as a stepping stone. Nobody can enter into advaidam directly. Dwaidam is incomplete without reaching advaidam. Advaidam is impossible without going through dwaidam. Veda purva praga presesnet dwaidam as stepping stone. Vedanta teaches advaidam. Similar to pole vaulter. You should be grateful to the pole, but you should drop the pole to reach the other side. But without the pole, you can never reach the height and the other side. When you drop the pole depends on the level of the maturity of the student. That dwaidam taught before the advaitic teaching, is only temporarily value. It is not the ultimate reality. It is required as a stepping stone. It is temporarily valid from the standpoint of future ultimate teaching of advaidam. Once you reach advaidam, dwaidam becomes invalid. It is not proper to give dwaidam the ultimate validity.



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# Mandukya Upanishad, Class 35

Class

35

Feature of thuriyum is kariya karana vilakshanam. The first two padhas are seen as kariya pada as they are subject to birth and the third is considered karana padha as it is the cause of the first two padas. The teaching adjathi vadhaha is establishing that nothing is born out of thuriyum. This creation that we experience is generally classified as jiva and jagat. Gowdapadha wants to establish that jiva and jagat are not born out of Thuriyum. This he teaches in four stages:

1. Yuktya jiva shrity nishedhaga: Logical negation of jiva shrity (Verses 3 to 9)
2. Yukthya jagat shrity nishedhagaha: Logical negation of jagat shrity (Verse 10)
3. Shruthya jiva shrity nishedhaha: Scriptural negation of jiva shrity (Verses 11 to 14)
4. Shruthya jagat shrity nishedhaha: Scriptural negation of jagat shrity. (Verses 15 to 30)

To convey the first idea, Gowdapadha is comparing jiva to pot space. The same paramatma enclosed in body is jivatma. Unenclosed consciousness is paramatma and enclosed consciousness

is jiva. Similar to total space and pot space. Pot space seems to have an apparent origination. The pot space appears to originate when the pot is created. Similarly, when the pot is destroyed, the pot space is also seemingly destroyed. The origination and destruction are apparent. The arrival, departure, plurality, gradation etc. of pot space are all apparent. Because space can never leave or be impure. Space itself does not have purity or impurity. Extending the same principle, jiva is pure consciousness and the birth, death, arrival, departure, getting old etc. are apparent. All of these belong to body mind complex.

Verse 9

*Jiva is similar to the pot space in the case of death, birth, departure, arrival and existence in various bodies.*

Whatever feature of jiva are all not true. To understand this, you should compare to pot space. The feature of jiva we consider are:

- Birth: Jiva is never conceived
- Death: Maranam
- Arrival and Departure from one body to another body. All pervading consciousness cannot travel from one body to another. We mistake the travel of mind as departure
- Occupation of different bodies

Jivatma is very much similar to the pot space. With regard to pot space these five features are

only  
apparent; similarly, for jivatma these features are illusion  
and  
delusion. Jivatma is not born out of paramtma. Paramatma is  
not a  
karanam and jivatma is not kariyam. There is only one kariya  
karana  
vilakshanam and that atma is mistaken as jivatma and paramta.  
By that mistake  
you create a karana kariya sambandha.

Verse 10

*All bodies are projected by the maya  
of the atma like dream. There is no reason to establish their  
realty  
whether there is superiority or total equality among them.*

Logical negation of jagat shrishti.

In the previous portion we said pot  
space is not born at all; birth belongs to pot only and we  
committed the mistake  
of transferring the birth of pot to pot space and conclude pot  
space is  
born. Jiva atma, the chaithanyam is not born. Chaithanyam is  
eternal and not born. Body is born and the birth of the body  
is falsely  
transferred to the chainthanyam. But only body the enclosure  
is born.  
So, if you accept that the body is born, then you should  
accept the birth of  
the elements – pancha boodham. That means the world is born,  
then for  
that world paramatma should be karanam. So paramatma can't be  
kariya  
karana vilakshanam. However, even the birth of the body and  
elements is

not real birth. The body, pancha boodha etc are born out paramatma maya sakthi, the power to create unreal world. The world is born unreally or apparently. Brahman created this world with the unique power, Maya.

This is similar to human's nidhra sakthi which creates swapnam – dream world.

Body mind complex is called sanghatha. This represents entire inert creation. During the dream, the dream world appears real, but upon waking up, it disappears. Similarly, the inert world appears real but upon gyanam it becomes unreal. So Maya is mithya and the world created by Maya is also mithya. This Maya is resting on Atma. Maya and world are mithya and atma is sathyam. Mithya does not mean absent, but it means less real. Just like dream is experienced but not as real as the world. Similarly, this world is experienced but not as real as thuriyum. Thuiryum is paramarthika sathyam; this universe is called vyavaharika sathyam and dream world is called parabathika sathyam. Dream world is less real than waker's world; the waker world is less real from thuriyum standpoint. Less real world can't be counted with more real world. The dream money can't be added along with waker's money. Therefore, there is only one atma, or thuriyum.

Tangible experience can't be real,

in dream there are so many experiences that look real. But upon waking up they are falsified. Whether the bodies are superior or inferior or equal, they are all mithya. Utility, tangibility, expedience cannot prove that the world is real. World is mithya.

Verse 11

*The five kosas beginning with annamaya are mentioned in Tatitreyya upanishda. The supreme atma is revealed as teh content of them like space.*

- First stage: Gada Akasa example
- Second stage: Swapna example.
- Third stage: Vedapramanam or scriptural evidence to establish jiva shrishy nishedha or negation of jivatma creation.

Common misconception paramatma is the cause and jivatma is the effect. Because of this misconception paramatma is taken as karanam. He quotes maha vakyams to support for the conclusion. Maha vakyam means any statement that reveals oneness of jivatma and paramatma.

- Tatvam asi – Chhandogya Upanishad
- Pragyanam Brahma – Aitareya Upanishad
- Aham Brahma asmi – Brihadaranyaka Upanishad
- Ayam atma Brahma – Mandukya Upanishad

Jivatma is identical to paramatma and we accept that paramatma is eternal and doesn't have

birth. Paramatma  
is birthless; paramatma is identical to jivatma; therefore,  
jivatma is  
birthless; so jivatma is not a product. If jivatma is not a  
product or  
kariyam, then paramatma can't be a cause or karanam.

Taitreya upanishad says very same all-pervading consciousness  
obtained in the panca kosa atma. When it is outside it is  
called brahman  
or paramatma and inside it is called atma or jivatma. It is  
only nama  
vasthu. In taitreya upanishad five kosas were enumerated;  
annamaya,  
pranamaya, manonmaya, vigyanamaya and anandamaya. After  
enumerating the  
pancha kosa, the inner content, consciousness, was revealed as  
atma. Then  
this atma is revealed as all-pervading consciousness. Jivatma  
contained  
within the kosas is revealed as the same paramatma outside.  
From this we  
have to derive, that if jivatma and paramatma are identical,  
then jivatma is  
birthless just like paramata