Notes on Kaivalya Upanishad

Based on Classes By Swami Paramarthananda

ॐ भद्रं कर्णेभिः शृणुयाम् देवाः । भद्रं पश्येमाक्षभिर्यजत्राः । स्थिरैरङ्गैस्तुष्टुवाङ्गं सस्तनूभिः । व्यशेम देवहितं यदायुः । स्वस्ति न इन्द्रो वृद्धश्रवाः । स्वस्ति नः पूषा विश्ववेदाः । स्वस्ति नस्तार्क्ष्यो अरिष्टनेमिः । स्वस्ति नो बृहस्पतिर्दधातु ॥ ॐ शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिः ॥

ॐ अथाश्वलायनो भगवन्तं परमेष्ठिनमुपसमेत्योवाच – अधीहि भगवन् ब्रह्मविद्यां वरिष्ठां सदा सद्भिः सेव्यमानां निगृढाम् । ययाऽचिरात् सर्वपापं व्यपोह्य परात्परं पुरुषं याति विद्वान् ॥ १ ॥ तस्मै स होवाच पितामहश्च श्रद्धाभक्तिध्यानयोगादवैहि ॥ २ ॥ न कर्मणा न प्रजया धनेन त्यागेनैके अमृतत्वमानशुः। परेण नाकं निहितं गुहायां विभ्राजते यद्यतयो विशन्ति ॥ ३ ॥ वेदान्तविज्ञानसुनिश्चितार्थाः संन्यासयोगाद्यतयः शुद्धसत्त्वा:। ते ब्रह्मलोकेषु परान्तकाले परामृतात्परिमुच्यन्ति सर्वे ॥ ४ ॥ विविक्तदेशे च सुखासनस्थः शुचिः समग्रीवशिरःशरीरः। अत्याश्रमस्थः सकलेन्द्रियाणि निरुध्य भक्त्या स्वगुरुं प्रणम्य ॥ ॥ हृत्पुण्डरीकं विरजं विशुद्धं विचिन्त्य मध्ये विशदं विशोकम् ॥ ५ ॥ अचिन्त्यमव्यक्तमनन्तरूपं शिवं प्रशान्तममृतं ब्रह्मयोनिम् । तथाऽऽदिमध्यान्तविहीनमेकं विभुं चिदानन्दमरूपमद्भुतम् ॥ ६ ॥ उमासहायं परमेश्वरं प्रभुं त्रिलोचनं नीलकण्ठं प्रशान्तम् । ध्यात्वा मुनिर्गच्छति भूतयोनिं समस्तसाक्षिं तमसः परस्तात् ॥ ७ ॥ स ब्रह्मा स शिवः सेन्द्रः सोऽक्षरः परमः स्वराट् । स एव विष्णुः स प्राणः स कालोऽग्निः स चन्द्रमाः ॥ ८ ॥ स एव सर्वं यद् भूतं यच्च भव्यं सनातनम्। ज्ञात्वा तं मृत्युमत्येति नान्यः पन्था विमुक्तये ॥ ९ ॥ सर्वभूतस्थमात्मानं सर्वभूतानि चात्मनि । सम्पश्यन् ब्रह्म परमं याति नान्येन हेतुना ॥ १० ॥ आत्मानमरणिं कृत्वा प्रणवं चोत्तरारणिं। ज्ञाननिर्मथनाभ्यासात् पाशं दहति पण्डितः ॥ ११ ॥ स एव माया परिमोहितात्मा शरीरमास्थाय करोति सर्वम् । स्त्रियन्नपानादिविचित्रभोगैः स एव जाग्रत्परितृप्तिमेति ॥ १२ ॥ स्वप्ने स जीवः सुखदु:खभोक्ता स्वमायया कल्पितजीवलोके।

सुषुप्तिकाले सकले विलीने तमोऽभिभूतः सुखरूपमेति ॥ १३ ॥

पुनश्च जन्मान्तरकर्मयोगात् स एव जीवः स्वपिति प्रबुद्धः । पुरत्रये क्रीडति यश्च जीवः ततस्तु जातं सकलं विचित्रम् ॥ आधारमानन्दमखण्डबोधं यस्मिंल्लयं याति पुरत्रयं च ॥ १४ ॥ एतस्माज्जायते प्राणो मनः सर्वेन्द्रियाणि च । खं वायुर्ज्योतिरापः पृथिवी विश्वस्य धारिणी ॥ १५ ॥ यत्परं ब्रह्म सर्वात्मा विश्वस्यायतनं महत्। सूक्ष्मात्सूक्ष्मतरं नित्यं तत्त्वमेव त्वमेव तत् ॥ १६ ॥ जाग्रत्स्वप्नसुषुप्त्यादिप्रपञ्चं यत्प्रकाशते । तद्ब्रह्माहमिति ज्ञात्वा सर्वबन्धैः प्रमुच्यते ॥ १७ ॥ त्रिषु धामसु यद्भोग्यं भोक्ता भोगश्च यद्भवेत्। तेभ्यो विलक्षणः साक्षी चिन्मात्रोऽहं सदाशिवः ॥ १८ ॥ मय्येव सकलं जातं मयि सर्वं प्रतिष्ठितम्। मयि सर्वं लयं याति तद्ब्रह्माद्वयमस्म्यहम् ॥ १९ ॥ द्वितीयः खण्डः अणोरणीयानहमेव तद्वत् महानहं विश्वमहं विचित्रम्। पुरातनोऽहं पुरुषोऽहमीशो हिरण्यमयोऽहं शिवरूपमस्मि ॥ २० ॥ अपाणिपादोऽहमचिन्त्यशक्तिः पश्याम्यचक्षुः स शृणोम्यकर्णः । अहं विजानामि विविक्तरूपो न चास्ति वेत्ता मम चित्सदाहम् ॥ २१ ॥ वेदैरनेकैरहमेव विद्यो वेदान्तकृद्वेदविदेव चाहम्। न पुण्यपापे मम नास्ति नाशो न जन्म देहेन्द्रिय बुद्धिरस्ति ॥ २२ ॥ न भूमिरापो न च वहिनरस्ति न चानिलो मेऽस्ति न चाम्बरं च। एवं विदित्वा परमात्मरूपं गुहाशयं निष्कलमद्वितीयम् ॥ २३ ॥ समस्तसाक्षिं सदसद्विहीनं प्रयाति शुद्धं परमात्मरूपम् ॥ २४ ॥ यः शतरुद्रीयमधीते सोऽग्निपूतो भवति स वायुपूतो भवति स आत्मपूतो भवति स सुरापानात्पूतो भवति स ब्रह्महत्यायाः पुतो भवति स सुवर्णस्तेयात्पुतो भवति स कृत्याकृत्यात्पुतो भवति तस्मादविमुक्तमाश्रितो भवत्यित्याश्रमी सर्वदा सकुद्वा जपेत् ॥ (फ.प. -१ अनेन ज्ञानमाप्नोति संसारार्णवनाशनम्। तस्मादेवं विदित्वैनं कैवल्यं पदमश्रुते कैवल्यं पदमश्रुत इति ॥ (फ.प -२) ॐ शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिः ॥

इत्यथर्ववेदे कैवल्योपनिषत्समाप्ता । हरिः ॐ ॥

Knowledge of Brahma ब्रह्मविद्या leads to the consciousness ब्रह्मन् which is beyond matter, Maya.

Qualified गुरुः → teaches ब्रह्मविद्या → to qualified person सद्पुरुषाः।



ब्रह्मविद्या → ब्रह्मन् (परात्परम् - beyond परा – माया) । मोक्षः liberation.

How to get ब्रह्मविद्या। ब्रह्मविद्यासाधनम् |

१. श्रद्धाभक्तिज्ञानयोगात् अवैहि । जानीहि ।

श्रद्धा – श्रवणम् । Teaching from Guru; removes ignorance.

भक्तिः – मननम् । Focusing the mind upon the teachings. It removes doubts and creates conviction.

ध्यानयोगः - निदिध्यासनम् । Internalization of the teachings.

- २. न कर्मणा न प्रजया न धनेन अमृतत्वम् आनशुः । Not by work, progeny or wealth is Brahman reached
- 3. त्यागेन एके (त्याग:/वैराग्यम्) अमृतत्वम् आनशुः only by renunciation Brahman is reached.

Means			Result
साक्षात्-कारणम् Direct (like seed)	ज्ञानम् Knowledge (श्रवणम्, मननम्, निदिध्यासनम्)		
सहकारीकारणम् Indirect -(soil, water, etc)	वैराग्यम् Ren (त्याग External renunciation		ॱं झह्मविद्या
	Is not compulsory	weaken अहंकार/ममकार	

Where is the Brahman located and how is he described?

- तत् परेण नाकं निहितं गुहायां विभ्राजते । That shining Brahman resides in the cavity of the heart, which is superior to the heaven.

Who gets the knowledge ब्रह्मविद्या?

- यतयः विशन्ति ।

Brahman is reached by the striving ones. They are striving in the right direction.

How are the striving ones described?

- संन्यासयोगात् यतयः शुद्धसत्त्वाः वेदान्तविज्ञानसुनिश्चितार्थाः ।

The striving ones are pure and have firm conviction in the teaching of the Vedanta or any scripture that deals with the Self-knowledge and its central meaning that "I am that which I am seeking"

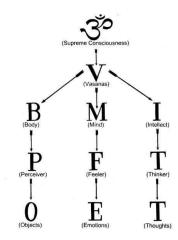
What happens to them?

ते सर्वे ब्रह्मलोकेषु परान्त्काले परामृतात्परिमुच्यन्ति ।

They reach to Brahman at the time of final death. All their three bodies are resolved.

What is the technique to know Brahman?

We need to make efforts to shift our identification from body-mind-intellect complex to the identification with the Self. The Self (effulgent consciousness) illumines the World-of-Objects and is beyond them.



त्यागः – वैराग्यम् - By liquidating our identification with the body, mind and intellect alone we reach "the still moment" of meditation and therein alone we can awaken ourselves to the universal truth. To detach ourselves from the false perceptions, and their apparent joys and sorrows is true renunciation.

Stages of Sadhana साधना	Result
कर्मयोगः	Mind purification.
	Weakening of attachment/aversion राग/द्वेष । शुद्ध-अन्तःकरणम्
उपासना	Mind focusing capacity (first two stages of meditation). Worship
ज्ञानयोगः	ज्ञानविचारः (वेदान्तिक श्रवणम्, मननम्, निदिध्यासनम्) Vedantic study

ध्यानम् – विजातीय प्रत्ययतः अनन्तरीत् सजातीय प्रत्ययप्रवाहः ध्यानम् ।

Flow of similar thoughts to the exclusion of dissimilar thoughts is meditation. Meditation involves flow of thoughts; it is not "thought-less" state. तैलधारावत् ईश्वरचिन्तनम् ।



Stages of ध्यानम् Flow of similar thoughts		Object of meditation
एकरूपईश्वरध्यानम् अनेकरूपईश्वरध्यानम्	उपासना	Your deity as GOD इष्टदेवताध्यानम् उमासहायः शिवः Entire cosmos as GOD – Bhagavad Gita 9 th Chapter अनन्तरूपम् (अनेकरूपम्), विभुं (विविधरूपम्)
वेदान्त श्रवणम्, मननम् Under a competent गुरुः		Intermediate साधना
अरूपईश्वरध्यानम् (निदिध्यासनम्)		"Form-less" GOD ब्रह्मन्, the meditator himself, the subject (No object) अचिन्त्यम्,अव्यक्तम् ब्रह्मन् एव आत्मा, आत्मा एव ब्रह्मन् ।

Preparatory steps for meditation - ध्यानम् ।					Place of meditation			
देशः Place	कालः Time	आसनम् Seat			गरीरस्थितिः dy conditic	on		हृत्पुण्डरीके मध्ये In the lotus of heart In the middle of the body
विविक्तः secluded, clean, spiritually inspiring, undisturbed place.	any time when the mind is सात्चिक neither राजसिक – highly active तामसिक - dull, or sleepy	सुखासनस्थः not on the floor directly, not too high, too low, too hard, or too soft	शरीरम् Body Clean, straight, comfortable शुचिः सुखासनस्थः, समग्रीवशिर- शरीरः	इन्द्रियाणि (कर्मेन्द्रियाणि, ज्ञानेन्द्रियाणि) Senses Withdrawn विरुध्य	प्राण: Breathing slow/ smooth Calms down the thoughts	मनः Mind अत्याश्रमस्थः -सन्यासाश्रम -भक्त्या स्वगुरुं प्रणम्य mental - renunciation at least during meditation; -mentally bowing to Guru who represents the teaching गुरुः/शास्त्रम्/ ईश्वरः	बुद्धिः Intellect convinced with the utility of the meditation	

Actual meditation

अचिन्त्यमव्यक्तमनन्तरूपं शिवं प्रशान्तममृतं ब्रह्मयोनिम् । तथाऽऽदिमध्यान्तविहीनमेकं विभुं चिदानन्दमरूपमद्भुतम् ॥ ६ ॥ Meditation on formless अरूपध्यानम् ।

उमासहायं परमेश्वरं प्रभुं त्रिलोचनं नीलकण्ठं प्रशान्तम् । ध्यात्वा मुनिर्गच्छति भूतयोर्नि समस्तसाक्षिं तमसः परस्तात् ॥ ७ ॥ Meditation on full-form एकरूपध्यानम् ।

एकरूपईश्वरध्यानम् ।

Meditate on the form of your choice, your इष्टदेवता। उमासहायं परमेश्वरं।

उमाशिवः

ब्रह्मा विष्णुः महेशः









अनेकरूपईश्वरध्यानम्।

There is one consciousness behind many forms. अनन्तरूपं (अनेकरूपम्) विभूं (विविधरूपम्) । Many different forms.



विश्वरूपः



















अरूपईश्वरध्यानम् । निदिध्यासनम् ।

Meditate on the unmanifest Brahman who is behind many manifestations.

That Brahman at the total - समस्टि level is Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva, Indra and many other GODs.

सः एव ब्रह्मा, सः शिवः, सः विष्णुः, सः इन्द्रः।

That same changeless Brahman is transformed into the ultimate self-luminous entity । सः अक्षरः परमःस्वराट् ।



That Brahman at the individual level is prana, time, fire, and moon.

सः एव प्राणः, कालः, अग्निः, च चन्द्रमाः ।

That Brahman is myself सर्वात्माभावः।

I am everything; I am all. अहम् एव इदम् तत्। तत् एव अहम्।

That Brahman is everything that happened in the past and everything which is to happen in the future also सः एव सर्वं यत् भूतं यत् च भव्यं सनातनम्।

ज्ञात्वा तं मृत्यं अत्येति । Knowing that Brahman one crosses over mortality – संसारः ।

नान्यः पन्थाः विमुक्तये । There is no other way to freedom मोक्षः ।

All the other paths like karma, upasana (कर्म, उपासना) are for purification only; not for brahma-jnanam ब्रह्मज्ञानम्।

The vision of ज्ञानी।

Space is in all the pots; pots are in space; space is everywhere. Brahman is in everything; everything is in Brahman, Brahman is everything. I am that formless Brahman. सर्वभृतानि च आत्मिन सम्पश्यन्।

Benefit of knowledge is freedom from birth and death – अरूपध्यानफलम्, ज्ञानफलम्।

यतिः ब्रह्म परमं जानाति । अतः मृत्युम् अत्येति ।

The striving person knows the nature of Brahman (and I am that Brahman), and that knowledge leads to liberation from the cycle of birth and death.

There is no other way to freedom than ज्ञानमार्गः।

न अन्यः पन्था विमुक्तये।

For a qualified person ज्ञानमार्गः is not difficult; it is difficult for an unprepared person, If it is difficult, you need to prepare (purify) yourself with कर्मयोगः, उपासना।

Self-Enquiry - Means for self knowledge श्रवणम्, मननम्।

श्रद्धाभक्तिध्यानयोगात् अवैहि।

Just as a mirror is used for looking at the face, the scripture is used to look at the Self.

दर्पणदर्शनम् → मुखदर्शनम् । शास्त्रदर्शनम् → आत्मदर्शनम् ।

शास्त्रदर्शनम = शास्त्रविचारः = श्रवणम, मननम।

अरणिः = Being fitted into



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अधः-अरणिः = आत्मा, मनः। Lower wood (mind) should be steady and dry as a log of wood.

The mind should be dry with detachment वैराग्यम्। And the mind should be available for the scriptural study.

उत्तर-अरणिः = प्रणवः (ॐकारः – शास्त्रवाक्यानि)। The upper wood should not be steady but be able to move; the movement representing various scriptural sentences which should be heard for analysis.

मथनम् = मननम् । अभ्यासः । निश्चयेन विचारः । Churning to create fire. Analysis of scriptural sentences. Repetition creates more and more impact with practice.

अग्निः = ज्ञानम् । A spark; a flame as a result of churning. This spark has to be carefully protected and nourished with निदिध्यासनम् । Then the flame becomes like a forest fire; any thing you put in it will burn. All ignorance will be burned and you will be free.

What is the result of self-enquiry?

दहति पाशम् । All shackles are burned down as fire burns the fuel.

यथैधांसि समिद्धोऽग्निः भस्मसात्कुरुतेऽर्जुन । ज्ञानाग्निः सर्वकर्माणि भस्मसात्कुरुते तथा ॥ भ.गी-५-३७

How do we conduct enquiry?

आत्मा एकः एव । All pervading consciousness is one. This Atma manifests in many. The medium of reflection decides the quality. A small lamp gives feeble light and a big lamp gives bright light. Electricity is the same behind the small and the big lamp. The lamps are the manifesting media.

आत्मा Atma ब्रह्मन्		
+ निकृष्टउपाधिः	+ उत्कृष्टउपाधिः	
Inferior medium	Superior medium	
= जीवात्मा	= परमात्मा, ईश्वरः	
संसारी	अवतारः	
रजोतमोगुणप्रधानः	सत्त्वगुणप्रधानः	

Water		
Wave	Ocean	
Small name-form	Big name-form	

Ocean is the cause, wave is the effect, and both are water. Water is neither the cause nor the effect; neither the ocean nor the wave. Water is water only. Instead of identifying with the medium, own-up your true nature, which is all pervading consciousness.

Nature of the individual self - जीवात्मा।

सः एव माया परिमोहितात्मा शरीरम् आस्थाय करोति सर्वम् ।

जीवात्मा is आत्मा appearing through the inferior medium of the body शरीरम् and does all kinds of actions कर्म । He becomes कर्ता for becoming भोक्ता ।

सः परितृप्तिम् एति । He gets some kind of satisfaction.

स्त्रि-अन्न-पानादिविचित्रभोगैः । By experiencing relationships with living beings and non-living beings etc.

As Atma आत्मा I am not the doer/enjoyer अकर्ता/अभोक्ता।

Once identified with the media I become the doer/enjoyer कर्ता/भोक्ता।

When does he do this?

स एव जाग्रत्। As a "waker" in the waking state; he registers while experiencing.

What does individual self जीवात्मा do in dream state?

Then the individual self enters the dream state like switching a TV channel – स्वपन अवस्था। In the dream state also he becomes enjoyer of happiness and sorrow सुखदु:खभोक्ता। The dream world is created by himself and not by the Ishavara. The world is purely and

subjectively projected. It is purely a private world for him. That world cannot be shared by anyone, not even by the person sleeping next to him.

स्वप्ने स जीवः सुखदु:खभोक्ता स्वमायया (by his own maya shakti) कल्पित (projected) जीवलोके (in one's own private world) । Individual maya shakti is called निद्राशक्तिः । Individual self switches between waking and dream state.

What does the individual self do in the deep sleep state?

In deep sleep state, the self switches off both the waking state and dream state channels and goes to the unmanifest state, the dormant state. In that state he becomes overcome with total ignorance; in total ignorance there is bliss सुषुप्तिकाले सकले विलीने तमोऽभिभूतः सुखरूपमेति।

When the individual self goes to deep sleep सुषुप्तिः it is called layaha लयः। When the Paramatma goes to the dormant state it is called pralayaha प्रलयः। The wise person ज्ञानी is blissful because of total knowledge; the ignorant person अज्ञानी is blissful because of total ignorance; the individual self enjoys — जीवात्मा सुखरूपमेति। The individual self suffers संसारः in all three states अवस्थात्रयम्।

Thus the individual self goes through waking, dream and deep sleep state in this body or in another body after death. This cycle of going through three states and rebirth keeps on going.

What happens to the individual self after death?

पुनश्च जन्मान्तरकर्मयोगातु स एव जीवः स्वपिति प्रबुद्धः ।

Individual self जीवात्मा again wakes up after death in another body because of its own actions जन्मान्तरकर्मयोगात।

You need to be in waking state or dream state to exhaust punya/paapam. In deep sleep state one cannot exhaust punya/paapam because of the lack of identification with body देहाभिमानम् । He switches between the dream state स्विपति – स्वप्नावस्था which is partial waking up to his own private, subjective internal world and waking state प्रबुद्धः which is the objective world created by Ishvara – ईश्वरसृष्टिः । The individual self plays in three states अवस्थात्रयम्, शरीरत्रयम् - पुरत्रये क्रीडित । Lord Shiva burned tripuram. Individual self with the third eye of wisdom burns all the three bodies. When the individual self wakes up to knowledge, his status shifts from a creature to a creator - पुरत्रये क्रीडित यश्च जीवः ततस्तु जातं सकलं विचित्रम् । In this Atma status all three bodies अवस्थात्रय, प्रपञ्चत्रयम्, शरीरत्रयम् dissolve यिसेंग्ल्लयं याति पुरत्रयं च ।

आत्मा (ब्रह्मन्) Original consciousness (OC)		
+ निकृष्टउपाधिः	+ उत्कृष्टउपाधिः	
Inferior reflective medium (RM1)	Superior reflective medium (RM2)	
= जीवात्मा	= परमात्मा, ईश्वरः	
कार्यम्	कारणम्	
Creature	Creator	
Reflective consciousness (RC1)	RC2	

This Atma is the supporter आधारम् – स्थितिकारणम् । He is undivided and indivisible awareness अखण्डबोधम्, निर्गुणम् ब्रह्मन् । आधारमानन्दमखण्डबोधं ।

What is the nature of this Brahman?

आनन्दम् । Bliss.

अनन्तत्वम्, पूर्णत्वम् । lacking nothing; never wanting, Atma only.

सोऽहम् । स् ओ अह् म् । Remove स् (परमात्मा उपाधि) and remove अह् (जीवात्मा उपाधि) and you get ओम ॐ ।

GOD and I are one consciousness if "I" is meant properly (by removing identification with body). What happens from Brahman?

From परमात्मा is born prana, mana, all senses, aakash, air, fire, water, and mother earth प्राणः मनः सर्व इन्द्रियाणि, खं, वायः, ज्योतिः, आपः पृथिवी विश्वस्य धारिणी। The whole creation is born:

Paramatma becomes the cause of the universe जगत् कारणम् । Karyam कार्यम् is jivatma जीवात्मा । Series of महावाक्यानि ।

जगत् कारणम् परमात्मा = कार्यम् जीवात्मा । तत् = त्वम् । त्वम् = तत् ।

8 = 8 no equation is required for evidently equal.

8 = 7 cannot make equation for evidently unequal.

(5+3) = (9-1). Here an equation is needed to indicate essential equality of superficially unequal components.

That parabrahma paramatma who is infinite substratum who is subtler than the subtlest, who is eternal is you.

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यत्परं ब्रह्म सर्वात्मा विश्वस्यायतनं महत् । सुक्ष्मात्सुक्ष्मतरं नित्यं तत्त्वमेव त्वमेव तत् ॥ १६ ॥

Jivatma-Paramatma oneness ऐक्यम् is revealed again.

जाग्रत्स्वप्नसुषुस्यादिप्रपञ्चं यत् प्रकाशते । तत् ब्रह्म अहम् इति ज्ञात्वा सर्वबन्धैः प्रमुच्यते ॥ १७ ॥ Jivatma is that consciousness which illuminates the waking, dream, deep sleep, and intermediate states (जाग्रत्स्वप्रसुषुस्यादिप्रपञ्चं) । Identify yourself with the OC and not the RC. All the bondages belong to the RC. By identifing yourself with the OC, you become free from the bondages सर्वबन्धैः प्रमुच्यते ।

Attribute removal = भागत्यागलक्षणम्।

RC1 minus RM1 = OC by attribute removal भागत्यागलक्षणया।

RC2 minus RM2 = OC by attribute removal भागत्यागलक्षणया।

Wave minus nameform = water

Ocean minus nameform = water

When the incidental attributes are removed, I am chaitanyam – तत त्वम् एव । त्वम् एव तत् । तत् अहम् ब्रह्म । You are that and that is you.

My real nature is of a witness – साक्षी।

त्रिषु धामसु यद्भोग्यं भोक्ता भोगश्च यद्भवेत् । तेभ्यो विलक्षणः साक्षी चिन्मात्रोऽहं सदाशिवः ॥ १८ ॥ My real nature is different from all of my experiences. Experiences are divided into three, i.e. the enjoyer, the enjoyed and the experiences; the subject, object and the instrument भोक्ता, भोज्यम्, भोगाः । I am different from all of them. Once the object is lost, the subject loses its subject status. "I am Atma" is only consciousness चिन्मात्रः । केवलं चैतन्यम् । I am consciousness behind सदाशिवः

What is paramatma?

मय्येव सकलं जातं मयि सर्वं प्रतिष्ठितम् । मयि सर्वं लयं याति तद्ब्रह्माद्वयमस्म्यहम् ॥ १९ ॥

The whole creation has come out of Paramatma मय्येव सकलं जातं। I am the cause of the creation जगत्-सृष्टि-कारणम्। I am the base of everything मिय सर्वं प्रतिष्ठितम्। Everything ends in me मिय सर्वं लयं याति। I am that consciousness तद्ब्रह्माद्वयमस्म्यहम्। From the witness standpoint this statement is wisdom, from the ego standpoint the statement is arrogance.

कार्यम् = जीवात्मा । कारणम् = परमात्मा । I am neither karyam nor karanam कार्यकारणविलक्षणात्मा । I am cause/effect because of the confusion regarding my real nature; but I am without cause and effect

If I am karanam paramatma where am I located?

Karanam (cause) is located everywhere; it appears in and through every Karyam (effect) like Gold appears in-and-through every jewelry. One cause (karanam) expresses as the manifold effect.

एकं कारणम् एव अनेककार्यरूपेण भाति । So I am everywhere; the manifold sub-atomic particles I am अणोरणीयानहमेव तद्वन् । The biggest star is also "I am" महानहं । I am the whole manifold universe विश्वमहं विचित्रम् । So the jnani does not have any desire because he knows I am anything, I am karanam the cause.

From what time I exist?

I am the most ancient one पुरातनोऽहं। I pervade every thing पूरयति सर्वम् इति पुरुषः अहम्। I lend existence to everything like gold lends existence to every ornament; so I am the master ईशः। I am effulgent like gold who shines continuously हिरण्यमयोऽहं। I am auspicious शिवरूपमस्मि। So I am all; everything सर्वात्मभावः।

Nature of Atma from two different angles:

सोपाधिकात्मा	निरुपाधिकात्मा
Empirical I - RC	Absolute I - OC
Through a medium like a RM	Without a medium
Lower nature I - व्यावहारिक	Higher nature - पारमार्थिक
With attributes सगुण	Without attributes निर्गुण
With organs पाणिपादः – सावयव	Without organs - अपाणिपादः – निरवयव
चक्षुसः चक्षुः, कर्णस्य कर्णः	अचक्षुः, अकर्णः
With many forms विविक्तरूपः	Formless
Via intelligence the knower प्रमाता in	I am not the knower and "knowable"
different forms शब्द,स्पर्श and states	अप्रमाता, न अस्ति वेत्ता मम
जाग्रत्-स्वप्न-सुषुप्ति-अवस्था too.	
	I am always the self-proven entity सदा
	अहं चित् अस्मि ।
I am the knower, knowable and knowing	I don't have punya/paapam न पुण्यपापे मम्
instrument in the waking and dream state	। चिदानन्दरूपम् शिवोऽहम् ।
– प्रमाता, प्रमेयम्, प्रमाणम् ।	I don't have birth/death मम नास्ति नाशः।
Long to be brown undure or derive	मम नास्ति जन्मः।
I am to be known प्रमेयम् - अहम् एव वेद्यः।	I don't have body-sense organs and
Instrument – अनेकैः वेदैः।	intellect - न देहेन्द्रिय बुद्धिरस्ति ।
I am the knower – प्रामाता – वेदवित्।	
I am the knower प्रमाणम् – via गुरुः/आचार्यः	
who handles शास्त्र-प्रमाणम् ।	

At the macro समष्टि level.

At the macro level all five elements are not there; they belong to the lower order of reality. In the dream, the dream-world seems real, but upon waking it is recognized as non-real मिथ्या। Similarly from vedantic stand point the world is another dream मिथ्या।

न भूमिरापो न च वहिनरस्ति न चानिलो मेऽस्ति न चाम्बरं च।

The student has now woken up.

From the 15th to 22nd mantra. the teacher Brahmaji teaches the nature of Brahman using a method called AdhyaropaApavada Nyayaha अध्यारोप-अपवादन्यायः।

Example - Pot-Clay: If the teacher wants to reveal the essence, i.e. clay of the pot:

Stage 1 – Pot is a product karyam कार्यम्, pot is introduced as product - effect.

Stage 2 – Clay is the cause कारणम्, clay is introduced as the cause of the pot.

These two stages are called अध्यारोपः।

Stage 3 – Negation of pot as substance, pot is introduced as a verbal existence only. Clay is the material cause. In fact there is no substance called pot other than clay. The substance, the weight, the tangibility is clay only. Pot is negated as substance. "Pot" is a word for which there is no substance; the cause clay is the very substance.

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Stage 4 – Negation of the cause status of the clay. Clay takes the status of cause कारणत्वम् because there is pot karyam कार्यम् । If there is no karyam, there cannot be karanam. The clay is therefore without the status of the product and cause कार्यकारणविलक्षणम् । Stages 3 and 4 are called अपवादः ।

The same method at the universe level:

Stage 1 – the world is the product जगत्-कार्यम्।

Stage 2 – Brahman is the cause ब्रह्मन्-कारणम्।

Stage 3 - Negation of the world कार्यम्।

Stage 4 - Negation of Brahman as कारणम्।

कार्यकारणविलक्षण ब्रह्मन् ।

ब्रह्मार्पणम् ब्रह्म् हविः ब्रह्मणा

After the world is negated, do not look around for the Brahman as the कार्यकारणविलक्षणब्रह्मन्; It is myself only. I am that, that I am. So, the knowledge is: कार्यकारणविलक्षणब्रह्मन् अस्ति । The benefit of Knowledge

Thus knowing the nature of Brahman एवं परमात्मरूपं विदित्वा with the adhyaropApavada method as कार्यकारणविलक्षणब्रह्मन् residing in the mind गुहाशयं in the form of the witness of the presence and absence of the thoughts; one becomes one with the Paramatma प्रयाति शुद्धं परमात्मरूपम् । That Brahman is only one which is indivisible consciousness निष्कलमद्वितीयम् । That consciousness in the external world is also the witness beyond cause-effect समस्तसाक्षिं सदसद्विहीनं which is beyond the cause and effect कार्यकारणविलक्षणब्रह्मन् । That Brahman is free from punya-papa शुद्धम्; we do not require purification of the Atman. I should know that I am that consciousness. This knowledge brings about the change in my mind; now I know that I am never away from Paramatma. Knowledge removes notional division; it is figuratively called merger. It is an intellectual merger; it is removal of notion in the intellect only; don't look for any physical merger. Wisdom based "attitudinal" change is liberation मोक्षः।

What if this knowledge is too subtle for the student?

What if the student feels this knowledge is too subtle to understand and accept. Negation of the universe is the most difficult part. It is difficult to accept the world as unreal जगत्-मिथ्या। Negation of the object with powerful attachment-aversion राग-द्वेषः is very difficult; needs lots and lots of preparation. "Mind" obstacles are the cause of non-acceptance. These obstacles in the mind are पापम्, दूरितम्। To remove the obstacles, you need to go back and practice the karma yogaha कर्मकाण्डम्। When the knowledge portion ज्ञानकाण्डम् does not work, religious life with built in प्रायश्चित् is a must. All five maha yagnas, japam, pranayanam can also be done. In this Upanishad, Brahmaji mentions Brahma yagna ब्रह्मयज्ञ-शास्त्रपारायणम्। Recitation of any scriptural text in any language will do. In this Upanishad Shrirudra parayanam is mentioned, Shiva as vishvarupa Ishavara. We can chant any parayanam that we know. Rudra is the biggest प्रायश्चित् मन्त्र।

What happens with parayanam?

With parayanam the following sins are washed off:

अग्निप्तः – sin as a result of the disrespect of the sacrificial fire.

सुरापानात्-पूतः – sin resulting from alcohol consumption.

ब्रह्महत्यायाः-पूतः - sin from killing a Brahmin. Killing a cultured person is the biggest sin; you may have done it in the previous life.

कृत्याकृत्यात्-पूतः — sin from not doing prescribed duty; and sin from doing prohibited actions; sin from omission and commission.

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Once he gets purified, he comes in shelter of the lord Shiva अविमुक्तः । अविमुक्तः is the Shiva residing in Varanasi. विमुक्तः means living being पशुः । अविमुक्तः means lord of living being पशुपतिः । Lord Shiva in Kashi is called अविमुक्तेश्वरः शिवः । So what should we do? We must do this rudra parayanam or even parayanam of this Upanishad.

What does parayanam lead to?

From this parayanam कर्मयोगेन you become fit for Jnanam अनेन ज्ञानमाप्नोति। First the mind will get purified. What was previously abstract will become clearer and clearer. The student becomes fit for absorption and will become free from the ocean of life संसारार्णवनाशनम्। Having known the Brahman in this manner, he gets liberation तस्मादेवं विदित्वा एनं कैवल्यं पदमश्रुते कैवल्यं पदमश्रुत इति।