DISCOURSES ON
TAITTIRIYA UПANISHAD

BY

SWAMI CHINMAYANANDA

Published by :
CHINMAYA PUBLICATION TRUST
175, RASAPPA-CHETTY STREET,
MADRAS -3.

Price Rs. 5
FOREWORD

An attempt of the finite to explain the Infinite is the content and import of all the scriptures of the world. The *Upanishads* are no exceptions to this rule. To define the Infinite is impossible, although, through words we can certainly indicate the Truth to one who is ready to recognise the indication, following up their direction and come to experience Godhood.

Any fact can ordinarily be indicated through two methods: one is the *direct* method of positive description and the other is the *indirect* method of indicating what the thing is not. Thus to indicate an ocean, we can *directly* explain it as an endless expanse of water surging and seething on its surface with its waves, but calm and tranquil in its unplumbed depths; and *indirectly* it can be indicated as that which has no outgrowths on it, that which is not solid, that which is not motionless, that which can never float in the air.

Similarly, Truth also is *directly* indicated by attributing to it certain qualities and *indirectly* it is indicated through its own manifestations. The direct method is called in Sanskrit as an explanation through *Swaroop-Lakshana*, and the indirect method is called as the *Tatasth-Lakshana*.

As for an example, in indicating the house of Mr. Gupta in a street, we may *directly* do so by
describing it as, "that two-storeyed building with the porch and balcony, with the decorations round the window sill," or we may indirectly point it out as "the house next that mango tree" or as "the house upon which that crow is sitting". Here the mango tree and crow are something other than Mr. Gupta’s house, but they are indicated to show through them ultimately Mr. Gupta’s house.

In this Upanishad, unlike in any other scripture in the world, the subjective Reality in the seeker is indicated both by the direct method of explanations and by the indirect method of indications. In the second chapter, there is a direct attempt at definition of the Truth in "Satyam, Jnanam, Anantam," and the text contains in its bulk an indirect indication of the Pure Consciousness through an elaborate description of the various matter-envelopments and the personality-layers in man.

Nowhere in the world do we get such a complete study of the human personality in all its exhaustive features as in the Taittiriya Upanishad. Even in the tradition of Vedanta, the only occasion when we get a clear description of the Five Sheaths (panch-Koshas) is in this famous Upanishad; and its fame mainly rests upon this extremely direct method of self-enquiry that it prescribes.

This Upanishad belongs to the Krishna-Yajur Veda and forms part of its Taittiriya Aranyaka. There is a beautiful story that traditionally describes the title Taittiriya. It is said that this portion was taught to Yagnavalkya by his Guru but at the end of
the studies the Guru got annoyed with the disciple and asked him to return all that he learnt from the teacher. Yagnavalkya, it is said, "vomited" out all that he learnt seeing which the Guru advised his disciples to turn themselves into Taittiri-birds (sparrows) and consume the 'vomit'. They did so and thus they came to master this Aranyaka.

This story need not give us any disgust at all if we understand it properly. Annoyed at the lesser students of the class-room, the teacher asked Yagnavalkya to repeat the lesson that he had taught, and the genius in Yagnavalkya 'vomited' what was taught to him. When a student has absorbed a knowledge and when he gives it out, it becomes more palatable to the other students of the class-room, who could not so efficiently understand it directly from the teacher's learned discourse. Seeing that the delivery of Yagnavalkya was masterly, the teacher in appreciation asked the other students of the class to absorb it in the form of the "sparrows" which they did.

Of all the birds, sparrows are most energetic and industrious; the two great qualities that are unavoidable for any diligent student of Vedantic literature are indicated here.

The entire Upanishad is divided into three sections; (a) Siksha Valli—a section containing instructions in not only pronunciation, etc., but also in the different types of Upasanas by which a student can purify and sharpen his inner equipment; (b) Brahmananda Valli—in which the Truth is directly explained and indirectly indicated through a scientific
analysis of personality construction in man; and (2) Bhrigu Valli—a section in which we are shown the practical application of the philosophical theories propounded in the previous Vallis, and also, the section emphasises the need for constant enquiry and consistent meditation if a student is to come to enjoy a guaranteed success in the path of Vedanta.

Apart from its philosophical interest, the Upani- shad gives us a vivid picture of the exhaustive training that was given in the educational system of that day, which ensured the development, the growth and the healthy sustenance of the brilliant Hindu culture of that Vedic period. The all-comprehensive instructions and the definite advice on “how to live Vedanta in life” are given by the teacher to the student—in the end of the first section on two occasions in the Vedic dictory Address and in the Convocation Message.

Immediately, our country needs a special study of these two portions which in clear terms hoot down our impotent Hindu misconceptions of our “Ideal Life”. Reconstituted on the basis of these healthy suggestions, we can certainly rebuild a Hindu India of Spiritual Communism based upon mutual love, reinforced with the cement of Hindu Brotherhood.

In it, one can clearly see a healthy message for the war-torn world labouring under its own misconceptions of what life is, and its own wrong evaluations of the factors that constitute true living:

Publisher.
INTRODUCTION

The attempt of the *Upanishads* is to express the inexpressible, to paint the Formless, to sing the voiceless beauty and bliss of the Absolute. The finite words are no instruments to echo the roaring silence of the all-full Spiritual Perfection.

Even in our ordinary experience, when we have to voice forth our intimate subjective experiences, we know that language fails in its own limitations. It is only a superstitious belief that language can do wonders everywhere; except, perhaps, in the market place and in the banker's office, everywhere else it must feel choked. Factual ideas directly perceived through the five sense-organs can be expressed, to an extent, by means of sound symbols which have, by mutual consent, come to represent literally some uniform meaning. Thus, a Botanist can, with ease and efficiency, describe the flower, part by part, but when the poet enters the field to express the message of the flower and the thrills of beauty it has produced in him, the trembling sentiments and the throbbing emotions must snap the silver strings of every language.

Even when such an ordinary experience as a taste, or a touch or a vision cannot completely be explained and fully conveyed through words, we can easily understand how impossible it is for words to express
the tranquil experience one gets when one has transcended oneself consciously the body, mind and intellect.

From this it should not be concluded that the experience of the Infinite cannot be conveyed and is not available for the teachers to teach.

From the above, we must only understand that a language which is generally used to express the finite experiences, is employed in the Scriptures with a difference. In objective descriptions, words are used in their direct import, but in expressing the subjective experiences the same words are used, together with their ringing notes and the suggestive imports. Every word has, in combination with others, a direct literal meaning and an indirect-pregnant suggestion. This suggestiveness implied in each word is often used in our everyday life. “See that the crows do not come into the Dinning Room” does not mean that vultures and doves, dogs and cats, rats and cows can freely come and poison the food. Here, the word “crow” no doubt means literally that black bird of harsh looks and ugly melodies; but in the content it indicates all the animals and undesirable intruders into the Dinning Hall. Examples can be multiplied to prove this that words have got not only their literal meaning but, by usage, they gather a suggestiveness of their own stored up in themselves as their special flavour.

The inexpressible Infinite Truth is thus indicated by these words of the Scriptures, It is not openly and directly expressed. This is true in almost all other religions when the Prophets are in extreme ecstasy
of their own mystical experiences. But, in Hinduism, we find that throughout the Upanishadic lore almost every word of it is used to express its suggestive sense.

This is the difficulty in reading and experiencing the Truth from the Scriptures directly. The Rishis had, for this express purpose, prepared a handy language reinforced with suggestions and the language so purified for the purpose came to be called as Samskarita (purified), Sanskrit. Words can only bring about certain intended disturbances in the minds of the listeners. When I say “cup”, the word penetrates and falls into your mind and the disturbance so caused makes the mind ripple out into the remembered memory of the form and the use of a cup. Thus, in transacting mutually known experiences, language can be a handy medium of sound. But when it is employed to convey the experiences of one to another who has known nothing similar to it, the conveyance becomes difficult. Therefore, it was insisted that the teacher and the taught should get themselves fully attuned to each other before the master’s words could bring about the required emphasis of the goal for the disciples. Our initial discussions are all mainly to set up this attunement between us.

* * * * *

These are the days of blind and unintelligent ‘Guru Worship’ on one hand, and ‘Guru damnation’ on the other. Those who believe, do so like the dumb
driven cattle in a herd and there is no active enthusiasm or diligent intellectual stock-taking on their part when they hear an advice or follow a path; unfortunately, religion is not meant for the unintelligent or for the stupid.

On the other hand, there is now a growing majority of blasphemers who are to be congratulated, for, their calumny is rightly directed against the false pretenders and the professional priest class. Gurudom has become, in this country of general ignorance and particular superstitions, a very paying business, wherein there need not be any investment and, therefore, it is a safe activity of "all gains and no loss"!!

But, between these two extremities of opinions somewhere lies the truth and the Hindu Scriptures are amply clear in their definition of a true Guru. They are never tired of repeating that a Guru is not one who has temporarily inspired an individual to live a nobler life, but a Guru in Brahma-Vidya is one who is well read in the Sastras and also well established in his experience of the Supreme. In short, he must be well versed in the theory of Self Perfection and must equally be well grounded in the technical aspect of Self Discovery.

When we read these qualifications so palpably defined, we are apt to consider it as an exaggeration or an over-statement, but we forget that in our work-a-day world, a Final Year Medical College student getting a telegram that he has passed his examination, is not, we all know, yet a safe doctor to consult or to
perform any operation. So too, a Law Graduate. Similar is the case of a boy who has finished the course in Bachelor of Engineering. No knowledge is complete by a mere study of the theory. Study of the cookery book does not make a dependable cook. In view of this understanding, when we re-read the insistence of the scriptures, we are able to appreciate how a Sastry who can quote all the scriptures or an illiterate saint in the cave enjoying his 'Self-experience' cannot be a complete teacher and guide to any one who wants to walk the path and reach the goal.

Not only is it sufficient that we discover a Guru of these qualifications, but we must be able to tune ourselves completely with him. There are some unintelligent atheists who, in their haste, have come to wrong conclusions about the relationship between the teacher and the taught in ancient India. According to them, the complete surrender of the taught to the teacher is a convenience for the Gurus and that, according to them, in these days there should be some sort of a 'Union of Disciples' guarding them from the tyrannies of the Gurus!!

Closer observations and examinations of the working of the system will make it clear that in this relationship, instead of the Guru exploiting the disciple, it is the former that subjects himself to exploitation.

It is very well known that we can appreciate only that art which is already in us and our capacity to appreciate the finer points in it depends upon our own growth and development in that line. A painter
is no reviewer of poems; a sculptor is not critic of
music. To enjoy music or painting, we must have
the same art to some extent in us. The more
I can tune myself to the mental emotions of an artist,
the more I can appreciate that art. Similarly,
the Divine perfections experienced by the master's
mind can be re-lived by the disciple in himself only
when the teacher and the taught have, to an extent,
come to feel an inner identity, a divine attunement
between each other; thereafter, the scintillating joys
of the master, symbolically represented by his gasping
language, can create in the mind of the disciples,
in their echoing presence, a similar atmosphere of
purity and divinity. Mere word meaning of the
scriptures are not only half truths, but, in many
cases, they prove to be positively dangerous. The
suggestiveness of the words, like "scent" in flowers,
has a reach farther than the word, and it is with this
aura of the vocabulary that the Truth is illumined.

In order to raise the attunement to the necessary
pitch, the methods of Upasanas are advised in all the
Upanishads.

Upasana is an intellectual process of conscious
thinking over a subtle idea superimposed for the
purpose by the mind temporarily upon a grosser
object. To have upon a lesser object (Nikrishta
Vastu) a superimposition of a nobler ideal (Utkrishta
Drishti) is Upasana. For example, to superimpose
the idea of the Goddess of Learning and Her divine
method upon an ordinary river Ganga, and thereafter
to worship its waters as sacred and to worship it with
flowers and lights, to offer in devotion milk and rice, is a typical example of Upasana.

In the Upanishad under discussion, one-third of the entire bulk is spent in advising different items of Upasanas which clearly shows how essential is the preliminary technique of self-integration for a seeker of knowledge.

The technique of Upasana, as is met with in the Vedas, is adopted for a later generation, to suit the psychological demands of that age in the Bhakti-cult or the Bhagavata-cult. Sri Vyasa Bhagawan is the master intellect that gave us the new adaptation of the method. To meditate upon a formless Power as it is advised in the Upasanas is essentially a dry and arid path over which the intellect strives forth in all its dreadful might and ugly strength. The same path becomes a flower-garden of scented beauty and soft pleasures when the formless God becomes the carved beauty of the Pauranic age; in the garden of Bhakti, the tender and the soft hearts dance in ecstasy among its arbours of music and joy.

Thus, it becomes clear that without a certain amount of positive ethical and moral life, a fair share of self-control (Brahmacharya) and a lot of conscious and deliberate practices through ‘devotion’ and ‘selfless-work’, the individual student of philosophy will not have in himself the necessary amount of inner integration. Without the minimum amount of intellectual sharpness and mental tranquillity, it is certainly impossible to understand the scriptures as they should be understood if our studies were to fulfil
themselves in bringing out the beauty that is now lying concealed within ourselves.

The entire opening chapter of this scripture contains different methods of Upasanas (meditations) which may sound to us as strange and meaningless, but we shall try to go through them as best as we can. In our examination we shall try to get an idea of the old methods advised by those teachers the development, of concentration and intellectual poise of the seekers of their time.

Taittiriya Upanishad

The Taittiriya Upanishad belongs to the Krishna-Yajur Veda and forms a part of its Taittiriya Aranyaka. There is an interesting tradition attached to the Taittiriya. It is said that Saint Vaisampayana got annoyed with a prominent disciple of his, Yagnavalkya, and the Guru ordered the disciple to return back all the knowledge so far taught to him. Yagnavalkya ‘vomited’ the entire knowledge acquired, seeing which Vaisampayana ordered his other disciples to take the form of partridges (Taittiri-birds) and consume the leavings. This is the reason, it seems, that this portion of the Veda was traditionally labelled as Taittiriya.

This story, if we understand it literally, may read as vulgar and abominable; but there are teachers who interpret it to mean that Yagnavalkya, the genius that he was, was asked by his teacher to repeat what he had learnt and, seeing that the prodigy had not only understood the true import of what the Master
taught, but had in his own originality brought an independent charm into it, that the teacher asked his other disciples to consume it as best as they could. In this connection it would be interesting to note that the Taittiri-birds, the partridges, though small in size, are the most active and ever vigilant among the plumed variety. The story includes a healthy instruction to the students of the Upanishads that they are to be intellectually as smart, as vigilant and as active in their quest for knowledge as the Taittiri-birds are in their ordinary life.

All Upanishads start with a 'peace invocation,' a prayer to the Cosmic Powers to ward off all obstacles on the path of study, and this prayer is daily chanted together by the teacher and the taught. A prayer is an invocation, and not a contract. Nowadays, we are misusing this technique of prayer in our own ignorance and therefore we find that our Gods are deaf to our prayers. This is true today with all religions. The science of prayer explains, that when an individual surrenders himself—meaning, all his identifications with his body, mind and intellect—through devotion, reverence and understanding-love, he removes from himself all the causes for his limitations and what is thus left over is the Absolute Perfection which is the essence of his very being. Thus prayer is the active part of the divine action, while the final successful invocation is its fulfilment.

Here in the Peace Invocation, the thing desired or invoked is not something to satisfy the physical
comfort or the mental desires of the students. He is no beggar even at the feet of the Lord! All that he demands of the Cosmic Powers, whom he is invoking, is that no obstacles shall come during the study of the Sastra at the feet of his Master. In the Upanishad the very Peace Invocation is repeated as the first "section" of the opening Valli and so we shall explain it as under the opening section.

OM TAT SATH!
TAITTIRIYA UPAHISHAD

CHAPTER I

SIKSHA VALLI

अनुवाकः १ | Section 1.

शास्तिपाठ: Santipatah

ओ शं नो मित्रः शं चरणः | शं नो भवत्वयेमा | शं न हन्त्रो व्रृद्धस्यति: | शं नो विपश्चलकमः | नमो ब्रह्मणे | नमस्ते वायो | त्रमेव प्रत्यक्षः ब्रह्मसि | त्रमेव प्रत्यक्षः ब्रह्मविद्यामि | चक्तं वदिष्यामि | सत्यं वदिष्यामि | तन्नामवतु | तद्वक्तासमवतु | अबुल मामु | अबुल वक्तासु |

ओ शान्ति: शान्ति: शान्ति: |

[इति प्रथमोनुवाकः]


Om Shantih Shantih Shantih

[Iti Pratham Anuvakah]


ॐ Om शान्ति : Peace, शान्ति : Peace, शान्ति : Peace.

May Mitra be propitious to us. May Varuna bless us. May the blessings of Aryama be with us. May the Grace of Indra and Brihaspati be upon us. May Vishnu, the All-pervading (wide-striding) be propitious to us. Salutations to Brahman. Salutations to Thee, O Vayu! Thou art the visible Brahman. Thee alone shall I consider as the visible Brahman. I shall declare:—Thou art the ‘right’; Thou art the ‘Good’. May That protect me; May That protect the speaker. Please protect me. Please protect the speaker.

Om Peace Peace Peace!

[End of Section One]

This peace chanting is sung by both the teacher and the taught together and it is a prayer raised in devotion, to the recognised Gods of the Vedic Period, who were representations of the One Divine Cosmic Power. The ideals of the Divine such as Rama, Krishna and others, are all a later development, being the products of the Pauranic Age. In early Hinduism, the devotees prayed at the feet of the One Cosmic Power recognised through its various representations
as *Mitra, Varuna, Aryama*, etc. They are all, as the *Veda* declares, different names and expressions of the same One Power that functions behind the entire phenomena of Nature and presides over their destinies.

These deities, invoked here, are all delegates representing in themselves one power or the other given to them by the All Powerful. Thus *Mitra* is the Guardian Spirit of the *Prana* and the day, since all energy and activity are expressed in full swing at the daytime. *Varuna* governs the ‘outgoing breath’ (*Apana*) and the the night. Here it may be noted that whenever we call out from ourselves, any great exertion such as lifting a weight, pushing a thing or expressing our thought, in all such moments of activity, we have to breathe in hard and the activity ceases and exhausts at the expense of the ‘outgoing breath’, and with the completion of the *Apana*, the energy also exhausts.

*Aryama* is the presiding deity of the Sun and the eyes. The Cosmic Power identifying with the Source of all Energy and Light, the Sun, is called at that moment of identification, with reference to its particular conditioning, as *Aryama*. If the Sun were not there—Sun, meaning the light principle—the objects and things of the world will not be illumined by the eyes, for the sense-organs, eyes, function only in the medium of light. Even the most powerful telescope or microscope cannot illumine an object in a dark room. In a medium of light alone can the eyes function and, therefore, to consider the Sun, the source of all light, as the presiding deity of the human eye, is quite reasonable and scientific,
To those who have been initiated into the secret of this conception, Indra is the Governor of all might, and the physical strength in an individual, though it cannot be located, we can at least say that its expression is generally through the instrument of the hands.

Brihaspati is again an expression of the Divine which controls intelligence and knowledge. Vishnu in his all-pervading nature governs all movements and thus becomes the deity of the feet.

Thus, in invoking the blessings of Mitra, Varuna, Aryama, Indra, Brihaspati and Vishnu, the Vedic teachers and students were invoking healthy ‘prana’, ‘apana’, efficient eyesight, willing hands, wise speech and healthy limbs, so that day and night, with energy and strength, they may accomplish wise intellectual movement and fulfil the study in revolutionising the gross in them to become the Divine.

The word ‘Sam’ means ‘well-being’ and, therefore, the entire invocation is a prayer raised to these forces for their grace, so that in their blessings, all the above-mentioned instruments in us may be assured of their well-being. For a perfect and profitable ‘listening’ (Sravana) to the philosophical discourses and for the diligent pursuits in acquiring, maintaining and living the new values pointed out in the Sastra, it is amply self-evident that we want all these instruments and powers in full vigour and health.

To lift our eyes from the import and secret implications of this invocation to the society around and about us, crawling in disease and rotting in premature deaths, is to understand how far we have ignored the spirit of our culture and have come to suffer. All that
we can now claim of our great heritage is but a vain effort to give a gloss of philosophical neglect to our ignoble ignorance. Vedanta does not dole out any excuse for the society to ignore their health. Physical health is of consummate importance and it is so perfectly evident when we lift the veil of the words and understand the true import of this invocation.

So far, the invocation was dealing with the subjective individual himself and his anatomical and psychological parts. The prayer now becomes directly a call to the Supreme. "Our salutations to Brahman," a name uniformly used in the entire Vedic literature to address the Supreme, Infinite Truth, upon whom the pluralistic phenomena with their partial expressions of dynamism and energy are but an idle superimposition. "Salutions unto Thee O Vayu," meaning here, the expression of life in and through the infinite variety of equipments constituting the entire bulk and girth of the Universe. This Vayu is otherwise called in Vedanta as the Sutratma, meaning the "evident expression of life", on the basis of which the entire kingdom of the living—the plant, the animal and the man—are wound together as the different flowers are held together by the string to form a garland. The Supreme Brahman is unmanifest and being All-pervading is not available for our recognition either to the organs-of-knowledge or to the mind or to the intellect. Vayu represents the implicit expression of the infinite dynamism of the One Reality, as it is available for human cognition during the close observation of life, and therefore, Vayu represents the manifested Brahman (Hiranyakagarbha).
Ritam and Satyam.—Ritam is a technical term which in its Vedic usage indicates the positive meaning of the Sastra when correctly understood through an intellectual appreciation of the spirit of the Scriptures. Its practice in our day-to-day activities (Achara) becomes the Dharma and it is called Satyam.

May “That” (meaning the Supreme, the Essence of All, viz., the Vayu) bless me, so that my studies be fruitful. This is sung by a Vidyarthi, meaning, one who demands (arthi) the blessings of the Brahma Vidya. The student prays to the Supreme that his teacher also be blessed so that no obstacles may come during the sacred transaction of the sacred study. The repetition is only for emphasis.

The invocation is rounded up with a thrice repeated ‘call for peace’. This is to avert all possible obstacles. Obstacles are many and to exhaust all possibilities by name or label is impossible. But all obstacles can be classified under three heads with reference to the sources from which they arise. Thus, the sources of obstacles can be: (a) unseen, (b) seen and known, (c) subjective, within ourselves in our own mind. In order to avert all obstacles arising from the above three types of causes, we have the thrice repeated peace-call.

अनुवाकः २ Section 2
बर्णेश्वरादि शिष्याणम् (Varnaswaradi Sikshanam)
ओ शीक्षां व्यासःश्चायां: | बर्णः खर: | मात्रा बलम् | साम संतानः | ह्युकः शीक्षाध्यायः ||
[ इति द्वितीयाणुवाकः ]

[Iti Dwitheeeyo Anuvakaha]

ॐ : Om, शीक्षाम् : the science of pronunciation, व्याख्यास्थः : we shall explain, चर्णः : sound, खरः : accent or pitch. मात्रा : measure, बलम् : the effort employed in articulation. साम : uniformity, सन्धानः : continuity (in pronouncing the letters). इति : Thus, उक्तः : has been explained, शीक्षाध्यायः : the chapter on pronunciation.

We shall now explain the science of pronunciation. (It consists of) the sounds, accent or the pitch, quality or measure, the effort put in articulation, uniformity and continuity in pronouncing the letters. Thus has been explained the lesson on pronunciation.

In this section we have the entire science of phonetics that go under the name Siksha. Here the word 'Seeksha', in which there is a lengthening of the first letter, is justified, as a grammatical peculiarity sanctioned in Vedic usages. Before instructing and initiating the students into the Vedic study, they had to go through a thorough schooling in the art and science of pronunciation. Unless a language codifies its rules of articulation and insists that every student must begin his education with a complete grounding in its rules, the chances are that, in a short time, the language will gain into its fold local usages and wrong pronunciations.

A casual examination of all the existing languages today would give us an idea of this danger. The numberless dialects that are available from district to district in this vast country of ours, wherein in many
of them the mother language is almost forgotten, are instances in point. This is not only in India; in Europe also the condition is the same. The telegraphic language adopted by the American Press today is a living example of how the eighteenth century nobility of language, dignity of diction, power of expression, rhythm and beauty of sounds used have all been lost in a vulgar slang wherein even vowels are totally swallowed or partially gasped out.

Contrasted with this confusion in a spoken language as English, brought about from place to place even within a couple of centuries, we have in the Vedic lore a language that has stood the test of thousands of years and even today, except in rare cases, the pronunciation is uniform all over the country. It is so because the study of the Science of Pronunciation is insisted upon everywhere before the student is initiated into the Vedas.

The teacher is here addressing the Vedic students and by the time the student has come to the Upanishad class, he has in his education mastered the early lessons in the curriculum, wherein he has already been initiated into these topics. Therefore, the teacher has only to remind the student of the importance of these topics and hence, in this section, we find only the enumeration of the various sub-headings. May be, the Rishi, at the time of his discourses, might have given exhaustive talks on these topics, and the mantras as they stand, only represent the points of the talk which the students were made to repeat as a help for them in their later days to remember the entire discourse.
The Science of Phonetics or orthoepery includes: Varuna (letter of sounds), Swara (accent or pitch), Matra (measure or length or quantity), Balam (effort in pronouncing), Sama (pronouncing the letters of a word uniformly) and Santana (continuity of words). The ‘letters’ fall under four groups: the guttural, the palatal, the dental and the labial.

The ‘accents’ or tones that generally fall on the vowels in each word or syllable are of three kinds: Udhata (the acute or high), Anudhata (the grave or middle) and Swarita (the low). The ‘measure’ or length of time required in pronouncing the short or long or lengthened vowels is also to be carefully noted by every student of phonetics. The correct time taken to pronounce a short vowel is considered as one P-instant (Hrasva); to pronounce a long vowel is two P-instants (Deergha); and a prolonged vowel is of three P-instants (Pluta).

The ‘effort’ in pronouncing is indicated by the exertion that the speaker has to put upon his vocal chords in bringing forth the right sound in the right way. The science explains these efforts under two different headings, the outer and the inner, and again in its details, divides the ‘outer efforts’ as of 11 kinds, and the ‘inner’ as of 5 kinds.

The rule of ‘uniform’ pronunciation is evidently most important or else the meaning can become totally different. “Ra maw ent tos chool”, cannot be easily understood by anybody as “Rama went to school”. The ‘regular blending’ of sounds and words Santana is also as much important in language in order to bring
forth the correct meaning. "Ajmeer Gaya" (Gone to Ajmeer) will become a statement of tragedy and bereavement if we disobey the rules of Santana and say "Aj maree gaya" (Today he has died.)

Uktah: 'has been explained'. This word indicates the end of the section and it clearly shows that the teacher must have given exhaustive discourses upon these 6 limbs of the Science of Pronunciation, so that at the end of it all he concludes that the lesson on pronunciation "has been explained".

अनुवाकः ३ | Section 3
अधिलोकादिस्वरूपं (Adhilokadisvaroopam)

सह नौ यशः | सह नौ ब्रह्मवर्धसम् | अथात: संहिताया
उपनिषदं व्याक्यायामः | पञ्चलिङ्करणेषु | अधिलोकमधिज्योतिषमधि-
विविधमधिज्योतिषात्मम् | ता महासंहिता इत्याचक्षते ||

Saha nau yasaha. Saha nau Brahma varchasam. Athatah
samhitaya upanishadam vyakhyasyamah. Panchasva adhikaraneshu.
Adhilokam adhijyautisham adhividyam adhiprajam adhyatmam.
Ta mahasamhitita iti achakshate.

सह: together, नौ: for both of us, यशः: glory,
सह: together, नौ: for both of us, ब्रह्मवर्धसम्: efful-
gence born of holy life and scriptural study. अथ: Now
अतः: hereafter, संहिताया: the teaching-of-conjunction,
उपनिषदम्: sacred-science, व्याक्यायाम्: we shall ex-
plain. पञ्चस्यु: in five, अधिकरणेषु: perceptible objects.
अधिलोकम्: concerning the universe, अधिज्योतिषम्: con-
cerning the luminaries, अधिविधम्: concerning learning,
अधिप्रजम्: concerning progeny, अध्यात्मम्: con-
cerning the body. ता: They, महासंहिताः: the great
combinations, इति: thus, आचक्षते: they call.
The pupils say: "May we both, teacher and disciple, have the glory and effulgence born of holy life and scriptural study." The teacher says: "Now we shall explain the secret 'teaching-of-conjunction'. This teaching is based on five perceivable objects: (a) Universe, (b) Luminaries, (c) Learning, (d) Progeny, (e) Body. These they call 'the great combinations' (or 'blendings').

The teacher and the taught after the initial introductory talk upon the Science of Pronunciation, they start the discussion on the Upanishad and the necessary Upasanas in making the mind and intellect perfectly sharp and sensitive for the full apprehension of the Immortal Truth, the theme of the Upanishad. When the teacher has finished his previous talk and indicated it with the word 'Uktah', the student immediately raises a song of prayer inviting the glory of Brahman upon both the Master and himself. The prayer expresses a wish that both of them may be rendered shining with the Joy of Knowledge.

After this prayer the teacher starts prescribing the various methods of Upasanas. We have already seen that Upasana is a technique by which the entire dynamism of the mind is directed through a constant thought-flow towards a defined goal through a well-chalked-out line of contemplation. For this, various instances are given and any one of them is as good as any other. Different types are given to suit, perhaps, different entities or may be in the juvenile enthusiasm a young boy's growing mind may get easily tired of one given method and may thirst to ramble into some novel methods of employing his surging mental dynamism. Therefore, it is perfectly justified if the
Rishi gives out a dozen different methods of meditations.

In the early stages, no student's attempt at meditation can be upon a formless, nameless, attributeless Truth which is at once Omniscient, Omnipotent and Infinite. As an elementary training the mind needs some idea or ideas to fix its attention on and plough out all possibilities of it, in and around the central theme. Thus, in all Upasanas the technique is to tie down the mind to a central idea-pivot, allowing the mind a limited movement, but with a full freedom to roam at will within those prescribed limitations. This scheme is well illustrated in the freedom of a cow on a pasture land when fixed to a peg with a long rope.

Rama, Krishna or Siva are Deities for this purpose fashioned out in the Puranas, so that devotees will have some tangible Divine Personality upon whom they can fix the Infinite qualities of Truth and have their elementary training in meditation. When the object or the support is thus a tangible and almost pulsating Divine Personality, the Upasana becomes an emotional extravaganza and a love-game in the garden of Prem and Bhakti. But in the days of the Vedas, the Pauranic Deities were not available since Vyasa belonged to a much later date.

After planting a stone or a wooden-cross the devotee superimposes upon it the Shiva Tattwa or the Christ-idea and meditates upon the Lord of his heart through the symbol planted. So too the Vedic Rishi had to supply a substratum, tangible and known to the students, before he could make them superimpose upon the provided symbol the ideas of a vaster and an
ampler truth. Once this technique is understood all Upasanas prescribed in the Vedic lore become amply self-evident.

As students of Sanskrit, repeating daily Sanskrit statements and stanzas, they were familiar with the conjunction of syllables and joining of words. When two words are joined together, that compound word in Sanskrit invariably indicates the point of conjunction very clearly to the students, who are literates in the language. During their chantings—and in those days in their mutual conversations too—they had been joining convenient words together and disjoining them when it suited their purpose, and thus they had a very clear idea of the construction of the ‘compound word’. Therefore, the teacher intelligently took up a ‘compound word’ and its structure as a substratum for his students to superimpose certain prescribed ideas, so that they could meditate upon them. The rest of the technical tricks are all faithfully represented in the very well-known Bhakti Marga of our own times.

The superimpositions upon the “combination of words” as advised here fall under five headings. These represent the five different fields of independent thinking superimposed upon the limbs of the “compound words”. For example, let us take a ‘compound word’ like Mahaeswara which is a word having for its limbs an adjective and a noun: Maha and Eswara. The first word Maha is called the “prior” and the Eswara that follows it is called the “posterior”. The prior sound ‘A’, with which the word Maha ends, when it joins with the “E” of the posterior word Eswara together they become “Ae”—sound in con-
junction. This is the clear form of the combination which is to serve as the substratum for the students’ superimposition in the *Upasana*.

अथाधिलोकम् | पृथिवी पूर्वरूपम् | भौस्तररूपम् | आकाश: सन्धिः | वायु: सन्धानम् | इत्याधिलोकम् ||


अथ : now, अधिलोकम् : concerning the universe. पृथिवी : the earth, पूर्वरूपम् : prior form. घौः : the sky (firmament), उत्तररूपम् : posterior form. आकाशः : the atmosphere, सन्धिः : the junction. वायुः : the air, सन्धानम् : connection. इति : Thus, अधिलोकम् : concerning the universe.

The teaching concerning the Universe is this: The earth is the prior form, the heaven is the posterior form, the atmosphere is the junction, air is the connection—thus one should meditate upon the Universe.

On the familiar structure of the “compound words” here is an idea to be superimposed by the *Upasaka* for the purposes of his contemplation. This treatment gives the student a chance to harness his naturally wandering mind into a subtle perception of the vastness of the cosmic and the interconnection between the perceived plurality in the phenomena. To any student, while reading or chanting it is not possible to fix his entire mind upon the words of the text. The mind will naturally wander into the cowshed of the *Guru* or to the half-ploughed fields or, perhaps, into the jungle where he has to go in the afternoon to bring fuel for the *Ashrama* kitchen. In short, a large amount of the student’s mental energy
is always afloat wandering in various fields, except perhaps, for a short time during intervals when he is focussing his entire attention in his studies. These wandering energies of the mind are being harnessed here for the purposes of concentration, and the ideas upon which they are made to wander, in their very nature, give an expansion and a glorious reach for the mind and intellect of the Upasaka.

From the cowshed to the skies, from the jungle to the wide expanse of the world, from the clothes that had not been washed to the endless concept of space and from the unfinished ploughing to the concept of the atmospheric air—embracing at once the heaven and earth ardently into its ample bosom—is indeed a glorious avenue through which the disciple’s mind is made to expand into a thrilling freedom and exuberance.

अथादिज्ञायोतिष्म | अभि: पूर्वप्रम | आदित्य: उत्तरप्रम | आप: सन्धि: | वैद्युत: सन्धानम् | इत्यदिज्ञायोतिष्म


Now concerning the luminaries or meditations upon light: Fire is the prior form, the Sun is the posterior form, water is the intermediate form and lightning is the connection—thus one should meditate upon light.
As explained above, upon the same substratum here is another idea regarding luminaries which emit light. The source of light very well known to the student is certainly fire, which becomes the prior form and the posterior is represented by the Sun which is the source of all life, meaning here all energy. If two mutually unrelated objects are enumerated, no meditation upon them is possible unless we are told of or we come to discover, a relationship between them. That connection between the Sun and the Fire is explained here as water, meaning the moisture in the atmosphere. Water can be converted into its vapour only through the application of the heat energy. A certain amount of vapour is always present in the atmosphere which is contributed by the heat energy both from Fire and from Sun. Thus, we are told that vapour or moisture in the atmosphere is the connection between the Sun and the Fire which may also mean that one common factor in both of them is heat.

If water vapour is thus the junction between the two, ‘lightning is the means of joining them’. When two things are amalgamated to become one homogeneous whole, there should be a continuity in their quality throughout. Two samples of sugar kept at a distance of a foot on the table cannot be considered as one whole until they are brought together; when they are together every part of it is sugar. Similarly, the heat and the light energy in the Sun, and the heat and light energy in the fire are separated from one another by an endless column of atmosphere; as a result of their heat the atmosphere gets laden with moisture
and the heat and light principle expressing themselves as streaks of lightning connect in silvery threads the Sun above and his representative below! This beautiful picture not only smacks science but in its totality provides a compelling but dreadful beauty expressing light and heat in all their might and intensity.

अध्याविविद्यम् | आचार्यः पूर्वरूपम् | अन्तेवास्यात्तरूपम् | विद्या सन्थिः | प्रवचनस्वसन्धानम् | इत्यध्विविद्यम् ||


Now concerning knowledge. The teacher is the prior form, the taught is the posterior form, learning is the intermediate form and the instruction is the means of joining—Thus one should meditate upon learning.

Using the same support-for-concentration (Alambaṇam) here the teacher is advising a new line of thought taken from the familiar field of the student’s activity. It is a homely thing for every student and is very easy for him to understand, when he is made to contemplate upon himself and his teacher, and the relationship that exist between the two. The teacher and the students generally come to meet each other in a vibrant atmosphere of learning or studies, and the
chord upon which the students and the teacher are strung together into a united whole is the cementing essence of the deep significances of the discourse given out by the teacher. The teacher invariably talks upon the visions of Truth that he had gained within himself, and the students are those who want to experience sympathetically the same visions, if not in actual experience, at least for the time being, in an intellectual appreciation. Thus, a bristling atmosphere of mental unison is maintained in the halls of learning, when the students crowd round the teacher and honestly strive to gather for themselves knowledge and wisdom, from the teacher’s mouth.

अथाधिप्रज्ञम् | माता पूर्वरूपम् | पितोत्तररूपम् | प्रजा सन्धि: | प्रजननं सन्धानम् | इत्यधिप्रज्ञम् ||


Now concerning progeny is given: Mother is the prior form, father is the posterior form, progeny is the junction and procreation is the connection—thus one should meditate upon progeny.

In the days of yore, especially in the Vedic period, the Upanishad had been freely taught to the deserving. But that did not mean that the study of the scriptures compelled or insisted or even prepared the grounds for an immediate retirement from life into the jungles.
The generation was taught of these glorious secrets of life and trained in the art of living in complete unison with life and its circumstances, before the members of the generation were sent to face the onslaughters of its day-to-day challenges. Therefore, instructions through the most vital urges in man as sex were freely given out, and under healthy social conditions this cannot bring about any deterioration in the moral life of the people. It was only after Sankara’s time that the tradition of young men taking to Sanyas “with a desire to learn the higher life and live the life divine” had come into vogue, since chances in society to learn the Upanishads had become almost little.

But the Upanishad studies have come to be recognized today as a special privilege only of Sanyasins and a corollary to this wrong impression is the superstitious belief, which frightens away the dull-witted, that the study of the Upanishads will make a healthy man uninterested in life and, ultimately, it will abduct him away from the fields of activity to the dark caves of an impotent retirement !

In the Golden Age of the Vedic culture, the intelligent Hindus understood the value of literature and the general curriculum in Education included the study of the Sruthi. Under such a scheme of things this meditation (Upasana) advised, when viewed against the background of that age, need not give us the sense of outrageousness that we are apt to feel at the first instance during a hasty reading.

Again, unlike the suicidal belief in the Christian creed we do not consider the Sex relationship as the
first sin by which the god-man had come to fall to become the stupid, the deluded, the ego-centric entity, rotting himself now in his own sorrows and sins! On the other hand, we believe that the relationship of man and woman is divine when rightly understood and wisely pursued. Progressive in thought, daring in planning the social welfare, the Scientists of Life who gave us the immortal Sanatana Dharma through our scriptures, were not shy, sentimental, effeminate fools to fight shy of a great principle of life simply because of an idle misapprehension.

The unhealthy misunderstandings regarding the relationship of man and woman in life is the cause for almost all the terrible problems, I dare say, in the world today. Unhealthy intermingling, unintelligent compromises, misunderstood liberties and uncontrolled licentiousness have poisoned the lives of both the married and the unmarried, so that each new generation now find themselves the unclaimed children of their own past, not as idols of the love lived, but as caricatures of the lust expressed.

This dreadful state of an orphan-generation, untended and uncultivated, wrecking the entire destiny of the world had been clearly visualised by the pure intellectuals of the Vedic Period and, therefore, they thought it fit to give to their children during their growing age of curiosity and nameless excitements, the correct scientific knowledge of true living in controlled indulgence. In the most sacred of their scriptures they incorporated chapters on Sexology. On the walls of the sanctum-sanctorum in their temples they sculptured the act of procreation. In the sacred
books of their mythological stories they painted naked the gorgeous truths of balanced living in rationed revelry. In their literature they drenched their themes with pictures of beauty and showed the healthy way of enjoying them.

With this much of understanding of the views of the saints of that era, we can easily appreciate how the young Brahmacaris who had come to the teacher to learn the Truth of the Absolute, are made to meditate upon this line of thinking, and yet, they were saved from all unhealthy mental depravity.

This much in detail we had to go because of the condemning commentaries that are being made, most shamelessly, both by foreigners and the Indian converts, upon these glorious passages of such pregnant universal suggestions.

अथाध्यात्मम् | अधराहुः पूव्रतः प्लुरतः | उत्तराहुताश्रः प्लुरतः | वाक्ष
सन्धि: | जिह्वा सन्धानम् | इत्यध्यात्मम् ||


अथ : now, अध्यात्मम् : concerning the individual. अधर हनुः : the lower jaw, पूव्रतः प्लुरतः : the prior form. उत्तर हनुः : the upper jaw, उत्तराश्रः प्लुरतः : the posterior form. वाक्ष : speech, सन्धि: : the intermediate form. जिह्वा : tongue, सन्धानम् : the connection. इति : Thus, अध्यात्मम् : concerning the individual.

What follows is concerning the individual or the body: The lower jaw is the prior form, the upper jaw the posterior form, speech the conjunction, the tongue the means of union—thus one should meditate upon oneself.

Those who have followed so far the technique of superimposing a line of independent thinking upon
the construction of a “compound word”, must find it easy to understand this idea. To the student this must be certainly a very easy thought to engage his mind upon, since he is all the time talking at his study-hour or when he is in the field. The student is therefore made to maintain in his mind an undercurrent of meditative thoughts upon the significance of his own acts of articulation. Without the upper and the lower jaws, and the vocal cords no sound can be produced, and even when the sound is created, without the tongue coming into vigilant play in controlling and regulating the sounds, the various letters constituting the language, such as gutteral, palatal, dental or labial, cannot be correctly or satisfactorily produced. With this much of understanding it must be easy for any student to pursue this Upasana.

इतिमादासूःहिताः: | यष्ट्रस्मेता महासंहिताः व्याख्या ता वेदाः |
सन्धीयते प्रजया पशुभिः: | ब्रह्मवर्षेनानाचाधेन सुवर्म्येण लोकेन ॥

[इति तुतीयोऽनुवाकः: ]


[Iti Triteeyo Anuvakaha.]

इति: Thus, इमा: : these, महासंहिता: : the great blendings, य: : he who, एवं : thus, पाता: : these, महा-
संहिता: : the great blendings, व्याख्या: : expounded, वेदः : understands. सन्धीयते: (is united) प्रजया : with progeny, पशुभि: : with cattle. ब्रह्मवर्षेन: with the glory of the holy lustre, अवाचेन : with food and the like, सुवर्म्येण लोकेन : with joys of heavenly worlds.
These are called ‘the great blendings’ and he who understands them as expounded here becomes united with progeny and cattle, with the glory of the holy lustre, wealth and heavenly joys.

Traditionally a prescription for a *karma* or an *Upasana* must have four limbs: (a) a description of the presiding deity which indicates to us the nature of the *karma* (*Utpatti Vidhi*), (b) a detailed instruction on all the acts that we have to do in the ritual (*Viniyoga Vidhi*), (c) an exhaustive enumeration of the qualities necessary in making one fit to pursue the indicated ritualism (*Adhikara Vidhi*), and (d) the promise of the results that will be accrued when the ritualism is with faith and devotion diligently pursued (*Phala Vidhi*).

We find now that almost all these items are given here in this *Upasana* upon the limbs of ‘compound words’, and here, in this portion now under discussion, we read a complete description of the *fruits* that are gained by such a pursuit.

All *karmas* sacred and secular produce in their reaction some fruit or the other. In ritualism when the divine acts are pursued with an intention to gain the fruits thereof, the individual, in proportion to his diligence and acquired mental strength, comes to enjoy the fruits, but the same ritualisms when pursued without a demand for the fruits thereof result in an efficient integration of the *Upasaka’s* inner personality.

Here this *Upnishad* is advised by the *Rishis* to their students, many of whom are yet to go back to the householder’s life and live in society, and therefore, to show them the material gains that they can come to enjoy through a diligent pursuit in *Upasana* is
certainly quite encouraging. They will be tempted to continue these exercises and thus slowly grow to a greater stature in their inner constitution of mind and intellect.

अनुवाकः ४ | Section 4
सेवाश्रीकामजपहोमी (Medhasrekkamajapahomow)

यःचन्द्रसारणभो विश्वरूपः | चन्द्रोभ्योव्यूहास्तलस्यभूम | समेत्वो भेष्या स्वपपत्र | अस्मर्ताश्व देव धारणो सूर्यसम | शरीरं मे विचर्यणम् | जिह्वा मे मधुमत्तम | करणेयूर्विश्रुवम् | ब्रह्मण: कोशोदसि मेघया पिपित: | श्रुति मे गोपाय ||


He whose form is manifold, who is pre-eminent among the Hymns of the Vedas, and who has sprung up from the Hymns which are immortal—that Indra (Omkar) may fill me with intellectual vigour. Oh Lord, may I become the possessor of the immortal revelations. May my body become able and active, my speech sweet and agreeable to the utmost. May I listen abundantly with my ears. Thou art the sheath of Brahman. May you preserve my learning.

This section opens, with a declaration of a Mantra to be used by the students for daily repetition, a practice technically called japa. To keep the mind actively engaged in the repetition of a sacred hymn invoking divine ideas or ideals which provides an infinite possibility for contemplation and intellectual flights is called japa. Here the japa advised is for the development of the intellect in a student.

To all serious students, there cannot be a greater ambition than that they should be able to shine in their class among others. In ancient days the success of a student mainly depended upon his retentive capacity, since education started with memorising the Vedic texts. Without an acute memory-power (Medha Sakti) no student in those days could come up well in his education. Here we have, therefore, a Mantra for chanting which when pursued properly with the necessary mental co-operation can strengthen and purify the memory-power in the student.

In this japa the student is addressing Indra, and Shri Sankaracharya in his commentary interprets rightly that Indra here means Omkar. Etymologically the word Indra is derived from a root meaning ‘to illuminate’ (Endha-ti-iti-Indrah). The OM-symbol,
indicating the Conscious Principle in man, is the illuminator of all the faculties in him including his own intellect. The Mantra as it reads is an invocation to Omkar for a clearer consciousness or awareness in the student.

"He whose form is manifold": The Awareness or Consciousness which is the Supreme Reality is the Infinite substratum for all the finite names and forms which constitute the world as we perceive it. The waves and ripples, the bubbles and foam, the whirls and the dips that disturb the surface of the ocean are all, when analysed, found to be nothing but the manifold forms of the same ocean. The rings, the bangles, and the innumerable varieties of ornaments, thin and thick, short and long, though different in shape, size and name, they are all the manifold forms of one and the same substance, the gold. Similarly, the One Infinite Divine Life Spark expresses Itself through the endless forms and names that constitute the entire living world of beings, and, therefore, the Truth as expressed by its symbol 'OM' is said to have manifold forms.

"Who is pre-eminent among the Hymns of Vedas": Herein we have yet another clause qualifying the OM-symbol. The Infinite and the Immortal Truth, which is One-without-a-second, All-pervading and Perfect as indicated by the symbol OM, is the one common theme that is dealt with in all the Hymns in the Vedas. Even in the Mantra-portion of the Vedas the exclamations of the Aryans at the beauty of nature were but adorations of the Infinite; when the Hindus in the Brahmaṇa-portion entered into a scheme of ritualism there too they invoked the same Truth,
manifested for special purposes as Indra, Varuna, etc.; again, in the Upanishads when the great Rishis exploded in ecstasy and expressed their thrilling experiences of the End and declared the paths leading towards It, they again with every Mantra indicated the same Infinite Nuomenon, which from behind the pluralistic world, lends Its vitality to Nature. Therefore, the appellation given here is perfectly justified.

"Who has sprung up from the Hymns": This intellectual recognition of the All-pervading Reality is gained through a study of the Vedas, and thereafter, to a seeker, the same Veda prescribes means by which he can pursue his pilgrimage towards this Self-discovery, and, again, the same Veda exhaustively deals with the methods of removing obstacles on the path of the seeker. Therefore, it is but a beautiful way of expression to declare the Truth symbolised by OM as having "Sprung up from the Hymns".

Addressing this OM, the name of the Infinite, the student desires that he must be filled with intellectual vigour so that he may be able to understand, at least bring within his intellectual appreciation, the deep significances of the immortal revelations expounded in the Veda-text. Not only is it sufficient that he is provided with a wonderful intellect capable of grasping and retaining the silent import of the pregnant Vedic words but the Aryan student is not satisfied without acquiring a healthy life in body and a sweet and agreeable way of expression in his speech. No student in the Vedic Period seems to have ever misappropriated knowledge with an intention to hoard. His charity is so divine and the theme of his study is so inspiring
that he feels himself fulfilled only when he has disseminated the knowledge he had acquired from his teacher far and wide. Therefore, his request or demand is not only that he should become highly efficient in learning the Vedas but he must have also the physical abilities for continuous exertion in carrying out open propaganda with all the missionary zeal to spread the vital Truth and scatter the pearls of wisdom that form the very substance of his culture.

How different from what we understand today is then the real declaration of our own sacred books!!

Here we are now trying to understand the words of a japa-mantra advised by the Rishis for those students who are slightly dull, in order that they may become more efficient in their intellect. The great Masters of the Upanishads are not satisfied if their students are highly intellectual but weak and emaciated. Today, on the other hand, walk into any University-hall and we can surely point out the first-class-student; for, he will invariably be a pale walking-corpse which refuses to die, perhaps, because it has not the vitality even to pack up its life and depart in peace! In the same University the sportsman who is well-built and beaming with health is invariably marked out for a lucky third class or, preferably, a sure failure!

This state of affairs is certainly because of a very painful maladjustment in our educational system. This Mantra by its suggestiveness gives us the hope that there can be a better system wherein physical health and intellectual accomplishments can go hand in hand, and the vision of the educationists in any
country should be to bring about this consummate happiness.

Just as a man of resounding knowledge, a genius of his age, is no more useful either to himself or to the society, but becomes only a liability, if he be in a nursing home or an asylum, so too a man with knowledge and health, again, is a living threat to his society and will bring ultimately a blot upon the fair face of the sacred culture, if he has not a sweet tongue to express his ideas in an attractive way. An individual becomes really a pest on the generation if he has not got the tolerance to give a patient hearing to others, and does not try to digest and assimilate the best in them. Fanaticism and intolerance are the cankers that eat up the best blossom in any period of history. Not only that such a fanatic individual will be always unhappy in himself but his mission will always end in marching his generation into a chaotic state of mutual hatred and general unpleasantness.

The Mantra is rounded up with an assertion that OM is ‘the sheath of Brahman’. When we are invoking a Power and requesting to bless us with certain special strength or ability, we must know whether the invoked power has got the ability to fulfil our demand. Here it is said that OM is the very ‘container’ for the Supreme. The ‘sheath’ is invoked, just as we do, in our daily life when we actually mean the contained: “Bring the ink pot”, “pass on to me the cigarette-case”, etc. In all such instances the request is not a direct demand merely for the bottle or for the case but it is a demand for the ink in the bottle or the cigarettes in the case. The Mantra here says that the
OM-symbol is the sheath of Brahman and, therefore, invoking OM is invoking the Supreme.

This Mantra is repeated with extreme concentration regularly by the students, who desired a more efficient memory and heightened intellectual capacity. In the very scheme of the different Upasanas narrated in the text-book, the Rishi declares how an individual should plan out his great career, in order to live fully the entire implications of the inimitable Sanatana Dharma. When an intellect has fully developed and the individual has acquired sweet speech and a mental readiness to receive new ideas at every occasion, such an individual alone, bubbling in his health is fit to pursue the ‘ritual for wealth’ which is to be prescribed now.

आवहनित वितन्वाना | कुर्वणा चीरमात्मनं | वासानि मम
gावशच अन्नपानेच सर्वेदा | ततो मे श्रीयमावह | लोमशां पञ्चुभि: सह
स्वाहा | आमायन्तु ब्रह्मचारिणः स्वाहा | विमायन्तु ब्रह्मचारिणः स्वाहा |
प्रमायन्तु ब्रह्मचारिणः स्वाहा | दमायन्तु ब्रह्मचारिणः स्वाहा | शमायन्तु
ब्रह्मचारिणः स्वाहा ||

Avaḥanti vitanvana. Kurvana cheeraḥam manah. Vasamsi
mama gavascha annapana cha sarvada. Tato me shriyamavaha.
Lomasam pasubhih soha swaha. Amayantu brahmaḥarinaḥ swaha.
Vimayantu brahmaḥarinaḥ swaha. Pramayantu brahmaḥarinaḥ
swaha. Damayantu brahmaḥarinaḥ swaha. Samayantu brahma-
charinaḥ swaha.

वासांसि : clothes, मम : my, गावः : cows, च : and. अन्न-
pāne : food and drink, च : and, सर्वेदा : for all time.
तत् : afterwards. मे : for me. श्रीयम् : prosperity, आवह :
bring. लोमशाम्: hairy animals, पशुम्: cattle, सह: with. स्वाहा: Svaha. आ: all along, मा: to me, यन्त्र: may come, ब्रह्मचारिण: celibate students of Brahma Vidya. स्वाहा: Svaha. वि: from various directions, मा: to me, आयन्तु: may come, ब्रह्मचारिण: celibate students, स्वाहा: Svaha. प्र: much (in large numbers), मा: to me, आयन्तु: may come, ब्रह्मचारिण: celibate students, स्वाहा: Svaha. द्रमायन्तु: be self-controlled, ब्रह्मचारिण: celibate students, स्वाहा: Svaha. शमायन्तु: be peaceful, ब्रह्मचारिण: celibate students. स्वाहा: Svaha.

Oh Lord, afterwards let prosperity be mine consisting in hairy animals along with cattle. May fortune produce for me without delay and for all time, bringing continuously and in ever multiplying proportions, food and drink, cloth and cattle. All along may celebate students, thirsty to know, come to me. Svaha! May they come to me from distant places and from all directions. May they come in large numbers. May the students anxious to gain the knowledge of Brahman control their senses. May the students anxious to live the knowledge of Brahman be peaceful, Svaha!!

Earlier we were told of a Mantra to be used in japa by which the discriminative intelligence and the retentive capacity of the student increase in greater proportions. Not only that he becomes intelligent but we also saw that the meaning of the Mantra provides the student with certain mental visions, physical strength and spiritual values. According to the Sastra, from the very order in which these Upasanas are laid, it is quite evident that such an individual alone is fit to claim prosperity and fortune. Here we have the prescription for a sacred ritualism which is performed by those who desire wealth.
Wealth in the hands of unprepared intellects and uncultured hearts is not only suicidal to themselves, but it is a threat to the very stability of the society. In fact, today, in the world of ours, our political and economic problems can all be traced to the lack of character in the rich men. Materialism in our scientific world has created such an appeal wherein the good in heart and the pure in intellect have little scope to gain wealth, while the unscrupulous and the dishonest can easily court fortune. When such a heartless head comes to wealth, he becomes a miniature Nero setting fire to his Society in order that he may enjoy his song in his own licentious freedom! The Gunpowder Kings cannot suffer for long their dull market and, therefore, they plan to bring about wars at every short interval! In all relationships between the landlord and the tenant, the employer and the employee, the king and the people, the master and the servant, everywhere, there is a growing discontentment because, in the scheme of things available today the unprepared individuals can, and they do, come to great fortunes.

The Vedic teachers have, therefore, indicated that desire for wealth can be a blessing only when the individual has been educated to entertain the noble qualities of the head and the heart, and the enduring values of the spirit.

In this portion it is said, "Oh Lord, afterwards"—meaning after having blessed me with full discrimination, good health, the spirit of tolerance and an irresistible impatience to serve others—“confer on me good fortune”. Without these qualifications,
wealth becomes a dangerous weapon, as a loaded pistol in the hands of an innocent child, a positive threat to itself, and probably the others around it.

The fortune demanded is typical of the times; wealth was in those days measured in terms of cattle and sheep. Wool was essential because of the climatic conditions of the North and in those days when jungles were full of trees and not, as they are today, a mere story of an historical tradition—when the Himalayas was not rendered bald by a caterpillar generation of profit-hunting governments and gainmad contractors—wool was, perhaps, a necessity of life.

Wealth was demanded, not as a fulfilment in itself, but they recognised that riches can be justified and enjoyed only by the mission that it fulfils. If wealth were to be idle and one knows only to enjoy it as a dispenser of confidence and assurance of having a high bank-balance, one knows not how to milk one's wealth to yield a greater joy unto oneself. Here the teacher is giving the right turn of mind to the growing disciples that they may, when they are fit, desire for immense wealth, for a great and noble cause, namely, for running universities where students are served and looked after. The rich are the trustees of the illiterate and the needy.

To say that Hinduism recognises no missionary zeal is to misread our sacred books. We may justify the statement inasmuch as Hinduism, the Perfect science of peace and love, universal in its outlook, has for itself the goal of human evolution and, therefore, it has no ugly proselytisation view-point in itself
and so compared with the mischief of such foreign institutions which are today making unhappy gashes on the National integrity and the cultural heritage of this sacred land, we may say that Hinduism is not missionary at all. But the sacred zeal with which the Rishis took upon themselves the noble cause in the spread of their sacred knowledge and the truths of their culture was nothing less than the zeal with which Saint Paul came to the East. Every student was charged with this divine duty of spreading the Hindu culture in his own life-time among his own people and the foreigners who might reach them seeking the way.

The ambition of each student has been thus moulded up by the teachers at the very time of their early initiation. They invoked the Lord through their rituals, and both the teacher and the taught demanded together that students of intelligence and self-control, of moral and ethical purity, of emotional stamina and psychological stability, should constantly reach them from all directions, from far and near. This healthy spirit of propagation got itself choked in the poisonous atmosphere of secularism and the criminal monopoly of knowledge that was practised by some erring generation somewhere in the near past. That suicidal policy has brought today the Hindus where they are, and their scripture has become a laughing stock for the whole world! Here we are discussing the very sacred book itself in which it is so clearly put that the goal and ambition of every student were to be that he would be able, in his life-time, to get ample chances to train and perfect the next generation, to carry on the
torch of knowledge, trim and bright, as he himself got it from his own teacher.

Vedanta being not only a theory of perfect life, but it being a technique of perfect living, the Hindu culture can be imparted efficiently and successfully only to those who are willing and ready to live these values. This is indicated by the demand of the worshipper that students of Brahma Vidya who reach the halls of study must have ample self-control in their outward life, and calmness in their inward living.

यशो जनेद्वसानि स्वाहा। स्त्रेाणव वशसोद्वसानि स्वाहा। त्वं स्वा भग प्रविषानि स्वाहा। स मा भग प्रविष्ट स्वाहा। तस्मिन सहस्रशाख्ये। निम्बगाः त्वयी मृजे स्वाहा। यथापः प्रबता यत्ति। यथा मास अहजर्मुः। एवं मा घ्रहचारिण: स्वाहा। धातरायन्तु सच्चिदेशाः स्वाहा। प्रतिवेशोश्च सिः प्रमाभाः प्रमा पठवः।

[इति चतुर्थोनुवाकः]


[Iti Chaturtho Anuvakaha]


May I become successful among the people. May I become superior among the rich. Swaha! Oh Lord of Prosperity! May I enter into Thee. Mayest Thou enter into me. In that Self of Thine with a thousand branches, Oh Lord! May I purify myself from all my sins. Swaha! As water flows downwards, as months fly into years, so, Oh Creator! May students of Brahma Vidya come to me from everywhere. Swaha! Thou art the refuge! Beam upon me! Come to me!!

Continuing the ritual the Mantras reveal more and more the nobility of the intentions and the purity of ambitions entertained by the Upasaka. The worshipper wants to become famous among men in his knowledge and in his living, because in India a philosopher never attracts any attention unless he lives up to the ideal of his philosophy. Thus, the renown meant here is not merely a popularity or a passing fame. This fame-demand is not for any self-aggrandisement of selfish gains, but it is to assure that the best types of students will be constantly reaching, from all directions, and thus the Upasaka will gain in the days to come a greater field for his missionary activities.

This prayer that he should become famous, when read together with the previous demand for great fortunes, should give us the implications meant in,
“May I become superior among the rich”; meaning, let me not only be a mere mule carrying the weight of gold but an intelligent master of fortune who is able to bless the world, with the riches that have come to me through the grace of the Lord. In so doing he becomes in fact superior to those who are wealthier than himself. Wealth in itself is no mark of nobility nor a glory to man. It becomes so only when he comes to serve the society, and thereby himself, with his wealth. Therefore, when a true Hindu acquires wealth to spend it in maintaining seekers during their stay with him; indeed, the wealth is spent in the right direction and the culture of the land maintained and preserved thereby.

In order to become thus pure in living, the individual must gain a clean and divine heart, and the method by which one can purify oneself and keep that bright shine in the inner world is now discussed. Sin is that which covers the true effulgence of the soul. In our Sastras sin is not considered as some positive blemish, but it is only a mistake in judgment; it is not a commission of an injustice but an omission to do the right. Thus our scriptures forbid us from hating the sinner, but insist that we must hate the sins. This positive philosophy is the meaning of all scriptures in the world. “Every saint has a past; every sinner a future.”

The moment we correct our thinking and redress the mistake in the evaluations of things in the world, we know how to redeem ourselves from the sins and walk the path of virtue.
But, the difficulty felt by practitioners is that they are not completely independent of the reactions of their past mistakes. Every action and every thought leave their impressions upon the mental world, and every following thought and action have a tendency to repeat themselves. Thus, having made one misjudgment, the flow of thoughts thereafter has an irresistible tendency and an irrepressible urge to flow in the same direction pushing the injustice more and more into positive criminalities and low animalisms. The only way we can redeem ourselves from our mistakes is to correct our way of thinking and rewrite the entire pattern of thought in ourselves.

This erasing of the old wrong patterns and rewriting the healthy lines of thinking are both accomplished by the same divine process which is prescribed in the sacred text-books. The method advised is the constant and repeated chanting and Japa of the sacred Mantra of Pranava, known as Omkar. We have already seen how OM is the most excellent essence in all the Vedas, and, since it represents the Supreme Consciousness, it manifests itself into its manifold forms. This is indicated here in the term “into a thousand branches”.

In our introductory talks we had brought out the idea that the Aryan Masters, soaked with the beauty of their native land—a wonderland of Nature’s exquisite excesses—were so moulded in their sentiments and emotions that they cannot but think in metre and in rhyme. Even their subtlest philosophy is honeyed with poetry; even objective sciences like Medicine, Astronomy, etc., have been given out by them in
majestic verses, which often rise to the beauties of pure poetry in their style, diction, music and flow. This being the case, we find here in the Mantra two brilliant flashes when the Upasaka requests the Lord to lead on to him students from far and near. "As water gushes downwards" is a simile that can compete only with the dynamic picture brought before us by, "as months flow into and merge with years". In their expressiveness, grandeur and charm they can stand a favourable comparison with the best in any literature. The rest is clear.

अनुवादः ५ | Section 5
स्वराज्यफलकोपासनम (Svarajyaphalakopasanam)

भूरुवः सुवरिति वा एतासिस्तो व्याहृतयः। तासामुहसैतां चतुर्थीमृ। महाच्यमश्च प्रवेदयते । मह इति । तदूऽप्रे । स आत्मा अज्ञान्यश्च देवता ।


_Bhooh, Bhuvah Suvah—are the three ‘short utterances of mystical significances’. In addition to these is the fourth one,
Mahah, made known by a seer Mahachamasya. That is Brahman. That is the body; other gods are its limbs.

This section opens out another method of meditation. The technique adopted has a direct bearing with things familiar for the students who had a thorough study earlier of the Brahmana-portion of the Veda. Naturally, to them the 'short mystical utterances' (Vyahrithies) are very familiar and full of import. But we today find it difficult to enter into the very spirit of it because we are unable to appreciate or experience the import contained therein.

The terms Bhooch, Bhuvaah, etc., indicate the various fields of experiences which the mind can indulge in, if it rises itself to be in unison with these realms of experiencing. Each one of them is considered to be subtler than the other and a subtler plane not only transcends the grosser but is at once immanent in the grosser plane. Compared with the most well-known three fields Bhooch, Bhuvaah and Suvah, the scripture says here that there is yet another plane called Mahah, which is subtler than the former three. This plane of experience, Mahah, was first cognised by a great Rishi called Mahachamasya and, therefore, this world of experience is called as 'Mahah'.

Compared with the earlier three, the fourth is at once transcendent and immanent and therefore it is called 'Brahman'. The relationship between Mahah and the other worlds is beautifully brought out in the declarations that Mahah is the body and the others are but its limbs. We all know that limbs in themselves will not make the body, but the term 'body' includes and incorporates all the limbs in it. Having under-
stood this much, we shall proceed further to examine the true import of what the Masters meant by demanding of their students to do certain types of superimpositions upon these terms for the purpose of meditation.

भूरिति वा अथ लोकः। भुव इत्यन्तरिक्षम्। सुवरित्वादि लोकः।
मह इत्यादित्वः। आदित्येन वाव सर्वे लोका महीयन्ते॥


भू: Bhuh, इति: thus, वै: verily, अथ: this, लोकः: world. भुव इति: what is known as Bhuvah (is), अन्तरिक्षम्: the sky. भुव: इति: what is known as Suvah (is), असोः: next (yonder), लोकः: world. मह: इति: what is known as Mahah (is), आदित्यः: the sun. आदित्येन: by the sun, वाव: indeed, सर्वे: all, लोकः: worlds, महीयन्ते: are nourished.

Bhooh is this world, Bhuvah is the sky. Suvah is the next world. Maha is the sun. It is by the sun that all worlds are nourished.

Using the technique of Upasana, which we have already found is to superimpose the mighty upon the meagre, we have here various ideas superimposed on the three, ‘short mystic utterances’ very familiar in the Veda, so that the student may understand that the fourth Vyahrithi, called Maha, represents in itself a factor subtler than all the other three. Indeed, we know that the Sun, as the source of all energy and light, must be the nourisher of all the planes of experiences described by the ‘short utterances’.

भूरिति वा अष्टि:। भुव इति वायुः। सुवरित्वादित्वः। मह इति
चन्द्रमा:। चन्द्रमसा वाव सर्वाणि ज्योतीशी महीयन्ते॥
Bhooriti va agnihi. Bhuvah iti vayuh. Swariti adityaha.
Maha iti chandramaha. Chandramasa vava sarvani Joyteemshi
maheeyante.

मू: इति : what is known as Buh (is), वै : verily,
वातिः : fire. शुचि: इति : what is known as Bhuvah (is),
चायुः : air. शुचि: इति : what is known as Suvah (is),
वातिः : the sun. मह: इति : what is known as Mahah
(is), चन्द्रमा: : the moon. चन्द्रमस्ता : by the moon, वाव :
indeed, सर्वाणि : all, ज्योर्तीयि : vitalities, माहीयन्ते :
thrive.

Bhoo is fire, Bhuwah is air. Suvah is sun. Maha is the
moon. Indeed, it is by the moon that all vitalities thrive.

Giving another set of superimpositions, again the
same truth that Maha transcends all the previous
three and itself forms the foundation for the previous
ones, the Rishi here says that Maha is to be con-
sidered as the moon. Moon in Vedanta is the ‘source
of all essence’ in the vegetable kingdom and physical
vitality in man. It is the moon again that is
considered as the presiding deity of the mind, since it
is experienced that there is an intimate relation
between the moon and the mental conditions in man;
if there is a doubt, watch the hysterical or the lunatic
during the full moon!

The farmer prepares his seeds for the next crop
by not only drying it in the sun, but, he, though
himself ignorant, is traditionally taught to leave the
seeds overnight exposed to the moonlight. Collectors
of honey certainly know that there is a lot of difference
in the taste of the honey extracted during the wrong
season.
In short, there seems to be an intimate connection between the vitamin contents and even caloric-potential in the vegetables when not exposed to the moon-light. There are preparations in the Hindu system of medicine which are to be left exposed to the moonlight for a certain number of days before they can be given to the sick. Thus, we find enough data to justify the scientific belief of the Vedic age that moon is the nourisher of the world of matter.

भूरिति वा ऋचः। अच्छ इति सामानि। सुवरिति यजूँिचि | मह इति ब्रह्म | ब्रह्मणा बाव् सबें वेदा महीयते ॥


भू: इति : what is known as Bhuh (is). वै : verily, ऋचः : the Rik. अच्छ: इति : what is known as Bhuva (is), सामानि : the hymns of Samaveda. सुविहि : what is known as Suvah (is), यजूँिचि : the Yajus. महः:इति : what is known as Maha (is), ब्रह्म : Brahman. ब्रह्मणा : by Brahman, बाव् : indeed, सबें : all, वेदा: Vedas, महीयते : thrive.

Bhooh is the Rik. Bhuvah is the Samam. Suvah is the Yajur. Maha is the Brahman as represented by the syllable OM. It is by the Brahman, indeed, that the Vedas thrive.

This set of superimpositions clearly indicates what we have been trying to feel in the other Upasanas. If the first three Vyahrithies represent the Mantras of Rik, Sama and Yajur Vedas, then the Rishi declares, Maha is the Supreme, indicated by the OM-symbol, and we all know that in all the Mantras of all the Vedas they directly or indirectly
point out the One Supreme Goal which is the theme in all our text-books.

Suṣūrīti bāḥi pāṇaḥ: |  śro vṛtih īḍvānaḥ: |  śrovṛtih vṛyānaḥ: |  śro māhāṁ
|  abhreṇa vārvā śaṁe vēdā māhīyeṇe  ||

BHūoriti vai pranaha. Bhūva iti apanaha. Suva iti vyanaha. Maha iti annam. Annena vava sarve veda maheeyante.


Bhūoh is prana. Bhuvah is apana. Suvaḥ is vyana. Mahā is food. Indeed, it is by food that the pranas thrive.

Popularly it is understood that Prana is the breath. This is not scientifically quite appropriate, since it has a subtler meaning in the Sastras. Prana* means the energy in man expressed through the different functions and the vitality in man. The air, that we breathe in and out through respiration, feeds and maintains the vital energies in us and this energy generated within expresses itself through five clear departments of activity, and so we have the five different names to indicate the special activities performed by the one energy.

Thus, Prana is the energy that is* expressed through the organs of knowledge; Apana is the energy that helps the body to throw out things from

* For more details read Swamiji’s Discourses on Prasnopanishad; Chīnāyā Publication Turist.
itself; Samana is the digestive vitality; Vyana is the circulatory force; and Udana is the power by which, at the time of death, the mind and intellect of the individual are able to reject the present body and make their pilgrimage towards the new scheme of things and get themselves fixed in their identification with the required form conducive to fulfil their predominant desires.

Of these five departments of energy (Panoha Pranas), three are taken here and superimposing them upon Bhooḥ, Bhuvah and Swvah, the teacher concludes that Maḥa is food. We all know that the food is the source of all the energies in us.

ता यो वेद | स वेद ब्रह्म | सर्वेऽसैं देवा: बलिमाबहन्ति ||

[ इति पद्ममोहसुबाक: ]


[Iti Panchamo Anuvakaha]


These above-mentioned four are themselves four-fold and the four Vyahrithies are each four in member. He who knows these knows Brahman. All the Devas carry offerings unto Him.
When we thus represent all that has been described so far as a mathematical table, it becomes clear that the four Vyahrithies are each described in four different ways. As for an example: Bhoooh is described as world, fire, Rik and Prana.

All these 16 items (4 x 4) together constitute the total universe, both the manifest and the unmanifest, the gross and the subtle, the matter-form and the energy-potentialities. This totality is represented by the term Hiranyagarbha in the Vedantic literature and we are here told that an Upasaka who is able to meditate upon the implications of these four groups of four each, becomes identified with the totality and in his maturity he will certainly come to experience at once all the joys of the world.

"All Gods carry offering unto Him": The word "Deva" generally translated as God comes from a root meaning 'to illumine' (dyotanat Deva). Thus, in Vedantic literature, Deva is used to indicate the organs-of-perception which convey the impulses from the external world to the mind and intellect. An Upasaka who has become fully identified with the total mind-and-intellect (Hiranyagarbha) naturally comes to experience all the joys of all the individuals who experience in their lives a variety of happiness through their sense-organs.
To express the idea of sense perceptions as the sense-organs carrying offerings from the external world, in the form of their experiences, to the mind-and-intellect, has a beauty of gorgeous poetry at its best.

अनुवाकः ६। Section 6.

सर्वत्रमालवत्तिपतिमार्गकथनम्

(Sarvatmabhavapratipattimargakathanam)

स य एषोऽन्तहृदय आकाशः। तसचन्ति पुरुषो मनोमयः।
अमृतो हिन्मयः। अन्तरे तालुकः। य एष सन ह्रवाभमते। सेन्द्र-योनि।।
यस्मातैः केशान्तो विवर्तते। न्योद्धार्षीर्जय माते।

भूरिष्यमौ प्रतिपतिष्ठिति। सुव एति वायौ। सुवरिवा विशिष्य।
अहृति एषां स्वाराजयम्। एषां स्वाराजयम्। एषां स्वाराजयम्।
इच्छुक्तिः। ओत्रपतिविज्ञानपतिः। एतत्तत कैवयत।
अकाशशरीरि एता। सत्यास्त्र प्राणारां मन आनन्दम।
शान्तिसमुद्रम् अमृतम्। एति प्राचीन
योग्योपास्य।

[Sanskrit text]

Sa ya esah antarhrudayah akasaha. Tasmin ayam purooshah
manomayah. Amruto hirnmayah. Antarena taluke. Ya yesha
Vyaophya seershakapale.

Bhooriti agnau pratishtati. Bhuya iti vayau. Suvarti aditye.
Maha iti Brahmani. Aputi swarajyam. Aputi manasaspatim.
Vakpatih chakshushpatihi. Shrotrapatih vijnanapatihi. Etat tato
bhavati. Akasa sarenram Brahma. Satyata pranaram mana
anandam. Santi samruddham amrutam. Iti prache na yogypasva.

[Iti Shashto Anuvakaha]

सः : that, यः : which, this, अन्तहृदयः : within
the heart, आकाशः : space. तस्मि : in it, अथः : this,
पुरुषः ; Purushah (entity), मनोमयः : intelligent. अस्मृतः :

भृतः: with the word Bhuh, अयौः: in fire, प्रति-तित्तिर्गति: stands. भूवः: इति: with the word Bhuvah, बायौः: in air. खुवः: इति: with the word Suvah, आदित्येः: in the sun. महः: इति: with the word Mahah, ब्रह्मणः: in Brahman.

आयोःति: (he) obtains, स्वाराज्यम्: self-effulgence. आयोःति: (he) obtains, मनस्स्पतितम्: lordship over mind. वाक्याति: the Lord of speech, चित्तुपतित: the Lord of the eyes, अोपति: the Lord of the ears, विशान-पति: the Lord of knowledge, (अति: he becomes). पत्तः: this, ततः: after that, भवति: becomes, आकाशः: space, शरीरम्: body, ब्रह्म: Brahman (Brahman whose body is space), सत्यात्म-प्राणारम्भम्: (whose) nature is Truth, who sports in dynamic life (Prana), मन अनन्तम्: whose mind is bliss, शान्तिसमृद्धम्: who is full of peace, अमृतम्: who is immortal. इति: Thus, (हे) प्राचीनयोगः: O Descendent of the ancient Yoga-culture, उपास्वः: you meditate.

Here in this space within the heart resides the Intelligent, Imperishable, Effulgent ‘Purusha’ or ‘Entity’. Between the palates that which hangs nipple-like (the Uvula)—that is the birth-place of Indra, where root of hair is made to part opening the skull in the centre.

With the word Bhoo he stands in fire, in the air the shape of Bhuvah; as Suvah in the Sun; in Brahman as Maha.
He obtains self-effulgence. He obtains Lordship over minds; He becomes the Lord of Speech; Lord of the eyes, Lord of the ears, the Lord of the knowledge. Then, he becomes this—Brahman who has space for the body, whose nature is truth, who sports in dynamic life, Prana, whose mind is bliss, who is full of peace, who is immortal. Thus! Descendant of the ancient Yoga-culture, meditate.

In the last section, the meditation was upon the Vyahrithies (which were there regarded as the worlds, the luminaries, the Pranas, etc.), and, here, the object of contemplation is upon the Intelligent, Ever-shining Soul. Earlier we are told that the meditator would, as a result of his upasana, become identified, with the Total-mind, while here, the very meditation is directly upon Brahman endowed with attributes (Saguna Brahman). In the previous meditation the fruit is described as “the Devas offer tribute”, while here the meditator attains Lordship and Independent Sovereignty and gets himself established in one or other of the aspects of the Totalmind, which he may happen to desire at the culmination of his existence in his present mortal coil. Thus, evidently, Sections 5 and 6 together constitute one form of meditation whose various aspects have been dealt with, in two stages in the two sections.

Since, this section under discussion is a continuation of the last, the style becomes too cryptic and, therefore, it is not easy to coax the words to yield their meaning directly to us. Even the Acharyas, who had brought into their discussions a vast amount of the subtlest intellect, could not give us a ready explanation of these Mantras without supplementing
words and ideas in filling, as it were, the blanks in this passage. Yawning gulfs separate idea from idea, and within the section there seems to be many an unbridgeable gap which would have been better understood and would have been more palatable had they been separate sections.

Now, we have to accept the section as it stands. It expresses: (a) the object of meditation, (b) the imaginary path of departure of the ego-centric-consciousness from one physical equipment to its own self-decided 'fresh woods and pastures new', (c) the fruits of constant contemplation upon the different ideas prescribed in the earlier section, and lastly, (d) the section is rounded up with a passionate call to "the worthy descendant of the hallowed Sanatana Dharma (Pracheena Yogya) to meditate continuously and thus grow in his mental amplitude and intellectual stature. We shall try to go into these four ideas one by one.

(a) The object of contemplation here is the Conscious Life Principle, which is described in this section as having its abode in the 'cave of the heart'. The educated young man is sure to protest against this crude statement of ignorance that the heart has got a cave, while the day's Prophets of Biology are daily opening up hearts with their scissors and scalpels to declare and to illustrate that there are no holes in the heart!

In the lyrical poetry, which is the very language of the Aryan-thought, they did not mean the pumping organ when they used the term heart, but what they meant by the term is the nobler sentiments and the diviner emotions, which the humane in man is capable
of expressing in its transactions with the world outside. The nobility of thought, the purity of emotions, the softness of sentiment, the glorious attributes of love, tolerance, mercy, and kindness—these expressed by a man in his life constitute the 'heart' of his personality.

The Vedantic tradition is that in this heart there is a cave and in the cave is the seat of true intelligence. That is to say, in the poetic language of the Vedas, they only meant that a full man is he who discriminates and rationalises the life and the happenings in it, through an intellect functioning in the fresh atmosphere of a pure heart. A mere intellect is considered everywhere as an efficient annihilator of joy.

Ravana in Ramayana and Hitlers and Mussolinies of our own days are examples of intellect divorced from heart emitting death and disaster to others, and ultimately bringing down fire and brimstone upon themselves. Such a crude intellect can serve us only in the field of modern politics, economics and objective sciences. But, the touch of the genius, the blessing of a divine glory, can never be achieved by such activities of an intellect unless it is efficiently courted by a healthy and evolved heart. The glory of a Buddha or a Mahatma is that they could bring about in their own times a certain amount of social revival and political integrity, no doubt with well-thought of and highly intellectual schemes and plans of activity, but their work seems to be nobler and diviner than the achievements of the Napoleons and Hitlers inasmuch as the intellect in them functioned through the medium of a full-grown and evolved heart!!

43197
Thus, it is only in the Room-of-the-Skeleton that the physiologist comes to insist that the heart is the pumping organ in the bosom of living creatures. But even in our colleges if we walk from the laboratory to the library we can find that thinkers and writers have a separate connotation for the term heart. Our Rishis, scientists of living as they were, when they declared that the seat of an evolved intellect is in the heart, they only meant that an intellect functioning from the peaceful arbours of a fully-grown love-heart alone can perceive the unifying chord of life that binds all the variegated plurality into one great garland of love. Truth is experienceable only with an intellect when it is analysing and observing, viewing and discriminating in the halls of the heart, where, in the clean aroma of love, the intellect seems to gather a greater subtlety to meditate and to realise.

(b) The imaginary path of departure.—Every grown-up member of the present generation must have observed repeatedly the members of the last departing in peace and, necessarily therefore there can be no intelligent grown-up man who has not in himself come to ask the why and the how, and has not come to his own rough and ready explanation to this unavoidable and yet most painful of happenings known as death.

In his unscientific, rough-and-ready observations he must have concluded that the dead body is the rejected covering of the dead one and that some ‘vital thing’, as it were, has left every dead body. The body while living was reacting to the impulses provided by the world outside. It used to entertain
feelings. It had its own ideas and thoughts, and, perhaps, it had some vague feelings or some prominent urgencies created by the restlessness of its Soul. But, the moment it is dead, it seems to function in none of these levels, and, therefore, any thinking person must have concluded that some essence or vitality has departed from that body.

This ego-centric conscious living Principle—the Essence behind the sense organs, mind and intellect—the Essence in whose Divine presence the very matter-made container, the body, resists Nature’s law of decay, but surrenders itself to that Law the moment this Divine Factor departs—if it thus gets itself divorced from one physical structure, then the lay man would necessarily enquire to know which is the exit for the ego and life to pass out of the body.

When an uninitiated student reaches the feet of the master in the olden days for purposes of his studies in Vedanta the teacher had certainly a very subtle job for himself to do. Any student when he entertains a doubt cannot find the necessary mental peace and intellectual tranquillity for active study or vigilant pursuit of knowledge, until the agitating doubt has been dispelled by some explanation or other. Masters of psychology as they were, the Rishis knew and they invariably cleansed all doubts, with one myth or other, which at that time would look seriously reasonable and fully explanatory to the student.

This technique is fully revealed in the explanations for the pluralistic creation that have been given out by masters in the various Upanishads! Here in
the Mantra we have a very highly imaginative and serious-looking explanation of the entire path by which the ego or the mind-and-intellect of the individual makes its exit from the physical body.

From the heart which is the seat of the mind and the intellect—and therefore of the ego—there is a subtle 'nerve' which runs upto the crown of the head along the uvula. The Sanskrit word Nadi has to be translated as 'nerve' in the absence of any better word, although this is not very correct. Nadi in Sanskrit, as used in our Sāstras, is only a direction along which life's energies flow. It is said here that through this vertical Nadi (called in the Yoga Sāstras as "Sushumna") the individual passes and escapes out of the physical structure at the crown.

(c) Fruits of constant contemplation.—The third idea that seems to have been expounded in this section is the very familiar truth, perhaps, very popular in the Vedic days. This idea is accepted even now by the modern psychology, namely, "as you think so you become". We are all, each at any moment the product of our own thoughts. The criminal is he who entertains constantly criminal thoughts and a saint is he whose thoughts are saintly. If the thoughts are interchanged, the saint can sink to the sins of the former and the criminal can rise to the glories of the latter. The constant meditation upon Bhoo, Bhuvah and Suvah leaves such a turn and character to the thought constitution in the individual that at the time of his death when the mind departs it is propelled by its own thoughts to realise and live in the experience of the presiding deities of these Vyahrithies. "Such
an Upasaka comes to reside in Fire in the shape of Bhoo, in the air in the shape of Bhuva, in the Sun as Suva and in Brahman as Maha," explains Sankara.

Thus fulfilling its constant meditations the ego of the Upasaka comes to realise and experience its identity with the Total-mind (Hiranyakagarbha). Naturally, he comes to experience the joys of the entire existence.

(d) The call to the Hindus to live the spiritual life.—This section is rounded off with a passionate appeal to all Hindus to live the life of purity, chastity, and meditation, so that they may realise all the ampler possibilities that are now lying dormant in man. The term 'Pracheenayogya' is being translated by some as a mere proper-noun, as the name of the individual student, but considering the word-meaning we would like to interpret it as the call of the Rishis to all "worthy descendants of the ancients"; men of the ancient Yoga, or the worthy children of the hallowed Sanatana Dharma.

This section concludes therefore the instructions of the spiritual preceptor Mahachamasya given out to Sree Pracheenayogya or through him to the entire world of Hindus!

[Iti Saptamo Anuvakaha]


The earth, the sky, the interspace (Antariksham), the heaven, the main quarters, the intermediate quarters; the fire, the air, the sun, the moon and the stars; the waters, the herbs
the forest trees, the space and the Atman—so far, regarding all living creatures. Then come those respecting the Soul (Adhyatmam)—The Prana, the Vyana, the Apana, the Udana and the Samana; the eyes, the ears, the mind, the speech and the touch; the skin, the flesh, the muscles, the bone and the marrow. After analysing and determining these, the seer said: “All this is panktam or five-fold or pentadic. The one set of five-fold grouping sustains the other set of pentadic grouping.”

A familiar Vedic metre consisting of five padas of five syllables each is technically called as pankthi, and the students of that age were extremely familiar with this pentadic sound arrangement in language. The attempt of the Rishi here is to prescribe a new method of meditation by which the attention of the student is brought to the fact that the world outside as well as the world within are both arranged in groups of five. In thus showing that the world of matter (Adhiloka), the world of elements (Adhidaivik), the world of nature (Adhibhautik), and the world of the within (Adhyatmik), are all constituted in themselves with a plurality that can be conveniently classified under five main headings, the Rishi is lending to the child a possibility to meditate upon an easily realisable oneness with the within and the without.

It is only a recent tragedy that has brought into the field of Indian thought a neglect of the outer world. And this tragedy becomes an abominable cruelty against our own culture when everybody, from the good-for-nothing saint to the complacent idler in the bazaar, glorifies his mental inertia and disgusting intellectual morbidity with the plumes of misquoted Vedantic declarations. The Rishis must have felt
that unless the students are well trained and educated with the idea of the sanctity of the whole, the chances are that the Vedantic philosophy may give them a perversion in their evaluation of life. Certainly, no sage would have conceived a culture as acme if it were to yield to us only the present state of depravity, disintegration, devilry and diabolic decadence, which is now our lot as a community in spite of all our learned Sastries, reliable Pundits, divine Saints and holy Sages! The far-sighted intelligence of the true Hindu Masters has rightly foreseen this possibility and, therefore, they prepared their children even in their early stages by instilling into them the idea of reverence and respect for the world without.

Concluding this grouping of the pentadic classification, the Rishi, standing on the high pedestal of his own realisation, declared with an authority and a power of assertion, born of his own experience of Truth, that the subjective world completes the outer world as much as the outer fulfils itself in the inner. When the oneness of the Supreme Self is ultimately realised, it is but logical that the outer is also to be experienced as much Divine as the inner; the Divinity which the Vedanta respects is not a crystallised neutron-like centre within, but it is an effulgence of Divinity which pervades and sustains the entire universe of multiplicity, finitude and change. This idea of the oneness of the within and the without is amply brought out in all our sacred books: in all the Upanishads, in almost all the chapters of the Gita.
अनुवाकः ३ I Section 8

ओमिति ब्रह्म || ओमितीदं सर्वं ||

_Om iti Brahma. Om iti idam sarvam._

ओम् : Om, इति : thus, ब्रह्म : Brahman. ओम् : Om, इति : thus, इदं : this (universe), सर्वं : all.

The Sacred Sound _OM_ is _Brahman_. All this is the syllable _OM_.

The mystic syllable _OM_ is the choiceless point of concentration prescribed for the benefit of the student of Vedanta who is constitutionally more intellectual than emotional. In their early attempts at developing a highly concentrated mind and intellect, such students too need the help of a symbol or an idea which has infinite possibilities to entertain them with its inexhaustible contents. The genius in the Vedic Masters gave us _OM_ as an idea-idol for the intellect to worship in the inner temple.

Life, is a constant flow of experiences and these experiences when observed are found to fall in three layers, as the experiences of the waking-state, of the dream-state, and of the deep-sleep-state. The life of every one of us is certainly influenced by our experiences in all these three different planes-of-consciousness and they all have totally a positive influence in moulding our character and our personality. This would read slightly strange to the modern young man, because Western philosophy have all been so far striving to discover the fundamental in life by an analysis and close study of merely the life available for us in our waking-state. It is indeed difficult, if not almost
impossible, to come at a right evaluation of life and its meaning by observing only a third of its field.

When the Rishis more and more closely observed these three fields of experiences they discovered that an individual identifying with his physical body comes to live his waking-state of outer gross objects as the 'waker'.

The same entity totally in oblivion of his body and the outer world, when he exclusively gets identified with his mind-and-intellect he comes to revel in an inner world of dream, and experiences subtle objects of imagination as a 'dreamer'.

When the same entity becomes forgetful of the body and its outer world, the mind and intellect and their feeling and thoughts, he comes to enjoy a world of nothingness, no doubt peaceful and joyful and yet conscious of nothing but nothingness, he becomes the 'deep-sleeper'.

The 'dreamer's' experiences are totally different and sometimes even contrary to the 'waker's' life, and the experience of 'deep-sleeper' is common to all and seems to have no relationship with the waking and the dream conditions of experiences. Yet it is the experience of all of us that we can remember, on our waking, all about our experiences during the last waking-state, yester-night's early dreams and also the peaceful sleep that we had afterwards. From these observations the Rishis continued their bold and adventurous theory.

The Law of Memory is that one cannot oneself remember any experience of another; if one can
remember anything at all they are all actual experiences of the individual himself. That is to say the Law of Memory enunciates that the rememberer and the experiencer must be one and the same individual or else memory is impossible; I can never remember any one of your past experiences: nor can you remember any one of my experiences.

Applying this Law of Memory as a test we find that the 'waker', the 'dreamer', the 'deep-sleeper' are strangers among themselves, each living in its own world, and has seemingly no passport to travel across its own frontiers. Since we can remember all our experiences in all the three different planes there must necessarily be a single Common Factor which was a witness of all the happenings in all the three planes.

To make it clear: let us suppose that we have one idle afternoon, a friend in our drawing-room who starts revealing a slice of his biography, in which he explains his despairing days in Madras, his disastrous failures in Madurai and of his glorious successes in Delhi. Now we all know that Madras is not Madurai, nor is Madurai one with Delhi. But our friend is describing his experiences of all the three planes from his own memory. Again, the despairs of Madras are different from disasters in Madurai and both these sets of experiences are separate from the glorious successes in Delhi. But our friend is explaining all of them from his own memory. Under such circumstances we instinctively understand that he, our friend, lived his despairing days in Madras, and himself went to Madurai where he spent his days of failures, and then
he himself again left the Madurai-Madras-zone for Delhi, to reap his glorious successes.

Similarly, there must be some Entity within ourselves who is present in the ‘waking-world’, who moves to illumine the ‘dreams’, who is a distant observer in the ‘deep-sleep-world’, and yet, all the same, it is not conditioned by any of these three realms. The Entity is, as it were, conceived as the “fourth”, who is the Real, the Changeless, the Intelligent Principle.

The Sages of the Vedas after indicating this much to the students of Vedanta want them to experience the Pure Subject who in the waking-world becomes the “waker”, in the dream becomes the “dreamer” and in the sleep becomes the “sleeper”.

The sound OM is constituted of three syllables* A, U and M and while chanting continuously the sound OM in the mind the Upasaka is advised to superimpose upon these three sounds the three different planes-of-consciousness we have been describing so far, namely, the ‘waking’, the ‘dream’ and the ‘deep-sleep’. The process of superimposition is the same as the principle underlying all idol-worships. We have already discussed this technique by which the mighty is seen or imagined in the meagre; Siva Tattva in Siva Linga; the Divine Mother of Knowledge in the River Ganga, Sri Narayana in Saligram, Christ on the Cross!

*For a more elaborate treatment of the subject, refer Swamiji’s Discourses on Mandukya and Karika.
The practitioner at his meditation thus trains himself consciously to superimpose the waker-in-him on the sound A; and then, as the sound A merges with the sound U, he gains a mental dexterity to forget totally his identity with the waking-state-experiences and to come to live in meditation consciously the entire identity with the 'dreamer' in him; so too, when he comes to the sound M, he is able to black out the entire state of plurality and arrive at a state of semi-conscious experience of all negation. Thereafter his spiritual growth is assured in proportion to his intensity of pursuit, purity of life and his intelligent sense of detachment.

Even this practice of getting oneself fully conscious and the sound A, U and M each marching into the other and getting telescoped in themselves one into the other, is in itself a severe training for the mind at concentration. The conscious superimpositions unfolded, and again folded up as explained above is an equally all-absorbing occupation for the entire intellectual capacity in us so that the true practitioner, if he be sincere and regular, gains in a very short time, an infinite amount of integration both in his mind and in his intellect equipments.

Thereafter the sensitivised instruments of the within become subtle in him to dare seek the Pure Awareness which in the grosser three planes illumines the objects and sustains the mirage-personalities of the 'waker', 'dreamer' and the 'deep-sleeper'. The silence between two successive OMs is the point of concentration which the Yogi attempts to merge with and experience thereby in infinite contents of one split
second—completely divorced from the past, and entirely free from the mental slavery to the future. To live thus dynamically free from within and from without, one second of a human life, is all that is needed to peep over the veils of ignorance and realise for ourselves eternally thereafter the True Nature of the Self, the Godhood.

Here we need not have gone into such an exhaustive treatment since the reference in the text does not justify such a complete treatment; but we do so with the hope that it would help us all in our daily meditation.*

As we explained above since OM represents a symbol for the waking, the dream and the deep-sleep states of Consciousness, and since our entire life is a sum total of different experiences in these three planes, OM the symbol represents ‘All this’. As OM is a symbol of the Infinite Reality, that is behind the seeming multiplicity and the painful plurality, it becomes self-evident that the Rishis were not illogical or deliberately mystical when they declared this fact that OM is all this Universe.

Mud is the reality; all pots of all colours, all shapes, of all sizes irrespective of their contents or condition are all nothing but mud. Gold is the reality behind all ornaments; be they thin or thick, be they intricate or simple, be they for the neck or for the legs, they are all nothing but gold. The ocean is the reality, for all the waves; be they mountainous, be

* Swamiji’s Meditation and Life is an exhaustive treatment on the art of meditation.
they small, be they frothy, be they naked, all of them are: nothing but the very ocean itself. It is in this sense OM, the idol of the Reality, has been explained in the Mantra here as a symbol that represents “the entire universe”—experienced without as objects and within as thoughts and ideas.

अोमितेतत्तदनृक्ति हस्य वा अच्छोश्वाय्येत्याश्वाय्यन्ति। अभिभि सामोकी गायन्ति। आश्वायिति शाक्षा श्‍रासन्ति। अभियुक्त: प्रतिग्रंथानि। अभिव्यक्त: प्रश्नाति। अभिभिषीत्रायमनुजानाति। अभिभि व्वाय: प्रवक्ष्यन्ताह। ब्रह्मसामायीति। ब्रह्मवो पायसोति।

[इत्ययोगुन्यायः]


[Iit Ashtamo Anuvakah]

अोः: Oṃ, इति: thus, एतद्वृत्तिः: this, अनुतद्वृत्तिः: consent, हस्येवै: is widely known, अपि: also, ओ आय: O Sravaya, इति: thus, आश्वायन्ति: they (the priests officiating at the sacrifice) encourage (his assistants).

अोः: Oṃ, इति: thus, सामालि: the Sama verses, गायन्ति: (the) sing. अोः: Oṃ, लोः: Som, इति: thus, शाक्षाणि: invocations, श्त्‍रान्ति: (they) recite. अोः: Oṃ, इति: thus, अच्छो: the Adhvaryu, प्रतिग्राम: word of encouragement, प्रतिग्रंथाति: responds. अोः: Oṃ, इति: thus, ब्रह्माः the chief priest (Brahma), प्रश्नाति: expresses his assent. अोः: Oṃ, इति: thus, अष्टमोऽरुपः offering to the fire, अनुज्ञाति: permits. ओः इति: with Oṃ, व्वाय: the Brahmin, व्वास्यन्त्रो: beginning to
recite the Veda, अङ्कः says, ब्रह्मः: the Brahman, उपां-ज्ञोतिः: may I obtain, ब्रह्मः Brahman, एवः: surely, अपा-ज्ञोतिः he obtains.

Widely well known it is that OM is uttered to indicate consent. The priest officiating at the sacrifice encourages his assistants with the words “O, Sraavya”. With the chanting of OM they start their singing of the Sama verses; and with "OM Som" they recite the Sastras; The Adhvaryu answers, “OM”. With “OM” the chief priest, Brahma, expresses his assent. One permits the offering of oblation to the fire with “OM”. “May I obtain the Brahman,” with this determination the Brahmin says OM before he begins to recite the Veda; and he does obtain the Veda.

For the purposes of the Upasana it is necessary that the meditator (Upasaka) should be provided with some ideas of divinity and sanctity for his Upa-sana, or else his mind cannot be persuaded to remain in a divine attitude of inspiration attaching itself to the Upasya (the object of contemplation). Here the advice is given to meditate upon OM, and the teacher should provide with material to excite and sustain a spirit of inspiration in the student.

The student is one who had reached the master after years of devoted pursuit in the ritualistic portion of the Vedas. He is very familiar with the scene of sacrifice, the various priests and the words uttered by them, etc. No student of that time could have failed to feel divinely inspired when they are reminded of a Yagna Sala. Therefore, here we find the teacher is giving the student some definite ideas about the exact places in the rituals where the various priests and officials around the sacred fire familiarly chant OM with all the priestly dignity.
In the course of the ritualism when the subordinates ask "Shall I do the Homa," or "shall I start chanting," the chief priest gives his consent by saying "OM". Again when a Rtvic is sleepy and is missing his chanting the Mantras, in order to encourage him and to bring his attention to the chanting the elder priest would say *O, Sravaya*. Thus OM is used by the chief priest not only for registering assent (*Anumati*) but the same sound is used for encouragement (*Prerana*).

The Mantras of the *Sama Veda* are sung to tune and the singers of the *Saman* start their chanting with OM. Portions of *Sama Veda* not tuned to music are called *Sastra* and they too are recited with an invocation as "OM Sam." The presiding priest of a *Yagna* never talks during the *Yagna* and he sets the sacrifice in motion by saying OM. The sacrificer authorises the priest to start the offering of oblations to the fire, again, by uttering OM. A Brahmin with a desire, "Let me obtain the Vedas," starts chanting the *Veda* with a devoted OM. Assuredly he obtains *Brahman*, the theme of the *Vedas*.

By thus giving some hints of the sacred occasions when the sound OM is used in the divine atmosphere of the rituals, the meditator gets a mental attitude of godliness and sanctity, and the chances are that he will soon develop an amount of self-integration within himself, as a result of his meditations on OM.

अनुवादः ९ | Section 9.
**अपरविध्योपासनम्** (*Aparavidyopasanam*)
अतः च स्वाभावायपबचने च | सत्यं च स्वाध्यायपबचने च |
तपश्च स्वाध्यायपबचने च | दृष्ट्व स्वाध्यायपबचने च | श्रावश्च स्वाध्याय-
प्रवचने च | अम्वयश्च स्वाभाविकप्रवचने च | अश्रिहोत्रे च स्वाभाविकप्रवचने च | अविनयश्च स्वाभाविकप्रवचने च | मानुष्य च स्वाभाविकप्रवचने च | प्रजाः च स्वाभाविकप्रवचने च | प्रजातिक्र च स्वाभाविकप्रवचने च |

सत्यमिति सत्यवचा राधीते: | तप इति तपोनित्यः पौरूषिषिष्ठः | स्वाभाविकप्रवचने प्रवेते नाको मौद्रगुलयः | तद्वि तपस्त्वद्वि तप: ||

[ इति नवमोनुवाकः ]


Satyamiti satyavacha ratheetaraha. Tapa iti toponityah pauru-sishtihi. Swadhyaya pravachane eva iti nako maudgalyaha. Taddhi tapastaddhi tapaha.

[Iti Navamo Anuvakaha]

क्तम्: what is right and proper, च: and, स्वाभावि
क्तम्: study of the Veda and propagation of the truths therein. सत्यम्: truthfulness, च: and, स्वाभावि
क्तम्: study of the Veda and propagation of the truths therein. तप: : penance, च: and, स्वाभावि
क्तम्: study of the Veda and propagation of the truths therein. द्रम्: control of the senses, च: and, स्वाभावि
क्तम्: study of the Veda and propagation of the truths therein. शम्: tranquillity, च: and, स्वाभावि
क्तम्: study of the Veda and propagation of the truths therein. आन्ययः: (maintenance of) fire; च: and,

सत्यम् हति: truth alone (is to be strictly practised), सत्यवचि: Satyavachas, राथीतर: the son of Ratetara. तप: हरि: Penance alone (is to be practised), तपोनिविष्ट: Thapanitya, पौराणिष्ठि: son of Purusishti. स्वध्याय-प्रवचने: study and teaching of the Vedas (are alone to be practised), पच: alone, हरि: thus, नाक: Naka, मौद्रस्थि: the son of Mudgala. तत्: that, हिः: verily, तप: penance, तत्: that, हिः verily, तप: penance.

The practice of what is right and proper as fixed by the scriptural texts is to be done along with reading the texts oneself and propagating the truths of the same, ‘Truth’, meaning, practising in life of what is understood to be right and proper, is to be pursued along with regular studies and preaching. Penance, and study and preaching; control of the senses, and study and preaching; tranquillity, study and preaching; the ‘maintenance of fire’, study and preaching; offering to fires in fire sacrifice, study and preaching of the
Vedas; serving the guests, study and preaching; the performance of duties towards man, study and preaching; duties towards children, study and teaching of Vedas; procreation, study and preaching, propagation of the race, study and preaching;—all these are things to be practised sincerely.

Satyavachas, son of Rathitara, holds that truth alone is to be strictly practised. Thapanitya, son of Paurusishti, declares the penance alone is to be practised. Naka, son of Mudgala, holds the view that the study and preaching of the Vedas are only to be practised; that verily is penance; aye, that is penance.

This portion represents the last concluding lecture given by the teacher to the students in their class-room. This almost represents the corresponding function that we have got in our modern colleges, which goes by the term, valedictory address. The students are told some main ideas of how they should live dedicated to their culture and consistent with what have been taught to them as the goal and the way of life.

A careful analysis of the ideas here and a diligent inquiry into them clearly give us an insight into the special trait in our ancient generation, which caused the whole world to stand aghast, lost in admiration and respect to the Spiritual India! No doubt, the glory of India could not have been because of a few prophets or a handful of saints and sages, however great and divine they might have been. The admiration that historical figures could invoke in their limited life-time could not be a sufficient theme to create the amount of awe at and reverence for India which the distant peoples of the world are paying even today.
From this portion it is clear that the present world's tribute to the glory, that *was* of India, is not the adoration paid to a declared prophet or to some unknown saints, not to a philosophy or a science, but it is a tribute paid to a generation that lived the enduring values of life in society, spreading more and more peace and tranquillity among men. It is not the compelling glory of some rare beings, mighty in their own perfections and glorious in their worlds, but it is the loving reverence that an age feels towards a past generation that knew how to live the right values of life and bring the entire generation to enjoy a greater quota of intellectual poise, mental stability, physical health, social happiness, communal growth, and national well-being.

In order to create such a consummate scheme of things around and about us, among a people, it must be the duty of the educationists to see that they impart to the growing generation, not merely some factual knowledge or some wondrous theories but they also must instil into the growing generation ideals of pure living and train the children to live those in their individual life. In short, the secret of our glory is crystallised in this valedictory address and we will find that this portion is more exhaustively amplified in the following section also.

In this section we find that twelve immortal ideas of living and rules of conduct are given, and on an equal number of times it has been insisted that the student should continue his study of the scriptures and propagation of the immortal ideas of his glorious culture among the people all through his life. To
believe that the Hindus are not missionary in their zeal for the propagation of their ideas in the world is not to understand at all the spirit of Hinduism. The Rishis themselves dedicated their entire life in spreading this culture, and when they sent out their children, the entire educated community was commissioned to serve as preachers in the society.

Earlier also we find that the teacher and the taught practised ritualism to invoke the grace of the Lord demanding of Him infinite wealth for the purposes of opening universities and maintaining the same. Here in the valedictory address the teacher, addressing the students in the final class on the last day of their regular meetings, emphasises the need for continuing their studies till their death and making it a moral obligation on themselves that they should continuously preach the contents of their scripture.

This glorious urge for a studious life bristling with the missionary zeal left us somewhere in the past, and from that cursed time onwards the Hindu decadence had started its pernicious decay. The educated Brahmins learned to misinterpret these words and arrogate to themselves a monopoly of knowledge and viciously traded upon the cultural heritage of their noble land. Mainly guided by a misjudgment and mostly encouraged by the vicious charms of power and ambition they felt it convenient to withdraw knowledge from the majority and share it among themselves, and thus created an exclusive class of intelligentsia blessed with special knowledge and, therefore, with special patronage from the State.
This sad decadence initiated then came to roar its threats in the days of Buddha by which time the sapless ritualistic excesses had made ugly gashes on the serene face of Mother India, and Buddha, as a true son of this culture, rose in revolt at the existing imperfections and launched his campaign against it. Sadly enough his followers misunderstood the message of the Prophet of Peace, and misguided the generation. To retrieve the age back to the Sanatana Dharma Sankara came, and he had to emphasise the essence of our religion in a language which that generation could understand then.

Reading the works of philosophers and the bibles of prophets without reference to their times confuse every later generation and this tragedy happened to a large extent to the students of Sankara also. Thus, in our slavery to words we missed altogether their import and forgot to make restatements of the Truths in the context of our time.

In these days, when Hinduism has sunk into the lowest ebb of its decadence, when foreign ideas and ideologies are very systematically infiltrating into this country and taking hold of the people, and when these tragic ulcers are sure to end the individualistic glory of the Hindu culture, if we don’t bring into the generation and the society the true vitality of the Upanishadic Truth, with an urgency which the situation demands, unavoidable indeed is the Hindu disaster!

Our present idea that the spread of our culture and free discussions on the scripture is the special right of a few and that it should be addressed to only
a few specially selected individuals is an absurd notion which has not the sanction of the Rishis, especially in our age. Here we find that the brilliant students are repeatedly commissioned to continue their study and to be preachers all their life-time. The Upanishadic style is itself brevity. Even a syllable more than the minimum required is considered as a great sin and, yet, here we find in a small little section twelve repetitions of the same idea (Swadhyaya) study, and (Pravachana) discoursing upon the Veda with a view to making others understand and appreciate our culture.

For this missionary work the Hindu Rishis never saw any necessity for organising a special class of teachers but it was made a duty of every householder! In the pursuit of his vocation the householder was not asked to spare any special time or to sacrifice his duties either towards himself, or his own children or to the society, or to the nation or to the world. But while emphasising the need for pursuing his duties on all these levels he is asked to keep continuously in touch with the scriptures and to preach the same truth to others: both by words and by his actions.

The great qualities that have been insisted are: (a) the practice of what is right and proper as indicated in the scripture (Ritham), (b) living upto the ideals that have been intellectually comprehended during their studies (Satyam), (c) spirit of self-sacrifice and self-denial (Tapas), (d) control of the senses (Dama), (e) tranquillity of the mind (Sama), (f) maintenance of a charitable and ready kitchen at home in the Seva of all deserving hungry fellow-beings (Agni), (g)
practice of concentration and ritualism through Fire-worship as was in vogue in the society in those days (Sacred fires), (ह) one’s duty towards humanity, towards children, towards grand-children and towards the society.

In the close of the section, three great masters have been quoted who had in the past declared the most important of the above. The unavoidable quality to be cultivated according to each is either Satyam or Tapas or study of the Sastras and its efficient spread in the society (Swadhyaya-Pravachanam).

In short, the section reads as though it is a manifesto upon the Hindu way of living in which every Hindu, striving to live upto his or her sacred culture, is charged to live true to his or her own intellectual convictions (Satyam), in a spirit of self-denial (Tapas), the study of his sacred bible (Swadhyaya) and the spread of his culture among the peoples of the world (Pravachanam).

अनुवाकः १०। Section 10
परविधोपासनम् (Paravidyopasanam)

आहं दृष्टः रेवित | कीति: पृष्ठ गिरिरिव | अध्यविद्विन्द्रे वाजिनिव
स्वैतस्यसमि | द्रविषूण सर्वस्यसमृ | सुमेघा अमृताकितिः | इति त्रिश्रोवेदानु-
बचनम्।।

(इति) दशमोऽनुवाकः)

Aham vrukshasya reriva. Keertiḥ prushtam gireriva. Oordhi-
wapavitro yajineeva swamrutamasmi. Dravinam savarchasam.
Soomedha-amrutokshitaha. Iti trisankorvedanuvachanam.

[Iti Dasamo Anuvakah]
"I am the stimulator of the tree of the Universe. My face is as high as the peaks of the mountains. High and pure am I like the Essence in the Sun; I am the power and the wealth, effulgent with intuition. Intelligent, imperishable and undecaying am I"—this is the sacred recitation of Trisanku, the sacred recitation.

Since this section has no direct bearing with what had preceded and, also we shall find, has no intimate bearing with what is to come, Sankara very intelligently interprets this section as a Mantra for recitation just before the daily reading of scriptures (Swadhyaya) which had been 12 times repeatedly insisted in the previous, section. This repeated insistence in the last section of both the study and the dissemination of the knowledge is termed by Sankara as Brahma Yagna.

Since the study of the Vedas is to be pursued by every one all through his life, and since the students are going out into the world commissioned to live as healthy social beings, they are soon to enter the house-holders’ tribulations. Tossed by the daily circumstances of life, no individual human creature can maintain his mental equipoise in life, which is so necessary for the study of the highly philosophical
literature, without some special exercises in mental reconditioning.

As students they can easily be kept in such an atmosphere where they can maintain in themselves this required inner poise; later on too, at the time of their retirement, the individuals can teach themselves to be in the same steady mental poise. But in the surging period of youth, chaotic with its physical appetites, mental commotions, intellectual ambitions, when the individual is fighting his lonely war in the field of life against the hosts of threatening circumstances, he will not ordinarily find that cool and calm spring-season within.

In order that such a shattered mind be effectively brought to the seat-of-study daily, the Rishis of the scriptures had to find out some secret method by which the individual devotee can discover in himself the necessary conditions for a profitable study. This Mantra now under discussion is, according to Sankara, a formula for repetition to be used by the householder before he starts his daily study of the scriptures. When we are introduced to the depths of significances in these words we shall easily understand how when an individual, with sincerity, faith and understanding, repeats this stanza, can come to feel himself immediately wafted from his disturbing present into the serener heights of a calm and tranquil divinity.

This Mantra, therefore, tunes up the students every day, for bringing out the Song of the Soul from the harp of the heart. The words here are the explosions of an unknown Rishi, Trisanku by name, on his Self-discovery.
The words, that express thoughts in the heights of their inspiration, do not merely convey their literary meaning, even in ordinary life as it is evident from many passages in dramas when they come to the 'crisis'. Here also we find the words in themselves do not, by their dictionary-meaning, convey the full import.

Again, since we have now drifted away from the vast oceans of the resplendent Hindu culture to the straits of secularism and sectarian prejudices, we cannot understand very easily the implications of these words which have the flavour of the Vedic tradition. There is nothing strange about it. If the great Rishis were to come down and move with us, now they too may not find it easy when we talk to them in our language and familiar expressions. Expressions like "atom-bombed the resolutions", or "shelled with arguments", or "met-at-tea", etc., would be confusing enough for them since they are uninitiated into the significance of the "atom-bombed" or "shelled" or "at-tea". Similarly, here, when we are reading some expressions of the Rishis which were at that time very familiar to the students we generally stand confused and lost.

"I am the stimulator of the tree".—If this be, according to Hinduism, the divine Self-realisation of the great sage, then surely there will be none here who would pride himself at being a Hindu; for, to be a "stimulator of a tree" is not quite satisfactory for us even if we be extremely imaginative. This confusion arises from our incapacity to understand what exactly is the connotation meant by the teachers when
they used the term "tree". It is such expressions in our scriptures that confuse the West and confounds the products of the West that have reached to live in the East. We should certainly sympathise with them; they are disgustingly too low to deserve our hatred or wrath.

When we get more and more acquainted with the entire Vedic literature, the scriptural connotation in which the term "tree" is used, becomes clear. It is the tradition of Hindu thought from the early days of the Vedas, to consider the entire universe in the form of a tree. Not only in the Vedas, but we find the same tradition of referring to this universal symbol, both in its erect and inverted positions, in Buddhistic, Gnostic, Hermitic, Christian and Islamic religious books also. The Maitrayopanishad speaks of one Aswatha-tree identified with OM. The Rig-Veda asks, "what is that tree out of which heaven and earth are fashioned?" In Mundakopanishad, again, there is the picture of the tree referred to. In Mahabharata, in its Asvathamaparva, we find a full description of the Brahma-Vriksha. In Vishnu Sahasranama "Tree" is counted as one of the names of the Supreme Lord. In the later literature the conception changed and we find the same tree standing inverted representing the entire finite world of plurality. The Kathopanishad conceives it. Swethaswara Upanishad refers to it, and in Gita we find an exhaustive description of it.

The finite world of plurality is conceived of as an Aswatha-tree because a banyan-tree can be considered

* Refer Swami's Discourses on Kathopanishad—VI. 1; Discourses on Mundakopanishad—III. 4; and also his commentary on Gita, Ch. XV.
relatively immortal, due to its long days of existence. Again, there is no single tree which can be otherwise quoted which has such a large number of branches and leaves, which are ever in a state of agitation with so many adventitious roots flowing out of its branches to embrace the Mother Earth and to make its shady grounds a thousand-pillared hall of noisy confusions! The very name of the tree, Aswatha, also, has in the construction of its nomenclature, a meaning well suited for the purposes; Swa means "tomorrow"; tha means "existence"; Swatha means, therefore, "that which exists tomorrow also"; when the negative-sense A is prefixed, it becomes A-swatha meaning "that which will not exist tomorrow"—that which is finite.

This Tree of Universe representing in itself the entire world of objects is vitalised by the Eternal, All-pervading Consciousness which is the goal of Rishis, struggling on the path of Self-realisation Rishi Trisanku was successful in rediscovering himself to be this spiritual perfection, and the passage now under discussion is the song of ecstasy and joy that gurgled out from the blissful experience of this God-man.

He is here struggling to stammer out in words the divine inspiration that he has lived in his moment of realisation, and therefore, we find that the Mantra does not read as a statement of fact. The maimed words, broken and hesitating, though literally they express nothing; in their voiceless significances indi-
cate an ocean of an extremely subjective experience. He cries "I, the Pure Self, the Conscious Principle, the Infinite Reality, is the stimulator in the entire Tree of Universe; I am the sap of life, wherever it is manifest, from the lowest to the highest."

Necessarily, therefore, "my glory is as high as the peaks of the mountains," inasmuch as wherever there is the thrilling glow of pulsating life felt it is only the "throb of my glory," it is "the song of my fame," in effect says the great Rishi.

The Conscious Life Spark within ourselves or the purity of the individual concerned is untouched by animalism since Awareness as such is only the Illuminating Principle presiding within the being. Good and bad, sin and virtue are conditions of the mind and the qualities of the thoughts. But the consciousness that illumines these conditions or qualities within ourselves should certainly be untouched by and separate from these objects illuminated; for, it is a law in nature that the illuminator is always separate from the illuminated.

The Sun's rays may bless both a crime perpetrated or a divine ritualism performed; it may illuminate at once a bin of filth at one end and a pan of rose water at another place. The illuminator, the Sun, being separate from both these objects, neither of them could condition the light or the source of light, the Sun. Similarly, the consciousness illuminates the condition of the mind of the individual whether good or bad and the Life Spark in Itself is ever the Divine, the Perfect, the Blissful. It is in no way conditioned
by the qualities or the textures of the passing thoughts or the entertained ideas.

Therefore, the great saint who comes to rediscover in himself that he is none but this Divine Centre in his real nature and thereby experiences himself to be the heart of the universe, cries, from the balcony of his own experience, "Pure am I, like the essence in the Sun."

The sceptic cannot and will not understand the benefits accrued by such a Self-realisation, since to him life without contentions is profitless. There are people amidst us according to whom life has a meaning and a purpose only so long as we have a fair chance of reaping our moans of the morning hours, hated thoughts of the midday-hours and the chances of fighting tooth and nail all through the evenings! They cannot appreciate nor can they live the quieter joys of the pregnant moments of peace, or of the tranquillity of the inner poetry, or of listening to the warbling notes of joy and cheer, that gurgles out from the bosom that is at rest; from a soul that is at peace with itself.

As an answer to such gross creatures who may suspect the futility of this consummation of evolution, Trisanku declares, "I am the Power and wealth". Ordinarily in life man is constantly struggling to acquire wealth and having become wealthy we find that the rich man is not contented unless he can purchase power with his wealth. Understanding this fundamental weakness in man Trisanku rightly declares that to know ourselves, to complete our rediscovery, to realise our divine nature, to live as the
god in ourselves, is the only harbour wherein the frail mind shall no more be exposed to the storms of contentions and the surging waves of desires for wealth or temptations for power. To realise and live as the vitaliser behind the “tree of the entire universe” is to realise at once the wealth, power, joy and perfection that is enjoyed and experienced by every living creature of all time (past, present and future) and at all places—all at once.

“Intelligent, imperishable, undecaying am I.”

This is the final explosive expression by which the choking experience in the bosom of the great Rishi seems to burst out in expressing his lived bliss of Perfection. In order to show this Infinite, since language has no sway in that realm, all that the prophet or the saint can do is, as it were, to stand at the frontiers of the finite and with a pointing finger indicate the Infinite in the language of contrast. To every one of us the finite alone is the land of our known experiences. We all know that the finite world of matter is inert, perishable and decaying, and therefore, using the opposite words, as “Intelligent, imperishable and undecaying,” Trisanku is helping to convey to us the ‘otherness’ of the Infinite from what we know and experience in ourselves at present—in our ego-centric misunderstandings.

To remember thus, our Real Nature as lived and experienced by Trisanku, is the most efficacious technique in turning ourselves to the highest purity and to the greatest sense of detachment from our false values. When an individual recites this with sincerity, faith and conviction, it is evident that he will gain a
sufficient amount of inward poise and tranquillity—which are surely necessary for a profitable study of scriptures daily.

**Section 11**

वेदमनूच्याचार्योऽन्तेवासिनमनुशास्ति | सत्यं वद | धर्मं चर | स्वाध्यायान्मा प्रमदः | आचार्याय प्रियं धनमाहात्य प्रजातन्त्रु मा व्यवच-छेत्सी | सत्यात्म प्रमदित्वम् | धर्मार्त्थ प्रमदित्वम् | कुशालात् प्रमदित्वम् | भूतेन प्रमदित्वम् | स्वाध्यायप्रवचनाआयोऽन्न प्रमदित्वम् |


Having taught the Vedas, the preceptor enjoins the pupil: **“Speak the truth, do your duty, never swerve from the study of**
the *Veda*, do not cut off the line of descendants in your family, after giving the preceptor the fee he desires. Never err from truth, never fall from duty, never overlook your own welfare, never neglect your prosperity, never neglect the study and the propagation of the *Veda.*”

This chapter represents, we may say, the “convocation address” delivered to the students when they were returning home from the ancient *gurukula*-universities. This section represents the Hindu commandments, and the entire address systematically concludes in seven waves of thought each following the other with a scientific rhythm which is the very melody of the Hindu thought.

This section can be considered subject-wise under five sub-headings: (1) Advices ruling one’s own mode of living with reference to the society and oneself; (2) regulating one’s relationship with the last generation and the present elders; (3) relationship with oneself and one’s teachers; (4) one’s attitude towards the learned and the wise in society; (5) charity and the ‘laws of giving’; (6) remedy for doubts regarding one’s duty and conduct in life; and (7) doubts regarding one’s relationship with others falsely accused in the world.

Concluding, these seven specific waves of progressive thoughts the teacher concludes that these commandments are to be strictly followed by every true Hindu if he is worth the name. A careful study of the implications of these should give us an inkling to the secret by which we could maintain such subtle and divine culture amidst us so successfully for such a long period of unbroken history. Our covetable success in a competitive world, where ordinarily the
devil governs more than God, must have been again because of these values of life upon which the society was taught to live.

After the studies, before the children are let out to meet their destinies in their independent individual life as a social being, the teacher gives his exhortation which comprises in itself, we may say, "Vedanta in practice". The entire wealth of knowledge gained by the Rishi in their experiments with the world-of-objects, the world-of-thoughts and the world-of-ideas have been here brought from the temples and libraries to the home and the fields! The modern half-educated are tempted to cry down Vedanta as an impracticable theory; this can be only the sad moaning of one who has not read this portion—the crystallized essence of Hinduism—with sufficient poise and peaceful thoughts.

In this exhortation the first wave of thoughts comprises the Guru’s advice to the students about their relationship with society. "Speak the truth": Truthfulness consists mainly in uttering a thought as it is actually perceived, without hypocrisy or any vulgar motive to do injury to others. Ordinarily, a liar is he who has not the moral courage to express what he sincerely feels. This disparity between thought and words creates in his mind a habit to entertain ‘self-cancellation’ of thoughts. This impoverishes the individual’s mental strength, will power, and determinative dynamism. Such an exhausted mental character is too weak thereafter to make any progress in life’s pilgrimage.
In fact, truthfulness in its essential meaning is not merely giving expression to one's honest feelings truly and effectively, but in its deeper imports it is the attunement of the mental thoughts with one's own intellectual convictions. Vedanta being the science of living, unless we are ready to discipline and marshal our thought-forces to the unquestioning authority of our own reason chastened with knowledge, in the ensuing chaos within, we cannot grow to realise the fuller unfoldment of our truer and diviner nature.

_Dharma chara._—_Dharma_ is a word which has no corresponding word in English. Somebody in haste had translated it as 'righteousness' and those who followed him had merely repeated the same word; thus, traditionally _Dharma_ is 'righteousness'. But it is too meagre a word to carry the load of meaning which is the contents of the word _Dharma_. All those fundamental values of life which are universally good at all places and at all times;—which form the rock-bottom foundations of all efforts at moral rearmament and all edifices of ethical perfection;—which constitute the corner-stones for all temples, churches, mosques, synagogues and gurudwaras;—which are the eternal duties of every man who wants to live upto the full dignity of the human and strive consistently to grow into his fullest stature as a Godman in this very life. In this ampler meaning we may, for our convenience, and not in satisfaction, translate _Dharma_ as _duty_.

Hinduism is built upon duties and not on rights. The European way of thought has moulded itself
upon the 'principle of rights' and they have been growing through arrows and boomerangs, bullets and shells, to reach the present when they are threatening each other with Atomic weapons and secret instruments of mutual slaughter, to demand and maintain the rights of each against the rights of the others. They are demanding rights; rights are to be taken; to be acquired; to be preserved. A civilisation that is based upon 'right' must necessarily come to clamour and fight; and the instincts of acquiring and hoarding, keeping and maintaining should develop in that society, and should ultimately upset the peace.

On the other hand the glorious Sanatana Dharma of the Hindu recognises his right 'to do his duties' as the fundamental privilege in life. When it is duty to be performed, a generation that has understood it, will be trained to demand of life only ample chances to fulfil their duty. Duty therefore develops the spirit of giving, the urge to be charitable, than the lust to hoard or the anxiety to keep.

The growing buds of the generation, as they are leaving the teacher's presence, are advised to keep to this glorious principle of fulfilling their duties towards the society, towards their relations, and towards themselves.

The students are not insisted to pay their fees before they entered the Gurukula-institution. That was not the rule in ancient India. Education was free. A student entering the portals of education was a pleasant challenge as it were to the teacher who took up the challenge and saw to it that he made out
of that raw material an efficient and independent earning member of the society.

After his education the boy was not thrown out into the world of tensions and chaos from which he was so long and so efficiently kept away in the Guru-kula, then, as today we keep them in the libraries and laboratories; on the other hand, the educational system was so organised as to work perfectly in unison with the demands in the society and the needs of living at that time, so that a child from the day he had walked out of his teacher's protection, he proved himself to be a fully trained soldier to fight the battle of his life.

The Guru Dakshina (the fee) was not even demanded of the boys when they were leaving the institution after their education. The Gurukula-system seemed not to justify itself to demand fees simply because they had educated the boys. The system was thorough and they were so confident of the results that they insisted that they would be receiving the payment only from the first independent income of the individual!

As soon as the student reaches home, he plunges into work and the early savings that he could make, entirely go towards the Guru Dakshina. And who among them could forget their own days of Gurukula activities and the fact how, during their days, the old students maintained the Rishi-universities? Thus the boys of each generation continued subscribing towards the Gurukula-funds almost year after year or at least during the various stages of their life.
After paying the fees the student is advised to enter the householder's life by marrying a fit lady and he is advised that he should live with her enjoying a perfectly controlled indulgence. It is one of the duties of the Hindu householder that he should not misunderstand his early education, with its over-emphasis on Brahmacharya, and continue sex-control even in his householders's life, because such a self-control may amount to sex-suppression in the majority of cases. He is advised that he should not break the line of descendants.

The sequence of thoughts as expressed here, "After giving the preceptor his fees, do not cut off the thread of progeny," implies the healthy suggestion for us how best to plan our life. After education, first of all, be economically independent, learn the trade, create a market, assure a comfortable income, and then as the next duty in life, the scripture says, marry and maintain the line of descendants in the family.

This is followed by a series of warnings not to swerve from truthfulness, duty, personal welfare and prosperity. If the Hindus had correctly understood this portion and pursued this most effective and necessary part, they would never have come to the plight to which they have today sunk. A devoted Hindu has come to express, now-a-days, in the ways of his living and in his conduct in life, such a great amount of impotency, langour and dullness, that he is no better than a walking corpse moving about with no self-assertion or personality. Like an idle dry leaf kicked about here and there according to the whims of the passing breeze, roams and exists the modern
bhakta! This is against the principles and theories propounded by our Seers and Prophets. This idea is very well brought out by the irreplaceable commandment "Do not swerve from cleverness, nor from your prosperity."

The above-mentioned qualities like truthfulness, etc., may become, instead of creditable virtues, a liability on the devotee especially in a world of criminals which recognises no higher values of existence. In our unintelligent insistence to follow blindly these instructions we are apt to be made a fool of and therefore, here, the Rishis are advising the children of that age that a Hindu should not allow himself to be used as a cat's-paw by others, nor should a Hindu permit others to trade upon his nobler virtues. Kusalath na pramaditavyam "never swerve from cleverness", can be used as the watch-word for the Hindu spirit of living!

'Never neglect your welfare' is the commandment and yet, how differently we have understood our own sacred way of living. We have come to misunderstand our ethics and spiritual literature to be codes of behaviour by which we can easily become a prey to every diplomacy, and ultimately sink into wretched poverty and miserable destitution! This is exactly what we are seeing around us. On the other hand the Rishi advised the students, as they went out to face their individual situations of life, that they should not on any score neglect their welfare—not, of course, for the purpose of self-aggrandisement nor to corner the entire wealth of the society, creating unequal distribution of wealth and the consequent
poverty and sorrows of the country. They were asked to be prosperous so that they would be able to serve others in selfless charity; the rules of charity follow soon in this very section as the fourth wave of thoughts.

The above ideas of truthfulness, duty, cleverness and prosperity cannot be healthily developed and efficiently maintained unless we have the necessary spiritual stamina in ourselves and in the society. Therefore, it is reasserted that we must pursue the study of the scriptures and make it a life’s mission to spread those truths among ourselves with a burning, irresistible, missionary zeal.

devapitrakaryāṃ na pramāditāvyam | mātraṇēvō bhava | pītrēvō bhava | achāryēvō bhava | āttithēvō bhava


Deve-pitrakaryabhām: from your duties towards Gods and departed souls (ancestors), न: not, प्रमाणितवम्: swerve. मात्र-देव: he to whom mother is a god, भव: you be. पित्र-देव: he to whom father is a god, भव: you be. आचार्य-देव: he to whom the preceptor is a god, भव: you be. अतिथि-देव: he to whom the guest is a god, भव: you be.

Never swerve from your duties towards Gods and towards the departed ‘souls’ (Manes). May the mother be, to thee, a God. May the father be, to thee, a God. May the preceptor be, to thee, a God. May the guest be, to thee, a God.

In those days of the Upanishads, the Vedic literature did not give any method of worship upon a form. Their gods were, except fire, all conceptions
of the unmanifest Power of Nature. The teachers of that era must have noticed the difficulties experienced by the beginners, who, in their youthful days waging their battle of life, could not find enough poise of mind or intellectual sharpness to devote themselves in subtle meditation upon the formless Truth. Some idol, or living expression of divinity, was to be supplied for their concentration, to serve them as a source of constant and unbroken inspiration.

The principle of idol worship, though not evolved as such, as in later times, it is implicit in the principle of Upasana where, as we have said earlier, the attempt is to see the mighty in the meagre. Thus, as a process of constant Upasana the student is told that he has to be all through his life one to whom his parents are expressions of godly qualities.

We need not necessarily take this idea only in its limited sense. In its ampler implications it can be an exhortation of the Rishis to the members of the present generation, that, in their youthful vigour though they are inspired to dash themselves forth into progressive plans for a greater future, they need not totally condemn and reject the last generation of elders in the society. The youth have always the urge to move forward and the energy to drag their present to the future, but, in so doing they should try to respect and revere the wealth of experience that the old have with them as a result of their own lived long life.

The last generation lingering with us need not be conceived as the authority and the only people who have the vision of the future; but, at the same time they need not be totally rejected, discarded or
ridiculed. The *Rishi* means that the youth should be made to work respecting the old.

यान्यनबधानि कर्मणि | तानि सेवितब्यानि | नोइतराणि |
यान्यसाक्षः सुचरितानि | तानि लयोपास्यानि | नो इतराणि ||


यानि : such, अनवधानि : actions free from blemishes, कर्मणि : actions. तानि : those, सेवितब्यानि : must be done. नो (न+उ) : and not, इतराणि : others. यानि : which, अस्माक्म् : pertaining to us, सुचरितानि : virtuous actions. तानि : those, लय्या : by you, उपास्यानि : must be followed. नो (न+उ) : and not, इतराणि : others.

Let only those actions that are free from blemishes be done—and not others. You must follow only those virtuous actions which are irreproachable—and not others.

At the conclusion of this second wave-thought, the declaration of the teacher gains for itself a roar of sincerity almost unequalled in any other religious literature in the world, both in its modesty and selfless dedication to Truth. Philosophy being a subjective science and since its blessing can be only gained by us by actually living it, apart from its logic and reason, the theory must have the dynamism of the teacher with it to inspire the student at all times. If this reverence and respect for the teacher be not there—the moment suspicion and doubt creep into our minds regarding the purity and sincerity of the teacher—the philosophy that is declared becomes immediately impotent in our hearts. Therefore, the teacher says, "follow only the irreproachable qualities in us".
This does not mean that the teacher is full of vices, but the Rishi is extra careful to avoid all possibilities of any misjudgment. Even when an individual has no weakness, it is possible that an observer may project his own mental evaluations and come to criticise and condemn the other. As a remedy to all such mental mischiefs the teacher, accepting this natural weakness in man, exhorts him to follow only those irreproachable qualities, habits and conduct noticed in the teacher. "Not others"—meaning if there be any unhealthy trait, even though the teacher may practice it, on no score should it be copied and followed by a true student of this culture.

This portion clearly shows the attitude which the teacher maintained in the presence of the students. They did neither for a moment pose themselves as superhuman, nor as colossus of purity, strength or divinity. They behaved among the students as though they were mere mortals with all possible weaknesses which a mortal is heir to.

Wearing this look of the ordinary, behaving as any ordinary mortal, these men of perfection faced their students, and this in fact, was the secret of their success in spreading this transcendental culture among a people living the life's contentions in their day-to-day existence.

Greater the teacher, and firmer his realisation we find, easier he comes down to move shoulder to shoulder with the students in a spirit of easy camaraderie and unmistakable friendship. The formalities of distance between the teacher and the taught are insisted upon and maintained only by those uncertain
masters who have not the confidence in their own knowledge or the charity to remember their own days of confusion and (who have) not come to sympathise fully with their students.

This portion clearly shows again that, whether it be an individual or an institution, they are not sanctioned by our Sastras to continue indulgence in any weakness even though their teachers had practised it. Smoking of tobacco, ganja, etc., indulging in non-vegetarian diet, even drinking alcohol are being practised today in this country by individuals and institutions, and their justification seems to be that their teacher once upon a time did indulge in these. The portion now under discussion clearly dispels any doubt upon the point whether such indulgences are justifiable or not. A weakness is always a weakness and no seeker has a right to perpetuate it; no institution should entertain the audacity to argue for it.

ये के चासच्छेद्रायोऽि ब्राह्मणाः: | तेषां त्वयासस्तने प्रथवसित्वयम् ॥

Ye ke cha asmachchreyamso Brahmanaha. Tesham twaya asane na prasvasitavyam.

ये के : those who are, च : and, अस्सात् : than us, अश्च्यास्सः : more distinguished, ब्राह्मणाः : Brahmans. तेषाम् : of them, त्वया : by you, अस्तने : in discussion, प्रथवसित्वयम् : not even (a word) be breathed, (अस्तने : offering seat, प्रथवसित्वयम् : should be worshipped).

You must not even breathe a word when those who are more distinguished than you are in discussion on spiritual matters (or; you must offer seat for superiors and worship them with acts of reverence and love).
In this fourth wave of thought the teacher’s declaration codifies the relationship of his students with other Gurus in the land who are equally if not greater than their own teachers. There was no spirit of rivalry between the teachers; in fact, they all worked as a team serving as preachers nourishing our culture and spreading the Hindu glory round the globe. But the students may, it is always natural, in their overenthusiasm and misunderstood devotion to their Guru, come to look down with contempt upon other teachers in the land. This sectarian attitude and preferential reverence is looked down with a reproachful eye by the Rishis of old. They advised their students to follow a healthier and more tolerant attitude.

Tvayasanena prasvasitavyam.—The arrangement of words here is a masterly manipulation of sounds in such a way that in themselves they can be made to mean two ideas which are both instructions to the students. Tvaya + Asanena + Prasvasitavyam is one way of dissolving the words, in which case it means that “the master should be entertained with seat and other things provided by you”.

The same can be dissolved as Tvaya + Ashane + Na + Prasvasitavyam in which case it will mean, “Not even a word should be breathed out by you when they are seated in their assembly for discussion”. In the former case it is an advice on how you should receive and entertain with respect and devotion all teachers; and in the later case it is a prescription of the code of behaviour that one should observe in an assembly of teachers who are discussing philosophical
matters among themselves. The idea is that you must be all ears and eyes, when the wise talk, and not full of noise and tongue. When such teachers discuss, there are plenty of ideas which one must try to absorb and later on to be discussed upon and assimilated properly. If one were to start discussion and arguments in the very beginning one is apt to lose oneself in a morass of words and get oneself perhaps choked and drowned in it.

श्रद्धया देयम्। अश्रद्धया देयम्। श्रीया देयम्। हिया देयम्।
भिया देयम्। संविदा देयम्॥

Shraddhaya deyam. Ashraddhaya deyam. shriya deyam. 
hiya deyam. bhiya deyam. samvida deyam.

श्रद्धया : with faith, देयम् : gifts should be given.
अश्रद्धया : without faith, देयम् : gifts should not be given.
श्रीया : in plenty, देयम् : gifts should be given. हिया : 
with modesty, देयम् : (they) should be given. भिया : 
with sympathy, देयम् : (they) should be given. संविदा : 
with knowledge, देयम् : they should be given.

Gifts should be given with faith; it should never be given without faith; it should be given in plenty, with modesty, with sympathy.

As we have noticed earlier, the Hindu culture is essentially based upon the sacrifice implied in duty and not upon acquisition which is implied in rights. The very structure in Hinduism recognises the householder's existence only as a necessary training in curbing his animalism and purifying the greater heights of spiritualism. Cultural perfection was the goal. And every breath in the individual, every activity in his life, every thought in him was marshalled
and disciplined to bring out the symphony of the perfect Hindu culture. As such the householder was trained to live a life of earning and hoarding, mating and breeding, building and keeping only as a field of activity for him to train himself in the values of love, kindness, service and charity. Ultimately the individual was valued upon the spirit of sacrifice he could show towards the finite, when the Call of the Infinite reached to smother his bosom.

Naturally, therefore, the teacher has to give some instruction as to how charity can best be practised. In the name of charity many a thing is ordinarily done in society which destroys both the giver and the recipient: the giver gains in his vanity, while the recipient becomes an irredeemable idler and a moral wreck. In order to avoid such a social suicide the master had to instruct the students on the ‘Laws of Giving’, lest it should kill the soul of this consummate social law.

*Gifts should be given with faith.*—Faith is not what we generally understand it to mean. In society faith is generally understood as some idea to be swallowed without questioning, without enquiry. To be under the intellectual tyranny of an individual or a class is not faith according to Vedanta. This has been made clear in *Vivekachudamani* by Sri Sankaracharya. Sankara says that to judge and understand rightly the full import of the advices of teachers and the depth of the declarations in the sacred text-books, and thereafter, to struggle in our thoughts and activities constantly to attune ourselves to these intellectual judgments is called faith.
Therefore, charity is acceptable only when it
the line with our own independent intellectual beliefs
and convictions. Unless we are convinced of the
nobility, and unless we have come to a correct and
independent judgment upon the worthiness of the
cause, charity should not be practised. There is a
school of intellectual idlers who believe that our
charity must be as open and as free as the fruit trees
in an orchard that give their fruits to all, without
questioning.

This is not acceptable to the Science of Vedanta
which is not trying to cultivate fruit trees. Its aim is
to cultivate the thinking animal called ‘man’. There-
fore, the Rishi pointedly condemns the opposite idea
by the positive declaration “gifts should not be given
without faith”. Every benefactor has the right, nay,
has a duty to enquire into the bonafides of the cause
which he is trying to patronise.

Again, a miserly giving will not benefit either the
giver or the receiver and, therefore, it is said that
having come to judge a cause to be deserving, give it
your entire patronage: ‘give in plenty, with both
hands give!’

This very charity can bring into us feelings of
egoism and vanity, and these are being avoided by
instructing us to give with modesty. There are yet
others who may have the intellectual vision to judge
the cause he is patronising, the large-heartedness to
give in plenty, with all modesty that has been required
of him, and yet, he may not have the necessary love
element in himself to feel a deep sympathy with the
cause which he has come to patronise. The Rishi is here advising that we should not on any score ignore this most essential factor in all charities. To give without sympathy is to build a temple without the idol and is as futile as to paint a picture with black ink on a blackboard!

Sympathy generates love in us and unless this love element comes to predominate in us, compelling us to seek an identity with the cause, we will not be spiritually evolving along the path of charity. Charity constricts the hearts and obstructs the human growth, if it is not honeyed with the spirit of love and the joy of identification.

Hence we are warned against all charity without sympathy with the cause or the occasion. To throw a quarter anna to a helpless beggar and make him struggle in picking it up from the wayside dirt with his half-eaten-up leprous fingers is no charity at all, however thick the giver may wear his caste-marks on his narrow forehead!!

अथ यदि ते कर्मविचित्रित्सा वा वृत्तविचित्रित्सा वा स्वात् | ये तत्र ब्राह्मणः सम्मशिनः | युक्ता आयुक्ता: | अख्षा धर्मकामाः स्यु: | यथा ते तत्र वर्तेन् | तथा तत्र वर्तेथाः: ||

अथायास्यातेषु | ये तत्र ब्राह्मणः सम्मशिनः | युक्ता आयुक्ता: | अख्षा धर्मकामाः स्यु: | यथा ते तत्र वर्तेन् | तथा तत्र वर्तेथाः: ||


"Now if there should arise any doubt regarding your acts or any uncertainty in respect of your conduct in life, you should act in those matters exactly as those Brahmanas there who are thoughtful, religious not set on by others, not cruel and are devoted to Dharma."

And now with regard to those who are falsely accused of some crime; you would rule yourself exactly in the same manner as do the Brahmanas there who are thoughtful and religious not set on by others, not cruel and are devoted to Dharma.

In the thick of life's battle, there may arise situations in which there may be a doubt in your mind as to what is the ideal way to live. In all such cases
the Hindu youngster is advised to follow other elderly members of the society who are the accredited champions of our culture.

This cultural perfections should not be in themselves the qualification necessary to make a man perfect enough to be followed by others. He must be thoughtful—meaning one who is not blindly following the Sastras, but is one who is capable of independent thinking and correct judgment. He must not be one who is merely secular in his concept of things, but should have respect and reverence for the sanctity of the sacred.

A true Brahmin is he who is not only a man of independent judgment and truly religious, but he must be also a man with full freedom to express his ideas. This is exactly the quality absent in the present-day Brahmins of the world. The European philosophers and the Indian Pundits, including the presidents of the mutts, find themselves, in an unenviable position, compelled to dilute their opinion to court the attitudes or even the prejudices of their patrons!!

Such Acharyas are not considered here as the ideal ones to be followed. An ideal Brahmin should be one who is not set on by others. He must not be cruel. He must be a self-dedicated champion of the greater values of life as explained in the immortal scriptures of the Hindus. Such men of dedicated life firmly established in their ideas and stoutly independent are the true sons of the Hindu culture, and you have
been asked to follow them whenever there is a doubt regarding either your action or your conduct.

*Karmavachikitsa.*—Regarding ritualism there are some fundamental doubts upon the various rules, since we can meet with contradictory statements in the text-books. Some branches believe that the fire-worship should be *before* sunrise. Others insist that it should be *after* sunrise. Regarding the *Devata* also there are doubts as to whether they are masculine or feminine, since, both genders are found to be used in some cases in the *Puranas*. In all such cases the boy is asked to follow what the ideal local Brahmin pursues.

*Vrithavichikitsa.*—These represent certain doubts regarding man’s conduct; for an example, in a country like India which incorporates in its vast embrace a variety of geographical conditions, habits and customs, flora and fauna, we find even contrary and opposite conducts are recognised as ethical and moral in different parts of the country. In Malabar, under the matriarchal system, uncle’s daughter can be married by the nephew, while in other parts of India it is tabooed. In one place the bridegroom is purchased with a dowry for the sad privilege of accepting his daughter as wife, while in the Himalayan villages the girl is purchased as cattle for agricultural purposes! In all other provinces of India if one husband for a woman is considered as normal, among the Pathans, it is a code of morality that three or four brothers can together co-operatively maintain a single wife. In such circumstances it is possible that the student comes to doubt as to what is the right
conduct; and he is directed in all such cases to follow the eminent men of culture, in the district.

एष आदेशः | एष उपदेशः | एष वेदोपनिषत् | पतदुशं
शासनम् | एवमुपासितव्यम् | एवमुचैतन्तुपासाम ||

[इति एकादशोधनवाकः]


[Iti Ekadaso Anuvakaha]

एषः: this, आदेशः: (is) the command. एषः: this, उपदेशः: (is) the teaching. पतदुशं: this, वेदोपनिषत् (is) the secret of the Vedas. पतदु: this, अनुशासनम्: (is) commandment. एवम्: in this way, उपासितव्यम्: one should live one's life. एवम्: thus, द: verily, च: and, पतदु: this. उपासाम्: one must act.

This is the command. This is the teaching. This is the secret of the Vedas. This is the commandment. This should be observed. Verily, having understood this fully one must act in the way taught above, continuously till the last—and not otherwise.

With this seventh wave of thought this section concludes and the master is here concluding his discourses. When we follow merely the word-meaning we are apt to misjudge these words as a vain repetition of similar words already used, almost conveying the same sense. But on a closer analysis we can discover that in the dramatic layout of the Upanishad, as a conversation between the teacher
and the taught, these words declare the character of the student as well as the temperament of the teacher.

Concluding his exhortation the teacher declares that "this is the command" (Adesa). In the next sentence he amends it by a much more tamer term as "This is the advice" (Upadesa). In the dramatic situation here it should be amply clear to any reader what exactly must have made the teacher amend his words. As soon as he declared that this is the 'command', in spite of their reverence to the Guru, the Hindu students—temperamentally not very willing to accept a command on ethical and moral rules from anybody, even if it be from their own Guru, unless he pauses to explain and make them understand the logic of it—they expressed a revolt in their looks. This attitude of their intellectual dissatisfaction might have expressed itself in the sparkling eyes of the young student and so the Guru dilutes his emphasis by his amendment.

Again, the discriminative intellect of the Vedic generation even in their youthful days were audacious enough to question the teacher until they got a complete satisfaction, and the teachers also never at this misunderstood their students. They on the other hand always expected and encouraged in their students all intellectual honesty and freedom. Seeing this healthy sign of revolt against an individual's intellectual dictatorship, especially in moral and ethical values, the teacher again appealed to them to accept what he said since his arguments were in no
sense a mere intellectual hypothesis born of his own independent intellectual calculations but it was, he declared, the declarations of the Veda (Vedopani-shad).

Those who understand and will enter into the spirit of the Veda understand that the declaration of the Vedas are no subject matter for doubt, since they are all declarations of the saints and sages who report their own transcendental experiences rather than enunciate with their finite and limited intellect.

Once the teacher remembered that what he had declared was the Cream of Hinduism, as declared by the endless hierarchy of divine masters, then he gained a self-confidence, as it were, in himself and exploded to say that this is the Commandment of the Lord, the very Creator of the life (Anusasananam).

The above passages starting with 'Satyam Vada' consisting of 25 items and divisible into 6 waves of thoughts, constitute the sacred Commandments in Hinduism. The waves of thoughts as indicated in this section are (1) advice regarding the individual himself; (2) his relationship with others, (3) his right action in the world, (4) his attitude towards the eminent men of culture, (5) the laws of charity and (6) his duty to follow the eminent living men of his own times.

In the seventh wave of thought the teacher concludes saying that these Commandments are to be followed diligently by every intelligent seeker who
lives a life for a higher cultural purpose—besides his worldly ambitions, and secular activities. In short, over the shoulders of the students, as it were, the Rishi of Taittiriya Upanishad is addressing the entire Hindu community to follow these Commandments.

अनुवाकः १२ I Section 12.

शः नौ मित्रः शः वहुः | शः नौ भवत्वथेमा | शः न इतनो श्रद्धस्पतिः | शः नौ विष्णुरुक्तकः | नमो ब्रह्मणे | नमस्ते वायो | तवेव प्रत्यक्ष ब्रह्मासि | तवेव प्रत्यक्ष ब्रह्मावधिष्म | अतन्त्वावधिष्म | सत्यमवावधिष्म | तन्मा-माविव | तद्वकारामाविव | आवीमाम | आवीव्वकारम् ||

|| अष्टि शान्ति: शान्ति: शान्ति: ||

[इति ब्राह्मवेदांनुवाकः]

[इति शिष्या वच्छी]


Om Shantih Shantih Shantih

[Iti Dwadaso Anuvaka]

[ITI SIKSHA VALLI]

ॐ: Om, शमृ: propitious, नः: to us, मित्रः: Mitra, शमृ: propitious, वहुः: Varuna. शमृ: propitious, नः:

ॐ Om शान्ति: Peace, शान्ति: Peace, शान्ति: Peace.

May the Sun be good to us. May the Varuna be good to us. May Aryama be good to us. May Indra and Brahaspati be good to us. May the All-pervading Vishnu be good to us. Prostrations to the Brahman. Prostration to thee O! Vayu. Thou, indeed, art the visible Brahman. Thee I have declared the 'Right'; Thee I have declared 'Good'. That has protected me. That has protected the teacher.

[Om Peace! Peace! Peace!]

For the word-meanings and the implications of this invocation we may refer to the discourses reported on the same Peace-invocation at the opening of this chapter. But there is a difference in the tense of verbs used in the second half of this closing Peace-invocation. While in the opening passage the invocation expressed a humble submission to the Supreme,
here it is the joy-cry of the devotee who feels himself the recipient of the grace. There if it was a cry to be blessed, here it is the cry of satisfaction at having been blessed.

In short, the student feels here that the study all through this chapter has been fruitful and in this invocation he is expressing his gratitude for the blessings received from the Cosmic Powers, whom he had invoked in the beginning of the lessons.

[HERE ENDS SIKSHA VALLI]
CHAPTER II

BRAHMANANDA VALLI

अः सह नावतु । सह नौ मुनक्तु । सह वीयः करवावः है ।
तेजसीनावधीतमस्तु मा विद्विषायाहै ॥

॥ ओः शान्ति: शान्ति: शान्ति: ॥

Om saha navavatu. Saha nau bhunaktu. Saha veeryam
caravayahai. Tejasvinavadheetamastu ma vidvishavahai.

Om Shantih Shantih Shantihi

सहः together, नौः us both, अवतुः may He protect,
सहः together, नौः us both, मुनक्तुः may He help us
enjoy (the fruits of scriptural study). सहः together,
वीयः with enthusiasm, करवावः: exert together (to
find the true meaning of the sacred text). तेजस्विः: fruitful and effective, नौः: of both of us,
अधितमः: study, अस्तुः: may be. मा: never, विद्विषायाहैः: may we
two quarrel.

ॐः Om, शान्ति: Peace, शान्ति: Peace, शान्ति: Peace.

Om, May He protect us both. May He help us both to
enjoy the fruits of scriptural study. May we both exert
together to find the true meaning of the sacred text. May our
studies be fruitful. May we never quarrel with each other.

[Om Peace! Peace! Peace!]

This Peace-invocation is chanted both by the
teacher and the taught everyday during the study of
the rest of the book. In thus reminding themselves
before their study each day that they are to exert themselves together in order to experience the Truth of the Upanishads they get more and more turned up with each other. This condition of perfect unison between the teacher and the taught is unavoidable in the study of the Subjective Science, Vedanta.

As in the modern colleges, Vedanta cannot be learned merely from the bazaar notes. A deep and intimate personal experience is to be conveyed by the teacher in teaching the students. A transcendental experience, that inspires the experiercer to a complete sublimation of his ego-centric consciousness, cannot become a theme that can be sung through the flimsy instrument of language. Therefore, the success in understanding the Vedas and ultimately gaining the experiences of its Truth is dependent entirely upon the seeker’s capacity to tune himself to the master’s own intimate experiences which are expressed vaguely in the intuitive song sung by him in the finite language of the text.

This perfect unison between the teacher and the taught generally gets molested by some misunderstanding between them. It may be either in the form of the teacher’s dissatisfaction towards his student or it can be due to the student’s misjudgment of the teacher’s attitude or words. If either of them suffers from a similar clogging of the heart they become, as it were, ‘short-circulated’ and the transference of knowledge is immediately blockaded. In order to avoid such a sad plight and to assure a perfect tuning up—both from the teacher to the
taught and from the taught to the teacher—this stanza with all sincerity is chanted daily by the preceptor and the disciple.

The thrice repeated Peace-chanting and their significances have already been explained at the end of the opening stanza of Chapter I.

अनुवादः १।  Section 1

ओम ब्रह्माविदार्मोति परम्। तदेषाआध्यूक्ता। सत्यं ज्ञानमनन्तं ब्रह्म।
ये वेदः निहितं गुहायां परसे व्योमन्। सोसन्ते सर्वानं कामान। सह ब्रह्मणा विपश्चितति।


ॐः Om, ब्रह्मित्वः: the Knower of Brahman, आमोतिः: attains, परम्: the Supreme. तत् एषा: with reference to that, आध्युक्तः: is recited (the following hymns). सत्यम: Truth, ज्ञानम: Knowledge, अनन्तम्: Infinity, ब्रह्म: Brahman. येः: he who, वेदः: knows (It) निहितम्: as existing, गुहायाम्: In the cave of the heart, परस्मे: in the transcendent, व्योमन्: Akasa. स: he, अस्नुते: realises, सर्वान: all, कामान: desires, सह: along with, ब्रह्मणा: as Brahman, विपश्चिता: omniscient हिति: thus.

Om, The Knower of Brahman attains the Supreme. With reference to that there is the following hymn recited, “Brahman is the Truth, Knowledge, Infinity. He who knows It as existing in the cave of the heart, in the transcendent Akasa, realises all his desires along with Omniscient Brahman,”

Sandwiched between the first and the last chapters we have in this Brahmananda Valli the
philosophical essence of the *Upanishad* described in the inimitable style of the *Taittiriya Upanishad*. Extremely scientific and incomparably analytical, the *Rishi* brings the wealth of his psychological understanding into the method of its exposition. Artistic in finish, the master leaves no missing link in the claim of his arguments that the thesis, so complete and well-rounded off, comes to stand out embossed attractively upon the background supplied by the earlier and the later chapters of the book. In the first chapter the students were initiated into a series of different methods at concentration so that at the end of it all, they may come to possess a more developed and better integrated mind and intellect so that they can much more easily journey themselves into the subtler heights of the transcendental thoughts. After thus preparing the instruments of mind and intellect the teacher here initiates the students for the great operation of Self-discovery.

In the *Taittiriya Upanishad* the goal is pointed out as the core of the individual seeker himself and ultimately this Centre of the different concentric Whirls of his own personality is brought within the cognition of the seeker by making him realise fully each of the outer layers of matter around him. One by one these outer layers are transcended and the individual is ultimately made to become fully aware of the innermost essence.

For the purposes of this scientific analysis, in this *Upanishad* for the first time, an individual is considered as constituted of five different sheaths of
matter each covering the other with varying degrees of grossness, the outermost being the grossest. Nowhere else in the literature of Vedanta do we get this analysis so completely and exhaustively, and the theory of the five kosas has been sanctioned for the first time here in this chapter.

The chapter opens with the declaration of the goal, "The knower of Brahman reaches the Supreme". The Upanishad is addressed to those seekers who are struggling to understand what is the goal of life and how to reach it. They were first of all assured that the goal is "to know the Brahman", and having known, "the knower reaches the Supreme". This reply to the seeker, though it is a declaration of the Truth, cannot be very satisfactory since it does not say anything about the goal. In other Upanishads too, similar assertions have been given, especially in Mundaka Upanishad*; "he who knows Brahman becomes Brahman".

These assertions are apt to be misunderstood or even criticised as impossible idealisms preached to canvas the beliefs of the unintelligent. The critics argue that, by knowing a table we don’t become a table, nor do we reach or come to the wealth of another by merely knowing his bank balances. “If by knowing we were to come to possess and live our knowledge”, laughs the hasty critic, “in the world there would not have been, perhaps, a greater profession than to be a cashier in a State Bank!"

* Refer Swamiji’s Discourses on Mundaka Upanishad III. 2, 9.
This is exactly the mistake into which one would naturally fall when one tries to read and understand the *Upanishads* by the literary meaning of the words. In the Upanishadic literature words borrowed from the finite language are being made use of for a higher and a special purpose of indicating the Infinite. As such, these borrowed words are to be understood, in their special employment, to have gathered some special meanings and imports. Thus, the word *knowing* here is not meant in the sense in which we generally *know* things of the world, wherein the 'knower' is always different from the 'known' and the 'knowledge'. Here the word *know* is used in the sense of *discover* or *realise*.

Often it happens that we keep on desperately searching for a key, or an important paper all over the room, until somebody points out to us either the key that is in our own hands, or the paper that is just in front of us on the table. The knowledge that the key that I was searching, is in my own hand, is a *knowledge* that *gives* me back the key that I had lost! When we say that by 'knowing' the thing, we 'reach' the thing known, we only mean that the thing was already with us, and yet, it was screened off from us temporarily by our own ignorance of it. The ignorance of it is removed by our knowledge of it; and the thing that was already with us becomes available for our experience. Similarly, he who realises that Divine Spark, he Self within himself, comes to *know* it, in the sense that he redisCOVERS that which was already within him, but it lay, unfortunately, veiled off from him by his own ignorance.
The students to whom the *Upanishad* is declared are all great seekers, wanting to know what life is, and whether there be any goal in life worth achieving. They are all great intellectual enquirers who had come to investigate upon the universal happenings in Nature and have come to question if at all there is a purpose to be gained or a goal that is to be reached in life. This question is completely answered here in this short and pithy declaration by the great *Rishis*. The Goal is the *Brahman*, and one who realises it reaches the Supreme.

When the *Guru* has declared in one summary statement the goal of life, the Aryan students of the true Hindu stock, as we have found earlier, are not very ready to accept it immediately unless the statements are fully supported by the Eternal Vedic declaration. The teacher knew this tradition, and therefore adds, "*in that sense is the following hymn recited*". He is quoting a Vedic definition of Truth Absolute as indicated by the term *Brahman*.

The Infinite Truth can on no account be fully defined in words; Infinite defined, is finitude ill-expressed! And yet, we have here three words which in their indicative meaning completely give us an appreciable suggestion of what the Truth is.

*Satyam*.—It is generally translated as Truth. In itself this translation is mum and does not express any idea. The words gather their momentum only in intellects that are familiar with the full import of the words. In the tradition of Vedanta *Satyam* is that which is the changeless substratum for all changes and modification.
For example, the post is the ‘truth’ in the ghost vision; the rope is the ‘truth’ behind our misunderstandings that it is a serpent or a dry twig or a crack on the surface of the earth or a streak of water. The idea is that in all honest enquiries ultimately, the real substratum comes to be discovered; when we discover the post-in-the ghost we all know how impermanent, relatively, is the ghost. Therefore, the super-imposition, the Ghost and its ghastly grinings are all declared as “false” while, relatively of course, the post is considered as “Truth”.

In the life of plurality also we are watching an endless variety of change; time changes; seasons change; individuals keep on changing in their body, mind and intellect. Nothing is permanent even for a moment; in this general and continuous state of flux there must be a changeless Eternal Factor, that is the Ground which makes the changes possible upon It. That Satyam is Brahman.

Without the steady, spotless screen behind the ever-changing play of lights and shades, they cannot give us the illusion of a thrilling play in the theatre; without its permanent and motionless bed, the waters of a river cannot maintain their endless flow; without the solid and inert rails, the flying wheels of the train cannot move on. The screen in the film-theatre, the river-bed in the river, the rails in the Railways—these are the changeless, the permanent, the ‘truth’. That Factor which is immutable upon which the finite changes are rendered possible is Satyam, the Brahman of the Upanishadic literature.
Jnanam.—This is generally translated as Knowledge. But in order to warm ourselves up to the inspired meaning of the Rishis we have to seek a fuller understanding of this term.

Knowledge is of two kinds: (a) Knowledge unconditioned. (b) Conditioned-knowledge. We generally experience in the world only “knowledge of” things. Herein Knowledge is conditioned by the things known. These conditioned-knowledge-bits change from place to place and from time to time since the objects that Pure Knowledge happens to illumine are different from one another.

When Ganges water is poured and kept in different types of bottles the shapes of water conditioned by the different bottles should necessarily be different, since the bottles are of different shapes. But this does not mean that water has any definite shape at all. Similarly, though the knowledge-bits conditioned by different objects are seemingly different because of the plurality of the objects themselves, the Absolute Knowledge in its pure nature is unconditioned by any of the objects that it illuminates.

The term Jnana indicates this Absolute Knowledge which illuminates for us the objects of experiences in the outer and in the inner worlds. The Conscious Principle beaming out in its Awareness illuminates all objects that. It comes across, just as the sunlight has no preference, and blesses all objects with its light and grace irrespective of their nature and quality, when the objects come into the flood of the sun’s light. By the word Jnanam, this Consciousness in us is
indicated. We have already seen that it is this Life Spark that is the substratum, immutable and eternal, which makes the changes of the body, mind and intellect possible and realistic.

_Anantham._—It is translated as Infinity. Since by the word _Satyam Brahman_ was indicated as the Real, the substratum from which the entire world of the finite had, as it were, merged, it has become the cause of the phenomenal world. The cause from which effects arise (as pots or ornaments from mud or gold) is generally inert and inorganic and as such the doubt may arise that the Supreme is an inert and an unintelligent principle (like mud or gold). To remove such a hasty conclusion, it is insisted that _Satyam_, though the cause of the world, it is Intelligence itself.

This Consciousness that the substratum of the created world may itself one day end, is yet another doubt that can possibly come in the mind of the uninitiated. To refute this idea and to show that Pure Awareness which is _Satyam_ is Itself not the effect of any other cause and as such is Infinite in nature, we have the term _Anandam_ used here. This term explains that though Truth be the cause of the pluralistic mutable world, it in itself is the uncaused cause. Unborn and eternal that Truth reveals as Infinite and Conscious.

This is the core of man's own personality since without this Consciousness or Awareness, however strong he may be physically, however noble he may be in mind, however powerful in intellect, the individual will be considered dead by the world. Life
means expression of awareful experiences. When an individual ceases to live his experiences, to live awareful of his outer and inner worlds, that mass of matter having the shape of the creature is considered as dead, and the carcass is claimed by nature for reconversion into the five elements from which it had emerged!!

Thus, in this irrefutable definition, made up by inimitable usage of the pregnant suggestions contained in these three terms "Satyam, Jnanam, Anandam", the immortal text of the Hindus, the Vedas, indicate the Absolute Reality which is at once immanent and transcendent. To seek this Truth within and to rediscover It is the Divine unfoldment of the mortal to his own immortal stature, of the finite to the dignity of the Infinite, of the bound to the joys of the freedom.

If there be thus a Truth as defined above, how do we reach that Brahman? The terms Satyam, Jnanam, Anandam have a flavour as though they are expressing some definite qualities and in the ordinary usage of language, qualities qualify objects. As such the students, who are familiar with this word-usage in language, are apt to misunderstand from these qualifications that Truth is an object separate from the seeker.

He who rediscovers this Conscious Principle within himself is one who is considered as fully awakened to the Divine Nature in man. This awakening makes him drop once for ever all his identifications with the false matter envelopments of
his body, mind and intellect and the choking world of plurality created from these three levels. Just as in any dream we, identifying ourselves with our mental creations, come to suffer dreadful sorrows within ourselves, so too, in the dream of plurality, our false identification with matter ends when we get ourselves awakened to our Real Divine Nature.*

Practical-minded as they all were, the children of the Aryan stock were not very much enamoured by the fact that the Vedas had thus declared a highly poetic and extremely consummate goal of life. They wanted to know how this great realisation of the divine in them could facilitate the individual in living a more intelligent and healthy life. Their’s was the cry for a life of subtler joys; their demand was a complete freedom from the sorrows of the finite. However noble a goal the philosophy may point out, to the impatient seekers it was not acceptable unless it could guide them to the goal that they wanted. The teacher knew this character and the healthy impatience in the students of that generation, and, naturally, he concludes, as it were in the same breath, that he who realises this Conscious Principle in himself, “he enjoys all his desires, all at once, along with Brahman.”

The Consciousness in the individual being the same as the one Life Factor in all the living world, it is the illuminator of all joys enjoyed by every body at all places and times, and, therefore, in experiencing

* For further elucidations refer Swamiji’s Discourses on Mandukya and Karika.
the Spiritual Centre in ourselves, we may say, we are at once experiencing thereby all the joys experienced by all the living kingdom.

In Vedanta, the great Scientists of Life, the Rishis, had made an exhaustive study of the sources of joy in our ordinary life. The material preoccupation of the world today does not provide the required amount of intellectual poise for such a close study of life, for the purposes of investigating into the mechanism of the joy transactions. Ordinarily now-a-days even the best of us only feel that there is a joy when a desire is fulfilled, but we do not pause to make a scientific analysis or an investigation into the principles underlying and governing the sensuous joy.

Vedanta does not deny the fact that in our finite world there are joys. The flickering joys tantalizing man, with their flashy charms, are not a satisfying fulfilment to those who are really hungry to live fully. In their dissatisfaction they were goaded and encouraged to make exhaustive enquiries into the structure and composition of the sensuous happiness.

No doubt there is a joy when a desire is fulfilled, but enjoyable only by the one who entertains the desire. The joy that an object provides is, it is found, directly proportional to the amount of desire with which the individual has struggled for it. We also find that a given object that gives joy to one can itself dole out a measure of unhappiness to another! The same given cup of coffee if it gives eighty units of happiness to a South Indian, it gives, perhaps, an equal amount of unhappiness to a Pathan who is not
familiar with the embittered sourness of the Madrasee Coffee! A young lady after days of struggling at last fulfils her deep desire for a blue Mysore Saree—which provides her with a great satisfaction, while, the same Saree spills disastrous sorrows and a creeping sense of disgust in some of her dear friends!

If happiness were in the objects, the coffee or the saree should have given the same happiness to all of us, but it seems that the same object provides different units of happiness to different individuals and the same object graces the same individual with different textures of joy at different places and times. On the whole we can say that the joy is not in the object, but the object is only an 'occasion' when the required mental condition is gained by the individual which provides him with a sense of joy which he experiences.

The Seers of Vadanta explain this exhaustively and their convincing arguments have in them a compelling force of persuasion and we are compelled to accept them. A desire is a tortuous mental state wherein we fail to take our mind off from a given thought-disturbance which demands an immediate satisfaction by physically possessing or mentally enjoying or intellectually appreciating some object or objects other than ourselves. Thus, the commotion of desire is a mental disturbance and thicker the desire, more powerful is the commotion. At the satisfaction of the desire the commotion ends and the peace in the mind allows the Joy of the Soul as it were, to beam out undisturbed and unmolested.
The *Rishis* cry that the Self is the repository of all joy, since the Pure Awareness or the Reality is itself Bliss Absolute. The mental thought-disturbances, like thick monsoon clouds, veil the beam of joy and the attempt of the individual in procuring and keeping sensuous objects is an unconscious act of the individual to bring about the necessary condition in his mind so that the joyous soul may peep out shedding its infinite joy.

Thus the *Rishi* declared that all joys come from the Self and the sensuous joys are all flickerings of the Self seen through the intervals of peace in the mind's natural state of thought-chaos!

With this idea in mind if we re-read the Upanishadic declaration it cannot be very difficult for us to understand how an individual on realising his Self, comes to experience all the joys of every living creature—all at once.

> तसाद्वा एतसादात्मान आकाश: संभूत: | आकाशाभ्रायुः: | वायो-र्मि: | अन्नेापः: | अदृश्यः पृथिवि: | पृथिव्या औषधथः: | औषधीभ्यो-जनम्: | अनात्युन्न: ||


> तसात्: from that (Brahman), बे: verily, एतसात्त: which is this Atman, आकाश: space, संभूत: is born. आकाशाभ्रायुः: from space, वायु: air. वायो: from air, अदृश्यः: fire. अग्ने: from fire, आप: water. अदृश्यः: from water, पृथिवि: the earth. पृथिव्या: from the earth, औषधथः: herbs. औषधीभ्यो: from herbs. अश्रम्: food, अश्रम्भः from food, पुरुषः: man.
From that (which is) this Atman, is space born; from Akasa, air; from the air, fire; from fire, water; from water, earth; from earth, herbs; from herbs, food; from food, man.

Since, to the Hindu seeker, theology and philosophy are not in themselves a fulfilment, no true Aryan seeker feels happy or considers himself fulfilled, at this. He demands out of philosophy a way of living by which they can actually come in contact with the Truth and raise themselves to live on par with it. Self-experiencing and the consequent Self-perfection alone satisfies the Hindu seeker.

Looking in and through the words of this passage no ardent student can miss the picture of the salient beauty of the Himalayan Valleys against which the Ashram nestles, swathed in divinity and comfort and in the open porch of it sits the sacred master instructing a gathering of his disciples! In this dramatic layout the master's declarations are all coloured by the appreciation and opinions expressed by the student's faces. When first the teacher declared that the Supreme is realised by those who know Brahman, the gurgling question in the heart of the student was, "what is this Brahman?" The teacher defined that Brahman as Truth, Knowledge, Infinity. Even then, the disciples were not satisfied, since if there be an Infinite Truth, they had not been told where exactly was this Truth to be contacted.

If, for my illness, the doctor says that there is a specific treatment and the medicine is "Geolalopatte", naturally, those who are ailing would like to know first of all what it is. On being told that it is a medicine to be taken orally twice a day, once after
breakfast and another after dinner, then the question comes where it can be procured. If at this juncture, we are told that the original company is no more preparing this medicine and it is not available anywhere, then the medicine prescribed is not even worth the paper upon which it was written!!

Hence the doubt of the disciples: the teacher, therefore, explains.

Here we find that the Brahman defined can be realised in the innermost recesses of the seeker’s own personality. The realm in which we can rediscover this Absolute Nature in us is explained here as the Supreme sky which is exactly what was meant by the term the ‘cave of the heart’ used earlier.*

The Pure Consciousness described at first objectively and later on indicated subjectively is one and the same. The Reality, being one, All-pervading and Eternal, cannot be limited in any sense of the term and, therefore, to assume that the Reality is not at once immanent and transcendent is to misjudge the Divine Nature. To say that the Divine is yonder there to be realised as the Sultan of the Skies is a terrible blasphemy, for, it will be attributing a limitation upon Its Infinite and All-prevading Nature, and if Truth be within also then it is certainly realisable there in ourselves. It is to indicate this fact—that the Consciousness within and without is one unbroken homogeneous Truth, that in this section we are told, “from That (which is) this Atman”.

* Refer Discourses on Kathopanishad, by Swamiji.
This idea is brought out fully and clearly in Vedanta through an analogy of the outer-space and the room-space or pot-space. Space being a subtle, all-pervading element it cannot be limited either by the walls of the room or the material of the pot. And yet in our gross concept we generally identify space with the four walls of the room or consider space as conditioned by the material of the pot, and declare it as the ‘room-space’ or the ‘pot-space’. Space, being homogeneous, is one and the same within and without. The very material of the pot or the walls of the room are themselves standing in space and so space is not limited by the material walls.

Similarly, the cause-of-space, necessarily subtler than the space itself, the Reality, is one-without-a-second—both within the pluralistic world and without it. This oneness of the spiritual essence in man with the Infinite Reality, which is the substratum of the entire phenomenal world, is indicated here when the Sastra says, ‘from That which is this Atman’.

To every real seeker of Truth there is a period in his intellectual quest when he comes to wonder at and feels bewildered at the why and the how of the Universe. This doubt is to be first of all answered thoroughly by the teacher or else the student will not be able to harness all this mental energies at the true scientific analysis of himself, and, through deeper meditation, reach the realm of the subjective experience of Truth.

Therefore, we find that all teachers have to give some explanation, which would suit the mental
temperament of the student and give him the necessary satisfaction, at least temporarily. It is in this sense that we find in the Upanishadic literature varied explanations on how the creation first came into being. One such explanation which can temporarily give a sense of satisfaction to the seeker is given here by the Rishi of the Taittiriya Upanishad. He narrates the story of how the five Great Elements have in an unbroken sequence emerged out of the Supreme.

First of all the subtest of the Five Elements, Akasa, emerged from Truth and from it a grosser element the Air came; a more grosser Fire came from Air; and a still more grosser element Water manifested itself from the Fire; and the series ended with the grossest manifestation, the element Earth. These Five Elements have been accepted as the fundamentals in the manifested world of matter, by almost all the philosophers and scientists of the world, according to whom the entire pluralistic phenomenon is an endless variety of combinations and manipulations of these five Great Elements.

These Five Elements are arranged in their order according to their relative subtlety, measured in terms of their qualities. Akasa considered to be the subtest has only one quality, sound: and we know sound cannot be created where there is no space. The Air has the quality of sound and also its own special quality, the touch; and to that degree air is considered grosser than Akasa. Next in the series, Fire, has all the qualities of Space and Air apart
from its own quality of form; water, besides the qualities of all the previous ones,—namely sound, touch and form—has its own special quality of taste. And Earth the grossest of the lot has all the four qualities described, along with its own specific quality of smell.

Thus, we find Great Elements—each representing one or the other of the sense-objects, here the cognizable by man through his sense-organs—are described, in the poetic language of the scriptures, as the deities of the five sense-organs: Akasa in the ears, Air in the skin, Fire in the eyes, Water in the tongue and Earth in the nose.

We are explaining these conceptions in the Vedanta in such detail here only to give an idea, how clearly and precisely must have the ancient students understood their teacher’s words, at the time of the delivery of the text, when the students were already familiar with this idea that the Elements represent the sense-organs. Therefore, though microcosmically this portion reads as the story of the Elements and their manifestations from the Supreme, microcosmically it at once expresses how in the individual, the five great sense-organs, the ears, the skin, the eyes, the tongue and the nose rose as though a separate creation from the Atman.

From Earth, the Food.—Out of the gross Earth rose up the entire world of vegetation and among the herbs, plants and trees are the food materials which can maintain the physical health and stamina of the individual. The food that is taken in large quantities
by the father crystallises into its essence as the seeds in him and a seed fertilising an ovule in the womb of the mother grows into its full maturity, to be born as an individual called Purusha.

स वा एष पुरुषोऽत्रसमयः । तस्येदेवेव शिरः । अयं दक्षिणः पक्षः । अयमुत्तरः पक्षः । अयमात्मा । इदं पुनः प्रतिष्ठा । तद्यथेष्य खोको

[इति प्रथमोऽनुवाक:]


[Iṣṭi Prathamo Anuvakaha]

स्: He, वै: indeed, एष्: this, पुरुषः: man, अन्न-रसमयः: consisting of the essence of food. तस्य: His, इदम्: this, पवः: indeed, शिरः: head. अयम्: this, दक्षिणः: (his) right, पक्षः: wing. अयम्: this, उत्तरः: (his) left, पक्षः: wing. अयम्: this, अत्मा: (his) trunk. इदम्: this, पुनः: hind part, प्रतिष्ठा: (his) support and foundation. तत्तू: about that, अष्ठि: also, एष्: this, खोको: verse, भवति: is there.

He indeed is this man consisting of the essence of food. This is his head. This is his right wing. This is his left wing (side). This is his trunk. This is the hind part forming his support and foundation. About this also is the following verse.

After describing the outer world and how it was caused the teacher is slowly gliding his discourse to the subjective theme of self-analysis. The goal of the spiritual quest is the Supreme and the subjective search is the technique adopted in Vedanta.
This physical body born of food is described here as the essence of food, Annarasamaya. When man is thus explained as made up of food the students might misunderstand the theme indicated by the term to be man with his physical, mental and intellectual personalities. The Rishi here is definitely guiding the student's attention to the purely physical structure of himself. He at present is talking merely of the physical sheath in man. To indicate exhaustively a physical sheath in all its entirety the teacher is pointing out the five main parts of the body, as the head, the right and the left sides, the trunk and the lower limbs.

Sureswaracharya while commenting upon this portion describes it as a metaphor drawn from the hawk-like arrangement of the sacred Fire-places in some special types of Yagna. The Rishi is here dramatically pointing out to his own head, limbs and trunk, and is describing the parts constituting the Annamaya Kosa—the Food Sheath. The description indicates that what the Rishis meant by the Food Sheath is the physiologist's man-structure, constituted of the head, the trunk and the limbs.

Strictly following the tradition of the Vedic faith the teacher after making this bold assertion immediately hastens to add that what he said was not a mere individualistic philosophy, or a mere intellectual hypothesis, but that it is fully supported by the words of the Vedas. The Vedic stanza is quoted in the next section.

therefore, अज्ञम्: as ‘Annam’ तद्: that, उच्यते: is called, इति: thus.

All beings that exist on earth are born of food. They thereafter live by food; again, they ultimately go back to merge to become food. So, verily, food is the eldest of all the creatures. On that ground it is called the medicament for all. From food all beings are born; having born they grow by (consuming) food. Food is that which is eaten by the beings and also that which in the end eats them: therefore food is called Annam.

A pot that is created from the mud exists no doubt only in mud, for, if we remove the mud the pot cannot exist! Also we know that when the pot is broken it surrenders itself to become the mud! That is, an effect arising from the cause, exists in the cause and ultimately merges back again to become one with the cause. Therefore, the pot is called as mud-pot.

Similarly, the physical body of man born from the food taken by his father, maintained and nourished by the food consumed by itself, and ultimately, since the physical body of every one must go back to the earth to fertilise and become food for others, this physical structure also is called the ‘Food Sheath’. This idea is indicated here by the Vedic Mantra which says “All living creatures of the world are born of food; live by food, and at the end they go back to become food”. Therefore, says the Rishi, food is the eldest creature which is self-evident without any special explanation.

The etymology of the word ‘Annam’ is also given by the Sruti to justify what she had already
explained in word. She says "that which is eaten (Adyate) and that which eats (Atti); it is called food (Annam)". The medical science also openly explains now-a-days that the general deterioration of health in the world today is because man is over-eating. Over-eating saps his vitality, ruins his health, and in the end kills him. In small doses even poison is a curative medicine; similarly food also, in right healthy proportions, is a blessing to the body but when we learn to over-eat and indulge in gluttony the individual slowly deteriorates in his health and soon dies away.

This idea is so beautifully put in the words of the Sruti when it says that food is "that which is eaten by the eater and which in the end eats the very eater". Food is also called, therefore, a great Universal medicine; in right doses it blesses; in over-doses it kills. "Those who worship food with this understanding will become," declares the Rishi, "rich in food."

This portion is generally passed over by merely declaring that this is a method of Upasana or Meditation: To understand it as a method of meditation which promises the meditator more and more wealth and food, is to almost insult the passage. Vedanta is a literature that is generally prescribed by the orthodox Pundits only to those who are well-fitted for the same, and these Adhikaris are men of detachment and renunciation. And therefore, it should sit ill upon the lips of Pundits to translate the passage as a mere "method of worship" (Upasana) which would
provide the seeker with a lot of material gains and food!

This seems to be a passage which justifies the Hindu attitude of sanctity for food. The portion now under discussion should be considered as a secret knowledge not only for the happiness of the individuals but of the community, of the nation and even of the world.

The food problem of the world can directly be attributed, in almost a majority of cases, to the irreverence with which we handle the problem.

Food is insulted through over-eating. Idlers who have not contributed their share of "Upasana" in its cultivation hoard the food! The honest "Upasakas" who have done the Sadhana in the field are at the end plundered! When in one part of the world there is scarcity in another part we either find food insulted through bad storing or ignorant cultivation and some times through deliberate criminalities such as the burning down of crops or throwing the collected crop into the sea with a view to raising price in the world market. Even in our country—where famine is so natural and regular that we have learnt now to accept it with the philosophical resignation of the milestones on the roadside—any average economist would declare from the housetops that famines in India are always due to our irreverence for food in the present and our long and continuous blasphemy against food in the past. Neglect of agricultural facilities like irrigation, of livestock, of implements, of manure, etc., and the irreligious way in which the
priests of the "temple of food" are behaving or in the modern language it is because of the ignorance of the cultivators themselves.

In case we know how to respect food knowing fully well all its implications that it is pre- eminent among all the beings and that it is the greatest medicinal known to man certainly that individual or community or nation can expect to gain more and more food to themselves.

मेनैश पूर्णःः | स वा एव पुरुषबिध एवःः | तस्य पुरुषबिधतामःः | अन्यम् पुरुषबिधःः | तस्य प्रण एव शिरःः | व्यानो दक्षिणःः पक्षःः | अपान उत्तरः पक्षःः | आकाश आत्मा | प्रथिवी पुच्छः प्रतिष्ठा | तद्व्येष शेषोको भवति ||

[इति द्वीतीयोक्तवाकः]


[Iti Dwiteeyo Anuvakaha]

तस्यात्: other than that, वै: verily, पत्तात्: than this, अन्तरसमयात्: than the one made of the essence of food. अन्यः: other (there is), अन्तरः: inner, आत्मा: soul, प्राणमयः: of Prana. तेन: with it, एवः: this, पूर्णः: is full. स: he, वै: indeed, एवः: this, पुरुषबिधः: of the form of a person, एवः: exactly. तस्य: his, पुरुषबिधतामः: being in the form of a person. अन्यः: similarly, अपानः: this too, पुरुषबिधः: of the shape of a person. तस्य: of that, प्राणः: Prana, एवः: alone, शिरः: head. व्यानः: 

Other than that (Soul) made up of the essence of food, there is an inner-soul (Sheath) made of the Prana. With it this is filled. This (Pranamaya) is of the same form as the previous. Its human form is exactly as the human form of the former. Of that, Prana is the head, Vyana the right side, Apana the left side, Akasa is the trunk, Earth is the tail or the support. About this also there is the following verse.

In this portion the preceptor is guiding the attention of the disciple to a point interior to the gross physical structure which had been already described fully. The second sheath is constituted of the pranas. Here prana is not AIR; this generally is the mistaken notion entertained by all hasty readers, who thereby come to misunderstand the entire Sastra. Prana only means that vitality which expresses itself in a body when it is alive. This vitality of life expressing itself from various centres in the physical structure and pursuing different functions is together indicated by the term Prana in the Vedas.

The Vital-Air-Sheath is described here as one interior to the Food-Sheath forming as it were a silk lining to the outer sheath. Molten metal poured into a mould should necessarily take the shape of the mould, so too the Pranamaya is occupying fully the Food-Sheath.

Vital activity of life is not centred at one special point nor is it scattered at different points of the
Physical Sheath. It being the very nature of the life it expresses its nature through every conceivable point in the body.

When into a mould of a God-form metal is poured and in another mould of an animal-form a sample of the same molten metal is poured, it is very well known that on destroying the mould the shape within should exactly correspond with the shape of the mould. Similarly, the Vital-Air-Sheath when it is full in the Food-Sheath it must have the same shape as the physical body, and therefore, the teacher goes on to describe the head, trunk and limbs of the Pranamaya-Sheath.

The total life's vitality as expressed through the physical body has been very carefully noted for purposes of scientific classification. Though life be one it expresses itself in different departments of activities and, therefore, the Prana is considered under five main classifications by the ancient teachers. To understand them as five distinct Pranas will be a misreading of our scriptures; the Prana remaining one and the same the five different names have been given to it to indicate the various departments of its activities.

Just as the same individual is father at home, an officer in the office, a friend in the club, a mere devotee in the pilgrim-centre, so too the same Prana is known by the five different names. To indicate its five different activities: life's vitality functioning in the organs of perception is called Prana; expression of life as the vitality that presides over the actions
that throw out or reject the by-products from the physical body is called \textit{Apana}; the strength in us administering the department of digestion is called \textit{Vyana}; while the energy behind the distribution of assimilated food to the various corners of the body politic is called \textit{Samana}; and the energy which helps the ego-centre to leave one physical structure at the time of its death—to pursue its transmigratory pilgrimage seeking 'fresh woods and pastures new' where it fulfils all its matured desires,—is called \textit{Udana}.

These five \textit{Pranas} together constitute the life's vitality as exhibited in a living creature. Therefore in the consideration of the structure of the Vital-Air-Sheath the teacher explains that its anatomy is constituted of these five \textit{Pranas}. As before the description explains that the \textit{Prana} is the head, \textit{Vyana} and \textit{Apana} are the right and left sides. The trunk of it is described as \textit{Akasa} (space), which is quite natural because energy or vitality can be expressed only in a fit field for his expression, and therefore, space is considered as the very stay of the Vital-Air-Sheath, inasmuch as no vitality can ever be expressed where there is no space!!

Its lower limbs are explained here as Earth. This is very scientific and indeed quite acceptable to us since we are the children of the knowledge of Newton. The gravitational force is that which keeps us on to the surface of the Earth but for which we would have been all weightless things floating in the atmosphere like cotton! That we are able to live under the influence of \textit{Prana} is due to the fact that
we are planted on the surface of the Earth, chained to its centre by the unseen forces of attraction called gravitation; or else we would have been under the influence of the *Udāna* and floating about without any permanent mooring.

This idea also is fully endorsed by a Vedic *Mantra* which is given in the following section.

**अनुवादः:** 3 | Section 3

प्राणं देवा अनु प्राणन्ति। मनुष्यः पशूवमध्ये। प्राणो हि भूतानामायुः। तस्मात्सवर्ग्युष्मुच्यते। सर्वेष त आयुर्वन्ति। ये प्राण श्रोपासते। प्राणो हि भूतानामायुः। तस्मात्सवर्ग्युष्मुच्यत इति।


Through *Prana* the God's (*Indriyas*) live and so also do men and the animal kingdom. *Prana* is verily the life of beings. Therefore it is called the Universal Life or the Life of All. Those who worship *Prana* as Brahman come to life.
the full span of their Life. *Prana* verily is the life of beings. Therefore it is called Universal Life or the Life of All.

The translation itself is amply clear especially to those who had been initiated into the special attitude in which similar ideas have been expressed in the earlier sections. Here also there are *Pundits* who believe that this is (*Upasana*) method of worshipping *Prana* as *Brahman*. To assume that it is only a method of worship, without having any implication of life is to scandalise the wealth of import in our scriptures. From what we have already seen it is evident that one who worships the *Prana* in all its five fields of activities and lives in self-control and thus economises the expenditure of vitality can certainly come to live the full span of the human life—which is recognised by our *Sastras* as hundred and twenty smiling years.

Any doctor, who is not so fully preoccupied with his own income and therefore is totally blind to the world and its health, would endorse the statement that the faster we live the quicker does the generation get wiped out of the face of the world by their relentless lord of justice, Lord Death.

Because vitality in the individual is a sign of that subject’s life, the Total *Prana* is called the Total Life. Thus describes the Vedic *Mantra* all about the *Prana* in us and the infinite reality. Therefore the *Veda* says that he, who realises this sacredness of the very vitality in him, comes to economise in his physical expenditures, and thus by avoiding all foolish dissipations he comes to live the full span of his life.


[Iti Thriteeyo Anuvakaha]

तस्य : of that (Annamaya), पथ : this, पथ : verily, 
शरीर : आत्मा : (is) the embodied Atman. य : who, 
पूर्वक : of the former. तस्याऽथः पत्साल्लत् : from that very, 
प्राणमयात् : consisting of Prana (Atman). अन्यथा : other 
than, different from, अन्तरात्मा : inner Self, मनोमयाः : 
constituted of mind. तेन : with that (Self), पथ : this 
one, पूर्ण : (is) full. स : it, य : verily, पथ : this, पुरुष-
विद्ध : in the form of a person, पथ : only. तस्य : its, 
पुरुषविद्धताम् : human form. अनु : depending upon or 
according to, अयम् : this one (Pranamaya), पुरुषविद्ध : 
of the shape of the person. तस्य : of it, यजूर्व : Yajas, 
पथ : only, शिर : the head. ऋक् : Rik, दक्षिण : पक्ष : the 
right side. साम : Sama, उत्तर : पक्ष : the left side. आदेशः 
: the scriptural injunctions, आत्मा : the Self. अथवाधिक्षि-
रसः : the hymns of the Atharva-veda, पुच्छम प्रतिद्वा : the 
hind part and the support. तत् : about that, अदि : 
also, पथ : this, स्थोक : :verse, मवति : there is.
Of that Former (Annamaya) this Pranamaya is the Atman. Different from this Pranamaya-Self, made up of the Pranas there is another Self constituted of the mind. With that Self made of mind the Pranamaya is full. This also is of the form of man. Its human form is according to that of the former. Of it Yajus is the head, Rik is the right side, Saman is the left side, the scriptural injunction (Adesa) is the support. There is the following verse about it.

As described earlier here also the Mental Sheath is described as filling the entire area of the Vital-Air-Sheath, which in its turn fills up the form of the Food-Sheath. For this Manomaya Kosa the Yajur Veda Mantras form the head and the Rig Veda and the Sama Veda Mantras form the right and left sides. Yajur Veda contains Mantras which has no strict rules regarding the number of letters in each line, nor is there any definite rule regarding the ending letter in each line. Rig Veda Mantras are those that are strictly bound by the laws of metrical composition.

These Vedic Mantras are external sounds and how they can be considered as parts of the human mind is a doubt that can certainly come to an intelligent reader’s alert mind. In all Upasanas an individual is advised to superimpose certain desirable meanings upon a substratum for purposes of invoking the greatest concentration. Ordinarily no explanation can be expected in the prescription for Upasanas, since the worshipper never comes to demand any explanation. One training for good marksman-ship will not question the why and the wherefore for the fixed point of concentration. However here
it seems to have a fairly good logic about it. The *Veda Mantras* are in themselves impotent unless the practitioner is ready to approach them in a spirit of total co-operation investing his entire intellect and mind. *Mantra* means that symbol upon which we do our reflection (*Manana*). As such to indicate to the students of *Vedas*, in those days, especially when they are pure Brahmacarins, that the Mental Sheath is nothing but the *Vedas* is quite striking and appropriate. This clearly shows how single-pointed and truly devoted to Knowledge the students were rendered in those days, during their education career.

The injunctions prescribed in the *Vedas* which detail all the rules of conduct during ritualism, constitutes the trunk of the *Manomaya Kosa*, and the *Atharvana Veda*, constituted of *Mantras* "seen" by Rishis *Atharvan* and *Angiras*, is considered as the foundation upon which the mind exists.

When we understand that the *Atharvana Veda* contains (or contained!) all the knowledge of secular sciences as machines and charms (*Yantra, Mantra, Tantra, etc.*), the statement that it is the foundation of the mind, gains a deeper and an irresistible significance. Unfortunately today in this country we have only a very scrappy skeletal portion of the *Veda* available in its original manuscript.

In saying that *Atharvana Veda* is the stay of the mind and the entire edifice of the mind is built up with the other three *Vedas* we understand with what sacred eyes of understanding and sympathy did the
Rishis of old look upon the secular activities of the State and the society.

To say that Vedanta closed its eyes at the material side of life is the undigested understanding of our spiritual culture and material science as interpreted in the Eternal Vedas. Unprepared and unhealthy students of the Hindu literature alone will have this shameless courage! An unprejudiced study clearly shows that the Rishis entered the vast arena of the subjective experience of the Self only when they had walked along the unending corridors of their libraries and laboratories. Today we know not the recipe of the 12th century magicians, sorcerers and devil-beaters; for, on reaching a greater knowledge through science and its experimental investigations we had no more any need to go back into the witchcraft or sorcery of that barbarous age: So too, when the Rishis and their children came to experience this staggering truth of the inward perfection and the essential divinity of man, they came to neglect, if not totally reject, the other sciences and their conclusions or achievements.

How much they recognised the importance of the secular well-being through material knowledge, which has a great contribution to make in the development of the mind and the intellect of the successful Vedanta-seeker, is evidently clear when they assert here that the Mental Sheath or the psychological personality in man is rooted well upon the Atharvana Veda! This idea above described by the daring Rishis of Taittiriya Upanishad is not the whim and fancy of that
master but it is a truth that had been endorsed by a long line of seers and has, therefore, come to be recognised as part of our Veda. The *Mantra* is quoted in the following section.

अनुवाकः ४ | Section 4

यतो वाचो निवर्तन्ते | अप्राप्य मनसा सह | आनन्दः ब्रह्मणः
विद्वान् | न विभेदित कदाचनेति | तत्स्य एव शारीर आत्मा : यः सूर्यसः।


यतः : whence, वाचः : all speech, निवर्तन्ते : turn back. अप्राप्य : without reaching it, मनसा सह : along with the mind. आनन्दः : bliss, ब्रह्मणः : of Brahman, विद्वान् : he who knows. न : not, विभेदित : fears, कदाचन : at any time, इति : thus. तस्य : of that, एषः : this, एव : verily, शारीर आत्मा : (is) the embodied soul. यः : who, सूर्यसः : of the former.

Whence all the speech turn back with the mind without reaching it (that is the Eternal Truth the Brahman). He who knows the bliss of the Brahman fears not at any time. This mind is the embodied soul of the Pranamaya. Of this (Pranamaya) the Manomaya is the Self.

Sankara in his commentary happens to drop this line without commenting on it word by word, since the same Mantra is again quoted in the ninth section where he goes into it exhaustively. Following Sankara's commentary there are a host of Pundits who have dared to claim that this is an unnecessary portion worthy to be eschewed. Personally I would feel that this claim can be justified only if we accept that the critic has failed to appreciate fully the work
of a teacher among a host of his disciples. If the teacher took his profession seriously, and he is faithful to his duties, then, he has not only to explain the theme which he is expounding in a masterly way but he has also to prepare his grounds to guide the students to a greater state of knowledge.

This Vedic Mantra quoted, though it indicates the Supreme Infinite Reality, it is here used by the teacher of the Upanishad to indicate the mind. In a human life mind plays such an all-important part that to consider the mind as the very truth in the body is but a pleasant and poetic exaggeration.

The students of that age, unapardonably impatient to know and to live the perfections promised in the Vedas, cannot brook any lengthy discourses which expound theories of matter and spirit, unless they directly indicate a path by which the students can come to experience it.

By now, listening to the teacher’s talk in the Upanishad, the students were getting rather intellectually impatient, and, perhaps, traces of it were evident on the face of the children. The description of how the five elements came; the details of the Food-Sheath;—all these endless narrations excited but impatience in the mind of the students, who were hungry to know and thirsty to live the experience of Truth. The teacher being so well tuned with all the disciples that he implicitly understood the mind of the taught and, therefore, in order to keep them engaged in a better spirit of thrilled joy and deep earnestness, the teacher gave a talk which would seem to us out of place here, in our hasty reading.
Again, this Mantra gives a necessary warning to those of the students who are not giving the necessary amount of their intellectual co-operation, but are only blinking on depending upon the Guru’s words which are so far very clear and precise, in the hope that at one point of his discourse, the teacher will be able to point out the Atman and indicate it as an object!

The theme of the Upanishads is the spiritual entity in ourselves. The Atman being the Eternal Subject, it cannot be objectively indicated. All other sciences are in varying degrees objective in their scope and treatment, and therefore, an ordinary educated student would expect the teacher to conclude his discourses, ultimately holding upto their gaze the Self. To indicate that the Self is neither available for physical perception, nor for the mental and intellectual comprehension, we have this Mantra here quoted by the teacher so that the students may nicely sharpen and finely adjust a little more, their attunement with the teacher. And this is unavoidable; the subject-matter so far was relatively grosser and could be easily comprehended since they were talking about the gross body and the expressions of vitality in them-selves. But the mental and the intellectual personalities, into which the theme of the discourse is now introducing the students, are indeed subtler and, therefore, this warning is quite timely and highly useful to the students.

"Whence all speech turn back".—All other themes in the world can be fully and forcibly expressed or painted in words but when it comes to the Self,
words fail. By saying so, the Rishis are not trying to avoid a direct demand of the student class. They are only giving expression to a fact that is accepted by the very science of language.

Though words have mighty power and they can paint ideas, report incidents, express emotions, and enunciate truths, they have their own limitations. There are occasions in life when the words must necessarily fail when we try to express them. The great Rishis of old, with their acute intelligence, had very scientifically analysed the capacities in words, and they had found that the entire realm of things and happenings that is expressed in terms of words—can all be conveniently grouped under four headings. Words can explain the species (Jati), the attributes (Guna), the activities (Kriya), and the relationships between things called (Sambandha).

If a thing falls under any species, it can be expressed in terms of words as: table, chair, sugar, etc. If it has any attribute like: good, bad, black or white, it can be captured in words. If it is a verb like: cooks, eats, walks, jumps, smiles, etc., it can be conveyed. And if it is a relationship as: wife, husband, friend, father or mother, it can also be expressed. But, if there be a Factor which, like the Infinite Reality, is One-Without-a-Second, without Jati, without Kriya, without Guna and without Sambandha, necessarily words cannot function in that realm of experience. Therefore, here the Rishi explains the Truth as that from which all words get recoiled, declaring their failure in all their attempts at capturing the Truth in their forces of expression.
The words do not return from the Infinite all alone themselves, but they are faithfully accompanied in their retreat by the mind. The mind cannot feel the Truth nor the intelligence know It, because the mind and the intellect are but inert matter and they gain their capacity to feel and know only when they are dynamised by the Conscious Principle in us. Just as with a telescope we cannot afford to see ourselves; just as a driver cannot be run over by the very car he is driving; similarly, mind which is functioning because of the Conscious Principle behind it, cannot itself feel or know this Life-Factor as an object other than itself. *

He who has come to realise this Atman within himself thereafter, feels no fear at any time. The State of Fearlessness is here equated with a State of Perfection and lives of all great men remind us that, they, after attaining Perfection, lived a life of fearlessness and daring adventure. They alone had the courage at the historical periods to stand against the floods of criticism, and yet, break the wrong and dangerous flow of thoughts of that era, and redirect them towards better fields in man’s life. Infinite alone is the fearless harbour where threats of finitude, though howling or shrieking without, cannot penetrate and toss the ship of life.

* Refer for more details Discourses on Kenopanishad, by Swamiji.

[Iti Chaturtho Anuvakaha]

तस्मात् वै पत्स्मात् : from that very, मनोमयात् : consisting of mind. अन्य: अन्तर्: अत्मा : another inner Self, विज्ञानमयः : made up of intelligence. तेन: 'with that (Self), पूर्णः: this one, पूर्णः: (is) full, स: it, वै : verily पूर्णः: this one, पुरुषविधः: in the form of a person, एव: indeed. तथ: its, पुरुषविधताम्: human form. अन्तर्: according to, अन्तर्म्: this one (Mano-maya), पुरुषविधः: of the shape of a person. तथ: of it, धारा: faith, एव: indeed, शिर: the head. अन्तर्म्: Ritam, दक्षिण: पक्षः: is the right side. सत्यम्: Satyam, उत्तर: पक्षः: the left side. योगः: Yoga, अत्मा: is the trunk. महाः: Mahah, पुरुषच्छर प्रतिष्ठा: is the hind part and the support. तत्: about that, अपि: also, एव: this, श्लोकः: verse, भवति: there is.

Different from that made of mind is another inner soul made up of intelligence and by that, this is filled. It also has the shape of man. According to the human shape of the previous is the human shape of this one. Faith is its head, Ritam is its right side, Satyam its left side, Yoga is the trunk and Mahah is the tail, the support.

After indicating the Mental Sheath in the human personality, the Rishi is guiding the disciple to a still
more subtler and, therefore, interior sheath of matter—identifying with which the individual comes to claim his intellectual personality. This Intellectual Sheath, as before, pervades the entire area of the Manomaya and, therefore, it also is to be conceived of as having a human form.

This Intellectual Sheath having the form of a man is described as having faith for its head.

In this anatomy of the Intellectual-man in us, as described in the Upanishads with faith as head, Ritham and Satyam as sides, Yoga as the trunk and Maha as the lower limbs, the attempt of the Rishis is to bring out at one stroke, through a clear-cut caricature, the essential scientific details about the intellect (that were available then) to the memory of those vigilant students of that time. Unfortunately today, we, having none of those preliminary knowledge, come to despair at the vulgarity of such rude statements that the Intellectual-man in us has an anatomy and a shape!!

When we approach the statement with the necessary understanding it becomes very tame and yields its milk of satisfaction. Faith is not that ridiculous intellectual tyranny of one over a community or a caste; though such a silent and dumb-following of a Prophet or a revelation is generally considered now all over the world as Faith: so that the priest class may conveniently trade upon the ignorant laity!!

In Vedanta, Faith is essentially the inward courage in us to live consistently attuning ourselves to the ideal that we have ourselves intellectually,
grasped. In short, we may understand faith as something like self-confidence in ourselves. It is very well known that even in our ordinary life our successes depend not only upon the chances or upon our qualifications but mainly upon our confidence in ourselves. Without a certain amount of self-confidence we cannot live even an average life successfully. One who has lost completely his own confidence in himself is a lunatic who is a danger to society and a sad encumbrance upon himself. Intellect can grow and assert itself therefore only if there be an unbroken flow of self-confidence in it. The Upanishad rightly expresses the very head—meaning the sacred and the most important limb—of the intellectual man in us, is self-confidence, termed here as Sraddha.

Similarly, its right and left sides are the intellectually digested and appreciated essence of the great text-book (Ritham), and the courage of conviction that propels one to live upto the Ritham, which is called as Satyam. It is evidently clear that a man can grow in his intellect only through study and training in every walk of life.

The trunk or the essence, in the sense that it is the main seat of vitality, which distributes its essence and nourishes all the parts of this intellectual man is explained here as Yoga. The word Yoga should not bring before your mind the picture of twisted human forms or bellowing pranayam-practitioners. The word Yoga comes from Yuṣ to join, and any attempt of any individual to live in life through contemplation attuning his own imperfect being of
today to the greater and nobler concept of the true is called Yoga.

Any method by which we can live up to certain nobler and diviner goal, and thereby come to drop our weaknesses and imperfections under which we are today suffering—all such sacred activities, divine in concept, noble in spirit, are called Yoga. Mainly the success in Yoga rests upon the individual’s capacity to concentrate and his ability in the deeper meditation. Therefore, to say that the very ‘trunk’ of the intellect is the power of concentration and its application in deeper and faithful meditation, is but expressing a fact which even modern scientists must accept without any complaint,

This individual intellect is rooted in the Mahat-Tattwa says the Upanishad. Mahat-Tattwa is the concept of the Total-mind or intellect. How the individual intellect is conditioned by the Total intellect is very well experienced at every moment by every one of us although rarely are we conscious of it. Take the example of a young man sitting in the verandah of his house rather restless, because of his incapacity to visit as many pictures as he wishes or because he has not yet come to possess a radio all to himself! Compared with his grandfather’s generation, we can say that this young man has started worrying for a thing over which our grandfathers never thought of complaining or grudging. The young man is now thinking in terms of his age and to that extent we may say that he is a product of the thought of his times.
This idea is elaborated to include even its subtlest implications in the story of the Ten Great Incarnations accepted by the mythology in Hinduism. According to the age and the conditions, the Avatar also had changed in its physical structure, mental capacity and intellectual accomplishments. From the Fish to Krishna is the entire story revealed of how the great man-gods of each era had to prove themselves a faithful replica of the total intellectual throbbing of their respective ages.

A Mahatma Gandhi in Italy would have been as complete a failure as Mussolini would have been in India. Not only the great leaders and the prophets are thus the product of their ages but every one of us is guided entirely by the influence of the age that we can almost say that there is but a very meagre fraction in us which is original. This idea is expressed here by saying that the intellect is rooted in the total intellectual influence of our era.

The next section gives us the required Vedic quotation to substantiate the statement of the Taittiriya Upanishad expounder.

अनुवाकः ५ | Section 5

विज्ञान यान तनुते | कर्मणि तनुतेद्विपि च | विज्ञाने देवा: सवेः | श्रीम ज्येष्ठमुपासते | विज्ञानेन श्रीम चेद्वेद | तस्माच्चेश्च प्रमाणति | शरीरे अभासनो हितवा | सर्वोकामान्वमस्मान्वत इति ॥


Knowledge performs the sacrifices and it is the real agent of all the physical activities. All the ‘Gods’ worship knowledge as Brahman, the eldest. If a man knows Knowledge as Brahman and if he does not swerve from it, he attains all desires and comes to abandon all the sins in the body.

All ritualisms have deep significance and suggestiveness. One who does not know the exact implication will only be following the routine process of chanting and doing the prescribed action without benefiting himself and feeling any sense of inspiration. The Upanishad is very insistent and the Vedas, with equal emphasis, roar that without a correct knowledge of not only the rules of the Karma, but the full significance of it, ritualism has no effect at all. Therefore the Rishi here says that it is the intellectual Faculty that is the true performer of all rituals.

Similarly the Mantra insists that the intellect alone is the true agent who does all actions in our transactions in our life. As soon as an external stimulus is conveyed by the sense-organ to the mind, the mind informs the intellect of the impulses received and it is the determining faculty in us that issues out
definite instructions as to what is to be done and how best we can make use of the external experience so gained. In short, when we analyse the theories of perception and the working of experiences as expounded by the various schools of philosophy in India and elsewhere we find in almost all cases the intellect is considered as the true agent in all our intelligent transactions with the world outside.

Again, intelligence is considered as Brahman or the Eternal essence by all the 'God'. To understand this word Deva as the celestial being or angels, etc., would be to confuse ourselves with ridiculous misunderstandings. The word Deva comes from a root which means illumination; Deva means illuminator. The Devas in us are the Five Sense-Organs and the Mind; they consider intellect as the true factor behind them; without an active intelligence the Indriyas are incapable of receiving their impulses and acting readily to meet the challenge in the outer world.

He who lives in the consciousness that every perception of the sense-organs is an expression of a deliberate grace of the intellect, he comes to develop more and more his intellect. Naturally he cannot make any new mistakes and he comes to live much more happily fulfilling all his ambitions and desires. A fully awareful existence at once intelligent and conscious is sure to take us from success to success and to such a vigilant individual there cannot be any sense of frustration in his desires.

The sorrows of life are all due to our misunderstanding ourselves to be nothing but the fleshy body.
This body-consciousness circumscribes our capacity and burns with terrific responsibilities and false duties. These are the sins of the body mentioned here. One who lives in the intellectual zone as a masterly intelligent being will thereby be getting himself redeemed from his bodily preoccupation and to that extent he will be feeling free and liberated.

तस्येष एव शारीर आत्मा | य: पूर्वस्य | तस्माद्वा एतस्माद्विज्ञान-मयाद् | अन्योपस्तर आत्मानं दमय: | तेनेष पूर्ण: | स वा एव पुरुषविध एव | तस्य पुरुषविधताम् | अन्यव्रथ पुरुषविध: | तस्य प्रियमेव शिरि: | मोदो दुःखिण: पक्ष: | प्रमोद उत्तर: पक्षः | आनन्द आत्मा | ब्रह्म पुरुष भृतिष्ठ | तद्द्वषेष त्सोको सबति ||

[ इति पद्ममोदनुवाक: ]


[Iti Panchamo Anuvakaha]

तथः: of that (Vignana Maya), पद्म: this, पद्म: verily, शारीर आत्मा: (is) the embodied Atman. यः: who, पूर्वस्य: of the former. तस्माद् वै एतस्मात्: from that very, विज्ञानमयः: consisting of Vignana (Atman). अन्यः: different from, अन्तरात्मा: inner Self, आनन्दमयः: constituted of Anandamaya. तेन: with that (Self), पद्म: this one, पूर्णः: (is) full. लः: it, वै: verily, पद्मः: this, पुरुषविधः: in the form of a person, पद्म: only, तस्य: its, पुरुषविधताम्: human form. अनु: depending upon, अयमः: this one (Vignana Maya), पुरुषविधः: of
the shape of a person. तथ्य of it, प्रियम्: joy, एव शिरः: is indeed the head. मोहः: rejoicing, दक्षिणः: पक्षः: is the right side. प्रमोदः: bliss, उत्तरः: पक्षः: is the left side. अनन्दः: Ananda, आत्मा: is the Self. ब्रह्मः Brahman, पुच्छम् पञ्चिण: is the hind part and the support. ततः: about that, अपि: also, एषः: this, इत्योकः: verse, भवति: there is.

Of that, of the Former, this one verily is the embodied self. Different from this self made up of Intellect (Vijñana-maya) is another self within formed of Bliss (Anandamaya). By this that is filled (by Anandamaya the Vijñana-maya is full.) It also has the shape of man. According to human form of That, is the human form of this. Of it Joy (Priya) is the right side, rejoicing (Moda) is the left side and Bliss (Pramoda) is the trunk. Brahman is the tail-support. About this there is also the following verse.

As before we are told that deeper within the Intellectual Sheath filling it up entirely and fully is the subtest of the matter envelopment called the Bliss Sheath. This is constituted of all the flickering joys that we experience in our contacts with the finite world of matter when the sense-organs come to live them. All those joys put together form the subtest of Sheaths. In life our existence is conditioned by our joys also. Just as the body and its conditions limit our personality, just as the mind and the intellect and their health condition our ego-centric existence, so too, our share of joys in life also adds its colour into our individual existence.

The joys that we experience in life arise from an endless-variety of sources and it would have been the despair of any people in the world to tabulate them all. But the Rishi of old could do so. Not only did
they bring into their classification all the joys experienced by an individual, but they classified under three headings all the possibilities for enjoyment of all living creatures in the Universe.

This they could achieve by classifying all circumstances under three stages in the relationship between the conducive sense-objects and their enjoyer. There is a kind of happiness when an individual is mentally brooding over a sense-object which to him is a source of happiness. Thus when the object of love is absent the lover enjoys it through contemplation. The joy thus experienced in the contemplation of the loving object is termed in Sanskrit as *Priya* which we are compelled to translate as *joy*.

When the object of love is very near the lover, the enjoyment at the vicinity of the enjoyable is certainly better than the delight gained in the mere contemplation of it. This joy which is subtler and greater than *Priya* is termed as *Moda* which we have translated as *rejoicing*.

When the beloved object is not only near the beloved, but he actually comes to indulge in the enjoyment of the object, the joy arising out of this actual experiencing is termed as *Pramoda*: we translate it as *Bliss*.

As an example, a lover when he is contemplating upon the beauty of form, the nobility of the heart and the delicacy of sentiment of his beloved, his joys are termed as *Priya*; when he is meeting her in a secret arbour of love in the actual vicinity of the true throbbing heart, the joy that arises is called *Moda*,
and when the same loving couple come to live in mutual embrace living the soft joys of the betrothal, the pleasure derived from that fleshy enjoyment is termed as Pramoda; we translate it as Bliss.

Under these classifications all enjoyment of sense-objects can be marshalled in: these three being the sources of all our joys.

In describing the Anandamaya, the Rishi, therefore, explains that Priya is its head and Moda and Pramoda are the two sides. In all these three sources of joy, the common vital content is but the sense of a satisfying delight and this fact is indicated when the Rishi declares that the trunk is Ananda.

In the above narration of joy and the Bliss-personality in man, though we explained it as the joys experienced through the acquisitions, possession and enjoyment of the sense-objects, when we view it closely we find that all bliss springs from the same source, the Supreme Self. Bliss is the essential nature of man, and desire or sorrow is a condition when the flow of the Self is choked by the powerful agitation of the mind. Possession of the beloved object in its varying degrees of satisfaction calms the mind and to the degree the mind is calmed, to that degree beams of the Self’s Blissful light bursts upon the individual’s cognition. This technique has been fully explained earlier. Therefore, according to Vedanta, sense-enjoyment is nothing but the Bliss of the Self that manifests itself at certain moments, the immediate cause being the possession of the particular object. This truth is upheld when the Rishi declares that the
Bliss-personality in nian is rooted in or founded upon Brahman.

What has been said here is endorsed by the Vedas; the appropriate Veda Mantra is quoted in the following section.

अनुवाकः ६। Section 6.

अस्ते व स सत्वति असद्भ्राति वेद चेत्। असति व्रिति चेत्तद।
सन्तमेनं ततो विदुरिति। तत्यथेष्ठ एव शारीर आत्मा। य: पूर्वस्य।


If he knows Brahman as non-existent he becomes himself non-existent. If he knows Brahman as existent, then (they) the world knows him to be existent. Of the former (Anandamaya-kosa) the Self is the essence.

The theory of transcendence as explained so far should necessarily give the student a feeling that the Truth indicated in Vedanta is a condition to be experienced as 'Non-Existence'. All that we know of existence can be experienced either from the body or from the mind or from the intellect or at least as an inward 'glow of happiness'. But the Rishi was
labouring all along to explain to us all these instruments in us and he had been advising the transcendence of each one of them.

When we remove all our identifications with the body, though the external sense-objects become nil to us, certainly, there are the feelings of the mind that exist wherein we can live. When the mind is also transcended there is at least a world of ideas which we can capture and live in our intellect. When we transcend the intellect also, we may still live, as the teacher explained, in the ‘glow of happiness’, in the causal-body. But when even this is transcended the goal that we can reach must, certainly, be a complete zero, a vacuum an emptiness, a dull and dreary Non-existence in which all that we know of is negated. When all the instruments of experiences are transcended we must necessarily reach a void which, as far as our intellect could understand today in its calculation, must be a zero—a Non-existent nothingness!!

That which has its own positive qualities is called an existent thing. This watch on the table exists because I see it, I touch it, I can conceive of it as my watch, and I have got an idea of its make or of the company that manufactured it. The watch is existent. But when I search for my horn it is termed as Non-existent, since my sense-organs cannot perceive it; neither can my mind feel it nor can my intellect conceive of its presence. When none of the instruments of cognition in me can come to experience an object in the work-a-day world we term it as Non-existent.
The believers in _Asat Vada_, a group of Buddhists, had come to claim that ‘Non-existence’ is the Truth, since they pursued exclusively the path of negating everything in the cognisable or experienceable world-of-objects. They declared, therefore, that ‘Non-existence’ is the Truth. In short, they claimed that ‘Non-existence’ exists. This Religion of Non-existence threw the generation out into an insipid animal life of atheistic values, and ulcerated the society with its leprous sensuousness.

This _Mantra_ clearly indicates that an individual who realises that the Supreme Goal is Non-existent, he during his meditation comes to realise only the ‘Non-existence’, and thereby he becomes only a sad negative personality and not a positive divine God-man.

Sankara arguing against this misinterpretation, very lovingly and tenderly takes up the logic of the _Asat Vada_ and declares that they are at the gates-of-Truth refusing to go in and experience the positive dynamism of the Supreme Essence in themselves. Sankara says that there is a palpable contradiction, when they declare that “Non-existence exists”. Theirs is a cry that they had experienced Non-existence in their supreme transcendental _anubhava_. Since they had experienced “Non-existence” there must be a positive Consciousness, an existent entity, that illumined the state of “Non-existence”. That existent dynamic factor is the Truth which illumined, at that time of complete cessation of all the sheaths, the natural state of ‘Non-existence’; meaning, the
non-existence of the ordinarily known objects that are knowable only through the sheaths—which are all objects of these various sheaths.

Vedanta is not a negative philosophy. Its strength lies in its positivity and it leads man away from his present confusions and misunderstandings and ushers him into Godhood, which is then experienced there as a positive Existence. Without the assertion of the positive qualities of Godhead the Vedantic Sadhana is not complete with the mere negation of the delusory beliefs in ourselves. Curing the symptoms of a disease is not in itself the end of a treatment; the treatment ends only after the convalescence when the patient positively regains all his lost health and gets established in the enjoyment of his entire energy and vitality. Removing hunger is not the fulfilment of eating, but it must give to the eater the positive happiness of fulness and comfort.

Negation of our false misunderstandings about ourselves is certainly to be pursued; the false is to be negated. But Vedanta does not point out this partial method only. After the negation of the false, realisation is complete only when we come to assert and live the vital Truth in Itself. Negation of the ghost should be immediately followed by the assertion of the positive existence of the post!

This statement of the Veda therefore asserts that if a seeker overemphasises the method of negation he may reach only a dull void which in itself is not the fulfilment of a God-man’s inward divine realisation. He not only understands that he is not a finite mortal
but comes to experience that he is the Infinite Eternal Truth. Without this positive understanding, Vedanta only fulfils in drawing out a melancholy caricature of a man in imperfections rather than discover for him the celestial beauty of a perfect God that lives in him!!

The application of this Vedic declaration can be found in life also. Unless the faithful followers of a theory or a philosophy, or even the people of a nation they do not believe in and come to experience the existent goal in their plans or programmes, they do not become dynamic followers, who can carve out a successful glory unto themselves. This is an era of planning. A plan should include not only a clear and vivid realisation of the present weaknesses and sorrows in the society, not only should it give the details of its working schemes for the amelioration of the existing conditions, but the plan should give a positive picture of what would be the goal of the nation or the country at the fulfilment of the plan. If the people, faithfully subscribing to the plan, do not come to realise this positive goal of the plan we can never depend upon those people ever to fulfil that plan. Unless we have a definite faith in the goal of our existence and unless we believe, work for and actually come to experience the goal positively as an existent factor, there is no hope of any plan ever becoming successful.

So, too, here in the Vedantic scheme of life, which plans to raise man from his sensuous slavery, mental weaknesses, and intellectual impotency, into
the stature of a God upon earth, free and efficient in every field, noble and divine in every activity, peaceful and serene in every situation, cheerful and composed in every circumstance—ever a master of his own emotions and desires, never a slave of his sentiments and ideas. As such, in this subjective planning unless the seeker has a definite faith in a positive goal, unless he comes to experience it, there is no fulfilment in the spiritual path as indicated in the God-making programme of Vedanta.

This positive, Existent, Divine, Consciousness which is eternal and perfect, immortal and omnipotent is the Atman, which is the essence of the Anandamaya-kosa. To know and to realise the Bliss Sheath is to discover the Atman. To fix our identification with this Bliss Sheath entirely and completely is the last act of the conscious and deliberate human effort in his attempt at self-evolution, wherein he comes to realise his essence as nothing short of the Supreme Godhood.

अथातोनुप्रसन्नाः || उताविद्वानं लोकं प्रेत्यं || कथ्यन गच्छति ||
आहो विद्वानं लोकं प्रेत्यं || कथ्यित्समस्मवतं ु ||


अथ : now (thereupon), अतः : therefore, अनुप्रसन्नाः : the following questions. उतः : whether, अविद्वानः : the ignorant, अमुः : there (yonder), लोकम् : world, प्रेत्यं : having left (this world). कथ्यन : any, गच्छति : go ?. आहो : or, विद्वानः : the knower, अमुः लोकम् : that world,
शेत्य: having left, कःचिन्: any, समस्थुते: attains, उ: whether?

Thereupon arise the following questions. Does the ignorant leaving this world go There or does the knower leaving this world obtain That.

The diligent and daring intellectuals that they were the children of that age in their extreme self-integration could not only follow faithfully the highest philosophical discourses but they could see even much ahead of their classroom. The impatient enthusiasm in the students, mouldering under courageous impatience, seems to take wings and voice forth these questions. The questions in their implication cover a greater field than the words suggest themselves in their superficial dictionary meanings. In the beginning the teacher said that out of the Reality, defined as "Satyam, Jnanam, Anantam," the entire world of plurality emerged under the propelling force of a desire.

When a chain is made out of gold whether the links in the chain know it or not, when it is melted it cannot become anything other than gold itself. Similarly, the disciples ask "Will not a human creature even when he does not know anything of the Atman, without any of the self-efforts at ethical and moral living, and continuous mental seeking and deep meditations, reach the Supreme on leaving from this world of existence?" This question in its implication raises a doubt as to what is the special benefit derived by the spiritual-way-of-living and by following the traditional trainings of Self-development when every born creature would ultimately merge back to become
its cause, which is the Supreme? Here the question is upon the futility of any conscious spiritual endeavour.

The other question is an antithesis of the earlier: "Does one who knows the Reality reach the Supreme experience, after his departure from here." Together in their combination both the questions indicate a doubt whether there is a Reality or not, which is to be achieved by man through a conscious effort on his part. The full implication of the question will be understood as we read more and more of the text.

नोदकामयतः बहु स्यां प्रजालेखेति स तपोदमयितः स तपस्तपः इदं सर्वेष समुस्तं यददं किञ्च तत्सुप्न तदेववाणुप्रविष्टु तदनुपविशय तदनुपविशय सत्यवचार्यतेन निहृतं चानिनिहृतं च निलयने चानिलयने च विज्ञानं चाबिज्ञानं च सत्यं सत्याचार्यतेन तदनुपविशय सत्यमन्तरतः यददं किञ्च तत्सत्यमन्तरतः तदनुपविशय इदेन्द्रको भवति

[इति पष्ट्रेकुवाकः]


[Iti Shashto Anuvakaha]

सः : He, अकामयतः : desired. बहु : many, स्यामृ : may I become, प्रजालेखेति : may I be born, इति : thus. सः : he, तपः : tapas, तप्यतः : performed. सः : he, तपः : tapas, तपस्वा : having performed. इति : thus, सर्वेष : all, अस्तुजतं : created. प्रत्यहृदमृ किं च : whatever that is here
(that we perceive). \( \textit{तत्त्व} \): it, \( \textit{सृष्टिश्वम्} \): having created. 
\( \textit{तत्त्व} \): it, \( \textit{एव} \): verily, \( \textit{अत्याविषेद्य} \): entered into. \( \textit{तत्त्व} \): it, \( \textit{अनुप्रविष्ट्य} \): having entered. \( \textit{सत्यम्} \): the manifest, \( \textit{च} \): and, 
\( \textit{त्यत्व} \): the beyond (the unmanifest), \( \textit{च} \): and, \( \textit{अभवत्} \): became. \( \textit{निर्भक्कम्} \): the defined, \( \textit{च} \): and, **\( \textit{अनिर्भक्कम्} \): the undefined, \( \textit{च} \): and. \( \textit{निल्यन्म} \): the housed, \( \textit{च} \): and, 
\( \textit{अनिल्यन्म} \): the houseless, \( \textit{च} \): and, \( \textit{विभान्यम्} \): knowledge, 
\( \textit{च} \): and, \( \textit{अविभान्यम्} \): ignorance, \( \textit{च} \): and, \( \textit{सत्यम्} \): truth, 
\( \textit{च} \): and, \( \textit{अनुत्तम्} \): ignorance, \( \textit{च} \): and. \( \textit{सत्यम्} \): manifest, 
\( \textit{अभवत्} \): became. \( \textit{यत्} \textit{इत्यस् कि} \textit{च} \): whatever that is here. 
\( \textit{तत्त्व} \): therefore, \( \textit{सत्यम्} \): existence, \( \textit{इति} \): thus, \( \textit{आचक्षते} \): it is called. \( \textit{तत्त्व} \): about that, \( \textit{अपि} \): also, \( \textit{एव} \): this, 
\( \textit{इत्ये} \textit{भवति} \): verse, \( \textit{भवति} \): there is.

He desired "I shall become many and be Born. He performed \textit{Tapas}. Having performed \textit{Tapas}, he created all this whatsoever (we perceive). Having created it, he entered it. Having entered it, he became the manifest and the unmanifest, the defined and undefined, the housed and the houseless, knowledge and ignorance, truth and falsehood, and all this whatsoever that exists. Therefore, It is called Existence. In this sense, there is the following Vedic verse."

The Supreme All-Pervading Consciousness, which is the substratum for the entire world, is Itself the Conscious part of life within us, called the \textit{Atman}. This has been already explained in the beginning verse of this chapter. Here in this \textit{Mantra}, the teacher is continuing his discourses and is explaining how the creation has actually emerged out from the ocean of Pure Consciousness which ever remains Perfect, the One-without-a-second.

There are many European critics who naturally get flabbergasted at the logic of the master’s words
here. The students asked definite and pointed questions which the master was not answering immediately and directly. From this, they conclude that the teacher was not only avoiding the question and its implications, but was even frightening the children away by the dignity of his beard and the sonorous echo of his thundering words!

In fact, on a closer study, it would be revealed how subtly the master had answered all the subtle implications of the students' questions. In this dramatic situation—where the teacher was giving a discourse, to a few students, who were eagerly sitting in front of him with all eyes and ears, with their mind surging forward to peep over even uncovered new fields of knowledge which the master's words seemed to open up to their view—the students, in their impatience, asked the above questions.

The teacher appreciating the depth of understanding which is indicated in the students' questions, did not all of a sudden jump at an answer in a direct 'Yes' or 'No', but he continued his discourse covering all the fields as per his own scheme of the discourse.

There was a smile of satisfaction on the face of the teacher and he promised the children with his smile that he would be answering them. Thus, the teacher continued to explain how the Infinite came to play the game of the Finite not by any accident, nor by the intervention of anything other than Itself, but It happened to entertain a desire to become and play the game of life!
This description gives us a fallacious feeling that the teacher is trying to explain 'the creation' objectively. Though the words here, "He desired" gives the reader a wrong notion that a creator, there, among the clouds, desired, and "you and I are all the creatures of his desire," in the tradition of the Upanishadic studies, the students of that age, tried to grasp the Truth in themselves subjectively. Vedanta, being the science of man's subjective quest to discover the Reality in himself, at every point in the Upanishads, we can understand the Sastra only if we try to subjectively experience what has been objectively explained in their Mantras.

The Atman, Supreme and Divine, Perfect and All-full, revelling in Its own omniscience and omnipotence, became aware of a desire arising in Itself. Thousands of desires do come every day in the bosom of each one of us, but we do not identify ourselves with them and they immediately die away. But, at moments, we get ourselves identified with one of the desires and then starts the endless chain of tragedies and sorrows in our effort at accomplishing the desires and regaining our mental poise.

For example, almost every day, in the afternoon, the idea of visiting some cinema show may crop up in our minds, but it is ignored and it dies away without making any stir in us. But one day, suddenly one gets a desire for a picture-show, and he does not keep quiet but identifies himself with the desire, and then starts vitalising it with his own thoughts. He struggles hard to create that 'world of experience' by
reaching the theatre, purchasing the ticket, walking in and taking the seat. Having thus created this joy, he enters it, as it were with his enthusiasm, to enjoy the 'show' and then comes to suffer the agonies of the tragedy, smiles at the comedies, etc.

Similarly, says the Ṛishi, the Supreme, first desired—meaning, when a desire bumped up in that Ocean of Perfection (in Its All-fulness, desire too is in It) It identified Itself with that desire and performed Tapas. Concentrated and consistent thinking in the line of a desired object is Tapas. These thoughts dynamise the desire and the individual, meaning "the Supreme, identified with its desire," struggles to create the necessary world in which it can fulfil its desire. Having created the world, He enters it, meaning, he comes to live in an intimate and immediate relationship with the world of objects so created. "Thus," concludes the Ṛishi, "the Supreme Himself became the entire world of experience in plurality!!"

In this birth of the plurality from the Supreme, no division or change has happened in the Infinite. The Finite is only a superimposition on the Infinite. The vision of a ghost does not in any sense reduce, divide or mar the nature of the post. Rockefeller may dream that he is a beggar roaming in the streets of New York, seeking for a full lunch, but on waking, he shall not find himself even a farthing the less rich for his dream-poverty than what he was. This process of a delusory vision which veils the Real Nature of the substratum and gives us an experienceable perception of something different from the real nature
of substratum is called a superimposition. The Rishi here explains this all-satisfying theory of creation as expounded in Vedanta.

Thereafter, the Atman himself became the entire world of perception, manifest and unmanifest, that which has form and the formless, all knowledge and all ignorance, truth and falsehood,—nay, in short, every object of experience came from that one substratum, Divine and All-Pervading, the Supreme Self. The waves and the ripples, the foam and the lather, all are in real sense nothing but the one homogeneous ocean.

Whatever be the size, shape, design, colour, price or contents, all clay pots have risen up form the one mud alone.

If all these objects have risen up from the Truth, in what way can we detect something that is common to all things, both the manifest and the unmanifest. In the manifest world, we have inert stones, the growing vegetable world, the sentient animal kingdom, and the rational human beings. We experience the unmanifest world, such as our tendencies, likes and dislikes, loves and hatreds, etc. What is that Factor which is common to the stone, the plant, the animal, the man, and his feelings and his ideas? If there be a common ground, which is the same for every one of these entities, certainly that Factor should be an expression of the Supreme, out of which all these have arisen.

On no platform can all these pluralistic worlds be brought together and equated on the basis of a
common factor, except on the one idea, which is certainly common to all of them, and that is, Existence. All of them exist. The fact because of which we say that they exist—as contrasted with things like sky-flower or mirage-water, which we say has no existence—that fact, philosophically called “Pure Existence”, is common to all and this is an expression of the Supreme Consciousness. Since the Truth is embracing all objects and giving them all a glamour of existence, it is called “Existence”.

This declaration is not a mere intellectual hypothesis fathered by the Rishi of the Upanishads, but there is a Veda Mantra which endorses it. It is quoted in the next section.

अनुवाचः ७ | Section 7

असद्वः इतःन्तः आसीत | ततो वै सदजायत् | तदात्मानं खयम-कुरुत् | तस्मात्सदकुमच्चत् इति ॥

Asadva idamagra aseeta. Tato vai sadajayata. Tat atmanam svayamakuruta. Tasmat tatsuksrutam uchyata iti.

असद्वः: non-existence, वै: verily, इतः: this, असत्: in the beginning, आसीत्: was. तत: from that, वै: indeed, सद्: the existent, अज्ञायत्: was born. तत्: that, आत्मानम्: खयम्: itself by itself, अकुरुत्: created. तस्मात्: therefore, तत्: it, खयमत्: Self-made or well-made, उच्यते: is called, इति: thus.

In the beginning was verily this Non-existence. From that the existent was born. That created Itself by Itself. Therefore, It is called Self-made, or Well-made.

This is a stanza often quoted by those who claim that Non-existence is the Eternal Truth, because,
according to the *Vedic Mantra* as quoted here, Non-existence alone existed before all creation. This mischievous misinterpretation cannot stand the scrutiny of even a moment’s quiet thinking. The very sentence "Non-existence existed" is itself a palpable contradiction, and a science or a scripture has no right to indulge in contradictions, and wherever there is a seeming contradiction, it is for us to find the correct meaning and understand the statement rightly.

In the beginning, that is, before the manifested world was created, it was all in a state of Non-existence, in the sense that ‘existence’ as we know now, conditioned by the various objects, manifest and un-manifest, did not exist, and so Non-existence existed. It is only to negate the manifested world as known to us today in the Supreme that the Vedanta says here that Non-existence existed. Out of that Non-existence, "the existent was born". Out of a piece of Silver, a gold pot cannot be made; and if the effect is a gold pot certainly the cause must have been gold. Similarly, if, out of Non-existence, the existent was born, then what we mean by the "Non-existence" can only be "the Non-existence of the created". From Existence alone the existent can emerge.

That there is in this creation no intervention of a creator is shown by the *Mantra* by insisting that the Supreme created "*Itself by Itself*". Just as in our common dreams: I having had my food retire to the security and warmth of my comfortable bedroom and then dream in my bed that I am starving, in some unknown valley of Darjeeling, where bitten by
cold, struck by fatigue, and torn by hunger, I am roaming in the jungles, when a beast of prey pounces on me from around a bush.* Herein, the bush, the jungle, the beast of prey, and its victim all are created from me, by myself, and the moment I withdraw back again to the waking-state-consciousness, the dream fades away into the nothingness from which it had come. Exactly by the same process, the Supreme having identified itself with a desire, creates a field out of "Itself, by Itself".

The pluralistic world therefore is nothing but Himself and He being Perfect and Divine, the created world is not to be condemned as something that is born out of sin, which is the unhappy philosophy of the Christian Bible, but here the noble cultural tradition of the Hindu considers the world as "sukrutham"—well-done, divinely-planned and perfectly-executed. The Semetic religions all weep at their own imperfections when they compare themselves with the beauty and completeness of Vedanta.

Altogether this 'theory of creation' provides us with a complete philosophy and not an objective theory. It is not giving us the logic of creation as much as the methods of transcending it. It prescribes the secret solvent with which we can resolve the bundles of contradictions we meet with around us and within our hearts!

The philosophy of the Taittiriya is a brilliant idol wrapped in glorious optimism that in its shrine

* For a closer study of the dream-world refer Swamiji's Discourses on Mandukya and Karika.
the sobbing and sighing man gets revived to a godly beauty that wears an eternal smile—the smile that wells up from a satisfied blissful heart. A man who has followed Tańtiriya properly and realised the Truth indicated by it, can no more thereafter feel any imperfection anywhere in the world, since the plurality is but a superimposition upon Reality. Thus the existence, wherever it be, is but the Existence borrowed from the Supreme!

Thereafter the entire world of multiplicity comes to wear a robe of divinity and an aura of perfection to one who is a true student of Tańtiriya. There is no trace of cynicism nor is there in the Tańtiriya-view-of-life any hint at the futility of life or the foolishness of recognising a world. The world is no more a chain upon the soul but it is a glorious occasion to recognise the dynamism of the spirit and its perfection both in its transcendental and immanent presence. The world is sukṛutham: well-made, divinely-planned and perfectly-executed.


yat: this, vē: verily, tat: that (which was), suńkṛutam: Self-made, rāstā: ‘taste’, vē: verily, saḥ: is He. rāstā: ‘taste’, hi: indeed, eṣā: only, abhīma: this one, hṛddya: having obtained, aśaṇḍī: blessed, bhavati: (he)
becomes, क: : who, हि : indeed, एव : just, अन्यात् प्राण्यात् : who else can breathe out other than, क: : who indeed, यत् : if, एव: : this, आकाशे : (in) the cavity of the heart, अनन्दः : joy, न स्वात् : were not there, एव: : this one, हि : surely, एव : indeed, आनन्द्याति : brings us joy.

This which was Self-made.........that is ‘taste’. Having obtained this ‘taste’ man becomes blessed, for who can breathe out or breathe in if this joy were not there in the cavity of the heart; and this Brahman himself brings us joy.

The oneness of the created world and the creator is nowhere in any other philosophy so beautifully brought out and so perfectly conceived as it is here. It says that the pluralistic world finite in nature, pain-ridden in experience, imperfect at every stage when we try to grasp it from the level of our body, mind or intellect is itself nothing other than the Supreme, Perfect—full of a vital, experienceable Bliss Essence (Rasa).

There is no sense of a disrespect of the finite when viewed after the experience of the Infinite! It is recognised and respected, revered and adored, worshipped and invoked, sung and glorified, as nothing but the Supreme Itself. Here is a positive philosophy which roars its reverence to life: domestic, social, communal, national and international. Life itself throbs with the Reality and the pain and imperfections in it are but the ulcers that we have created by our misuse of life, in our ignorance and stupidity. Any temple can become as dirty as a dust-bin if we misuse it—as we scandalously do in many of our
temples. Similarly, in our irreverence to life and non-recognition of the divinity in human beings we breed mutual hatreds and enmities which molest the social security and the beauty of life.

_Rasa_ is that which is enjoyable. It is not a non-existent nothing but an existent factor. _Rasa_ is that which gives pleasure and joy. On realising the Self within though we negate all objects of the body, mind and intellect in our transcendence of all the five sheaths, it is not an inert zero, an empty non-entity, but it is a positive Bliss Experience. This idea is indicated here by declaring _Atman_ as full of _Rasa_.

In the world, living in the various sheaths identifications, we come to our share of happiness in contact with their conducive objects. The body is happy in contact with the beloved who satisfies all its sense-organs of perception and sense-organs of action. A beautiful literature satisfies the mental zone, just as an appetising philosophy when explained properly satisfies our intellectual hunger. At all these levels we enjoy when in contact with their chosen objects, while, when we have transcended all these, in the experience of the Self in the Self, it is possible that a student may doubt if there can be any joy at all. This doubt is cleared in this scripture by its declaration that the Supreme is full of _Rasa_.

This can be observed in life when we observe a devotee closely. A Christ in rags, a Buddha under a _Bodhi tree_, a Ramakrishna in the _Kali_-Temple, a _Vivekananda_ in the cold Railway platform in America, a Guru Govind Singh encircled with danger
and threat to his life at every moment, a Ramathirtha
in the valleys of Himalayas, . . . . . none of them
could in any sense of the term be conceived as provided
with any reason to be happy or joyous, and yet, these
are the rare ones whom we see through the books of
the history, who wore their eternal smile at the
perfection achieved, the contentment gained, the
tranquillity established!

We see at one hand a rich spendthrift seeking
a perfect joy through sensuous objects sighing and
weeping; while, on the other hand, one declaring his
consummate satisfaction with the limpid depths in
his peaceful looks and the endless smiles on his loving
lips, who have none of the sensuous objects around
him. We have surely therein a practical demonstration
of what the Upanishad explains: that the experience
of the self in self is a positive joy, so perfect in itself
that all the sensuous objects put together cannot
ever give even a trace of its Eternal Perfection!

Having experienced this spiritual centre as one's
own essential nature that individual 'becomes blessed'
in the sense that thereafter no circumstance can give
him any sense of imperfection or sorrow.

When the teacher has explained this much and
tried to express himself the glory of the spiritual
experience, he being one well-established in it, he,
naturally, shoots himself into that memory of lived
joys and so he explodes himself in a general statement.
In this outburst we hear echoes of the teacher's des-
peration at the incapacity of the language to express
the Infinite Brahmananda Rasa which he wanted to
convey through his students to the world at large.
This is but natural that whenever we try to narrate to some one near and dear to us an experience we had and whenever we are anxious that the other must experience the same it must be the experience of everyone of us that our thoughts will always run faster than our words. Similarly, here when the teacher was over-anxious to convey his Infinite experience of the Positive Reality of the Spirit, his thoughts run wild into his memory of lived joys, while his words stammer and falter at the threshold of their own incapacities !!

There is certainly a pause of breathless ecstasy on the part of the teacher at this point of delivery when the power of his memory bundles him away into the realm of his experienced spiritual ecstasy from wherein he understands that the source of all joy in the entire universe is but the Bliss of the Self, and so, when he tumbles down back again into his mind-and-intellect-plane and takes up the thread of discourse he cries out this general statement which is pregnant with suggestion.

He declares that none can breathe on the face of the globe and continue to live if the source of all joy were not there in his heart. That all joys, which we gain in the sensuous world, are all flashes of the brilliance of the Self emerging out through the mental agitations, when they are clamed through the fleeting enjoyments of the sensuous objects, has already been thoroughly explained in the previous pages.

The psychologist estimating the mental character and composition of a suicide declares that a creature
decides to die and raise a weapon against himself only when he, at the impact of a sudden and immediate disappointment in life, comes to feel that there is no more a chance of any happiness, or no more an occasion to smile, in the future. No creature can live without joy and every moment of life is an active seeking of a greater joy. If this motive-force is removed from life the entire existence tumbles down and permanently comes to a halt. The movement of life is continued and kept up by the dynamism of this joy-hunting. Naturally the teacher here declares quite appropriately that no creature can be there and continue to breathe in its body embodiment if its heart were not full of this experienceable Self.

That this Brahman alone brings us all the joys has already been explained when we were discussing the mechanism in the joy-distilling process within the beings.

\[
\text{Yada hyevaisha etasmin adrusye anatmye anirukte anilayane abhayam pratishtam vindate. Atha sobhayam gato bhavati. Yada hyevaisha etasminnudaramantaram kurute. Atha tasya bhayam bhavati. Tatveva bhayam vidusho amanvanasya. Tadapyesha sloko bhavati.}
\]

[Iti Saptamo Anuvakaha]

when, indeed, thus, in this, (who is) invisible, incorporeal,

यथा : when, हि : however, एव : verily, एवः : this one, एतस्मिन : in this, उ : even, वरम् : slightest, अन्तरम् : distinction, कुर्हते : makes, अथ : then, तस्य : to him, भयम् : fear, भवति : is. तत् : that, तु : certainly, एव : indeed, भयम् : fear, विदुः : the All-Knower (Brahman) अमन्त्वानस्य : for one who does not reflect, तत् : about that, अपि : also, एवः : this, इत्यादि : verse, भवति : there is.

When this *Atman* attains the fearless-oneness with *Brahman* who is invisible, incorporeal, inexplicable and unsupported, then he becomes free from fear. When, however, this makes any slightest distinction in *Brahman*, then there is danger for him. That very same *Brahman* Himself becomes the source of fear for him who makes a difference, and reflects not. To the same effect there is the following verse.

The spiritual centre, which presides over the body-assemblage in every living being has been explained as “full of *Rasa*”. This blissful Centre is not realised now by us because of its identifications with the assemblage constituted of the body, mind and other sheaths. The *Atman*, when seemingly conditioned by these delusory matter-envelopments, is called the *ego-centre*. The process of self-discovery is the ego’s rediscovery that it is the Pure Self without any of its delusory identification with its matter vestures. On this recognition the Self in us realises Its oneness with the Self of the Universe.

In a cup of water the reflected sun entirely depends upon the condition of the water in the cup.
When the water is disturbed the reflected sun gets shattered. When the water is muddy the reflected sun becomes muddy. The sun in the sky conditioned by the water in the cup stands for the Atman conditioned by the matter-sheaths, and this reflected Consciousness is called the Ego-centre. When the cup is broken or the water is thrown away, in short, when the reflecting-surface is destroyed, the reflection also ends and the real sun in the sky comes to be realised as the Truth behind the reflection.

In fact, it is the sun in the sky that illumined the reflection, the water in the cup and the cup itself. Similarly the ego-centre and the matter envelopments are all being illumined by the one Pure Consciousness; but this is not realised so long as we are preoccupied with the various vicissitudes and destinies of the ego-centre. When once the seeker detaches himself from all the sheaths and thus ends the reflecting medium, thereafter the Pure Consciousness, the Atman, rediscovers himself to be nothing other than the Self in all names and forms constituting the entire Universe.

The Atman rediscovered Itself immediately understands Its oneness with Brahman.

Invisible.—Here Brahman is described as invisible meaning he is not cognisable through the known avenues of perception, namely, the sense-organs. Not only that it cannot be seen it is equally true that Brahman cannot be heard, tasted, smelt or touched. Sense-organs can function only in the world of objects and they can perceive only their sense-objects which are other than themselves. Atman being the subject
it is not perceivable. What is visible is a modification or a phenomenon (Vikara). Brahman is not a phenomenon and therefore he is invisible, incorporeal. That which is a Vikara or a modification alone can take a gross form. Brahman is described here as formless because it is not a modification.

By the earlier term that Brahman is invisible if it has indicated directly that it is changeless, indirectly it also connotes that it is also incorporeal (bodiless); and that which is bodiless is indescribable also. In short, Brahman is not subject to any modification, it being the cause for all the modifications.

Being so, it is 'unsupported' or 'abadeless'. In its subtest All-pervasiveness Brahman covers all and nothing covers It. And therefore, It is abodeless. For a parrot the cage is the abode; for the cage the house is the abode; for the house the roof is the abode; for the roof we may say the 'blue dome of the sky' is the abode; for the sky, philosophically the Brahman is the abode But, for the Brahman there is no abode since there is nothing other than That, and nothing covers It.

All effects and their attributes have the support of the substratum, the Brahman. But there is no support for It. Sruti says that the Brahman is established in no support other than Its own glory.

An individual who thus comes to experience his oneness with the Brahman becomes free from fear. Fear can come only from something other than oneself. Nobody is afraid of himself. When a seeker successfully realises his oneness with the entire Universe, the sense
of distinction ends and thereafter he has no occasion to feel the sense of fear at anything.

To convey this idea that fearlessness can come only at the realisation of the individual’s oneness with the entire, the Upānishad here gives the negative statement also. The Brahman Itself becomes a source of fear for him who makes even the slightest distinction in it. The moment we recognise an objective God other than ourselves revelling in heaven and we do not seek our oneness with Him, agitations and fears come to storm our bosom. Perfect tranquillity and peace come only when we establish our unquestioned oneness with Truth. Perfect happiness is only in the fulfilment of love. Love is fulfilled only when the lover and the beloved merge to become one single mass of love experience. Similarly, when the ego-centre in us loses all its separative Consciousness and comes to experience its unbroken and definite oneness with the Atman it comes to live the Infinite State of Perfection and Fearlessness in Itself.

The same Truth which gives fearlessness to the realised provides occasions for fear to those who do not give enough meditative thought to the discriminative analysis of the Unreal and the Real. The ego is “Atman playing the fool amidst the unreal”. To awaken itself to the Real is to rediscover Its Divine omnipotent nature and in this Self-discovery is the State of Fearlessness. Those who do not make the necessary discriminative analysis of the Real and the unreal, of the true and the false, they in their delusory identifications come to feel themselves different from the Real and their realisation is never complete.
The Self in us realisable as our own Real Nature full of experienceable Bliss (Rasa) is by now brought within the intellectual comprehension of the students, if not fully within the intuitive realisation of the seekers. In the next section we have got a complete picture of the dynamism of this Spiritual Centre and also a comparative statistics which gives us a certain concrete measure to divinise what is the joy experienced in the Self by the realised.


Through fear of Him blows the wind. Through fear of Him rises the Sun. Through fear of Him again Fire and Moon and lastly that is fifthly, Death proceed to their respective duties.

In the phenomenal world, in spite of its confusing plurality and endless multiplicity of things, there seems to be some golden chord of uniformity inasmuch as this external jig-saw-puzzle follows strictly a definite law in its moment-to-moment existence and activity. There is certainly a concord that runs through the noisy discord of the world. There is a
silent rhythm seen imperceptibly running through the endless variety of confusing movements. Seasons similarly follow one after another rhythmically. Each object in the universe strictly conforms itself to its own nature. There are the natural laws which strictly follow all scientific observations. The sun is never dark; the moon is never hot; fire is never cold!! A cow begets no lion; a tigress begets no bird. The innumerable laws of instincts and emotions observed among the vegetables, animals and human lives are all strictly pursued everywhere in nature.

A law is always promulgated by a law-giver and wherever we find strict adherence to the law it is always because of the fear for the law-giver. Similarly, if in nature we find that the natural laws are irrevocably declared and strictly followed, certainly, we have to assume that behind the phenomenon of nature there is a definite law-giver who strictly executes the law, He, ever standing, as it were, just behind Nature with a raised whip threatening them with total annihilation at the simplest disobedience.

This idea is brought out by the Sruti in order to establish the Supremacy of the Spirit over the matter, and also its dynamism in it. Also this declaration conclusively proves that this spirit is not a non-existent non-entity, but an existent Reality which can be courted and experienced as full of Bliss, omnipotence and omniscience. The Truth indicated in the beginning of the chapter as “Satyan, Jnanam, Anantam”, though invisible, incorporeal, undefined and abodeless is the source of all dynamic life and is an Existent Principle.
B. Valli] Taittiriya Upanishad 191

Five main observations are made here by the 
Srutı: such as the movement of air, the rising of the 
sun, the heat of the fire, the light of the moon and 
ﬁfthly, the very principle of decay and death that 
sustains the perishable nature of a ﬁnite world, called 
Death. All of them indicate that the entire pheno-
menal world is not a haphazard idle dream of a mad 
man, but it is an intelligent scheme ordered by a 
Dynamic Divine Power which executes Its will very 
strictly and fully through Its established laws of 
behaviour and reaction. This is a Vedic hymn 
quoted here in support of the previous Mantra which 
declared that he who rediscovers the spiritual centre 
becomes fearless, because he thereby becomes the 
very Truth, whose dictatorial sovereignty is the irre-
vocable sanction behind Nature’s laws.

This declaration of the Rule of the Spirit over 
matter is followed up in this section by a narration 
of the various joys experienced in the different realms, 
and, in this comparative study or joy, the teacher of 
Taittiriya tries to convey to the student a quantita-
tive and qualitative conception of the Infinite joy 
which is the very Nature of the Self.

Sāpāsaussānanda mīmāṃsa bhavati | Yuvā svaśāstādu yuvāśāmyak: |
Aashishāb dvidhāb balidh: | tathēyāṃ prāthibhi svarōvichāya pūrṇā śvāt śa eko 
maṇya ānanda: | te ye shāt maṇya ānanda: | sa eko maṇya-
ganārvaṇāmānanda: | Āṣṭrīyasya cha kāmaṁhatsya ||

Saisha anandasya meemamsa bhavati. Yuvā syatsadhu yuvā 
adhyayakaha. Asishto draidhishto balishtaha. Tasyeyam pruthiye 
sarva viitasya poorna syat sa eko maṇusha anandaha. Te ye satam
that, this, concerning the bliss, enquiry, young man, supposing there is; good, youthful, well-versed in scriptures, well-disciplined, resolute, very strong, to him, this, the earth, with all its wealth, belongs, that, (is) one, human bliss. those, which, hundred, (units of) human bliss, that, one, the bliss of human Gandharvas, (also) one who is well-versed in Vedas, and, who is free from desires.

The following is the enquiry concerning the bliss (*Brahmana-nanda* Roso). Suppose there be a youth, good, well versed in scriptures, well disciplined, resolute and very strong. Suppose to him belongs all this earth full of wealth. This is one human bliss. This bliss of man (Unit of Bliss) multiplied hundred-fold is the bliss of human Gandharvas—and this is also the bliss of one versed in *Vedas* and who is free from desires.

For any measurement we must have a "standard unit" with reference to which we can make all our subsequent relative measurements. In order to measure the joys of the various situations we need a unit of measurement and *Sruti* first of all, defines here the unit very clearly.

She says that the joy of an educated well-disciplined, mentally resolute and physically strong, young man, when he comes to possess the whole world and
its wealth as his own, his joy is the unit measure of a 'human bliss'.

In the definition of this bliss the scripture is also giving us indirectly the conditions necessary for a true material enjoyment. Wealth in itself is no joy unless the rich man is young enough. Mere youthfulness dissipates itself in wealth unless he is well educated to live the healthy values of life. Mere knowledge and youthfulness cannot contribute to the enjoyment of the wealth unless he is well disciplined and has developed sufficiently his will-power. One who has youthfulness, education, discipline, and power of self-control and self-assertion, if he is strong in body, mind and intellect, he alone is capable of enjoying the wealth. To all others wealth is an added burden weighing down their shoulders. A donkey carrying golden bricks is in no way better and luckier than the donkey which is carrying mud-bricks! The Prarabdha of the pigs cannot be improved because they are housed in Prime Minister’s own drawing-room.

This being the unit of the sensuous worldly joy which is to an extent within our comprehension the teacher of the Taittiriya Upanishad is trying to indicate the various types of joys in its quantity and quality relative to this unit.

Hundred times the joy unit represented by this human bliss, he says, is the joy of human-Gandharvas*

* The time measured from the day of creation to the day of total dissolution of the Universe is denoted by the term KALPA. A devotee who during one kalpa by his meritorious actions attains a higher plane of joy and experiences, is called as human-Gandharwa (Terrestrial Angel.)
The term *Gandharva* indicates an artist. The joy of a human artist, in the moments of his inspiration when he comes to forget the entire world outside and when he becomes one with his tune or shape or rhyme or curve is the godly joy of a musician or a painter or a poet or a sculptor. The bliss derived by a genius or an artist and not by a trader in art—not by an advertisement-painter or a film-star or a *Kalakshepa*-musician—but a true self-dedicated devotee at the feet of Venus, is explained here quantitatively as a hundred times more than the sensuous joy of the young, self-cultured man of true education when he becomes the king of a prosperous vast country.

The joy of this inspired artist which is equated with hundred joys of the Emperor is said to be, by the *Sruti*, the joy of one who is a deep student of the scriptures and has come to realise the goal indicated by Vedanta; and, therefore, in his conscious experience of the all-full nature he has no more desires for the paltry things of the world.

ते ये शरत मनुष्यगन्धवर्णामानन्दः | स एको देवगन्धवर्णामानन्दः | श्रोत्रियस्य चाकामहतस्य ||

*Te ye satam manushya gandharvanam anandaha. Sa eko deva-gandharvanam anandaha. Shrotriyasya chakamahatasya.*

A hundred-fold of the bliss of the human—Gandharvas is the unit of measure of the bliss of the celestial Gandharvas. This is the same as the bliss of one who is well-versed in the Veda and who is free from all desires.

Continuing the comparative estimate of Bliss the Rishi of the Upanishad points out how a hundred times the joy of inspiration which a mortal genius can experience in the world of art is the joy contents of an inspired moment of the heavenly artists. Traditionally heaven is considered as that place of experience where all the joys of the world reach their climax in our imagination. The traditional belief is that there the life is longer, health is better, the sense-organs more powerful and the mind and intellect more acute, so that the intensity of the enjoyments is sharper. The sense-objects in heaven have also a greater potency of joy. Necessarily, therefore, the artists-of-the-Heaven must have a greater joy than the artists-in-the-world. Here, in the narration, it is said that the joy of the celestial artists is a hundred times more than the mortal artist of the world.

Does it mean that an artist's joy increases in its subtlety and tempo by living a godly life of self-control, self-sacrifice and by entertaining the divine values of the head and the heart?

Even this joy of the celestial-Gandharvas* is equated with the joy experienced by a Vedantic scholar, who, having experienced the theme of

*As a reward for the virtuous life lived in the previous kalpa when one gains the joys of the Gandharva-world, that one born there in from the beginning of this ka'pa is called as the celestial — Angel (Deva-Gandharvas.)
Vedanta, has come to entertain no more desires for the finite world-of-objects.

ते ये शतं देवगंधर्वाणामानन्दः | स एकं पितृणं चिरलोक-
लोकानामानन्दः | श्रोत्रियस्य चाकामहत्स्य ||

Te ye satam devagandharvanam anandaha. Sa ekah pithrunam
chiralokalokanam anandaha. Shrotriyasya chakamahatasya.

ते : those, ये : which, शतम् : hundred, देवगंधर्वाणाम्
of the Deva Gandharvas, आनन्दः : bliss. स : that, एकः :
one, पितृणाम् चिरलोक लोकानाम् आनन्दः : the bliss of
manes, whose world continues for long. (Also)
श्रोत्रियस्य : one who is well-versed in the Vedas, छः :
and, अकामहतस्य : who is free from all desires.

A hundred-fold the bliss of celestial Gandharvas is the unit
of joy of the Manes, whose world continues long. The same
is the joy expressed by one well versed in the Vedas, and is
free from desires.

Continuing the statistics of joy, the Rishi says
that a hundred times the joy of the celestial artist is
the joy of the Manes, who live in the ‘world of the
dead’. Pithrulokā (world of the dead) is a conception
particularly in Hinduism. Those who have been
faithfully following all the moral and religious injunctions
of a true Hindu, it is declared, they would on
their departure from here, gain the pleasant abode of
the dead and continue enjoying the subtler joys of
that world for a considerably long interval of time.
At the end, when they had exhausted the fruits of
their righteous actions, they will be again, it is tradi-
tionally believed, coming back to this world to be born
in divine environments, wherein they will be impelled
to continue the life of a faithful devotee. Thus having
earned enough fruits they will again return back to that world of enjoyment.

It is believed that having reached the world of the Manes the ego-centre comes to enjoy a thrill that is a hundred-fold greater than that of the celestial Gandharvas. The Rishi here assures, from the balcony of his own experience, that this joy is experienced equally by one who is well versed in the Vedas and who has come to experience the essence indicated by Vedanta, and, therefore, has come to give up all desires for the fleeting sense-objects of the world.

In short, such a perfect one on accomplishing himself in the fulfilment of Vedanta, comes to experience the diviner joys of the world-of-the-dead even while he is among us in the mortal world!

ते ये शतं पितृणं चिरलोकलोकानामानन्दः || स एक आजानानं देवानामानन्दः || श्रोत्रियस्य च आकामहत्तस्य


ते: those, ये: which, शतम्: hundred. पितृणम् चिरलोक लोकानाम्: of the manes whose worlds are relatively immortal. आनन्दः: bliss, स: that, एक: (is) one, आजान जानाम् देवानाम् आनन्दः: bliss of the Gods born in the Deva Loka. (Also) श्रोत्रियस्य च आकामहत्तस्य: one who is well-versed in Vedas and who is free from desires.

This joy of the Manes whose worlds are relatively immortal multiplied a hundred-fold is one unit of joy of the Gods born in the Deva Loka, and it is also of a Shrotiya free from desires.

* As a reward for the true or sincere ritualistic worship and moral living a Jeeva attains the world of the manes to enjoy therein for a time, and to return back again to the human womb. They are called Pitr.

ते: those, ये: which, शतम्: hundred, आजान जानाम्: of the Gods born in the Deva Loka, आनन्दः: bliss, स: that, एकः: (is) one, कर्मेद्वानाम्: देवानाम् आनन्दः: bliss of Gods who have become so by their special Karmas. ये: who, कर्मणा: by special actions, देवानाम्: Gods, अपि: also, यन्ति: attain. (Also) श्रोत्रियस्य च अकामहतस्य: one who is well-versed in Vedas and who is free from all desires.

This joy of the Gods born in the Deva Loka* multiplied a a hundred-fold is a unit of joy of the Gods who have become so by their special Karma and it is also of a Shrotriya free from desires.

ते: those, ये: which, शतम्: hundred, कर्मेद्वानाम्: देवानाम् आनन्दः: bliss of Gods: (Also) श्रोत्रियस्य च अकामहतस्य: one who is well-versed in Vedas and who is free from all desires.

* Among them those who had performed hundreds of Yagnas and Yagas they go a step higher to live as Gods (deities) incharge of the Heavens. Those who are thus born into this status as a result of their “works” in the previous Kalpa are Ajana Devas —— the “natives” of Heaven. Those who reach there due to ‘works’ of this kalpa are called terrestial Devas —— Karma-Devas.
A hundred times this joy of the Gods who have become so by their special *Karma*, is the simple unit of joy of the Gods (office-bearers) and it is also the measure of the bliss of the *Shrotriya* who has transcended all his desires.

\[\text{ते ये शतं देवानामानन्दः | स एको इन्द्रस्यानन्दः | श्रोत्रियस्य चाकामहत्स्य} \]

*Te ye satam devanam anandaha. Sa eko Indrasya anandaha. Shrotiryasya chakamahatasya.*

ते : those, ये : which, शतम् : hundred, देवानाम् : of the Gods, आनन्दः : bliss, स : that, एकः : (is) one, इन्द्रस्य आनन्दः : bliss of Indra: (Also) श्रोत्रियस्य च अकाम-हत्स्य : of one who is well-versed in Vedas and who is free from desires.

One hundred measures of the happiness of the Gods (office-bearers) is the Simple unit of joy of *Indra*\(^*\) and it is also the measure of the bliss of the *Shrotriya*, who has transcended all his desires.

\[\text{ते ये शतमन्द्रस्यानन्दः | स एको ब्रह्मपतेरानन्दः | श्रोत्रियस्य चाकामहत्स्य} \]

*Te ye satam Indrasya anandaha. Sa eko Bruhaspateh anandaha. Shrotiryasya chakamahatasya.*

ते : those, ये : which, शतम् : hundred, इन्द्रस्य : of the Indra, आनन्दः : bliss, स : that, एकः : (is) one, ब्रह्मपतेरानन्दः : the bliss of Brihaspathi; (also)श्रोत्रियस्य च अकामहत्स्य : of one who is well-versed in the Vedas and who is free from all desires,

A hundred-fold bliss of *Indra* is the unit of joy of *Bruhaspathi\(^\dagger\)* and it is also equal to the bliss of a *Shrotriya* who is devoid of any desires.

\[^*\text{Indra, the king of the Gods and naturally more joy.}\]

\[^\dagger\text{Bruhaspathy, the adviser and Guru of the Gods.}\]
Te ye satam Bruhaspateh anandaha. Sa ekah Prajapateh anandaha. Shrotriyasya chakamahatasya.

ते ये शतं ब्रह्मपतेरानन्दः | स एकः प्रजापतेरानन्दः | श्रोत्रियस्य चाकामहतस्य ||

Te ye satam Bruhaspateh anandaha. Sa eko Brahmana anandaha. Shrotriyasya chakamahatasya.

ते ये शतं प्रजापतेरानन्दः | स एको ब्रह्मण आनन्दः | श्रोत्रियस्य चाकामहतस्य ||

A hundred-fold the bliss of Bruhaspati is the unit of measure of the bliss of Prajapati and it also gives us measure of the bliss enjoyed by a Shrotriya who has no desires.

Continuing the entire list of comparative measurements of bliss, the teacher says, the bliss increases each time a hundred-fold, when we compare the

* Praja-pathi, the Father of the creatures, is the Creator, and thus He (Sutra-Atma) has the greatest Joy in the Universe.
Manes to the ‘native’ Gods of the Heavens, the ‘native’ Gods of \textit{Karma Devas}, to the Gods (the celestial office-bearers) in the Heavens, and these Gods of power and duty to \textit{Indra}. The joy of \textit{Bruhaspathi}, is declared as a hundred-fold more when it is compared with the bliss of \textit{Indra}, and compared with the joy of \textit{Bruhaspathi}, a hundred-fold more is the joy of \textit{Prajapathi}. The \textit{Brahman}, the Bliss Absolute, can be estimated as a hundred times the Bliss of \textit{Prajapathi}! The Bliss of none of them is in any way more than the Bliss lived by one who has studied truly the \textit{Upanishads} at the sacred feet of a realised saint, and has himself experienced the theme indicated by the scripture, and has, therefore, come to entertain no more any desire for the decaying finite objects of the body, mind and intellect.

It is indeed very difficult for us to understand these traditional beliefs. Especially to us, who are strangers to such traditional declarations, it is impossible to swallow such ideas. We have not the faith of the olden days to believe in things simply because they have been handed down to us as a sacred knowledge from the past. Revolt is the very essence of our life and we protest against anything that we cannot understand.

In this modern spirit, when I try to read, I can come to a certain understanding in my own which I hope will help you also in mentally comprehending the hierarchy of joys explained here. If we try to take a parallel; from the political constitution and the social joys, I feel confident that you all will be able to understand this passage more clearly.
The joy of an Indian who is living today the active life of making history, is certainly greater than the joys of life enjoyed by an antiquated politician who lives now in retirement, glorifying himself in the remembered joys of his own ancient success. They may be considered as the dead ones living the joys after their death in their past world of activity enjoying today their retirement and pension. Indeed, a hundred-fold more joy is the share of the Native Gods when they are compared with the Manes!

We all know natives of a country cannot afford to live as extravagantly as a foreigner who has reached a country as an ambassador or as a representative of his government—a job generally given to a person by all wise governments not merely on considerations of relationships or on recommendations but in recognition of his achievements in his own country. The joys and comforts enjoyed by such a "Karma Deva" is certainly hundredfold more than that of an average native of that country. This is the same, whether it is the life of the American Ambassador in India or of the Indian Embassy in America.

The dignity and importance enjoyed by the Cabinet Ministers in the Republic of a country are any day greater than those of the foreign Ambassadors in that country. The Devas meant here are the 33 great office-bearers constituted of the 8 Vasus, 11 Rudras, 12 Sun-gods, Indra, and the Creator, the Prajapathi. Their joy is hundred-fold more than those of the Karma Devas.

The Bliss or Satisfaction of the President or the Prime Minister of any country, we all know, must
be greater in his own country than any of the members of the Cabinet—Indra's joy is a hundred-fold more than those enjoyed by "Karma Devas".

The power and satisfaction enjoyed by the legislature or by the "brain-trust" of any country that has decided the policy for the Head of the State to follow strictly, must be certainly greater than the freedom enjoyed by the Head of the State himself. The joy of Bruhaspathi, the preceptor of the Devas, is a hundred times the joy of Indra himself.

The joy of Prajapathi is estimated here as hundred times the joys of Bruhaspathi. The Creator, the total mind and intellect of all living beings, celestial and terrestrial, is Prajapathi. The mind and the intellect being the instruments with which we enjoy all the possible bliss in life, the Total-Mind-and-Intellect must at once be enjoying all the joys of all the people, at all times and in all places.

The Bliss Absolute is thus slowly and steadily indicated as hundred times more than the joy of Prajapathi.

In all these cases it has been definitely indicated that one—who is well versed in the content of the scriptures and who has in his own personal experience come to live the Reality pointed out by Vedanta—will come to enjoy a Bliss in no way less than that of Brahman. The chapter started, you remember; with a declaration, 'the Knower of Brahman attains the Supreme', and this Supreme has been discussed as the Bliss Absolute, indicated by the definition, "Satyam, Jnanam, Anantham".
Again, in this chapter, in describing the cause for the creation of the world, the Rishi explains that the Atman in us came to entertain desire. Desire is the cause for the creation of the pluralistic world which gives us the agitations of the mind and the consequent individual shares of unhappiness. When even to a degree the cause is removed, to that degree the effects also are eliminated, and naturally, the Bliss which is our Essential Nature manifests Itself.

Thus, the State of Perfection is the State of Desirelessness—a state wherein the individual is no more a victim of his desires, but he is a matter over them. The desires in themselves cannot enslave us. In themselves they are helpless and impotent. They can chain and enslave us only when we subcribe ourselves to remain as victims under their throes. This Self-redemption from our own inner desires is the Self-mastery that culminated in Self-realisation, and to the degree one has given up one’s desires to that degree his joys increase and in his experience he comes to attune himself with the perfect joy of the Absolute.

This is indicated when Upanishad here says that the celestial joys of the Gods even of the Creator is the same as the joys of a mortal man of wisdom who has come to realise his own essential divinity and has therefore come to drop all his sensuous desires to the finite world of objects.

स यथार्य पुरुषे | यथासाधारिते | स एकं | स य एवचित् | अभस्योकात् प्रेत्य | एतम्भ्रमणमात्मानमुपसङ्गकामति | एतं प्राणमयमात्मान-

[Iti Ashtamo Anuvakaha]


The Reality in the core of man and the Reality which is in the Sun are one. He who knows this, on leaving from this world first attains this Atman made of Food, next attains this Atman made of Prana, next attains this Atman made of Mind, next this Atman made of Buddhi and, lastly, Atman made of Bliss .... regarding this here is the following verse.
This State of Desirelessness by which an individual comes to experience the greatest sense of fulfilment and Bliss is not attainable merely through an accidental windfall of Eswara Kriya or through any hard-earned wealth of Guru's grace. Neither the number of years that one has remained in the jungle nor the amount of sacrifice one has made, nor the number of pilgrimages one has taken, nor even the number of Yagnas one has performed—none of those has any direct bearing upon this perfect Statt of Desirelessness and its achievement.

The only method by which one can establish oneself in this sense of Transcendental Perfection is by experiencing oneself this oneness with the entire Universe. On realising the Spiritual Centre within ourselves we come to experience immediately that the Spiritual Centre everywhere, and in all things and beings is one and the same. There are no two Realities: as one within us and one without us. The Divine Absolute is one and the same within our bosom as well as everywhere in the Cosmos. This idea is nowhere so beautifully brought out as it has been done here when the Rishi says that the essence in us is the essence in the Sun. But unless we are initiated into the secret of its suggestions we are apt to misunderstand this statement as a philosophical exaggeration which has no real pith in it.

Each one of us is certainly the centre of our own individual world of experiences. The Sun we all know is the Centre of the entire Cosmos. Therefore, in saying that the Spiritual Centre in us is the
Spiritual Centre in the Sun is to express the oneness of the Spiritual Truth everywhere in its Absolute Divine Nature. This *Advaita* Truth to be rediscovered within ourselves as our Real Nature is to reach the peak of evolution, the Goal of our life: when we end all our futile ramblings along the bylanes of our desires, and our swinging between the worlds of the dead and the living comes to a halt.

Just as on reaching the evolution of “man”, our world is no more riddled with the desires of the fishes or of the birds, of the ape man or of the barbarian, but we entertain only our own desires, and to that extent we can say that we have released ourselves from those desires, so too, on culminating our evolutionary pilgrimage and re-entering into our essential nature of Godhood we get ourselves naturally released from all other worldly desires—desires for the acquisition or enjoyment of the sensuous objects which, in fact, can give but some temporary satisfaction for certain nervous itchings!

An individual, who on realising thus the Spirit in him as the Spiritual Centre in the Sun, realises also that he is himself at once the centre that controls and experiences the “circle” of his own world and also the centre defined by the Sun that holds together, blesses and vitalises the entire “Circle of the Cosmos”.

On this realisation of the Truth the individual comes to rise above the ordinary mortal-world, riddled with its own imperfection and fleshy demands for the sensuous happiness and ephemeral wealth and
glory. Therefore, it is said here, "after leaving from this world". This expression does not mean, after the individual has died away, but it only means, after having lifted himself from his ordinary and instinctive worldly activities and thoughts. Before the dawn of Knowledge, man, in his misunderstanding of himself, had behaved towards the world in a peculiar attitude of attachment, through which he created a life of tussles and agitations caused by the pairs-of-opposites such as love and hatred, heat and cold, success and failure, joys and sorrows, profit and loss, health and illness, in short, "the life and death" in all its implications. On trealising the real nature of the spiritual centre in him, the individual as it were, has awakened to the realisation, that as the Conscious principle, he is but the Illuminator of the entire world of objects and that the world can cause agitation only for the mind-and-intellect.

The Consciousness lends life to the mind-and-intellect to perceive, feel and think all its sorrows and joys. In the realisation, "I am that Consciousness", the man of wisdom comes to transcend his limited small world of I-ness and my-ness in the physical debilities, in the mental constructions and in the intellectual limitations. It is this transcendence of the pettiness of the mortal and its evolution into the transcendental to assume Its own dignity, and live the glory of Godhood, that is here meant by "after leaving from this world".

There are some schools of thinkers, who do not accept the state of complete liberation while living,
in this body (Jeevanmukti); but they only accept the idea that complete and full liberation from the clutches of mortality can be transcended and infinite experience gained only when dead from this life (Videhamukti). Sankara is a staunch supporter of the former point of view and his arguments indeed overweigh with anyone who is a sincere student of the Sastra not only in the library but in the laboratory also. More of his arguments on this point we shall be giving, when we discuss the same Mantra again, as it is repeated in the close of the text-book.

We have no belief in or use for the promise of a posthumous perfection, which we may after our death come to enjoy. Unlike the semitic religions, Vedanta is not satisfied by merely promising a post-mortem discovery of the Divine. Being practical men, the Aryans demanded and worked for a redemption, a sure and certain redemption, here and now. This is clear from the words that follow in the Sruti. Following the expression “after leaving from this word” the Sruti, as it were, comments upon her own term very elaborately.

She points out that a seeker, who has come to experience his oneness with the Spiritual Centre in the Cosmos, has also experienced a slow and steady transcendence of his false and delusory identifications with the five Sheaths. He realises, stage by stage, the Self made of Food, the Self made of Prana, the Self made of Mind, the Self made of Intellect, and the Self made of Bliss at the transcendence of which he comes to live and experience the Pure
Attributeless-Self which has been described (Seventh Section) as "the Brahman who is invisible, incorpo-
real, undefined, abodeless".

This courageous declaration is not an independ-
dent intellectual hypothesis of the Rishis, but it is fully
supported by the Vedic declarations and entirely
endorsed by the Rishi’s own subjective: experience.
The Veda Mantra is quoted in the following section.

अनुवाकः ९। Section 9

यते वाचे निवर्तने। अपाय्य मनसा सह। आनन्दं ब्रह्मणं
विद्वान्। न विसेति कुत्त्वनेति॥

Yato vacho nivartante. Aprapya manasa saha. Anandam
Brahmano vidvan. Na bibheti kutaschaneti.

yat: from which, vach: all words, nivartante: return, apraya: without reaching, manasa: along
with the mind, anandam: bliss, braham: of Brahman,
vibhavan: the one who knows, n visethi: is not afraid,
kutva: of anything. iti: thus.

He who knows the Bliss of Brahman, from which all words
return without reaching It, together with the mind, is no more
afraid of anything.

While describing the Mental Sheath in this
chapter (Section 4) the same Veda Mantra was
declared by the Master, there to indicate the infinite
possibilities of the Mind. Here the same Mantra
is repeated to suggest its native import explaining the
transcendental nature of the Self and to show how
speech cannot define, nor mind feel, nor the Intellect
completely comprehend the Self which is Eternal
subject. For details of discourse refer Section 4.*

तत्त्वं ह बाब न तपति | किमहं साधु नाकर्मव । किमहं पापम्यकर्मिति । स य एवं विद्वानेते आत्मानं स्पृश्यते । उभे श्रेष्ठ एते आत्मानं स्पृश्यते । य एवं वेद । इत्यपिनित ॥

[इति नवमोवुनाकः]


[Iti Navamo Anuvakaha]

एतत् : such (thoughts), ह : of course, बाव : certainly, न तपति : does not distress, 'किमृ : why, अहम् : I, साधु : good, न अकर्मव : I have not done?. किमृ : why, अहम् : I, पापम् : sins, अकर्मव : I have committed’


Such thoughts do not certainly come to distress a man of experience of the Truth: “why have I not done what is good? Why have I committed a Sin?” He, who knows thus regards both these as the Atman. Verily, both these are regarded, by him who knows thus, as only Atman. Thus ends the Upanishad.

The joys of Virtues and the sorrows of Sin are both conditions of the mind when it comes to react between specific circumstances in the outer world and the particular intellectual conditions within. The same set of circumstances in the outer world may not necessarily prove to be a sin to all people;
the intellectual composition being different from person to person, the required mental structure for a tortuous Sin experience, will not be created. An act which is considered as cruelty or a sin in one part of the world, does not become so poignant and sinful in another part of the world where they believe differently since their customs and conditions have wrapped them of a different texture in their intellectual standard.

When an individual grows more and more in his knowledge, many of his instinct-motivated actions, fall off the grace and the chances are that he is rendered totally and completely incapable of doing any more Sin. He is no more in his ego-centric-self arrogating unto himself a false personality as body, or any of the Five Sheaths. It is only when we come to believe ourselves to be the matter-vestures that we are tempted away to perpetrate immoral acts for purposes of procuring, maintaining and preserving sense-objects in the vain hope that thereby we will be able to experience a greater happiness and a fuller sense if fulfilment.

Apart from the fact that a man of wisdom and perfection, will not misbehave or come to act sinfully, such an entity in his realisation of his oneness with the Conscious Principle of life, within himself comes to live fully the truth that his body, mind and intellect are all belonging to the outer world of objects other than his own Self. The Sun is not soiled by the blood of a murder scene that he happens to illumine, nor does he become glorious and sanctified by illumining
an auspicious ritual in another part of the world. The illuminator is always separate from that which he illuminates. And, the illuminated cannot condition the illuminator. The mental thoughts and intellectual conditions do not in any way limit the glory of the Conscious Principle which illuminates both these sheaths. Consciousness in us is the factor that illuminates both the conceptions of sin and virtue in our mind.

It is in this sense that it is told here that a man of realisation does not get flustered at the commissions or omissions in his life.

His freedom does not mean the freedom from unethical and immoral acts. The Christian missionary in his stupendous ignorance often because of his perverted enthusiasm to misinterpret all sacred scriptures—as if that is the only method known to him for glorifying his own scripture—has been complaining that the Vedantic ideals take the wind away from all initiative in living an ethical and moral life. This misunderstanding shoots high of their own ignorance, for, I do not believe that they are victims of an incapacity to see, eye to eye, with the great scripture.

The perfection of the Hindu religion reaches such emience in the Upanishads and the Rishi feels so much confidence in the man of Vedantic realisation that he declares that such a perfect man in beyond the bounds of all rules and that he, in his perfect tuning with the Infinite, is incapable of producing even a single wrong note, when he plays upon the
lyre of life. What he does is thereafter the ethics and morality for his generation to follow. Even the Vedas are but a compendium of how such Men of perfection thought, felt and acted under various circumstances.

Since such a master lives always in unison with the Infinite Consciousness, thereafter neither his external actions, nor his feelings nor his thoughts, can ever go false in their beat. No false step is possible in a dancer so long as the accompaniments are rhythmic and true. We have in our mythology many stories to illustrate this idea. Great sages like Durvasa, though established in their own Self, now and then, as it were, propelled by some power extraneous to them, got themselves bumped into the world outside, and identifying themselves with that passing Sankalpa (willing) they cursed one or blessed another. Invariably we find in mythology that in the long run all such curses had come to bless either the individual concerned or through him, often, the entire era and its generation.

When a radio is fully tuned up with a particular station, all music that it can sing for the time being is the song that is sung at that moment in the broad-casting room of that station. Similarly, when a man of perfection is living in the Lord, in divine unison with the Infinite, his mind and intellect cannot come to entertain any selfish or ego-motivated false feelings. Whatever be the thought that might rise up in his mind, it can only be the reflection of the thought in the total mind. When the thought in that sage finds an expression in the outer world it may
immediately bring about a positive blessing or may bring the blessing after a period of chaos and crisis.

In his total-self-effacement and, therefore, of all vanities as agent or actor, enjoyer or sufferer, the sage remains ever a witness of his own thoughts, motives and actions. Such an individual fully freed from the shackles of his thoughts, from the chains of his egoism in short, from the prison-house of his ignorance, in his effulgence and transcendental wisdom, he becomes perfectly detached both from sin and from virtue. The entire Dharma Sastra, expounding and explaining, describing and enforcing moral and ethical rules for individual life and collective existence, is a compilation of the close observations made upon the behaviour of such men of studies (Shrothria) who are well established in the experience of the Reality (Brahma Nishta).

Here ends the Upanishad.—In the Vedic days, Vedas were chanted and remembered and not printed and preserved. Today we see Veda, while the children of the Rishis heard Veda. They, in those days, chanted and repeated Veda, we, today, read and forget Veda!! Literature and its style, its sanctity and its mode of use have all been changed with the invention of the printing press. Therefore, there must be a subtle difference in the techniques of study when the text-book is in hand and when the text-book is at hand. The method of instruction followed by the Rishis was the method of chanting and repeating, and therefore, the end of a chapter is to be indicated in the very closing words of the chapter. In a printed book it is sufficient if we see with our eyes, a new
chapter started or an old chapter ended with a short thick line.

While repeating by mouth, an end of a section or the chapter is to be clearly marked out by a direct statement of it; "Here ends the Upanishad." The philosophical portion of the entire Taittiriya text is contained in its second chapter, and the Rishi here says that this important portion, where the Supreme is indicated through a definition and a plan of Realisation narrated, has come to a close.

The term *Upanishad* is here used to indicate the text-book, discussing *Brahma Vidya*, through which the finite mortal man comes to rediscover himself to be the spiritual Infinite Reality.

The more popular and the direct meaning of the word *Upanishad* had already been explained. There we said that it was a word made up of the root *shad* (to sit) prefixed by two indeclinables *upa* (near) and *ni* (in a lower scat). The word *Upanishad* gives us an idea of that literature or knowledge which is to be gained by sitting near, and at the fect of a master.

But the word *shad* has three different imports such as, *(Visarnam)* meaning to pulverise; *(Avasadhana or Atyanta nasam)* to totally end and *(Gathi)* which means to lead or to guide. Reconsidering the word *Upanishad* and its native three meanings of the suffix *shad* we get three implied meanings in *Upanishad*.

(a) By a correct study of the *Upanishad* and by following the values of life preached and the practices of self-development prescribed therein, we can get
away from all our false misunderstandings in our life and consequently we will be "pulverising" all our fears of limitations, dreads of the finitude and sorrows of mortality.

(b) On experiencing the goal indicated in the Upanishad to be our Real Nature we once for ever get so fully redeemed from all our identifications with our finite body-mind-and-intellect that we come to end for ever (Atyanta nasa) the sorrows of life and death in us.

(c) The instructions in the text lead us or guide us through the corridors of our personality and help us to rediscover in the Sanctum Sanctorum of our life the Infinite Reality, and therefore the text-book is called the Upanishad.

Sankara says that since the knowledge in the book pulverises ignorance and absolutely ends the experiences of finitude, since they guide us away from the plurality to the vision of the oneness, the very text-book itself has come to be named as the Upanishad.

ॐ सह नाववतुः। सह नौ अनुकतुः। सह वीरेः करववः।
तेजस्विनावधीतमस्तु मा विद्रिष्टवः॥

॥ ओँ शान्ति: शान्तिः शान्तिः:॥

[ इति हिन्दूयो ब्रह्मानन्दः बङ्गी ]


॥ Om Shantih Shantih Shantihi ॥

[Iti Dviteeyo Brahmananda Valli]
ॐ : Om, सद्भ : together, नौ : us both, अवतु : may He protect, सद्भ : together, नौ : us both, सुनकतु : may He help us enjoy (the fruits of scriptural study). सद्भ : together, वीर्यम् : with enthusiasm, करवावही : exert together (to find the true meaning of the sacred text). तेजसिवि : fruitful and effective, नौ : of both of us, अधीतम् : study, अस्तु : may be. मा : never, विद्विपावही : may we two quarrel.

ॐ : Om, शान्ति : Peace, शान्ति : Peace, शान्ति : Peace.

Om, May He protect us both. May He help us both to enjoy the fruits of the scriptural study. May we both exert together to find the true meaning of the sacred text. May our studies be fruitful. May we Never quarrel with each other.

[Om Peace! Peace! Peace!]

The Peace-Invocation is daily chanted both by the teacher and the taught. This not only tunes up each mentally for the study and the discourse, but it also helps them each to be in unison with the other.

Any constriction of heart in either of them towards the other will screen off the flow of light-and-love between them. Unless there are the unseen beams of mutual love and respect, reverence and admiration connecting the thrilled heart of the inspired Saint and the thirsty head of the sincere students, no actual transaction of Truth-experience can take place. Upanishad being a subjective-science these adjustments are unavoidable.
In the Vedanta classroom, the teacher writes with words on the heart slabs of the boys; the students read the golden letters of Knowledge in the light of kindling love, and understand them with a "head" peeping out of his "heart". In the still moments of its silent inspirations, in quick and brilliant flashes the boy experiences the Truth transcendental.

Hence the chanting of Peace-passage both in the beginning and in the end of each chapter and each day.
CHAPTER III
BHRIGU VALLI

अनुवादः १ | Section 1

In the last chapter which contains the entire philosophical discussion in this Upanishad we were told in the very opening Mantra that to realise and experience the Supreme Brahman, “Satyam, Jnānām and Anantam” is the goal of life, the destination of man, the fulfilment of evolution, the ascent of man to Godhood. Thereafter, naturally, the teacher has to give an explanation of how from the Infinite Truth, man descended, stage by stage, to become what he is, sad and sorrowful, bound and belaboured, a glorious God chained by himself to a hell created by himself! From the Supreme, the five great elements came and out of the grossest, element earth, came food, and from food man was born. Analysing the various personality-layers in man, we were told of the five great sheaths, each subtler than the other beneath which lies the Truth as substratum for the entire hallucination. The question whether that Reality is a non-existent non-entity or an existent experienceable factor was also discussed. In order to show that it is an existent factor we were told how it is the Law-Giver, fearing whom the phenomenal world strictly obeys the laws of nature. Also we are told how that Pure Infinite Consciousness is “full of Rasa”. The statistics of joy emphasised here is that one who is
devoid of desires comes to experience the Supreme; for, it was explained that out of the Supreme, five great elements came up because "He desired". The end of desire is the end of creation.

The philosophical ideas and ideals however complete would not in themselves give an appetising satisfaction to the serious and energetic students of the Rishi-days when they always judged the quality of philosophy from its practical application. Unless the philosophy can be realised, they dedicated it as impotent poetry fit only for old mothers to sign as a song of lullaby.

Therefore there was an urgent need felt to indicate that the techniques of realisation suggested in Philosophy are all practical and that any student can reach the same goal if only he can follow the instructions therein.

For this purpose the Rishi of the Taittiriya Upanishad provides us with the third and the last chapter in which a student and a teacher are brought together, face to face, and we are shown how on the instructions of the teacher, the student, through the path of correct analysis and deep meditation is able to undress himself of his matter clothings and rediscover himself to be in the Self in all its naked glory and Godly Perfection. Here in the chapter we have Bhrigu, a youngster approaching his own father, Varuna, the teacher, with a humble request to initiate him into the Knowledge of Brahman, the substratum for the pluralistic phenomenal world.
ओ सह नाववतु। सहै नौ अनकतु। सह वीयः करवावहे।
तेजसिनावधीतमस्तु मा विद्विषावहै॥

॥ ओ शान्ति: शान्ति: शान्ति:॥

Om saha navavatu. Saha nau bhunaktu. Saha veeryam karavahai.
Tejasvinavadheetamastu ma vidvishahai.
॥ Om Shanti Shanti Shantihi ॥

ॐः: Om, सहः: together, नौः: us both, अवतः: may
He protect, सहः: together, नौः: us both, अनकतः: may
He help us enjoy (the fruits of scriptural study). सहः:
together, वीयः: with enthusiasm, करवावहेः: exert
together (to find the true meaning of the sacred text).
तेजसिवः: fruitful and effective, नौः: of both of us,
अधीतमः: study, अस्तः: may be. मा: never, विद्विषावहेः:
may we two quarrel.

ॐः: Om, शान्तिः: Peace, शान्तिः: Peace, शान्तिः:
Peace.

Om, May He protect us both. May! He help us both to
enjoy the fruits of scriptural study. May we both exert
together to find the true meaning of the sacred text. May our
studies be fruitful. May we never quarrel with each other.

[Om Peace! Peace! Peace!]

Since we have exhaustively discussed the peace
invocation earlier in the text-book it is not proposed
to repeat the arguments again here.*

भृगुवः वारुणिः। करणं पितसुपससारं। अधीतिः भगवो ब्रह्मचिति।
तस्मा एतस्तोबच। अर्थ प्राणं चछुः श्रोत्रं मनो वाचमिति॥

Bhrugurvai varunih. Varunam pitaram upasasara. Adhechi
bhagavo Brahmeti. Tasma etatpravacha. Annam pranam chakshuh
shrotram mano vachamiti.

* Refer pages 111, 112 for discussions on this invocation,
BHRIGU VALLI] TAITTIRIYA Upanishad 223

Sûrya: Brigu, va: verily, vâra: the son of Varuna, vaham: unto Varuna, pitaram: his father, ugasâr: reached, "âdhihi: teach me, bhagav: O Revered Sir, brahma: (what is) Brahman " iti: thus. tasme: to him, evam: this, prâvach: (Varuna) said: "âdha: food, prájñam: Prana, ca: the eyes, âtmanam: the ears, mân: the mind, vâcham: the speech", iti: thus (are all Brahman)

Bhrigu, the son of Varuna, approached the father Varuna and requested, "O Revered Sir, teach me Brahman". Varuna said thus to him (Bhrigu): "Food, Prana, the eyes, the ears, the mind and the speech— are Brahman."

The scene opens here, and its narration is done in dots and dashes, and it has got the beauty of shorthand writing; one who knows its language can read it in full. Similarly, those who have got a sympathetic intellect—an intellect that revels and works in a love heart—can very easily peep through the trellis of these few strokes, and discover very clearly behind it all, an young boy of enthusiasm, with all humbleness and meek surrender, approaching his own father, and after due prostration in a choked voice of reverence and adoration, murmurs his great desire "show me, O Lord, the Nature of Reality".

The smile of satisfaction on the face of the Guru when he meets thus a sincere student, adds colour to the entire picture. The father forgets for the moment that Bhrigu is his own son, and yet, with more than fatherly love, he embraces the disciple in his silent gaze of estimation and drinks him to the bottom of his heart! Varuna answers that the entire world of objects is nothing other than the Subject expressed Itself.
In order to emphasize the idea that everything in the world of objects had risen from the transcendental Divine, the teacher enumerates that Brahman is "food, Prana, eyes, ears, mind and speech". In saying so, the master means that Brahman indicates the Truth which is the common substratum for all the manifestations in the universe. The wave, the ripple, the foam, the lather—all of them are the ocean. The bangles, the chain, the ear-stud, the nose-rings all of them are nothing but gold. Similarly, here the master is trying to indicate the Truth through its manifestations, and in order that the student may not have even a trace of doubt about what the teacher meant, he is very careful that his enumerations are exhaustive and scientifically quite appropriate.

Annam and Prana—The word Food indicates the entire world of matter which can be assimilated and used for the preservation of the living creatures, and Prana means all the vitality that is exhibited by all the living creatures in the entire universe.

Eyes and Ears.—These two are to indicate all the sense-organs of perception and so, if the first two terms indicated the entire world-of-objects, these express the world-of-the-subject starting with the body.

Mind and Speech.—Mind is the receiving station which absorbs in the perceptions received through the five gateways of Knowledge, and again it is the mind that conveys the instructions and the decisions of the intellect to the muscles concerned. And it is these transactions that we really mean by life. So, by the
word *mind*, all our activities are indicated. Speech is representative of all our organs of action, and among them speech is specially mentioned because it is through speech that we hear and come to understand the great cultural truths of our country as explained in the *Upanishad*, and again it is through speech that we convey the same truth to others. Study of the Truth and its dissemination are the duties of every Hindu. This has been emphasised from the beginning and as such *speech* here stands not only for the organs-of-action in the physical sense of the terms, but it also represents all our cultural, religious and spiritual efforts.

All these together constitute the Reality. These differentiations are all a deluded plurality that has been superimposed upon the Reality. The head, the neck, the trunk, the long legs, the thin hands, the tapering fingers, the protruding eyes, the grinning face, etc., of the ghost are nothing but the innocent post. Similarly, the entire world of phenomenon that now grins at us as a belligerent army of objects, is nothing but a superimposition upon the Truth.

Having thus given this rough definition and ready estimate of Truth, the teacher observes in the face of the student only a thorough dissatisfaction; Bhrigu was a seeker after erudition and scholarship; he was a true Hindu who wanted to bring about the divine transformation within himself! Practical-minded as he was, the above explanation of a general scientific definition could not satisfy him and nothing this look of dissatisfaction in the boy the teacher continues:
tam hovacha. yato va imani bhootani jayante. yena jatani jevanti. yat prayantyabhisamvisanti. tadviiijnasasva. tat brahmeti. sa tapo atapyata. sa tapastaptva.

[iti prathamavaka]

tam : to him, ह : (then) indeed, उवाच : said. यत् : that from which, वै : indeed, इमानि : all these, भूतानि : beings, जायन्ते : are born. येन : that by which, जातानि : the born, जीवन्ति : live. यत् : that into which, प्रवत् : departing, अभिसंविशान्ति : enter. तत् : that, विज्ञासस्य : seek thou to know, तद् : that (is), ब्रह्म : brahman. इति : thus, स्त: : he, तपः : penance, अतप्यत : performed. स्त: : he, तपः : penance, तपाः : having performed.

To him (Bhrigu) he (Varuna) again said, "that from which these beings are born; that by which having been born these beings live and continue to exist; and that into which, when departing, they all enter—that seekest thou to know. That is Brahman."

He, Bhrigu, performed penance; and after having done penance ..........

Herein we have the most scientific definition of Brahman or the ultimate Reality. The Reality behind a wave can never be more exhaustively explained than that from which it had arisen, in which it exists and into which it dissolves itself. The cause of all effects is that from which all effects arise: and during its existence the cause continues to support the effect,
and into the cause: the effects merge, when they end their separate existence as effects. Thus, the fundamental cause and the support of the entire pluralistic world is indicated by Varuna as the Truth defined by the word Brahman.

A mere definition, however philosophical it might be, it could not have been accepted by the true Hindu in Bhrigu, for, to him no philosophy is acceptable unless it is practicable. Without the technique a mere blabbering of the highest ideals will not make a satisfactory philosophy to the Hindu mind. And at the same time the student is not in a hurry to reject a philosophy just because the philosophic truth is too big for his mouth to swallow.

True to this spirit, the student retires as it were from the presence of the Guru and performs Tapas. Tapas does not mean the kind of physical sufferings which have been popularised by the mythical literature in our country. In Vedanta, Tapas is considered only as a discipline of the mind. “Deep concentration of the mind is the highest Tapas,” according to the subtlest interpretation of the word. Therefore, here Bhrigu retired to a quiet place and through his steady contemplations, meditated upon the definition and tried to discover what the Brahman could be as per the teacher’s definition.

When he had contemplated sufficiently long, Bhrigu came to certain decisions which seemingly satisfied him for the time being. But when his fiery intellect purified and sharpened for the purpose was brought in contact with his conclusions, they seemed
to melt themselves away as mist at the touch of sunlight. Therefore he felt himself confused. The next section explains his initial conclusions, and his following doubts. Naturally he runs to the Guru again and again.

अनुवाकः २। Section 2

अन्नम ब्रह्म: व्यजानात्। अन्नाद्येव स्वल्पिवानि भृतानि जायन्ते।
अन्नेन जातानि जीवन्ति। अन्न: प्रयंत्वबिंबिवित्तन्त:। तदविज्ञ:।
पुनः वर: पितर: पितास:। अधी: भगव: ब्रह्म:। तेन होवच:।
तप: ब्रह्म: विज्ञास:। तप: ब्रह्म: । स तपोहस्तय:। स सत्कर्णव:।

[इति द्वितीयोनुवाकः]


[Iti Dviteeyo Anuvakaha]

penance, अत्ययत : performed. ख: : he, तप: : penance, तपयत : having performed.

Bhrigu learnt that food is Brahman because it is from food that all these beings are born; by food, when born, do they live; and having departed, into food they enter.

Having known that, he again approached his father Varuna and said, "Revered Sir, teach me Brahman."

Varuna told him, "By deep thinking (Tapas) seek thou to know Brahman. Tapas is Brahman."

He performed Tapas and having performed Tapas ..........

As a result of his initial thoughts, he came to the conclusion that food is the material cause of the world of names and forms. To Bhrigu food was Brahman because food had the distinctive marks of Brahman. All living creatures are born of food. They continue to exist in food and when they disintegrate themselves at their death, whether they be the most revered and the sacred of the prophets of the age or the most insignificant of the worms, they have all to go to the world of matter made up of calcium, carbon, phosphorus, etc. The physical body made up of the five great elements have all to go back to the five elements when life and its warmth depart from the structures.

Though superficially there is for Annam the look of Reality, as the cause for the world of matter to exist, matter has a positive beginning and an end. It is ever-changing. A changing factor cannot be the Ultimate Reality. The Supreme, pointed out by the term Brahman, is the changeless substratum upon which all changes are made possible. But the world-of-food is ever-changing and the only permanence
about it is the truth that it will change-on!! Therefore, Bhrigu was not satisfied, and so "he again approached his father Varuna".

On being thus approached and when the student repeated the same request as before, "Teach me Brahman", the teacher understood exactly what was the trouble with the boy and so instead of directly guiding him, which would have been an intellectual interference, he was only encouraged to do more intense and poignant thinking. The teacher refused to 'bomb' the disciple with any Truth experienced in his own personal realisation. The teacher wanted the student to discover for himself the Real and the Eternal.

All that he does is to encourage the child to get up again on to his feet and learn to climb a few steps higher. Thus, the teacher only repeats what he had already explained, "know the Reality through continued application of right thinking". In order to emphasise the idea, that the Vedantic realisation is the fulfilment of the path of right thinking and deep meditation, the teacher here says, "Penance is Brahman." The means are generally indicated as the goal itself when the means are directly connected with the goal. This is often employed in our conversation: "Ghee is long life." meaning ghee gives good health and assures a profitable long life.

The Bangalore road starts verily in Madras and it is called so, because if consistently pursued it will directly take us to Bangalore.

Similarly here, concentrated right thinking, called Tapas itself, is called Bradman, in the sense in which
we ordinarily say, "we are baking bread." Bread, as such, need not be baked, but the baking would so immediately end in made-ready-bread that even at the moment of baking we say it is bread that we are baking.

The boy unwhetted in his enthusiasm plunges again into a deeper meditation: and having meditated he came to realise that the expression of the Vitality (Prana) in us is the Reality. But again, he discovered the hollowness of his own conclusions and so again approached the Guru.

अनुवाकः ३। Section 3

प्राणो ब्रह्मति व्यजानात्। प्राणाद्रेष्टे लक्षितमानि भृतानि जायन्ते।
प्राणेन जातानि जीवन्ति। प्राणं प्रयत्नशिषंविशण्तीति। तद्विचारय।
पुनरेव वर्णं पितरमुपसारं। अतहिं भगवो ब्रह्मति। तैं होवाच।
तपसा अश्व विजिज्ञासखि। तथे ब्रह्मति। स तपोदत्पत्ति। स तपस्तप्तः॥

[इति त्रीतीयोद्वाकः]


[Iti Triteeyo Anuvakaha]

father, उपसारः: approached, ‘अघीठि: teach me, भगवः: O Revered Sir, ब्रह्म इति: (what is) Brahman.’
तमः: to him, हः: then, उवाच: (Varuna) said’, तपसः: by penance, ब्रह्म: Brahman, विजिज्ञासस्मः: seek thou and know it. तपः: penance, ब्रह्म: (is) Brahman, इति: thus.’ सः: he, तपः: penance, अत्थयत: performed. सः: he, तपः: penance, तप्त्वा: having performed.

Bhrigu understood that Prana is Brahman, because it is from Prana that all these living beings are born. Being produced from it, they live by it and in the end they go towards Prana and become one with it.

Having known that, he again approached his father, Varuna, saying, “Oh! Revered one, teach me Brahman.”

He, Varuna, told him, “Desire to know Brahman by Tapas. Tapas is Brahman.”

He performed Tapas and having performed Tapas ..........

Bhrigu reflected over the theme of Brahman again, with a concentrated mind, when he was encouraged by his master, and came to discover that the Vitality expressed in the body, indicated by Prana is the Reality. Here Prana is meant not in the sense of “the air that we breathe”. We had previously explained the five great departments and activities of Prana that continuously go on within us. When the activities of perception, digestion, evacuation, circulation, etc., are not carried on, we consider the individual as dead. These activities of breathing, assimilation, etc., are taking place everywhere in the world of the plants, or animals or men. Wherever there is life’s pulsations, in every such point whether a unicellular being or a multiple organism with the highest rationality developed therein, everywhere, the Pranic
activities represent Existence. From a dead father, no
child can be born. In a vacuum no seed can
germinate. In short, there is a very close relation-
ship between Prana and life.

Thus when he thought, Bhrigu came to the con-
cclusion that from Prana life starts, in Prana life con-
tinues to exist, and into Prana the life ends, when
the manifested body perishes. Therefore Prana is
Brahman.

Though this conclusion at the moment of thinking,
as it struck him, was quite obvious, when he con-
tinued his contemplation, he found that his arguments
were not without their fallacies. Prana is no doubt
the efficient cause of the birth, sustenance and death
of the body, and, therefore, life can be Brahman.
But on a closer examination he found, that Prana
could not be Brahman, because it is “not intelligent”
(Jada), it is in itself “and effect” having a cause for
it, and it has always a beginning and an end. So
again he approaches his father, after having done
enough contemplation for himself.

अनुवाकः ४ | Section 4

मनो ब्रह्मेति व्यजानात् | मनसो ब्रह्म खलिह्मानि सन्तानि जायन्ते |
मनसा जातानि जीवन्ति | मनः प्रयत्नविभसितसन्तानांति |
तद्विज्ञाय | पुनरेव ब्रह्म वितर्कस्सार | अधीहि भगवे ब्रह्मेति | तेन होवाच | तपसा
ब्रह्म विज्ञास्सक | तयो ब्रह्मेति | स तपोर्द्दत्पत | स तपस्सप्तवा ॥

[इति चतुर्थेऽनुवाकः]

Mano Brahmeti vyajanat. Manaso hyeva khalu imani bhootani
jayante. Manasa jatani jeevanti. Manah prayan tyabhisamvis-
santeeti. Tadvijnaya. Punareva Varunam pitaram upasasara.

He knew that Mind was Brahman: for, it is from the Mind that all these living beings are produced. Being born from it they all live by it and they go towards the Mind and become one with it.

Having known that, he again approached his father Varuna, saying, “Oh! Venerable one, teach me Brahman.”

He, Varuna, told him, “Desire to know Brahman by penance. Tapas is Brahman.”

Bhrigu performed Tapas and having performed Tapas....

When he himself rejected the idea that Prana is Brahman, he continued his own independent reflections and when he sufficiently applied his concentrated intelligence he came to discover in his meditations, a
subtler factor and understood that Mind which controls the Prana is the eternal cause of things, the Brahman. He argued that Mind colours our perceptions. A worried mind obstructs digestion, evacuation and even circulation. Thus, the intimate relationship of the Mind and Prana, as master and slave is very evident.

Even in this very Upanishad, we were told that the Creative Activity was preceded by 'thought'. Let alone the work of the artist, even to write a note to a friend of ours, we must first of all have in our thought a definite idea of what we must write, and then alone can the activity of transcribing the thought into words take place. Thus Bhrigu decided that Mind is the source of all creation; that Mind feeds the continuity of existence; and that when the Mind gets divorced from life, it gets released from the body and continues to exist as a Mind. "By an act of the Mind alone man comes into this body," etc., are statements of the Sruti herself.*

But again though this conclusion is quite appropriate, when it was brought upon the anvil of his deeper meditation, he found that it cannot stand the scrutiny of clearer thought. Mind is only at best an organ of cognition and as such in all its activities it depends upon an agent who controls it and dictates to it saner conclusions. Again Mind is an effect; it has a cause other than itself, and again it has no self-luminosity but it shines only in some borrowed light. It is very well known that no thoughts ever

---

* Refer Swamiji's Discourses on Pranopanishad.
remain the same. Thought, by thought, each has a beginning and an end and the Mind has an existence as an entity if at all, only in the continuity of its changing thoughts. In this welter of changes it is essentially finite and, therefore, cannot be the Supreme Brahman, the changeless substratum, upon which alone all changes are possible. Therefore, it could not be Brahman, the uncaused-cause, the Eternally Perfect. Therefore, Bhrigu again approaches the teacher to check up whether he has fallen away from the grand-road of right thinking into the bylanes of misunderstanding and unphilosophical confusions.

अनुवाकः ५। Section 5

विज्ञानं ब्रह्मति व्यज्ञानात्। विज्ञानान्तङ्क खविभ्यमानि भूतानि जायन्ते। विज्ञानेन जातानि बीवन्ति। विज्ञानं प्रयत्नस्तिविवन्तीति। तद्विज्ञाय अष्ट्रेव वर्णं पितरसुपसत्तर्। अश्वीक्र्षि भगवो ब्रह्मवति। तेन होवाच। तपसा ब्रह्मविज्ञासल। तपो ब्रह्मति। स तपोसतप्तत।

स तपस्तप्तवा।

[इति पश्चमोपवः]


[Iti Panchamo Anuvakaha]

विज्ञानम्: Knowledge, ब्रह्म हृि: as Brahman, व्यज्ञानात्: understood. विज्ञानात्: from knowledge, ह्रि: indeed, पवः alone, खलु: certainly, इमानि: all these,
He understood that Knowledge is Brahman, because it is by Knowledge that all these living beings are born; having been born, by knowledge they live, and having departed, into knowledge alone they enter.

Having known that, he approached his father Varuna to know the Truth further and said, “Revered Guru, teach me Brahman.”

He, Varuna, told, “by Tapas seek thou to know Brahman. Tapas is Brahman”............

He performed Tapas and having performed Tapas............

When Bhrigu, thus, continued his contemplation seeking for an agent under whose instructions alone the Mind can really function as ably and diligently as it does now in a man’s bosom, he discovered that the Intellect is the true agent who does all the necessary driving of the Mind.

The Intellect is certainly subtler than the Mind and the same Upanishad had declared earlier that Intellect is the agent in all activities: “Knowledge performs the sacrifices and it is the real agent in all physical activities.”

* I bid Section II, 5, and p. 156.
This Intellect, discriminating rightly or wrongly, has propelled the Mind to think and act in a particular way and as a reaction to those karmas in each life, the individual takes a form and comes to live in the world. Naturally it is from the Knowledge, that we are born and every activity subjective or objective, is propelled by the Intellect in us. Not only thus life and its activities are sustained by the Intellect, but on departing from this physical structure the individual goes forward seeking new venues of activities again motivated by his own intelligence. Thus, Knowledge can be the Brahman as defined by the teacher and so the body concludes that "Knowledge is Brahman".

But again on a reconsideration "he was not satisfied with his own conclusions" and, therefore, by extending his thoughts a little further, he immediately discovered the obvious fallacies in these conclusions. It is helpful to note that the modern world is going through an era of a blind belief in the intellect. This intellectual era has come to believe that Intellect is Supreme. The generation has so blindly taken to this belief that they have not yet gained the necessary poise of Mind to intelligently analyse the very Intellect, since the children of this era are not trained to detach themselves from the very intellect to observe and analyse the very nature of the Intellect and its Knowledge.

Bhrigu on the other hand, could not find entire satisfaction in believing that the Knowledge is the Supreme Brahman, because he realised that Intellect
is only an agent. An agent generally works for the satisfaction of the master. The agent works under the instructions of the master and the motive behind the agent, is the satisfaction of the master. Also we know an agency is marked with paid, besmeared with dependence and an agent is not perfectly pure.

Therefore, fearing lest he should miss the bus in his philosophical pilgrimage to self-discovery he continues his daring intellectual flight and in one leap he comes to understand that Bliss is the secret master behind all agencies and departments of activity within the microcosm.

अनुवाकः: ६ Section 6

आनन्दः भ्रकति न्याजानात्। आनन्दाद्वायेव सहितमानि भूतानि जायन्ते। आनन्देन जातानि वीवन्ति। आनन्दः प्रयत्न्यमितिविषाण्तिति। सैषा भार्गवी बारुणी बिधा। परमे व्योमन्नन्तिक्ता। स य एवं वेद प्रतितिष्ठिति। अन्तद्वान्तः भवति। महान्मति प्रजाया पश्चिमग्रहेन-वत्सेन। महान्मतिर्यः॥

[इति शष्टोऽनुवाकः:]


[Itti Shashto Anuvakaha]

आनन्दः: happiness (bliss), भ्रकति: as Brahman, न्याजानात्: (he) understood. आनन्दात्: from bliss, हि: indeed, एव: alone, वल्ल: certainly, इमानि: all these,

He knew that Bliss was Brahman, for, from Bliss all these beings are produced; by Bliss do these beings live. They go to Bliss and become one with it.

This is the Knowledge learnt by Bhrigu and taught by Varuna. This is established in the Supreme space—in the excellent cavity of the heart. He who knows thus becomes one with Brahman. He becomes the possessor of food and the eater of it. He becomes great in progeny, cattle and gains the splendour of true Brahminhood. Indeed, he becomes great in fame and renown.

When Bhrigu thus through contemplation transcended himself from Annam to Prana, from Prana to Mind. and from Mind to Intellect, he was not satisfied and, therefore, he took the most daring plunge into the beyond when he left the Intellect also behind. On transcending the Intellect also, he came to experience a state of Bliss which had been already described in the last chapter as Anandamayya kosa. We have found there, this Bliss-sheath is the enjoyer of which the Intellect is an agent.
To experience the Bliss-sheath in itself through a steady and awareful withdrawal of our identifications with the world outside and the outer four layers of matter, is to experience immediately the Supreme which is subtler than the very Bliss-sheath. He who reaches the Bliss-sheath, by the very momentum of his arrival there, from the outer world of his natural preoccupations, gets bowled out into the Infinite realms beyond it and comes to experience the transcendent glory of his own Nature. To reach upto the Bliss-sheath is (Purushartha) the self-effort. Having reached there, the transcendence of it and the experience of wisdom is immediate and instantaneous.

In a dark room, in daytime, all your effort will be directed to carefully feeling your way through the objects of the room to the window and there to open its shutters. This is the last act that you have to do, to flood the whole room with light. Having opened the window, you need not invite the light from outside to stream in. Similarly, our own Real Nature was unknown because of our preoccupations with the five matter envelopments and their worlds-of-objects. When we had withdrawn ourselves upto the Anandamaya kosa without any hitch or struggle we automatically get ourselves transported to the realm of the Divine in us which is indicated here as "established in the Supreme-excellent cavity of the heart". We have already explained what we mean by the Cave of the Heart.*

* Refer pp. 50, 51 and 52.
This subjective way of realisation of an intimate conscious enquiry of the different layers of personality in man is the most direct of methods available in Vedanta for Self-realisation. No other religion in the world had ever given us such a direct method of culminating man’s evolution in his discovery of the Godhood that lies concealed within himself. This method of enquiry and direct apprehension of the subtler realms of the personalities in ourselves, and ultimately to discover and realise in an intimate personal experience the vital source of all other existence, to be the Infinite, all-pervading-Reality, is called the Bhargavi Vidya.

Just as in the modern world of science, a theory discovered by a scientist goes under his name, here the theory by which Bhrigu realised for himself the Truth came to be called the “Science of Bhrigu”. Here it is interesting to note how Varuna, the teacher, though he enunciated this theory, had not cared to lend his name to it, because, in philosophy, the touchstone is its experiencer. Bhrigu first experienced the Divine glory of his own inner Self through this technique of Self-enquiry and therefore, this method is called Bhargavi Vidya—and not Varuni Vidya.

This is not an accidental coincidence that he heard it and came to realise this Truth, but Mother Sruti guarantees that if any one with the sincerity of Bhrigu consistently continues to persevere in the path of enquiry and concentrated meditations, he too can come to experience the same fulfilment as Bhrigu.
Sruti says "He who knows, thus becomes one with Brahman".

Ordinarily this portion is translated in a most impotent manner, saying, that one who thus realises Brahman becomes rich in food and also very efficient in eating food. If material success and gluttony were the results of self-perfection, God forbid that philosophy, and save that country! Here the word Annam should be taken in the largest sense of the term as the "entire world of experienceable objects". In short, it means that a perfect man alone can become fully and clearly conscious of the entire world that throbs with life and joy, and also he alone is the one who can come to experience infinitely more than the dull-witted and the prejudiced.

An ordinary man of imperfections is one who constantly keeps on running away from pains and agonies, failure and disasters, threats and despairs of life. Thus, more than half the world is, even for the best of men, a dark cave of horrid fears from which they should run away and seek a refuge and shelter!! On the other hand he who has realised the Athmic oneness of the Divine Whole, to him all circumstances and the entire world, from the simplest blade of grass to the Creator Himself, is an appetising field to revel and to dance in ecstasy." Thus, at every moment in life, at any place and in any circumstances, he is in an inspiring world; experiencing intensively he life in its Totality.

Such a perfect Master who has gained mastery over all the different limbs of his personality and has
come to rule over them must necessarily become extremely successful in the outer material world of secular competition, whether it be with the outer world of phenomenon or among his own fellow-beings. In the Vedic days, the wealth was cattle and so, when the Sruti says here that “he becomes great in the wealth of cattle,” she means that he becomes rich. (One wonders whether the world ‘purse’ came from the Sanskrit word “Pasu”!)

Again, hereafter, you will find in many places, the Sastra insistently saying that such a man will have a long line of progeny. This is again translated ordinarily as ‘children’—as if the father of 11 children should be a greater man of Realisation than the father of 5 or 3. The upper and the middle class society of to-day seem to take this as almost their watchword in their life and thus irresponsibly pro-create children, without restraint not only within the four walls of their houses, but even outside them and criminally create a national problem of uncontrollable rise in population!! A poor country like India, backward in her social, political and economic spheres, can ill-afford such an incomprehensible pressure of population on land.

In fact a correct understanding should be something more noble and acceptable. I, for one, believe that here the word ‘Children’ means all those whom the Revered man of knowledge comes to love as his own ‘children’ so that they learn to look up to him as more than their own ‘father’.

Brahmavarchasam.—The glow of cheer and joy, peace and serenity, love and tenderness, that beam
out of a person who has the mental tranquillity and the spiritual equilibrium while facing the tustle of life through all its imperfections, is what is meant here by the aura, around the face of a man-of-realisation. To misunderstand it, to be nothing more than a physical health—a giant shape—is to eliminate some of our greatest men of realisation out of the Hindu fold. Sri Rama Thirtha, Ramakrishna Paramahamsa, Bhagavan Ramana; Yogi Aurobindo—none of them were in any sense of the term ‘adipose collected in tranquillity’! In fact such endless girth and dimensions indicate invariably a buffalo-constitution which has not got wisdom more than that contained in the famous “Uppu Chettiar”.* Such an individual well equated, developed, and healthy in all his personalities must surely become a potent factor in his age and so it is here said “he becomes great in fame”

Bhrigu when he thus followed the instruction of Varuna faithfully to the last, came to feel such a consummate satisfaction that he felt no more any need to come back to the Guru and enquire what is Brahman? When he reached the Anandamaya kosa and gained a glimpse of the beyond, there must have been that supreme look of contentment and Divine satisfaction in his Blissful face, that thereafter, there was no discussion either possible or necessary.

The Guru, rooted in his own experience, could feel sympathetically, the silent experience of Bhrigu

* Representation of Uppu Chettiar in statues is available for drawing-room decorations in India. This statue is known in foreign markets as the ‘Laughing Tom’.
and he feels the need that he must give some final advices to the boy, before he leaves the seat at the feet of the Guru, to live the rest of his life in the glorious Consciousness of the Divine.

At the same time, the teacher was not exclusively giving audience to Bhrigu alone. The other students, who had not had the necessary inner purification, could not come to comprehend the entire Truth so vividly as Bhrigu. This incapacity on the part of some of the students does not mean that the science is wrong or impotent. Some students of the scripture may become thus impatient, and throw the book away to walk out as confirmed atheists.

In all such cases it is only because the students had not the benefit of a true teacher to guide them. Whenever such a thing happened in the Vedic days, the teachers never despaired but correctly understood that it was because of the student’s lack of integration. Whenever such an inner maladjustment between the psychological and intellectual beings in a student is noted, immediately the teachers advised them some method or methods of self-integrations called the Upasanas.

Here, six different methods of Upasanas have been prescribed for the purposes of better integration, and at the end of it all, the same Truth of the oneness of the Life-Spark in us and the life everywhere is being repeated to bring it more clearly to the perceptions and intimate experiences of the students so integrated.
Of the six items of *Upasanas*, the earlier four contain, besides the instructions for meditation, a deeper message to the student-of-realisation in Bhrigu. Great teachers always do have this ability of talking at once to two different levels of students in one and the same breath! We shall see how the first four of them had an obvious meaning for the ordinary student to understand as a method of *Upasana*, and for Bhrigu, the realised, a deeper message of instruction and direction as to how he should live in the world outside after his Realisation.

The boy has now realised the source of the Infinite Bliss within himself. These moments of experience are generally limited and broken. Until he gets himself established in this experience, there will be for him, moments of disturbances (*Uthan*) when he will be pushed out of that plane of God-experience to the consciousness of his ego-centric existence. At such moments the chances are, that he will look upon the world of plurality as inauspicious, wretched, pain-ridden and a delusion.

On realising his own Divine nature, he may, by a relative estimate, come to regard his own brother creatures of the world as something undivine, as something to escape from. In order to avoid this mistaken notion and the consequent estimate of the world as undivine the teacher had to point out to Bhrigu, who was sitting at the feet of his master, drowned in the intoxicating joy of bliss, that he must consider the world outside also, with as much reverence and divinity as he considers his own experienced
Self. We shall see how this is most beautifully done in the following *Upasana* method.

अनुवाकः ७ | Section 7

अन्नम निन्द्यात् | तदुत्तम | प्राणः वा अङ्गः | शरीरसशादस् | प्राणः शरीरं प्रतिष्ठितम् | शरीरं प्राणः प्रतिष्ठितम् | तदैतदश्चरनानिन्द्यात् | स यं प्रतिष्ठितम प्रतिष्ठितम वेद प्रतिष्ठितम | अण्वानान्वादो भवति | महान्महत्त्र जयान्य पशुभिनिश्चावच्छिन्नेन | महान्कीर्त्यां

[इति सत्मोऽनुवाकः]


[Iiti Saptamo Anuvakaha]

अङ्गः: food, न: not, निन्द्यात्: one should blame. तत्: that, अङ्गः: (is your) vow. प्राणः: Prana, वा: indeed, अङ्गः: food. शरीरं: body, अङ्गाद्वः: (is) the eater of food; प्राणः: in Prana, शरीरं: body, प्रतिष्ठितम्: is established; शरीरं: in the body, प्राणः: Prana, प्रतिष्ठितम्: is established. तत्: therefore, अङ्गः: this, अङ्गः: food, अन्ने: in food, प्रतिष्ठितम्: is established. स: he, य: who, अङ्गः: this, अङ्गः: food, अन्ने: in food, प्रतिष्ठितम्: established, वेदः: knows, प्रतिष्ठितम्: becomes one with (Brahman). अङ्गावः: possessor food (and) अङ्गाद्वः: the eater of food, भवति: he becomes. महान्: great, भवति: he becomes, जयाण्य: in progeny, पशुभिः: in cattle wealth, वाण्वाच्छिन्नेन: in the splendour of true Brahmin-hood. महान्: great, कीर्त्याः: through fame and renown (he becomes).
Do not blaspheme food. That shall be your vow. Prana is food. Body is the eater-of-food. The body is fixed in Prana. The Prana is fixed in the Body. Thus food is fixed in food. He who knows that food is fixed in food, becomes one with Brahman. He becomes possessed of food and he becomes the eater of the food. He becomes great in progeny, in cattle, and in the splendour of Brahmin-hood. He becomes great in fame.

To the ordinary students, this is an engaging line of thinking to entertain themselves during their meditations and they are encouraged to continue their meditations by the promise of material gains, because, essentially these boys are those who have a greater share of attachment with the material gains and worldly fame. Indeed, it is our attachment to the sensuous, that makes us disintegrated and incapable of great things in life. The Rishi here understanding the character of his students and knowing their demands, is playing to their desires in hauling them out of their sensuous ruts! Thus, they are promised that they will become not only rich in food but equally capable of enjoying the sumptuous food, that they will have plenty of food all their life through. Besides, they are promised that they will have plenty of children to look after them in their old age and plenty of cattle-wealth. Thus they will be satisfied in all their three great desires (Ishanas): desire for wealth (Vitheshana), desire for children (Puthreshana) and desire for fame (Lokeshana).

These results are promised to those who could meditate upon the food and the food-eater as one and the same. Here the Sastra says that the Prana is food and the physical body of man is the food-eater, meaning the body consumes the Prana. But at the
same time, the body is established in Prana, and moment to moment the Prana or the vitality is consuming the body and, therefore, the body is the eaten and the Prana is the eater. Thus, the eater and the eaten is one and the same, inasmuch as there is a continuous competitive eating of one by the other!!

The body eats the Prana; and the Prana eats up the body too. Thus, in fact there are no two things—the eater and the eaten—but from the philosophical standpoint we can declare “Food is fixed in food”.

The implications of this statement are so vast that thoughts cannot exhaust all the possibilities and, therefore, there is no chance of the meditation being exhausted. One who regularly meditates, gains more and more integration within, and an integrated person is ever noted for success always in all spheres of activities including the material and secular.

The above is the obvious meaning which the ordinary students comprehend when they approach this portion as a mere instruction for Upasana. But the extremely integrated and, therefore, more subtle intellect of Bhrigu, understands a deeper message from the same. This message is hammered into Bhrigu, not so much by the force of the words, as by the arresting look of depth and gravity in the eyes of the master.

The very opening word summarises the message to Bhrigu: “do no censure food”. The word ‘food’ to him is not the ‘material supplied in the kitchen’. But, in its ampler meaning it denotes food for all the
sense-organs. In short, the world-of-food constitutes the world-of-objects. The outer world-of-objects and the inner truth-of-the-subject are not two distinct entities, one competing with the other, but the world-of-objects is but the concretization of the perceptions of the "misunderstood subject". As such, the teacher instructs the students, that due to his Realisation of the Divine nature of the Self, he should not entertain any undivine idea about the world outside. The world without is as much Divine as the world within.

When we read this appropriate meaning into this passage, we take the wind away from the false arguments that were often raised against Vedantins. The philosophy of Vedanta does not at any stage laugh at and ignore the entire world as such. Wherever they say, "the world is a dream-like delusion" they only mean to point out our misunderstandings, and misconception regarding the world. Vedanta requires of us to make a re-estimate of the world. A more intelligent re-interpretation of the world is all that is demanded by Vedanta.

It was probably the mischief of foreign powers in this country, that encouraged this wrong mood, which by an ignorant tradition, came to be read as the philosophy of Sankara by successive pundits for the last 500 years. None of the great Vedantic Acharyas ever ignored the world and ran away from it. Certainly their world is not the world as we recognise and experience it. We look at the world from a partial, prejudiced, angle of view and because of the squint in our vision, we see the world ugly and
maladjusted, abominable and undivine, a field for pain and agony, a theatre for death and destruction, a tomb of sorrows and sobs, a den of disappointments and despairs!! This pessimistic point of view had no place in the jubilant philosophy of the Hindu tradition. When they cried that the Atman within is the Brahman without, they appealed to the people to watch for, recognise and experience the Eternal Divine play in and through the seemingly different names and forms.

Bhrigu is initiated here in the vital essence of Hinduism, that a man of Realisation has no right to censure the world-of-objects but he must realise that the world of names-and-forms experienced by the experiencer, the Atman, and the world are one and the same and so the world is, in its turn, as much Divine as the Soul. With the newly dawned wisdom, Bhrigu was appealed to walk out into the world, "without speaking ill of Food". Such a master of Realisation becomes really a walking-God upon earth, to whom the entire world becomes so many occasions to experience and enjoy the Infinite Bliss.

Such a saint becomes great in progeny, meaning a man who guides the entire generation with a devoted fatherly love and to whom the generations look up as children would to their father. He becomes indeed great in fame. A hundred other masters with the infinite experience of the Divine might be living now, and might have died away in the secret caves of the Himalayas like any house rats or street dogs, but the world and the children
of the present generation do not raise even a single thought of gratitude against their Divine expression of Reality. But on the other hand aVyasa or a Valmiki, a Yagnavalkya or a Vasishta, a Rama-krishna or Vivekananda, a Guru Govind Singh or Rama Thirta, a Ramana or Aurobindo—they are even now remembered with grateful adorations because theirs was a realisation more complete, more perfect and more exhaustive; they realised and recognised the Divine not only in themselves but in the entire world-of-objects and in their perfect wisdom, they had no fears of any fall at any time in the delusory net of misunderstandings or physical appetites.

Varuna toeing the line with the great masters of the Vedas, here, instructs Bhrigu to throw away his prejudices against the world of plurality and come to recognise the one Supreme-Self vitalising the world. Herein we have the inimitable philosophy, the like of which the world had never seen before, wherein the sacred embraces the secular, God plays with Gold! Indeed Vedanta, the paragon of philosophy, is singing here the Kokil song of the descent of God into man, and in the eyes of the Realised there is nothing but Perfection revelling in disorder and confusion. A little self-discipline, a few little adjustments in the valley of life, will make the very same world of agitations and passions, sorrows and fights into a Heaven of perfect joys.

It is a criminal misrepresentation of Vedanta to say that a man of Realisation should run away from life into the dead jungle. Vedanta would not have
been a self-surviving philosophy all these periods of history, if the Perfection conceived by the Hindu Upānishāds were to make man nothing better than the Rocks on the Ganges banks! To send people, from the world and its joys, from the great scheme of nature, the revelling beauty and the gorgeous extravaganza of light and colour, smile and ecstasy, into a dull and dreary darkness, we need no great philosophy to be profounded by any Rishi!! Even if they could have done it, they could not have hoodwinked such a long unbroken line of brilliant generations of Hindus and sustained even to this day. Let us not, in our overenthusiasm compliment ourselves to be the only wise generation that has come to grace the face of the globe. None of our political, economic, social and secular problems of the world to-day shall justify our wisdom!! If greater men of virulent and more steady intellect, have accepted Vendanta as a philosophy of perfection, it could not be because Vedanta readily created ineffectual men out of honest seekers; on the other hand it must have been because, as we hear in the Upānishad, of its appeal to the man of wisdom to come out into the world, to recognise the Divine nature of the world of plurality and to work for the redemption of man. “Do not speak ill of food,” warns Varuna and he adds for purposes of emphasis, “that shall be your vow”.

अनुवाकः ९ | Section 8

अन्नं न परिच्छेदः | तद्वर्ततः | आयो वा अन्नम् | ज्योति-रक्षादम् | अष्टु ज्योति: प्रतिष्ठितम् | ज्योतिष्यापः प्रतिष्ठितः | तदेत-

[Iti Ashtamo Anuvakaha]

अङ्कम्: food, न परिचक्षीत: do not reject. ततः: that, बतम्: (is) your duty. आप: water, बेत: verily, अङ्कम्: (is) food. ज्योतिः: fire, अङ्कादम्: (is) the eater of food. अघ्नत: in water, ज्योतिः: fire, प्रतिष्ठितम्: is established. ज्योतिष्टु: in fire, आप: waters, प्रतिष्ठितता: are established. ततः: therefore, पति: this, अङ्कम्: food, अन्ने: in food, प्रतिष्ठितम्: is established. सह: he, वे: who, पति: this, अङ्कम्: food, अन्ने: in food, प्रतिष्ठितम्: established, बेत: knows, प्रतिष्ठितता: gets established (in Brahman). अङ्कान्त: possessor of food, अङ्कादः: eater of food, अङ्कादत: he becomes. महान्: great, अङ्कादत: he becomes, प्रजया: in progeny, पशुभिः: in cattle wealth, ब्रह्मवच्छसेन: in the splendour of true Brahmin-hood. महान्: great, कीवरि: in fame. (he becomes).

Do not reject food. That is a duty. Water is food. Fire is the food-eater. Fire is fixed in water, water is fixed in fire. So, food is fixed in food. He, who knows that food is fixed in food, stands for ever, established well. He becomes the possessor of food and an eater of food. He becomes great in progeny, in cattle and in his spiritual lustre. He becomes great in fame.
If, in the previous Upasana, the vow which the worshipper was to take be, that he 'should not censure food,' in this Upasana, the vow is that he should 'not reject any food' that comes to the table, because it is not tasty. Whatever that comes to his table, he must be able to consume without making faces or protesting against that food. This will be respecting and revering food.

Water, that is drunk, is digested by the digestive "fire" in our system. Therefore, water is regarded as food and fire is regarded as the consumer of food. Water can also be considered as food in the sense that the Food grains grow with water. Heat in a living body is necessary for the food to be digested and hence the body-heat can be considered as the eater-of-water.

Fire is fixed in water.—This is true in the sense, we all know, that the "digestive-fire" gets kindled and leaps to consume the food taken in, when we drink water an hour or so after meals. In this sense, we can say that fire is fixed in water, inasmuch as by supplying water to the digestive sytem, its efficiency increases.

Water is fixed in fire.—Again, whenever the heat of the body increases immediately we find water in the form of perspiration, streaming out, as if water is fixed in fire. Anything consumed by fire is always accompanied by moisture—let it be driest of fuel that you can find. Completely dehydrated things cannot be burnt—they can only be charred.

Altogether the teacher wants to emphasize in another striking analogy, how the eater and the eaten,
the experiencer and the experienced, are interchangeable and therefore in fact, they are both virtually one and the same. The relationship between the subject and the object is clearly shown to be one and the same. When a glass rod is put at an angle in a trough half-full of water we find through refraction the rod bent: half of the rod straight and the other half at an angle to it. This ugly delusion is, because of the medium through which we are looking at the object. Similarly, the subject and the object, though they are one and the same, the world-of-objects, seems to be different from the subject, because of the refraction that is caused by the medium of the mind and intellect, through which we are experiencing the objects.

As before, the fruits of the Upasana are enumerated as great material success and easy satisfaction of all the fundamental desires of life.

Turning from the ordinary students who understand this as a pure method of Upasana to the great student, Bhrigu, we can find that the perfect student in him, had a special message in these very same words of the teacher. To the student of realisation, who has just peeped into the beyond and got divinely inspired, the message would be that he should not, on any score reject food—“food”, meaning the world-of-objects that can be experienced. The manifested world of plurality is not to be rejected as a false and delusory nothingness.

The example of the waves is aptly used in this context. But to misunderstand them as having inde-
dependent individual existence, is not to understand the ocean at all. The advice is for re-interpretation of the world and not for a negation of the world as a whole. With the Vision of the Divine that is immanent in the world of names-and-objects, the world presents a totally different field altogether for the perfect Man to serve and to adore, to worship and to guide.

The main theme of Taittiriya, apart from its philosophical theories, is the right attitude of the man of knowledge towards the world of multiplicity. Study of the scripture and experience of the Truth indicated by them, is one part of the Perfect One's existence (Swadhyaya), and the other part is constituted of the spread of this idea among his fellow-men, so that the Divine culture of the land may be maintained and properly cultivated (Pravachana).

Bhrigu was advised not to reject the world on any score but to recognise the true Divine Nature of the world outside, and to continue his life of love and sympathetic understanding of the world. Bhrigu was commissioned to guide the generation through the right channels of correct evaluation of life-as-such and to goad the members of his generation to live by themselves the Hindu cultural way of life.

अनुवादः ९ | Section 9

अन्नं बहुकर्भ्वपत तद्दृवतम | प्रविषवी वा अच्छम | आकाशोऽनं
न्नादः | प्रविष्ट्वमाकाशः प्रतिष्ठितः | आकाशे प्रविष्वी प्रतिष्ठिता |
तदेतदचमक्ष्मे प्रतिष्ठितम | स य एवद्वच्चमने प्रतिष्ठति वेद प्रतिष्ठिति |

[Iti Navamo Anuvakaha]


Accumulate plenty of food. That is the duty. The earth is food. Akasa is the food-eater. In the earth is fixed the Akasa. In the Akasa is fixed the earth. So food is fixed in food. He, who knows that food is fixed in food, thus rests in food, and is established well for ever. He becomes rich in
food and becomes eater-of-food. He becomes great in progeny, in cattle and in spiritual lustre. He becomes great in fame.

That we must accumulate food in plenty for the purpose of distribution is the vow. When one eats the food, the food becomes surrounded by the individual. Similarly, the earth from which all food arises, is itself the food, a morsel in the mouth of space (A\textit{kasa}). The earth, after all, revolves on its own axis in the wide mouth of A\textit{kasa} itself. Again, in a circumscribed and limited point of view, the space of this pandal rests on the earth and so, space is fixed on the earth and to that extent we may say, the space is consumed by the earth. The subtle concept of space can easily be understood as interpenetrating into the very bowels of the earth. A subtler element cannot be conditioned by a grosser one. Earth, the grossest, cannot limit the condition of either by its bulk or substance. In every point of the Earth, space is fixed up, in the sense that space interpenetrates into the very bowels of the Earth. Here, it can be assumed that world is the consumer and the space is the consumed.

The usual material gains are promised here again as a reward for such a regular and deep meditation.

As far as Bhrigu is concerned, this is yet another bit of information or instruction given to him by his teacher. He was advised, "accumulate plenty of food. This is thy vow". To Bhrigu, the ideal youngster of God-realisation, it was told that he, in his universal se\textit{va} in the cultural rehabilitation of
man, must not run away from the world-of-objects that are necessary for it, as well as from the people. "Accumulate plenty of food," for the purpose of feeding the students of the Gurukula and also for maintaining and looking after the seekers who might come to him for instruction. This is not a watch word for the material world; under blind secular impulses, man may, at certain periods of history, try for increased production and selfish accumulation. Here to Bhrigu, it is not an instruction to hoard wealth and establish great monasteries and come to forget himself in the madness of power and in the foolishness of institutionalism. On the other hand, here the boy is whipped to enthusiasm; to serve and to propagate. The master is injecting a missionary zeal into the boy, to adore and to worship the world-of-objects as his own Self.

The Self which is all-pervading and "the cause of the ether," subtler than the Akasa, is the Eater as it were, of the whole universe which moves in space. Even the concept of space is only at one end of Pure Consciousness; it is the Awareness in us that illuminates even space. As such consciousness is 'the eater'—the factor that makes it possible for the mind and intellect to experience the Universe—of the entire world-of-objects. At the same time it is to be noted that the world-of-objects and the names and forms are necessary for the manifestation of the dynamism in Pure Awareness. The Supreme, clothed in matter, expresses itself as you and I, the world and the ocean, the solar and the lunar systems, the Universe and its pattern. These joyous expressions of might and glory,
power and strength, beauty and music, poetry and grace of the Absolute Reality, can never be so conspicuously expressed in the realm of the gross but for its mirage-like delusions in its finite, matter extensions.

Electricity would have been only a mathematical conception, known perhaps to a few physicists, but for the bulb and the fan, the heater and the cooler, the tram and the train and such other mechanical contrivances through which electricity can be made to function and be our faithful slave to serve us and to entertain us. In this sense we may say that electricity is being consumed by the various electrical equipments! Similarly, the world, we can assume, is in a sense the eater-of-the-spirit—as the gadgets consume electricity. Thus, Spirit alone becomes the eater and the eaten; the experiencer and the experienced are but one. And as such to entertain a prejudice against one is to misunderstand or misrepresent the other.

Bhrigu understood all these implications even without a discourse; and perhaps, a lot of discourses were given by the original Rishis, in between the Mantras, as some critics and commentators of the Upanishads have suggested, After the discourses, the great Rishis themselves crystallised their talks of the day into one or two Mantras to facilitate the memory of their children: the students had to remember the entire talk all their life through in which these Mantras helped them,

However, even without the discourses, Bhrigu was in a position to understand the implications of
what the teacher said, because of his own experience of the Infinite.

अञुवाकः १०। Section 10

न कष्णं वसतैः प्रत्याचक्षीतः। तंद्रतमः। तस्माथयां कथा च
विधया बहुनं प्राप्तुयात्। अराध्यास अच्छमित्याचक्षीते। एतद्रुः मुखतोशनं
राधम्। मुखतोशस्त्राभन्नं राध्यते। एतद्रुः मध्यमोशनं राधम्। मध्य-
tोशस्त्राभन्नं राध्यते। एतद्रु अन्ततोशनं राधम्। अन्ततोशस्त्राभन्नं
राध्यते। य एवं वेद॥

Na kanchana vasatau pratyachaksheeta. Tadvratam. Tas-
madyaya kaya cha vidhaya bahvanam prapnuyat. Aradhyasma
annamityachakshate. Etadvai mukhatonnam raddham. Muk-
hatosma annam radyate. Etadvai madhyato annam raddham,
Madhyatosma annam radyate. Etadvai antato annam raddham.
Antatosma annam radyate. Ya evam veda.

न : not, कम् चन : any one, वसतैः : (seeking) shelter
प्रत्याचक्षीतः : should turn away. ततः : that, ब्रतम् : is your
duty. तस्मात् : therefore, यथा कथा च : by whatever,
विधया : by means, बहु : plenty (of), अच्छम् : food, प्राप्तु-
यात् : let him procure. अराधि : is ready, अस्तैः : for this
one, अत्सत् : food, इति : thus, आचक्षते : declare (the
house-holders). पत्तैः तथा, वै : indeed, मुखतः : in the
best manner, अच्छम् : food, राधम् : prepared (and
given). मुखतः : in the best manner, अस्तैः : to him (the
guest), अत्सत् : food, राध्यते : is offered. पत्तैः तथा, वै :
indeed, मध्यतः : in the medium manner, अच्छम् : food,
राधम् : prepared ; मध्यतः : in the medium manner,
अस्तैः : to him (the guest), अत्सतैः : food, राध्यते : is offered.
पत्तैः तथा, वै : indeed, अत्सतैः : in the lowest
manner, राधम् : prepared; अत्सतैः : in the lower man-
ner, अख़्रें : to him (the guest), अन्नम् : food, राष्ट्रायते : is offered. यः who, एवम् : thus, बेदः : knows.

Do not turn away anybody who seeks shelter and lodging. This is the vow. Let one therefore acquire much food by any means whatsoever. They should say, "Food is ready". If the food is prepared in the best manner, the food is given to him, the guest, also in the best manner. If food is prepared in the medium manner, food is also given to him in the medium manner. If food is prepared in the lowest manner, the same food is also given to him.

He who knows thus, will obtain all the rewards as mentioned above.

The Upasaka, who is generally a boy who is to return back to society and who is to live as its pillar in working out the Hindu culture, is exhorted therefore to live in recognition of the spiritual oneness with all, especially an intimate oneness of an indissoluble brotherhood with the Hindus. Here it is not meant in the communalistic sense. The word "Hindu" is universal rather than communal. He who respects and reveres the noble and the ethical values of life, who lives in self-control, whose mission in life is to end the animal in him and regain the Kingdom of God 'within'—all such men of cultural ambition are Hindus and there is necessarily a deep amnity of soul between such men of similar life-values.

The boy going out into the world, after his education, is instructed so completely in the spiritual communism of the Rishis. This was observed earlier both in the "Valedictory speech" of the teacher,*

* Refer Chapter I, Section 9, pp. 67-75 and Section 11, pp. 84-108.
at the close of the initial studies, and in the "Convocation address"* delivered, at the time when the students were departing from the Gurukula.

The culture of Hinduism is based mainly upon duty and the Hindu code of Dharma is mainly a textbook explaining one's duties. The duties of a householder instil into him the idea of charity and the spirit of hospitality. It is considered as a duty unavoidable to a householder, that he should entertain every guest that comes to him 'without date' (Atithi). Thus, the householder-student, during his Upasana, was told to consider this Atithi Seva as his vow.

In order to fulfil this vow the students will have to entertain and worship the sick, the poor and the deserving travellers, with shelter and food; which shows that the householder must have the necessary means, and, therefore, it is said, let one acquire much food by any means whatsoever". The latter part of the quotation may sound as a declaration of the modern lusty rich to whom procuring wealth by "any means" seems to be the ambition and the occupation. Here it only means that the one who wants to live a healthy spiritual life in the world must be able to work hard in whatever field of activity he finds himself, with all the sincerity and perseverance, so that he may get enough honest profit.

This is not a message prescribing an unethical way of living or immoral way of procuring wealth. It only insists that a boy, after education, when he goes back to his village, in the arrogance of his
undigested knowledge he should not prove himself impotent in life. He is told to act diligently and sincerely, in whatever field-of-life he finds an opening, and through sincere and hard work to earn as much as he can, and with that earning, keep a house warm with charity and hospitality.

As soon as a guest comes in to the house, at a time which is appropriate, then a noble Hindu householder must say, "Food is ready". The meaning of this passage and the ardour of love and warmth it indicates, cannot be better expressed than by a contrast with how we are now behaving under the influence of our un-Hinduistic education. In many of the homes, we rarely hear the ready cry of "Food is ready" but on the other hand, we hear suggestive soft hissings, such as "I hope you must have come after your meals", or "perhaps you will have to return for your lunch at home".

In fact, to keep a hospitable home, now-a-days, is not very easy even for the richest man in the country, because of the dire poverty and stupendous idleness that have come to curse the land of the Rishis. The main cause for this is, certainly not the foreign rule but the foreign 'Way' we live in our society, divorced from our culture, perpetrating dangerous experiments with the life and wealth of the society. The Hindu Dharma alone can flourish in Arya Varta; any other weed gathered in the jungles of other nations must necessarily die away upon this sacred soil. Thus, the modern madness for a secularism divorced from Sacredness, the lunatic
hurry with which we are striving to encourage the worship of gold in this land of Gods, all these are bringing about more and more confusion and instability into our midst.

Under these circumstances of poverty and the consequent privations, it is absurd to, say that a Hindu should try to be as openly charitable as his forefathers were, in the Golden Era of our civilisation. In the context of our present times, we have to add many ‘buts’ ‘and’ ‘ands’ to the Statement. It would be sufficient for us if we make our homes charitable enough for the near and dear, and also for the respected and revered members of the society who are the upholders of our sacred culture and are the champions of our national and religious progress along the right lines.

To be charitable does not mean to be foolish. To borrow, so that we may give plenty in charity, is suicide. In a vulgar and misconceived sense of vanity, to overdo charity is again an ugly mischief which none but fools would appreciate. The Sruti here says, that if you have prepared the food in a particular standard you feed your guests with the same food. If the householder had prepared but medium quality or the simplest of food, he is not asked to prepare anything extra for his guests, but the Mantra commissions him only to share his food, whatever it be, with others. He who understands this meaning and practises this comes to gain all the abovementioned fruits.

From the standpoint of Bhrigu, the section contains another deeper message. A man of Realisation
must by means, honest and sincere, collect around
him the largest number of audience from all round
the world, so that he may propagate the noble truths
of Vedanta for the happiness of man. "By any
means whatsoever," is confusing when it is understood
in its direct meaning. It reads as though it is an
unequivocal scriptural sanction for the Philosophy of
Gains preached by the modern profit-mad social
ulcers!! But, when it is applied to a man of Self-
Realisation, who is attempting to create a field all
round the world to spread this Universal culture of
Peace and Love, it reads as an instruction of Varuna
to Bhrigu impressing upon him the fact that one
must by all means at one's command try to attract
the attention of one's age and address it in its
language.

The Vedic teacher understood that this Eternal
Truth cannot be preached in the same language at
all times in the world. Society and patterns-of-living
change from era to era, so that rei-nterpretations of
the truths are needed from time to time. Bhrigu
has been instructed here, "by any means whatsoever"
to bring the generation together, to listen to, to act up
to, and to live in the perfections preached in
Vedanta.

If any seeker comes to a man of Knowledge,
through Bhrigu, Varuna instructs the Hindu-world of
teachers, that he should not no any score, "turn away
anybody who seeks shelter". "If food"—if the
seeker's inner integration—"is prepared in the best
manner, feed him in the best manner"—give him direct
instruction of 'That'—defined in this text-book as "Satyam, Jnanam, Anantam". If the seeker is a mediocre, give him a mediocre instruction of some Upasana and an equal dose of philosophy. If the seeker, unfortunately, happens to be of the worst type, meaning one who is full of desires and agitation, excitements and passion, brutalities and animalism, then, even such an individual is not to be turned away from the Temples of Vedanta but the priest therein, the Man of Self-Realisation, has been instructed to feed such a man with that type of spiritual-food which he can easily digest and assimilate. To such people, first give instructions in Asana and Pranayama, and when, through this Hata-yoga when the individual has developed both his head and heart to a certain degree, he is to be initiated into the more vigorous and subtler Upasanas; and when he reacts favourably to these treatments, the highest Vedantic Truth is to be reavealed.

That the Rishis of old were anxious to have the largest audience when they were discoursing upon the Vedantic Truth is evident in the very first chapter of the text-book.*

क्षेम इति वाचि । योगक्षेमः इति प्राणापानयोः: । कर्मेति हस्योः: ।
गतिरिति पादयोः: । बिमुक्तिरिति पायौः । इति मानुषीः: समाज्ञा: ।


क्षेमः: well being, इति: thus, वाचि: in speech,
योगः क्षेमः: (as) acquisition and preservation, इति:

The Supreme resides in speech as ‘well-being’; in Prana and Apana as acquirer and preserver; in the hands as actions, in the legs as movement, in the anus as the activity of excretion. Thus, is the meditation of Brahman in respect of man.

So far the Rishi had been explaining the four different methods of Upasanas on food (Annam), which had a double implication—an obvious one for the back-benchers and a mystic meaning, subtler in import and graver in suggestion, for Bhrigu, the young boy of experienced realisation. Here we have two more methods of meditation prescribed, which are meant for the subjective integration of the instruments of self-realisation, addressed here only for the back-benchers in the class-room.

The analytical brain of the immortal Rishis of India could classify any subject, however confusing it may look to the ordinary man. Concentration can be developed by meditation upon an object and to classify all the possible methods of meditations would be a problem almost inconceivable to any statistician. But the Hindu Rishis had quite-successfully brought all the then existing methods of meditation and all possible future methods of meditation under three main headings, the classification being upon the basis of the condition and character of the goal-of-meditation. The aim-of-meditation can be

upon an unmanifest idea or ideal; then the meditation is called *Adhidaivic*; when the point-of-concentration is upon an object or a phenomenon that is manifest, it is called *Adhibhootic*; and when the individual's attempts at concentration are directed towards his own physical structure and its inner world it is called *Adhyatmic*.

Under these three groups all *Upasanas* can find a place. We have here the *Adhyatmic*, and a happy combination of the latter two forms of meditations. That is to say we have a scheme of meditation described wherein *Adhidaivic* truths are recognised in *Adhibhootic* phenomenon.

The section under discussion is describing the *Adhyatmic* methods. Meditation upon a human personality itself, both upon its activities as well as its own structure, is described here. To superimpose a subtler and nobler idea on a grosser and ordinary object is called *Upasana*. We had already seen that *Upasana* is the attempt of recognising the mighty upon the meagre, as *Shiva-tattwa* upon a round stone, or the national pride and hope upon the nation's flag.

Applying this technique the teacher instructs the student to recognise the "*Brahman in speech as well-being*". As students, they are ever living in world of sound; later on they are to walk out into the world where also they have to face incessantly the sound of others speaking. Thus speech is a continuous disturbance that always reaches our ears. We get disturbed by speech only when we try to understand
its obvious outer meaning. The more we recognise the inner motive of every sound, made from whatever source it be, there is a unifying truth that binds them all together into a golden embrace of homogeneity. This common factor is described by the scripture here as “Kshema”—Well-being.

From the howlings of an innocent child in its mother’s lap, to the thundering declamations of a politician on his platform, all sounds emerging out of living throats are all expressions of an attempt at realising its well-being. The child weeps seeking its well-being to be gained through some food or with some toy. The criminal and the vulgar become noisy with their foul mouths for their own well-being. The scandal-monger talks low of his neighbours, the deceiver tells a lie, the devotee sings a song, a Rishi gives a discourse—all of them are struggling their best to seek their own individual well-being.

Varuna instructs his students to recognise this fundamental factor in all sounds, wherever they are heard, may be in a jungle in the night when wild animals roar, or in the daytime when the joy-throated birds chirrup, or where the bees buzz, or in society when men and women, young and old, make a thousand different noises in the market-place, or in the temples, or in various other walks of life—all of them are in their own way motivated by their own conceptions of their individual well-being.

In Prāṇa see Brahman as acquirer and preserver Prana is the vitality that functions in the five sense-organs which procure for the mind the new impulses
for its experience. *Yoga* is ‘procuring to ourselves that which we have not got at present at hand.’ *Kshema* is ‘preserving that which is procured’. Thus the terms *Yoga* and *Kshema* together indicate a progressive growth which is constantly maintained and consistently preserved. It is the healthy working of the vitalities in us represented by *Prana* and *Apana* that *Yoga* and *Kshema* are maintained in ourselves.

*In the hands see Brahman as the action.*—Varuna means that if the student finds it difficult to detect and recognise *well-being* in all talks, or cannot understand the idea of *Yoga Kshema* in the main vital expressions of life, then he may easily direct his meditations upon his own hand. In all the hands, though they differ in shape, in size, in colour and strength, though they are employed in a million different activities, in all of them, the one common truth is that at all times, however employed, all hands are doing or performing actions. Therefore, *Brahman* which is common in all forms and names can be identified as the action in all hands.

So too ‘motion in all legs’ and even “*in the anus see him as the act of exretionc*”. One may wonder how the Rishis so readily jump from the sublime to the ridiculous. In the *Upanishads* this is invariably used as a very effective technique in arresting the wandering attention of the students, which is the main duty of a true teacher. Also, when we are considering the All-pervading Divine we must be able to realise It, even in the vulgar and in the filthy. And anyone who has some understanding of physiology
will also admit that the action of excretion is as important for sound health and as sacred as the activity of swallowing down the food. Constipation is a threat to health and ultimately to life. In fact, *Apana* functioning in the anus directly determines the activities of the *Prana* on the face. There is an intimate relationship thus between these two forces working within us.

These are the methods of meditation that can be profitably undertaken by a student upon his own individual human personality.

अथ दैवीः | तुतिरिति बृहोः | बलमिति विध्युति | यशानिः पशुः | ज्योतिरिति नक्षत्रेः | प्रजापतिरिमुक्तमानन्द इत्यथे | सर्वमित्याकाशे ||


Now follows the meditation upon the *Adhidaivik*; as satisfaction in the rain, as power in the lightning; as fame in the cattle, as light in the stars, as offspring immortality and joy in the organ of procreation, and as all in the *Akasa*.

In this section we find a type of meditation wherein, though the point of meditation is upon some
manifested phenomenon in nature, an unmanifested ideal or conception is superimposed upon these points-of-concentration. Though rains sometimes have their own nuisance-value and can bring about floods in certain places and consequent misery to men and things, it generally brings satisfaction to the great majority all over the face of the globe. Plants get thrilled and laugh out into tender foliage and brilliant flowers, as the rains descend. Animal life becomes extremely happy as the pasture-lands newly dress up in their green velveteen. And the farmers everywhere dance in joy as the rains descend—nay, even the mill-owners, if they are not merely financiers, they too take an active interest in rains and feel thrilled at proper rainfall at proper seasons: since their raw materials too depend upon this benevolence of the skies.

To see satisfaction in the rain is a subtle form of meditation indeed. So too is it to recognise fame in the cattle-wealth of a country, which is essentially and irredeemably agricultural. The stars in the summer-sky may lie scattered in a hundred directions: some small, others big, some nearer, others farther, some solitary, others in groups, and yet, in all of them, there is a principle of light that knits them all together into one family—a family of incandescent glory!

Even the reproductory organ is not excluded, be it in the stamen or in the pistil, in the male or in the female, in man or in woman, for purposes of meditation. The seekers being young would naturally, at that age, be spending, in spite of themselves, a lot of
thought upon the organs of procreation and this obvious sex-instinct is not ignored but conscripted for the higher purposes of self-integration. To ignore it and to encourage its suppression is the sure path for self-disintegration. "Offspring, immortality and joy can be recognised upon these genital organs." It is obvious that "in the concept of space we can easily recognise a substratum for all things in the universe".

तत्त्वज्ञानम印度मलि | प्रतिष्ठावान्मबिति | तन्मह इत्यपासीत | महानभवति | तन्मान इत्यासीति | मानवानभवति | तत्तम इत्यपासीति | नम्यन्तेदसै कामाः | तद्विरुक्तेयासीति | ब्रह्मनामभवति | तद्विरुक्तात्: परिसर इत्यपासीति | परिषेवेन भ्रमने द्विषमन्त: सपल्ना: | परिषेवेन प्रिया आव्रुद्या: ||


तत्: that (Brahman), प्रतिष्ठा इति: as support, उपासीत: let him meditate, प्रतिष्ठावान्: well-supported, भवति: he becomes. तत्: that (Brahman), मह: इति: as great, उपासीत: let him meditate. महान्: great, भवति: he becomes. तत्: that (Brahman), मन: इति: as mind, उपासीत: let him meditate. मानवान्: thoughtful, भवति: he becomes. तत्: that (Brahman), नम: इति: as obeisance, उपासीत: let him meditate. नम्यन्ते: they come to pay homage, असै: to him, कामाः: all desires. तत्: that (Brahman), ब्रह्म इति: as Brahman, उपासीत:

Let him meditate the Supreme as the support, he becomes wellsupported. Let one worship Brahman as great; one becomes great. Let him worship it as mind; he becomes thoughtful. Let him worship That as Namah (obeisance); to him all desires shall come to pay homage. Let him meditate upon That as the Supreme; he comes to Supremacy in life. Let him contemplate apon That as the ‘destructive aspect’ of Brahman; all those enemies who hate him and those rivals whom he does not like ‘die around him’.

In this section we find a great psychological truth enunciated and the experiments are described to illustrate it. “As you think so you become,” is a great truth recognised, accepted and declared, not only by the Rishis of old, but even by modern psychologists. Each one of us at this moment is an illustration in point. Everyone whether he is a doctor or an engineer, a driver or an advocate, a student or a dullard, a pick-pocket or a minister, whatever he be at present, is the result of his constant meditations and the resultant of his thoughts. When during concentration, if we approach the Lord with a definite attitude we come to express that very same Bhav in our life also.

Thus, we find a lot of difference between a Christ and an Aurobindo, a Sankara and a Ramana, a Guru-Govind Singh, and a Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.
The attitude with which you meditate determines your character, temperament, behaviour and demeanour. The courage of Napoleon, the heroism of Gandhiji, the daring of Hitler, the perseverance of Churchill, the surrender of Ramakrishna, the dynamism of Vivekananda, are all different attitudes which the great masters expressed because of the different Bhav with which they meditated and approached the Supreme.

Here this idea is beautifully brought out when the teacher says that by meditating upon the Supreme as the support of the entire plurality one becomes well supported by his fellow beings and the circumstances in life. Similarly, by meditating upon the Supreme as Great he becomes great in life. To meditate upon the Lord as the mind is to become yourself a great thinker in your era.

The rest is all clear except the last item where it is said that if the Lord is meditated upon as the “destructive power manifested in the world,” (as we have in Sakti Upasanas) we develop in ourselves such might and glory, such a powerful and compelling personality that opposition withers into nothingness, and even enemies become friends and allies. Here the word “die around” is not to be construed to mean that our enemies will die away; rather, we should understand that the enmity will die away. Without the feelings of enmity, the enemy cannot maintain his belligerent attitude towards us.

स यद्धाय पुरुषे | यद्धासावादित्ये । स एकः | स य एवं वितः | अमाल्यकालेत्यः | अत्मप्रभुमयमाल्यानुपसंकर्म्यः | एतं प्राण-

सः : he, यः : who, चः : and, अयमः : this one, पुरुषे : in the man, यः : who, सः : he, चः : and, अलो : yonder, आदित्ये : in the sun, सः: He, एकः : is one. सः : he, यः : who, प्रवभित्य : knows thus, असातः : from this, लोकान् : world, प्रेत्य : on leaving, पत्मः : this, अत्ममयम् आत्मानम् उपसंक्रम्य : the Atman made of food attaining, पत्मः प्राणमयम् आत्मानम् उपसंक्रम्य : this Atman made of Prana attaining, पत्मः मनोमयम् आत्मानम् उपसंक्रम्य : this Atman made of mind attaining, पत्मः विज्ञानमयम् आत्मानम् उपसंक्रम्य : this Atman made of Knowledge attaining, पत्मः आत्मन्द्रमयम् आत्मानम् उपसंक्रम्य : this Atman made of bliss attaining, इमान् लोकान् these worlds, कामानी : having the food he likes, कामरूपी : having the form he wants, अनुसहरन् : roaming, पत्तः : this, साम : Saman (song), गायनः : singing, आस्ते : remains.

The Reality in the core of man and the Reality which is in the Sun are one. He who knows this, on leaving this world, first attains his Atman made of food, next attains his Atman made of Prana, next his Atman made of mind, next his Atman made of Buddhi and lastly his Atman made of Bliss. And thereafter eating what he likes, and assuming any form
according to his wishes he roams upon the face of this globe and sits singing the following Sama song of joy.

The earlier part of this Mantra was already repeated in Brahmananda Valli, Section 6.*

The very style of the Upanishad is carved in brevity and to repeat an idea twice is almost a blasphemy in the Upanishads. And yet, here we find an entire Mantra being repeated. The justification of the teacher is that he has nothing more to add, He said these truths earlier when he had finished his ‘statistics-of-bliss’, but he found that the students were not at that time ready to react to those words, because, as it were, their enthusiasms, were damped by the fear that this Vedantic method of Self-enquiry into the various personality-layers in man, though obviously quite direct, is not a fruitful method for Self-realisation.

Thus the teacher was forced to repeat the story of Bhrigu’s success at the feet of Varuna and again impart some more Upasana—methods which were intended to bring the students to the highest point of their inner integration. After having done so, he again repeats the Mantra.

I want to blast some gun powder, but I find that a heap of it does not react to the naked flame of a match-stick. Then I will have to understand that it is damp, and, therefore, I will have to dry it properly. After making the powder dry, I will have to bring again the naked flame to it.

Similarly, here, the teacher brought this Mantra as a spark from his own inward conflagration of Knowledge earlier at the end of the second chapter, but he found that the children's minds and intellects did not get blasted off! The treatment suggested in the third chapter prepares the students better, and now the master is bringing the same Spark of Wisdom-declaration to them, and to his satisfaction he finds that the inner world of the students burst out into a brilliant conflagration, wherein their ignorance gets blasted and the entire "valley of darkness" is-lit up at once by the blaze of Knowledge and Divine Realisation.

In the later portion of the Mantra, a new idea is added to declare what would be the kind of attitude taken and the type of activity undertaken by such a Man-of-realisation, who has left his little world of the body-mind-intellect and has become a Native of a Diviner world of Pure Knowledge and Self-Realisation.

After this rediscovery of the Divine in the mortal, the awakened man thereafter comes to live in perfect freedom and godly joys. As the Mantra says, "Assuming forms according to his wishes" he roams about on the face of the globe as a mighty pinnacle of joy and peace, taanquillity and poise, daring and goodness, divinity and perfection. Whether he finds himself among the lowest of the low, or in the palace of a king: be he in health or in disease, in joy or in sorrow, he is at home in all situations and all conditions.
Whether in the kingly robes of might and power
or in the rags of the poor man, starving and suffering,
he is the king of the situation, a Lord of circumstances
a master of himself and a ruler of everybody. Unat-
tached to any place or person he roams about on the
face of the globe expecting nothing, demanding
nothing, wanting nothing, desiring nothing, singing
the song of his own joy. Revelling in his own inward
experiences of transcendental Bliss and consummate
fulfilment, he sits at one place or roams about as his
fancy dictates. The song of his joy is expressed here
in the Sama-verse quoted below:

हा वु हा वु हा वु। अहममनमहमनमहमनम्। अहममनादो
अहममनादो अहममनादः। अहः शोकक्रहः शोकक्रहः शोकक्रहः।
अहमसिमालम्यम् क्रतास्य। पुः देवेस्म्येव कुर्तस्य ना भायि। यो मा
द्वालित स ह्येव मा वा: अहममनममदन्तमादिः। अहः विद्वः सुवन-
मन्मयम्। सुवण्यजयोति:। य एवं वेदः। इखुपनिषतः।

Ha vuha vu havu. Ahamannam ahamannam ahamannam.
Ahamannado ahamannado ahamannado. Aham slokokrut aham
slokakrut aham slokakrut. Ahamasmi prathamaja rutasya. Purvam
devehhyo amrutosyam na bhayi. Yo ma dadati sa ideva ma vah
ahamannam annamadantamadmi. Aham visvam bhuvanamabhya-

हाउ हाउ हाउ: Oh, Oh, Oh, अहम्: I, अन्नाद्व: (am)
food, अहम् अन्नाद्व: : I am food, अहम् अन्नाद्व: : I am food.
अहम्: I, अन्नाद्व: : (am) the eater of food, अहम् अन्नाद्व: : I am the eater
of food, अहम् अन्नाद्व: : I am the eater
of food. अहम्: I, न्योक्रहत्: (am) the author of Sloka,
अहम् न्योक्रहत्: I am the author of Sloka, अहम् न्योक्रहत् :
I am the author of Sloka. अहम् I, असि: am, प्रथमजा
first-born, अत्त्वः : of the True, पूवम् : before (earlier) 
देवेयः : than gods, अमृतस्य : of immortality, ना भावः : 
the naval (the centre) ; यः : who, मा : me, वशाति : 
gives, सा : he, इतुः : surely, पवः : alone, मा : me, अवाः : 
:saves. अहम् I, अन्नम् : food, अन्नम् : food, अद्वतमूः : 
one who eats, अधिः : eat. अहम् : I, विश्वमूः : the whole, 
सुवनमूः : world, अभ्यभवामूः : have conquered. चुब्रह्मद्वीतिः : 
(I am) the luminous like Sun. यः : (he) who, एवम् : 
thus, ब्रह्मः : knows. हितः : thus, उपरिपत्ति : is the 
Upanishad.

Oh! Oh! I am the food, I am the food, I am the food. 
I am the eater of food, I am the eater of food, I am the eater 
of food. I am the author of Sloka. I am the author of Sloka. 
I am the author of Sloka. I am the first born of the True. 
Before the Gods, I was the Immortal. Whoever gives me, he 
surely does, save thus. I am the food that eats him who eats 
food. I have conquered all in this world. I am luminous 
like a Sun. He who knows thus (also attains the aforesaid 
results). This is the Upanishad.

On realising his Real Nature to be nothing but 
the Spirit, the ego-centre gets stuck with awe! His 
wonderment choking the giddy emotions, makes 
language impossible and the heart stammers out 
seeking and searching for words to express the 
Infinite Experience of the moments of Self-realisation. 
The false identifications with the body and mind and 
intellect, created the dream Frankenstein within our- 
selves and it is this, powerful though delusory, egoce- 
ntre that suffered the feeling of many passions and 
sorrows, finitude and plurality, of the mortal—and 
all these years I lived as a hapless victim of birth, 
growth, disease, decay and death.
On rediscovery through the right processes of Vedantic Self-realisation, when the same ego-centre walks out of its delusory worlds of the Sheaths it reaches the realm of the homogeneous, spiritual experience. On waking up from that experience he tries to mouth his Infinite discovery through finite words! Language naturally breaks, and like the music in a broken reed, halts and splashes in wrong tunes and meaningless noises!!

Oh! Oh!—Wonder is a sentiment that the human heart feels when the intellect comes in contact with a problem that it cannot solve itself. The mute intellect trying to express through a choked heart its burning experiences is the expression of surprise and wonderment. This is nowhere so well expressed as in Sanskrit, in the words “a-u; a-u; a-u” since these onomatopoietic words clearly transcribe the particular sounds a man should make during such moments of irrepressible and staggering wonder,

Limited being that he thought himself to be in his delusory relationship with his five sheaths, suddenly he shakes himself off his limitations—when he transcends them all through true discrimination—and discovers himself to be the Pure Spark of Life, the very centre of all the activities in life. Even when a farmer is suddenly informed that he has been lucky enough to get the first prize in the Derby Sweep, at the impact of the idea that he has become a millionaire he sometimes drops down dead. How much more then must be the shock of realisation when a man suddenly rediscovers that he is God! That feeling is
expressed here in the words of amazement and wonder, surprise and stupor, through blabbering tones that stammer and repeat themselves in jerky confusion.

*I am food, I am food.*—This is the declaration of his experience that I, the subject, am myself the food, meaning the world-of-objects. He realises that the pluralistic phenomenal world is but a projection of the Self in him. When Pure Consciousness gets refracted at the prism made up of the body, mind and intellect, the world-of-objects is perceived. When a child looks at its own palm, through the yellow glass-pane of the window, he sees his palm yellow; similarly when Consciousness looks out upon Itself through the spectacles of Its own own matter-envelopments, it seems to see the world-of-plurality standing mighty and powerful, to choke It and threaten It!! The ghost in the post can threaten with its fearful looks an innocent traveller passing on the road!

*I am the eater-of-food, I am the eater-of-food.*—The blabbering still continues and does not exhaust itself with the mere declarations of its experienced Oneness with the entire world-of-objects, but in its attempts at voicing forth its experiences it had to cry that it is not only one with the objects, but at the same time it is the subject itself. I am the experiencer of 'food'. I am the subject that makes possible all the experiences of the objectified world. In short, the statements by their repetition emphatically declare and insist upon the sure and certain experience of the Perfect: he is not only one with the entire world-of-objects but at once he is the subject, the centre of
the entire Universe. In fact the cry is an attempt at expressing the transcendental experience of the One-
ess of the subject and the object, the eater and the eaten, the experiencer and the experienced.

In this sense this Sama-verse can be considered as a golden chord of song binding together the subject and the object into one unified whole. It is the song of life sung to the music of experience, expressing the poetry of life, titled as—"I AM".

_I am the first born, of the eternal and the immortal._—Because, though born I am the only one who is conscious of not only my person but also of the divine heritage of my transcendental glory. In the world the first-born son alone comes to live and experience the wealth inherited from his father. Out of the Infinite and the Immortal the finite was born, and when it rediscovers its own Self it alone can cry that it is the "first born", in the sense that it alone has the entire right to the Father's station and dignity, wealth and glory.

_I am the centre of all Immortality, prior to the Gods._—The Self is Immortal and the experience of the oneness of the Individual Self with the Universal-Self, is to realise the Infinite and the Eternal. All the living creatures draw their shares of existence only from the Immortal existence of the Truth. Gods are relatively considered as Immortal and their immortality is also supported and fed by the Immortal Self. The individual who has realised his oneness with his own Self, therefore, cries that even through the purer and the nobler equipments of the Gods, "It is I, the Self, that revels and expresses".
I have conquered all the world.—This is the cry of all the great souls of Self-realisation, God-Consciousness. "I am the Cæsar's Cæsar." cried one; "I am the Sha-in-Sha" sang another; "I am the Raja of Rajas," insisted another; "I am god" roared the Rishis—"Sivoaham Sivoaham". Universally man at his spiritual experience always felt his complete freedom from his shackling sense of dependence, limitations and bondages, and when he became relieved from his inward slavery he instantaneously felt that he had really become free from all his desires and wants, his misconceptions about himself and had gained his Swarajya—where he knows no other God or king, except his own Self. The world can no more threaten him. The entire universe thereafter exists because of his Existence; Indra's might, Vishnu's greatness, Shiva's prowess, Brahmaji's creative ability—all have come to borrow their potency from the source of all dynamism, power and vitality, the Brahma— the Self.

I am luminous like the Sun.—In the Universe the sun is the source of all light as he is the Source of all energy. This is accepted by the modern physicists also. The Sun being nothing but light, no other light is necessary to illumine the Sun and so in saying, "Like the Sun", the self-effulgence of the Sun is specially indicated. All other things are illumined borrowing the Sun's light. Similarly, the Self being Pure Knowledge, it is self-effulgent, and therefore no other Knowledge is needed to know that Knowledge. Here the saint of realisation cries his experience of divinity which he had realised in himself.
This transcendental and superhuman experience is not the rare privilege of an exceptional individual because of some rare circumstances of the age or due to some exceptional grace of an extra-godly teacher, but it shall be the experience of everyone of us, as is indicated here when the Mantra includes “He who knows thus”. All those who come to realise the Self-effulgent Atman come to enjoy this sovereignty over the pluralistic phenomenal world and the true Bliss of Immortality.

This is the Upanishad.—We have already described earlier the term Upanishad and its significance.*

This announcement is necessary lest the students misunderstand that the teacher has not given out all the instructions. They may doubt that there is yet some more lessons to be studied. The teacher announces that he has exhausted his discourse and that he has nothing more to add on the subject. Especially, we can understand the need for such a definite declaration in a tradition wherein the scripture is taught and learnt by mouth. In memorising a passage its conclusions have to be noted by positive statements which declare from time to time that the passages have concluded.

ॐ सह नावकु | सह नौ भुनकु | सह वीय खरबावहे |
तेवस्थितिबधीतमस्तु मा विद्रिषावहे ||

|| ओ शान्ति: शान्ति: शान्ति: ||

[ इति भृगुवंशी समाप्त ]

* Ref. p. 216.

|| Om Shantih Shantih Shantihi ||

[Iti Bhrigu Valli Samapta]

ॐ: Om, सह : together, नौ : us both, अवतु : may He protect, सह : together, नौ : us both, भुनक्तु : may He help us enjoy (the fruits of scriptural study). सह : together, वीर्यम् : with enthusiasm, करवाहः : exert together (to find the true meaning of the sacred text). तेजस्विः : fruitful and effective, नौ : of both of us, अधीतम् : study, अस्तु : may be. मा : never, विद्रिपाहि : may we two quarrel.


Om, May He protect us both. May He help us both to enjoy the fruits of scriptural study. May we both exert together to find the true meaning of the sacred text. May our studies be fruitful. May we never quarrel with each other.

(Om Peace ! Peace ! Peace !)

[Here ends Bhrigu Chapter]

ॐ शं नो मित्र: शं कहण: || शं नो भववर्यमा || शं न हन्द्रो-ब्रह्मस्तिः || शं नो विष्णुस्त्रकमः || नमो ब्रह्मणे || नमस्ते बायो || वन्मेव प्रत्यक्षं ब्रह्मसिः || लामेव प्रत्यक्षं ब्रह्म वदिभ्यामि || कत्रं वदिभ्यामि || सत्यं वदिभ्यामि || तन्मामवतु || तद्वकारमवतु || अवतुमामू || अवतु वक्तस्म ||

|| ओं शान्ति: शान्ति: शान्ति: ||

[ इति तैचिरीयोपनिषतसंपूर्णः ]

∥ Om Shantih Shantih Shantihi ∥

[Iti Taittiriya Upanishad Sampoornaha]


ॐ : Om, शान्ति : Peace, शान्ति : Peace, शान्ति : Peace.

May Mitra be propitious to us, May Varuna bless us. May the blessings of Aryama be with us. May the Grace of Indra and Bruhaspati be upon us. May Vishnu, the All Pervading (wide-striding) be propitious to us. Salutations to Brahman. Salutations to Thee, O Vayu! Thou art the visible Brahman.
Thee alone shall I consider as the visible Brahman. I shall declare: Thou art the ‘right’; Thou art the ‘Good’. May That protect me; May That protect the speaker. Please protect me. Please protect the speaker.

[Om Peace! Peace! Peace!]

Exhaustive explanations have already been given upon these two Peace-Invocations.*

It is the sacred tradition, in the study of the Brahmanidya, that the teacher and the taught recite the “Peace-Invocation” both at the beginning and at the end of each lesson.

[Thus ends Bhrigu Chapter]

[Here ends the Taittiriya Upanishad]

[OM TAT SAT]