

# Nirupadhika and Sopadhika

This post is to explain Shloka 21, of Kaivalya Upanishads

Adhyasa is of two kinds. When a rope is mistaken for a snake, the snake alone is seen. The existence of the rope is not known at all. Here the snake is said to be superimposed on the rope. This is known as *Svarupa-Adhyasa*. The second kind of superimposition is when a crystal appears to be red in the proximity of a red flower. Here both the crystal and the flower are seen as existing, and the redness of the flower is attributed to the crystal also. This is known as *Samsarga-Adhyasa*. Both these kinds of Adhyasa are present in the mutual superimposition of the self and the non-self.

Because of the superimposition of the non-self on the self, the existence of the self is not recognized at all, and the non-self, (that is, the body, mind and organs), is alone recognized as existing. This is *Svarupa-Adhyasa*. In the superimposition of the self on the non-self, only the existence and consciousness aspects of the self are attributed to the body, mind and organs. This is *Samsarga-Adhyasa*. The result of this mutual superimposition is that every one identifies himself with the body. This is the root cause of all suffering. Giving up this wrong identification with the body-mind complex and realizing that one is the self which is beyond all suffering and all the pairs of opposites such as heat and cold, success and failure and so on, is Vidya or knowledge. It is this knowledge that is contained in the Upanishads.

*Svarupa-Adhyasa* is also known as *Nirupadhika-Adhyasa* or superimposition without a limiting adjunct or *Upadhi*. The superimposition of an illusory snake on a rope is of this type. *Upadhi* has been defined by *Bhaskararaya* in his commentary on the name *Nirupadhih* (No.154) in the *Lalitāsahasranāmabhāṣya* as *Upa samipe adadhati sviyam dharmam*

that which imparts its own quality to an object near it. A red flower which makes a transparent crystal near it look red is an upadhi. The superimposition of the red colour on the crystal is a superimposition with upadhi and it is known as *Sopadhika-Adhyasa*, which is the same as samsarga-adhyasa.

In the superimposition of the snake on the rope, the substratum is considered to be the rope. But the snake itself is not real, and is a superimposition on Brahman or pure *Consciousness*. Therefore it is said in Vedanta that the substratum is *Rajju-upahita chaitanyam* or pure Consciousness apparently limited by the rope. Every object in this world should therefore be looked upon as Brahman limited by that object or Brahman in the form of that object *Sarvam khalu idam brahma*. The illusory snake is described as *Pratibhasika* or illusory; the rope, like everything in this world, is *Vyavaharika* or empirical reality. Brahman alone is *Paramarthika* or absolute reality. The aim of *Vedanta* is to enable one to attain this realization.