

Baghawad Gita, Class 183: Chapter 14, Verses 5 to 9

Shloka # 14.5:

O mighty-armed one, the alities, viz sattva,
rajas and tamas, born of Nature, being the immutable embodies
being to the
body.

Continuing his teachings
Swamiji said today,

For analyzing the three gunas, Sri Krishna has given the introduction and in the introductory portion we saw that every individual is a mixture of two portions; one is called sakshi-amsha, the higher part of the individual and second is ahamkara-amsha, the lower part of the individual. Of these two portions, the sakshi portion the higher part consists of only consciousness which is pure chaitanyam; whereas the ahamkara the lower part consists of two things, one is the inert-body-mind-complex, is part of ahamkara, and this inert-body-mind-complex, enjoys the reflected consciousness or borrowed consciousness and because of that, the body-mind-complex has become sentient. It is just as a mirror, a non-luminous-mirror, becomes a bright-mirror when it gets reflected sunlight. So when I look at a bright-mirror, I should remember it has got two parts; one is the mirror part and the second is the reflected sun. In the same way, the ahamkara, like the bright-mirror, has got two parts, one is the inert body-mind-complex, like the mirror, and the second is the borrowed or reflected consciousness; in Sanskrit we call it Prathibhimbha chaitanyam plus the body. And this mixture prathibhimbha-chaitanyam plus the body together is called ahamkara and what is the sakshi? Sakshi is neither the body, nor is it the reflected consciousness.

Sakshi is different

from both the body and the reflected consciousness; it is the original

consciousness. If you remember Tatva Bodha, $RM + RC =$ Ahamkara. RM means

the reflecting medium, the body + RC, the reflected consciousness is equal to the ahamkara.

Then what is the sakshi? It is neither the RM, nor is it the RC, but it is OC. So this OC part is called the higher part, the sakshi-amsha, RC plus RM is called the lower part, the ahamkara amsha, the sakshi-amsha and the Ahamkara amsha are together inseparably. When I use the word, I, it is a mixture of both the sakshi and Ahamkara. And of these two amshas, the sakshi is the nirguna amsha, because it is pure consciousness, whereas the ahamkara contains the body mind-complex, and the body-mind-complex is matter. It is prakrti and therefore Ahamkara is endowed with three gunas. So Ahamkara amsha is saguna amsha, whereas Sakshi-amsha is nirguna(amsha means aspect, facet or part). So my lower nature is saguna nature and my higher nature is Nirguna sakshi.

And having said this much, Sri Krishna wants to point out that the ahamkara can never escape from the three gunas; because ahamkara consists of prakrti, it is made up of the prakrti and therefore ahamkara, body-mind complex, is born out of prakrti principle. You have to remember that always, then only ahamkara and saguna can be understood clearly.

Therefore,

my lower part; the ahamkara
amsha can never

escape from these three gunas

and the only juggling that I can do is change the proportion of the gunas.

Like some political parties do, they change the ministers to

party work and from party work to ministry and then to governorship. The party consists of the same type of people. I am not telling whether they are good people or bad people. You can decide the composition.

Ahamkara can never escape from the three gunas. Ahamkara can only be dominant in satva guna; in which case it will be satvic ahamkara, dominant in rajo guna in which case it will be rajasic ahamkara or it can be tamasic ahamkara. And Sri Krishna wants to say that whether it is satvic, rajasic or tamasic, all these three gunas are bound to bind the individual. Only the type of samsara caused will change; the mode of bondage will change, one may be a golden shackle; another may be silver shackle; another may be an iron shackle; but all the three are shackles. Like in Saudi

Arabia, when a member of the royal family commits a crime and they have to behead, they will use a golden sword; what will be difference when it will be cut by a golden sword or a silver sword? Therefore Sri Krishna wants to say that all these three gunas would bind; therefore if you want to be free, you have to transcend the saguna ahamkara, and you have to own up your higher gunathitha, nirguna, sakshi-amsha.

But one thing that Sri Krishna admits is, to become a gunathitha, initially; you will have to use the three gunas as a stepping-stone, as I gave the example of the pole, used by the pole-vaulter. The pole will have to be used to go above the bar; but having gone above, the pole will have to be dropped. Not using the pole is also foolishness; not leaving the pole is also foolishness; use the pole, cross the bar and leave the pole. Similarly use the gunas and then drop the guna; drop means, transcend the guna. This is what Sri Krishna is going to teach. This analysis of Gunas is started from verse No.5, which will continue up to verse no.18. And Sri Krishna gave the introduction in fifth verse. There are three gunas associated with ahamkara. And that ahamkara, the jiva, is associated with all the three gunas in different

proportions and all the three gunas will bind differently.

Shloka

14.6:

14.6 Among them, sattva, being pure, [Nirmala, pure-transparent, i.e., capable of resisting any form of ignorance, and hence as illuminator, i.e. a revealer of Consciousness.] is an illuminator and is harmless. O sinless one, it binds through attachment to happiness and attachment to knowledge.

For the sake of our convenience, this analysis of the three gunas can be divided into five topics.

1. The first topic is the definition of each guna also called Lakshanam. What is the definition of Satva, Rajas and Tamas is the topic?
2. Mode or method of bondage of each Guna, also called Bandana Prakara.
3. Indication as to which Guna is dominant in a person also known as Lingam; not to be confused with Shivalingam.
4. Type of travel or course of each Guna after death, also called Gathihi.
5. Consequence of the domination of each Guna in this life, also called Phalam. Now Gathi is the consequence after death while phalam is consequence before death.

Shloka

6 says when Satva is dominant in an Ahamkara the other two Gunas will not pollute. Thus if Tamoguna pollutes Satva Guna mind will become turbulent. But if it does not pollute Satva, mind will be clear in thinking. Clarity of

thinking will be there.

If

Rajoguna pollutes Satva, mind will be restless and wavering. Without Rajoguna pollution, mind will be free from restlessness, a relaxed mind.

Satva

Guna is of the nature of brightness and calmness; quietude and tranquility And this seems to be a wonderful nature; if the mind is bright and calm, it is capable of learning things; it is capable of absorbing; it is capable of contemplation, it is capable of self-analysis.

If so, why does Satva Guna bind? Sri Krishna says, Satvik mind seeks seclusion, freedom from noise. The problem is that we cannot control our external atmosphere. If you cannot control it then you become disturbed. Thus, for him, quietude becomes a source of bondage.

Now a liberated person is defined as a person who does not depend on quietude or seclusion for fulfillment and happiness. Any type of dependence is bondage, satva guna leads to noble dependence, but noble dependence is also a dependence.

Satvic

mind is attached to knowledge it is introverted and wants to know more and more. Satvic mind is Gyanendriya Pradhana. What is wrong with greed for knowledge? Any amount of knowledge you gain and assimilate, omniscience is not possible. So, Satvic person is not happy with his material

knowledge (not
spiritual knowledge).

Sri

Krishna says, O Ananta, which means you, one with a pure mind.

Shloka # 14. 7:

**14.7 Know rajas to be of the nature of
passion, born of hankering and attachment. O son of Kunti,
that binds the
embodied one through attachment to action.**

Rajoguna

is about attachment and passion. It wants to relate to things
and people. It is
extroverted. Satvic people prefer seclusion; while Rajasic
people want action;
they don't like quietude.

We

require each Guna for liberation. Thus Pancha maha yagya
requires us to use all
three Gunas.

Since

it is a restless, dynamic mind, it wants to acquire things. If
husband and wife
are of different Gunas it can be a difficult life says,
Swamiji. Now desire may
be selfish or selfless. Once he acquires something he wants to
hold on to it. For
Rajo Guna, possession is important, while Satva wants to drop
possessions. Desire
and attachment are hallmarks of Rajo Guna.

How

does Rajoguna bind? By making him attached to Karma. It makes
him a workaholic.

What is wrong with work? Up to a certain stage Karma yoga is acceptable, but then one has to shift to Gyana Yoga. He is Karma Pradhana.

Shloka # 14. 8:

14.8 On the other hand, know tamas, which deludes all embodied beings, to be born of ignorance. O scion of the Bharata dynasty, that binds through inadvertence, laziness and sleep.

Tamoguna

is born of Agyanam or out of Prakriti or Maya. So one cant escape it. Sleep in itself not a problem; if Sleeping itself is not a problem then what is the problem? Continuing to sleep is the problem. Everyone has to sleep. If one does not sleep, insomnia is a problem; for that person as well as for the other people as well. Therefore, we do not condemn tamo guna but we are talking about the problems created by predominance of tamo guna. They are:

The first problem is that it suppresses the satva guna and rajo guna. Since satva guna is suppressed, there is no clarity of thinking. And therefore one even does not ask what is the purpose of life. Human life is never taken seriously. The precious time is never taken seriously. The young age is never taken seriously. All this happens because of lack of clarity of thinking. And because of mohanam or delusion; It means there is no clear thinking and also often there is no goal in life; it is just moving along with the current; there is no goal and even if goals are there; the priorities are not clear. How much money is important; how much health is important; how much knowledge is important; with regard to all these, there is no clarity and therefore it causes delusion for all those people, and the definition of tamo guna is

delusional mind.

How

does Tamoguna bind? Carelessness with using body, laziness, and sleep are all qualities that bind Tamo guna. They cannot meditate.

Thus,

Tamo guna binds a

person. There is an advantage in Tamo Guna; this person does not acquire punyam or papam, why? punyam and papam are karma phalam; and this person does not do any karma; only by performing karmas one

gets you do karma punyam

and papam. Therefore

the advantage for this person, he will not acquire much agami, he will not

acquire fresh punyam and papam, but

remember that is not a great achievement, animals also do not acquire punyam or papam. If I say I

have not acquired any punyam

or papam, it means I

have been like a buffalo. Is it a credit, therefore it is perpetuation of bondage.

Shloka # 14. 9:

14.9 0 scion of the Bharata dynasty, sattva

attaches one to happiness, rajas to action, while tamas, covering up knowledge,

leads to inadvertence also.

Here,

Sri Krishna repeats how each Guna binds us. Each binds us by creating

addictions. Satva causes addiction to silence and or quietude.

Sukham in shloka

means seclusion.

Rajo

Guna causes addiction to Karma. Performing Karma is acceptable but addiction to it is a problem. Addiction can even be to Guru, Shastra and even Ishwara.

Tamo

guna binds us via carelessness, lack of attention to the job etc, all due to lack of clear thinking. So by covering the discriminative power, the tamo guna makes a person addicted to lose jobs all the time. So that means you cannot make that person responsible as there is no assurance that the job will be completed.

He

can never be a responsible person.

**With Best
Wishes,**

Ram Ramaswamy

Baghawad Gita, Class 182: Chapter 14, Verses 4 & 5

Shloka # 14.4:

**14.4 O son of Kunti, whatever forms are born
from all the wombs, of them the great-sustainer is the womb; I
am the father
who deposits the seed.**

Continuing his teachings

Swamiji said today,

in this chapter 14 the first four verses were introductory ones where Sri

Krishna mentioned that we are going to deal with topic of Self Knowledge. He

glorified self-knowledge as a liberating knowledge. In third and fourth shlokas

he talked about creation. He did so to point out that every individual is made

up of two parts, the Prakriti and Purusha. He said Ishwara, the cause of

creation is also a combination of Prakriti and Purusha; also known as the

father-mother principle. Purusha cannot create without Prakriti and Prakriti

too cannot create without Purusha. So God is a mixture of father and mother

principle. Hence, the Puranas talk of Parvati

Shiva, Laxmi Vishnu and Saraswati Brahma. They can't be separated from

each other and **this mixture alone is**

called God. Since cause of creation

is a mixture of two the effect is also a mixture of both.

Thus, if the Gold has got 6% silver or copper, then all the ornaments also will have the same percentage; because the law of karana guna is that the features of the cause will inhere the effect also. And therefore every **individual Jiva, you and I, is also a mixture of Purusha tatvam and Prakrti Tatvam**, and therefore to understand oneself thoroughly, we should clearly know how to differentiate/distinguish these two features within ourselves. And therefore for the sake of self-study, Sri Krishna is introducing creation.

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Arjuna, I am the Purusha Tatvam and definition of Purusha

Tatvam is:

Nirguna, Nirvikara, Sathya, Chetana tatvam.

Purusha means the changeless,

attributeless, consciousness principle, which is an independent and absolute

reality. Whereas prakrti tatvam is saguna, savikara, mithya, achetana tatvam,

that which has attributes, that which is subject to changes, and that which is

of the nature of jada, achetana or inert principle. In English we can say consciousness

plus matter is equal to Ishvara tatvam and Ishvara paramatma is karanam while jivatma is karyam. If a karanam is a mixture of consciousness and matter, karyam is also a mixture of consciousness-principle and matter-principle.

So in me too both are there, and therefore, I should understand both these features. And this analysis is going to be the subject matter of the 14th chapter. Thus you have both, changing feature and changeless features.

You have a nature which is attributed, saguna feature and you have got a nirguna feature as well, and similarly, you are a mixture of matter and consciousness and you are a mixture of lower Mithya principle and higher Sathyam principle. And, therefore, I should thoroughly understand both and that analysis is going to start hereafter.

So

from 5th shloka, the analysis is going to begin.

Shloka # 14.5:

**14.5 O mighty-armed one, the alities, viz
sattva, rajas and tamas, born of Nature, being the immutable
embodies being to
the body.**

Before

entering this analysis I would like to give you a bird's eye view of this analysis.

I said Bhagavan is a mixture of consciousness and matter, and therefore every one of us is also a mixture of both.

And what is the material aspect of the individual? The physical body is material in nature; it is made up of prakrti tatvam; because body is made up of matter and body has got attributes or saguna it is savikaram subject to change therefore body comes under the prakrti part of the individual; Similarly the mind also comes under the prakrti part of the individual; And other than the body mind complex, there is the purusha tatvam, which is the consciousness principle. And what is that consciousness? Consciousness is not part, product or property of the body, consciousness is an independent entity which pervades and enlivens the body and consciousness principle is not limited by the boundaries of the body, it goes beyond and the consciousness principle does not die when the body dies; and finally, this surviving consciousness principle cannot be contacted by us; not because it is non-existent, but because there is no medium of contact. I have given you the example of light, which is pervading this body and **this consciousness principle in me, which enlivens the body-mind-complex, is called purusha tatvam.**

And in vedanta, we use two technical words that I would like to introduce. **The pure consciousness principle, which is nirguna and nirvikara, that consciousness, is called sakshi tatvam.** It is the witness principle; the changeless-witness of all the changes that happen. Now the mind is in peaceful condition; there is a witness of the peaceful state of mind; Next moment the mind is turbulent; the mind changes, but **there is a changeless witness-consciousness that is aware of the previous condition of the mind as well as aware of the present condition of the mind. This changeless witness consciousness is called sakshi tatvam, which is one aspect of mind. This**

Vedanta calls my higher nature; my superior nature; my diviner nature; my loftier nature.

Then, of course, **I have got this body principle and the mind principle, both of whom are in themselves inert in nature.** Why is it inert? Because it is made up of matter, it is a bundle of chemicals; a bundle of five elements; this body by itself is inert; but even though intrinsically the body is inert, because of the pervasion of consciousness, **the body has got borrowed consciousness.** Just like now, my body is shining for you; not because the body has got its own luminosity; now my body is shining because of what? the light pervading the body.

Similarly, this body is inert; but because of the pervading consciousness, body has got borrowed consciousness; it is like the hot water. The hot water is hot not because heat is its intrinsic nature, but because water is pervaded by the invisible agni tatvam. You cannot see it with the visible eyes. If you put your finger, you will know. Water looks the same; hot water is hot, not because heat is its nature, but it is borrowed from the fire principle. Similarly, this body is now sentient; not because of the intrinsic-sentiency but because of borrowed-sentiency; in Sanskrit we call it; Chidabhasha pratibimba chaitanyam or reflected consciousness (RC); we had discussed this long ago in Tatva Bodha as OC, RC, RM.

So now this body has got borrowed sentiency; therefore it is a live body. It is prakrti but a live prakrti. Similarly, the mind also is made up of subtle matter only, subtle Elements only and therefore the mind is also intrinsically insentient; but the mind has become sentient due to borrowed sentiency, which is technically called chidabhasha. So, thus, we have got a live body; with borrowed-consciousness and we have got a live mind with borrowed consciousness. In short we have a got a live prakrti, prakrti means the body mind complex, with borrowed consciousness. **And in Vedantic parlance, this body-mind-complex, otherwise called prakrti, with borrowed**

sentientcy, borrowed-consciousness, this body-mind complex is called Ahamkara.

Ahamkara is equal to body-mind complex; otherwise called prakruti-plus-borrowed consciousness; i.e. chidabhasha. **So, Shariram-plus-chidabhasha is equal to ahamkara. Prakruti-plus-chidabhasha is equal to ahamkara. Matter plus borrowed consciousness is called ahamkara.** And what is the name of the original consciousness? It is Sakshi Tatvam. **So sakshi is the name of the original consciousness; Ahamkara is the name of the body mind complex, plus the reflected or borrowed consciousness.** And every individual is a mixture of Sakshi and ahamkara. When I say, Sakshi, you should remember; OC, the original consciousness; ahamkara means the body plus reflected consciousness (RC). In Tatva Bodha we used the expression RM plus RC. RM means reflecting medium; what is the reflecting medium? It is the body-mind-complex. RC means the reflected consciousness.

So

now let us put the formula. OC is the sakshi, RC plus RM is equal to Ahamkara. I hope it is not confusing. And every individual is a mixture of Ahamkara and Sakshi.

So, when a Gyani says Aham brahmasmi, that Aham refers to the sakshi aspect, the original consciousness (OC), which is nirguna, nirvikara, sathya, chaitanyam, whereas when you take the ahamkara aspect of mind, your mind should shift to the body mind complex, that is with borrowed consciousness. Now, Ahamkara being body mind complex, body mind complex being prakruti, ahamkara is saguna and Ahamkara is savikara. Ahamkara is intrinsically achetanam, but it has borrowed chetanatvam. And Sri Krishna wants to say O Arjuna you are a mixture of ahamkara and sakshi. And you should be able to differentiate between nirguna sakshi and saguna ahamkara.

And Sri Krishna wants to point out Ahamkara is your lower

nature. It is your individuality, whereas Sakshi is your higher nature. And then Sri Krishna wants to point out that as long as you are taking yourselves as ahamkara, as long as you are remain as ahamkara alone, samsara cannot be avoided. Ahamkara is vulnerable to samsara and **the only way of getting out of samsara is for you to transcend your lower ahamkara-nature and to own up to your higher sakshi-nature.**

And for this purpose, Sri Krishna wants to point out, how the Ahamkara is poison; it is a problem. And why it is a problem, because it

is saguna. The very saguna nature of ahamkara makes it a problematic aspect of yours. And naturally the question will come;

how the gunas become responsible for samsara.

And for that Sri Krishna wants to talk about the various gunas of ahamkara. And he points out that **ahamkara has got three gunas**; because it is made up of prakrti, which has got three gunas.

The three Gunas are: Satvika ahamkara, rajasa ahamkara, and tamasa ahamkara, and Sri Krishna says all the three ahamkaras are samsari-ahamkaras. And each ahamkara is bound in a different way. Satvika

ahamkara is bound by satva guna;

rajasa ahamkara is bound by rajo guna;

and tamasa ahamkara is bound by tamo guna.

And therefore Sri Krishna wants to talk about the nature of each guna and how each guna binds a person and what are the indications of the presence of each guna and what will be the consequences of the respective bondage; all these Sri Krishna is going to analyze; hence name of Chapter as: guna traya vibhaga yoga. Domination of each guna binds the ahamkara.

And in Sanskrit language, the word Guna

has two meanings; one meaning is it is a property or an

attribute. And the second meaning is, it is a 'rope' or a shackle. So the very word guna indicates that it is a rope that will bind you to samsara and which will never allow you to be a free person. Therefore, you have to break the shackles of three gunas and discover the freedom of moksha.

And now, we will briefly see the expressions of each guna. At the time of creation, in the prakrti or in matter all the three gunas are present; but they are in equilibrium or in the same proportion.

And in equilibrium state, there is no creation. And when the time for creation comes, the gunas are disturbed; the proportions are disturbed, and in creation the proportion will vary and the percentage of these three gunas will vary.

And, according to the scriptures, even the most inert object in the creation has three gunas as well as the plants, animals and human beings.

Every one is a mixture of three gunas; the differences are in the proportions of the gunas.

And in the human being, how does the domination of each guna express itself?

Sri Krishna points out that satva guna make the character or the nature of the individual to be Gyana Pradhana Purusha. It makes a person a cognitive individual, an

intellectual

person interested in or thirsting for more and more knowledge. So in his case, the Gyanendriya, the five sense organs of knowledge, as well as the controlling intellect will be highly active.

And diagonally opposite is the raja pradhanam. In a rajasic character, it will be karma pradhana or activity oriented. So, here Gyanendriyas are generally passive; The Gyanendriyas are the eyes, the ears, nose, the tongue and the skin and the intellect; the analyzing-intellect; the thinking intellect, judging-intellect; that will be active, whereas in a rajasic personality, it will be karma pradhana, which means karmendriyas will be active.

So therefore vak, pani, pada, payu, upastha and behind that the pancha pranas, the energy is highly active.

So satva guna is Gyana pradhana while rajo guna gives a karma pradhana personality.

And Tamo guna will be the suppression of both. Neither the Gyanendriyas nor karmendriyas are active; more inertia will be there; So tamas is the suppression of both Rajas and Satva.

And when a person is a Gyana pradhana person; generally that person will be turned inwards, internal oriented; because a mind, which seeks knowledge, is always intellectually active, analyzing, thinking, hypothesizing, theorizing, in fact, intellectuals live in

their own world of ideas; they are not even aware of the surroundings.

Therefore Satva dominant will express itself in the form of Nivritti pradhana.

Nivritti means turning inwards or withdrawal.

Whereas when rajoguna is dominant, it will be pravritti pradhana, the person will be highly turned outwards; One is inward, another is outward. When satva guna is dominant, and a person is thinking, contemplative, etc.; naturally that mind will not like to relate itself with the external world of objects, because very relationship or interaction or transaction will make the mind extrovert; whereas satvic mind being turned inward, it does not like sanga.

Therefore it is asanga- pradhana whereas a rajasic mind loves turning, outward. Socializing, interacting, talking to people.

So, one is asanga, the other sasanga.

The fourth difference that we can see is that a thinking mind would naturally love a set up which is conducive for contemplation, and therefore it loves silence.

Tranquility, quietude; It wants nishabdhatya, whereas the silence is poison for the rajasic mind, it cannot withstand silence.

And Tamoguna

is just the opposite, it suppresses both satva and rajas and Sri Krishna wants

to point out that all the three gunas

are bondage. All the three gunas cause bondage in different ways.

How do all the three gunas cause bondage? A satvic mind will love a set up which is quiet, and which is conducive for thinking, contemplation, study, etc. and if that set up is

disturbed, by any sound or any visitor; then a satvic mind is upset. And therefore, it is a dukha-misritha condition, because as long as the set up is favorable to me, the satvic mind enjoys.

A satvic mind is also a bound-mind, because it cannot totally control the set up and when the set up is disturbed, it is disturbed.

Similarly, a rajasic mind, of course hates silence and quietude.

It cannot keep quiet because he cannot face silence. Therefore a rajasic mind also will face dukham. So long as it is able to order the set up as it wants, it is fine; but when the set up is disturbed, it is unhappy.

Tamasic mind also will have problems. Sri Krishna will talk of the details later; the greatest problem being there is no scope for progress at all. So, therefore, all the three gunas are mixed with pain or sorrow. And Sri Krishna points out that all the three gunas cause dependence. A person who loves silence is addicted to silence. And he is not a free person because to enjoy happiness, he requires silence. So, Satvic person is also bound, because he is addicted to silence. What about rajasic person? That person is also bound, because he is addicted to noise and the company he wants.

Therefore, dependence and bondage are common to all the people; pain is common to all the people, wherever dependence is

there; pain is also there.

And thirdly, all the people will have athrupthikarathvam . So common to all three are features of dukha-mishrithatvam, athrupthikarathvam, and bandhakatvam. Athrupthikarathvam is also common to all the three. A satvic person wants to gain more and more

knowledge. He has a got a great hunger for knowledge. And without knowledge, he feels a limited person; and therefore he wants to remove the knowledge-wise limitation. Satvic person alone will have the unique sense of limitation; what I know is less; and therefore, he goes on acquiring knowledge, because he wants to become omniscient. But to his utter desperation and dismay he finds out any amount of knowledge he gathers, his limitation, knowledge-wise limitation, does not go away.

In fact, the more you learn, the more you know that you do not know. Therefore greater your knowledge, more you know about your ignorance, and that is why in every field, he goes on specializing. Thus, Swamiji says, a dermatologist has only skin-deep knowledge.

So therefore, as somebody nicely defined it, a specialist is one who learns more and more about less and less things. And therefore I am never going to become omniscient in the field of any branch of science and therefore samsara; this is called intellectual samsara. I want to know more about; and I am not able to know.

Similarly, a rajasic person also suffers from samsara, not in terms of knowledge but in terms of activity. He wants to do more and more; accomplish more and more. He becomes a workaholic. And at any time he looks at himself, he is not satisfied. Satvic person travels from finitude to finitude, rajasic person travels from to finitude to finitude, tamasic person does not travel at all.

And therefore Sri Krishna says: all the three gunas will bind you. And all the three forms of ahamkara are bondage. Satvic ahamkara is also bondage; rajasic ahamkara is also bondage, tamasic ahamkara is also bondage.

If you want to transcend bondage, you have to transcend ahamkara and own up to your higher nature. What is your higher nature? The Nirguna Sakshi is that higher nature.

But Sri Krishna wants to point out that even though the three gunas are causes of bondage, for liberation, you will have to use the three gunas alone as stepping-stones. Even though they are the causes of bondage, you will have to intelligently use them and transcend them; like a pole vaulter.

An intelligent person uses the pole, goes up, drops the pole and wins the Commonwealth gold medal.

Similarly use the ahamkara pole. You require tamoguna as well. If you do not have tamoguna at all, if you are all the time Gyana pradhana and karma pradhana, you will never go to sleep. And if you have no sleep at all, that is a problem in itself.

Therefore we require Tamoguna for sufficient rest and recuperation.

Suppose in the class you have got tamasic ahamkara, you will end up dozing. If you have a rajasic ahamkara your mind will be wandering all over So a wandering mind cannot learn, a

dozing mind cannot learn; only an alert, vigilant and non-wandering mind absorbs the teaching like sponge. And once it gets wisdom that I am not this inferior saguna ahamkara nature; because it is mithya and inferior; but my real nature is Aham gunathitha sakshi asmi.

Thus, we have to know the nature of the three gunas and how they bind us and we also should know how to intelligently use the three gunas, and become gunathitha and gunathitha is a liberated person. This is going to be the analysis in verses beginning from the 5th verse.

Take Away:

This mixture of Purusha and Prakriti alone is called God.

Individual Jiva, you and I, is also a mixture of Purusha tatvam and Prakriti Tatvam,

This consciousness principle in me, which enlivens the body-mind-complex, is called purusha tatvam.

The pure consciousness principle, which is nirguna and nirvikara, that consciousness, is called sakshi tatvam.

There is a changeless witness-consciousness that is aware of the previous condition of the mind as well as aware of the present condition of the mind. This changeless witness consciousness is called sakshi tatvam, which is one aspect of mind.

Ahamkara:

And in Vedantic parlance,
this body-mind-complex, otherwise called prakrti, with
borrowed sentiency,
borrowed-consciousness, this body-mind complex is called
Ahamkara.

The only way of getting out of samsara
is for you to transcend your lower ahamkara-nature
and to own up to your higher sakshi-nature.

**With Best
Wishes,**

Ram Ramaswamy

Bagawad Gita, Class 181: Chapter 14, Verses 1 to 4

Continuing his teachings
Swamiji said today,
having completed the 13th chapter, now we will enter into the
14th chapter. As
I had pointed earlier, the 14th chapter also falls within the
last shatakam or group
of the Gita and its focus
is on Gyana yoga or
self-knowledge.

And in this group of six chapters, the first three chapters,
13th, 14th, and 15th mainly focus upon Gyana yoga or self-
knowledge, and therefore all these three chapters are
important, and all of them have the essence of the Upanishads.
The self-knowledge is the knowledge of our higher nature.

And

in the previous chapter, the knowledge of our higher nature was presented as "I" the kshetragnya or the witness principle. Atma is revealed as the drk the kshetragnya, the observer and everything else is presented the kshetram, the observed, the Drishyam.

The differentiation was done based on the observed-observer principle and this method of teaching is called, Drk-Drishya viveka. It is a popular method used in the shastra, to arrive at my true nature; I go on negating all that I experience. Neti Neti method; whatever I experience, I am not. And if I go on negating everything that I experience, finally there will be only one thing left out, and that is the experiencer who can never become an object of experience. And this method of arriving at the subject by negating every object, including the body, mind and the thoughts; this method is called Drk-Drishya viveka and the thirteenth chapter employed this method.

Now in the 14th chapter also Sri Krishna is going to deal with the same subject matter, but here atma, my nature is going to be revealed as Gunatitha, or Nirguna tatvam and everything that has got gunas or attributes, they are all anatma, the object and by negating everything Saguna, what will be left behind is the gunathitha, the Nirguna atma. So what was presented as the observer in the thirteenth chapter, the same atma is presented here as the attributeless principle. And therefore this chapter is in the form of guna thraya, gunathitha and vibhaga yoga. Previous chapter is kshetra-kshetragnya vibhaga, subject-object differentiation; here the topic is Saguna-Nirguna vibhaga; Saguna means with attributes, Nirguna means without attributes.

And the Saguna is going to be here termed as Guna

traya. The three-fold gunas. The details we will see in due course. And the Nirguna tatvam is called gunathitha; that which transcends all the attributes. And we are going to differentiate guna trayah and the gunathitha and we are going to claim that I am the gunathitha atma; I am not the guna-traya anatma. This is going to be the subject matter of this chapter, a small chapter but an important chapter. With this background, we will enter into the chapter proper.

Shloka

14.1:

The Blessed Lord said I shall speak again of the supreme Knowledge, the best of all knowledges, by realizing which all the contemplatives reached the highest Perfection from here.

The chapter begins with Sri Krishna's voluntary offer to teach further. In the thirteenth chapter, Arjuna asked a question and therefore Sri Krishna answered,

whereas

here Arjuna did not raise any question, at all but Sri Krishna, out of compassion, offers to teach the same thing once again. Why should Sri Krishna do that?

Shankaracharya says, often, when the subject matter is very subtle, a teacher has to repeat it again and again. When the subject matter is shallow, you need not repeat. Sri Krishna too knows what deserves repetition. And this atma Gyanam being very subtle, repetition is not a defect. When the subject

matter is simple, repetition is not required.

Therefore, Sri Krishna says O Arjuna, what I taught in the 13th chapter or previously, is extremely subtle; you are a good student; you would have understood; but still for my satisfaction, I would like to present it again. But if I give the same title, you will be bored; and therefore, in another fashion, I will present it from a different angle. Previously it was Kshetra-Kshetragnya vibhaga, Purusha-Prakruti vibhaga, now it is guna traya- gunathitha vibhaga.

What type of Gyanam is it; It is the greatest knowledge in the world.

Shankaracharya says, the first 'greatest' indicates a knowledge which deals with the greatest thing, Reality in the world. In terms of the subject-matter, this knowledge is the greatest, because it does not deal with the ordinary perishable thing, but it is dealing with the greatest reality.

And then the second greatest means not only the subject matter is the greatest one; that is atma or brahman. The result that we derive out of this knowledge, the phalam also is the greatest. First greatest represents the subject matter; the second one refers to the knowledge which gives the greatest result of moksha whereas all other branches of knowledge can give the result of the perishable artha, perishable kama, perishable dharma, whereas this is the only knowledge, which gives the result of imperishable moksha. Thus this knowledge is the greatest knowledge. And that is why in Mundaka Upanishad, this knowledge is called Para vidya. And therefore Arjuna, I shall give you that knowledge which is the greatest knowledge leading to moksha. So, what is moksha? Sri Krishna explains that by gaining this wisdom, the greatest wisdom, all the seekers, who are Sanyasi's, (detached) or are sadhana

catushtaya sampathi Sampanaha or the detached souls are the one's who have got all the necessary qualifications in abundance.

In the last class summary, I talked about 4 Ds, Discrimination, Dispassion, Discipline and Desire for moksha. So the one who has got all these qualifications is called a Muni, in this context. Muni here refers to the all those prepared seekers who attained moksha, which alone is the highest accomplishment in life. Gaining which alone the life can be called worthwhile. Kenopanishad points out that any other thing you get in life is not worthwhile; life is validated; made meaningful only if this knowledge is attained; And therefore param siddhim; the highest accomplishment of moksha they have attained while living. Not only while living; even after death; they have gained the videha mukti too. Liberation while living is called Jivanmukti. Liberation after death is called Videha mukti. These people have attained both.

Shloka

2:

**Those who attain identity with Me by resorting
of this Knowledge are not born even during creation, nor do
they suffer pain
during dissolution.**

Introduction continues. In the previous verse it was pointed out that this Gyanam is superior most, because it deals with the greatest reality; and the benefit is also the greatest, which consists of jivanmukti and videhamukti.

Now the next question is what is jivanmukti and what is videhamukti? Sri Krishna briefly defines them as by taking recourse to this knowledge, by acquiring this knowledge, the

seekers have attained oneness with me. They have also attained Ishvara svarupam, dropping their jivatman. So mama sadharmyam, means Ishvara svarupam.

And what do you mean by Ishvara svarupam? Ishvara has got purnatvam, and these people enjoy the purnatvam even while living. So the first indication of jivanmukti is total inner sense of self-sufficiency. Not missing anything in life; as Sri Krishna said in the 2nd chapter, this Gyani also enjoys purnatvam.

And the second feature or glory of Bhagavan is abhaya svarupa. Bhagavan is free from the sense of insecurity; whereas Jiva is full of insecurity feeling. This Gyanam will remove the sense of insecurity.

So Ishvara svarupam means abhayam, freedom from insecurity; freedom from finitude; freedom from slavery. Bhagavan is called Swami. Swami means the one who is the master of everything while a samsari is called brtya-dasa, a slave. A slave of what; Slave of people; slave of circumstances; a slave of karma. A Gyani, by this knowledge, attains Ishvara svarupam, meaning this Gyani also becomes a swami. He is no more a slave of karma phala.

They are the masters of the situation; and mastery means no regret over the past, and no anxiety with regard to future. So this svamitvam, purnatvam, abhayam, ananda svarupaha, ananda, all these are indicated by the word sadharmyam This sadharmyam indicates jivanmukti. **So even while living, they enjoy the glories which belong to the Lord. This is called jivanmukti.**

And then what happens to them after death. After death they attain videhamukti. What do you mean by videhamukti? **vidahamukti means freedom from punarjanma. Punarjanma leads to**

punar maranam and punar maranam will lead to punar janma. They are free from Punarapi jananam, punarapi maranam cycle,.

And therefore, videhamukti is defined in the second line; they are not born again as miserable individuals and therefore in the next srishti, they are not created again.

And therefore they do not come to grief again, caused by mortality. So at the time of pralayam, they do not grieve; they are not afflicted by the pain of death. In short; they are free from janma-marana cycle, which is called videhamukti and therefore Arjuna, if you want to enjoy this jivanmukti and also get the benefit of videhamukti, concentrate on this Gyanam.

Shloka # 14.3:

14.3 My womb is the great-sustainer. In that I place the seed. From that, O scion of the Bharata dynasty, occurs the birth of all things.

The introduction continues. In the first two slokas, Sri Krishna introduced the subject matter of Atma Gyanam, and he also talked about the glory of the subject matter, the glory is that it is a liberating knowledge; so having introduced the subject matter, now in these two verses, the 3rd and 4th, Sri Krishna summarizes the process of creation which he had dealt with in the 13th chapter as well. So as a reminder, Sri Krishna is summarizing the process of creation; because the development of the teaching depends upon the knowledge of the creation. On topic of creation, in Ch 13, he said before the creation, there were originally two principles, known as Purusha and Prakrti. Both Purusha tatvam and prakrti tatvam are anadi; anadi meaning beginningless. They are the cause of the creation; but they themselves are not created entities. There Sri Krishna said both are anadi. And we talked about 4

differences, to recap:

Purusha is chetana tatvam,
conscious principle. prakrti is achetana tatvam, inert
principle,

Purusha is nirguna tatvam,
without any attributes;

prakrti
is saguna tattvam, with
gunas;

Purusha is Nirvikara tatvam,
without any modifications; whereas Prakrti is savikara tatvam,
subject to modification.

Fourthly
and finally, Purusha
is satya tatvam having independent existence of its own;
whereas prakrti is
matter; it does not have independent existence or it is
Mithya.

So

**Nirguna, Nirvikara, Satya, Chetana Tatvam is Purusha; Saguna,
Savikara, Mithya, Achetana Tatvam is Prakrti.**

In English, consciousness and matter, both existed from beginningless time. And He also pointed out that this mixture Purusha-prakrti, consciousness-matter, is the cause of the creation. And this mixture alone is called Ishvara. **Ishvara is neither pure-Purusha, nor pure-prakrti, but it is a mixture of these two. And either of them cannot independently become the cause of the creation** and to convey this idea, Sri Krishna takes the comparison of the Father principle and the Mother principle. The Purusha tatvam is compared to the father principle and the Prakrti tatvam is compared to the mother principle. It is only a comparison: because male alone can

produce; female alone can produce a child; male and female together alone can be the cause of the creation; and therefore Purusha is compared to a male and Prakrti is symbolized as female. It is only a symbolism. Do not extend it too much and ask whether all the ladies are inert!!! When I say females are compared to prakrti, it is only a comparison; do not extend it too much; you will have problem. Then why this comparison, only to show that both the tatvams put together alone can cause the creation.

Then

Sri Krishna wants to point out that the Purusha and Prakrti, are like an inseparable father and mother.

Citing

example, they are like inseparable Shiva and Parvati; or like Vishnu and Lakshmi, or like Brahma and Saraswati.

Similarly

father principle Purusha, mother principle Prakrti, put together is called Ishvara the cause of the creation.

And then Sri Krishna wants to point out that if this mixture is the cause of the creation; all the products will have the features of both the father and mother. Because the general rule is the features of the cause will Inhere and pervade the effect also. If gold is the cause of the ornament, the ornament is also golden in nature. And if the cause-Gold has a percentage of copper, the ornament also will have a percentage of copper. If the children are born out of the couple, the children will have some features of the father; some features of the mother; both will be there. Only thing is the proportion. One child might have more of the mother and less of the father; another might have more of the father and less of the mother; but the principle, the causal features, will

inhere in the effect. And therefore Sri Krishna wants to extend that principle and say **every individual is a mixture of Purusha and prakrti tatvam**. Every individual jiva, whether it is plant or ant or elephant; whether it is a human being, male or female; every one of us is a mixture of Purusha, father principle, as well as prakrti the mother principle.

If

we do not recognize this nature of ours, that I am a mixture of Purusha tatvam, (nirguna-nirvikara-sathya-chetana Purusha Tatvam); and

saguna-savikara-mithya-achetana prakrti

tatvam, if I do not understand my composition very clearly, I will not know how

to handle myself properly.

Self-knowledge is required for self-mastery. Anything you want to master, the first step is learn to understand. If a disease has to be cured, before finding a remedy for the disease, I have to understand the nature of the disease. If I do not know how to handle myself, how am I going to be the master of my family.

Therefore,

self-mastery requires self-knowledge. Self-knowledge involves knowing my composition.

And Sri Krishna wants to say that I am composed of Purusha aspect as well as prakrti aspect. And to show and proof that I am the mixture

of both, Sri Krishna wants to point that I am the mixture of both, because my

cause, Ishvara, is a mixture of both. So karanam is a mixture of both, karyam

the jiva is also a mixture.

For that, he is introducing the creation. Therefore, Sri

Krishna

says here: O Arjuna, I am the Purusha Tatvam and inseparable from me is the prakrti tatvam, otherwise called Maya tatvam and maya is comparable to my wife. Therefore I am Brahman, the husband;

Purusha, the husband; and maya is like my wife, and I cannot create the universe without prakrti, the maya. Thus Soundarya lahari begins with that.

If prakrti is not there, Purusha cannot do anything.

And therefore Sri Krishna says the female principle, my wife, Sri Krishna

says; is Mahat brahma. Yoni here means wife. It is a very misleading verse; the word brahma here is Maya, the prakrti tatvam; the word brahma in this context means prakrti. The matter principle, the mayatatvam.

And what type of wife she is? mahad brahma, is a universal mother, and therefore mahat means infinite; because the pregnancy of the universal mother should be a great pregnancy because the universal mother has to conceive the universe. Therefore Sri Krishna says Mahat brahma, infinite maya, is my wife as it were; and who am I, we have to supply, I, the Purusha tatvam am comparable to the father principle. I, the consciousness; am the father, maya is the mother principle.

And

what do I do; when the right time for creation comes; what do I do?

I transfer the garbham; means the life principle, the power to create; power to reproduce; I hand over, I transfer to the Mother. Just as at the time of conception, the male transfers the seed of the baby to the female. Similarly at the time of creation, I bless maya with the power to produce the universe. Tasmin garbham dadhamyham. And philosophically speaking,

garbadanam is supposed to be blessing the maya tatvam with the chidabhsha or the reflected consciousness; blessing the maya is considered to be garbha danam. I activate the maya. I impregnate maya, I give maya the power to evolve itself into a universe.

And

once the conception has taken place; father, male principle has done the job, female principle has conceived, and thereafter the male principle need not do anything, the baby foetus will grow in the body of the mother, perfectly, according to the law of nature. Father need not know all the laws. Even the mother need not know all the laws to conceive the baby and every week growth appropriately and whatever transformation is needed in the mother's body, that also will take place;

Similarly,

here also Sri Krishna says: once I bless the maya, I need not do anything; maya will evolve into this creation.

Just

as the baby grows in the mother's body, and at the appropriate time, 9th month or the 10th month, by the same law of nature, it emerges.

Before big bang one cannot talk about time and space. Even the concept of time and space is impossible before big bang; During the time of singularity (scientists call it singularity) you cannot talk about anything, it is a state of non-information.

Singularity

they call, it is a state of non-information. **In Vedanta non-**

information is called maya. It means that you will not understand. This, people call it, state of non-information.

In Sanskrit it is called maya. In this place what is there, If we say maya, we will not understand. If you have understood maya well, then you know maya is un-understandable.

Anirvachaniyam means where information is lacking. At the time of big bang, information was not there; but out of that evolved this universe; Similarly, thereafter, we can trace how the creation evolved.

Everything happens, therefore, Sri Krishna says the origination of all these things and beings; in that moment of big bang, the inexplicable moment, from that moment, everything evolves naturally, O Arjuna. So then what happens:

Shloka # 14.4:

14.4 O son of Kunti, whatever forms are born from all the wombs, of them the great-sustainer is the womb; I am the father who deposits the seed.

So Sri Krishna said that I am the universal father; and maya is the universal mother; and we the universal couple, are comparable to any local couple, there also because of their combination the child is born, the child has the features of both of them.

Then what is the difference between the universal couple Bhagavan and Bhagavati and the worldly couple; Sri Krishna says even though many things are common; there is one main difference. If you take any couple in the world; any male and

female, humans species, you take, the human couple can produce only human child;

So when you take any one couple in the universe that couple is the cause of only one species, whereas the universal mother has given birth to all the species.

And therefore Sri Krishna says, I am the universal father; who activate, who impregnate maya, who enliven maya by blessing it with reflected consciousness, chidabhasha pradhanena, I bless the Maya and therefore I am the universal father;

And

blessed by me; the maya becomes the universal mother not for one species, but for all the species. And therefore Sri Krishna says, so whatever species of living beings are born in the world; whatever we see, the monkey species is there; buffalo species is there; locally the buffalo child is born out of buffalo mother; monkey child is born out of monkey mother; whatever species is born out of the corresponding mother; all of them when you go to the original cause, the original cause is only one maya, that is the cause of all the monkey species also; buffalo species also; octopus also; snails also; whatever.

Therefore Sri Krishna says; whatever types of bodies or whatever species you experience here, born out of the local mothers. For all of them, the immediate cause may be the immediate mother, but the original cause is maya only.

Whatever living being is born; for all of them, brahma yoni,

maya is the universal mother. And therefore we are all children of brahman plus maya; Purusha plus prakrti; Consciousness plus matter; nirgunam plus sagunam. And therefore we also will have a mixture of both.

Take Away:

Ishvara is neither pure-Purusha, nor pure-prakrti, but it is a mixture of these two. And either of them cannot independently become the cause of the creation

Gyani: Ishvara

svarupam means abhayam, freedom from insecurity; freedom from finitude;

freedom from slavery. Gyani has both.

Nirguna, Nirvikara, Satya, Chetana Tatvam is

Purusha; Saguna, Savikara, Mithya, Achetana Tatvam is Prakrti.

Every

individual, every being, is a mixture of Purusha and prakrti tatvam.

In

Vedanta state of

non-information is called maya.

With Best

Wishes,

Ram Ramaswamy

Bagawad Gita Class 180;

Chapter 13 Summary

Continuing his teachings

Swamiji said today,

I will give you a summary of chapter 13. This chapter is the beginning of the third

shatakam of the Gita. The first shatakam highlighted Karma Yoga; the second

shatakam, from chapter 7-12, highlighted Upasana Yoga. Now in the third

shatakam from Ch.13-18 we are in Gyana Yoga. Specifically Chapters 13,14 and 15

provide us the essence of Gyana Yoga as well as essence of Upanishads. Even among

them, Chapter 13 is very important from a philosophical point of view. This

chapter begins with a question from Arjuna; some books show this question,

while others do not. In first shloka Arjuna asked for clarification on six

technical terms used, namely: Prakrti, Purusha, Kshetra, Kshetragnya, Gyanam and Gneyam. On scrutiny we

find these six terms can be reduced to three, as some are repetitive. Thus

Kshetragnya, Purusha and Gneyam all three words are really discussing the One

Atma. Similarly, Kshetram and Prakriti imply Anatma. So, Atma is one topic and

Anatma the other; finally Gyanam is the third topic; so we have reduced six

topics to three. These three topics were discussed from shlokas # 2 to # 24.

Anatma: is also known

as Kshteram and Prakriti. Sri Krishna says, whatever I experience in front of me will come under Anatma; so, anything experienced is anatma. Even heaven falls under anatma as it can be experienced or it is objectifiable. So, the world is anatma. Our body is also an object of experience; as I experience it very closely including intellectual condition. Thus, World+ Body + Mind+ All other conditions=Anatma.

What is nature of Anatma?

1. Anatma is Achetana swarupam. It is jadam in nature. It is inert matter. Even body's sentiency is non-intrinsic; it is borrowed; hence, at death, the body becomes insentient; hence it is not sentient. Extending this idea, mind is also material, made up of subtle matter.
2. Sagunam: Anatma is full of attributes.
3. Savikaram: Anatma changes from moment to moment.

And because of its changing nature, it will not remain in this visible condition all the time. Because of its changing nature, it will broadly go through two conditions; one is called the manifest visible condition; in Sanskrit called karya-avastha or vyaktha avastha; vyakatha means manifest or visible condition and very same thing will at the time of destruction it will go back to karana avastha or avyaktha avastha.

Just as when you boil the water, the visible water is gone but

you know the water is not destroyed; but what has happened to water? The visible vyaktha-jalam has become avyaktha. Similarly, this cosmos also has got vyaktha avastha called prapancha and it has got an avyaktha avastha, also known as maya. Therefore, maya is also an unmanifest form of matter only. So manifest matter is called universe; unmanifest matter is called maya. So, therefore, maya or the universe, including the body, including the mind, all of them come under anatma; which is achetanam, sagunam, and savikara tatvam. So this is the description of anatma.

Atma:

The next topic is Atma. Kshetragnya, Purusha and Gneyam all three mean Atma.

What is Atma? If whole universe is an object of experience, it presupposes presence of an experiencer (subject). Without subject, no object is possible. The subject can never become an object. An object is never possible without a subject. Subject cannot be objectified.

If I am seeing different colors and forms in front of me, the perception of every form, the perception of every color, presupposes the existence of the eyes, but the unfortunate fact is that the eyes themselves are not Perceivable. But even though the eyes are not perceivable, I can never doubt the existence of the eyes, because the very perception is possible because of the perceiver alone. Thus, extending this principle, we can say, **the entire experienced object proves the existence of the experiencer; but the experiencer himself cannot become an object of experience. And this unobjectifiable experiencer principle is called Atma.** The unobjectifiable experiencer is called Atma. And since Atma is

the unobjectifiable-experiencing-principle, it will be necessarily a chetana tatvam. – If every object is achetanam, the subject has to be Consciousness principle only. And who is that experiencer principle? Who is experiencing the world?

You

will say. I myself am experiencing. **And therefore Atma is I, the consciousness principle, which objectifies everything but which itself is not available for objectification. This is the atma.**

The

five features of Atma:

1. I, the observer consciousness principle, am not a part, product nor property of the body.
2. I, the consciousness, am an independent entity that pervades and enlivens the body. It is like the electricity that pervades and enlivens the fan.
3. I, the consciousness principle, am not limited by boundaries of body. It is like electricity which is not located in fan alone; I am the all pervading Atma. The Sanskrit root word for Atma is Aap (to pervade) like in Apnoti.
4. Then what is the next point, we had seen. That I the consciousness principle, will continue to exist even when the body, the manifesting medium collapses or dies; I will survive and therefore, mortality is a feature of the body; but not of me, the consciousness, pervading the body. So I am sarvagatah, I am nityaha; Atma sarvagataha, Atma Nityaha.
5. And fifth and finally, we have to remember that if the body medium dies, I, the consciousness will continue to survive, but that I will not be available for transaction; not because I am absent but because the medium for transaction is not there. It is exactly as it happens in deep sleep state; the body is not

functioning, resting, the mind is not functioning, resting; transactions have ended; but I have not ended. While sleeping, are the transactions ending or am I ending? Thank God, only the transactions are ending and not I; the transactor continues to survive.

And that I is the atma, the chetana tatvam and to conceive of this consciousness principle, Sri Krishna gives two beautiful examples later, which we can remember in this context. What are the two examples; consciousness is comparable to akasha, the space-principle, and to the Prakasha-tatvam. So, if you want to conceive of consciousness, we have to see the features of these two examples then we will get a better picture. And what are the features in these two. Both are ekam. Akasha is one. Surya Prakasha is one. Sri Krishna says consciousness is also one, Ekatvam.

And then, Akasha is achalam; Akasha cannot move from place to place; everything moves in Akasha but Akasha itself does not move; similarly, Surya Prakasha also does not move. Even this Prakasha in the hall, the light, does not move. My hand moves in light, but the light itself does not move. Exactly like that, the consciousness principle itself is achalam.

Like Akasha and Prakasha, Atma is achalam.

Next feature is akandha. Space is indivisible. You cannot apportion space. The earth can be divided. Water can be divided and we have quarrels also between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, but the space itself cannot be divided. Similarly, Prakasha also cannot be cut and therefore both of them are akhandam; Similarly atma the chaitanyam is akhandam. So Achalam, it is akhandam, it is Ekam.

Next, akasha is assangam. Space is everywhere but it is never contaminated by anything. Space is uncontaminable. It is unpollutable. Water can be polluted; earth can be polluted; everything else can be polluted; vayu can be polluted, but not space. Similarly Prakasha, the light is also asanga. It cannot be contaminated by anything. Shankaracharya says whether the light falls on dirty coovam water or Ganga water, the dirty water cannot pollute the light. And therefore asangatvam is the next feature.

And Akasha is sarvadharam. It is the support of everything and similarly, consciousness is the support of matter. Not vice versa. We think matter is supporting consciousness but Sri Krishna says, it is not so. Consciousness is not located in brain rather all the brains are located in one all-pervading consciousness. And if it becomes a dead brain, Einstein's brain is preserved it seems; not because consciousness has departed or gone away; what has happened is that the capacity of the brain to manifest the consciousness is lost. The medium has lost the capacity like a fused bulb; power is very much there; but the bulb has become fused. So, therefore, it is not the absence of electricity but absence of a functioning medium, which can manifest. And therefore consciousness is sarva adhara, like Akasha and finally, consciousness like the Surya Prakasha, the light of the Sun, it illumines everything, because of the presence of consciousness alone; things are known; and therefore, sarva adharaha and sarva Prakasha, is that atma and that atma I am.

So this is called atma-anatma viveka Gyanam, discriminating between consciousness and matter and claiming that I am the consciousness principle who is functioning through the body but I myself am not the body. So the medium comes, the medium goes, but I never come and go. So these are the features of atma.

Anatma and atma, two topics are over. And now we go to Gyanam.

Gyanam: has a unique meaning in Ch.13 and it is not knowledge. All the virtues required to gain gyanam are called Gyanam; or a Dharmic way of life. Thus, ethics and morality enter Vedanta. **Only an ethical and moral mind can receive gyanam.**

Twenty values are enumerated. They are required to transform us. Thus Study+Value=Transformation; while Study-Value=Information. Sadhana Chatushtaya
Sampathi: The Four Ds. Discrimination, Dispassion, Discipline and Desire.

Discrimination:

Discrimination means the understanding that God alone can give Purnatvam and security in life. Fullness or peace or security can come only from one source and that is nitya vastu, the Ishvara tatvam. And the world; however wonderful, beautiful it might be, you can experience it, enjoy it, you can possess it, you can handle it, but the world cannot give peace, security and Purnatvam. This understanding is called Discrimination.

Dispassion:

God as priority is called spiritual desire, world being lesser than that is dispassion.
Dispassion is, after this understanding, changing the priorities of life; between God and World; which one is primary and which one is subservient. With regard to this,

I have to do some reshuffling and in that reshuffling, when world becomes subservient and secondary, that attitude is called dispassion,

Desire:

And when God or Brahman or Nitya vastu becomes the top priority, it is called spiritual Desire. God as priority is called spiritual desire with world being lesser than that; this state is called dispassion.

Discipline: is the integration of the entire personality. Physical body, the 10 sense organs, organs of action and organs of knowledge, the mind, the intellect, all of them when they are disciplined and organized and instead of I, becoming their slave, I become their master. Then I am the master of my sense organs; when I master my mind, self-mastery; self-integration it is called discipline.

Discrimination, Dispassion; Desire and Discipline; these four are called sadhana chatushtayam. Sri Krishna has expanded these four alone, into 20 values.

So 20 condensed is four. Four diluted is twenty. So in the summary, we will see four. The expansion we will see 20.

So sadhana chatushtaya sampathi is here called Gyanam. With this, Sri Krishna has covered all the six topics from shloka No.2 to 24.

In

shlokas 25-35 Sri Krishna concludes the chapter with Gyana Sadhanani and Gyana

Phalam, the stages to obtain knowledge and the benefits of knowledge.

Five

stages to knowledge are:

1. Practice of Karma yoga to remove impurities of mind.
2. Practice of Upasana meditation on a God with attributes to remove extroverted-ness and bring tranquility; and focus to the mind.
3. Sravanam: consistent systematic study of Vednatic scriptures under a competent Acharya for a length of time. It removes ignorance.
4. Mananam: After study of vedantic scriptures I raise my doubts. During Sravanam doubts are not raised. So, removal of all doubts is mananam.
5. Nidhidhyanam: is dwelling upon the teaching because I have to change my perspective of how I see myself. Because all the time I have been looking upon myself as the body. The body orientation is the most powerful vasana. And therefore, whatever happens to the body, I take it as happening to myself and therefore, the response is different; that is called samsara and therefore I have to spend some time and tell myself, I am not the body; but I am functioning through the medium of the body. In sleep, I have dropped all the transactions but I continue to exist. Similarly in death also, the body may end, but I continue to survive. And therefore, I am not a mortal one is the shift of self-perspective. **And when I change my opinion about myself, my opinion about the world also will change. And this process is called Nidhidhyanam or meditation to remove old orientation. Otherwise we can also call it deconditioning.**

Thus after completion of five levels of sadhana's: karma, upasana, sravanam, mananam, and nidhidhyasanam, I own up to the fact that Aham Nithyah Chaitanya Rupa Atma Asmi. So these are the sadhanas.

Benefits

or Phalam:

1. Sarvatra Samadarshanam: Perspective changes from Anatma to one underlying Atma. In and through all transactions I am aware of Atma. Practical benefit is freedom from Raga(attachment), Dvesha (aversion); the cause of Samsara.
2. **Amrtatva prapthihi**: When I took myself as the anatma-body, I concluded I am mortal. When I know I am the atma, now I claim I am immortal. When the wave thought that it is a wave; it was afraid of its mortality. But the moment wave shifted the vision, and claims I am the water, the wave is not afraid of mortality; because as water, it does not die. Therefore, amritathva prapti, immortality is the second benefit.
3. Akartrtvam and Abhoktrtvam: I am neither Karta nor Bhokta, but in my presence, illumine everything but I am not tainted by anything.
4. Brahmatvam: Aham Brahma Asmi or limitlessness. Once I know I am water, I can claim I am everywhere. This is Jivan mukti.

Sri

Krishna says, so gain this knowledge, Arjuna, to make a difference in your life from bondage to liberation.

Sri

Krishna concluded Chapter 13, named as Kshetra, Kshetragnya Vibhaga Yoga.

Take Away:

Maya: Just as when you boil the water, the visible water is gone but you know the water is not destroyed; but what has happened to water? The visible vyaktha-jalam has become avyaktha. Similarly, this cosmos also has got vyaktha avastha called prapancha and it has got an avyaktha avastha, also known as maya. Therefore, maya is also an unmanifest form of matter only.

The experienced objects proves the existence of the experiencer; but the experiencer himself cannot become an object of experience. And this unobjectifiable experiencer principle is called Atma.

And therefore Atma is I, the consciousness principle, which objectifies everything but which itself is not available for objectification. This is the atma.

Only an ethical and moral mind can receive gyanam.

And when I change my opinion about myself, my opinion about the world also will change. And this process is called Nidhidhyasanam to remove the old orientation. Otherwise, we can also call it deconditioning.

**With Best
Wishes,**

Ram Ramaswamy

Bagawat Gita, Class 179: Chapter 13, Verses 30 to 34

Shloka

13. 30: When one realizes that the state of diversity of living things is rooted in the One, and that their manifestation is also from That, then one becomes identified with Brahman.

Continuing

his teachings Swamiji said up to the 24th shloka of this chapter, Sri Krishna dealt with the six topics that Arjuna wanted to know and from shloka No.25 up to the end, now, Sri Krishna winds up the present discourse by talking about Gyana sadhanani and Gyana phalam. In three shlokas, 25, 26 and 27, the sadhanas were talked about in the form of karma yoga, upasana, vedanta vichara, etc.

And now from the 28th shloka onwards, the Gyana phalam is being talked about. Of that, we have seen up to shloka No.30 the first phalam that was mentioned by Sri Krishna was sarvatra sama darshanam. Even though superficially, the sense organs continue to see the differences, the eye of wisdom sees the inherent non-duality. The inherent oneness behind this superficial duality, the Gyani sees and this very sama darshanam, saves him from strong raga dvesha. **Powerful raga dvesha alone is the cause of samsara. Raga dvesha gets weakened because of the sama darshanam.** This is benefit No.1.

Then the second benefit mentioned was amrtatva prapthi. When a person sees plurality and limitation, finitude and mortality are inevitable. When I see the variety of waves, certainly I will see the birth and death of the wave, mortality is my vision; but

when I see the water behind the waves, from the standpoint of the water, there is

neither birth nor death and therefore, ekatva darshanam or sama darshanam leads to

amrtatva prapthi that is the second phalam mentioned.

And

the third phalam mentioned in the 30th shloka is akartrtva darshanam. This is recognition

of the fact that all the actions belong to the Prakrti, the matter principle only

and I the Purusha who is the sakshi behind the

Prakrti, who is the kshetragnya

behind the Kshetram that I do not

perform any action. In my presence actions take place but I, myself, am akarta. This

akartrtva prapthi, freedom

from the notion of doership is the third phalam. So Sama darshanam, amrtatva

prapthithi,

akartrtva prapthi are all

benefits.

And then the fourth phalam, which I introduced in the last class, in shloka No.30 is brahmthva prapthi. I recognize I am Brahman, the jagat karanam; The jagat adhishtanam. And to assimilate this idea, in the scriptures, self-knowledge is compared to waking up from a dream. Imagine I am transacting in dream, when I am in dream identified with the dream body; I feel I am a small creature, located within dream-time and dream space. And within the dream itself I see varieties of

things and beings who are all capable of frightening me, giving me Raga, dvesha, and even I run away from some of the dream objects. And I run towards some of the other dream objects; pravrtti, nivrtti, all of them are there. Therefore, when I am in dream, I feel that I am located within the dream world. I am a creature in the dream-world. But the moment I wake up, I discover I am not a member within the dream-world; on the other hand, the whole dream-world, including the Dreamtime; dream-space, dream-objects; dream-mountains, stars, my pravrtti, my nivrtti, everything is existing within me, the waker. **As a dreamer, I am a creature within the dream, whereas as a waker, I am the creator of the dream.**

A big reversal, the creature becomes the creator. And this conversion did not require any change at all; it only required waking up, which is nothing but dis-identifying with the dream body and claiming my waker nature. And therefore this reversal is not an impossible thing. What reversal? Reversal from creature to creator; or reversal from creature within the dream, to a creator of the dream. Not only I am the creator of the dream, I am the one who sustains the dream. Not only srshti karanam, sthithi karanam and at the time of waking up, the whole dream world resolves within my own mind. Not only dream world, even dreamtime and space are followed. **I am not within the dreamtime; On the other hand, dreamtime is within me. I am not within the dream space; but the dream- space is within me. I am not a product within the dream world; the dream world itself is a product of my mind.**

What does Vedanta say: This universe is also another channel of the dream and **just as I convert myself from dream-creature to dream-creator, I can convert myself from the waking-world-creature to waking-world-creator and this conversion is accomplished by dis-identification from the body.** Dis-identification from the dream body made me waker No.1. Dis-identification from this body will make me a higher waker. **And as a higher waker, what do I claim? I am the consciousness**

principle from whom, this world, this time, this space, including this body is born. Just as I create a special dream-body for myself for transacting in the dream world, this body is also created by me who am the original waker, who is called the consciousness principle and therefore, I create this world along with time and space. I sustain this world along with time and space; and ultimately I resolve this world into Myself. This is revealed in the well-known Kaivalya upanishad mantra: that says, that everything is born out of Me. The waker is able to make this statement with regard to the dream creation. Gyani is able to make this same statement with regard to this creation. What is this creation? Everything is born out of me; the Me being the creator, the conscious principle.

And the day I am able to claim this glory that I am not a creature, but the creator himself; that I am not a karyam, but I am karanam; then Sri Krishna says, then and then alone, you can claim aham brahma asmi.

These are all wonderful verses giving you the essence of the Upanishads. The shloka says, the wise person sees this following fact and how does he recognize this fact. Who helps him wake up, just as for waking up from this dream, some parent mother or father has to wake him up? Similarly, the guru and the shastram shake me.

So, supported by the teaching of Guru and shastra, this wise person sees the existence of this manifold universe in one atma, which is himself. So when the wise person recognizes the fact that this pluralistic universe of things and beings is resting in me, the non-dual self. **So in me alone the world rests, from me alone the world emerges; just as we can say that the dream**

**world rests in me,
and the entire dream world emerges out of me.** But the tragedy is that the dream that comes out of me; the very same dream, which I create, becomes a nightmarish experience for myself. So it also becomes in real life as well.

Thus, I am srshti karanam as well. I am also, thus, the Laya karanam. When I can make this statement, not merely verbally, but I can make this statement from my own inner heart only then can I

claim Aham brahma asmi. Sri Krishna says then and then alone, Gyani

has become one with his higher nature, just as the dreamer on waking up, has become one with his own higher waker nature. Thus, I have become one with Brahman, my own higher waker nature. After

waking up, dream is not a problem. It is in dream that dream is a problem. So, the fourth benefit is Brahmathva prapthi.

Shloka

13:31:

Being without beginning

and without alities, O son of Kunti, this immutable, supreme Self does not act.

nor is It affected [Also translated as tainted.-Tr.], although existing in the body.

I said that self-knowledge could be

compared to waking up from dream. Even though there are many similarities

between self-knowledge and waking up from dream, there is one major dissimilarity that we have to remember. So

whenever we give an example, the example and the original will have many

similarities; but we should remember the example and original will have dissimilarities as well. If there is no dissimilarity at all, it will not be an example it will be an original. So Gyanam is comparable to waking, but there is a small difference. What is the difference? When I wake up from dream, the dream totally disappears from my experience. When I wake up from dream, the dream-world physically disappears. But in the case of Self-knowledge, I do wake up from this dream; but **even after waking up, for some time, this world continues to appear in front of me. In this respect, there is a difference between waking from the dream and waking up from ignorance.** And therefore Gyani knows I am the karanam and the world is my projection alone but the world continues to appear and this state is called jivan-mukthi; if you can imagine, it is like a person who wakes up from dream and continues to have the dream. We only say, imagine. Imagine the dream world continues. What will happen? You will enjoy the glory of the dream, but you will not be frightened; because of the dream-ness of the dream is known to you. Similarly, the Gyani continues to live in the world, continues to be in the body as well, but he has the knowledge that the body is like dream and I am like the waker. So, gain or loss in this world will not make any difference for me, who am the waker, who has the higher nature.

And therefore, Sri Krishna says here,

ayam paramatma avyayaha. I the atma, my own higher nature of consciousness, is avyayaha, is not subject to anychange. Atma is Nirvikaraha. Just as the waker is not wet by the dream rain; not burned by the dream fire, not wounded by the dream tiger biting; whatever happens in the dream world, the waker is not affected; similarly, I, the paramatma, avyayaha. And what is the reason, because the atma is without a beginning or Janma rahitatvat. And you should remember what Tatva Bodha says; Janma is one of the six modifications; asthi, jayathe, vardhathe, viparinamathe, apakshiyathe, vinashyathe. Birth is one of the six modifications.

If birth modification is not there, all the other modifications are also not there. And therefore, atma is avyaya or nirvikara.

It also means it is attribute less or without any modifications. Now, modifications are of two types. When milk becomes curd, the modification is known as substance modification; substantial modification, the milk substance itself has undergone a change. So this is called **substantial change**.

When you are making ornaments out of gold, when gold becomes a bangle, there is no change in the substance. So when gold becomes ornaments, the change is only in the superficial form or an attribute. Thus change is two-fold; substantial and **attribute change**. Atma does not have both changes. Being birthless, it does not have substantial change; being attributeless, it does not have attribute-change. Therefore,

it is absolutely changeless.

Thus, even after waking up and knowing that I am the atma, I continue

to be in the body, however, the atma

remains akarta; free from

actions and continues to be abhokta, without the phalam. The Shariram and mind alone have action and results, but atma does not

have karma or phalam. And therefore, the next benefit of atma Gyanam is

that it is an abhokta.

Thus, I have akartvam

and abhoktva.

And remember, samsara is defined

as akartva and bhoktva only; thus doership and enjoyership belong to samsara alone; atma is free from both.

Shloka 13.32:

As the all-pervading

space is not defiled, because of its subtlety, similarly the Self, present

everywhere in the body [The singular number is used to denote a class, i.e. all

bodies. See S.-Tr.], is not defiled.

In the previous shloka Sri

Krishna said, atma is associated with everything; but not affected by anything. This

is also called immanence and transcendence. Immanence means it is associated

with everything and transcendence means it is not affected

by anything. Just as the screen of the movie is associated with every object in

the movies; thus on screen it is intimately associated with fire, but it is not

burned. Similarly, in the movie Titanic, water is all over; screen is intimately associated with the water, but it not wet by water. This pervasion is called immanence but remaining untainted is called transcendence. Similarly, atma is associated with all but not affected by any; in this context Sri Krishna wants to give two examples that he borrows from the Upanishads, one example is akasha, another example is prakasha. Akasha means space and remember space is not emptiness, but it is the subtlest form of matter. Space is not nothingness or emptiness; it is the subtlest form of matter. Space is one example, and prakasha, the light, is another example.

Space and atma have got several common features. That is why it is an ideal example. What are some of the common features?

Ekathvam. Both are only one.

Sarva vyapakathvyam. Atma is all-pervading.

Achalatvam – Being all pervading, atma cannot move from one place to another, akasha cannot also move. Your body can go. You cannot go. akasha remains the same. It does not get older or younger. it does not get out of shape; akasha is Nirvikara (changeless) atma is also nirvikara. Akhandathvam. atma is part-less. Khanda means part. akasha also does not have part.

Akashah is indivisible and akasha and atma are asangaha.

This is the main thing Sri Krishna is going to talk about. akasha is associated with everything but it is not polluted; is not tainted by either the good qualities or the bad qualities; it does not become

turbid. it does not become fragrant or foul smelling, asangatvam.

And finally akashaha is sarva adharatvam. It accommodates, supports everything. The whole cosmos is located in it, therefore akasha is vishvadharam, and atma is also vishvadharam.

And therefore, atma is like akashaah; but

Atma

is not akasha. Aksha is jadam, achetana tatvam; whereas atma is chetana tatvam; therefore it is only comparable to akasham.

And one more quality is , Sukshmatvam.

Akasha cannot

be easily comprehended, intellectually. That is why scientists had confusion in

determining the nature of akasha. Sometime they

thought that it is emptiness; for some time, they thought that it is ether; I

do not know whether Scientists clearly know what space is:

Therefore it is not

easily comprehensible, you cannot see; you cannot hear

it; you cannot touch it,

see it, but somehow

you conceive of akashaha.

Therefore Sukshmatvam is another common feature between akashaha and atma And therefore Sri Krishna gives this example that All pervading space is not affected by anything.

Because

of its extremely subtle nature; Fine nature; minute nature, it is not affected

by anything. Similarly, the

atman also is

not tainted or polluted by anything, Even though it

is associated with everybody. Body may be fat; but atma is not fat;

you need not slim the atma.

atma is not lean; mind may have raga dvesha kama krodha, but atma does not have these qualities. So thus atma is comparable to akashaha. Then the next example.

Shloka # 13.33:

As the single sun

illuminates this whole world, similarly, O descendant of the Bharata dynasty, the Knower of the field illuminates the whole field.

The second example is surya prakashaha. We are not talking about the source of the light; but we are talking about the sunlight, the formless light, which pervades the entire earth during daytime. And atma is comparable to the sunlight. And here also you can find several common features, many of them similar to the akasha example. So here also Ekathvam, Sunlight is only One, because there is only one Sun. and here also Sarvagatatvam; the sunlight pervades the entire earth, at least relatively, and achalatvam; sunlight does not move because it is already everywhere; Nirvikaratvam, the light does not undergo any change at all when I move the hand; light is not moving or changing. And similarly, asangatvam, the light does not get polluted, even when it falls on my hand. Light falls on my hand but light does not get dirty.

Similarly, akhandavtham, light is partless; it cannot be cut; and finally, the light illuminates everything and like the light atma also illuminates. Illuminates means makes everything known, because of consciousness alone, things are known or illumined; without consciousness, if matter alone is there; in the universe, there will be nobody to know anything. Imagine,

without us being present, things like, light fan, etc. are there, Who is conscious of whom?

There is no subject object relationship at all. Subject can come only when consciousness comes and therefore consciousness is the illuminator of everything like the Sun.

And

therefore Sri Krishna says one sun or sunlight, illumines this entire universe
but without getting
polluted by it.

And similarly sukshmathvam, the light also cannot be touched by me; light is here; I cannot touch it; you cannot taste it; light cannot be smelled; you cannot hear the light; in fact you cannot even see the light here. I have often told you when the light is there; without a reflecting medium, the light by itself is incomprehensible. So therefore light is sookshmam. Similarly, atma also cannot be touched, cannot be smelled; cannot be heard; cannot be seen; Therefore you cannot say that it is not there; since I cannot touch the atma, therefore atma is not there; one cannot tell that way; since I cannot touch the light, you cannot say that light is not there; you cannot say that: light is there; even though intangibly.

This

is the definition of atma
given by Kathopanishad. Where atma is compared
to akashaha and prakashaha.

And that atma I am. I am like akashaha and I am like prakashaha. So two brilliant examples were given by Sri Krishna. They are not original examples but borrowed one's from the Upanishads.

Shloka # 34:

Those who know thus through the eye of wisdom

**the distinction between the field and the Knower of the field,
and the
annihilation of the Matrix of beings,-they reach the Supreme.**

So the final benefit of this knowledge is given here in the form of moksha itself. The one who has got the discrimination between Kshetra and Kshetragna or to put in another language, the difference between Purusha and Prakrti; Or, to put in English, the difference between consciousness and matter; How do they see the difference; with Gyana chakshu; with the penetrating discerning eye of wisdom. So the sense organs cannot differentiate. Just as I cannot differentiate the electricity and fan by this eye, but the differentiation is in terms of my understanding. The light and hand are not physically separated, but intellectually you know the difference between the light and hand. Similarly, brain and consciousness; they are not one and the same; brain is matter; consciousness is a separate principle. The one who knows the difference and what are the differences?

We
saw four differences:

One
is chetanam, another
is achetanam;
sentient; and insentient; one is nirgunam another is sagunam;
one is attributeless; the other is attributed. Consciousness
is attributeless; matter is attributed. Nirvikaram-Savikaram,
Consciousness is changeless; matter
is ever changing.

And
Sri Krishna wants to emphasize the fourth difference in this
sloka, which is
the most important and technical difference. Do you remember
the fourth
difference?

It is Sathyam and mithya. Consciousness alone exists independently; matter cannot exist independently. So consciousness has got intrinsic existence; matter has got only borrowed existence. Just as the screen exists independent of the movie; but movie characters cannot exist, independent of the screen. If Screen goes, movie characters cannot be there; but if movie characters go, screen will still be there.

Similarly

**I the consciousness exist independently;
the whole world is like a movie running in me and just as
movie cannot taint
the screen, the mithya prapancha cannot
affect I, the sathya Purusha.**

So

here moksham refers to mithyathvam.

Very careful. Here moksha means the absence of real existence. That means it has got only borrowed existence; like the dream or movie. So mithyathvam of what? Purusha or Prakruti?

The mithyathvam here is of Prakruti as well as the other inert things, and beings. The mithyathvam of matter, indirectly also includes the satyathvam of consciousness.

So,

those

who recognize aham sathyam jagan mithya and therefore world cannot touch me; they alone attain freedom from the fear of the world. That is called jivan mukthi that they attain.

This
is the final benefit of self-knowledge.

With
this Sri Krishna concludes Gyana phalam topic as well.

Thus
ends the thirteenth chapter called kshetra kshetragnya vibhaga
yoga or Prakrti Purusha yoga.

Take away:

Powerful raga dvesha alone is the cause of samsara. Raga
dvesha gets weakened because of the Sama darshanam.

As a dreamer, I am a creature within
the dream, whereas as a waker, I am the creator of the dream.

I am not within the dream time; On the other hand, dream time
is within me. I am not within the dream space; but the dream-
space is within me. I am not a product within the dream world;
the dream world itself is a product of my mind.

Just as I convert myself from
dream-creature to dream-creator, I can convert myself from the
waking-world-creature to waking-world-creator and this
conversion is
accomplished by dis-identification from the body.

Even after waking up, for some time,
this world continues to appear in front of me. In this
respect, there is a
difference between waking from the dream and waking up from
ignorance.

Similarly I the consciousness exists
independently; the whole world is like a movie running in me
and just as movie
cannot taint the screen, the methya prapancha cannot affect I,
the sathya Purusha.

With Best Wishes,

Ram Ramaswamy

Baghawad Gita, Class 178: Chapter 13, Verses 27 to 30

Shloka 13. 27:He sees who sees the supreme Lord as existing really

in all beings, and as the Imperishable among the perishable.

Continuing

his teachings Swamiji said up to the 24th shloka, Sri Krishna dealt with all the six

topics that Arjuna wanted to know: Prakrti,

Purusha, Kshetram, kshetragnya, Gyanam

and Gneyam. And thereafter, from shloka No.25 up to 27 in three shlokas, Sri

Krishna talked about the sadhanas or preparatory disciplines required to gain this

knowledge; Knowledge given in the first 24

shlokas. And he talked about all the levels of sadhanas, starting from Karma Yoga, and then passing through Upasana,

then Shravanam, Mananam and

Nidhidhyasanam and that the

culmination of the sadhana should be only

in knowledge.

And also Sri Krishna pointed out why he

is insisting on knowledge, the reason is that the problem of samsara is because

of an error with regard to our perception of ourselves.

So self-error, or error with regard to self-understanding is

the problem and any error is caused by ignorance alone and therefore without the removal of ignorance, self-delusion cannot go away. And therefore, knowledge is compulsory and through the knowledge self-delusion goes away and through that the samsara also goes away. Thus the sadhanas were talked about in three shlokas from shloka #25 to 27 and then from 28 onwards Sri Krishna is talking about the phalam, the benefit of this knowledge. In shloka # 28, one gets the right vision of the world, a complete understanding of world, and a proper perspective. Proper perspective is that the whole universe is a mixture of Prakriti and Purusha. Just as a child has features of both father and mother, our vision will be right and balanced only if we are aware of Prakriti and Purusha.. If we are preoccupied with just anyone of them alone it can be a problem. Every living being is a mixture of Prakriti and Purusha. The Prakriti part is solidly visible; it is Saguna, Savikara, Mithya and Achetana Tatvam. While Purusha is Nirguna, Nirvikara, Satyam and Chetana Tatvam that is not visible to physical eyes and one has to appreciate it through our understanding. Just as in an electric fan there is the physical fan and the electricity principle. Fan we can see but electricity we have to appreciate it through our knowledge of physics. So, the Shastra Gyana Chakshu (understanding) helps us see the

Purusha. Our two eyes will see Prakriti and the third eye will see Purusha.

Here we should note that Prakriti changes while Purusha does not change. Prakriti is variable from individual to individual; varna bheda is there; ashrama bheda is there; linga bheda is there; it is vishamam, whereas Purusha is samam in all the people.

Therefore

Sri Krishna says parameshvaram is Purusha. Do not imagine a personal God is sitting in everyone. Here, the word parameshvara represents Nirguna, Nirvikara, Sathya, and Chetana Tatvam Parameshvaram. And that does not mean in his preoccupation with Purusha darshanam, he loses sight of Prakriti; he sees the Prakriti also, he is also aware of the Purusha; Just as I appreciate both the fan aspect, as well as the electricity aspect. And according to the context, he emphasizes Prakriti or Purusha. But there are occasions when Prakriti creates problems. Mortality frightens. Actions become a burden. Life becomes a bore. And when a person troubled by life, when it appears noisy, constant activity and becomes a drag, then a person requires a different channel. Then change the channel. When you look for stability, when you look for permanence, when you look for purnathvam, then the Prakriti will not be able to provide; in fact all the higher needs of human beings, Prakriti will not provide. It is very

useful and entertaining in all transactions; but whenever there is a higher need Purusha alone helps. One lady was telling me; Swamiji I have everything but I am missing something. I do not have anything to complain, because I have wonderful husband, wonderful children, beautiful house, no water problem; and the business is going well; I do not have any complaint at all; but there is something missing. This is called higher spiritual need; when such a need arises, I should be able to withdraw from Prakrti and own up the Purusha tatvam which alone gives peace, purnathvam, security, immortality, stability, etc. And once you are rejuvenated and fresh, you are ready for all the activities. Like getting up after sleep. Therefore, that balanced vision of Purusha and Prakrti; not losing sight of Purusha in and through the transaction, is called atma nishta. They call it sahaja samadhi. Sahaja samadhi means in and through all the transactions, not losing sight of the Purusha tatvam. Up to this we saw in the last class.

Shloka

13:28: Since by seeing eally God who is present alike everywhere he does not injure the Self by the Self, therefore he attains the supreme Goal.

So the previous shloka gave the first phalam as right vision. Then in this shloka, Sri Krishna gives the second benefit of this knowledge, which is amruthathva prapthi;

Transcending mortality; or immortality, is the second benefit. This wise person learns to have the sama darshanam, in and through the vishama darshanam, which is required for transaction. Though transaction requires vishama darshanam the moment you lose sight of the sama darshanam, Prakrti will frighten you. It is like the dream. The moment you lose sight of the fact that you are lying down on the bed comfortably; that is forgotten, the dream is capable of frightening You. The moment you lose sight of the screen in a movie, the characters become more real than they actually are, and the movie can terribly frighten you; not only at that time, afterwards when you go home also. Similarly, the moment Purusha is lost sight of, Prakrti becomes a nightmare; and, therefore, samam pashyan sarvathra; in all the states, all the conditions he see Arupa Ishvaram, free from all attributes. Samam means which is same in everyone.

And sama vasistitham is very present as the adhishtanam, the support of Prakrti. Because Purusha is sathyam, while Prakrti is Mithya, without any support.

The wise person sees all the time, in all the places appreciating through Gyana chakshu the Purusha. And what is the benefit he attains? He attains the highest goal of immortality. He attains immortality. He, thereafter, does not subject himself to mortality. And here Sri Krishna says, presents that this Gyani does not destroy himself thereafter. So according to Sri Krishna,

every Agyani samsari is destroying himself. Even though he puts the blame on the world and the people, according to Vedanta, world does not create any problems, rather because of ignorance, we are killing ourselves. We are all self-destructive people. This is based on the Ishavasya Upanishad, which says everyone is committing a suicide. How is everyone committing a suicide? Shankaracharya explains this in two different ways:

How does a person destroy himself?

Because of the self-ignorance, ignorance of the fact that I am atma, he identifies with the body, the anatma. So ignorance leads to body identification. And once I identify with the body I become a karta. As atma, I am not a karta, but once Dehabhimana comes, I become a karta. And as a Karta, means Doer of actions, I perform varieties of actions and earn punya papa karmas. And therefore what are my earnings? So we have a very huge deposit of punya papa karmas. And according to vedanta, it is these punya papa karmas that are responsible for the creation of the body. And therefore, I create a body for myself by my own karma. If in the next janma, I am going to acquire a body who is responsible? Not the next janma parents. Not God. Not anything else. If I acquire a body in the next janma, I am responsible for the arrival of that body through my own karma. So therefore, according to the Shastra, I create

a body and then after the body hangs around for sometime, when the body perishes, the end of the body is also caused, by our own karmas.

Therefore, body's arrival and departure is all caused by my own karmas, and once that body is gone I then acquire another body. This process of acquiring and departing from bodies continues. Therefore I alone am responsible for the repeated birth and death of myself; through the arrival and departure of the body. Therefore I am creating myself and I am destroying myself from the standpoint of the body. And therefore, I am self-destructive. I kill myself. And how long this will continue? As long as Karmas continue. Punarapi Jananam, punarapi maranam. I am responsible for my death. So therefore I am a atmaha; atmaha means killer of myself, from the standpoint of my body.

And then Shankaracharya gives another meaning as well. From the standpoint of my higher nature, that is my atma svarupam nature also, because of self-ignorance, I am killing, (as though), my own higher nature. I am destroying myself; myself means not the body; my own higher nature. Then Shankaracharya raises the question: how can a self-ignorant person kill his own higher nature, the atma, because, after all, the atma is indestructible? Shankaracharya says ignorant person kills the atma in a figurative sense. What do you mean figuratively killing the atma?

When I am not aware of my higher nature, I disown my higher nature. Just as a person who does not know the treasure, which is lying underneath the ground; his own land; is not going to claim it, he is going to disown it because of his ignorance; Similarly, an ignorant person disowns his higher nature and therefore the benefit that he can derive from his higher nature is denied to him. Since I am not enjoying the benefit of my higher nature, it is as though the higher nature is absent. While the higher nature is present, it is as though absent, because I do not derive the benefit of my higher nature; because of my sheer ignorance; and since the higher nature is as though absent; Shankaracharya says: we have killed or destroyed the higher nature as though. If something is destroyed, you do not derive the benefit of that. Similarly, atma is as though destroyed because I do not derive the benefit of it. And therefore, a self-ignorant person has "destroyed" his own higher nature, because he does not enjoy the benefit of purnatvam, abhayathvam, etc. And therefore from that standpoint also, he is committing suicide; he is destroying himself. And therefore every aGyani destroys himself from the standpoint of the body as well as from the standpoint of atma as well.

And if every aGyani is self-destroyer, what is the definition of a Gyani? Its opposite. Therefore, Sri Krishna says, a Gyani does not destroy himself; he is not a self-destroyer.

Unlike an Agyani, a Gyani does not destroy himself, either by the standpoint of the body or from the standpoint of the atma. And therefore he is not a self-destroyer; he has discovered immortality.

Shloka

13.29: And he who sees actions as being done in various ways by Nature itself, and also the Self as the non-agent, -he sees.

The third benefit of the knowledge is given here. We have seen two: first one is sama darshanam; the second one is amruthathva prapthi. The third benefit is akartvya prapthi.

Discovering the fact that I am akarta. I am not a doer of any action. And

this is a very important thing because kartvya alone is the cause of all the

problems. Because as long as I am a karta, I can never avoid karmas and therefore

Karta

will

be eternally associated with karma. And karmas will never remain the same, they will gradually ripen. The

karmas will gradually ripen and get converted into favourable and unfavourable

conditions. Even now our prarabdha karmas are

ripening. When the karmas ripen, the ripened

karma phalam in the form of favourable and unfavourable

situations, they will come back to me alone. When the karma phalas comes

to me and I have to face the music, I become a

bhokta. If I am a

karta, I can never

escape from being a bhokta and that bhokta status is a choiceless, helpless situation. So therefore, you can never escape from being a bhokta. To get out of bhoktrtvam, there is only one way; you should get out of kartrtvam. You will definitely have kartrtvam as long as you have deha abhimana, because deha means karma will be there, because there are Gyanendriyani, karmendriyani; and therefore, Prakrti abhimana makes me a karta. And the moment you drop the Prakrti abhimana, and claim that aham Purusha, that Purusha-owning up alone will take you out of both kartrtvam and bhoktrtvam. Therefore, Sri Krishna says: All the karmas, good and bad actions, they are all done by Prakrti alone, Prakrti alone can do karmas, because doing karma requires modification. Any karma, change is required. If I have to talk, my mouth has to undergo change. Even if I have to do a thinking action, there should be thought change. So karma means vikaram. Prakrti alone can do karma, because it is subject to modification. Whereas Purusha means he is Nirguna, Nirvikara, Satya, Chetana Tatvam; that Purusha is incapable of doing action and therefore Sri Krishna says all the actions by all means, whether it is kayikam, vachikam, or manasam, whether it is dharmikam, or adharmikam, all of them are performed by Prakrti. Prakrti means the body mind complex. And this wise person is very much aware of that. But he does not identify with the body mind complex rather he identifies with Atmanam. He does not say I

am doing. He says in my presence Prakrti does everything. In my presence, Prakrti does everything or body mind complex does everything. Then who am I? I am akarta and therefore I do not have sanchitam; I do not have agami; I do not have prarabdham. Or else how is it possible to experience and finish off the karmas? It is impossible for you to exhaust all the karmas as even as we are exhausting karmas we are also adding many more. So it is impossible to put an end to the cyclic arrival and departure of karmas. The only way out of is you do not stop the cycle, but you get away from the cycle. Similarly, Prakrti cannot be stopped; I have to transcend Prakrti, like waking up from dream. Prakrti will continue. Let me now identify with that. Of course this verse should be carefully understood. It should not be misunderstood and abused. Suppose a person argues after performing all the akramams and says that the body does everything. Imagine a criminal who is tried in the court and the judge passes a verdict and therefore 7 years RI. He tells, Oh Judge, the body does all the karmas, I the atma did not do any karma at all, and why are you giving me RI. What will judge the say: My dear, I am not imprisoning you. In fact, I cannot imprison you because you are the all-pervading atma, which cannot be accommodated in any prison. In fact, all prisons are existing in you; I am not imprisoning you, because you are akarta and abhokta, you said body

only did all the crimes and therefore I am only imprisoning the body. So therefore:
Remember Vedanta should never be used for promoting adharma. Whenever we feel like supporting adharma through Vedanta, it means we have not assimilated vedanta properly. If vedanta is correctly assimilated, it will promote dharma. In fact Vedanta is the best method of promoting dharma. So whether I have assimilated vedanta properly or not, how do I know? If vedanta promotes dharma in my life, it should promote ethical life, if it is supporting adharma, the best thing is keep aside the vedanta for sometime; follow dharma shastra after studying it properly and therefore vedanta is not for abuse. This should not be misinterpreted. Thus the third benefit of atma Gyanam is Akartrtva prapthi. Discovering the fact that I am akarta.

Shloka

13. 30: When one realizes that the state of diversity of living things is rooted in the One, and that their manifestation is also from That, then one becomes identified with Brahman.

So this is a deeper and significant verse wherein several steps of vedantic understanding are hidden. The understanding of atma has to grow through several stages. And to understand those several stages, we will first take the example of akasha or space. Initially, I do not understand space at all, because it is too intangible, invisible. Generally we think space is emptiness and nothingness and therefore we take

space for granted. So first I should learn, this hall, for example, or any enclosure for that matter, has got space within.

So when I am looking into a hall, there are two things. Not hall alone, but the hall with space inside. When space alone is there, generally we think, we say there is nothing. It is not nothing, space is not nothingness but it is a positive substance. Even scientifically space is not emptiness or nothingness, it is a positive substance; a subtle substance.

What I understand first. There is space inside. Then later I understand that space is not only within this hall, but the space is inside all the enclosures; big halls, small halls, or even a vessel or our own stomach, in all space is there. That is the next stage. Space is not only within one hall, but also in all enclosures, next stage. The next stage I understand is that even though halls are many and varied, the space within is not many and varied; space is one and the same within every hall. The halls are different but space is not different. This is the next stage. Then the next stage I go through is not only there is one space inside all the halls, but there is space outside the halls also. Space is not only within every hall, but the space is outside, both inside and outside. Thereafter the next stage is, space is not inside and outside the hall, that is not the right expression, there is only one space, in which all the halls are resting. So space is not in the hall; but it is the reverse; halls are within spaces (you should

not say 'spaces'). I will say that there is space within. Therefore space is only one. Within one space, all the halls exist. So space is the stithi karanam of all the halls. And then the final stage is; Space is not only the stithi karanam, (means the support for the existence of all the hall), according to Shastra, Taittiriya Upanishad, all the things in the creation are even born out of space alone. From the so called empty space alone, everything is born, and in the space alone, all of them survive and into that space alone, all of them resolve. See how many stages we have seen. First we said that there is the hall and space. Then space is in every hall. Then space is the same in every hall; thereafter space is not only inside the hall but outside also. Then really speaking space is not inside; all the halls are in the space; And finally what we said; Space is the one which holds all the halls and space is the one from which all of them are born and into all of them resolve. If you understand this in space, you have to extend it to the consciousness. So space should be equated to consciousness and hall should be equated to the body.

Thus, within the body there is consciousness. Then what is the next stage? Consciousness is not only in my body but also in every body. Then what is the next stage. Even though the bodies are many and varied, consciousness behind all the bodies is one and the same. Then what is the next stage. Consciousness is not only within the body, but

consciousness is
outside the body also. Then what is the next stage? Really
speaking, consciousness is not inside the body; then all the
bodies are resting in one consciousness. And then the final
stage is not only
all the bodies are resting in that consciousness,
they are all born out of that consciousness; rest in that
consciousness,
resolve in that consciousness and that consciousness I am. If
you can tell this, you can say, Aham Brahma asmi. This
is the essence of this verse.

With Best Wishes,

Ram Ramaswamy

Baghawad Gita, Class 177: Chapter 13, Verses 24 to 27

**Shloka # 24:Through
meditation some realize the Self in (their) intellect with the
help of the
internal organ; others through Sankhya-yoga, and others
through Karma-yoga.**

Continuing

his teachings Swamiji said, with the 23rd shloka Sri Krishna
has
completed the topic of Purusha and Prakriti. He discussed this
topic from
shlokas 20-24. While concluding, he said this is a liberating
knowledge.

A person who knows that the body-mind complex is Prakrti and also knows that I am the Purusha, that very wisdom releases him from the cycles of janma-maranam; because birth and deaths are only incidents happening in the plane of Prakrti. The physical body is Prakrti; the mind is also Prakrti, the mind and the body coming together is called birth and the mind and body separating is death. So when an individual dies, the mind, which was occupying the body, quits the physical body and the body becomes an evacuated house as it were and therefore the body perishes. The separated mind goes in search of another physical body and gets the body at the right time according to the Karma and the association with the new body is called janma. So sharira-mana samyogha janma; sharira-mana viyoga maranam.

Shariram

is also Prakrti, manas is also Prakrti and therefore their samyogaviyoga; Samyogam means association, viyogam means dissociation, all are happening at the level of Prakrti. And the Gyani is one who has recognized the fact that I am the Purusha, in which there is neither samyoga nor viyoga and therefore where is the question of even one birth itself? And when one birth itself is not possible, where is the question of re-birth, the second birth? And therefore Sri Krishna concluded he gets mukthi or freedom from this cycle. And with this Sri Krishna has completed all the six topics that Arjuna wanted to know: Kshetra, Kshetragnya, Gyanam, Gneyam, Prakrti and Purusha.

And therefore Sri Krishna's task is over now. And he now wants to wind-up the discussion in the following shlokas from 25 up to the 35.

In these 11 shlokas, 25 to 35, Sri Krishna deals with Gyana sadhanani and Gyana phalam. So what are the preparatory disciplines that will lead a person to self-knowledge and what are the benefits that this person will enjoy?

First, Sri Krishna emphasis the ultimate goal of all spiritual sadhanas is self-knowledge alone. Let there not be any doubt in that.

Because the all-pervading atma is available within one's own body-mind complex and therefore I need not identify the atma elsewhere.

I have to discover the atma in myself. Therefore, atmani means within oneself.

So the first atmani refers to the hrdaya akasham; the second atmanam refers to satchidananda atmanam. Thus, a

seeker has to recognize the atma, in his own hrdayam. And with what instrument should a person gain the knowledge? The instrument of knowledge is atmana. So 3 atma's are referred to; atmani, atmanam, atmana; 7th case

atma, 2nd case atma, 3rd case atma. 7 th case atma means within one's own hrdayam; 2nd case atma means satchidananda atma and now we have to see the 3rd case atma, what is the instrument? The instrument is one's own buddhi. Atmana here means

buddhya. Because only through the instrument of buddhi is every knowledge is acquired. There is no other instrument,

which can gain

knowledge. So body cannot get knowledge; Of course atma by itself

cannot get knowledge; any knowledge has to be through the instrumentality of

buddhi; But what type of buddhi? A refined buddhi; aided by, supported by guru-shastra-upadesha. Such a

refined buddhi has to gain the knowledge. Shankaracharya says: With

the help of the mind, which is supported by gurushastrupadesha. So with that mind, one has to gain atma-Gyanam. And

if this atma Gyanam is

the culmination, the ultimate sadhana, the question

is how many preparatory

stages are there for reaching this climax?

So

what are the preparatory steps a person has to go through for the climax of

self-recognition through the

mind within oneself. And here five fold stages are presented.

A person has to

go through five stages to reach this culmination. In each stage one gets rid of

one obstacle for self-knowledge. Each stage helps in

removing one, one obstacle. What are the five stages and what are the obstacles

removed? I have dealt with this in the 12th chapter as well as in

some other context; I will remind you of those five stages.

1. The **first stage** is called Karma yoga stage, wherein the mental impurities are removed. In Sanskrit it is called mala-nivrithi. Malam means dirt; so,

what are the impurities? Raga,

dvesha, kama, krodha, lobha, moha, madha and matsaryam. Thus

Karma yoga helps in the

removal of malam and it refines the mind.

2. **Second**

stage: Then the next stage of sadhana is called Upasana or

meditation upon saguna

Ishvara; the Lord with attributes or glories. And this upasana helps in

the removal of the next obstacle called Vikshepa; otherwise called bahirmukhatvam.

The restlessness of the mind, the extrovertedness

of the mind is the 2nd obstacle and upasana helps in the mind's focusing capacity. It integrates

the mind. It harmonizes the

mind. It gives the focusing power; and thus the extrovertedness, the outgoing

mind, is withdrawn. So therefore the 2nd sadhana is

called upasana. What is the obstacle removed? Therefore Vikshepa nivrtti, means

removal.

3. **Third**

Stage: And the third stage is called Vedanta

Shravanam. Systematically

and consistently studying the

upanishadic or Vedantic scriptures

under the guidance of a competent Acharya, which is

called Shravanam, which will

help in the elimination of agyanam or self-ignorance. So the

third obstacle is aGyanam, which is removed through shravanam.

4. Fourth Stage: Then the fourth stage

is called mananam. Asking myself whether I am convinced of the teaching given

by the teacher and the scriptures. Am I intellectually satisfied, because any

knowledge should convince the intellect? As long as there are doubts or

reservation, that doubt is an obstacle. A doubtful knowledge is as good as ignorance and it needs to be cleared by raising all questions and finding out the answer, either by my own enquiry or with the help of the Acharya. Therefore, the 4th stage is mananam and its benefit is Samshaya Nivrtti. It is converting knowledge into conviction. It is removal of the intellectual obstacle.

5.

Fifth Stage: And then comes fifth and final stage of sadhana called nidhidhyasanam, which is meant to remove my habitual reaction; the removal of vasana, because of my regular unhealthy responses in life, I have developed a habit. And habit is developed in-time and habit can go, only in time. This is a deliberate

invocation of the Vedanta so that I can get rid of unvedantic reactions in life. Every disturbing reaction is unvedantic reaction. So anxiety, frustration, self-pity, sense of insecurity, fear, attachment; all of them are unhealthy vasanas. This vasana nivrtti or viparitha bhavana nivrtti is the fifth and final stage and is called nidhidhyasanam.

And every body has to go through all the five stages. These are not optional stages. They are compulsory for all. But suppose, a person has gone through the first two or three stages in this life, and then without

completing the journey
he dies. Each stage takes a long time. And if a person dies
without the
completion, the advantage is in the next janma, the journey
need not begin with
Karma yoga; and
therefore, depending upon a person's spiritual evaluation, a
person should
start either from karma yoga,
or from upasana or any
other one of the five stages.

And in the case of spiritual prodigy, he is one who has gone
through the first four stages in the purva janma. So in this
janma, the prodigy has to go through only the fifth stage.
Even from early stage, they feel that they have gone through
these stages. But seeing those people I should not argue that
I would start doing like them. Everybody is a spiritual
prodigy.

In this context, Aithareya Upanishad talks about a Rshi
Vamadeva, who declared, Aham Brahmasmi while still in his
mother's womb. How come the mother herself does not know Aham
Brahmasmi? And in the mother's womb itself; how can Vamadeva
declare when he cannot do shraavanam in the mother's womb, how
does it happen, if you ask, 95% of the job is over in purva
janma.

Here,
what ever little was left out and the spiritual prodigy, gets
it through nidhidyanam. So, depending
upon my level, I have to take to five, four, three, two or one
of the levels of
sadhana.

Shloka 13.25:

Others, again, who do not know thus, take to

thinking after hearing from others; they, too, who are devoted to hearing, certainly overcome death.

So here Sri Krishna points out that **Vedanta Shravanam need not necessarily have to be the study of the original scriptures themselves.** We do not insist that one should study Upanishad only; Gita only; Brahmasutra only; we do not insist upon the text; we insist upon the teaching part only. Therefore if there is a guru who does not teach the Gita or Upanishad or Brahma sutra or Panchadashi etc. but he takes the essence of all these books and presents in a different language; without touching any of these books, in his own language, maybe English, may be vernacular, may be Russian, may be Chinese, Vedanta does not refer to the actual language, Vedanta refers to the content of teaching. As Dayananda swami says, You are the Whole, this teaching is Vedanta, whatever be the language. You are the Whole.

Sri Krishna says there are some people who do not have access to the originals but still they gather the teaching from other people; from the Gurus, the Gurus themselves have the knowledge of the originals. Even if I do not know the original, it does not matter; I can gain moksha, even if I am taught in any language.

So they go to some acharya, who has studied the original and who is capable of paraphrasing, arranging and systematically communicating, in any language that the student can grasp. That is why in India you can find that in every State, Vedantic wisdom is there in vernacular language.

Even in the folk songs there is Vedanta. Whether you take Malayalam, one lady sang a lullaby, to put the baby to sleep in some traditional song. And she sang those songs, in which the avastha thraya sakshi, etc. are described. And the lady also did not know what it was and of course the baby also. And after attending the class, she says I never knew that even in the songs to put the babies to sleep, there is Vedanta. Similarly in Hindi and all other languages. Similarly take Abhangas of Tukaram, Namadev, etc. and you will see Vedanta is there. You gain the knowledge through any source. **Source is not important, the content is important.**

If a person knows the content without studying the Upanishad, he is liberated; on the other hand, fill up the blanks. Another person, who has gone through all the Upanishad, but does not know the content, he is not liberated. Therefore, Sri Krishna says: Even those people who are not exposed to the words of the scriptures; they do not know; but they are committed to the words of the guru; means guru vakya shravana parayanah. Here shruti does not only mean Veda. Here shruti means the Guru vakya Shravanam.

Such committed students also certainly cross Mortality; Finitude; otherwise called samsarah. That means that they will also attain moksha. And therefore even if in the olden days Veda was not accessible to all people. They kept some of the scriptures secret for some reasons but even though the originals were not accessible to all; the content of the

scriptures were accessible to all people at all the times. Whether a person is Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Shudra, Brahmachari, Grihastha, Vanaprastha, Sanyasi, male, female, Hindu, Christian, or Muslim, anyone, whether the originals were accessible or not; the contents in one form or the other was accessible. What liberates is not the veda, but the content-the teaching in the Veda. **Even if one does not study Vedas, one can get liberation, Sri Krishna declares.**

Shloka # 13.26:

O scion of the Bharata dynasty, whatever object, moving or non-moving, comes into being, know that to be from the association of the field and the Knower of the field!

In the previous two verses, Lord Krishna pointed out that everybody has to go through all the stages of sadhana and also he said all the sadhanas should culminate in atma Gyanam.

The purification of the mind through karma yogah can be accomplished through different types of activities; we have choice; may be japa, may be puja, may be social service; one has a choice here; but everybody ultimately

has to go through the door of Gyanam. That is why Swami Dayananda beautiful says, a temple might have four doors, but the grabha griham has got only one door; thus there is only one door to the Lord.

Similarly, for preparation many doors are there, but for moksha, there is only one door, Gyanam. This Sri Krishna mentioned in the previous two shlokas. Naturally we may raise a question, why do we insist on Gyanam. It looks as though we are adamant, as though we are fanatic; why are we so insistent? Sri Krishna says, it is not fanaticism or adamancy, but it happens to be the fact. If I say darkness can be

removed only by light; it is not fanaticism; I do not to comprise or consider that you can remove darkness by broomstick; it is not possible; I cannot afford to accept many paths, not because I am narrow-minded, but the fact is that the darkness goes only by light. So if still you charge me with fanaticism, Dayananda Swamiji says: Better I be a fanatic rather than a lunatic.

And why do we say that it is a fact. Sri Krishna says, because samsara is caused by ignorance and error. What is the ignorance and what is the error? I am the Purusha, I am ignorant of this fact. Purusha, the one who is Chetana, nirguna, nirvikara, sathya, chetana tatvam, Purna Purusha Aham; this fact I am ignorant of. This is called the ignorance problem.

And this ignorance has led to an error; and what is that error?

Since I do not know I am the Purusha, I have chosen to identify myself with Prakrti. When I do not know I am atma; I mistake myself to be anatma. This is what is happening in dream also. When I forget this body of mine during sleep, the ignorance of this body leads to my identification with the svapna shariram.

Why do I identify with the dream body; Because, I am ignorant of

this body which is lying on the bed. And that is why the moment I wake up to

this physical body, automatically, I decide to dis-identify from the dream

body. And thus, Purusha Agyanam has led to Prakrti abhimanam. Similarly,

KshetraGna

abhimanam has led to kshetra abhimana. Abhimana

means identification. Atma agyanam has led to anatma

abhimana. Or in English self-ignorance has led to body

identification.

And therefore Sri Krishna says, because of this misidentification we miss the original.

I miss the Purusha
and take the Prakrti as myself.

Shankaracharya, in his famous introduction to Brahma Sutra, writes a bhashyam called adhyasa bhashyam that is just half a page long. But others have commented upon this Bhashyam extensively. The Bhashyam briefly says that I, the Chetana tatvam, take myself to be the material body; I, the consciousness, take myself to be the matter. But we successfully manage; not only we manage, we successfully perpetuate also; I am the body; I am the body because of the deha abhimana. Thus, there are two problems; the first problem is: I, the immortal Purusha, mistake myself to be the mortal body. Therefore, mortality, I take to myself. Finitude I take to myself. And once finitude comes, I cannot withstand the limitations in life and therefore start the grabbing project. Bring to me, Bring to me, give me; I grab, so that I, the finite can become, the desire is to get rid of finitude. And therefore apurnathvam leads to kama; Kama leads to karma, karma leads to punya papam, punya papa leads to sukha dukha, and later to punar janma. In fact entire cycle of birth and death is due to deha abhimana.

And therefore Sri Krishna says, every living being is born; goes through the cycles of births and death; sthavarajangamam, whether it is a non-moving living being; like the trees; the trees are called sthavara prani; and all the other animals humans are all called jangama satvam. So all these go through birth and death because of the fundamental mistake they make of identification with the body.

Arjuna you must understand that this body identification is a

mistake and every mistake is born of ignorance. Every error is a product of ignorance. And therefore if an error has to be eliminated, you can never attack the error directly, you have to attack the cause of the error. And what is the cause? Sri Krishna says, it is Agyanam. If you have to destroy a tree, cutting the branches would not accomplish that; you need to cut the root out.

And that is what is indicated through Ravana vadham also. Rama destroys the heads of Ravana. The heads indicate the errors. And Rama keeps on cutting the heads, the head keeps coming back. And then Rama is frustrated. Then Sage Agasthya comes and gives the upadesha of Aditya Hridayam, which is the essence of Vedanta. And the brahmastra is meant to strike the Hridayam desh. Do not cut the head which is an error; but in the Hridayam, ignorance is there; by tatvamasī brahmasmī, destroy the agyanam here. Then the heads will not come again and again. And therefore Gyanam destroys agyanam and agyanam destroys error or adhyasa. With that problems are solved.

And therefore Arjuna in all yogas Gyanam alone destroys Agyanam. Thus;
there is only one remedy, Gyanam.

Shloka

13. 27:

**He sees who sees the supreme Lord as existing
eally in all beings, and as the Imperishable among the
perishable.**

So from this shloka onwards, Sri Krishna talks about the benefit
of this knowledge gyana phalam. There are several benefits and
Sri Krishna enumerates
a few of them:

1. First benefit is Seeing one atma, seeing means not with the physical eye rather through the eye of wisdom or Gyana

chakshu. **Being aware of the changeless atma which is in and through all the changing anatma. Body changes; mind changes; thoughts change; all these change; but in and through all of them, the caitanya tatvam, the consciousness does not undergo a change.** Just as there is one water permanent water; in and through the changing impermanent waves and bubbles; in and through the changing bodies and mind; there is the changeless atma; this, the wise person does not lose sight.

Therefore, he says: While the body mind complex are innumerable. Just as waves are innumerable, there are innumerable and different (physically, mentally, intellectually), thus there are difference all through; and amidst the different innumerable perishable bodies,

there is one imperishable thing. You call it either Sat principle, the existence, or you call it Chit principle, the consciousness, that Sat Chit atma is called parameshvara. Here Sri Krishna says that parameshvaram is not somebody sitting above

the clouds. If so, who is this parameshvaram; He is the very changeless atma, in everyone. The Wise person is one who does not loose sight of the Lord while transacting. So at the level of the conscious mind, I am aware of the impermanent and changing bodies and mind, but in the background, the wise person does not lose sight of the atma, the permanent one.

And if I am aware of the permanent one, I will not depend upon the impermanent for security. If I am aware of the permanent one, I will handle the impermanent but I will not depend on the impermanent one. One who does not lose sight of this atma; that is one who has got sama darshanam, advaita darshanam, abheda darshanam and he alone has got the right vision and he is called a seer.

A sage is called a seer because he is one who sees that thing that is to be seen.

Take away:

Vedanta

Shravanam

need not necessarily have to be the study of the original scriptures themselves. We do not insist that one should study Upanishad only; Gita only; Brahmasutra only; we do not insist upon the text; we insist upon the teaching part only. Source is not important, the content is important.

What liberates is not the veda, but the content-the teaching in the Veda. Even if one does not study Vedas, one can get liberation, Sri Krishna declares.

Being aware of the changeless atma which is in and through all the changing anatma.

Body changes; mind changes; thoughts change; all these change; but in and through all of them, the chaitanya tatvam, the consciousness does not undergo a change.

With Best Wishes,

Ram Ramaswamy

Baghawad Gita, Class 176: Chapter 13, Verses 22 & 23

Shloka # 22:

13.22 Since the soul is seated in Nature,
therefore it experiences the alities born of Nature. Contact
with the alities
is the cause of its births in good and evil wombs.

Continuing his teachings

Swamiji said, Sri Krishna has come to last pair of topics,
namely Purusha and
Prakriti. They are being discussed from shloka # 20-24. We saw
both Purusha and
Prakriti are two basic principles that existed even before the
world came into
being. This mixture of Prusha and Parkriti together is known
as Ishwara. This mixture
or Ishwara has several common properties:

1. They are both
Anadi, beginingless.
2. They are both the
cause of the universe.

They have at least four
properties that are uncommon among them:

1. Pursuha is the conscious principle while Prakriti is
the matter principle.
2. Purusha is changeless, while Prakriti changes all the
time.
3. Pursuha is without attributes, while Prakriti has
attributes.
4. Purusha is Satyam, while Parkriti is Mithya.

And then Sri Krishna pointed out that from this mixture alone creation evolved and in the evolution of the creation, the primary role is played by Prakrti alone, because Prakrti alone is capable of evolution; Prakrti being basic matter and as a result of this Prakrti's evolution, otherwise called the manifestation, the pancha bhuthas have come, all the fourteen lokas have come and all the physical and subtle bodies also are born, which means my own body-mind-complex is an evolute of Prakrti.

The question then arises where is Pusrusha in all this? Body, mind and everything I experience, all change. But where is Purusha? Sri Krishna says, that Pursuha is the Experiencer in you; the Sakshi Chaitanyam; the "I". I, the Subject, the Experiencer is Purusha and whatever I experience is Prakriti. We should remember body, mind complex belongs to Prakriti and it is the object of experience. Body and mind complex is so intimately connected with me that it appears as if it belong to the "I". Citing an example: It is like the spectacle that I wear, it is an instrument, but I include it as part of I, the perceiver. Very often we forget to include the specs as an object. So, cause of mistake is that object used as an instrument is used as an integral part of subject. Without a pen, can you be a writer? Thus, the body mind complex is also mistaken as a subject; now for

transactional purposes we can do so, but be aware that body and mind are all a part of Prakriti and "I" am different from Prakriti; I am the Sakshi Tatvam, illuminating all of them.

The word bhunkte means witnesses; even though the literal meaning of the word bhunkte is experiences; the word experiences should be understood as witnesses or illumines whatever happens to the body as well as to the mind, And witnessing or illumining the body-mind complex is an activity of Purusha, but in the presence of Purusha, the body and mind gets illumined. Just like we say, the fire burns the fuel. We use the verb that fire is burning the fuel; but if you analyze; Shankaracharya analyzes, burning is not a willful action done by the fire; if burning is an action done by the fire; the action will have a beginning, and action will have an end. But really speaking, fire does not perform the action of burning; fire just exists. When you put your finger in the fire, at that time too, fire does not do any special job. Before putting my finger, fire was fire. After putting my finger also, fire is fire. No transformation; no will; no action on the part of the fire; fire exists, my finger gets burned; but I make a statement, fire burns the finger. Here is a verb, which does not have verbal meaning. When we say the Sun illumines the earth; it is the same thing; Sun does not will or plan and perform the action of illumining. The sun just exists; in the presence of the Sun, whatever objects fall within the range, those objects get illumined; before the objects arrive, Sun is the same, after the objects arrive, Sun is the same; but still we use a verb, Sun is illumining the earth.

So also Sakshi, it is like fire, the sun, etc; it is just "is". In its presence, body is illumined.

Sakshi experiences; experiences means changelessly witnesses;

actionlessly witnesses; will-lessly without involving a will, Sakshi 'experiences", whatever happens in the body-mind-complex. And even when nothing happens in the body mind complex, and even when the mind is blank, the blank condition of the mind, is witnessed, experienced, known, aware by the Consciousness principle. That Consciousness am I.

Prakrti in shloka means shariram. In this context, Prakrti means products of Prakrti. Prakrti karyam is called Prakrti and what are the two products of Prakrti to be kept in mind; the body-mind-complex container is called Prakrti. Praktisthaha means enclosed within the body mind complex. I was telling you in the last class, the enclosed space is useful for living and that is why we build walls, because enclosed place is only vyavahara योग्यम्. Similarly, the all-pervading Consciousness, when it is enclosed within the body-mind-complex, it is called Praktisthaha Purushaha Sakshi chaitanyam.

And this I, bhunkte, experiences without action and without will. What does it experience? It experiences all the consequences, all the products of Prakrti in the form of varieties of thought, Prakrti jan gunaha means various thought modifications like pleasure thought; pain thought; raga thought; dvesha thought; kama thought; they are called Prakrti jan guna; certain types of thoughts are called Satvic thoughts, certain other types of thoughts are called Rajasic thoughts. Sukham is satvic vritti, dukham is rajasa vritti, moha or delusion is tamasic vritti, all those mental conditions, gunaha means condition, the Sakshi experiences; experiences means witnesses.

What are Sakshi's attributes?

I don't have any attributes. But when I illumine, I take on attribute of body, mind through a

process known as transference. Transference is like when we watch a movie, I start without any attachments, but as I watch the movie I get attached, unknowingly; thus problems of hero are transferred to observer.

Anonya Adhyasaha: We know we are involved for two three hours in a movie, then we are able to detach ourselves from it. In life, attachment to body mind complex is deep and continuous that it goes on into next Janma.

Yoni, sat and Asat: Sat yoni means good body; Asat yoni means inferior body or inferior janma. Thus punarapi jananam, punarapi maranam, taking higher birth of devas, taking lower birth of animals, plants and asura, in short the entire samsara chakram.

For this samsara chakram, what is the cause? Sri Krishna says it is the attributes of the body mind complex; that belong to the Prakrti, I get attached to.

Remember the movie, totally identifying with the hero, and when the heroine dies, this person also cries as though his wife has died. And his wife has to shake him and say and I am alive. So abhimana with Prakrti is samsara karanam, Purusha by itself does not have janma; just as nothing happens to space when the walls are pulled down.

Thus, when walls are raised, akasha is the same; when the walls are removed, akasha is the same. Similarly

I-the-Purusha, the Chaitanyam
am the same, whether the body, mind walls continue or whether
the body, mind
walls, resolves. But instead of claiming this birthlessness of
Purusha, I identify
with Prakrti and suffer.

Shloka # 23:

**He who is the Witness, the Permitter, the
Sustainer, the Experiencer, the great Lord, and who is also
spoken of as the
transcendental Self is the supreme Person in this body.**

Here Sri Krishna is
training to dis-identify from the Prakriti enclosure and
identity with Purusha.
He says, don't search for Purusha anywhere; he is in our body
-mind container
as Sakshi Chaitanyam; the I am. This Purusha's nature is
opposite of Prakriti. Sri
Krishna identifies its many features as follows:

1. Paraha:

Sri Krishna says this container, the content-consciousness, is
not only within the body, it extends the beyond the container
body. First I say the space is within the hall; because of
which alone we are all accommodated; and later I say the space
is not within the hall alone, the space is outside the hall
also. And finally I have to say, really speaking the space is
neither within the hall nor outside the hall, the hall is
existing within space.

Similarly, I say consciousness is inside the body; and then
finally I say consciousness is outside the body; then finally
I say consciousness is inside or outside, all the bodies are
inside the consciousness and therefore where is consciousness?
The answer is; you should ask a counter-question, where is it

not? Therefore it is called paraha. Paraha means free from all limitations.

▪ **Upadrshhta:**

Means

the consciousness alone is the intimate witness of everything happening inside you.

So

here Sri Krishna says Atma is a witness, not remaining far away; but upadrashhta, intimately pervading the body, mind complex, it illumines the body mind complex; just as the light illumines the hand; by pervading the hand. Bulb is far away; but the light, the prakasha is the luminosity upon the hand; therefore it is a proximate illuminator. Proximate illuminator means one who is near, pervading the hand is illumining. Similarly, Purusha pervades every cell of my body. This inert body of chemicals, which does not have consciousness of its own; this inert bundle of chemicals is now sentient and alive, only because Purusha pervades and makes this body experience-able to me. And therefore upadrashhta. Close witness.

▪ **Anumantha Cha:**

means that which blesses activities of Prakriti. It blesses the inert Body and mind. Like electricity blesses the fan and in its presence it is able to function according to its design. Similarly it is with a

mike. So it is with every organ, they all perform their functions in presence of consciousness. It blesses all activities, good or bad, by its presence. Consciousness does not judge morality of actions.

▪ **Bhartha:**

does not mean husband; here it means that which lends existence. Purusha is satya; Prakriti is Mithya.

▪ **Bhokta :**

Then the very same Purusha, I the Sakshi, is called bhokta, the experiencer, from the standpoint of an ignorant person; I am really only the Sakshi, and I am the illuminator of the pleasure, pain, envy and all that anger etc. in the minds. Anger belongs Prakrti, the mind; therefore what should I say:

I am the illuminator of the anger of the mind. But instead what do I say; I am angry. When you say I am angry, which is the attribute of the mind, I have transferred to Me, the illuminator. And with the transferred attributes, atma appears, as though it is a bhokta. bhokta means seeming bhokta, as though suffering from that attribute.

- **Maheshvara:** means Free One, free entity; body is bound as matter. So body alone is a bound entity because body being Prakrti, it is affected by the other Prakrti; we have seen earlier body is matter, world is matter, therefore body will be definitely be affected by the body. Nobody can stop. In summer body will sweat; In winter, if there is one, the body will shiver. And in old age, the body will collapse. It will lose all its faculties. Similarly, mind is also

matter; the world is also matter; mind, too will be influenced by the matter.

If you read about the earthquake, children are starving; however great you may

be, the mind is going to empathize with that situation. Nobody can stop. And

therefore, Prakrti, the world, binds body; the mind is also bound; but Purusha the maheshvara, can never be affected by the matter principle and therefore Purusha is maheshvara; means Swami. Svatantra.

Master. That is why as body, you are never free. Not only the world will affect, even the planetary position affects you.

▪ **Paramatma:**

I, jivatma, learn to separate from those attributes and identify with Purusha.

Attributes belong to Prakriti.

Thus:

Attributed I: is Jivatma

Attributeless

I: is Paramatma.

This

shloka is considered a mahavakya as it deals with Jivatma paramatma aikyam.

Shloka # 24:He who

knows thus the Person and Nature along with the alities will not be born again, in whatever way he may live.

And here Sri Krishna points out that the

clear knowledge about Prakrti and Purusha will give a person a great relief

from the burden of samsara.

A life which appeared a struggle till now; a life which is

very big drag, which is full of cares and worries, that life gets a very great relief, if I have made this discriminative knowledge and I have learned to claim I am Purusha and that all the attributes belong to Prakrti. This is called Purusha Prakrti viveka. So the phalam is, suppose a person gains this knowledge; the first knowledge itself is that I am a mixture of Prakrti and Purusha. I have told you the example, first when you see the hand, you will only say there is a hand; I have to tell you, it is not hand alone, there are two things here; and I have to tell you that the hand is pervaded by a light principle; the light falls on the hand; it gets reflected and according to the science, the reflected light travels and hits your retina; therefore it is not one; there are two things. Similarly when I use the word I, there is a Prakrti and there is Purushaha. This is my first level of wisdom. Therefore Sri Krishna says suppose a person knows clearly that Purusha means Nirguna, Nirvikara, Satya, Chetana tatvam and Prakrti is Saguna, Savikara, Mithya, Achetana tatvam; both of them are distinctly known. The separation between the light and the hand, we do not physically do, because light cannot be scraped out of the hand; You need not separate from outside; the separation is an internal affair. It is a cognitive separation; it is not an external event. Similarly, body and atma, physically you need not separate and you cannot. It is a cognitive separation. He also knows that there are many attributes, like fat,

lean, old, bald, haired, all are physical attributes. There are subtle attributes like anger, envy, etc. They are all internal attributes, belonging to sukshma sharira, sthula sharira and karana sharira. So all the attributes I should know belong to the shariram, which is Prakrti. Whereas Purusha does not have sthula sharira attributes; body is fat, I am not fat. What a relief. Otherwise everybody will ask: Why did no you go for walking, being obese. That does not mean that tomorrow onwards, you should stop your walking. Even though you are not fat, you can keep the body in good condition and therefore you can walk; it does not require an abhimana; similarly, with all the emotions too. Thus, the one who has understood the difference between Prakrti and Purusha very clearly and also one who has learned to train his mind to identify with Purusha; that training is called nidhidhyasanam. For all transactions, you have to identify with Prakrti. In any application form, you should fill properly with correct dates. In all vyavahara-transactions, we have to identify with Prakrti. You also put the vesham and go the green room once in a while. In the green room, learn to say life is just a drama. And once a person knows the whole life is a drama, then what is the advantage, let him play any role in his life or in her life because life is a series of role-playing. You cannot avoid role-playing. The moment you are born, whether you like or not, you are related to your parents, as a child; you are

related to siblings,
as a brother or sister; and when your brother gets married,
whether like it
not, you become a brother-in-law or sister-in-law. So life is
a series of role-playing,
and it would not be a tragedy, if you were aware of the fact
that it is a role-playing.
When the role becomes serious; as a beggar, and take yourself
to be a beggar,
and after the drama is over, if you continue with the begging
bowl, then there is
some problem. Therefore, Sri Krishna says: You need not change
your role, if
you are a Brahmachari,
you can continue. If you are a Grihastha, you need not change
your varna, you need not
change the ashrama, you do
not change your profession; no external change is required;
only an inner transformation
is required. Once the transformation has taken place, even by
taking on any
role, such a Gyani does not have a rebirth at all. I do not
have a punarjanma.
And if somebody asks the question to a Gyani, Gyani, how do
you know you do not
have punarjanma? Gyani gives a very big smile; where is the
question of rebirth; I have
understood I am the atma, which does not have the first janma
itself; janma is
what? What is the definition of janma? Sthula sukshma
sharira samyoga, janma. And
what is the definition of maranam? Sthula sukshma
sharira viyogaha is maranam. The mind is
there, the body is there; now the mind and body are together;
At the time of death the mind
and body snap their connection; body is here, mind will go
away, saying tata.

This mind-body separation is called maranam, and what is punarjanmam, this travelling sukshma shariram, getting associated with another sthula shariram; body-mind; new body association is called punarjanma. Is Mind Purusha or Prakrti? Prakrti. Is Body Purusha or Prakrti? Prakrti. Therefore Prakrti one and Prakrti two; Body is one type of Prakrti and mind is one type of Prakrti; two forms of Prakrti, coming into contact is punarjanma; two forms of Prakrti getting separated is maranam. And who am I; which form of Prakrti am I? Am I Prakrti No.1 or Prakrti No.2? I am neither Prakrti one nor Prakrti two. Why should I bother about how countless bodies and mind, getting together and separated; I do not care, I am the Purusha, who does not have the first janma itself; where is the question of punarjanma. This wisdom is called mokshaha. Through this wisdom, I do not get liberated. Through this wisdom I know or I claim that I was liberated; I am liberated and I will ever be liberated. I am incapable of getting bound; and after this knowledge, even if you want to become a samsari, you cannot be a samsari.

With Best Wishes,

Ram Ramaswamy

Baghawad Gita, Class 175: Chapter 13, Verses 20 to 22

Note: In this chapter the numbering of shlokas can be different depending upon Gita book you are reading. I am using Swamiji's numbering.

Shloka 13.20:

Know both Nature and also the individual soul [Prakrti is sometimes translated as matter, and purusa as spirit.-Tr.] to be verily without beginning; know the modifications as also the alities(reality) as born of Nature.

With the 19th shloka of this chapter, Sri Krishna has completed four topics out of the 6 topics that Arjuna wanted to know. The four completed topics are Kshetram, Kshetragnya, Gyanam and Gneyam. And now from the shloka's 20-24, Sri Krishna is going to deal with the final two topics, namely, Purusha and Prakrti. And since these two topics are closely connected, Sri Krishna is dealing with them parallely or simultaneously. And for all practical purposes, we can understand the word Purusha as Brahman and we can understand Prakrti as Maya and therefore the discussion is regarding Brahman and Maya of the Upanishad. These two words, purusha and prakrti, are generally used in Sankhya philosophy but, sometimes, in Vedanta too, we use the word purusha and prakrti for Brahman and Maya.

And

Sri Krishna begins the discussion here saying:

Arjuna may you understand purusha and prakrti as the two basic principles, which are beginningless-principles. Anadi, means

without a beginning and it is in dual number which means purusha is also Anadi, prakrti is also Anadi. And this purusha prakrti mixture alone we call, Ishvara. **Prakrti plus purusha is equal to Ishvara.** Brahman plus Maya is equal to Ishvara. And Sri Krishna wants to point out that this Ishvara alone existed even before the origination of this universe. Since the universe has an origination; the world has a beginning, and since the Ishvara has no beginning, it is clear that even before the world originated, before the beginninged-world, there was the beginningless Ishvara, which means even before Srishti, Ishvara existed. And since Ishvara alone existed before Srishti, the Srishti must have come out of Ishvara only, because Ishvara alone was the beginningless principle. And this Ishvara consists purusha and prakrti and if you remember the 7th chapter, it was presented there as para prakrti and apara prakrti. The same idea you have to bring here.

Now,

from this shloka, we come to know that purusha and prakrti have got one common feature; that both are beginningless.

Anaditvam is one common feature; and the second common feature is that both of them together are the cause of the universe. Therefore purusha is also cause, prakrti is also cause, together they enjoy causal status; say exactly like the father and mother. Father by himself cannot be the cause of a child, mother by herself can never be the cause of a child, father and mother alone, together, enjoy the causal status.

And

these two principles have got some uncommon features as well. Common features

are two, while uncommon features or differences are many and out of many

differences, four differences are very important for our study, which I had

discussed in the 7th chapter as well; but we will refresh our memory on them.

What is the first difference between purusha and prakrti? Purusha is chetana tatvam; it is consciousness-principle; whereas prakrti or Maya is achetana tatvam, it is the basic matter principle. Even if you like to call it energy, I do not mind. That is why they are inter-convertible, whereas Consciousness is neither matter nor energy. **Consciousness is neither matter nor energy.** Thus Purusha is consciousness principle Prakrti is basic matter; or energy principle; this is the first difference.

The second difference is the purusha is nirvikara tatvam; consciousness principle is not subject to modification or change. It is ever, the changeless principle, time cannot influence consciousness. Time cannot touch consciousness. Consciousness is not within the field of time. In fact, some scientists themselves are saying this.

Whereas, prakrti or matter principle is subject to time and therefore subject to modification; in Sanskrit savikara tatvam. So chetana tatvam-achetana tatvam is the first difference; nirvikara tatvam-savikara-tatvam is the second difference. And because of the influence of time alone, matter is violently undergoing change, even becoming energy is a form of change; thus, matter becomes energy. In fact in an atomic explosion matter is converted into tremendous energy. And therefore, matter is subject to change to energy form; energy is subject to change into matter form; and within matter itself, it violently undergoes change; the sun is changing violently, the planets are changing and even the minutest atom is undergoing change. Therefore savikara tatvam. And the other one, nirvikara tatvam.

Then

the third important difference or uncommon feature is that

Purusha, the consciousness

principle, is free from all attributes. It is absolutely property-free.

Whether you enumerate the properties as satva rajas tamo guna, then we say, Consciousness is free from all these three; if you enumerate the properties as shabda, sparsha, rupa, rasa and gandha; shabda means sound, sparsha, means touch, rupa means form, rasa means taste, gandha means smell; then consciousness is free from all these five properties.

And if you are a chemistry student, then we say consciousness is free from all types of physical and chemical properties. In short, consciousness is property-less and attributeless or in Sanskrit, Nirguna tatvam; whereas, matter is endowed with all the properties. So from one angle, we say matter has got three gunas; three means satva, rajas, tamo gunas, we say; Or from another angle we say, matter has five gunas, shabda, sparsha, rupa, rasa, gandha; or from chemistry angle, matter has got many physical and chemical properties. And therefore matter is simply attributed.

And then comes the fourth and final property for our discussion. You can have several but only four for our discussion. This is technical thing, which is not directly relevant, but for future questions, this will be required. And what is that difference; chetana or the consciousness-principle has got an independent existence and therefore it is said to be satya tatvam. The existence of consciousness is intrinsic, it is independent, it is unborrowed; That is why we say, it is satya tatvam; whereas the matter principle does not have an independent existence; the existence of matter depends upon the consciousness principle. Even to prove that you are all sitting in the class, I should be conscious of you, what I am not conscious, I cannot talk of its existence at all. And therefore the existence of a thing, a material thing, depends upon the consciousness principle and therefore matter enjoys or suffers an dependent existence. In Sanskrit we call it

mithya tatvam. Satyam and mithya. We will keep it aside, which we will deal later.

These are the four fundamental differences between Purusha and Prakrti. Such a purusha-prakrti mixture called God was there even before the origination of the world. And the most interesting thing is that when we say God alone existed before the creation, we cannot even answer the question, where was He located.

Where was He located; even location of God we cannot talk about because, before creation, even akasha was not there.

Even scientists point out that you cannot imagine space at the time of or before the big bang. How they have reached Vedanta. They will say Vedanta has borrowed from Science. But long before science came, this has been said. Therefore you cannot conceive of even akasha, before Srishti (akasha means space).

So when I talk about God before the origination of space, how can I talk about the location of God, because the concept of location requires space. Therefore do not ask where was He. And such an unlocatable God, who is a mixture of Purusha and Prakrti, was there before Srishti.

Similarly, here also, the student asks, then what happened?

Of the mixture of two, Purusha and Prakrti, nothing will happen to purusha tattvam, because purusha tatvam is not

conditioned by time and therefore Purusha, the chetana tatvam, will remain the same. Before Srishti, during Srishti, after pralayam, all the time, chaitanyam is Nirvikaram.

If this Nirvikara purusha tatvam does not undergo any change, then all the changes must happen to only Prakrti tatvam, basic matter or energy principle. And therefore Sri Krishna says at the time of creation, Out of the prakrti tatvam evolves this universe. The matter evolves into the universe just as a seed evolves to become a sprout. Then as time goes, again it evolves into a plant and finally it evolves into a full fledged tree. Similarly, the universe also, from karana avastha to sukshma avastha to sthula avastha, this gradual evolution takes place and in this matter-evolution all the products are born out of the basic prakrti, otherwise called Maya. That is why we call the creation Mayikam.

And what are the materials born out of prakrti? Initially, the five basic elements are born; called the five bhuthani, akasha, vayu, agni, apah and prithvi; and later the five elements through varieties of permutation and combination, they mix together, they produce all the other things which we call bhauthika evolution. Bhutha evolution, then bhauthika evolution. Elements evolved, then Elementals evolved. And what are

the elementals? All the 14 lokas; then the mountains, the stars, the planets, and not only that, according to scriptures, our physical body is also evolved prakrti. What is the proof? How do you prove that? The proof is: first of all the physical body is matter; it consists of only chemicals. it consists of only elements; elements, one can take two meanings; the shastric meaning, akasha, vayu, agni, apaha, prithivi; and if you are chemistry student, elements can mean: Aluminium, antimony, barium, carbon, etc. so those elements. So all those elements alone have produced the body; body is nothing but a chemical bundle. That is why we call it biochemistry. And therefore body being matter, it is born out of prakrti. And the second and important proof is body is subject to modification.

So this expansion and contraction of the body proves that it cannot be purusha tatvam, because purusha tatvam is Nirvikaram, body is savikaram; therefore body has to be a product of prakrti only.

Then what about mind? The mind is also material in nature. And that is why the changes in the chemistry of the body change your mind also. Enzyme changes, hormonal changes, etc. can cause tremendous mood disorders. All these are possible, because the mind is also matter and it is influenced and changed by material. And not only that, that the mind is also subject to change, need anyone tell us to understand that? Mind is subject to violent changes, that mind is an evolved version of prakrti. So world is prakrti's evolute, body is prakrti's evolute or product, mind is also the product of prakrti.

Now if body is a product of prakrti, mind is also a product of prakrti, both of them must be achetana tatvam; because we have said prakrti is achetana tatvam.

If

prakrti is achetana tatvam,

body and mind, which are its products, they also must be achetanam, achetanam means

insentient. But, mind seems to be sentient; not seems to be, if doubt, pinch

and see yourselves; you know it is sentient. So for that, the scriptures give

the answer that the body and mind are prakrti only but they are such a fine

version of prakrti, like refined clay. Body is refined clay,

And sometime the brain

also is acting like a refined clay. So being a refined version of matter, they

are able to manifest consciousness; but it is not their own intrinsic

consciousness; it is only reflected or manifested consciousness.

Like, if my cloth is bright now, visible to you now, light from the cloth is hitting your Eyes; you are able to see and when light comes from the cloth, it is not the cloth's own light, rather it is the light reflected on the cloth. It is not intrinsic but borrowed light.

Similarly,

body is prakrti with borrowed sentiency; mind is prakrti with borrowed sentiency.

Therefore all these are the creation of prakrti.

And therefore Sri Krishna says; Arjuna note it that products are

born out of prakrti. And not only all the objects are born out of prakrti; the

various properties of these objects; every object has its own property. It has got a color, form, weight, and all these properties are born out of prakrti alone.

Because **the rule is that the properties of the cause will inhere in the effect also.** Thus, if Gold has certain combination of other elements; alloys, then the all the ornaments also will have the same proportion of the other elements. And that is why the children also will have the combination of properties or character borrowed from the parents.

And that is the world also has got satva rajas tamo guna, and the world also has got shabda, sparsha, rupa, rasa, gandha. And Shankaracharya points out that the even the properties, like raga dvesha etc. do not belong to the Purusha, they all belong to prakrti alone.

Shloka # 21:

13.21 With regard to the source of body and organs, Nature is said to be the cause. The soul is the cause so far as enjoyership of happiness and sorrow is concerned.

The first line is almost the repetition of the previous shloka. Everything in the creation is born out of prakrti, which includes the body, mind complex also. So karyam means the body. It is a technical meaning here; normally karyam means a product in general; but in this context, karyam means sthula shariram, the physical body. And similarly, the word karanam in this context means the mind or the subtle body in general.

In the creation of the physical and subtle bodies, not only the human beings, but all the living beings, in the origination of them Prakriti is the contributor that does a lot of work and is highly active; while Purusha is the laziest person; that is why, in home also, it so happens, reading only the newspapers. It has begun at the time of creation itself.

Because the original purusha does not do anything. In the creation of the body and mind, prakrti is the hetu.

And

there is another meaning as well.

In

the creation of the world, which can be divided into karanam and karyam, Prakriti alone does all work. In the creation of the body mind complex too, prakrti alone does all work.

Now comes the basic question. If everything is a product of prakrti, where is this blessed Purusha!! Because, Ishvara is a mixture of two; of these two, one principle we find pervading everywhere, the pancha bhutas are prakrti and all the other combinations mountains, rivers, sun, and moon. In short the entire visible universe; experienced universe is prakrti; because everything I experience undergo a change; whether it is the minutest atom or the biggest galaxy. So, therefore, the experienced world is changing; and is therefore prakrti. Then what about the body; body is also experienced by me clearly, I am experiencing my body via pleasures pains hunger thirst etc; so, I am able to talk about. What I do not experience, I cannot talk about. And the physical body is also an experienced principle and Sri Krishna says that also is prakrti because it is subject to change. Therefore, experienced world is changing, hence prakrti. Experienced body is changing; therefore prakrti.

Then what about mind, mind is also experienced by me; In fact the mind is experienced by me alone; at least in the case of

the body, I am experiencing, and you are also experiencing, whereas, mind is experienced by me because I am aware of emotions, my calmness, my anger, my knowledge, my ignorance, and even blankness of the mind too. The mind is also experienced and it is subject to change and therefore that is also prakrti. So experienced world is prakrti, experienced body is prakrti, experienced mind is prakrti; if everything experienced is prakrti, where is this blessed purusha? He is not to be seen. Where is the Purusha hiding? Therefore we go on searching. Some people search outside. Whatever they search and find is an experienced, changing object; that is not going to be Purusha. Suppose I look within the physical body, I will see blood, marrow, etc; all within your experience of changing prakrti. If I look within the mind too I see varieties of emotions, all changing thoughts; outside also I experience prakrti, inside also I experience prakrti, everything experienced is prakrti; so, where is the blessed purusha?

Sri

Krishna says: Do not search for the purusha. because the purusha is The
Experiencer I; The basic subject of I, the basic conscious principle. Now there
is a big question. Is, I, the experiencer, am I, conscious or inert? An
experiencer has to be necessarily a conscious, sentient principle alone. Sri Krishna
says it is that experiencer, I, the subject witness of the world; the witness
of the body, the witness of the mind. How to look at that; do not ask; the moment
you see, it will become an object, and again it will be within body, mind, etc. **That, which is ever the subject of experience, and never the object of experience; that I am; the Purusha. Aham Brahma asmi.**

Who

says this? Sri Krishna says this.

Purusha is not located anywhere as an object, the purusha, the chetana, nirvikara, nirguna, satya tatvam purusha, is I, the very subject, who is enclosed in the material body; who is enclosed in the material mind; the enclosure is prakrti and the enclosed consciousness is, I am Purusha.

And

therefore Sri Krishna says Purusha is bhokta; here bhokta means the witness the

sakshi chaitanyam, the subject experiencer principle; The experiencer of what?

If purusha is the experiencer, he will be

experiencer of what? What is there other than purusha?

Prakrti. Therefore he is the experiencer of prakrti. Prakrti means the body mind complex, and not only the body mind complex prakrti, sukhadukhanam, as well as all the conditions of the body mind complex. Like favourable healthy condition; as well as the unfavourable unhealthy condition; all of them belong to the object prakrti, raga, dvesha, kama, krodha, lobha, moha, all are properties of observed prakrti; None of them is the property of the observer purusha.

So this is a very important law in Vedanta. All the observed properties can belong to only observed objects; no observed property can belong to the observer subject. I will repeat. All the observed properties can belong to the observed object alone. The observed properties can never belong to the observer-subject. Therefore the observer is always property-free. Therefore I am the experiencer of properties but I am without those properties. And therefore Sri Krishna says in the created world, prakrti is available as an object and purusha is available as the subject and the subject purusha is never objectifiable.

And

remember, I have given you the examples before. The eyes can see everything in the world, but the eyes can never see themselves. Maximum, the eyes can see is its own reflection in the mirror; even the reflected eye is objectifiable but the original eye is never objectifiable, perceivable. What a tragedy.

You cannot see your eyes, with your own eyes. Suppose a person asks: If the eyes can never be seen, what is the proof that there are eyes. Even though, eyes are never seen, you do not require proof for the eyes because every sight of every object is the proof for the existence of the eye. Every perception pre-supposes the existence of the perceiver, even though the perceiver is never perceived. Every perception presupposed the perceiver. Even though camera is never photographed, every photograph is the proof for the existence of camera.

Therefore the subject does not require proof. Subject does not require proof; because the very search for proof presupposes the existence of the subject. The prover need not be proved. Prover does not require a prover. And therefore where is purusha? It is like the tenth man story. **Where is the purusha? I am the purusha.** What a terrible discovery. What a wonderful discovery.

Shloka # 22:

13.22 Since the soul is seated in Nature, therefore it experiences the alities born of Nature. Contact with the alities

is the cause of its births in good and evil wombs.

Originally,

before the creation evolves or the world evolves, the purusha was neither the subject, nor the prakrti was object; there was no subject-object transaction at all, before the creation evolved. Then when did the purusha get the subject status?

When

the universe evolved, naturally the body was also created, the mind also was created; and after the creation of the body and mind, the all-pervading purusha got enclosed within the body-mind-enclosure. Previously the enclosures were not there;

Therefore, this consciousness was an all-pervading unenclosed consciousness; but after the creation of body-mind, we have got an enclosed consciousness. Just as we have got a enclosed space after the creation of wall. Before the creation of the wall, space was there, but it was unenclosed space. Once the walls are created, it become enclosed. By building the wall, what are you the accomplishing? The open space is converted into enclosed space. And once it becomes enclosed space, it is called a house. What is the definition of house, not the walls; walls do not make a house; then what is a house; enclosed space is a house, and once it is enclosed, it becomes a useful and transactable thing. In the same way, previously it was unenclosed consciousness. **Now it is body mind enclosed consciousness; and that becomes the subject principle. And then the whole world become object.**

Therefore

consciousness becomes a subject, when it is enclosed. An open space becomes a

house when it is enclosed. Therefore, you never build a house; you only build the walls. What is a house, the enclosed space is a house, because that alone is lending you the place for transaction. Wall is not useful. All your movement, study, etc. is housed in the enclosed space. Thus, purusha becomes the subject and prakrti becomes object.

Take away:

Consciousness
is neither matter nor energy.

Prakrti
plus purusha is equal to Ishvara.

Body is prakrti with borrowed sentiency; mind is prakrti with borrowed sentiency. Therefore all these are the creation of prakrti.

That,
which is ever the subject of experience, and never the object of experience;
that I am; the Purusha.
Aham Brahma asmi.

Purusha is not located
anywhere as an object, the

purusha, the chetana, nirvikara, nirguna, satya tatvam
purusha, is I, the
very subject, who is enclosed in the material body; who is enclosed in the
material mind; the enclosure is prakrti and the enclosed consciousness is, I am
Purusha.

Purusha:

previously it was unenclosed consciousness. Now it is body
mind enclosed

consciousness; and that becomes the subject principle; and
then the whole world
becomes object.

With Best Wishes,

Ram Ramaswamy

Baghawad Gita, Class 174: Chapter 13, Verses 17 to 20

Note: In this chapter
the numbering of shlokas can be different depending upon Gita
book you are
reading. I am using Swamiji's numbering.

Shloka # 17:

**And the Knowable, though undivided, appears to
be existing as divided in all beings, and It is the sustainer
of all beings as
also the devourer and originator.**

In this 13th chapter, from shloka No.13 onwards, Sri Krishna
has come to the topic of Gneyam, which is the fourth topic of
the six topics that Arjuna wanted to know and Sri Krishna made
it clear that this word Gneyam is nothing but Param Brahma of
the Upanishad. He then started description of the Param Brahma
as given in the Upanishads and as I said, this is the subtlest
topic of the Upanishads, and the subtlest topic of the

Bhagavat Gita as well. In fact, this is the main topic and the description of one who is inconceivable is: Param Brahma is nirgunam, it is free from all attributes and therefore available for any kind of sensory perception and **while it is Nirgunam, it is all pervading; it exists everywhere; in fact, in the form of the very existence itself. Nirgunam Brahma is the very existence principle, which is everywhere, and not only that, it is only one;** it is not plural; the objects in the creation are many; but the all-pervading, attribute-less existence is Ekam.

Even though this Existence seems like it is divided, it is really not so. As I gave the example, the light pervading the hall or pervading the fingers, cannot be divided; it is all over; but you see the light only on the fingers; in between the fingers, you do not see the light and therefore it creates a misconception that one light is on this finger, second light is on this finger, the third is on this; thus there are five fingers and it appears, as though there are five lights; and in between it appears as though there is no light. But the fact is that it is only a seemingly divided light, reality is that the light is continuously there, even in between the fingers. In a similar manner, existence is seemingly divided but it is really one indivisible Brahma. Thus Nirgunam, Sarvagatham, Ekam, Akhandam, Sadrupam, all these descriptions Sri Krishna gives.

It is almost impossible to conceive of such an Existence, which is why later Sri Krishna will point out that you have to train your mind to understand Brahman and one of the training suggested in the Shastra's is meditating upon space. Here you are trying to understand or conceive the akasha tatvam. We use the word akasha loosely. When I say aksasha here, it is something I do not see, I do not touch, I do not smell, I do not taste, and even though it is not a perceptible yet I am able to talk about akasha.

When

I use the word empty space; what does it mean?

We

probably have never thought of the meaning of the word space. And if you think of space, you will know, it is something, which is not perceptible or tangible and which is all pervading, which is only one:

How

many spaces are there? There is only one indivisible space and it looks as though space means emptiness. But remember, science has proved space is not emptiness or void, but it is a positive substance. So by meditating upon akasha, as described in Taittiriya Upanishad, one sees Brahman. This meditation is known as akasha dhyanam.

Akasha dhyanam is

prescribed to make the intellect extremely subtle to understand Brahman, which is subtler than even akasha. Similarly, the Brahman description creates an impression, that it is a void or nothing. Sri Krishna says it is a positive entity.

(Can you see; No. Can you hear; No. Can you touch; No. Can you taste; No. Where is it? It is everywhere). So, then it appears that it is void. It is positive bhava padarthaha and therefore we have to make the mind subtler and subtler; ultimately grasping this is our aim. Let it take months, let it take years; let it take janmas; ultimately, knowing this Brahman, Gneyam or unconceivable Brahman is our ultimate goal. And, therefore, Sri Krishna struggles to describe and you should also struggle to understand. I will also struggle to explain.

Shloka # 13.18:

That is the Light even of the lights; It is spoken of as beyond darkness. It is Knowledge, the Knowable, and the Known. It exists specially [A variant reading is dhisthitam.-Tr.] in the hearts of all.

So here Sri Krishna says that Satrupam Brahma; that Brahman which is in the form of pure Existence; formless Existence; is the same as the Atma, which is the formless Consciousness principle. Sadrupam Brahma is the same as chidrupah Atma. And when I use the word consciousness you have to remember all those points: **Consciousness is not a product, part or property of the body; Consciousness is an independent entity which pervades and enlivens the body; Consciousness is not limited by the boundaries of the body; Consciousness survives even after the fall of the body; the surviving Consciousness is not accessible to us, not because it is absent, but because there is no medium for its manifestation. And that consciousness is Existence- Brahma and Sri Krishna describe the Consciousness by a special word used in the Upanishad, jyotisham mapi jyoti.** Sri Krishna borrows Upanishadic expressions throughout, because whenever the topic of Brahman comes, one has to turn to the Upanishads. Everybody has to come to that.

What is the meaning of this word? Jyotisham jyoti means the light of all lights, just like in Kenopanishad, the eye of the eye, the ear of the ear, the mind of the mind, similarly, light of all lights.

In Vedanta, the word light is used in a technical sense, I have told you before, I would like to remind you in Vedanta light means that in whose presence things are known or recognized. Light is defined as that in whose presence things are known and from that standpoint, all the luminaries in the

sky such as Surya, Chandra, Nakshatrani and vidhyut are called light. It means the sun, moon, the stars, as well as the lightning; all of them are called lights because in their presence we are able to know things. During the daytime, because of the sunlight alone, I am able to know what is in front of me. In the night, I recognize things with moonlight. And if it is amavasya night, then I have to use a fire to know things. All of them are called lights because in their presence things are known. If the electric current goes off now, you are all there, but I cannot know you.

Now

extending this principle, the Upanishad says that every sense organ can also

be called light. **Every sense organ also**

can be called light; because in the presence of sense organs, things are known;

in their absence, things are not known. A blind man cannot see anything even if

the sun, moon, and electricity are present.

Similarly,

the ears are called light, because in the presence of the ears, the sound is known,

in its absence, sound is not known. Similarly, nose is a light; in the presence

of the nose, smells are known; in their absence they are not known. Thus every pramanam,

every instrument of knowledge is a light. **Even**

logic is a form of light, because through reasoning, I come to know things.

And

then the Upanishad says there

is a special chapter, section in Brihadaranyam dealing with this subject matter. It

is called svayam jyoti

brahmanam. The Upanishad says even

words can be called light.

And suppose, there is a visitor in your house, and when he enters the power goes off; And he does not know where is what, in your house, and you are worried and then you give a verbal light; turn to the right, turn to the left, etc. and now he comes to know of the things in front of him; he is not using the flash light, nor electric light, not any other light, he cannot even use his eyes because of the pitch darkness, and he can be guided by vacha agnina. **Brihadaranya says: words are lights.**

And

coming from this direction, the Upanishad says the **ultimate light is nothing but the consciousness principle, because in the presence of consciousness alone, you can know everything and if**

consciousness is not there, an inert thing cannot know anything. And therefore

the ultimate light in whose presence you can know everything, in whose absence

you do not know anything, that light is consciousness.

And if that light of consciousness is not there, then even the sun, the moon, etc. become useless, even if the sense organs are there, they are useless, even a wonderful brain cannot answer. So therefore the greatest brain,

the sense organs, the sun, moon, all the lights become meaningful, only when the

consciousness principle is there, and therefore consciousness is called the

light of all lights, the light in whose presence alone, the other lights become

meaningful. And therefore Sri Krishna says jyotishamapi tajjyoti. It is the

light of all lights.

Furthermore Sri Krishna says, param tamasah uchyate.

And this light is a unique light, the light of consciousness, with which you can illumine or know even darkness. This is a very interesting thing you have to know. If you take local light, that light can illumine everything. So the light can illumine the wall, all your bodies, your head, this mike, the book, the letter; the light can illumine everything, but that light cannot illumine one thing; it cannot illumine darkness. If you take a flashlight to see darkness, what happens?

Citing a story, Swami Chinmayananda says: some people went and told Surya Bhagavan it seems that there is a very beautiful girl, if you want to marry; and that girl's name is Miss Darkness or Miss Night, because in Sanskrit night is feminine gender and known as nisha; ratri, etc. We even have a prayer in Veda, called ratri suktham. A suktham is a prayer dedicated to ratri.

So, if you want, you can marry her. Surya Bhagavan wanted to go and see Miss Night. And somebody said, she is on the other part of the earth. And therefore Sun started travelling to reach the other side; Surya Bhagavan, started going round; and he is still continuing this journey. He wants to meet Miss Night. That is how Sunrise and sunset started. So sunlight however powerful it might be, it cannot illumine darkness; whereas the consciousness is the only unique light, which is capable of illumining, making

you know, what is darkness.

In the night, in darkness, how do you see? You are not seeing the darkness through your eyes. Eyes can never see darkness because eyes stop functioning when there is no light; if so, how can that I ever illumine darkness, but still we are able to know and experience darkness. So how do we gain the knowledge of darkness? We gain this knowledge by a unique method. The consciousness alone illumines darkness when all other lights are opposed to darkness, because when light is there, darkness will go away,

Consciousness is the unique light, which can co-exist with darkness.

And therefore it is said to be tamasa paramuchyate. The meaning of word Param is unopposed to. Unopposed to and therefore only absolute, is the light of consciousness.

This sad chit Brahman alone is in the form of everything. Sarvam Brahma mayam jagat. This formless existence, consciousness alone appears as this formed universe. **A formless existence consciousness alone appears as the formed universe.** You may ask, how is it possible? Again you have to go back to science alone. Just as formless energy gets converted into formed and tangible matter. Energy is intangible and when energy is converted into matter, it becomes tangible. And when matter is converted to energy, again it becomes intangible. **So if intangible energy can appear as tangible matter, Vedanta says, the non-tangible Brahman is the ultimate cause of this universe and that alone appears as the tangible universe.** It is jagat

karanam. It is in the form of everything. And therefore Gyanam, Gneyam, that Brahman alone is Gyanam, Gyanam means the means of knowledge. So that through which we come to know that means of knowledge is also Brahman and Gneyam, the object that you know is also Brahman. **Thus, the subject is Brahman, the object is Brahman; the instrument is Brahman, sarvam Brahma mayam jagat.**

So Gyannam, Gneyam, and Gyana gamyam. And through this knowledge, BrahmaGyanam, the destination that you want to reach that destination is also Brahman. **The knower is Brahman, the knowing instrument is Brahman, the known object is Brahman, and the destination you want to reach ultimately is also Brahman.** In short, sarvam Brahma mayam jagat.

And where should you discover that Brahman. Even though Brahman is everywhere, you have to discover that Brahman only in a particular place. Like the electricity is there all over the cable. It runs, it passes through, but if you want to find out whether there is power or not, you only need to look at the fan, electricity is not in the fan alone; is all over the cable, but to recognize it, you look at the fan; or you look at the light; and suppose there is neither the fan nor the light, where there is a plug point, with a tester it can be tested. And once I test electricity in the plug point, I know that electricity is not only there, but it is also throughout.

In

the same way, sat chit atma
Brahman is everywhere but if you want to recognize it, you
require a plug
point; that plug point (power outlet) is
each one of us. **Even though
consciousness is everywhere, you recognize it only in your
mind.** I recognize consciousness in my mind, you
recognize consciousness in your mind; but, I cannot recognize
consciousness in
you, That you are conscious people, I
cannot see, because when I see a body and a dead body, I do
not see the consciousness
in you. I see only the material body I do not see
Consciousness. When you nod
your head, I assume that you are conscious and that you
are aware of the words, and somehow you are managing to
understand and
you are nodding the head out of understanding and not of
dozing, because in
dozing also, the head shakes. Anyhow, I have to be optimistic;
that you are not
sleeping.

Remember

I have no way of recognizing the consciousness in your body;
That is why,
scientists are struggling to recognize the consciousness in
the brains of
people; how consciousness is happening, any amount of brain
research, they are
not able to understand, because it is not visible. Therefore,
**how do I understand consciousness? Only in
one way; I am a conscious being; for that I hope you wont ask
for proof.**

That I am conscious being is self-evident fact. And I am
consciousness in my own mind, in what way? Being conscious of

all the thoughts that arise in my mind, I am Consciousness; of the words that are coming from outside, which form thoughts in my mind, I am conscious; whether the words I understand or not, I am conscious.

Because

you say that you understand; you also say that I do not understand. And when

all these thoughts are resolved, and the mind goes blank, that blankness of

mind also I am conscious of. What is the proof; I am using the word blank.

What I have not experienced, I cannot talk about. The very fact that I am talking about mental blankness or mental blackout, I am able to talk, because I am Conscious of it.

And that consciousness is the vritti bhava abhava sakshi; the witness of the presence or the absence of thought in the mind is the consciousness and it is this Consciousness, which is in everyone's mind and it, is this consciousness, which is in between the living beings also. Thus we have to go a long way to appreciate it.

Therefore

Sri Krishna says sarvasya hrdisi

visthitam. visthitam means

available, literally it means present, present being accessible, available, and

recognizable. And Arjuna this is Gneyam Brahma. So with this, the fourth topic

is also over.

And incidentally one point you should remember is: the topic of kshetraGneyaha which we discussed in the beginning and the topic of Gneyam which we have just completed, both of them, are ultimately one and the same principle alone. KshetraGneyaha is Gneyam Brahma, jivatma the kshetraGneyaha,

is the paramatma the Gneyam Brahma. Then the question is if both of them are one and the same; why do you use two words and confuse us. Normally itself it is difficult to understand; when why you confuse by using different expressions also. We say that this is not new to Vedanta and even in our daily transactions we have got different words to indicate one and the same substance. In fact, in Vishnu sahasranama, thousand names are used to reveal one Vishnu. And if you look at a home, in it, the same member of family is addressed by different names by different people, one calls her mother, another calls sister, another calls wife, another calls granny; so one and same substance can have different names, when the point of reference is different.

From the reference point, from the standpoint of the child, the man is father. From the standpoint of the wife, the very same man is the husband. Not that the stomach is father, the head is the husband. The whole person is the father and the whole person is the husband, the whole person is the brother; so when the angle differs, the nama differs; suppose one person says this is Adyar. Another person says that this is Tamil Nadu. Another person says that this is India. Another person says this is Asia. Who is correct? All are correct. When you are talking from the standpoint of local area of Tamilnadu, you call it Adayar. In the context of various States of India, you call it Tamil Nadu. When you are talking from the standpoint of different countries, you call it India. When the topic is in the context of continents, you call it Asia. When the topic is planet, you call it Earth. When the topic is solar system, this is the solar system. When it is galaxy, our galaxy is what, milky way. Same way, even though consciousness is all pervading, when you look at consciousness from the standpoint of **the individual, consciousness obtaining in the body, the individual, we call it kshetragnya**, the jivatma, from microcosmic standpoint, **whereas the very same consciousness as the all pervading principle, macrocosm, we call it paramatma or Gneyam Brahma**. Thus, kshetragnyam is

Gneyam Brahma alone.

Shloka # 13.19:

Thus has been spoken of in brief the field as also Knowledge and the Knowable. By understanding this My devotee becomes qualified for My state.

In

this shloka Sri Krishna is consolidating all his teachings of the six topics.

He says, I have discussed four topics and two more are remaining. This kind of

summary is a method of teaching known as Simhavalokanam Nyaya.

The Lion does like that, it seems. Just goes forward and makes sure that there is no challenger at all; I am the king of the forest; and everybody has to accept me; and having gone forward it looks around as having made sure that the portion covered, I have proved myself; then it goes forward. Similarly, the teacher has to give an opportunity to the student to think what has been covered and then go forward. And therefore Sri Krishna here says; O Arjuna, I have discussed four topics; They are:

(1)

Kshetram and (2) you

have to supply Kshetragnya, which

is not stated in shloka, but which goes together; and (3) Gyanam, is the third

topic and (4) Gneyam, the fourth topic. Choktam means, I have taught you briefly.

If

you want to know more details go to the Upanishads that deal with this subject matter

alone. And therefore, this is just a preview of the topic.

Thus,

Sri Krishna says, every seeker who is my devotee will certainly know this and

one of the conditions is he should be my bhaktha from which Sri Krishna

indicates Bhakthi is an important qualification for gaining self -knowledge. So

a Vedantic student

should be necessarily a devotee. Vedanta

teacher should also be a religious person and that is why in all our

scriptures, philosophy, religion and theology are mixed together. Whereas in

other systems; especially western, philosophy and theology are separated. But

in Vedanta, we insist, if you want the philosophical knowledge, you should

start with devotion. The discussion may be of pure formless truth; even though

the discussion is the ultimate truth, we keep the photo of the Lord and start with

the Sahanabhavathu prayer and also end with prayer, because without devotion,

Gyanam does not take place. There is no secular Vedanta. Even if somehow knowledge takes place for a

non-devotee, it remains an academic knowledge; he will just be an expert in the

Upanishads, but there

will be no transformation in his personality.

And,

therefore, Sri Krishna insists that you should be necessarily a devotee. In

fact, at the end of the 18th chapter, Sri Krishna

even gives a warning to every Gita teacher not to teach Gita to a person who is a non-religious person.

Therefore Sri Krishna here says: mat bhaktha, means he must be My devotee, which further means Ishwara bhaktha. Such a devotee will necessarily gain the knowledge even if he feels that it is too subtle for understanding, as his devotion will refine his intellect. The second time he listens; he will understand better.

That is why Vedanta has to be listened to, again and again. First time listening certain aspects you will understand; next time some other will be cleared, and so on.

A special Brahma sutra is dedicated for this subject. So, keep on listening.

What is the benefit he will get? Sri Krishna says, he will also attain the same nature as mine. Just as I am ever free, he will also discover the eternal freedom, which is his very nature. So mat bhava means Brahma bhava, Ishvara bhava, which means poornatvam. Previously he considered himself to be a finite individual, now he does not have that problem. He knows I am the all-pervading Brahman. There is no sense of isolation. There is no sense of rejection. These emotions increase as we grow older and older because when we are younger, we can forget this samsara by diversion. Go to beach, or go to a movie, or move with friends you can be busy and forget samsara, but as we grow old, we have no escapist route, lying on the bed without able to get up; therefore no fear of that. How wonderful it is. I never feel lonely. I never feel rejected, because all are existing in Me. This purnatvam is the benefit of this knowledge. Therefore, Sri Krishna says, he will become qualified.

Shloka 13.20:

Know both Nature and also the individual soul

[Prakrti is sometimes translated as matter, and purusa as spirit.-Tr.] to be

verily without beginning; know the modifications as also the alities(reality) as born of Nature.

In 19th verse, Sri Krishna has consolidated and concluded four topics. He now wants to discuss the last two topics of purusha and prakrti. And these two, he wants to discuss them together, because they are closely interconnected principles, just as Kshetram and Kshetragnya are closely interconnected. Shlokas 20-24 deal with purusha and prakrti. And this purusha and prakrti are very much similar to Kshetram and Kshetragnya. We saw Kshetram represents the matter principle and kshetragnya represents the consciousness principle. Vedanta takes consciousness as an independent principle, because as we have seen, Vedanta does not look upon consciousness as part or product of matter; therefore it is enumerated as a separate entity. Remember the example, even though I see one fan functioning, in my understanding there are two principles, one is the visible fan and the invisible electricity, which is a separate principle, which continues even when the fan stops. Similarly, when I look at you, it is not one principle but a mixture of two; the visible-matter-principle and the invisible consciousness principle; And in the seventh chapter, Sri Krishna used the word para prakrti and अपरा prakrti, para prakrti being consciousness and अपरा prakrti being matter. Now the same ideas are discussed again in the name of purusha and prakrti; purusha means chaitanya tatvam, the independent-consciousness-principle and prakrti means the matter-principle.

The fundamental basic invisible matter can even be compared to energy. Energy is the invisible version of matter. And about these two topics Sri Krishna is going to talk details of which we will see in the next class.

Take away:

Brahman:

(Can you see; No. Can you hear; No. Can you touch; No. Can you taste; No. Where is it? It is everywhere).

So,

then it appears that it is void. It is positive bhava padarthaha and therefore we have to make the mind subtler and subtler; ultimately grasping this is our aim. Let it take months, let it take years; let it take janmas; ultimately, knowing this Brahman, Gneyam or unconceivable Brahman is our ultimate goal.

Nirgunam Brahma is the very existence principle, which is everywhere, and not only that, it is the only one.

Akasha

dhyanam is prescribed to make the intellect extremely subtle to understand Brahman, which is subtler than even akasha.

Ultimate

light is nothing but the consciousness principle, because in the presence of consciousness alone, you can know everything and if consciousness is not there, an inert thing cannot know anything. And therefore the ultimate light in whose presence you can know everything, in whose absence you do not know anything, that light is consciousness.

And,

that consciousness is the vritti bhava abhava sakshi; the witness of the presence or the absence

of thought in the mind.

So

if intangible energy can appear as tangible matter, Vedanta says, the non-tangible Brahman is the ultimate cause of this universe and that alone appears as the tangible universe.

Even

though consciousness is everywhere, you recognize it only in your mind.

Sri

Krishna even gives a warning to every Gita teacher not to teach Gita to a person who is a non-religious person or one without bhakti.

With Best Wishes,

Ram Ramaswamy