Mandukya Upanishad, Class 43

Gowdapadha has established that nondual

Brahman alone is there, and this Brahman was non dual, is non dual and it will

ever be non-dual. If there is any duality, it is mithya. From 31st

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

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

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

mortality and there will be insecurity and samsara; raga dwesha is

samsara. Punarabi jananm and puranabi maranam is samsara.

Whatever is the cause of samsara the

root cause is lack of advaida dharshanam. In sushukthi there is no

duality and there is no samsara. From this conclude that wherever there

is duality there is samsara. This dwaida dharshanam happens when only

when the mind is active. In Jagradha avastha and Swapna avastha there is

dwaida dharshanam. The dwaida dharshanam happens only in mind and mind is

the cause of samsara. If you tackle the mind, samsara is

tackled.

This entire dualistic world charam (moving, living) and acharam (stationary and

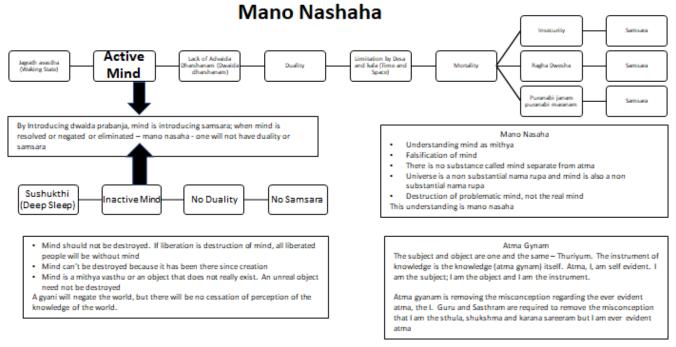
not living) is presented by the mind. Mind alone imports dwaida prabanja

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

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

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

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



Verse 32

Mano nasaha is a confusing word if

it is taken literally. Mano nasaha is not physical destruction of mind,

but it has philosophical meaning. Understanding mind as mithya is mano nasaha.

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

Falsification of the mind is mano nasaha; there is no

substance called mind

separate from atma. This is figuratively called destruction of

mind. Similar to vedantic destruction of pot. You can destroy the

pot by knowledge by understanding there is no substance called pot.

Reducing pot into non substantial nama roopa is called destruction of

pot. After this, you only say clay was, clay is, and clay
will be the
pot.

By knowing there is no substance

called universe, but only one substance called atma. Universe is non substantial

nama roopa. This understanding of universe as non-substantial nama roopa

is called destruction of the world. Within the world, there is mind

also. When you reduce world to non-substantial nama roopa, mind is also

included. Mind is also a non-substantial nama roopa. This understanding mano nasaha.

When you "destroy" the

pot, you continue to handle pot. Similarly, a gyani continues to negate

the world, but there is no cessation of perception of knowledge of world.

Gyani will continue to use the mind, body, world and he will say there is no

such called mind, body and world but only one substance called atma. This

must be very clearly understood. Many people think that a gyani has

physically destroyed mind.

 Mind should not be destroyed; If liberation is destruction of mind, all liberated people will be without mind; then there

will be no difference between a liberated person and a rock. Then you

can't talk about virtue of love, compassion. If gyani's
mind is

destroyed, all people with mind will be agyani that will include gurus.

• The mind can't be destroyed; Mind can't be destroyed because mind has there since creation; and death does not destroy

mind. Mind can't be physically destroyed.

 Mind need not be destroyed. Vedanta repeatedly declares, everything other than atma is mithya. A mithya vasthu does

not really exist. Why should I try to destroy an unreal
mind?

Rope snake need not be destroyed. You don't need to anything other

than understand it is unreal, no other effort is needed to destroy the rope snake.

Just understand mind is mithya and

this understanding is figuratively called mano nasaha. You don't attack

the dream world; you just wake up to waker nature; the dream world

automatically collapses. Don't struggle to destroy the mind; just know

the sathya atma which is the content of mithya mind. Just like sathya

clay is the content of mithya pot.

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

thoughtfully

ignorant, and now you are thoughtlessly ignorant. Guru sathraa upadesham

is required. When this takes place, the ignorant mind is converted to a

wise mind; an enlightened mind through knowledge. A wise mind perceives

dwaidam but knows it is mithya; just like sun rise and sun set are mithya, but

we still keep calling it sun rise and sun set. A wise mind that does not

see duality is as good as no mind, because it can't cause samsara. At the

time of wisdom, the mind becomes non mind. Since perceived duality is

negated, the mind is a non-perceiver mind. It is a perceiver at the same

time it not a perceiver because it does not see any duality as real.

Verse 33

In this verse, Godwapadha discusses

uniqueness of atma gyanam; this is different from any other worldly

gyanam. In other knowledge subject, object and instrument distinction;

prmadha (subject) premayam (object) and the knowing instrument
(pramanam)

thrupudi is there. In atma gyanam, the subject and object both happens to

be thuriyum, me, I am the knower and I am the known. What is the

instrument of knowledge; the atma itself is the instrument of knowledge.

We don't require any other external pramanam because everything else is illluminated

by atma. Atma knows itself by itself; I know myself by myself. I am

the subject; I am the object and I am the instrument. There is no

thirupudi. I am self-evident.

If atma reveals by itself, then what

is the role of guru and sasthra? Guru and sathra are not required to

reveal atma. Atma is ever experienced and evident; it is the nature of consciousness.