





SRI AUROBINDO



INDEX and



OF SANSKRIT AND OTHER INDIAN TERMS

BIRTH CENTENARY LIBRARY

VOLUME 30

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SRI AUROBINDO

BIRTH August 15, 1872

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MAHASAMADHI December 5, 1950

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Note on the Centenary Library

The SRI AUROBINDO BIRTH CENTENARY LIBRARY comprises all writings of Sri Aurobindo which were available at the time of publication. All his major works without exception have been included; there may be some manuscript writings and letters which still await discovery.

The scheme of arrangement of the Centenary Library is basically chronological, but other factors besides date of composition and publication have been given consideration. Volumes 1 and 2 contain Sri Aurobindo's early political writings and speeches, from the periods 1893-1908 and 1909-1910 respectively.¹ Volume 3 consists of Sri Aurobindo's early cultural writings, the bulk of which were written by him at Baroda (1893-1906), but some of which date from before and after these years. In Volume 4 have been collected all of Sri Aurobindo's original writings in Bengali, most of which were first published in 1909 and 1910.

Volumes 5 through 9 comprise Sri Aurobindo's literary writings. Volume 5 contains his complete poetical works; Volumes 6 and 7 his plays (one of which is a translation) and short stories; Volume 8 his translations (excluding the play mentioned above and translations from the Indian scriptures) and Volume 9 his later writings on poetry and literature, including his letters on poetry, literature and art generally. Sri Aurobindo's poetic *magnum opus*, the epic *Savitri*, has been placed at the end of the Centenary Library in Volumes 28 and 29. To the latter volume his letters on this poem have been appended.

In Volumes 10 through 13 are published Sri Aurobindo's translations of and commentaries on the great Indian scriptures: the Veda, the Upanishads and the Gita. Most of the writings in these volumes first appeared in the monthly review Arya (1914-1921). Volume 14 contains writings on Indian culture which are also from the Arya.

Volumes 15 and 18 through 21 comprise Sri Aurobindo's major prose writings. In Volume 15 are published his later social and political works: *The Human Cycle, The Ideal of Human Unity* and *War and Self-Determination. The Life Divine,* in which Sri Aurobindo's philosophical thought attains its highest expression, is published as Volumes 18 and 19 and his major work on Yoga, *The Synthesis of Yoga,* as Volumes 20 and 21 of the set. All of these important works first appeared in the *Arya* and were later revised by Sri Aurobindo to a greater or lesser degree prior to their publication in book-form. Shorter works published by Sri Aurobindo during his lifetime, in the *Arya* and

¹ Practically all of Sri Aurobindo's articles in the *Bande Mataram* and the *Karmayogin* were unsigned. The editorials and leading articles in the latter journal seem to have been written almost entirely by Sri Aurobindo, but this is not the case with the *Bande Mataram* articles. For a discussion of the principles guiding our selection from the *Bande Mataram* see the Bibliographical Note to Volume 1. As mentioned there, it is possible that a few of the articles selected may not be by Sri Aurobindo. This applies not only to articles included in the first volume, but also to some placed in the Supplement (Volume 27), including *Bankim Chandra* (pages 351-55).

elsewhere, have been placed in Volume 16. In Volume 17 the material is of two kinds: in Parts I to V various writings, mostly on Yoga, which were not published by Sri Aurobindo during his lifetime, are collected. Parts VI to XI of the volume might be called Sri Aurobindo's "later cultural writings". Here an assortment of writings on education and art, book reviews, notes, etc. have been brought together.

Next in order after *The Synthesis of Yoga* appear, in Volumes 22, 23 and 24, Sri Aurobindo's letters on Yoga, most of which were written between 1930 and 1938. Many of these letters were revised by Sri Aurobindo before being brought out in book-form; others have been selected and arranged by his disciples. Letters dealing with the Mother have been published in Volume 25 and letters and notes of an autobiographical nature in Volume 26. In the latter volume there is a section of letters dealing with both Sri Aurobindo and the Mother.¹

It was originally intended to publish *The Mother*, which is considered by many to be one of the most important of Sri Aurobindo's works, in a volume of its own. This proved impossible because of its brevity. Therefore this book and Sri Aurobindo's translations from the Mother's *Prières et Méditations* were put together with the letters on the Mother to make Volume 25. In Volume 27 supplementary material which accumulated while the publication of the Centenary Library was in progress is published for the first time.

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It is very important to note that Sri Aurobindo's consciousness underwent great development between 1892, when he was a student of twenty writing *The Harmony of Virtue*, and 1950, when as a master of Yoga he put the finishing touches to *Savitri*. It is necessary to take this development into consideration when evaluating Sri Aurobindo's writings of different periods. It is essential that readers using the Index in this volume make such a relative evaluation of the materials to which they refer.

In 1937 Sri Aurobindo, writing to one of his disciples in reference to the disciple's review of his book *The Ideal of the Karmayogin*, stated:

You even assert that I have "thoroughly" revised the book and these articles are an index of my latest views on the burning problems of the day and there has been no change in my views in 27 years (which would surely be proof of a rather unprogressive mind). How do you get all that? My spiritual consciousness and knowledge at that time was as nothing to what it is now — how would the change leave my view of politics and life unmodified altogether?²

In another letter written apropos of a certain point in a series of articles which

¹ The reader should note that there has been some duplication of letters. In particular, several letters placed in Volumes 22 to 24 because they deal with some general aspect of Yoga, also contain references to Sri Aurobindo or the Mother and so have been included in one of the two volumes devoted to them (Volumes 25 and 26). Letters so duplicated have been indexed as though they occurred once only.

* Volume 2, preliminary pages.

first appeared in the Arya, Sri Aurobindo stated, "...I have not yet allowed the publication of *Rebirth and Karma* because this had to be corrected and the deeper truth put in its place."¹ Further indication of this method of progress from truth to deeper truth may be found in the note prefixed to *The Yoga and Its Objects* (Volume 16, page 409) and the letter on the word "Overmind" published on page 369 of Volume 26. It is clear that Sri Aurobindo did not consider as absolutely final even those of his writings whose origin was "a source above the mind" and which were received and transmitted by a mind established in the perfect silence of Yoga — as were all of Sri Aurobindo's writings from 1908 onwards. Indeed we may suppose, taking into consideration the constant revision of *Savitri* to which reference is made on pages 727 to 732 of Volume 29, that, perhaps until the inevitable word of the highest Supermind had been given expression, there would still be something higher and more integral which remained to be said.

There are certain landmarks in Sri Aurobindo's inner life which are of some help in viewing his life-work in its proper perspective. Sri Aurobindo began his practice of Yoga in 1904. Everything which he wrote before that time may be said to be "mental", that is, the creation of an intellect which had received the finest education the West had to offer and was in the process of mastering the wisdom of the East. In 1908 Sri Aurobindo had his first great Yogic experience (he had had several "preliminary experiences" previous to this), namely, the experience of Nirvana or, in Vedantic terms, of the silent spaceless and timeless Brahman. It is at this time that his mind entered the eternal silence out of which all his later writings and activities flowed. Referring to this experience Sri Aurobindo wrote once to a disciple:

As for calm and silence...I got these things in 1908.... Out of an absolute silence of the mind I edited the *Bande Mataram* for 4 months and wrote 6 volumes of the *Arya*, not to speak of all the letters and messages etc., etc. I have written since.²

Other experiences, including that of the cosmic consciousness and the omnipresent Divine, followed this first experience in rapid succession.

In 1910 Sri Aurobindo withdrew from the political field in order to devote himself to his Yogic sadhana in Pondicherry. The Mother has spoken of this year as being one of transition, providing a useful line to mark off the "earlier" and "later" periods of his life and work. The growth of Sri Aurobindo's consciousness between 1910 and 1950, when he withdrew from his body, was constant.

A second important factor to take into consideration while making an evaluation of Sri Aurobindo's writings has been touched upon briefly above. Most of the writings included in the Centenary Library were first published during the lifetime of Sri Aurobindo, the bulk of these originally in journals and a large number later also in book-form. Most of the works published as books received Sri Aurobindo's careful revision, but a significant number even of the more im-

¹ Volume 16, page 222.

^a Volume 26, page 163.

portant writings never received the final touches he would have wanted to give them. Further, it is clear from the note on The Ideal of the Karmayogin quoted above that the many additions and changes (chiefly verbal and stylistic) which Sri Aurobindo was in the habit of making to all his published works, seemingly whenever he had a copy of one of them in his hands, do not make even revised editions indices of his "latest views". Moreover, much of the material published in Volumes 3, 12, 17 and 27 has been reproduced, with little or no editing, from manuscripts which were never prepared by Sri Aurobindo for publication and many of which he, the perfectionist *par excellence*, would perhaps never have wanted to publish. We have included such writings in the Centenary Library because we feel that they have, besides great historical interest, a considerable intrinsic value. But for a proper relative evaluation of these and all of Sri Aurobindo's writings the facts of their composition and publication should be known. It would be worthwhile, then, for the interested reader to study the Bibliography on pages 19 to 44 of this volume and the Bibliographical Notes at the end of each of the volumes. These have been prepared from all currently available data; however, as our researches continue, new information is being uncovered which may make a revised bibliography necessary in the future.

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The Chronology (pages 6-15 of this volume) has been compiled using all primary source materials which have been gathered to date. Our biographical researches continue. No event for which there is inadequate documentary evidence has been included in the present Chronology. Note especially that only the very few spiritual experiences which Sri Aurobindo chose to speak or write about could be listed.

*

Although every care has been taken during the printing of the Centenary Library to ensure perfect accuracy, a number of errors, typographical or other, have crept into the texts. These, with the exception of minor and obvious typographical errors, have been listed in the *Errata* placed at the end of this volume.

SRI AUROBINDO LIFE AND WORKS

Sri Aurobindo

SRI AUROBINDO was born in Calcutta on August 15, 1872. In 1879, at the age of seven, he was taken with his two elder brothers to England for education and lived there for fourteen years. Brought up at first in an English family at Manchester, he joined St. Paul's School in London in 1884 and in 1890 went from it with a senior classical scholarship to King's College, Cambridge, where he studied for two years. In 1890 he passed also the open competition for the Indian Civil Service, but at the end of two years of probation failed to present himself at the riding examination and was disqualified for the Service. At this time the Gaekwar of Baroda was in London. Aurobindo saw him, obtained an appointment in the Baroda Service and left England for India, arriving there in February, 1893.

Sri Aurobindo passed thirteen years, from 1893 to 1906, in the Baroda Service, first in the Revenue Department and in secretariate work for the Maharaja, afterwards as Professor of English and, finally, Vice-Principal in the Baroda College. These were years of self-culture, of literary activity - for much of the poetry afterwards published from Pondicherry was written at this time - and of preparation for his future work. In England he had received, according to his father's express instructions, an entirely occidental education without any contact with the culture of India and the East.¹ At Baroda he made up the deficiency, learned Sanskrit and several modern Indian languages, assimilated the spirit of Indian civilisation and its forms past and present. A great part of the last years of this period was spent on leave in silent political activity, for he was debarred from public action by his position at Baroda. The outbreak of the agitation against the partition of Bengal in 1905 gave him the opportunity to give up the Baroda Service and join openly in the political movement. He left Baroda in 1906 and went to Calcutta as Principal of the newly-founded Bengal National College.

¹ It may be observed that Sri Aurobindo's education in England gave him a wide introduction to the culture of ancient, of mediaeval and of modern Europe. He was a brilliant scholar in Greek and Latin. He had learned French from his childhood in Manchester and studied for himself German and Italian sufficiently to study Goethe and Dante in the original tongues. (He passed the Tripos in Cambridge in the first class and obtained record marks in Greek and Latin in the examination for the Indian Civil Service.)

The political action of Sri Aurobindo covered eight years, from 1902 to 1910. During the first half of this period he worked behind the scenes, preparing with other co-workers the beginnings of the Swadeshi (Indian Sinn Fein) movement, till the agitation in Bengal furnished an opening for the public initiation of a more forward and direct political action than the moderate reformism which had till then been the creed of the Indian National Congress. In 1906 Sri Aurobindo came to Bengal with this purpose and joined the New Party, an advanced section small in numbers and not yet strong in influence, which had been recently formed in the Congress. The political theory of this party was a rather vague gospel of Non-cooperation; in action it had not yet gone farther than some ineffective clashes with the Moderate leaders at the annual Congress assembly behind the veil of secrecy of the "Subjects Committee". Sri Aurobindo persuaded its chiefs in Bengal to come forward publicly as an All-India party with a definite and challenging programme, putting forward Tilak, the popular Maratha leader at its head, and to attack the then dominant Moderate (Reformist or Liberal) oligarchy of veteran politicians and capture from them the Congress and the country. This was the origin of the historic struggle between the Moderates and the Nationalists (called by their opponents Extremists) which in two years changed altogether the face of Indian politics.

The new-born Nationalist party put forward Swaraj (independence) as its goal as against the far-off Moderate hope of colonial self-government to be realised at a distant date of a century or two by a slow progress of reform; it proposed as its means of execution a programme which resembled in spirit, though not in its details, the policy of Sinn Fein developed some years later and carried to a successful issue in Ireland. The principle of this new policy was selfhelp; it aimed on one side at an effective organisation of the forces of the nation and on the other professed a complete non-cooperation with the Government. Boycott of British and foreign goods and the fostering of Swadeshi industries to replace them, boycott of British law courts and the foundation of a system of Arbitration courts in their stead, boycott of Government universities and colleges and the creation of a network of National colleges and schools, the formation of societies of young men which would do the work of police and defence and, wherever necessary, a policy of passive resistance were among the immediate items of the programme. Sri Aurobindo hoped to capture the Congress and make it the directing centre of an organised national action, an informal State within the State, which would carry on the struggle for freedom till it was won. He persuaded the party to take up and finance as its recognised organ the newly-founded daily paper, *Bande Mataram*, of which he was at the time acting editor. The *Bande Mataram*, whose policy from the beginning of 1907 till its abrupt winding up in 1908 when Aurobindo was in prison was wholly directed by him, circulated almost immediately all over India. During its brief but momentous existence it changed the political thought of India which has ever since preserved fundamentally, even amidst its later developments, the stamp then imparted to it. But the struggle initiated on these lines, though vehement and eventful and full of importance for the future, did not last long at the time; for the country was still unripe for so bold a programme.

Sri Aurobindo was prosecuted for sedition in 1907 and acquitted. Up till now an organiser and writer, he was obliged by this event and by the imprisonment or disappearance of other leaders to come forward as the acknowledged head of the party in Bengal and to appear on the platform for the first time as a speaker. He presided over the Nationalist Conference at Surat in 1907 where in the forceful clash of two equal parties the Congress was broken to pieces. In May, 1908, he was arrested in the Alipore Conspiracy Case as implicated in the doings of the revolutionary group led by his brother Barindra; but no evidence of any value could be established against him and in this case too he was acquitted. After a detention of one year as undertrial prisoner in the Alipore Jail, he came out in May, 1909, to find the party organisation broken, its leaders scattered by imprisonment, deportation or self-imposed exile and the party itself still existent but dumb and dispirited and incapable of any strenuous action. For almost a year he strove single-handed as the sole remaining leader of the Nationalists in India to revive the movement. He published at this time to aid his effort a weekly English paper, the Karmayogin, and a Bengali weekly, the Dharma. But at last he was compelled to recognise that the nation was not yet sufficiently trained to carry out his policy and programme. For a time he thought that the necessary training must first be given through a less advanced Home Rule movement or an agitation of passive resistance of the kind created by Mahatma Gandhi in South Africa. But he saw that the hour of these movements had not come and that he himself was not their destined leader. Moreover, since his twelve months' detention in the Alipore Jail, which had been spent entirely in practice of Yoga, his inner spiritual life was pressing upon him for an exclusive concentration. He resolved therefore to withdraw from the political field, at least for a time.¹

¹ For a more complete statement about Sri Aurobindo's political life see Volume 26, On Himself, pp. 21-41.

In February, 1910, he withdrew to a secret retirement at Chandernagore and in the beginning of April sailed for Pondicherry in French India. A third prosecution was launched against him at this moment for a signed article in the *Karmayogin*; in his absence it was pressed against the printer of the paper who was convicted, but the conviction was quashed on appeal in the High Court of Calcutta. For the third time a prosecution against him had failed. Sri Aurobindo had left Bengal with some intention of returning to the political field under more favourable circumstances; but very soon the magnitude of the spiritual work he had taken up appeared to him and he saw that it would need the exclusive concentration of all his energies. Eventually he cut off connection with politics, refused repeatedly to accept the Presidentship of the National Congress and went into a complete retirement. During all his stay at Pondicherry from 1910 onward he remained more and more exclusively devoted to his spiritual work and his sadhana.

In 1914 after four years of silent Yoga he began the publication of a philosophical monthly, the Arya. Most of his more important works, The Life Divine, The Synthesis of Yoga, Essays on the Gita, The Isha Upanishad, appeared serially in the Arya. These works embodied much of the inner knowledge that had come to him in his practice of Yoga. Others were concerned with the spirit and significance of Indian civilisation and culture (The Foundations of Indian Culture), the true meaning of the Vedas (The Secret of the Veda), the progress of human society (The Human Cycle), the nature and evolution of poetry (The Future Poetry), the possibility of the unification of the human race (The Ideal of Human Unity). At this time also he began to publish his poems, both those written in England and at Baroda and those, fewer in number, added during his period of political activity and in the first years of his residence at Pondicherry. The Arya ceased publication in 1921 after six years and a half of uninterrupted appearance.

Sri Aurobindo lived at first in retirement at Pondicherry with four or five disciples. Afterwards more and yet more began to come to him to follow his spiritual path and the number became so large that a community of sadhaks had to be formed for the maintenance and collective guidance of those who had left everything behind for the sake of a higher life. This was the foundation of the Sri Aurobindo Ashram which has less been created than grown around him as its centre.

Sri Aurobindo began his practice of Yoga in 1904. At first gathering into it

4 SRI AUROBINDO

the essential elements of spiritual experience that are gained by the paths of divine communion and spiritual realisation followed till now in India, he passed on in search of a more complete experience uniting and harmonising the two ends of existence, Spirit and Matter. Most ways of Yoga are paths to the Beyond leading to the Spirit and, in the end, away from life: Sri Aurobindo's rises to the Spirit to redescend with its gains bringing the light and power and bliss of the Spirit into life to transform it. Man's present existence in the material world is in this view or vision of things a life in the Ignorance with the Inconscient at its base, but even in its darkness and nescience there are involved the presence and possibilities of the Divine. The created world is not a mistake or a vanity and illusion to be cast aside by the soul returning to heaven or Nirvana. but the scene of a spiritual evolution by which out of this material inconscience is to be manifested progressively the Divine Consciousness in things. Mind is the highest term yet reached in the evolution, but it is not the highest of which it is capable. There is above it a Supermind or eternal Truth-Consciousness which is in its nature the self-aware and self-determining light and power of a Divine Knowledge. Mind is an ignorance seeking after Truth, but this is a self-existent Knowledge harmoniously manifesting the play of its forms and forces. It is only by the descent of this supermind that the perfection dreamed of by all that is highest in humanity can come. It is possible by opening to a greater divine consciousness to rise to this power of light and bliss, discover one's true self, remain in constant union with the Divine and bring down the supramental Force for the transformation of mind and life and body. To realise this possibility has been the dynamic aim of Sri Aurobindo's Yoga.

Sri Aurobindo left his body on December 5, 1950. The Mother carried on his work until November 17, 1973. Their work continues.

Chronology

OF SRI AUROBINDO'S LIFE

- 1872 August 15 Birth in Calcutta.
- 1872-1879 At first in Rangpur, East Bengal; later sent to the Loretto Convent School, Darjeeling.
- 1878 February 21 Birth of the Mother in Paris.
- 1879 Taken to England.
- 1879-1884 In Manchester (84, Shakespeare Street) in the charge of the Drewett family. Tutored at home by the Drewetts.
- 1884 September Admitted to St. Paul's School, London. Takes lodgings at 49, St. Stephen's Avenue, Shepherd's Bush, London.
- 1886 August Vacation in Keswick.
- 1887 August Vacation in Hastings. After returning from Hastings takes lodgings at 128, Cromwell Road, London.
- 1889 December Passes Matriculation from St. Paul's.
- 1890 July Admitted as a probationer to the Indian Civil Service.
 October 11 Admitted on a scholarship to King's College, Cambridge.

While at Cambridge, joins the Indian Majlis, a student group; makes speeches advocating Indian freedom.

- 1891 August to April 1892 Works on "The Vigil of Thaliard", a long ballad left unfinished.
- 1892 May Passes the first part of the Classical Tripos, in the First Class.

August Passes the Indian Civil Service final examination.

October Leaves Cambridge. Takes lodgings at 6, Burlington Road, London.

In London, takes part in the formation of a secret society called the "Lotus and Dagger".

Has first "pre-yogic" experience, the mental experience of the Atman.

November Disqualified for the Indian Civil Service due to his failure to take the riding examination.

1892	December	Obtains	employment	in	the	service	of	the	Maharaja
	Gaekwar o	f Baroda	1.						

1893 January 12 Leaves England by the S.S. Carthage. Travels via Gibraltar, Port Said and Aden.

February 6 Arrives in India, landing at the Apollo Bunder, Bombay. A "vast calm" descends upon him as he sets foot on Indian soil and remains for months afterwards.

February 18 Officially joins the Baroda State Service; his pay is retroactive to February 8, probable date of his arrival in Baroda. His first work is in the Land Settlement Department.

During the first year of his stay in Baroda, has a vision of the

Godhead surging up from within him when in danger of a carriage accident.

March-April Works at translations from the Mahabharata.

June 26 Contributes an article, "India and the British Parliament", to the *Indu Prakash*, Bombay.

August 7 - March 5, 1894 Contributes a series of articles, New Lamps for Old, to the Indu Prakash.

- 1894 July 16 August 27 Contributes a series of articles on Bankim Chandra Chatterji to the Indu Prakash.
- 1895 Publication of Songs to Myrtilla, a collection of poems.
- 1896 Probable year of publication of Urvasie, a narrative poem.
- 1897 Begins part-time work in the Baroda College as a lecturer in French.
- 1898 Appointed acting Professor of English in the College.
- 1899 Serves as acting Professor of English and lecturer in French.
 June-July Writes Love and Death, a narrative poem.
 July 22 Lecture at the Baroda College Social Gathering.
- 1900 Acting Professor of English in the College.
- c. 1900 First political move: sends Jatindranath Banerji to Bengal as his lieutenant for the work of revolutionary organisation and propaganda.

1901 Chairman of the college debating society.
April 17 Transferred from the College to the Revenue Department, Baroda State.
April 30 Marriage to Mrinalini Bose, eldest daughter of Bhupal Chandra Bose, in Calcutta. Afterwards goes to Nainital with Mrinalini and his sister Sarojini.

1902	 Works in the office of the Huzur Kamdar (aide to the Dewan, the chief administrative officer of the state). April 28 On privilege leave until May 29. Sri Aurobindo uses his leaves and vacations, especially from 1902 onwards, for the organisation of revolutionary action in Bengal. December Meeting with Lokmanya Tilak at the Ahmedabad session of the Indian National Congress.
1902-1903	Contacts and joins a secret society in western India.
1903	January Recommences regular teaching at the Baroda College. February 22 On leave for one month. May-August Accompanies the Gaekwar on his tour of Kashmir as his Private Secretary. In Kashmir on Takht-e-Suleman has an experience of the vacant infinite.
1904	Works as Huzur Kamdar, often doing secretarial work for the Gaekwar. September 28 Directed to leave the Huzur Kamdar's office and join the College full time. December At the Bombay session of the Indian National Congress.
1904	Begins the practice of Yoga.
1905	January Assumes the post of Vice-principal, Baroda College. March 3 Becomes acting Principal of the College. October 16 The Partition of Bengal becomes an "accomplished fact". Sri Aurobindo writes the pamphlets "No Compromise" and "Bhawani Mandir" during the agitation that precedes the Partition. December At the Benare's session of the Indian National Congress.
1906	February 19 Takes privilege leave; goes to Bengal. March 11 Present at the formation of the National Council of Education in Calcutta. March 12 Declaration of the Yugantar, a Bengali weekly. Sri Aurobindo writes some articles in the early numbers of this revolu- tionary journal and always exercises general control over it. April 14 At the Barisal Conference. Afterwards, makes a political tour of East Bengal with Bepin Chandra Pal. June Returns to Baroda.
1906	June 19 Takes one year's leave without pay from Baroda College. Returns to Bengal. August 6 Declaration of the <i>Bande Mataram</i> . Sri Aurobindo joins the <i>Bande Mataram</i> as an assistant editor.

August 14 Opening of the Bengal National College, Calcutta, with Sri Aurobindo as its principal.

October 13 The *Bande Mataram* becomes a joint stock company at Sri Aurobindo's suggestion.

October-December Ill in Calcutta.

Around this time Sri Aurobindo assumes control of the policy of the *Bande Mataram* as well as of the Nationalist Party in Bengal. December 11-14 In Deoghar for recuperation.

December At the Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress.

1907 January-April In Deoghar.

1906

January 28 - February 12 Works on Prince of Edur, a dramatic romance.

April 12-23 The Doctrine of Passive Resistance serialised in the Bande Mataram.

June 2 First issue of the weekly edition of the Bande Mataram.

June 8 A warning is issued to the editor of the *Bande Mataram* by the British Government.

June 14 Leaves Calcutta for Khulna to found a national school. June 30 - October 13 Publication of *Perseus the Deliverer*, a drama, in the weekly *Bande Mataram*.

July 30 Search of the *Bande Mataram* office. Complaint lodged against Sri Aurobindo.

August 2 Resigns the principalship of the Bengal National College. August 16 Arrested on the charge of sedition for writings which had appeared in the *Bande Mataram*; released on bail.

August 23 Speech to the students of the Bengal National College. After his acquittal in September, he rejoins the College as a professor.

September 23 Acquitted.

After the *Bande Mataram* sedition case, Sri Aurobindo comes forward as the leader of the Nationalist Party in Bengal.

October Takes a house in Chukoo Khansama's Lane, Calcutta. October 24 Goes to Deoghar.

December 7-9 At the Bengal Provincial Conference at Midnapore as the leader of the Nationalists.

December 8 Presides over a separate meeting of the Nationalists at Midnapore.

December 14 Meeting in College Square, Calcutta; delivers his first public speech.

December 15 Speech at a public meeting in Beadon Square, Calcutta. **December 21** Leaves Calcutta for Surat, the venue of the 1907 session of the Indian National Congress.

December 22 Addresses a meeting at Nagpur.

December 24-25 At Surat, presides over the conferences of Nationalist delegates.

December 26 First day of the Congress session at Surat.

December 27 Second day of the session: Sri Aurobindo gives the

order that leads to the breaking of the Congress. 1907 December 28 Presides over a meeting of the Nationalists. December 31 Leaves Surat for Baroda.

1908 January In Baroda.

Meets Vishnu Bhaskar Lele, a Maharashtrian vogi. Following Lele's instructions, establishes complete silence of the mind, attaining to the experience of the Silent Brahman. Gives three public speeches.

January 12, 13 Speeches at Poona.

January 15 "National Education" speech at Girgaum, Bombay. January 19 "The Present Situation" speech before the Bombay National Union.

January 24 Speech at Nasik.

January 26 Speech at Dhulia.

January 28, 29 Speeches at Amravati.

January 30, 31 Speeches at Nagpur.

February 1 Speech at Nagpur.

March 10 In Howrah at a public reception of Bepin Chandra Pal upon his release from jail.

April 8 Speaks at a meeting at Chetala.

April 10 "United Congress" speech at Panti's Math, Calcutta.

April 12 Speech at Baruipur.

April 18 "Palli Samiti" speech at Kishoregunj.

April 28 Changes his Calcutta lodgings from 23 Scotts Lane to 48 Grey Street (Navashakti Office).

May 2 Arrested as implicated in the terrorist activities of a group led by his brother Barindra. Taken to the lock-up at Lal Bazar, Calcutta.

Proceedings are instituted by the British Government to deport Sri Aurobindo, but are later abandoned.

May 5 Taken to Alipore Jail.

May 5, 1908 - May 6, 1909 Undertrial prisoner at Alipore. Spends his time reading the Gita and the Upanishads and in meditation and the practice of Yoga. Has the realisation of the Cosmic Consciousness and of the Divine (Sri Krishna) as all beings and in all that is.

May 19 Preliminary hearing in the Magistrate's Court begins.

August 19 Committed to the Court of Sessions.

October 19 Trial in the Sessions Court begins.

1909

March 4 Evidence concluded.

April 13 Arguments concluded.

April 14 Opinion of the Assessors.

May 6 Acquitted and released.

After his release and until February 1910, Sri Aurobindo stays at 6 College Square, Calcutta.

May 14 Letter to the Bengalee, Calcutta.

May 30 Speech at Uttarpara.

June 13 Speech at Beadon Square, Calcutta. June 19 First issue of the Karmayogin, a weekly review directed and mostly written by Sri Aurobindo. June 19 Speech at Jhalakati, Barisal District. June 23 Speech at Bakergunj, Barisal District. June 26 Speech at Khulna. June 27 "The Right of Association" speech at Howrah. July 11 Speech at Kumartuli. July 18 Speech at College Square, Calcutta. "An Open Letter to My Countrymen" published in the July 31 Karmayogin following resumed efforts of the British Government to have him deported. August 23 First issue of the Dharma, a Bengali weekly directed and mostly written by Sri Aurobindo. September Leader of the Nationalists at the Bengal Provincial Conference at Hooghly. September Attends a political conference at Sylhet. October 9 - November 13 The Brain of India in the Karmayogin. October 10 Speech at College Square, Calcutta. October 13 "Swadeshi in Calcutta" speech. October 18 Durga Stotra published in the Dharma. November 20 - December 25 The National Value of Art in the Karmavogin. December 25 "To My Countrymen" in the Karmayogin.

1910

1909

February Leaves Calcutta for Chandernagore in French India.

February 12 - April 2 A System of National Education in the Karmayogin.

February 19 - March 5 Baji Prabhu in the Karmayogin.

March 26 - April 2 "Chitrangada" in the Karmayogin.

March 31 Leaves Chandernagore for Calcutta.

April 1 Embarks for Pondicherry in French India by the S.S. *Dupleix*.

April 4 Arrival in Pondicherry; stays in the house of Shanker Chetty in Comty Chetty Street.

Although Sri Aurobindo changes his residence several times he does not leave Pondicherry.

April 4 A warrant issued charging Sri Aurobindo with sedition for the article "To My Countrymen" published in the *Karmayogin* on December 25, 1909.

October Moves to the house of Sunder Chetty on Rue de la Pavillon (Rue Suffren).

November 7 "To My Countrymen" found not seditious by the Calcutta High Court; warrant withdrawn.

November 7 Writes a letter to *The Hindu*, Madras (published in the November 13 issue), announcing his presence in Pondicherry and his retirement from active politics.

191 1	 April New lodgings taken on Rue St. Louis ("Raghavan House"). July 20 A letter to <i>The Hindu</i>. August 15 First celebration of Sri Aurobindo's birthday in Pondicherry.
1912	July 3 Letter to Motilal Roy. Through his correspondence with Motilal and others Sri Aurobindo keeps in contact with the revolutionary movement in Bengal.
1913	April Change of residence to Rue de Mission Etrangère (Mission Street). October Change of residence to Rue François Martin (the "Guest House").
1914	March 29 First meeting of the Mother and Sri Aurobindo. June 1 Decision to publish the Arya. August 15 First issue of the Arya. First instalments of The Life Divine, The Synthesis of Yoga, The Secret of the Veda, The Isha Upanishad.
1915	 Ahana and Other Poems published. February 21 First celebration of the Mother's birthday at Pondichery. February 22 The Mother departs for France. September 15 First instalment of The Ideal of Human Unity in the Arya. October Vasavadutta, a dramatic romance, written.
1916	The Mother leaves France for Japan. August 15 First instalments of <i>Essays on the Gita</i> and <i>The Psychology</i> of Social Development (later called <i>The Human Cycle</i>) in the Arya.
1917	December 15 First instalment of The Future Poetry in the Arya.
1918	January 15 Works at translations from Kalidasa's Kumarasam- bhavam (The Birth of the War God). August 10 Letter on the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms published in the New India. December First instalment of "Is India Civilised?" (first of the series of essays that make up The Foundations of Indian Culture) pub- lished in the Arya. December 17 Death of Mrinalini Ghose in Calcutta.
1920	January 20 Letter to Joseph Baptista. April 7 Letter to Barindra Kumar Ghose. April 24 The Mother returns to Pondicherry from Japan. August 15 First issue of the <i>Standard Bearer</i> , a monthly published from Chandernagore under the inspiration of Sri Aurobindo; his

1920 article "Ourselves" appears in this issue. August 30 Letter to B. S. Munje declining the presidentship of the Nagpur Congress. November 24 The Mother moves to the house on Rue François fartin where Sri Aurobindo is living. 1921 Publication in book form of Isha Upanishad and Kalidasa's "Seasons". January Love and Death published. January 15 Last issue of the Arya. 1922 January The Mother takes charge of the management of Sri Aurobindo's household. Regular evening talks and group meditations held from this year. September-October Sri Aurobindo and the Mother move to 9. Rue de la Marine (south-west section of the present Ashram block). 1923 June 5 Meeting with C. R. Das. 1924 January The Century of Life published. January Group meditation discontinued. Meeting with Lala Lajpat Rai and Purushottam Das Tandon. 1925 1926 November 24 The Day of Siddhi (Victory Day): the descent of Krishna, the Overmind Godhead, into the physical. The evening talks and all other direct contacts with Sri Aurobindo are discontinued. He retires completely into concentrated sadhana, but gives "Darshan" three times a year. 1927 February 8 Sri Aurobindo and the Mother move to the house on Rue François Martin (north-east section of the present Ashram block) where they remain for the rest of their lives. Publication of The Mother. 1928 February 16 Meeting with Rabindranath Tagore. April Publication of Kalidasa. 1929 1930-1938 The limited correspondence with disciples begun after Sri Aurobindo's retirement in 1926 assumes very large proportions during this period. Much of it has been collected and published as Letters on Yoga, Letters on the Mother, Letters on Poetry, Literature and Art, etc. Throughout these years Sri Aurobindo works on his poetry, especially the epic Savitri. 1933 Publication of The Riddle of this World (extracts from letters). 1934 Publication of Six Poems of Sri Aurobindo.

- 1935 February Publication of Lights on Yoga (extracts from letters).
- 1936 April Publication of Bases of Yoga (extracts from letters).
- 1938 November 24 Accident to Sri Aurobindo's right leg. Regular correspondence with the sadhaks stopped. Personal contact with a few sadhaks, his attendants, begins.
- **1939** April 24 Gives Darshan for the first time on this day; later it becomes a regular Darshan day.
- 1939-1940 Revision and publication in book form of *The Life Divine*. More writing of poetry.
- 1940 September 19 Joint declaration by Sri Aurobindo and the Mother in support of the Allies in World War II. From the time of the evacuation of Dunkirk Sri Aurobindo puts his spiritual force behind the Allied war effort.
- Publication of Collected Poems and Plays.
 March 31 Sri Aurobindo's support of the Proposals of Sir Stafford Cripps, emissary of the British government, which offered to India self-government after the war and invited her assistance in the war effort.
- 1943 December 2 The Ashram school started.
- **1944** February 21 First issue of the *Advent*, "A Quarterly Dedicated to the Exposition of Sri Aurobindo's Vision of the Future".
- 1946 Hymns to the Mystic Fire published.
- 1947 August 15 Liberation of India on Sri Aurobindo's 75th birthday. A message from Sri Aurobindo is broadcast by the All India Radio.
- 1948 Publication of The Synthesis of Yoga, Part I.

1949 The Human Cycle published.
 February 21 First issue of the Bulletin of Physical Education (now called the Bulletin of the Sri Aurobindo International Centre of Education) with Sri Aurobindo's "Message".
 Seven more articles written by Sri Aurobindo appear in subsequent issues.
 February 21 First issue of the cultural review Mother India.
 1950 Publication in book form of Part One of Savitri.

December 5 Mahasamadhi: Sri Aurobindo withdraws from his body.

1950	December 9 Sri Aurobindo's body is placed in a vault in the court- yard of the Ashram.
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1951	Publication of Parts Two and Three of Savitri. April 24 A convention, presided over by the Mother for the in- auguration of the Sri Aurobindo University Centre (presently called the Sri Aurobindo International Centre of Education).
1968	February 28 Foundation of Auroville.
1972	August 15 World-wide celebration of the birth centenary of Sri Aurobindo. Publication of his complete works in thirty volumes.
1973	November 17 The Mother's Mahasamadhi. November 20 The Mother's body is placed in a separate chamber immediately above that of Sri Aurobindo.

Contents

OF THE CENTENARY LIBRARY

- Volume 1 Bande Mataram, EARLY POLITICAL WRITINGS I (1893-1908): New Lamps for Old; Bhawani Mandir; The Doctrine of Passive Resistance; editorials and comments from the Bande Mataram; Speeches.
- Volume 2 Karmayogin, EARLY POLITICAL WRITINGS II (1909-1910): Uttarpara Speech; The Ideal of the Karmayogin; An Open Letter to My Countrymen; other essays, notes and comments from the Karmayogin; Speeches.
- Volume 3 The Harmony of Virtue, EARLY CULTURAL WRITINGS: The Harmony of Virtue; Bankim Chandra Chatterjee; The Sources of Poetry and Other Essays; Valmiki and Vyasa; Kalidasa; The Brain of India; Essays from the Karmayogin; Art and Literature; Passing Thoughts; Conversations of the Dead.
- Volume 4 Writings in Bengali: *Hymn to Durga;* Poems; Stories; The Veda; The Upanishads; The Puranas; The Gita; Dharma; Nationalism; Editorials from *Dharma;* Stories of Jail Life; Letters.
- Volume 5 Collected Poems, THE COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS: Short Poems; Sonnets; Longer Poems; On Quantitative Metre; Ilion; Poems in New Metres; Metrical Experiments.
- Volume 6 Collected Plays AND SHORT STORIES, Parl One: Perseus the Deliverer; Vasavadutta; Rodogune; Eric.
- Volume 7 Collected Plays AND SHORT STORIES, Part Two: The Viziers of Bassora; Prince of Edur; The Maid in the Mill; The House of Brut; The Prince of Mathura; The Birth of Sin; Vikramorvasie (The Hero and the Nymph). Short Stories: Idylls of the Occult: The Phantom Hour; The Door at Abelard; The Devil's Mastiff; The Golden Bird. Juvenilia.
- Volume 8 Translations, FROM SANSKRIT AND OTHER LANGUAGES: From Sanskrit: passages from the Ramayana, the Mahabharata, the Bhagavad Gita, Kalidasa; The Century of Life (The Nitishataka of Bhartrihari); etc. From Bengali: Songs of Bidyapati; Bande Mataram (Hymn to the Mother); thirteen chapters from Anandamath (Bankim Chandra Chatterji's novel); etc. From Tamil: opening of the The Kural, etc. From Greek and Latin: opening of the Odyssey, etc.
- Volume 9 The Future Poetry and LETTERS ON POETRY, LITERATURE AND ART.
- Volume 10 The Secret of the Veda: The Secret of the Veda; Selected Hymns; Hymns of the Atris; Other Hymns; Interpretation of the Veda; The Origins of Aryan Speech.
- Volume 11 Hymns to the Mystic Fire: Foreword; The Doctrine of the Mystics; Translations (Hymns to Agni from the Rig-veda translated in their esoteric sense); Supplement.

16 CONTENTS

- Volume 12 The Upanishads, TEXTS, TRANSLATIONS AND COMMENTARIES: Philosophy of the Upanishads; On Translating the Upanishads; The Upanishads; Early translations of some Vedantic texts; Supplement.
- Volume 13 Essays on the Gita: First Series. Second Series, Part One: The Synthesis of Works, Love and Knowledge; Part Two: The Supreme Secret.
- Volume 14 The Foundations of Indian Culture AND THE RENAISSANCE IN INDIA: Is India Civilised?; A Rationalistic Critic on Indian Culture; A Defence of Indian Culture (Religion and Spirituality, Indian Art, Indian Literature, Indian Polity); Indian Culture and External Influence; The Renaissance in India.
- Volume 15 Social and Political Thought: The Human Cycle; The Ideal of Human Unity; War and Self-Determination.
- Volume 16 The Supramental Manifestation AND OTHER WRITINGS: The Supramental Manifestation upon Earth; The Problem of Rebirth; Evolution; The Superman; Ideals and Progress; Heraclitus; Thoughts and Glimpses; Question of the Month from the Arya; The Yoga and Its Objects.
- Volume 17 The Hour of God AND OTHER WRITINGS: The Hour of God; Evolution — Psychology — The Supermind; On Yoga; Thoughts and Aphorisms; Essays Divine and Human; Education and Art; Premises of Astrology; Reviews; Dayananda — Bankim — Tilak — Andal — Nammalwar; Historical Impressions; Notes from the Arya.
- Volume 18 The Life Divine, BOOK ONE AND BOOK TWO, PART ONE. Book One: Omnipresent Reality and the Universe; Book Two: The Knowledge and the Ignorance — The Spiritual Evolution; Part I: The Infinite Consciousness and the Ignorance.
- Volume 19 The Life Divine, BOOK TWO, PART TWO: The Knowledge and the Spiritual Evolution.
- Volume 20 The Synthesis of Yoga, PARTS ONE AND TWO: Introduction: The Conditions of the Synthesis; Part I: The Yoga of Divine Works; Part II: The Yoga of Integral Knowledge.
- Volume 21 The Synthesis of Yoga, PARTS THREE AND FOUR. Part III: The Yoga of Divine Love; Part IV: The Yoga of Self-Perfection.
- Volume 22 Letters on Yoga, PART ONE: The Supramental Evolution; Integral Yoga and Other Paths; Religion, Morality, Idealism and Yoga; Reason, Science and Yoga; Planes and Parts of the Being; The Divine and the Hostile Powers; The Purpose of Avatarhood; Rebirth; Fate and Free-Will, Karma and Heredity, etc.
- Volume 23 Letters on Yoga, PARTS TWO AND THREE. Part Two: The Object of Integral Yoga; Synthetic Method and the Integral Yoga; Basic Requisites of the Path; The Foundation of Sadhana; Sadhana Through Work; Sadhana Through Meditation; Sadhana Through Love and Devotion;

CONTENTS 17

Human Relationships in Yoga; Sadhana in the Ashram and Outside; Part Three: Experiences and Realisations; Visions and Symbols; Experiences of the Inner and the Cosmic Consciousness.

- Volume 24 Letters on Yoga, PART FOUR: The Triple Transformation Psychic, Spiritual, Supramental; Transformation of the Mind; Transformation of the Vital; Transformation of the Physical; Transformation of the Subconscient and the Inconscient; Difficulties of the Path; Opposition of the Hostile Forces.
- Volume 25 The Mother: WITH LETTERS ON THE MOTHER AND PRAYERS AND MEDITATIONS (translations from *Prières et Meditations de la Mère*).
- Volume 26 On Himself, COMPILED FROM NOTES AND LETTERS: Part One: Sri Aurobindo on Himself: Life Before Pondicherry; Beginnings of Yoga; His Path and Other Paths; Sadhana for the Earth-Consciousness; The Master and the Guide; The Poet and the Critic; Reminiscences and Observations; Messages; Some Early Letters; Part Two: Sri Aurobindo on Himself and on the Mother: Leaders of Evolution; Identity of Their Consciousness; Difficulties of the Path-Finders; Helpers on the Way.
- Volume 27 Supplement: Supplementary material arranged by volume.
- Volume 28 Savitri A LEGEND AND A SYMBOL, PART ONE: The Book of Beginnings; The Book of the Traveller of the Worlds; The Book of the Divine Mother.
- Volume 29 Savitri A LEGEND AND A SYMBOL, PARTS TWO AND THREE. Part Two: The Book of Birth and Quest; The Book of Love; The Book of Fate; The Book of Yoga; The Book of Death; Part Three: The Book of Eternal Night; The Book of the Double Twilight; The Book of Everlasting Day; Epilogue: The Return to Earth; Sri Aurobindo's Letters on Savitri.
- Volume 30 Index and Glossary: Sri Aurobindo, a Life Sketch; Chronology; Contents of the Centenary Library; Bibliography; List of Essays, Speeches and Shorter Works; Title Index of Poems; Index; Glossary of Sanskrit Terms; etc.

Bibliography

This bibliography lists all of Sri Aurobindo's writings in English which have appeared in book form. It includes not only works that came out prior to the passing of Sri Aurobindo in December 1950 but also those reproduced from manuscripts or journals after that date. Books compiled from already published works have been omitted.

Although most of these titles have run into numerous editions, this bibliography gives information about the first edition only; subsequent editions are mentioned only if they included new material or if they were revised by the author.

Where necessary, cross-references are given; for example, in title-entry number 1. After the War, the cross-reference (See 28, 100) refers to title-entry numbers 28 and 100 in this bibliography.

At the end of each entry is given the number of the Sri Aurobindo Birth Centenary Library (SABCL) volume in which the work can now be found.

A list of the journals with which Sri Aurobindo was associated is added at the end of the bibliography.

1. AFTER THE WAR

Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, 1949

First published as an article in the Arya, August 1920. Issued as a pamphlet in 1949. Included in War and Self-Determination since 1957 (See 28, 100).

SABCL: Social and Political Thought, Vol. 15

2. THE AGE OF KALIDASA

Tagore & Co., Madras, 1921

Written during the Baroda period (1893-1906). First appeared in the Calcutta Review. Published in book form with Kalidasa's "Seasons" since 1929 under the title Kalidasa (See 35).

SABCL: The Harmony of Virtue, Vol. 3

3. AHANA AND OTHER POEMS

Printed at The Modern Press, Pondicherry, 1915

Includes 25 poems: Ahana, Invitation, Who, Miracles, Reminiscence, A Vision of Science, Immortal Love, A Tree, To the Sea, Revelation, Karma, Appeal, A Child's Imagination, The Sea at Night, The Vedantin's Prayer, Rebirth, The Triumph-Song of Trishuncou, Life and Death, Evening, Parabrahman, God, The Fear of Death, Seasons, The Rishi, In the Moonlight.

"Ahana", a poem of 172 lines, is a revised and enlarged version of the last 160 lines of "The Descent of Ahana", an earlier draft found among Sri Aurobindo's manuscripts. This version of 172 lines, further revised and enlarged to 520 lines, was published in *Collected Poems* and Plays, 1942 (See 13). SABCL Volume 5 includes two versions: the first draft "The Descent of Ahana" (p. 537) and the revised and enlarged "Ahana" of 520 lines (p. 523).

"Invitation" was composed in the Alipore Jail in 1908 or 1909 and first published in the weekly *Karmayogin*, November 6, 1909.

"Who" was first published in *Karmayogin*, November 13, 1909. In SABCL "Karma" and "Appeal" appear in Volume 8.

> SABCL: Collected Poems, Vol. 5 Translations, Vol. 8

4. ANANDAMATH

Basumati Sahitya Mandir, Calcutta (no date)

A translation of Bankim Chandra Chatterji's Bengali novel. The prologue and the first thirteen chapters of Part I were translated by Sri Aurobindo, the rest by his brother Barindra. The parts translated by Sri Aurobindo first appeared in the *Karmayogin*, intermittently between August 7, 1909 and February 12, 1910.

In SABCL only the prologue and the chapters translated by Sri Aurobindo are given in Volume 8.

SABCL: Translations, Vol. 8

5. BAJI PRABHU

Arya Office, Pondicherry, 1922

First appeared in the Karmayogin between February 19 and March 5, 1910 (See 13).

SABCL: Collected Poems, Vol. 5

6. BANKIM CHANDRA CHATTERJI

Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, 1954

First appeared in the *Indu Prakash*, Bombay between July 16 and August 27, 1894, in seven instalments.

SABCL: The Harmony of Virtue, Vol. 3

7. BANKIM - TILAK - DAYANANDA

Arya Publishing House, Calcutta, 1940

Contents:

1. "Bande Mataram", a translation of the national song (in verse and

prose), first appeared as part of the translation of Chapter IX of *Anandamath* in the *Karmayogin*, November 20, 1909.

- "Rishi Bankim Chandra", an essay, first appeared in the Bande Mataram, April 16, 1907 and was later reprinted in Rishi Bankim Chandra (See 74).
- "Bal Gangadhar Tilak", an essay, first appeared as an introduction to Bal Gangadhar Tilak: His Writings and Speeches (Ganesh & Co., Madras, 1918).
- "Dayananda: The Man and His Work" and "Dayananda and the Veda", essays, first appeared in *The Vedic Magazine*, Lahore, in 1915 and 1916 respectively (See 16).
- 5. "The Men that Pass", an essay on R. C. Dutt from the Karmayogin, December 4, 1909.

In SABCL "Bande Mataram" appears in Volume 8 and the rest in Volume 17.

SABCL: Translations, Vol. 8 The Hour of God, Vol. 17

8. BASES OF YOGA

Arya Publishing House, Calcutta, 1936

Extracts from letters to disciples arranged under various headings. In SABCL mostly incorporated into Volumes 22, 23 and 24.

SABCL: Letters on Yoga, Vols. 22, 23, 24

9. THE BIRTH OF THE WAR GOD

Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, 1952

Booklet. Reprinted from the Sri Aurobindo Circle, 1952. Three translations of the first canto of Kalidasa's epic Kumarasambhavam. The manuscript bears the date January 15, 1918. SABCL includes an incomplete translation of Canto Two.

SABCL: Translations, Vol. 8

10. THE BRAIN OF INDIA

Prabartak Publishing House, Calcutta, 1921

First published in four instalments in the Karmayogin, October 9 to November 13, 1909.

SABCL: The Harmony of Virtue, Vol. 3

11. THE CENTURY OF LIFE

The Shama'a Publishing House, Madras, 1924

The Nitishataka of Bhartrihari freely rendered into English verse. The translation was completed by Sri Aurobindo during the early years of his stay in Pondicherry, although most of it was done earlier, a few pieces having been published in a magazine of the Baroda College in the 1890's. Some of the epigrams appeared in the Karmayogin, March 19, 1910 and in the Arva. December 1917 and November 1918.

SABCL: Translations, Vol. 8

12. CHITRANGADA

Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, 1949

Booklet. Reprinted from Sri Aurobindo Circle, 1949.

Fragment of a poem which had been completed by Sri Aurobindo, but of which the original manuscript was lost. Only the opening passages, which had been published in the *Karmayogin*, March 26 and April 2, 1910, were preserved. These passages were reprinted in the *Sri Aurobindo Circle*, 1949, with minor revisions by the author.

SABCL: Collected Poems, Vol. 5

13. COLLECTED POEMS AND PLAYS

Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, 1942

Published in two volumes and arranged according to the date of composition.

Volume I, Contents:

- 1890-1902: Songs to Myrtilla (See 81), Urvasie (See 93), Love and Death (See 51).
- 1895-1908: Poems: Ahana and Other Poems, excluding "Ahana" (See 3), Perseus the Deliverer (See 65).
- Volume II, Contents:

1895-1908: Translation: Vikramorvasie (See 97).

1902-1915: Baji Prabhou (See 5); Nine Poems: "The Mother of Dreams", composed in Alipore Jail in 1908 or 1909 and first published in the Modern Review, July 1909; "An Image", "The Birth of Sin", "Epiphany", first published in the Karmayogin, November 20, December 11 and 18, 1909 respectively; "To R", first published in the Modern Review, April 1910; "The Rakshasas", "Kama", "The Mahatmas", first published in the Standard Bearer, November 14 and 28 and December 12, 1920; "Ahana" (revised and enlarged version of 520 lines; See 3).

Translations: *The Century of Life (See 11)*, "Hymn to the Mother" ("Bande Mataram"; *See 7)*; "Vidula", originally appeared under the title "The Mother to Her Son" in the weekly *Bande Mataram*, June 9, 1907; *Songs of the Sea (See 79)*.

1930: Six Poems (See 78); "Transformation" and other poems, first published in 1941 under the title Poems (See 67).

Translations: "Mother India", "Mahalakshmi".

Appendix I: Essay: "On Quantitative Metre"; Poems: "Ocean Oneness", "Trance of Waiting", "Flame-Wind", "The River", "Journey's End", "The Dream Boat", "Soul in the Ignorance", "The Witness and the Wheel", "Descent", "The Lost Boat", "Renewal", "Soul's Scene", "Ascent (1): The Silence", (2): "Beyond the Silence", "The Tiger and the Deer", "Ilion" (the opening passages of the epic; See 33).

Appendix II: Bibliography.

SABCL: Collected Poems, Vol. 5 Collected Plays, Vols. 6, 7 Translations, Vol. 8

14. CONVERSATIONS OF THE DEAD

Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, 1951

Originally written in 1909 or 1910 for the Karmayogin; only two of the pieces were published in the journal: "Dinshah — Perizade" and "Turiu — Uriu", February 12 and 19, 1910 respectively. The others were first published by the Standard Bearer. "Mazzini — Cavour — Garibaldi", November 7, 1920, "Shivaji — Jai Singh", December 26, 1920, "Littleton — Percival", May 29 and June 5, 1923.

SABCL: The Harmony of Virtue, Vol. 3

15. CORRESPONDENCE WITH SRI AUROBINDO

Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, Series I in 1954, Series II in 1959 Combined edition in 1969

Sri Aurobindo's replies to a disciple's questions on matters relating to Yoga, poetry, medicine etc. The disciple's questions are given. In SABCL some of Sri Aurobindo's replies appear in Volumes 9, 22, 23,

24 and 26.

SABCL: The Future Poetry, Vol. 9 Letters on Yoga, Vols. 22, 23, 24 On Himself, Vol. 26

16. DAYANANDA: THE MAN AND HIS WORK

Gurukula Vishvavidyalaya, Kangri, 1920

A reprint of two articles which first appeared in *The Vedic Magazine*, Lahore, in 1915 and 1916.

The second article, "Dayananda and the Veda", was reprinted in 1920 by the Tract Publishing Society (Arya Kumar Sabha, Calcutta).

The two were reissued together in 1939 as Swami Dayanand Saraswati (See 87) and later included in Bankim — Tilak — Dayananda (See 7).

SABCL: The Hour of God, Vol. 17

17. THE DOCTRINE OF PASSIVE RESISTANCE Arya Publishing House, Calcutta, 1948

A series of articles from the daily *Bande Mataram*, April 11 to 23, 1907, and an article "The Morality of Boycott" written for the *Bande Mataram* but not published in that journal; it was produced as an exhibit in the Alipore Bomb Case (May 1908).

SABCL: Bande Mataram, Vol. 1

18. EIGHT UPANISHADS

Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, 1953

Translations of the Isha, Kena, Katha, Mundaka, Mandukya, Prashna, Taittiriya and Aitareya Upanishads, with texts, and an essay "On Translating the Upanishads" as an introduction.

- Isha: A translation was published in the Karmayogin, June 19, 1909; another translation with notes appeared in the Arya, August 15, 1914, followed by an analysis in subsequent issues. This later translation and analysis was published separately as Isha Upanishad in 1921, a Second Edition, revised and enlarged, appeared in 1924 (See 34).
- Kena: A translation was published in the Karmayogin, June 26, 1909; another translation with notes in the Arya, June 1916, followed by a commentary in subsequent issues. This later translation and commentary were published as Kena Upanishad in 1952 (See 39). A revised version was issued in 1970.
- Katha: Translation in the Karmayogin, July 3, 1909 and July 31 to August 28, 1909. Later came out as Katha Upanishad (See 38). Subsequently received partial revision.
- Mundaka: Translation in the Karmayogin, February 5, 12 and 26, 1910. A revised translation appeared in the Arya, November-December 1920.

Manduk ya and Prashna: from manuscripts.

Taittiriya and Aitareya: from early Baroda manuscripts.

On Translating the Upanishads: from a Baroda manuscript.

The Karmayogin translations of the Isha, Kena and Mundaka were reprinted in Seven Upanishads by Ashtekar & Co., Poona in 1920.

SABCL: The Upanishads, Vol. 12

19. ELEMENTS OF YOGA

Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, 1953

Brief answers to elementary questions about Yoga, written between 193 and 1936.

In SABCL only some of these answers have been included.

SABCL: Letters on Yoga, Vols. 22, 23 24 The Mother, Vol 25

20. ERIC: A Dramatic Romance

Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, 1960

Written in Pondicherry in 1912 or 1913.

SABCL: Collected Plays, Vol. 6

21. ESSAYS ON THE GITA

V. Ramaswamy Sastrulu & Sons, Madras, First Series, 1922 Arya Publishing House, Calcutta, First Series in 1926, Second Series in 1928 Combined Edition: Sri Aurobindo Library, New York, 1950 Sri Aurobindo International Centre of Education, Pondicherry, 1959

First published in the Arya in two series: First Series from August 1916 to July 1918, and Second Series from August 1918 to July 1920.

SABCL: Essays on the Gita, Vol. 13

22. EVOLUTION

Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Calcutta, 1921

Three essays from the Arya: "Evolution", August 1915; "The Inconscient", September 1915; "Materialism", October 1918.

SABCL: The Supramental Manifestation, Vol. 16

23. THE FOUNDATIONS OF INDIAN CULTURE

Sri Aurobindo Library, New York, 1953

First appeared serially in the *Arya* under the titles: "Is India Civilised?", December 1918 to February 1919, "A Rationalistic Critic on Indian Culture", February 1919 to July 1919 and "A Defence of Indian Culture", which was left incomplete, August 1919 to January 1921.

The Appendix, "Indian Culture and External Influence", is an essay from the Arya, March 1919.

The original text was revised slightly by the author.

The sections on Indian art and Indian polity were published separately as *The Significance of Indian Art (See 77)* and *The Spirit and Form of Indian Polity (See 83).*

SABCL: The Foundations of Indian Culture, Vol. 14

24. THE FUTURE POETRY

Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, 1953

First appeared serially in the Arya between December 1917 and July 1920. Practically a reprint of the text of the Arya, although a few new paragraphs were added by the author.

SABCL: The Future Poetry, Vol. 9

25. HERACLITUS

Arya Publishing House, Calcutta, 1941

First published serially in the Arya, December 1916 to June 1917.

SABCL: The Supramental Manifestation, Vol. 16

26. THE HOUR OF GOD

Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, 1959

Essays and notes from Sri Aurobindo's manuscripts. SABCL Volume 17 includes only the first three sections of this book.

SABCL: The Hour of God, Vol. 17

27. THE HUMAN CYCLE

Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, 1949 Sri Aurobindo Library, New York, 1950

First appeared serially in the *Arya* under the title *The Psychology of Social Development* from August 1916 to July 1918. These articles were revised by the author for their publication in book form under the title *The Human Cycle*.

Subsequently published together with The Ideal of Human Unity and War and Self-Determination (See 28).

SABCL: Social and Political Thought, Vol. 15

28. THE HUMAN CYCLE — THE IDEAL OF HUMAN UNITY — WAR AND SELF-DETERMINATION

Sri Aurobindo International Centre of Education, Pondicherry, 1962 Combined Edition (See 27, 30, 100)

SABCL: Social and Political Thought, Vol. 15

29. HYMNS TO THE MYSTIC FIRE

Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, 1946 Second Edition, Enlarged, 1952

Most of the hymns to Agni from the Rig-veda, translated in their esoteric sense.

First Edition, Contents:

A foreword especially written for the book, and an excerpt from "The Doctrine of the Mystics", an essay which had first appeared in the

Arya, September 1915, as the introduction to "The Hymns of the Atris".

Hymns of Gritsamada. II. 1-10; Hymns of Bharadwaja, VI. 1-16; Hymns of Parasara, I. 65-73: a revised version of "Parasara's Hymns to the Lord of Flame" first published in the *Arya*, February, June and July, 1920; Hymn of Paruchchhepa, I. 127.

Second Edition, Contents:

The foreword, all the hymns included in the First Edition, and the following additional material: Hymns to Agni, V. 1-28, taken from "The Hymns of the Atris" (*Arya*, October 1915 to July 1916) but with the translations revised; translations of some more hymns of Mandalas I and IV, and some hymns of Mandalas III, VII, VIII and X, which were found among Sri Aurobindo's earlier and later manuscripts.

In SABCL Volume 11, besides the hymns contained in the earlier editions, Suktas 59, 94 and 97 of the First Mandala (from the *Arya*, September 1917 and January 1920) and two more hitherto unpublished hymns, I. 14 and IV. 40, are given. "The Doctrine of the Mystics" has been given in its complete form. Some other studies found among Sri Aurobindo's manuscripts have been included as a supplement. After the publication of Volume 11, some additional material (on two hymns, I. 74 and IV. 6) was discovered which is reproduced in Volume 27.

SABCL: Hymns to the Mystic Fire, Vol. 11

30. THE IDEAL OF HUMAN UNITY

Sons of India Ltd., Madras, 1919 Second Edition, Revised: Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, 1950 Sri Aurobindo Library, Inc., New York, 1950

The First Edition was a reprint of the series of essays with the same title first published in the Arya, September 1915 to July 1918. It included a preface by Sri Aurobindo, a detailed synopsis of the chapters, and three appendices consisting of articles from the Arya.

The Second Edition was revised by the author before the Second World War, and a Postscript Chapter dealing with contemporary world conditions was added later in order to bring it up to date.

In the American Edition, the Postscript Chapter appears as the introduction. Subsequently published together with *The Human Cycle* and *War and Self-Determination* (See 28).

In SABCL the preface to the First Edition is given in Volume 27.

SABCL: Social and Political Thought, Vol. 15

31. THE IDEAL OF THE KARMAYOGIN

Sadhana Press, Chandernagore, 1918 Second Edition, 1919 Revised Edition, Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, 1937

Articles from the Karmayogin.

The First Edition contained only "The Ideal of the Karmayogin" and "Karmayoga", both from the Karmayogin of June 19, 1909.

The Second Edition was enlarged to include the following *Karmayogin* articles: "In Either Case" (March 26, 1910), "The Awakening Soul of India" (June 26, 1909), "The Doctrine of Sacrifice" (July 24, 1909), "The Process of Evolution" (September 18, 1909); "The Strength of Stillness" (February 19, 1910), "The Three Purushas" (February 12, 1910), "The Stress of the Hidden Spirit" (February 26, 1910) and "The Greatness of the Individual" (July 24, 1909). The Second Edition also included two articles by Sister Nivedita taken from the Karmayogin of March 12, 1910.

In SABCL some of the articles are given in Volume 2 and some in Volume 3.

SABCL: Karmayogin, Vol. 2 The Harmony of Virtue, Vol. 3

32. IDEALS AND PROGRESS

Barindra Kumar Ghose, Calcutta, 1920 Revised Edition, Arya Publishing House, Calcutta, 1922

Five essays from the *Arya*: "On Ideals" (June 1916), "Yoga and Skill in Works" (July 1916), "Conservation and Progress" (May 1916), "The Conservative Mind and Eastern Progress" (July 1916) and "Our Ideal" (August 1915).

SABCL: The Supramental Manifestation, Vol. 16

33. ILION

Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, 1957

An epic in quantitative hexametres, left incomplete. The manuscript seems to date from the Pondicherry period.

The five opening passages (lines 1-371) of the poem were first recast for inclusion as an appendix in *Collectèd Poems and Plays*, 1942. The rest of Book One, Books Two to Eight, and fragments of Book Nine were in various stages of revision among Sri Aurobindo's papers and are published as they were found. An essay "On Quantitative Metre" (*See* 60) and a letter "An Answer to a Criticism" are included as appendices.

SABCL: Collected Poems, Vol. 5

34. ISHA UPANISHAD

Arya Publishing House, Calcutta, 1921 Revised and Enlarged Edition, 1924

Translation and Analysis. First appeared in the Arya, August 1914 to May 1915. An earlier translation had appeared in the Karma yogin, June 19, 1909.

SABCL: The Upanishads, Vol. 12

35. KALIDASA

Arya Sahitya Bhawan, Calcutta, 1929 Revised Edition, Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, 1950

Reprint of The Age of Kalidasa (See 2) and Kalidasa's "Seasons" (See 37).

SABCL: The Harmony of Virtue, Vol. 3

36. KALIDASA (Second Series)

Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, 1954 Second Edition, 1964

From Sri Aurobindo's Baroda manuscripts: "Hindu Drama", "The Historical Method", "On Translating Kalidasa" and the four studies making up "Kalidasa's Characters".

"On Translating Kalidasa" and "Pururavas" (published as "The Character of the Hero") appeared as Introduction and Appendix to *Vikramorvasie* (See 97).

The First Edition included a fragmentary translation of *Malavica and* the King, dating from the Baroda period. The Second Edition, however, omitted this and substituted the translation of the first canto of *Kumarasambhavam*, The Birth of the War God (See 9).

In SABCL "On Translating Kalidasa" has been given in Volume 3 and, in a more complete form, in Volume 27.

SABCL: The Harmony of Virtue, Vol. 3 Translations, Vol. 8

37. KALIDASA'S "SEASONS"

Tagore & Co., Madras, 1921

First appeared in three issues of the Karmayogin, July 31 to August 14, 1909. Parts of an early draft of the essay have been found among Sri Aurobindo's Baroda papers.

A revised version was included in Kalidasa, 1950 Edition (See 35).

SABCL: The Harmony of Virtue, Vol. 3

38. KATHA UPANISHAD

Ashtekar & Co., Poona, 1919 Revised Edition, Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, 1952

The First Edition was a reprint of the translation from the *Karmayogin*, July 3 and July 31 to August 28, 1909. A revised version was included in *Eight Upanishads* (See 18).

SABCL: The Upanishads, Vol. 12

39. KENA UPANISHAD

Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, 1952 Revised Edition, 1970

A translation of the Kena Upanishad first appeared in the *Karmayogin*, June 26, 1909. A new translation with a commentary appeared in the *Arya*, June 1915 to July 1916. This was published in book form in 1952 and later included in the *Eight Upanishads* (See 18).

A revised translation was found after 1952 and was issued as the Revised Edition in 1970.

SABCL: The Upanishads, Vol. 12

40. LAST POEMS

Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, 1952

Forty-eight poems, mostly sonnets, composed between 1937 and 1944. A facsimile of each poem is given on the facing page. A few of these poems first appeared in *The Advent*, an Ashram quarterly.

SABCL: Collected Poems, Vol. 5

41. LETTERS OF SRI AUROBINDO (First Series) Sri Aurobindo Circle, Bombay, 1947

Extracts from letters to disciples. These letters as well as those of the other three series listed below were written mostly in the 1930's. The dates of most letters are given.

Subsequently incorporated in On Yoga II (See 63).

SABCL: Letters on Yoga, Vols. 22, 23, 24

42. LETTERS OF SRI AUROBINDO (Second Series) Sri Aurobindo Circle, Bombay, 1949

Subsequently incorporated in On Yoga II (See 63).

SABCL: Letters on Yoga, Vols. 22, 23, 24

43. LETTERS OF SRI AUROBINDO (Third Series, On Poetry and Literature) Sri Aurobindo Circle, Bombay, 1949

SABCL: The Future Poetry, Vol. 9

44. LETTERS OF SRI AUROBINDO (Fourth Series) Sri Aurobindo Circle, Bombay, 1951

Subsequently incorporated in On Yoga II (See 63).

SABCL: Letters on Yoga, Vols. 22, 23, 24

45. LETTERS OF SRI AUROBINDO ON THE MOTHER Sri Aurobindo Circle, Bombay, 1951

Extracts from letters written mostly during the 1930's. The dates of most of the letters are given.

Published in 1953 with additional matter and in a slightly different form as Part III of Sri Aurobindo on Himself and on The Mother (See 84).

SABCL: The Mother, Vol. 25

46. LETTERS ON "SAVITRI"

Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, 1951

Letters to a disciple. Reprinted from Mother India. Included in the 1954 Edition of Savitri (See 76).

SABCL: Savitri, Vol. 29

47. THE LIFE DIVINE

Book One: Arya Publishing House, Calcutta, 1939 Book Two (in two parts): 1940 Second Edition, Revised: Book One, 1943; Book Two, 1944 Complete in one volume: Sri Aurobindo Library, New York, 1949 Sri Aurobindo International University Centre, Pondicherry, 1955 India Library Society, New York, 1965

First published serially in the Arya from August 1914 to January 1919. The fifty-three chapters from the Arya, "thoroughly revised and enlarged" by the author, were subsequently issued in book form: Book One in 1939 and Book Two, in two parts, in 1940. In some later editions, Book One and Book Two were called Volume I and Volume II.

Book One consists of twenty-eight chapters, twenty-seven in the order in which they appeared in the Arya and an additional new chapter, "Supermind, Mind and the Overmind Maya".

Book Two includes most of the remaining chapters from the *Arya*, completely recast and extensively enlarged: the titles of some chapters were changed, the order of many chapters rearranged, and many new chapters were added.

The Second Edition underwent further revision of a comparatively minor nature.

SABCL: The Life Divine, Vols. 18, 19

48. LIFE — LITERATURE — YOGA

Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, 1952 Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged, 1967

Letters written during the 1930's and 1940's. Reprinted from Mother India.

In SABCL most letters on poetry, literature, etc. are included in Section VI of Volume 26.

SABCL: On Himself, Vol. 26

49. LIGHTS ON YOGA

Sri Aurobindo Library, Howrah, 1935

Extracts from letters to disciples. The later printings included an appendix containing explanations by the author of some passages in the book.

SABCL: Letters on Yoga, Vols. 22, 23, 24

50. LIGHT TO SUPERLIGHT

Prabartak Publishers, Calcutta, 1972

Twenty-six letters from Sri Aurobindo, one to Anandarao and the rest to Motilal Roy, and, as an appendix, *Sapta-Chatushtaya* (incomplete).

In SABCL Volume 27, the letters, with editorial revisions, appear in the supplement to Volume 26 and *Sapta-Chatushtaya* (complete) in the supplement to Volume 17.

SABCL: Supplement, Vol. 27

51. LOVE AND DEATH

The Shama'a Publishing House, Aghora Mandir, Madras, 1921

A narrative poem written at Baroda, in June and July 1899. Reprinted from the review *Shama'a*, January 1921. Later included in *Collected Poems and Plays (See* 13).

SABCL: Collected Poems, Vol. 5

52. MAN — SLAVE OR FREE?

First Edition [for private circulation]: Prabartak Publishing House, Chandernagore, 1922 First [Trade] Edition: Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, 1966

The 1922 Edition contained five essays from the Karmayogin: "Man — Slave or Free?" (June 26, 1909), "Yoga and Human Evolution" (July 3, 1909), "Yoga and Hypnotism" (July 17, 1909), "Fate and Free-Will" (January 29, 1910) and "The Principle of Evil" (February 26, 1910). The 1966 Edition contained, in addition, "The Need in Nationalism"

(published as "Ourselves" in the Karmayogin, June 19, 1909), "The Power that Uplifts" (Karmayogin, August 21, 1909), and three "Historical Impressions" which had been written for the Karmayogin but were first published in the Standard Bearer: "Napoleon" (November 20, 1920) and

"The French Revolution" (November 28 and December 5, 1920).

In SABCL the first five of the above essays are included in Section Seven of Volume 3; "The Need in Nationalism" appears under its original title "Ourselves" on page 11 and "The Power that Uplifts" on page 162 of Volume 2; "Historical Impressions" comes under Section X of Volume 17.

> SABCL: Karmayogin, Vol. 2 The Harmony of Virtue, Vol. 3 The Hour of God, Vol. 17

53. THE MIND OF LIGHT

E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, 1953

American Edition of *The Supramental Manifestation upon Earth* (See 86), published under this new title.

SABCL: The Supramental Manifestation, Vol. 16

54. MORE LIGHTS ON YOGA

Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, 1948

Extracts from letters. In SABCL incorporated into Volumes 22, 23, 24.

SABCL: Letters on Yoga, Vols. 22, 23, 24

55. MORE POEMS

Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, 1957

Poems from manuscripts, in three sections with an appendix. Section I: early poems including three sonnets from Sri Aurobindo's Baroda period; Section II: seventeen poems, eight being fragmentary or incomplete, from Sri Aurobindo's later writings, and one translation; Section III: seventeen sonnets; Appendix: metrical experiments, some dated 1934 to 1938.

> SABCL: Collected Poems, Vol. 5 Translations, Vol. 8

56. THE MOTHER

Arya Sahitya Bhawan, Calcutta, 1928

Parts of this book were written originally as letters to disciples.

SABCL: The Mother, Vol. 25

57. THE NATIONAL VALUE OF ART

Prabartak Publishing House, Chandernagore, 1922

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First appeared in the Karmayogin, November 20 to December 25, 1909

SABCL: The Hour of God, Vol. 17

58. THE NEED IN NATIONALISM and Other Essays

S. Ganesan, Triplicane, Madras, 1923

Five essays from the *Karmayogin*: "The Need in Nationalism" (published in the *Karmayogin* as "Ourselves"), "The Power that Uplifts", "The Principle of Evil", "Man — Slave or Free?" and "Fate and Free-Will".

Of these, the last three had appeared in the 1922 Edition of Man - Slave or Free?"; the remaining two were included in the 1966 Edition of that book (See 52).

In SABCL "The Need in Nationalism" appears under its original title "Ourselves" in Volume 2. The other essays are included in Volume 3.

> SABCL: Karmayogin, Vol. 2 The Harmony of Virtue, Vol. 3

59. ON NATIONALISM (First Series)

Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, 1965

Thirty-four editorial articles from the Bande Mataram, July 1907 to May 1908.

In SABCL only twenty-eight of these have been included in Volume 1; the rest are of doubtful authorship.

SABCL: Bande Mataram, Vol. 1

60. ON QUANTITATIVE METRE

Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, 1942

Reprinted from Collected Poems and Plays (See 13).

SABCL: Collected Poems, Vol. 5

61. ON THE VEDA

Sri Aurobindo International University Centre, Pondicherry, 1956

Writings from the Arya: "The Secret of the Veda" (August 1914 to July 1916), "Selected Hymns" (August 1914 to July 1915), "Hymns of the Atris" (August 1915 to December 1917), "Other Hymns" (published intermittently between August 1915 and January 1920).

An incomplete essay from manuscripts, "The Origins of Aryan Speech", is added as an appendix.

In SABCL On the Veda is published under the title The Secret of the Veda, Volume 10, with the following additions and alterations: in Part Three, translations of a number of hymns to Indra, found among Sri Aurobindo's manuscripts and later published in The Advent, have been included. A letter,

"Interpretation of the Veda" has been appended. The hymns to Agni from "Other Hymns" and "The Doctrine of the Mystics" from "The Hymns of the Atris" have been shifted to Volume 11.

> SABCL: The Secret of the Veda, Vol. 10 Hymns to the Mystic Fire, Vol. 11

62. ON YOGA I: The Synthesis of Yoga

Sri Aurobindo International University Centre, Pondicherry, 1955 (See 88)

SABCL: The Synthesis of Yoga, Vols. 20, 21

63. ON YOGA II (in two tomes)

Sri Aurobindo International University Centre, Pondicherry, 1958

Letters on Yoga brought together under one title. Tome One was reprinted in an enlarged edition in August 1969, with the subtitle *Letters on Yoga*. The SABCL Edition of these letters is considerably enlarged and covers three volumes: 22, 23 and 24 (See 41, 42, 44).

SABCL: Letters on Yoga, Vols. 22, 23, 24

64. AN OPEN LETTER TO HIS COUNTRYMEN Manmohan Ghose, Calcutta, 1909

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First appeared as "An Open Letter to My Countrymen" in the Karmayogin, July 31, 1909. Subsequently included in Speeches (See 82).

SABCL: Karmayogin, Vol. 2

65. PERSEUS THE DELIVERER

Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, 1955

A drama. Written in Calcutta or Deoghar between 1906 and 1907. First appeared in the weekly *Bande Mataram*, June 30, to October 13, 1907. Reproduced with the author's revisions and some additional passages in *Collected Poems and Plays (See 13)*. In the 1955 edition two more scenes have been included which were not available for the earlier printings.

SABCL: Collected Plays, Vol. 6

66. THE PHANTOM HOUR

Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, 1951

One of the short stories written under the general title "Idylls of the Occult", during the early years of Sri Aurobindo's stay at Pondicherry, probably between 1910 and 1912.

SABCL: Collected Plays, Vol. 7

67. POEMS

Government Central Press, Hyderabad, 1941

Contents: "Transformation", "Nirvana", "The Other Earths" (these three first appeared in the *Calcutta Review* of October 1934), "Thought the Paraclete", "Moon of Two Hemispheres" and "Rose of God". Included in *Collected Poems and Plays* (See 13) as "Transformation and Other Poems".

SABCL: Collected Poems, Vol. 5

68. POEMS FROM BENGALI

Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, 1956

Translations from Nidhu Babu, Horu Thakur, Jnanadas and Chandidas, done in the early years of the author's stay at Baroda.

The first of the translations from Chandidas first appeared in Ahana and Other Poems (See 3), the second and third in Songs to Myrtilla (See 81). All were included in Collected Poems and Plays (See 13).

SABCL: Translations, Vol. 8

69. POEMS — PAST AND PRESENT

Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, 1946

Contents: "Musa Spiritus", "Bride of the Fire", "The Blue Bird", "A God's Labour", "Hell and Heaven", "Kamadeva", "Life", "One Day — The Little More".

The first four and the last of these poems were written in the late 1930's.

SABCL: Collected Poems, Vol. 5

70. PRAYERS AND MEDITATIONS OF THE MOTHER

Sri Aurobindo Library, Madras, 1941

Selections from the Mother's *Prières et Méditations*, translated by Sri Aurobindo.

SABCL: The Mother, Vol. 25

71. THE PROBLEM OF REBIRTH

Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, 1952

Essays from the Arya, reprinted with minor revisions by the author. Section I: "Rebirth" (November 1915), "The Reincarnating Soul" (December 1915), "Rebirth, Evolution, Heredity" (March 1919), "Rebirth and Soul Evolution" (April 1919), "The Significance of Rebirth" (May 1919), "The Ascending Unity" (June 1919), "Involution and Evolution" (July 1919), "Karma" (August 1919), "Karma and Freedom" (September 1919), "Karma, Will and Consequence" (October 1919), "Rebirth and Karma" (November 1919), "Karma and Justice" (December 1919). Section II: "The Foundation" (August 1920), "The Terrestrial Law" (September 1920), "Mind Nature and the Law of Karma" (October and November-December 1920). Section III: "The Higher Lines of Karma" (November-December 1920), "The Lines of Truth" (January 1921).

The Second Printing contained, as an appendix, a letter by the author in reply to a question about this series of articles.

In SABCL "The Ascending Unity" and "Involution and Evolution" are given in Section III, the rest in Section II of Volume 16.

SABCL: The Supramental Manifestation, Vol. 16

72. THE RENAISSANCE IN INDIA

Prabartak Publishing House, Chandernagore, 1920

Four essays from the Arya, August to November 1918.

SABCL: The Foundations of Indian Culture, Vol. 14

73. THE RIDDLE OF THIS WORLD

Arya Publishing House, Calcutta, 1933

Extracts from letters. In SABCL, incorporated into Volumes 22, 23, and 24.

SABCL: Letters on Yoga, Vols. 22, 23, 24

74. RISHI BUNKIM CHANDRA

Prabartak Publishing House, Chandernagore, 1923

Translations in prose and verse of "Bande Mataram" from the *Karmayogin*, November 20, 1909; an essay, "Rishi Bunkim Chandra", from the *Bande Mataram*, April 16, 1907; a poem, "Bunkim Chandra Chatterjee", from *Songs to Myrtilla* (See 81). The translations and the essay were subsequently included in *Bankim* — *Tilak* — *Dayananda* (See 7).

In SABCL the translations appear in Section II of Volume 8, the essay in Section IX of Volume 17 and the poem in Section I of Volume 5.

SABCL: Collected Poems, Vol. 5 Translations, Vol. 8 The Hour of God, Vol. 17

75. RODOGUNE

Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, 1958

A tragedy. From Sri Aurobindo's Baroda period.

SABCL: Collected Plays, Vol. 6

76. SAVITRI — A Legend and a Symbol Part I, Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, 1950 Parts II and III (in one volume), 1951 Complete in one volume, 1954

> An epic poem. Sri Aurobindo worked on a poem entitled "Savitri" while at Baroda. The epic as it now stands took shape over the several decades of the author's stay in Pondicherry. The cantos of Part One (Books One to Three) were issued separately in fascicule and as instalments in various Ashram journals between 1946 and 1948. In 1950 "The Book of Fate" was issued in fascicule.

The 1954 Edition includes the author's 'Letters on Savitri' (See 46).

SABCL: Savitri, Vols. 28, 29

77. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF INDIAN ART

Sri Aurobindo Circle, Bombay, 1947

Reproduction of Chapters XII to XV of the series entitled "A Defence of Indian Culture" (See 23) first appeared in the Arya, January to April 1920. In SABCL these chapters appear in Section III of Volume 14, under the title "Indian Art"

SABCL: The Foundations of Indian Culture, Vol. 14

78. SIX POEMS OF SRI AUROBINDO

Rameshwar & Co., Chandernagore, 1934

Contents: "The Bird of Fire", "Trance", "Sliiva", "The Life Heavens", "Jivanmukta", "In Horis Aeternum", with notes from the author's correspondence and parallel translations in Bengali by different disciples of Sri Aurobindo.

Included in Collected Poems and Plays (See 13).

In SABCL the poems and the notes are included in Section VI of Volume 5.

SABCL: Collected Poems, Vol. 5

79. SONGS OF THE SEA

Ganesh & Co., Madras, 1923

A translation of C. R. Das's Bengali poems, Sagar Sangit, done by Sri Aurobindo at Pondicherry around 1912. Included in Collected Poems and Plays (See 13).

SABCL: Translations, Vol. 8

80. SONGS OF VIDYAPATI

Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, 1956

Translations from the Maithili poet, written in Baroda.

SABCL: Translations, Vol. 8

81. SONGS TO MYRTILLA

First Edition [for private circulation only]: Lakshmi Vilas Printing Press, Baroda, 1895 Authorised [Trade] Edition: Arya Publishing House, Calcutta, 1923

The 1923 edition contains twenty-one poems, all except five written between 1890 and 1892 while Sri Aurobindo was a student at Cambridge: "Songs to Myrtilla", "O Coïl, Coïl", "Goethe", "The Lost Deliverer", "Charles Stewart Parnell", "Hic Jacet", "Lines on Ireland", "On a Satyr and Sleeping Love" (translation), "A Rose of Women" (translation), "Saraswati with the Lotus", "Night by the Sea", "The Lover's Complaint", "Love in Sorrow", "The Island Grave", "Estelle", "Radha's Complaint in Absence" (translation), "Radha's Appeal" (translation), "Bunkim Chandra Chatterji", "Madhusudan Dutt", "To the Cuckoo", "Envoi". Included in *Collected Poems and Plays (See* 13).

In SABCL the four translations noted above are included in Volume 8: the first two appear without title as numbers I and II of the "Selected Poems of Chandidas" on pages 302 to 304; the last two, translations from Plato and Meleager respectively, appear on page 411.

SABCL: Collected Poems, Vol. 5 Translations, Vol. 8

82. SPEECHES

Prabartak Publishing House, Calcutta, 1922

Contents of the First Edition:

Part I: "Advice to National College Students" (See 92) from Dawn, September 1907, "The Present Situation" (See 92), "Bande Mataram", "United Congress", "Baruipur Speech", "Palli Samiti"; the first, third and fifth of these had been published in the Bande Mataram during 1908.

Part II: "Uttarpara Speech", first published in the Karmayogin, June 19 and 26, 1909, issued separately in brochure form since 1919 (See 94); "Beadon Square Speech", "Jhalakati Speech", "The Right of Association", "College Square Speech", "Kumartuli Speech", all published in the Karmayogin in 1909.

Appendix: "An Open Letter to My Countrymen" (See 64).

The 1969 Edition included as an appendix a second open letter "To My Countrymen" from the *Karmayogin*, December 25, 1909.

In SABCL all of these, and some additional speeches, are arranged chronologically in Volumes 1 and 2. The two open letters are included in Volume 2.

> SABCL: Bande Mataram, Vol. 1 Karmayogin, Vol. 2

83. THE SPIRIT AND FORM OF INDIAN POLITY

Arya Publishing House, Calcutta, 1942

Reprint, with minor revisions by the author, of Chapters XX to XXIII of "A Defence of Indian Culture", from the *Arya*, October 1920 to January 1921.

In SABCL these chapters are included in Section III of Volume 14, under the title "Indian Polity".

SABCL: The Foundations of Indian Culture, Vol. 14

84. SRI AUROBINDO ON HIMSELF AND ON THE MOTHER

Sri Aurobindo International University Centre, Pondicherry, 1953

Compiled from notes and letters, mostly published in this book for the first time. Contents in three parts:

Part I: Sri Aurobindo on Himself. Part II: Sri Aurobindo on Himself and on the Mother. Part III: Sri Aurobindo on the Mother. Most letters of Part III were first published separately in 1951 under the title *Letters of Sri Aurobindo on the Mother*, (See 45); in addition some early letters of Sri Aurobindo, most of them to the Mother, are included in Part III.

In SABCL, Parts I and II, revised and considerably enlarged, comprise Volume 26; Part III has been enlarged and rearranged to form Part Two of Volume 25.

SABCL: The Mother, Vol. 25 On Himself, Vol. 26

85. THE SUPERMAN

Arya Publishing House, Calcutta, 1920

Three essays from the *Arya*: "The Superman" (April 1915), "All-Will and Free-Will" (March 1915) and "The Delight of Works" (August 1915). "The Superman" had earlier appeared in the *Arya* under the title "The Type of the Superman".

SABCL: The Supramental Manifestation, Vol. 16

86. THE SUPRAMENTAL MANIFESTATION UPON EARTH

Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, 1952

The last of Sri Aurobindo's prose writings, reproduced from the quarterly *Bulletin of Physical Education* (presently called the *Bulletin of Sri Aurobindo International Centre of Education*), February 1949 to November 1950. Reprinted in New York in 1953 as *The Mind of Light (See 53)*.

SABCL: The Supramental Manifestation, Vol. 16

87. SWAMI DAYANAND SARASWATI

N. K. Kapadia, Bombay, 1939

Reprint of Dayananda: The Man and His Work (See 16), comprised of two articles which were subsequently included in Bankim — Tilak — Dayananda (See 7).

SABCL: The Hour of God, Vol. 17

88. THE SYNTHESIS OF YOGA

Part I — The Yoga of Divine Works: Sri Aurobindo Library, Madras, 1948 Sri Aurobindo Library, New York, 1950 Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, 1953 Complete in one volume as On Yoga I — The Synthesis of Yoga: Sri Aurobindo International University Centre, Pondicherry, 1955

The Synthesis of Yoga first appeared in the Arya serially, in seventy-two chapters together with five introductory chapters, from August 1914 to January 1921. The first eleven chapters were revised and enlarged and published as twelve chapters in book form in 1948 as The Synthesis of Yoga (Part I: The Yoga of Divine Works). Chapters VI to XII in their revised form first appeared serially in the quarterly Advent from August 1946 to April 1948. In 1950 The Yoga of Divine Works was published in an American edition with a glossary and an index.

In 1955, under the imprint of the Sri Aurobindo International University Centre Collection, the complete Synthesis of Yoga was published as *On Yoga I: The Synthesis of Yoga.* This edition contained the introduction, the twelve revised chapters of Part I and an unfinished thirteenth chapter found among Sri Aurobindo's manuscripts. Of the remaining three parts, Part II had undergone some revision before publication in book form, but Part III and Part IV were printed largely as they appeared in the *Arya*.

The SABCL edition is a reproduction, in two volumes, of the University Edition, On Yoga I: The Synthesis of Yoga.

SABCL: The Synthesis of Yoga, Vols. 20, 21

89. A SYSTEM OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

Tagore & Co., Madras, 1921

An incomplete series of articles from the *Karmayogin*, February 12 to April 2, 1910. The first edition was unauthorised. In 1924 an authorised edition was issued with a note by the author.

SABCL: The Hour of God, Vol. 17

90. THOUGHTS AND APHORISMS

Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, 1958

From unrevised manuscripts. A portion of the original work was revised and published as *Thoughts and Glimpses* (See 91).

SABCL: The Hour of God, Vol. 17

91. THOUGHTS AND GLIMPSES

Arya Publishing House, Calcutta, 1920

First published in the Arya as "Aphorisms" and "Thoughts and Glimpses" between March 1915 and August 1917.

SABCL: The Supramental Manifestation, Vol. 16

92. TWO LECTURES OF SRIYUT ARAVINDA GHOSH G. P. Mundeshwar, Bombay, 1908

Includes "Advice to National College Students" from the Dawn, September 1907, and "The Present Situation" from the weekly Bande Mataram, February 23, 1908. Both were subsequently included in Speeches (See 82).

SABCL: Bande Mataram, Vol. 1

93. URVASIE: A Poem

First Edition [for private circulation]: Lakshmi Vilas Press Co., Ltd., Baroda, no date (c. 1896)

Included, with some revisions, in Collected Poems and Plays (See 13).

SABCL: Collected Poems, Vol. 5

94. UTTARPARA SPEECH

Prabartak Publishing House, Chandernagore, 1919

Speech delivered at Uttarpara on May 30, 1909. Published in the Karmayogin, June 19 and 26, 1909. Included in Speeches (See 82).

SABCL: Karmayogin, Vol. 2

95. VASAVADUTTA

Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, 1957

A dramatic romance. Written between October 18 and 30, 1915; revised in April 1916.

SABCL: Collected Plays, Vol. 6

96. VIEWS AND REVIEWS

Sri Aurobindo Library, Madras, 1941

Reprinted from the *Arya*. Part One ("The Question of the Month"): "The Needed Synthesis" (August 1914), "The Significance of 'Arya' " (September 1914), "On Meditation" (October 1914), "On Universal Consciousness" (January 1915). Part Two (Reviews): "Hymns to the Goddess" (May 1915), "South Indian Bronzes" (October 1915), "God the Invisible King" (July 1917), "Rupam" (April 1920), "About Astrology" (November 1917). In SABCL all the articles of Part One are included in Section VII of Volume 16, except "The Significance of 'Arya'" which appears in Section XI of Volume 17. The reviews which make up Part Two are included in Section VIII of Volume 17.

SABCL: The Supramental Manifestation, Vol. 16 The Hour of God, Vol. 17

97. VIKRAMORVASIE (The Hero and the Nymph) R. Chatterjee, Calcutta, 1911

A translation done by Sri Aurobindo at Baroda, of Kalidasa's Sanskrit drama. The 1952 edition included "On Translating Kalidasa" and "The Character of the Hero" (Pururavas) as Introduction and Appendix (See 36).

SABCL: Collected Plays, Vol. 7

98. THE VIZIERS OF BASSORA

Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, 1959

A dramatic romance written by Sri Aurobindo at Baroda and seized along with other manuscripts by the British police in May 1908 when he was arrested in the Alipore Bomb Case. The manuscripts were not recovered until 1951. The history of their loss and recovery is detailed in an appendix to the 1959 edition.

SABCL: Collected Plays, Vol. 7

99. VYASA AND VALMIKI

Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, 1956

Essays, notes and translations from the author's Baroda period. Vyasa: "Notes on the Mahabharata", "The Problem of the Mahabharata" and translations (done in 1893) from the Sabha Parva and Udyoga Parva of the Mahabharata. Valmiki: "The Genius of Valmiki" and translations from the Bala Kanda, Ayodhya Kanda and Aranya Kanda of the Ramayana.

> SABCL: The Harmony of Virtue, Vol. 3 Translations, Vol. 8

100. WAR AND SELF-DETERMINATION

S. R. Murthy & Co., Madras, 1920 Third Edition, Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, 1957

The First Edition contained three essays from the Arya: "The Passing of War" (April 1916); "The Unseen Power" (December 1918); "Self-Determination" (September 1918); and a fourth, "A League of Nations", written especially for the volume; with a foreword. In the Third Edition another Arya essay, "After the War" (August 1920), which had been issued in pamphlet form in 1949 (See 1), was included.

In 1962 War and Self-Determination was published along with The Human Cycle and The Ideal of Human Unity (See 28); in this edition yet another unpublished Arya article, "1919" (July 1919), was included.

SABCL: Social and Political Thought, Vol. 15

101. THE YOGA AND ITS OBJECTS

Sadhana Press, Chandernagore, 1921

Sri Aurobindo worked on an early version of this work sometime before 1913.

The 1968 edition included a note by Sri Aurobindo and an appendix containing explanations given by Sri Aurobindo apropos of some passages in the book.

SABCL: The Supramental Manifestation, Vol. 16

Periodicals

WITH WHICH SRI AUROBINDO WAS ASSOCIATED Arranged Chronologically

Sri Aurobindo contributed two series of articles to this newspaper, which was edited by his Cambridge friend K. G. Deshpande. *New Lamps for Old* appeared in nine instalments from August 7, 1893 to March 5, 1894. This series was preceded by another political article, "India and the British Parliament" (June 26, 1893). The second series, *Bankim Chandra Chatterjee*, written after the passing of the Bengali writer, appeared in seven instalments from July 16 to August 27, 1894.

A revolutionary journal started by Sri Aurobindo's brother Barindra and others in March 1906. Sri Aurobindo wrote articles for some of the earlier issues of the paper, and always exercised general control over it. It ceased publication in May 1908.

A newspaper started on August 6, 1906 under the editorship of Bepin Chandra Pal. Sri Aurobindo became joint editor of the paper and before the end of 1906 assumed full control of its policy. He wrote many of its editorials and leading articles, and also some planned series including *The Doctrine of Passive Resistance*. It ceased publication in October 1908, six months after Sri Aurobindo was imprisoned in the Alipore Bomb Case. A weekly edition of *Bande Mataram* was published from June 1907 to September 1908, in which editorials and articles from the daily edition were reprinted. The play *Perseus the Deliverer* and the translation *Vidula* first appeared in this weekly edition.

"A Weekly Review of National Religion, Literature, Science, Philosophy, etc." Started on June 15, 1909 by Sri Aurobindo, who wrote practically all of its articles and editorial comments, and published in it a number of his poems and translations. When he left for Chandernagore in February 1910, he put the journal into the hands of Sister Nivedita. Writings by him continued to appear in it until it ceased publication on March 26, 1910.

Started on August 23, 1909 under the editorship of Sri Aurobindo, who wrote most of its articles and editorial comments himself. His connection with the journal ended when he left for Chandernagore in February 1910. Its last issue came out on March 28, 1910.

Indu Prakash English-Marathi Weekly Bombay

Yugantar Bengali Weekly Calcutta

Bande Mataram English Daily/Weekly Calcutta

Karmayogin English Weekly Calcutta

Dharma Bengali Weekly Calcutta

PERIODICALS 45

Arya English Monthly Pondicherry

A philosophical review started by Sri Aurobindo on August 15, 1914 and continued without interruption until January 1921. The following declaration appeared on the inside cover page of each issue:

The Arya is a Review of pure philosophy.

The object which it has set before itself is twofold :----1. A systematic study of the highest problems of existence:

2. The formation of a vast Synthesis of knowledge, harmonising the diverse religious traditions of humanity occidental as well as oriental. Its method will be that of a realism, at once rational and transcendental. - a realism consisting in the unification of intellectual and scientific disciplines with those of intuitive experience. This Review will also serve as an organ for the various groups and societies founded on its inspiration.

The Review will publish:-Synthetic studies in speculative Philosophy. Translations and commentaries of ancient texts. Studies in Comparative Religion. Practical methods of inner culture and self development.

In the Arya appeared serially most of Sri Aurobindo's important prose writings: The Life Divine, The Synthesis of Yoga, The Secret of the Veda, Essays on the Gita, The Human Cycle, The Ideal of Human Unity, The Future Poetry (all of which were published later in book form, many in revised editions), as well as other series and separate essays.

Published by the Prabartak Samgha, a group working under English the inspiration of Sri Aurobindo. Its first issue came out Weekly on August 15, 1920 with a contribution "Ourselves" by Chandernagore Sri Aurobindo. In later issues it published several articles, poems etc. by Sri Aurobindo, many of which had been written in 1909 and 1910 and intended for publication in the Karmayogin. Since 1915 the Prabartak Samgha has brought out a Bengali monthly, Prabartak. Sri Aurobindo's "Jagannather Rath" first appeared in this journal in 1918.

Sri Aurobindo occasionally contributed essays, poems etc. to periodicals other than those listed above including The Modern Review (Calcutta), The Calcutta Review, The Vedic Magazine (Lahore), Shama'a (Madras) and the Bengali reviews Suprabhat and Bharati.

The following is a list of journals published by the Sri Aurobindo Ashram or groups connected with it in which many unpublished letters, articles, poems etc. of Sri Aurobindo first appeared.

46 PERIODICALS

The Standard Bearer

Sri Aurobindo Mandir Annual Calcutta since 1942 Bartika (Bengali) Quarterly, Calcutta, since 1942

The Advent Quarterly, Pondicherry (originally Madras), since 1944

Sri Aurobindo Circle Annual, Pondicherry (originally Bombay), since 1945

Bulletin of Physical Education (presently the Bulletin of Sri Aurobindo International Centre of Education) Quarterly, Pondicherry, since 1949, English-French Bilingual The eight articles which make up The Supramental Manifestation upon Earth were written by Sri Aurobindo for the Bulletin and published in it between February 21, 1949 and November 24, 1950.

Mother India Monthly, Pondicherry (originally a Bombay fortnightly), since 1949 Srinvantu Quarterly, Calcutta, since 1956

Essays, Speeches

AND OTHER SHORTER WORKS

The following is a list of shorter writings and speeches by Sri Aurobindo. Only selected writings have been included from Volume 1 (Bande Mataram) and Volume 2 (Karmayogin).

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This index comprises references from all original prose writings of Sri Aurobindo, that is, most of the material in the following volumes of the Sri Aurobindo Birth Centenary Library:

1. Bande Mar	taram	15. Social and Political Thought
2. Karmayog	in	16. The Supramental Manifestation
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12. The Upani	shads	25. The Mother
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14. The Found	ations of Indian Culture	27. Supplement

Poems, other literary works, and translations have not been indexed; however some references from prose sections of the following volumes have been included:

5.	Collected	Poems	29.	Savitr
~	Concorda	I COMIS	L/.	- Du V

The reader is advised to consult the Contents of the Centenary Library on pages 16-19 of this volume if he is not familiar with the material contained in the volumes listed **a**bove.

In the Introductory Note to this volume we have mentioned several factors which must be taken into consideration when making a relative evaluation of Sri Aurobindo's writings. The user of this index is urged to read that note and also to study the Bibliography on pages 19-44 of this volume and the Bibliographical Notes at the end of each of the volumes in order to acquaint himself with the period and the nature of the material with which he is dealing. He should also take note of the context of the passage to which he refers, especially while consulting such books as *The Life Divine*, where Sri Aurobindo often presents at some length a position which is not his own. In the index the volume number is printed in **bold** type, the page numbers in roman type. Thus the first reference (17: 27) is to page 27 of Volume 17, *The Hour of God*.

References are made to the subject treated *per se*. Thus while the whole of Volume 13, *Essays on the Gita*, deals with the Gita, only the pages of the book where the Gita has been discussed as a distinct entity have been listed under the main heading **Gita**; so also "Yoga" in *The Synthesis of Yoga*, "India" in *The Foundations of Indian Culture*, "Spiritual evolution" in *The Life Divine*, etc.

The index is structured according to the usual system: main heading, subheading and sub-subheading. Note that:

 Certain large or complex terms have, for convenience, been represented by two or more main headings distinguished from one another by superior figures (e.g. Ascent¹ and Ascent²).

(2) References without subheadings fall into two main categories: (a) large general discussions of the subject, and (b) very brief but significant references.

(3) Subheadings are given only as a first indication and should not be considered as exhaustive statements of how the subject is treated on a given page.

(4) Certain subjects have been placed under broad generic main headings, e.g. "sun" under Symbol, *specific symbols*; "sonnet" under Poetry; "Hindu-Mahomedan question" under Indian National Movement; etc.

(5) Literary works are placed under the author after other subheadings, if any.

Cross-references are given in **bold** type at the end of many entries. Here see also indicates an identity or close relationship between the terms in question, cf. (compare) a more indefinite relationship, and the asterisk (*) that at the designated main heading only are listed a number of related terms.

- Abdominal (penultimate) centre (svādhişţhāna), 17: 27; 22: 365, 366; 24: 1142
 - cf. Centres
- Abhayam, 27:361
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- Absolute, (the), 12: 16, 81, 228; 17: 65, 66-67; 18: 75-76, 78, 324, 355, 374-85 passim, 475-78; 19: 634-39 passim, 658-60, 998; 20: 282-84; 27: 307, 411 behind everything in life, 15: 103-04
 - beyond Virat, Hiranyagarbha, Prajna according to the ascetic Path of Knowledge, 20: 326; see also Turiya
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GLOSSARY

OF SANSKRIT AND OTHER INDIAN TERMS

Note to the Glossary

Scope of the Glossary

Most Sanskrit and modern Indian words and phrases contained in the SRI AUROBINDO BIRTH CENTENARY LIBRARY are included in this glossary. Omissions are noted below:

- Long passages which are translated or paraphrased where they occur and also words from these passages which are examined separately. For example:
 - a. Many passages from the Rig-veda cited and analysed in Volume 10, *The* Secret of the Veda. (All of these passages are included in Appendix 3, List of Vedic Translations and Citations.)
 - Phrases and words occurring in the essay "On Translating Kalidasa" (Volume 3, pages 236-49 and Volume 27, pages 84-108).
 - c. Certain long passages from the Gita, Upanishads, etc. (All of these passages are listed in the Appendix to the Glossary.)
- 2. Words occurring in poetical works and translations.
- 3. Philological examples, such as those given in "The Origins of Aryan Speech" (Volume 10, pages 551-81 and Volume 27, pages 163-79) and elsewhere.
- 4. Many proper names, e.g. most names of historical personages, names of less important mythological figures, most titles of texts, etc.
- 5. Words and phrases printed in devanāgari or Bengali script.
- 6. Adjectives and nouns which are formed from Sanskrit nouns but which are not themselves Sanskrit words, e.g. Pranic, Asurism.

Arrangement, Transliteration and Pronunciation

Words and phrases are listed alphabetically (English alphabet) letter-by-letter according to the standard internationally accepted system of transliteration. The scheme of this system is given on the following page.

The reader should note that many of the examples listed in the third column of the table give only an approximation of the Sanskrit sound, for example: r, \bar{r} , and lr, which are independent vowels properly pronounced without the aid of any other vowel; the diphthongs *e*, *al*, *o*, *au*; the cerebral nasal *p*; and *v*, which is never a fricative. Other examples could also be given. The pronunciation of Sanskrit is based on the quantitative, and not the accentual principle. Long and short vowels should be carefully. distinguished.

VOWELS

Devanāgari letter	English equivalent	Pronounce as in ¹	Devanāgari letter	English equivalent	Pronounce as in ¹
ম	a	rur <i>a</i> l		lr.	revelry
मा	ā	father	ए	е	they
T	i	îrii	ŧ	ai	aisle
ŧ	I	police	ओ	0	go
ਰ	u	full	औ	au	Haus (German)
3	ū	rude			
τ	r	mer <i>ri</i> ly	मं	ṁ	(the anusvara)'
ৰ্	ī	marine	31:	ķ	(the visarga) ³

CONSONANTS

4	k	kill	स	t	Similar to the pre-
ৰ	kh	in <i>kh</i> orn	च	th	vious five but with
ग	g	get	र	d	the tongue against
च.	gh	log-hut	ष	dh	the teeth as in the
5	'n	sing	न	n	French dentals.
च	с	<i>ch</i> urch	ष	р	put
3	ch	hit <i>chh</i> ike	ক	ph	u <i>ph</i> ill
व	j	<i>j</i> et	4	ь	bear
ন্ন	jh	hed <i>geh</i> og	স	bh.	abhor
म	ñ	singe	म	m	map
ε	ŧ	true	य	y	year
2	ţh	an <i>th</i> ill	र	r	red
8 4	¢	drum	ਲ	1	lull
3	<i>dh</i>	redhead	ळ	Į	Often for <i>d</i> in Veda.
অ	ņ	tournament	व	v	ivy (but like w after
					consonants)
		হা	Ś	sure	
		ব	ş	<i>sh</i> un	
		स	S	saint	
		Ę	h	hear	

¹ Most examples in this column are taken from the Sanskrit-English dictionary of Sir M. Monier-Williams.

^a A nasal sound, sometimes pronounced like n (as in *hariusa*), sometimes representing a final m before a consonant (*ahariu krtsnasya*...).

² An "h"-like aspiration at the end (anityah sarvasamiskårah) or occasionally in the middle (duhkha) of a word.

• The Hindustani letters **T**, **T** and **S** are transliterated as z, r and f respectively.

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In the works of Sri Aurobindo, words are transliterated not only according to this standard system, but according to a freer system, in which diacritical marks are omitted and a more natural English equivalent to the Sanskrit letter is employed. E.g. the word **AGT**, which is transliterated according to the standard system "*śraddhā*", according to the freer system is spelled "Shraddha". Sri Aurobindo preferred to use this freer system for most words of common occurrence.

In the glossary if a word spelled according to the freer system differs from the standard form in the letters used (disregarding diacritical marks), it is given after the standard form within parentheses. If there is no such difference (as in *ānanda*/Ananda), the standard form alone is listed.

In the Centenary Library, besides words transliterated according to these two systems, there are some Sanskrit words and names which are spelled in a quite unorthodox fashion. Most of these words are found in certain of Sri Aurobindo's earlier writings. Examples are Opsara (*apsara*), *poosta* (*postā*). Although the editors of the Centenary Library have generally made all Indian words conform to one of the two regular systems of transliteration, some of these unorthodox spellings have been maintained in order to preserve the flavour of these earlier writings.

In the texts the plural has often been formed by adding the English s. In the Glossary this s is printed in roman type (e.g. Vasus). The proper Sanskrit plural is given in the *devanāgarī* spelling (e.g. $\overline{a_{RR}} = Vasavah$).

There are no capital letters in the *devanāgari* script, however in the Glossary transliterated proper names have been capitalised.

Definitions

As far as possible, definitions have been made using Sri Aurobindo's own words. Where it was necessary for the compilers to provide all or part of a definition they have placed their work within square brackets.

The definitions given are meant to bring out the significance of words only as they are used by Sri Aurobindo and are not intended as full and complete meanings of the words.

Note that Sanskrit words used in the definitions are themselves defined in their own places.

Inflected Forms

Most Sanskrit nouns and adjectives are listed under their "crude" or uninflected forms. If inflected forms also occur they are placed under the uninflected form, e.g. hotā under hotr, ānandam under ānanda. Very brief (and therefore sometimes technically incomplete) grammatical descriptions of the inflected forms are given; these descriptions indicate only how the form, as used by Sri Aurobindo, differs from the crude form.

Citations

The sources of most phrases cited by Sri Aurobindo (excluding those of common occurrence in Sanskrit texts) are given after the definitions within square brackets.

If the phrase as cited differs in some respect from the Sanskrit text, "cf." is put before the citation.

If a word has been omitted from the phrase as cited, the omission is indicated by ellipsis points (...) in the *devanāgari* spelling.

Abbreviations

Beng.	Bengali		
Hind.	Hindi/Hindustani (in this glossary applied to words common to several modern Indian languages)		
Ved.	Veda/Vedic (Sanskrit words which are exclusively Vedic or of which the meanings given apply only to the words as used in the Veda)		
<u></u> <i>RV</i>	<u>Rg-veda</u>	Mâṇḍ.	Māņdūkya Upanişad
Ait.	Aitareya Upanişad	Muṇḍ.	Mundaka Upanişad
Brhad.	Brhadāraņyaka Upanişad	Śvet.	Śvetäśvatara Upanişad
Chānd.	Chāndogya Upaniṣad	Tait.	Taittiriya Upanişad

- ābhāsa आभास, [reflection; likeness].
- abhaya बगम, fearlessness; passive freedom from fear.
 - abhayam [nominative]
- abhayam sāhasam yasolipsā ātmaslāghā iti kşatratejah, see these words separately
- abhayavacana अभयवचन, assurance of safety.

- abhimāna (Abhiman) जनिमान, [selfrespect, pride, especially hurt pride or haughtiness].
- abhinaksantah जभिनकन्तः, they who travel towards (the goal). [Ved.]
- abhişeka (Abhishek) जभिषेक, [sprinkling, anointment, royal unction], coronation.
- abhito vartate अभितो ... वर्तते, is all around. [Gitā 5.26]
- abhūt sarvabhūtāni अभूत् सर्वभूतानि, he has become all existences. [cf. Iśa 7]
- abhyāsa अभ्यास, constant practice (of a method).
- acalah sanātanah अचलः ... सनातनः, motionless, sempiternal. [Gitā 2.24]
- acañcalatā अवञ्चलता, [absence of restlessness; quietude].
- *ācāra* (Achara) आवार, [conduct]; (rigid) custom; formally regulated method of self-discipline; rule of life.
- ācāraśuddhi आचारजुदि, [purity of ācāra].
- ācārya (Acharya) आचार्य, preceptor.
- acetanam अचेतनम्, [non-sentient].
- Achara, see ācāra
- Acharya, see ācārya
- acintyam avyavahāryam अचिन्त्यम्...अव्य-वहार्यम्, unthinkable, incommunicable. [cf. Mānd. 7]
- acintyarūpa अक्तित्यरूप, [of unthinkable form].

acintyarūpam [nominative] [Mund. 3.1.7; Gītā 8.9]

- acitti अचित्त, unconsciousness; the non-perceiving principle in our consciousness.
- acyuta अच्युत, [not-fallen, firm, solid], unperturbed, unmoved.

adbhutah अब्भुतः, wonderful.

- ādeša (Adesh, Adesha) आदेश, voice, impulsion, command.
- adevi māyā अदेवी मापा, undivine māyā. [Ved.]

adevir $m\bar{a}y\bar{a}h$ [plural], formations of a dark and false creative knowledge.

- adhama अषम, [low, degraded].
- adhamā gati अधमा गति, the lowest status; [the lowest path].

adhamām gatim [accusative] [Gītā 16.20]

- ädhāra (Adhar) जापार, vehicle [vessel, support]; that in which the consciousness is now contained, mindlife-body.
- *ādhāra-siddhi* आषारसिदि, [perfection of the *ādhāra*].
- adharma अवर्म, not-dharma.
- adhibhūta अधिभूत, the elemental; the objective phenomenon of being.
- adhidaiva জৰিবৰ, that which pertains to the Gods (non-material powers); the subjective phenomenon of being.
- adhidaivata अधिवेवत, the divine element in the becoming.
- adhikāra afumt, capacity; something in the immediate power of a man's nature that determines by its characteristics his right to this or that way of yoga.
- adhikārī अभिकारी, [one who has adhikāra (for a particular way of yoga)].
- adhikāribheda अधिकारिभेद, [distinction between adhikāris].

adhina अधीन, [subject to, subservient to].

- adhisthāna अधिष्ठान, basis, standing ground (of the soul in Nature).
- adhisthātrī devatā अषिष्ठात्रो देवता, indwelling Godhead.
- adhişihāya अधिष्ठाय, [having dwelt in or stood upon]. [Gitā 4.6]
- adhisthita अधिष्ठित, seated above.
- adhiyajña अभियज्ञ, the cosmic principle of works and sacrifice; the secret Divine who receives the sacrifice.
- adho gacchanti अधो गच्छन्ति, [they go

abhi अभो, fearless.

downwards]. [Gitā 14.18]

- adhogati अपोगलि, [downward movement]; descent (towards matter and mere form).
- adhvara aver, travelling, moving; a word for sacrifice, really an adjective, the full phrase is adhvara yajña. [Ved.]
- adhvarasya peśaḥ अप्यरस्य पेज़ः, the form of the pilgrim-sacrifice. [RV 7.42.1]
- adhvara yajña (Adhwara Yajna) अप्वर यज्ञ, the sacrifice that travels or is a travel to the home of the godheads. [Ved.]
- adhvaryu (Adhwaryu) अप्वर्षु, the conductor of the sacrifice; a priest of the pilgrim-sacrifice. [Ved.]
- Adhwara Yajna, see adhvara ya jña
- Adhwaryu, see adhvaryu
- adhyaksa जप्यस, presiding person or presence; he who seated over all in the supreme ether oversees things, views and controls them from above.
- adhyāropa अध्यारोष, imposition.
- adhyātma बच्चात्म, the spiritual, everything that has to do with the highest existence [ātman] in us; the principle of the self in Nature.
- adhyātmacetasā जप्यात्पचेतला, [by means of] a spiritual consciousness. [Gītā 3.30]
- adhyātma-jīvana अध्यात्म-जीवन, the spiritual life.
- adhyātma-sāstra (Adhyatma-shastra) अच्यात्पज्ञास्त्र, science and art of spiritual living.
- adhyātma-sukham बच्यात्यमुख्रम्, spiritual happiness.
- adhyātmayoga अप्यात्मयोग, spiritual yoga.
- ādhyātmika (Adhyatmic) बाच्यात्मिक, [spiritual].
- adhyāya अच्याय, chapter.
- ādi-devam ajam vibhum आरित्वमचं विभुम, the original Godhead, the Unborn, the all-pervading Master. [Gitā 10. 12]
- aditayah अन्तित्वः, infinite beings. [RV 7.52.1]

- adita ye anāgasah अस्तिये अनायतः, blameless before the Infinite Mother. [cf. RV 1.24.15; 5.82.6]
- Aditi arfafer, the indivisible consciousforce and *ānanda* of the Supreme; the Mother; the infinite Mother of the gods; supreme Nature or infinite Consciousness.
- Aditi devatāmayī असिति देवतामयो, Aditi full of the gods. [cf. Katha 2.1.7]
- Ådityāh (Adityas) जारित्या, Solar gods, children of Infinity (sons of Aditi). [Ved.]

 \hat{A} dityāsah [vocative], O Sons of the infinite Mother. [*RV* 7.52.1]

- ādit yavarņa बाबित्यवर्ण, [having the colour of the sun]. [cf. Gītā 8.9]
- ādityavat prakāšayati tat param जात्ति-त्यवत् ... प्रकागवति तत्परम्, like a sun lights up that Supreme. [Gītā 5.16]
- ādityavat tamasah parastāt बार्गिरत्यवत्तवलः परस्ताल, [like a sun beyond darkness]. [cf. Śvet. 3.8; Gitā 8.9]
- adreh sānu आरे: सानु, a level of the hill (of being). [Ved.]
- adri affa, 1. hill; rock, stone, dense substance (a figure for the physical consciousness). 2. the pressing-stone. 3. the thunderbolt, the formed electric force of *Indra*. [Ved.]
- adrsta age, the unseen thing, Fate.
- advaita (Adwaita) नहेल, [non-duality], One-Existence; Monism, Monistic vedānta.
- advaita-jñāni (Adwaita-jnani) अईतत्रान्ते, [one who follows the advaita path of Knowledge].
- advaitavāda (Adwaitavada) अहेतवाव, [the doctrine of advaita].
- advaitavādin (Adwaitavadin) जहंतवादिन्, [one who professes the advaitavāda].
- advaitin (Adwaitin) व्यवेतिन, a Vedantic Monist.
- advaya जहम, free from the duality.
- Adwaita etc., see advaita etc.
- ādyā mahāśakti आखा महाजलित, [the original mahāśakti].
- ādyam purusam yatah pravrttih prasrta

purāņi आचं पुच्च... यतः प्रवृत्तिः असुता पुरानो, the original Soul... from whom proceeds the ancient sempiternal urge to action [pravrtti]. [Gitā 15.4]

- ädyā śakti (Adya Shakti) आणा जास्त, original Power; the supreme divine Consciousness and Power above the worlds; the Transcendent Mother.
- āgamisthā आगमिष्ठा, most ready to come. [RV 5.76.2]
- agananaśakti वनपनजात्ति, infinite variations of energy.
- aghafana-ghafana-pafiyasi अपटनपटन-यसी, very skilful in bringing about the impossible.
- Agni affer, 1. the godhead of fire, [psychologically]: the divine will perfectly inspired by divine Wisdom, and indeed one with it, which is the active and effective power of the Truth-Consciousness. 2. [one of the five *bhūtas*]: fire; the formatory principle of intension, represented to our senses in matter as heat, light and fire.
- Agni pāvaka अग्नि पावक, the purifying fire; the psychic fire.
- Agni śakti (Agni Shakti) अगिन ज्ञांस्त, the force of fire.
- Agni vaiśvānara (Agni Vaishwanara) अणि चैरवानर, 1. Agni as the universal in Man or universal Power. 2. the heat that digests food.
- ahaituka अतेतुक, [without any motive]; disinterested.
- ahaituki महेतुको, feminine of ahaituka.
- ahaituki bhakti महेतुको भक्ति, [motiveless devotion]; inherent yearning.

aham अहम्, I.

- aham ādih sarvasah जहमारिः ... सर्वज्ञः, I am altogether and in every way the origin. [Gitā 10.2]
- ahambhāva अहंभाव, [the state of being "I"].
- aham brahma asmi अहं ब्रह्मास्मि, I am brahman.
- aham-buddhi अहंबुद्धि, ego-idea.
- aham eva akşayah kālah अहमेबालयः कालः,

I am imperishable Time. [Gitā 10.33]

- ahamkāra (ahankāra, Ahankar) atert, ego-sense; ego-idea; the divisional principle of ego-formation; the separative ego-sense which makes each being conceive of itself as an independent personality.
- ahamkartā महरूती, ["I" as the doer]. ahamkrta bhāva महरूत भाष, egoistic con-
- dition of consciousness.
- aham krtsnasya jagatah prabhavah pralayas tathā वह हत्तस्य जगतः प्रभवः प्रमयत्तपा, I am the birth of the whole world and so too its dissolution. [Gitā 7.6]
- aham mrtyuh sarvaharah सहं मुत्युः सर्वहरः, I am all-snatching death. [cf. Gitā 10.34]
- aham sarvasya prabhavo mattah sarvam pravartate जहं सर्वस्य प्रभवो मत्तः सर्वं प्रवसंते, I am the birth of everything and from me all proceeds into development of action and movement. [Gitā 10.8]
- ahami tvāni moksayisyāmi mā sucah अहं त्वा... बोझपिण्यापि मा शुवः, I will deliver thee, do not grieve. [see the following]
- aham tvā sarvapāpebhyo mokşayişyāmi mā śucah जह त्वा सर्वपापेभ्यो मोक्षयिष्यामि मा शुचः, I will deliver thee from all sin and evil, do not grieve. [Gitā 18.66]
- aham vedmi śuko vetti sañjayo vetti vā na vā आहं वेचि शुको वेत्ति सञ्जयो वेत्ति वा न वा, [I know, Shuka knows, Sanjaya knows or perhaps does not]. [Mahābhārata 1.1.81]
- ahan अहन, day.
- ahankāra (Ahankar), see ahamkāra
- ahimsā (Ahinsa) आँहसा, harmlessness, non-injuring and non-killing.
- ahimsā paramo dharmaḥ अहिसा परमो घमं:, ahimsā is the highest law (dharma).
- Ahinsa, see ahimsa
- Ahi Vrtra (Ahi Vritra) अहि बुन्न, [the serpent Vrtra]. [Ved.]
- Airāvata ऐराबत, [the name of the elephant of Indra.]
- aiśvara yoga ऐइबर योग, divine yoga.
- aiśvar ya (Aishwarya) ऐस्वर्य, [one of the astasiddhis]: the control over events,

lordship, wealth and all objects of desire; effectiveness of the Will acting on object or event without the aid of physical means.

aiśvar yam [nominative]

ajanayat अजनयत्, [he brought it to birth].

- *ājñā* बाजा, [command]; thought that is will.
- ājñācakra (Ajna Chakra) जाता चक, the centre between the eye-brows, which governs the dynamic mind, will, vision, mental formation.
- ājāāna बातान, Knowledge-Will; the operation by which the consciousness dwells on an image of things so as to govern and possess it in power. ājāānam [nominative]
- ajñānasambhūtam hrtstham samsayam अज्ञानसम्भूतं हुत्त्यं...संशयम्, [doubt born of ignorance stationed in the heart]. [Gitā 4.42]
- ajñānenāvrtam jñānam tena muhyanti jantavah अज्ञानेनावृत्तं ज्ञानं तेन मुद्दान्ति जन्तवः, because Knowledge is veiled by Ignorance, mortal men [creatures] are deluded. [Gitā 5.15]
- ajñe yam अज्ञेयम्, the Unknowable.
- ajo vibhuh जजो बिभू:, the unborn and the all-pervading Master. [cf. Gitā 10.12]
- ajo'vyaya ātmā अजो... अव्ययात्म, the unborn and imperishable Self. [cf. Gitā 4.6]
- akāla अकाल, timeless.

akarma, अकर्म, cessation from action.

akartā अकर्ता, the non-doer.

akartāram [accusative]

- akartavyam, अकर्तव्यम्, that which should not be done.
- *ākāśa* (Akasha) जाकाज, ether; [as one of the five *bhūtas*]: the static principle of extension which is the eternal matrix of things.
- ākāśa brahman (Akasha Brahman) आकाश बहान, the ethereal brahman.

ākāśa-lipi, आकाञनिष, the etheric writing. Akasha etc., see *ākāśa* etc.

akhanda rasa अल्लण्ड रस, undifferentiated

and unabridged delight.

- akhārā [Hind.] अलाड़ा, [a place for wrestling; gymnasium; club].
- akratu अऋतु, he who has not the will to work. [Ved.]
- akrta अकृत, not constructed or put together.
- akrtsnavidah अकृतनविदः, those who have not the knowledge of the whole. [Gitā 3.29]
- akşara (Akshara) अप्रर, 1. unmoving, immutable; the Immobile, the Immutable. 2. syllable.
- akşara brahman (Akshara Brahman) अक्षर बह्दन, the immutable brahman.
- akşaramavyaktam अक्षरमब्यस्तम्, unmanifest Immutable. [Gitā 12.1]
- akşaram paramam अक्तरं...परमम्, the supreme Immutable. [Gitā 8.3]
- aksara puruşa (Akshara Purusha) अप्र पुरुष, the immobile puruşa, the Self standing back from the changes and movements of Nature.
- aksaravrita वाकरवृष, [in Bengali prosody, a type of metre in which a syllable ending in a consonant possesses a metrical value of two units when it occurs at the end of a word; otherwise it is generally considered to possess a value of one unit (cf. mātrāvrita)].
- Akshara etc., see aksara etc.
- aksitam śravah अफित अवः, inexhaustible store of memory.
- akuśalam अकुज्ञलम्, inauspicious.
- alaksanam अलभणम्, without feature.
- alankāra अलङ्कार, ornament.
- alpa अल्प, little; the little.

amangala अमङ्गल, ill-fortune.

- amanyamānāḥ अमन्यमानाः, they who have no power to think and mentalise (the word and the truth it contains). [Ved.]
- amhoh मंहो:, out of the narrow existence, the narrowness full of suffering and evil, i.e., the unenlightened state of our limited mentality. [RV 5.65.4]

- Amitābha Buddha असितास बुद, [in Buddhist legend "the Buddha of measureless splendour"] who turned away when his spirit was on the threshold of *nirvāņa* and took the vow never to cross it while a single being remained in the sorrow and the Ignorance.
- amrta (Amrita) अप्त, 1. immortality. 2. the nectar of immortality, ambrosia, the food or drink of the gods; the immortalising delight of the divine ecstasy.

amrtam [nominative]

- amrtam sapantah अमृत सपन्तः, they taste (or touch) immortality. [RV 5.3.4]
- amrtasya cetanam अमृतस्य देतनम्, the awakening of the consciousness to immortality. [RV 1.170.4]
- amrtasya putrāh अमृतस्य पुत्राः, sons of immortality. [Śvet. 2.5]
- amrtatvāya kalpate अमृतत्वाय कल्पते, he becomes fit for immortality. [Gitā 2.15]
- amrte loke akşite अमूते জोके जलिते, [in the immortal inexhaustible world]. [RV 9.113.7]
- amisa (Amsha) अंज्ञ, a portion.
- amisah sanātanah अंग्नः ... सनातनः, an eternal portion. [Gitā 15.7]
- amisāvatāra अंज्ञावतार, a partial Incarnation [avatāra].
- Amsha, see amsa
- anādī ubhau api अनावी उभावपि, both eternal without beginning. [Gītā 13.20]
- anāhata अनाहत, [name of the heart-lotus (hrt padma)].
- ananda anana, bliss, delight, beatitude, spiritual ecstasy; the essential principle of delight; a self-delight which is the very nature of the transcendent and infinite existence.
- *ānanda ākāśa* (Ananda Akasha) बानन्व आकाज्ञ, ether of bliss.

Ananda Brahman, see ānandam brahma

- anandaghanaloka আনন্যঘননাক, [world of compact bliss].
- anandakosa आनन्दकोष, [bliss-sheath].

ānandaloka आनन्दलोक, [world of bliss.]

ānandamaya जानन्दमय, 1. [full of ānanda], joyous. 2. [=ānandamaya purusa].

- ānandamaya āveša आनन्दमय आवेश, [a blissful āveša].
- ānandamaya iśvara (Anandamaya Ishwara) जानन्त्यम्य ईश्वर, [the Lord whose substance is ānanda], the Lord of existence and works and the Spirit of bliss.
- ānandamaya namaskāra आनन्दमय नमस्कार, [a blissful salutation].
- ānandamaya puruşa (Anandamaya Purusha) जानन्वमय पुरुष, Bliss-Self; the all-blissful being or all-enjoying and all-productive soul; an infinite "I Am" of Bliss.
- ānandam brahma (Ananda Brahman) अनन्द बहा, the brahman as the selfexistent bliss and its universal delight of being; the bliss-existence.
- ānandam brahmaņo vidvān na bibheti kutaścana আনন্দ্ৰ ৰহ্যেণা ঘিৱান্ন ৰেখনৈ দুনহ্বক, He who possesses the delight of the brahman has no fear from anything in the world. [Tait. 2.4]
- ananta अनन्त, infinite; Ananta: [a name of the serpent Śeşa upon whose coils Vișņu sleeps after the cosmic pralaya].

anantam [nominative, neuter]

- anantaguņa अनस्तगुण, [having] infinite quality.
- anantam, see under ananta
- anantam brahma (Anantam Brahman) अनन्तं बह्य, the [infinite brahman].
- anante antah अनन्ते अन्तः, within the Infinite. [RV 1.130.3; 4.1.7]
- ānant ya आनन्त्य, infinity.
- anār ya (Anaryan) अनायं, [not-ārya, ignoble].
- anāsah अनगस:, they who have no force of the divine breath or mouth to speak it (does not mean "noseless"). [RV 5.29.10]
- anātman अनात्मन्, not-Self.
- anātmavān अनात्मवान्, [not in possession of the Self.]

- anātmyam anilayanam अनलप्पम् ... बनित्रयनम्, selfless, unhoused. [Tait. 2.7]
- andham tamah अन्य तमः, a blind darkness. [Isa 9.12]
- andham tamah pravisanti ye avidyām upāsate, tato bhūya iva te tamo ya u vidyāyām ratāh जन्च तमः प्रविज्ञान्त बेर्जच्छानुपासते। ततो मूय इव ते तमो य उ विद्यापा रताः ॥, into a blind darkness they enter who follow after the Ignorance, they as if into a greater darkness who devote themselves to the Knowledge alone. [*Isa* 9]
- anejad ekam अनेजरेकम्, One unmoving. [see the following]
- anejadekam manaso javiyah जनेवर्ज मनसो जबीयः, One unmoving swifter than mind. [Isa 4]
- angaraksana (Angarakshana) अङ्गरसन, [protection of the body].
- angaraksana mantra (Angarakshana Mantra) सङ्ग्रसम् मन्त्र, [a mantra for the protection of the body].
- Angira बङ्गिर, a form of the name Angiras. [Ved.]
- Angiras (Angiras) afgree, the rsi who represents the seer-will, in later times regarded as one of the original sages, progenitor of a clan of rsis that went by his name, however it is clear that the word is used in the Veda not merely as a name of a certain family of rsis, but with a distinct meaning inherent in the word: it must have meant flaming, glowing; used as an epithet, a name of Agni, etc. [Ved.]
- Ängirasa जाङ्गिरस, [relating to Angiras]; a patronymic [from "Angiras"]; used as an epithet of Brhaspati. [Ved.]
- Angirasah, Angiras rsis (the Angirasas, the Angirasa Rishis) जन्निरसः, जन्निरस् चयरः, a clan of rsis that went by the name of Angiras, their progenitor; the seven sages, the seven lustres of Agni, his sons; burning powers of the Light; divine or human types of

the seer-will. [Ved.]

- anicchannapi balādiva niyojitah अनिज्जानि ... बसादिव नियोबिल, although one wishes not to, as if compelled by force. [Gitā 3.36]
- aniha जनीह, without wish.
- aniketa afress, that has no mansion.
- anilam amṛtam अनिलम्प्युतम्, immortal Breath. [Isa 17]
- aņimā जणिमा, [one of the astasiddhis]: subtlety.
- anindrāh अनिमनाः, [they who are] not-Indra. [Ved.]
- anirdesyam जनिर्वेभ्यम्, indefinable.
- Aniruddha अनिषड, [the name of a son of Pradyumna].
- anirvacaniya अनिर्वचनोय, inexplicable, ineffable.
- anirvinnacetasā वनिषिण्णवेतसा, with a consciousness free from despondency. [Gitā 6.23]
- aniśa अनोस, not-lord, subject.
- aniśvara अनीस्वर, [not-iśvara].
- anityah sarvasamskārah जनित्वः तर्वतंत्व्वारः, same as the following, but singular in form.
- anityāh sarve samskārāh अनित्याः सर्वे संस्कारतः, [all samskāras are transient].
- anityam asukham बनित्पयमुत्तम्, transient and unhappy. [see the following]
- anityam asukham lokam imam अनित्यचतुः लोकविषयम्, this transient and unhappy world. [see the following]
- anityam asukham lokamimam prāpya bhajasva mām जनित्यमुच लोकनिम प्राप्य भजस्य माम्, thou who hast come to this transient and unhappy world, love and turn to Me. [Gitā 9.33]
- anna ana, Food; gross visible matter; in its origin the word meant simply being or substance.

annam [nominative]

- annakoşa লক্ষকাৰ, material or food sheath.
- annam, see under anna
- annamaya ātmā अभ्रमय आत्मा, [material self.]
- annamayam jagat जन्ममयं जगत्, gross

material world.

- annamaya puruşa अभ्रमय पुरुष, soul in body; physical conscious being; material being.
- annam brahma असं बाए, Matter as the sole reality, Matter as the Eternal, Matter as the brahman. [Tait. 3.2]
- annam vai sarvam अन्न चे सर्वेम्, All is Matter.
- anor aniyāmisam acintya-rūpam जणो-रणोयांसम्... अचिन्त्यरूपम्, subtler than subtlety, whose form is beyond thought. [Gītā 8.9]
- anor aniyāmisam atark yam anupramānāt अणोरणोवांसवतस्यंपणुप्रवाणात्, subtler than subtlety and that which logic cannot reach [on account of the minuteness of its measure]. [cf. Katha 1.2.8; Gitā 8.9]
- anrtam अनुतम्, falsehood; not-truth or wrong application of the satyam in mental or bodily activity.
- anrtasya bhureh अनुतस्य भूरे:, [of an] abundant falsehood. [RV 7.60.5]
- antah-karana अंत करण, the inner instrument; mind; mind and vital as opposed to the body.
- antaḥsukho'ntarārāmaḥ वंत.gaisनरारामः, he who has the inner happiness and the inner ease and repose. [see the following]
- antah sukho'ntarārāmas tathāntarjyotir eva yah अंतः वुषोऽन्दरारापस्तवाज्व-प्रोलिरेव यः, he who has the inner happiness and the inner ease and repose and the inner light. [Gītā 5.24]
- antarātman अन्तरात्मन्, inner self; inner being; soul.
- antariksa (Antariksha) अन्तरिक, "the intervening habitation"; the midregion; the intermediate or connecting level of the vital or nervous consciousness; the vital worlds.

antarikşam [nominative]

- antar yāmin अन्तर्याचिन्, the inner con-
- trol, the Guide in the conscious being. anu ajāyata जन्दजायत, was born. [Brhad. 1.1.2]

anubhava अनुभव, experience.

anubhūti अनुभूति, [feeling, experience]. anucchvāsa [Beng.] अनुच्छ्यास, [sobriety,

- staidness (opposite of ucchvāsa)].
- anumantr अनुमन्तु, giver of the sanction. anumantā [nominative]
- anumati अनुमति, sanction; consent.
- anupaśyati अनुपच्यति, sees everywhere. [Iśa 6]
- anur hyeşa dharmah मण्ड्रोंच घर्मः, [for] subtle is the law of it. [cf. Katha 1.1.21]
- anusthāna aquora, religious exercise.
- anustubh (anustup) अनुद्भ, [the name of a class of Sanskrit metres all of which have eight syllables in each *pāda*], the ordinary epic metre.

anvih areal:, the subtle ones. [Ved.]

- anyad araq, other.
- anyadeva अन्यदेव, "quite other", other verily. [Isa 10,13]
- anyadevatāh अन्यदेशताः, other godheads. [Gītā 7.20, 9.23]
- anyah ara:, other. [Gitā 15.17]

āpah, see āpas

- apāna arm, [one of the five prāņas]: situated in the lower part of the trunk, it presides over the lower functions, especially over the emission of such parts of the food as are rejected by the body, and over procreation; it is intimately connected with the processes of decay and death; it is the breath of death, for it gives away the vital force out of the body.
- apāpaviddham अपापविद्यम्, unpierced by evil; pure. [İsa 8]
- aparā prakrti (Apara Prakrti) अपरा प्रकृति, the lower Nature, the external objective and superficial subjective apparent Nature which manifests all minds, lives and bodies.
- aparārdha जगरार्थ, the lower half (of world existence); the lower hemisphere.
- aparā vidyā अपरा विका, the lower knowledge, the knowledge of the world.

apas अपस्, 1. work, activity. 2. the

Waters. 3. [one of the five *bhūtas*]: water [see the following, definition 2].

- āpas, āpaḥ जापस, 1. the Waters (the Vedic symbol for the seven cosmic principles and their activities). 2. [one of the five *bhūtas*]: water, the materialising or outward flowing principle of continuation represented to our senses in matter as sap, seed, *rasa*.
- apat yam अपत्यम्, child, offspring.
- apauruseya जगोरुषेय, [of divine origin, not of theauthorship of man].
- Apnavāna अप्तवान, [the name of a rsi]; the doer of works; he who acts, he who attains or acquires the seerwisdom. [Ved.]
- *āpo devīḥ, āpo divyāḥ* आपो देवी:, आपो दिव्या:, the divine waters. [Ved.]
- āpo vicetasaḥ जापो ... विचेतसः, the waters that have perfect knowledge. [RV 1.83.2]
- aprakāśa লমকায়, absence of light, obscurity, forgetfulness.
- aprakāśita graha अप्रकाजित ग्रह, unrevealed or unmanifest planet.
- apraketam अप्रकेतम्, inconscient. [see the following]
- apraketam salilam अप्रकेत सल्लिम्, inconscient ocean. [see the following]
- apraketam salilam sarvam idam अप्रकेल सनिल सर्वम्... इदम्, all this was an ocean of inconscience. [RV 10.129.3]
- apramatta अप्रमत्त, free from negligence. apramattatā अप्रमत्तता, [the state of
- being free from negligence].
- aprame ya अप्रमेय, immeasurable.
- apravrtti अप्रवृत्ति, inertia, [opposite of pravrtti].
- apriya অগ্নিয়, unpleasant; the unpleasant. apriyam [nominative]
- apsaras (Apsara) अप्सरस्, [a celestial damsel], one of the divine Hetairae of Paradise.
- apsu sūrye अप्सु सूर्ये, in sūrya and in the waters. [see the following]

apsu sūrye mahad dhanam अप्सु सूर्ये

महदनम्, the great wealth which is found in the sun $[s\bar{u}rya]$ and in the waters. [RV 8.68.9]

āptakāma आप्तकाम, satisfied in his desires.

- *āptavāk yam* वारतवाक्यव, authority (the recorded opinions of men who had *viveka*, or traditions and customs founded on an ancient enlightenment).
- ārabhate karmayogam आरभते...कमंयोगम्, engages in the yoga of action. [Gītā 3.7]
- *ārādhana* आराम्ब, worship of the Divine (love, self-surrender, aspiration to the Divine, calling the name, prayer).
- arādhas अराघस, [without prosperity or felicity]. [Ved.]
- *ārambha* जारम्भ, initiation [i.e. beginning].
- arani (Aranis) अरणो, the [two] tinders (Heaven and Earth). [Ved.]
- *Āraņyaka* आरब्बरू, [a class of religious and philosophical writings closely connected with the *Brāhmaņas*].
- arati अरति, traveller, fighter, worker, pilgrim; the energy that does the great work. [Ved.]
- arātīḥ जरातीः, the powers of undelight. [Ved.]
- Arcanānas अर्चनानस्, the name of a *rsi*, "the pilgrim of the Light", he who travels to the illumination created by the word. [Ved.]
- arhat अहंत, worthy; exalted; [in Buddhism]: one extremely exalted or one who has risen high above the world; the *ārya* perfected.
- ari aft, a fighter, one's own champion; a hostile fighter, an enemy.
- arih kṛṣṭayah अरि: इच्टय:, the fighters, doers of work, the Aryan people, the warlike nations. [Ved.]
- ārjava आर्जन, candour, sincerity, clearness, open honour.
- arka जर्फ, sun, light; the Vedic hymn. arkaih [instrumental plural], by the hymns of illumination. [Ved.]
- arocayat अरोचयत्, [he illumined or made

it to shine].

- ārodhanam divah आरोषनं दिवः, the ascending slope of heaven. [RV 4.8.2,4]
- *ārog yam* आरोग्यम्, [diseaselessness, health].
- ārogyam utthāpanā saundaryam vividhānandah iti śarīracatustayam, see these words separately
- ārşa prayoga जाचे प्रयोग, ("?şi's license": a form of expression, sometimes violating the normal rules of grammar, peculiar to the Vedic rşis].
- ārta बातं, [one of the four classes of devotees]: the distressed, who turn to the divine help in the sorrow and suffering of existence. [Gitā 7.16]
- artha जगं, 1. [one of the four human interests]: interest; material, economic and other aims and needs of the mind and body. 2. object, thing. 3. meaning, significance [of a word]. arthān [accusative plural]
- arthārthī ardraf, [one of the four classes of devotees]: the seeker of personal objects, one who seeks the Divine for fulfilment of desire. [*Gītā* 7.16]
- arthasāstra (Arthashastra) वर्षशास्त्र, [(a book treating of) the science of political economy or political science].
- arūp [Beng.], [formlessness, chaos].
- arūpa अरूप, formless.
- arvat, arvan अर्वन्, अर्वन्, horse, war-horse. arvatsu [locative plural]
- arya अपॅ, an aspiring soul, one who rises to the noble aspiration and who does the great labour as an offering in order to arrive at the good and the bliss. [Ved.]

aryah [nominative]

 $\bar{a}rya$ (Aryan) with, the good and noble man; the fighter; he who strives and overcomes all outside him and within him that stands opposed to the human advance; he who does the work of sacrifice, finds the sacred word of illumination, desires the gods and increases them and is increased by them into the largeness of the true existence; he is the warrior of the light and the traveller to the Truth.

- *āryabhūmi* आर्यभूमि, [the country of the *ārya*, India], the Sacred Land.
- aryah, see under arya
- Aryaman अपॅमन, [Ved.]: the Aspirer; the aspiring power and action of the Truth; the Force of sacrifice, aspiration, battle, journey towards perfection and light and celestial bliss by which the path is created, travelled, pursued beyond all resistance and obscuration to its luminous and happy goal. [Later]: the chief of the Fathers [pitrs].

Aryamā [nominative]

- āryam varņam (Arya Varna) आयं बर्णस्, [the colour (varņa) of the ārya]. [Ved.]
- Aryan, see ārya
- aryapatnih अयेंपली, [those (feminine)] possessed by the ārya; wives of the noble ones.
- *āryā śakti* आर्या जार्फत, [an Energy of the nature of the *ārya*].
- *āryāvarta* आर्यावर्त, [the abode of the *ārya*, India].
- asad ātman बसदात्मन्, [the Self (ātman) as non-being]; Universal Non-Being.
- asakta-buddhih sarvatra असस्तवृद्धिः सर्वत्र, [having] an understanding unattached everywhere. [Gītā 18.49]
- asaktam sarvabhrt असम्तं सर्वभूत, unattached, yet all-supporting. [Gitā 13.15]
- āsakti आसम्ति, [attachment].
- asambhūti जसम्भूति, the Non-Birth, non-Becoming. [Īśa 12]
- asammūdhah ... mart yeşu असम्मूडः ... मत्येषु, unbewildered among mortals. [cf. Gītā 10.3]
- āsana जासन, 1. [in hathayoga]: fixed posture, rigidly set position of the body. 2. a place and a fixed position (where the *rşis* would sit sitll until they got *siddhi*).
- aśanā yā mṛt yuh अज्ञनाया मृत्युः, the Hunger which is Death. [Brhad. 1.2.4]

asanti अज्ञान्ति, disquiet, trouble.

- āsanya (prāṇa) बासन्य (प्राण), the chief Breath or Breath of the mouth. [Brhad. 1.3.7]
- asat array, Non-Being, Non-Existence, Nothingness; that which is not manifested and beyond manifestation and is not contained in the basis of manifestation.
- āścaryam आइचर्यम्, mystery.
- asesatah नगोपतः, without omission or remainder. [Gitā 7.2 etc.]
- asesena कालेचेज, without exception. [Gitā 4.35 etc.]
- Ashtasiddhi, see astasiddhi
- Ashutosha, see Asutosa

Ashwa, see aśva

- Ashwamedha, see aśvamedha
- Ashwattha, see aśvattha
- Ashwins, see Aśvins
- aśivam अज्ञियम्, evil.
- aślīla बक्तोस, [indecent].
- asmajjuhurāņam enaķ बस्पम्बुहराण्येनः,
- ... from us the devious attraction of sin. [*Isa* 18]
- asmākebhiḥ nṛbhiḥ जस्माकेभिः नृभिः, by our men. [Ved.]
- asnute saha brahmaṇā सङ्गुते...सह बहाया, enjoyeth... along with the brahman. [Tait. 2.1]
- aśrama (Ashram) जाजज, 1. the house or houses of a Teacher or Master of spiritual philosophy in which he receives and lodges those who come to him for the teaching and practice. 2. the four aśramas: the four successive stages or periods of the developing human life: the period of the student, the period of the householder, the period of the recluse or forest-dweller, the period of the free super-social man.
- āśraya बाम्य, the whole basis, lodgement, point of resort (of the consciousness and action).
- asrjata असुजत, loosed (it) forth.
- aşțasiddhis अप्टलिटयः, [the eight siddhis (occult powers)].

- aştau ślokasahasrāņi अच्छी स्लोकसहजाणि, eightthousand ślokas. [Mahābhārata, Adiparva, 1.81]
- asti hi ekam अस्ति हि एकम्, for it is the One.
- asu arg, vital force, might (which is the basis of all energetic and impetuous feeling and action).
- asu any, swift, full of swiftness.
- asubham मजुमन, evil, defect.
- aśuddha अञ्चर, impure.
- aśuddhi anfa, [impurity].
- asura ag, [Ved.]: the Lord; used in the Veda as in the Avesta for the deva, but also for the gods, his manifestations; it is only in a few hymns that it is used for the dark Titans; [Later]: the strong or mighty one, Titan; a [hostile] being of the mentalised vital.
- āsurīșu बासुरीषु, into Asuric (births). [Gītā 16.19]
- asur ya असुर्थ, titanic.
 - asuryāķ [plural]
- asūrya असूर्य, sunless, unillumined. asūryāķ [plural] [Īśa 3]
- asuryam agaq, the god-power, the mastering force of the Lord, the divine "asura" in us. [Ved.]
- Asutoşa (Ashutosha) बाजूतोच, [the swiftly placated (with sacrifice and effort), an epithet of *Rudra-Śiva*], the refuge of men.
- asūyā बसूया, [envy], carping.
- aśva (Ashwa) जरू, Horse, a figure of the prāna, the dynamic force of Life; Energy, Force.

aśvā asa, mare.

- aśvāķ [plural]
- āsvāda बास्यार, taste.
- aśvamedha (Ashwamedha) बाइयलेष, the offering of the horse. [Ved.]: the offering of the Life-Power with all its impulses, desires, enjoyments to the divine existence. [Later]: [a great sacrifice performed by an imperial sovereign and sometimes used as a means of empire-building.]

- asvattha (Ashwattha) मचरू, fig-tree (symbolises the cosmic manifestation).
- asyavati astart, having with her her horses; accompanied by the swiftnesses of force. [Ved.]
- Asvins (Ashwins, Aswins) after, the two Riders on the Horse; lords of the joyous upward action of the mind and the vital powers; twin divine powers whose special function is to perfect the nervous or vital being in man in the sense of active enjoyment, but they are also powers of Truth, of intelligent action, of right enjoyment. [Ved.]
- aśvyam लक्ष्यम्, mass of abundance or power of the horse. [Ved.]
- Aswins, see aśvins.
- asya mahimānam अस्य महिमानम्, his greatness. [Muṇḍ. 3.1.2; Śvet. 4.7]
- atark yam अतम्बेम्, that which logic cannot reach. [Katha 1.2.8]
- atat tvam asi अतत्त्वयसि, thou art not That. [cf. tat tvam asi]
- atha parā yayā tad akşaram adhigamyate अथ परा यया तरकरपणिगच्यते, and then the higher by which is known the Immutable. [Mund. 1.1.5]
- Atharvan (Atharva) जयवेन, the rsi of the journeying on the Path; [the seer of the Atharva-veda]. [Ved.]
- Atharvāṇaḥ (Atharvans) अपर्वाजः, [the descendants of Atharvan]. [Ved.]
- Atharva-veda अप्यवेवेस, [the fourth Veda, composed by Atharvan].
- ativa me priyāh अलीव में प्रियाः, exceedingly dear to Me. [Gitā 12.20]
- ātmā, see under ātman
- *ātmabodha* जात्मबोष, [awareness of the Self].
- ātmadāna आत्पबान, self-giving.
- ātmā (eva) abhūt sarvāņi bhūtāni (sarvabhūtāni) आत्मा (एৰ) अभूत् सर्वाणि मूतानि (सर्वभूतानि) the Self-existent has become all (these) becomings. [cf. Isa 7]
- *ātmajñāna* आत्मज्ञान, knowledge of the Self.

- ātmamāyayā बात्पचायपा, by self-māyā. [Gitā 4.6]
- ātman बारमन, Self; Spirit; the original and essential nature of our existence; in relation to the individual [cf. brahman] the Supreme is our own true and highest Self, ātman. ātmā [nominative]

ātmānam [accusative]

- *ātmanā ātmānam* जात्यनात्यानय्, thyself by thyself. [see the following]
- ātmanā ātmānam vettha बार्स्वनास्पानं देख, thou knowest thyself by thyself. [Gītā 10.15]
- ātmānam, see under ātman
- ātmānam akartāram arcuraentite, himself as the non-doer. [Gītā 13.30]
- ātmānam avasādayet (न) बात्यानयबसावयेत, [thou shouldst (not) depress the self]. [Gītā 6.5]
- ātmānam niyamya जाल्पान नियम्य, [controlling the self]. [Gītā 18.51]
- ātmānam sarvabhūteşu sarvabhūtani cātmani जात्मान सर्वभूतोषु सर्वभूतानि पात्मनि, the Self in all existing things and all existing things in the Self. [cf. Isa 6; cf. Gitā 6.29]
- *ātmānam srjāmi वा*स्मानं सुचामि, I loose forth myself. [Gitā 4.7]
- *ātmani atho mayi* बात्मन्यपो मींव, in the Self and then in Me. [Gītā 4.35]
- ātmani ātmānam ātmanā जास्वनि... बात्यानयात्यना, the self in the self by the self. [Gitā 13.25]
- *ātmani sannyasya* आत्मनि संन्यस्य, [having renounced (them) into the Self].
- ātmani višva-daršanam आत्मनि चित्त्वर्यालम्, [the seeing of the universe within the Self].
- *ātmanyātmanā* बात्यन्यात्पना, in the self by the self. [cf. Gītā 13.25]
- *ātmaprasāda* जात्मप्रसाद, [happy tranquillity of the Self].
- *ātmarati* जात्मरति, the delight of the Self.

ātmaratiķ [nominative]

ātmārtham जात्मार्यम्, [for the sake of the Self].

- *ātmaśakti* [Atmashakti] आत्यज्ञापित, Self-Power.
- ātmasamar paņa आत्पसमर्पण, self-surrender.

ātmasamar paņam [nominative]

- ātmasamyama जात्मसंयम, self-discipline, the power and habit to control whatever needs control in the movements of the nature.
- ätmasātkaraņa अत्यसात्करण, an assimilative appropriation, a making a thing settle into oneself and turn into characteristic form of our self-being.
- Atmashakti, see ātmašakti
- *ātmaślāghā* आत्यारूगचा, pride, self-confidence, knowledge of one's own might; with purification it becomes the divine Self within rejoicing in the Shakti of God as it pours itself out through the human *ādhāra*.
- ātmaupamyena sarvatra आत्सौपम्पेन सर्वत्र, all everywhere in the image of the Self. [Gītā 6.32]
- *ātmavān* आत्मवान्, in possession of the Self.
- *ātma-vibhūti आ*त्मविभूति, God's power of various self-becoming.
- *ātmaviśuddhaye मा*त्मनिशुद्धपे, for selfpurification. [Gītā 6.12]
- atri arfa, "the eater or the traveller": the devourer [a kind of demon]; [Atri: a Vedic rsi from whom are descended the Atris]. [Ved.]
- Atris अत्रय:, "eaters, travellers", the name of a family of *rsis* in the Veda.
- attahāsya अट्टलस्प, [loud laughter], the laughter that makes light of defeat and death and the powers of the ignorance.

attahāsyam [nominative]

- AUM, [the sacred syllable om with its three constituent letters A, U, M shown separately].
- avajānanti mām mūdhā mānusim tanum āśritam अवजानन्ति मां मूढा मानुचों तनुमाश्रितम्, deluded minds despise Me lodged in the human body. [Gītā 9.11] avalambana अवतम्बन, a support.

- avas अवस, guard, safety, protection. [Ved:]
- avaśam prakrter vaśāt अवज्ञ प्रकृतेवेज्ञाल, helplessly subject owing to the control of prakrti. [Gitā 9.8]
- avaśam vaśāt अवशं...वशाल, helplessly subject owing to the control... [see the preceding]
- avastabhya जनस्रभ्य, leaning upon. [Gitā 9.8]
- avasthā अवस्था, status.
- avatāra (Avatar) अवतार, Incarnation; the descent into form; the revelation of the Godhead in humanity; the Divine manifest in a human appearance; the word avatāra means a descent; it is the coming down of the Divine below the line which divides the divine from the human world or status.
- avedit अवेदोत्, one comes to (that) Knowledge. [Kena 2.5]
- āveša आवेश, [entrance, possession]; exultation of the uplifting of the consciousness, elation of the inrush and passage [of poetical inspiration].
- avibhaktam ca bhūteşu vibhaktam iva ca sthitam अविभक्त च भूतेषु विभक्तमिव च स्थितम्, indivisible but as if divided in beings. [Gitā 13.17]
- avicārī अविचारी, [one] without perception and deliberation.
- avidat अविदत्, he found.
- avidhipūrvakam अविषिधूर्वकम्, not in the true order. [Gitā 16.17]
- avidya अविद्या, the Ignorance; the consciousness of Multiplicity; the relative and multiple consciousness.
- avidyāmāyā अविद्यामाया, [māyā of the Ignorance].
- avidyāyām antare वविद्यायायन्तरे, within the Ignorance. [see the following]
- avidyāyām antare vartamānāḥ अविद्याया-मन्तरे वर्तमानाः, living and moving within the Ignorance. [Katha 1.2.5; Mund. 1.2.8]
- avikampena yogena yujyate अविकम्पेन योगेन युज्यते, unites himself (to Me) by an

untrembling yoga. [Gītā 10.7]

- avikār ya अविकार्य, immutable. [Gitā 2.25]
- avranam अवणम्, without wound or scar. [Îśa 8]
- avratān अवतान्, those who observe not the law of (thy) working. [Ved.]
- avrdhah arque, they who desire no increase. [Ved.]
- āvrtti आवृत्ति, repetition.
- avyabhicāriņī bhakti अव्यभिचारिणो भक्ति, unswerving devotion. [cf. Gītā 13.11]
- avyākrta अव्याकृत, the Unmanifest.
- avyākrta prakrti अव्याकृत प्रकृति, undifferentiated Nature.
- avyakta अव्यक्त, unmanifest, latent, concealed; the unmanifestation, unmanifest principle; [in_sāmkhya]: the primary unmanifest seed-state of the manifest active eightfold nature of things; [in vedānta]: the power involved or inherent in unmanifest Spirit or Self out of which cosmos comes and into which it returns.
- avyaktam akşaram अव्यक्तम् अक्षरम्, the unmanifest immutable. [cf. Gitā 12.1]
- avyaktam anirdesyam अव्यक्तम् अनिर्वेश्यम्, unmanifest, indefinable. [cf. Gitā 12.3]
- avyaktamūrti अव्यक्तमूति, whose image is not revealed. [cf. Gitā 9.4]
- avyakta parārdha अव्यक्त परार्ध, concealed higher hemisphere.
- avyaktāt param avyaktam अध्यक्तात्परम-व्यक्तम्, [an unmanifest Supreme beyond the Unmanifest]. [cf. Gītā 8.20; Kaţha 1.3.11]
- avyakto'kşarah अव्यक्तोञ्करः, the unmanifest immutable. [Gītā 8.21]
- avyakto vyaktāt paraļ: अव्यक्त व्यक्तात्पर:, [unmanifest Supreme beyond the manifest].
- avyavahārya अव्यवहार्य, incommunicable; without relations.

avyavahāryam [nominative, neuter] avyaya अव्यय, imperishable.

- ayam ātmā brahma अयमात्मा बह्य, this Self is the brahman. [Māṇḍ. 2]
- Ayāsya अयास्य, [a rsi associated with the

navagvas]. [Ved.]

ayoni-sambhava बयोनिसम्भव, Virgin [wombless] birth.

B

- babhru an, red gold or tawny yellow.
- bābū [Hind.] बाब, [gentleman], especially, a Bengali of the higher and middle class; [often used with the name like the English "Mr."].
- baddha jiva बढ जोव, a soul in bondage.
- badmāś (Badmash, Budmash) [Hind.] बरमाज, [hooligan].
- bahūni बहूनि, many. [see the following] bahūni me vyatītāni janmāni (tava cār-
- juna) बहूनि मे व्यतोतानि जन्मानि (तब बार्बुन), many are My lives that are past, (and thine also, O Arjuna). [Gitā 4.5]
- bahuvrihi هيتابة, [in Sanskrit grammar: attributive compound].
- bāhyapūjā बाह्यपुजा, external worship.
- bāhya sparša बाह्यस्पन्नं, the touch of outward things. [cf. Gitā 5.21]
- baithak [Hind.] ion, [deep knee-bends].
- baithakkhānā [Hind.] बैठकसाना, [drawing-room, parlour].
- bakalam [Hind.] बकलम, [delegation of authority to another].
- bala बल, strength.
 - balam [nominative]
- bālaka बालक, [child, boy].
- balam, see under bala
- Balarāma (Balaram) बलराम, [the elder brother of Krsna, sometimes regarded as an avatāra of Visnu].
- balaslāghā बलवलाचा, [boasting about (confidence in) one's strength].
- bālavat बालवत, as a child.
- bande mātaram [Beng. pronunciation of बन्दे मातरम्], I bow to the Mother.
- bandhu ary, kin; friend.
- bandobast [Hind.] बन्तोबस्त, arrangement. baniyā (Bania, Banya) [Hind.] बनिया,
- [=vaisya; merchant, shopkeeper].
- barābhaya, Beng. pronunciation of varābhaya.

- barhis align, the sacred grass, the seat of sacred grass. [Ved.]
- barhişad pitarah (Barhishad Pitris) बहि-बन् पिलुए, [the Fathers "seated on the sacrificial grass", a class of pitrs]. [Ved.]
- bāsanā [Beng.], [wish, longing, fanciful desire]. [cf. vāsanā]
- behesta, see bihista
- bhadram भवम्, good, happy; anything good, auspicious, happy.
- bhaga भग, enjoyment, enjoyer; Bhaga: the deva as the Lord of enjoyment, the divine Enjoyer in man.
- bhāga www, share, portion; enjoyment. [Ved.]
- Bhaga Savitr (Bhaga Savitri) भग सचित, [Savitr, the Creator, as Bhaga, the Enjoyer].
- Bhagavad Gitā भगवश्गोता, ["the Song of the Blessed Lord", a celebrated scripture in the form of a dialogue between Krsna (Bhagavān) and Arjuna spoken on the battlefield of Kurukşetra, which occurs as an episode in the Mahābhārata].
- Bhagavān (Bhagawan, Bhagwan) भगवान, God: the Lord of Love and Delight.
- bhāgavata (Bhagavat, Bhagawata) भाग-बल, 1. the Bhāgavata Purāņa [one of the eighteen Purāṇas], the law of the vaiṣṇava dispensation of adoration and love. 2. [a worshipper of Bhagavān].
- bhagavat-cetanā (Bhagavat Chetana) भगवप्लेलग, [the divine consciousness], the Mother.
- bhāgavatī śakti भागवती शक्ति, [the divine Power].
- Bhagawan, see Bhagavān
- Bhagiratha भगोरव, [the name of an ancient king of the solar dynasty who brought down the Ganga from heaven].
- Bhagwan, see Bhagavān
- bhāi bhāi ek thāin [Beng.] भाह भाह एक ठाह, brother and brother massed inseparably together.

- bhajāmi भजामि, I accept (them) to My love. [Gitā 4.11]
- bhajana (Bhajan) भजन, [a devotional song; worship].
- bhajanti prītipūrvakam भजन्ति भोतिपूर्वकम्, they adore Me with an intense delight of love. [cf. Gītā 10.10]
- bhajati भजति, adores (Me), has bhakti (for Me). [Gitā 15.19]
- bhakta भारत, a lover and devotee of the Divine.
- bhakti भारत, love for the Divine, devotion to the Divine.

bhaktimān me priyah भक्तिमान...ने प्रियः, the God-lover (the one who has love of Me) is dear to Me. [Gitā 12.17]

- bhaktimārga भक्तिमानं, [the path of bhakti].
- bhaktivāda भक्तिवाब, [the gospel of bhakti].
- bhaktiyoga भक्तियोग, [the yoga of devotion].
- bhaktyā mām abhijānāti भक्त्या मामभिजा-नाति, by bhakti he comes to know Me. [Gitā 18.55]
- bhāng [Hind.] भांग, [hemp, used as an intoxicant].
- bhanga, see varnikābhanga
- bhangi [Hind.] भंगो, scavenger.
- Bhārata (Bharat) भारत, India.
- Bhārataśakti (Bharata Shakti) भारत-जण्ति, [the śakti of India].
- *Bhāratavarşa* (Bharatavarsha) भारतवर्ष, India.
- Bhārati भारती, see Mahi.
- bhargah savitur devasya yo no dhiyah pracodayāt भगं: संबनुर्वेवस्य यो नो चियः प्रचोवयाल, [the power and light of the divine Sun (Savit?) ... which should impel our thoughts]. [cf. RV 3.62.10]
- bhārgavāḥ (Bhargavas) भागंबा; a clan of *rşis* [descended from *Bhrgu*] who went by his name; [same as the *Bhrgus*]. [Ved.]
- bhartr भर्त, upholder; husband. bhartā [nominative]
- bhartrsiokaparitärigi भत्त्राकपरोताङ्गो, her whole body afflicted with grief for

her husband. [Mahābhārata, 3.64.12] bhāṣya (Bhashya) भाष्य, a commentary.

- bhāva भाष, 1. status of being. 2. a becoming. 3. a subjective state, one of the secondary subjective becomings of Nature (states of mind, affections of desire, movements of passion, the reactions of the senses, the limited and dual play of the reason, the turns of the feeling and moral sense).
 4. the affective nature. 5. general sensation. 6. [one of the sadariga]: the emotion or aesthetic feeling expressed by the form. 7. [in poetry: feeling, mood, sentiment]. bhāvāh [plural]
- bhāva-karah भावकर:, [maker of subjective becomings]. [cf. Gitā 8.3]
- Bhavāni (Bhawani) भवानी, [a name of the Goddess]; the Mother; the Infinite Energy.
- Bhavāni Bhārati (Bhawani Bharati) भवानो भारती, [Bhavāni as the śakti of India].
- Bhavāni Mahişa-mardini (Bhawani Mahisha Mardini) भवानी पहिषपदिनी, [Bhavāni as the slayer of the Buffalodemon (Mahisāsura)].
- Bhavāni Mandira (Bhawani Mandir) भवानो मन्दिर, [the temple of Bhavāni, the Mother].
- bhavanti भवन्ति, they are.
- bhavanti matta eva भवन्ति ... मत्त एव, they are from Me. [Gītā 10.5]
- bhāvo'nyaḥ भावोज्य:, another status of existence. [Gitā 8.20]
- Bhawani etc., see Bhavāni etc.
- bhayānaka भयानक, [one of the eight rasas]: the terrible.
- bheda भेद, difference, a different part. bhedāḥ [plural]
- bhedābheda भेबाभेब, difference and sameness.
- bhoga भोग, enjoyment, possession.
- bhogaiśvaryagatim prati भोगेश्वर्यगति प्रति, directed to enjoyment and lordship as its goal. [Gitā 2.43]
- bhogalipsā भोगलिप्सा, [desire for bhoga].

- bhogārtham मोनार्थम्, for the sake of enjoyment.
- bhogasāmarthya भोगसामर्थ्य, capacity for enjoyment.

bhogasāmarthyam [nominative]

- bhogin भोगिन्, [enjoyer].
- bhoktā wirm, enjoyer.
- bhoktāram yaj ñatapasām मोस्तार यज्ञ-तपसाम्, enjoyer of sacrifice and tapasyā (askesis). [Gītā 5.29]
- bhoktāram yajñatapasām sarvabhūtamaheśvaram भोस्तारं यज्ञतपसां सर्वभूतमहेक्वरच्, enjoyer of sacrifice and askesis, great Lord of all beings. [cf. Gitā 5.29]
- bhrasta me, [fallen (from yoga)].
- Bhrgu (Bhrigu) भूग, a great rsi, the son of Varuna; regarded as one of the original sages, progenitor of the clan of rsis who went by his name.
- Bhrgus (Bhrigus) भूगवः, solar powers of Sūrya, burning powers of the Sun; a family of *r*sis in the Veda, [descendants of Bhrgu]. [Ved.]
- bhrūmadhya भूमच्य, [the place between the eyebrows].
- Bhujyu भूज्य, "the seeker of enjoyment", son of King Tugra. [Ved.]
- bhukti मुक्ति, enjoyment. bhuktih [nominative]
- bhūmā भुमा, the Large.
- Linui and conth
- bhūmi भूमि, earth.
- bhunjithāh भुझ्लोपाः, thou shouldst enjoy. [Isa 1]
- bhūr (Bhu) भूर, the material world.

bhūri (aspasta) kartvam भूरि (अस्पन्ट) कर्त्वम, (there is made clear) the much that has still to be done. [RV 1.10.2]

- bhūrloka भूलॉक, the material world, the world of formal becoming.
- bhūta भूल, 1. a becoming, an existence. 2. an elemental power or spirit. 3. an element; the five bhūtas: elements, the five elemental states of substance: ākāśa, vāyu, agni (tejas), āpas (jala), prthivī.

bhūtānām [genitive plural]

bhūtāni [nominative and accusative plural]

- bhūta-bhāvana bhūteśa deva-deva jagatpate भूतभावन भूतेश देवदेव जगत्रते, lord of existences, cause of their becoming, God of gods, master of the universe. [Gītā 10.15]
- bhūtabhrn na ca bhūtastho mamātmā bhūtabhāvanah भूतभूम च भूतस्या ममात्मा भूतभावनः, My self is that which supports beings and constitutes their existence, it does not dwell in them. [Gītā 9.5]
- bhūtabhrt भूतभूत, that which supports beings. [see the preceding]
- bhūtagrāmam भूतग्रामम्, multitude of beings or becomings.
- bhūta-karah भूतकर:, [maker of existences]. [cf. Gītā 8.3]
- bhūtānām, see under bhūta
- bhūtānām iśvaraḥ भूतानामोश्वरः, the lord of beings. [Gitā 4.6]
- bhūtāni, see under bhūta
- bhūtāni abhūt भूतानि... अभूत, became the becomings. [cf. Isa 7]
- bhūtāni... ātmānam भूतानि... जात्मानम्, existences... the Self. [reference to *Isa* 6 translated thus: but he who sees everywhere the Self in all existences and all existences in the Self...]
- Bhutas, see under bhūta
- bhūtvā bhūtvā भूत्वा भूत्वा, having come into the becoming again and again. [Gītā 8.19]
- bhuvana भुवन, becoming; world. bhuvanam [nominative]
- bhuvar (Bhuvah) भुवर, world of pure vitality, world of various becoming (the intermediate dynamic, vital or nervous consciousness).
- bhuvarloka भुवलोंक, world of free vital, becoming in form.
- bhūya eva śrņu me paramami vacah भूष एव...अृषु मे परमं वंच:, again hearken to My supreme word. [Gītā 10.1]
- bibāha [Beng. pronunciation of ferente], [marriage].
- bibhatsa बोभत्स, [one of the eight rasas]: the horrible or repellent.

Bibhishan, Beng. pronunciation of

Vibhişana.

- bideshi [Beng. pronunciation of विवेगो], [foreign (goods)].
- bihista (behesta) [Hind.] बिहिन्न, Paradise.
- bijamantra बीजमन्त्र, [seed-mantra].
- bila बिल, hole.
- bindu बिन्दु, [dot, point].
- biparita buddhi [Beng. pronunciation of विपरोत वृद्धि], [deluded intelligence].
- brahma, see under brahman
- Brahmā (Brahma) बा, [Ved.]: 1. the Power of the Divine, which creates the worlds by the Word; 2. the priest of the Word. [Later]: the creative Deity [one of the trimūrti]; the Eternal's personality of existence. [Brahmā is the nominative; the uninflected form of the word is brahman; it differs from brahman "the Eternal" only in gender].
- brahmabhūta ज्ञान्यूल, has become the brahman.
- brahma-bhūyāya बहाभूयाय, [for] arriving at the Brahmic status. [Gītā 18.53]
- brahmacārin (Brahmachari) هوتعارض, [one who practises brahmacarya; a student].
- brahmacarya (Brahmacharya) अहल्वर्य, complete sex-purity.

brahmacaryam [nominative]

brahmacatuştaya (Brahmachatushtaya) बाएनजुख्य, [the catuştaya of the brahman].

brahmacatustayam [nominative]

- Brahmā devānām prathamah sambabhūva बह्या देवानां प्रथमः सम्बभ्व, Brahmā first of the Gods was born. [Mūṇḍ. 1.1.1]
- brahmadvişah anters and destroyers of the Word. [Ved.]
- brahmāgni agufira, the fire of the brahman. [cf. Gitā 4.24, 25]
- brahmajñānam बएजानम्, [knowledge (jñāna) of the brahman].
- brahmaloka बह्यतोक, world of the brahman, in which the soul is one with the infinite existence and yet

in a sense still a soul able to enjoy differentiation in the oneness; the highest state of pure existence, consciousness and beatitude attainable by the soul without complete extinction in the Indefinable.

brahman man, [Ved.]: the sacred or inspired word, expression of the heart or soul; heart; the Vedic word or mantra in its profoundest aspect as the expression of the intuition arising out of the depths of the soul or being; the Soul that emerges out of the subconscient in Man and rises towards the superconscient and also word of creative Power welling upward out of the soul. [Vedānta]: the Reality; the Eternal; the Absolute; the Spirit; the Supreme Being; the One besides whom there is nothing else existent; in relation to the universe [cf. ātman] the Supreme is brahman, the one Reality which is not only the spiritual, material and conscious substance of all the ideas and forces and forms of the universe, but their origin, support and possessor, the cosmic and supracosmic Spirit.

brahma [nominative]

brahmaņā [instrumental], by the hymn.

brahmani [locative], into the brahman. [cf. Brahmā]

brāhmaņa (Brahmin) जाएन, [a member of the first of the four orders (*caturvarna*)]: the priest of knowledge; the man of learning and thought and knowledge; (symbolic idea): the Divine as knowledge in man.

brahmaņā, see under brahman

- brahmānanda बह्यानन्द, [the ānanda of the brahman].
- Brāhmaņas, anear:, [the portion of the Veda, distinct from its mantra (hymnal) portion, which contains rules for the employment of the mantras at various sacrifices, and

also detailed explanations of the origin and meaning of the *mantras* and numerous old legends].

- Brahmanaspati बहुमस्पति, the lord of the divine word (brahman); the Creator (by the word).
- brahmaṇā vipaścitā बहाजा विपजिचता, with the wise-thinking brahman. [Tait. 2.1]
- brahmānda agures, [the universe as the "egg of Brahmā"].
- brahman hiranyagarbha बहान् हिरप्पनर्भ, [brahman as] Master of the Dream Universe. [see hiranyagarbha]
- brahmani, see under brahman
- brahma-nirvāņa antiferative, extinction in the brahman.
- brahman prājňa (brahman avyakta) बहान् प्राप्त (बहान् अव्यक्त), [brahman as] Master of the Trance Universe of Unmanifestation. [see prājňa]
- brahman-śakti (Brahman-Shakti) जहन्त-जन्ति, substance-force. [see brahman and śakti]
- brahman virā; बहान् बिराट्, [brahman as] Master of the Waking Universe. [see virā;]
- brāhmaņya mara, Brahminhood; the dharma of the brāhmaņa.

brāhmaņyam [nominative]

- brahmanyabhivyaktikarāni yoge बह्य्य-भिष्यपिसकराणि योगे, signs accompanying (or helpful to) the opening to the higher consciousness [brahman] in yoga. [Śvet. 2.11]
- brahmanyādhāya (brahmani ādhāya) karmāni बहाज्याचाय कर्माणि, having reposed (or founded) works on the brahman. [Gitā 5.10]
- brahmarandhra auxes, [in yoga: the opening at the top of the skull].
- brahmaśakti (Brahmashakti) बह्यप्रक्ति, [the soul-power of the brāhmaņa].
- brahmasams parsam at yantam sukham asnute बहासंस्वर्धनस्वनं वुषवस्नुले, he enjoys the exceeding happiness of the touch of the brahman. [Gitā 6.28]
- brahma satyam jagan mithyā सत्य

जनन्मिय्या, the Eternal is true, the world is a lie. [Vivekacūdāmaņi 20]

brahmāstra agues, [a brahman-missile].

- Brahmasūtra (Brahma Sutras) परभू, [a well-known aphoristic work treating of the brahman; it is one of the main texts of the vedānta philosophy; also called Vedānta-sūtra].
- brahmatejas, brahmatejah (Brahmatej) बहालेल्स्, [the power and glory of brahman], a power of light full of spiritual force, illumination and purity of working.
- brahmavāda बहाबार, [the gospel of the brahman], the Vedantic philosophy [as opposed to the vedavāda].
- brahmavādin बह्यवादिन, [one who professes the brahmavāda].
- brahma-varcas बह्यवर्चस्, same as brahmate jas
- brahmavarcasya (Brahmavarchasya) everytee, the force of jñāna working from within a man, which tends to manifest the divine light, the divine power, the divine qualities in the human being.

brahmavarcasyam [nominative]

- brahmavid āpnoti aufar-ina, the knower of brahman reacheth... [see the following]
- brahmavid āpnoti param बहाबितान्नोति परम्, the knower of brahman reacheth that which is supreme. [Tait. 2.1]
- brahmavid brahmani sthitah बहाबिद् बहाबि स्थितः, [the knower of the brahman established in the brahman]. [Gitā 5.20]
- brahmavidyā aufaun, the knowledge of brahman.
- brahmavyaktikarāņi yoge बहुव्यक्तिकर्ताण योगे, signs accompanying (or helpful to) the opening to the higher consciousness [brahman] in yoga. [cf. Śvet. 2.11]
- brahmayoga बह्ययोग, yoga [union] with the brahman. [see the following]
- brahmayogayuktātmā बह्ययोनयुक्तात्मा, [one with] his self in yoga (yukta) by

yoga with the brahman. [Gītā 5.21] Brahmin, see brāhmaņa

- brāhmī sthiti (Brahmisthiti) बाह्ये स्थित, standing in the brahman, the Brahmic condition. [Gitā 2.72]
- brhad dyau बृहद् चौ, the great heaven. [Ved.]
- Brhaspati (Brihaspati) बुहस्पति, [Ved.]: the Master of the creative Word (the stress in the name falling upon the potency of the Word rather than upon the thought of the general soul-power which is behind it). [Later]: spiritual teacher of the gods; guardian of the planet Jupiter; chief of the high priests of the world.
- brhat (Brihat) ब्रज्, large, wide; the Large, the Vast (used to describe the world or plane of Truth-Consciousness). [Ved.]
- brhat dyau, see brhad dyau
- brhat jyoti बृहत् ज्योति, the vast light. [Ved.]
- Brihaspati, see Brhaspati
- Brihat, see Brhat
- Brindaban, Brindavan, see Vrndāvana
- Buddha **q**a, [a great sage, sometimes considered to be one of the avatāras of Viṣṇu]; the awakened spirit.
- buddheh paratah बुढे: परतः, supreme over the intelligent will. [see the following]
- buddheh paratastu sah बुढे: परतस्तु सः, that which is supreme over the intelligent will is He. [Gitā 3.42]
- buddhi ब्रिंब, intelligence-will; understanding; intellect; reason; thinking mind; the discriminating principle, at once intelligence and will.
- buddhibheda बुद्धिभेद, a division in the understanding. [see the following]
- buddhibhedam janayet बुद्धिभेव जन्मेत, should create a division in the understanding. [cf. na buddhibhedam etc.]
- buddhigrāhyam atindriyam बुद्धपाहामतो-न्वियम्, beyond perception by the sense but seizable by the perceptions of the reason. [Gitā 6.21]

- buddhikoşa बुत्रिकोष, [the koşa of the buddhi; intellectual sheath].
- buddhir lipyate बुद्धिलिप्यते, the understanding receives a stain. [cf. Gitā 18.17]
- buddhiśakti ब्रुटिशक्ति, [the full power (and perfection) of the buddhi]. buddhišaktih [nominative]
- buddhiyoga ब्दियोग, the yoga of the intelligent will.
- buddhi-yogam upāśritya बुद्धियोगमुपाभित्य, having resorted to the yoga of the will and intelligence [buddhiyoga]. [Gītā 18.57]
- buddhyā visuddhayā yuktah बुढपा विशुढपा युक्त:, [in union by the purified buddhi]. [Gītā 18.51]
- budhā bhāva-samanvitāḥ बुधा भावसमन्तितः, [the wise, rapt in emotion]. [Gītā 10. 8]
- budhna बुध्न, foundation. [Ved.]
- budhne rtasya कुले चत्रस्य, in the foundation of the Truth (rtam). [cf. RV 3.61.7]
- Budmash, see badmāś
- bujruki [Beng.] बुज्जुकि, [pretence, trick, imposture].
- byrāgee, Beng. pronunciation of vairāgī.

С

- caddar (Chaddar) [Hind.] चहर, [a cloth worn to cover the upper body, shawl].
- caitanya (Chaitanya) चेतन्य, consciousness.
- caitanya ātmā (Chaitanya Atma) चंतन्य आत्मा, [Self of consciousness].
- caitanyaghana चेतन्यमन, concentrated consciousness, dense luminous consciousness. [same as cidghana]
- caitanyaloka (Chaitanyaloka) चेतन्यलोक, [world of consciousness].
- caitanya puruşa (Chaitanya Purusha) चंतन्य पुरुष, conscious being; the allconscious Soul.
- caitya guru चैत्य गुरु, the Guide in the

conscious being.

- cait ya puruşa (Chaitya Purusha) चैत्य पुरुष, psychic Person; the psychic being.
- cakra (Chakra) 🖛, [wheel]; circle; [disc, discus]; subtle centre, ganglionic centre in the nervous system; [a group of sādhakas].
- cakravartin, cakravarti rājā (Chakravarti Raja) चञ्चतिन, चञ्चती राजा, [emperor, universal sovereign].
- caksuh ang:, eye, vision.
- cakşu lajjā (chakshu lajja) [Beng.] चस्नु लज्जा, [modesty] the desire to be always pleasant and polite.
- Çakya-Muni, see Śākyamuni
- calā prthvi sthirā bhāti चला पृष्वी स्थिरा भाति, the earth moves, it appears to be still.
- camasam caturvayam चमसं चतुर्वयम्, the fourfold bowl. [RV 4.36.4]
- camū चम, the wine bowl. [Ved.]
- canas चनस्, food; enjoyment, pleasure. [Ved.]
- candāla (Chandala) चण्डाल, outcaste.
- Candi (Chandi) जण्मी, a name of Durgā, the Goddess who is the energy of Siva.
- caṇḍābhāva (Chandibhava) वर्ण्यास्व, the force of Kāli manifest in the temperament.

candibhāvah [nomitative]

- candra (Chandra) चन्द्र, 1. luminous; blissful. [Ved.] 2. [the moon].
- candraloka (Chandraloka) चन्द्रलोक, [world of the Moon].
- caprās (Chapras) [Hind.] चपरास, [badge (of authority)].
- *carşani* चर्षेज, effort, laborious action or work, or the doer of such action. [Ved.]
- carșaniprāh चर्वागप्राः, the doer of the work, the man. [Ved.]
- Cārvāka (Charvak) चार्वाक, [a materialistic philosopher; his school].
- caturvarna (Chaturvarna) पतुर्वर्ग, the fourfold order: brāhmaņa, kşatriya, vaiśya, śūdra.
- cāturvarņ, va (Chaturvarnya) चातुर्वर्ण्य, [the system of] the four orders.

- caturvyūha चतुन्दूह, fourfold manifestation (of God: Śrikrsna, Balarāma, Pradyumna, Aniruddha); fourfold effective Power.
- caturyuga (Chaturyuga) चतुर्युग, [(a cycle of) the four yugas].
- catus pād dharma चतुष्पाद् धमं, the perfect harmony of the four dharmas (brāhmaņyam, kşatram, vaiśyam, śaudram).
- catustaya (Chatushtaya) चतुष्टय, [a set of four; quartet].
- catvāro manavah चत्वारो मनवः, the four Manus (the spiritual Fathers of every human mind and body). [Gitā 10.6]
- caudhari (Chowdhury) [Hind.] चौधरी, [the head man of a village].
- celā (Chela) [Hind.] चला, disciple.
- cestah areas, the many kinds of effort. [Gita 18.14]
- cetanah acetaneşu चेतनः अचेतनेषु, conscious in the inconscient. [cf. the following]
- cetanaścetanānām चेतनञ्चेतनानाम्, the (one) consciousness in (many) conscious beings. [Kațha 2.2.13; Śvet. 6.13]
- cetas चेतस, [Ved.]: knowledge; the conscious heart. [Later: consciousness; mind, heart, soul].
- cetayanti चेतपन्तो, awakening the consciousness to knowledge. [see the following]
- cetayanti sumatinām चेतवन्तो सुमतीनाम्, awakener of the consciousness to right thinkings or right states of mind. [RV 1.3.11]
- Chaitanya etc., see caitanya etc.
- Chaitya Purusha, see caitya puruşa Chakra, see cakra
- Chakravarti Raja, see cakravartin
- chakshu lajja, see cakşu lajjā
- Chandala, see candāla
- chandas छन्दस्, rhythm; [metre; a Vedic hymn].
 - chandāmsi [plural]
- Chandi, see candi
- Chandibhava, see candibhāva
- Chandra, see candra
- Chandraloka, see candraloka

- Chapras, see caprās
- Charvaka, see Cārvāka
- Chaturvarna, see caturvarna
- Chaturvarnya, see cāturvarnya
- Chatushtaya, see catustaya
- chāyā (Chhaya) जाया, [shadow]; negative luminosity.
- Chela, see celā
- Chhaya, see chāyā
- Chhotalok, see chotalok
- Chichchhakti, see cit-śakti
- Chid-Atman, see cid-ātman
- chinnābhram iva nasyati ভিলাম্বি पञ्चति,
- fails like a dispersing cloud. [Gitā 6.38]
- Chit, see cit
- Chitragupta, see Citragupta
- Chitraratha, see Citraratha
- Chitta, see citta
- Chit Tapas, see cit tapas
- Chittashakti, see cittasakti
- Chittashuddhi, see cittaśuddhi
- Chaddar, see caddar
- chotalok (Chhotalok) [Beng.] छोटलोक, [(a member of) the lower orders of society (a pejorative term)].
- Chowdhury, see caudhari
- chudis, see cūris
- ciucis, see cuits
- cicchakti, see cit-śakti
- cidākāśa ৰিবক্ষেয়, [ether of consciousness], inner space.
- cid-ātman (Chid Atman) चिवात्मन्, [self of consciousness].
- cidghana चिद्धन, dense luminous consciousness, the seed-state of the divine consciousness. [same as caitanyaghana]
- cikirşur lokasamgraham चिकोर्चुलोकसंपर्य, having for his motive the holding together of the peoples. [Gitā 3.25]
- cinmaya चिन्मय, [composed of consciousness]; transcendental.
- cinmaya deha चिन्मय बेह, [cinmaya body], spiritualised conscious body.
- cit (Chit) चित्, consciousness.
- cit koşa चिक्लोच, [the sheath of consciousness].
- Citragupta (Chitragupta) चित्रगुप्त, [the

name of an attendant of *Yama* who records the good and evil deeds of each man].

- Citraratha (Chitraratha) चित्ररम, [the name of the chief of the gandharvas].
- cit-sakti (Chit Shakti) चिच्छक्ति, consciousness-force, conscious force; the divine Energy; the Mother.
- citta (Chitta) चिर, basic consciousness; mind-stuff, the general stuff of mental consciousness; passive memory; "heart and mind".
- cittākāśa चित्ताकाज्ञ, mental or psychical ether.
- cit tapas (Chit Tapas) चित्तपस्, consciousness-force, pure energy of Consciousness; the infinite divine selfawareness which is also the infinite all-effective Will.
- cittapramāthi चित्तप्रमाचि, [confusing the mind; exciting passion].
- cittasakti (Chittashakti) चित्तज्ञाित, [the full power (and perfection) of the citta].
 - cittaśaktih [nominative]
- cittaśuddhi (Chittashuddhi) चित्तभुदि, purification of the citta.
- cittavrtti चित्तपुति, waves of consciousness, waves of reaction and response which rise up from the basic consciousness [citta]; the manifold activities of consciousness (thoughts and memories and desires and sensations and perceptions and feelings).
- cittavrttinirodha चित्रवृत्तिरोष, [control of the cittavrttis], the conquest of all the movements of the mind. [Yogasūtra 1.2]
- citti चित्र, the Knowledge; the truthperceiving conscious vision and knowledge.
- citti acitti বিনি সবিনি, the Knowledge and the Ignorance. [cf. the following]
- cittim acittim cinavad vi vidvān বিনিম্বিনিন্দ বিন্দ্ৰি বিদ্বান, let the knower distinguish the Knowledge and the Ignorance. [RV 4.2.11]

cīyate चीयते, is piled up; grows. [Muņd. 1.1.8]

cūris (chudis) [Hind.] चूड़ियां, [bangles].

D

- dabhram evāpi tvam vettha brahmaņo rūpam रम्भवेनापि...सं वेल्प बहाणो रूपम्, little indeed dost thou know the form of the brahman. [Kena 2.1] dadhāti बपालि, establishes. [Isa 4]
- dadhi and, curds, [Ved.]: the fixation of the yield of the cow in the intellectual mind.
- Dadhikrāvan बीपकालन, the divine warhorse, a power of Agni. [Ved.]
- daityas tran., [demons, sons of Diti].
- daiva **tq**, Fate, the influence of the Power or powers other than the human factor, other than the visible mechanism of Nature.

daivam [nominative]

- daivi दंवो, of the godheads or Godhead. [see the following]
- daivī hyeşā guņamayī mama māyā देवी होवा गुणमयी मम माया, this is My divine māyā of the guņas. [Gītā 7.14]
- daivi prakrti बेबी प्रकृति, the divine nature.
- daivya ketu देव्य केंद्र, the divine perception. [Ved.]
- dakşa (Daksha) **w**, [Ved.]: strength generally; mental power; the power of judgment, discernment, discrimination; Dakşa: a god, master of the works of unerring right discernment. [Purāņa]: one of the Prajāpatis, the original progenitors.
- dakşāya kratve रकाय करने, [for] capacity and effective power or will and discernment. [Ved.]
- Daksha, see daksa
- daksina (Dakshina) दांजिए, 1. clever, skilful; right-hand; south. 2. giving or self-giving to the leaders of the sacrificial action.
- daksiņā (Dakshina) दक्तिण, the pure intuitive discernment; Daksiņā: the

goddess of divine discernment. [Ved.]

daksinamārga (Dakshinamarga) दक्ति मार्ग, [in the Tantra]: the righthand path: the way of Knowledge; Nature in man liberating itself by right discrimination in power and practice of its own energies.

dama रम, mastery.

- damana दमन, [taming, subduing, conquering].
- dāna दान, giving.

dānam [nominative]

- dānam vyayah kausalam bhogalipsā iti vaisyasaktih, see these words separately
- dānavas दानवाः, Titans, children of Danu, the Mother of division.
- *dand* [Hind.] बण्ड, [a kind of exercise, similar in some respects to the push-up].
- dandramyamāṇaḥ andhena nī yamāno yathāndhaḥ रन्त्रम्यमाणः अन्येन नीयमानो ययान्य:, beating about like the blind led by the blind. [cf. Kaṭha 1.2.5]
- Danu बन, the divided consciousness, mother of Vrtra and the other dānavas (same as Diti). [Ved.]
- dānus बानवः, children of Danu, [a class of demons]. [Ved.]
- daridra-nārāyaņa-sevā वरिव्रनारायणसेवा, [service of God in the poor].
- daridrer sevā [Beng.] बरिबेर सेवा, [service of the poor].
- darśana (Darshan, Darshana) कॉन, seeing; the self-revelation of the Deity to the devotee; [an occasion when a spiritual personality in India allows himself to be seen]; [the six, darśanas: the six systems of orthodox Indian philosophy: pūrva-mīmāmšā, uttara-mīmāmšā (vedānta), nyāya, vaišesika, sāmkhya, yoga].

dāsa बास, [demon]. [Ved.]

- dasa gāvaḥ दज्ञ गावः, the ten Rays. [Ved.]
- daśagvas (Dashagwas) बज़ग्वाः, those who sacrifice for ten months; seers of the

ten rays who enter with *Indra* into the cave of the *paņis* and recover the lost herds. [Ved.]

- daśa ksipah बजा किप:, the ten Casters. [Ved.]
- dāsapaini वासपत्नो, possessed by the destroyers, in the possession of Vrtra or Vala. [Ved.]
- dāsa varņa बास वर्ण, [the varņa of the dāsa]. [Ved.]
- dasa yoşaņāh बज्ञ योषणाः, the ten Brides. [Ved.]
- dasma रत्म, potent, powerful for (or in) action; doer of works. [Ved.]

dasra an, effectual in action. [Ved.]

dāsya बात्य, service.

dāsyam [nominative]

- dāsyalipsā बास्यलिप्सा, [desire to serve.]
- dāsyam, see under dāsya
- dasyus area:, Robbers, destroyers, dividers, plunderers; powers of darkness; adversaries of the seekers of Light and the Truth; there are two great divisions of the dasyus: the paņis and the vrtras. [Ved.]
- dayā रपा, pity.
- dehaśakti (Dehashakti) रेह्शाफ्त, [the full power (and perfection) of the body]. dehašaktih [nominative]
- dehātma-buddhi, dehātmakabuddhi रेहा-त्मबुद्धि, रेहात्मकबुद्धि, the state of perception in which the body is identified with the Self.
- dehi रेहो, the embodied soul.

desa देश, place; country.

- desa-kāla-nimitta देश-काल-निमित्त, spacetime-causality.
- deśa-kāla-pātra (desh-kal-patra) देश-काल-पात्र, the (right) place, the (right) time and the (right) person.
- deva देव, 1. god, godhead; God, Godhead, the Divine. 2. [tāntrika distinction of sādhakas]: the divine man. devān [accusative plural]
- devabhāsā देवभाषा, [the language of the gods, applied to the Sanskrit language].
- deva-deva रेवरेव, [God of gods], universal

deity.

devadvisah atters, god-haters.

devakridānudaršanam देवसीरानुसांनम्, watching the sports of the gods. [Bhāgayata Purāna]

devān, see under deva

- devanāgarī देवनागरो, [the name of the script (the one used in this glossary) in which Sanskrit is usually written].
- devānām adabdhā (adabdhāni) vratāni देवानामदन्या (अवस्थानि) ज्ञतानि, [the inviolate laws of the working of the gods]. [Ved.]
- devānām dhruva-vratāni देवाना ध्रुववतानि, [the fixed laws of working of the gods]. [Ved.]
- devānām prathamā vratāni देवानां प्रयमा बतानि, [the first laws of working of the gods]. [Ved.]
- devān devayajo yānti madbhaktā yānti mām api देवान्देवयचो यान्ति मन्भक्ता यान्ति मामपि, [they who worship the gods go to the gods, but My devotees come to Me]. [Gitā 7.23]
- devanidah देवनिवः, obstructors of the godhead. [Ved.]
- devaputrāh देवपुत्राः, sons of the gods.

devatā देवता, [god, godhead].

- devatāti देवलालि, the formation or "extension" of the Divine. [Ved.]
- devātmašakti देवात्मशाकित, self-power of the Godhead. [see the following]
- devātmašaktim svaguņair nigūdhām देवा-त्पर्शाचत स्वगुर्णनिगुढाप्, the self-power of the divine Existent hidden by its own modes. [Śvet. 1.3]
- devatva देवत्व, [divinity]; godhead, the being of the deva.
- devaviti देवनोति, the manifestation of the Divine. [Ved.]

- devayāna (Devayan) देक्यान, a journeying of the gods or to the gods. devayānāķ [plural]
- devayantah देवयन्तः, seekers or builders of the godhead. [Ved.]
- devayavah देवयवः, seekers of the godhead. [Ved.]

- devi देवो, [goddess]; the divine *śakti* the Consciousness and Power of the Divine; the Mother and Energy of the worlds.
- Devi Caṇḍi Raṇarangiṇi Nṛmuṇḍamālini (Devi Chandi Ranarangini Nrimundamalini) रेगे चच्ची रणरङ्गिणी नृमुण्ड-मालिनो, [the goddess Caṇḍi who delights in battle and wears a garland of human heads].
- devir dvārah tensic, the divine doors. [Ved.]
- dhāmā चाया, placing, status, position, foundation; the placing of the law in a founded harmony which creates for us our plane of living and the character of our consciousness, action and thought. [Ved.]

dhāmāni [plural]

dhana धन, wealth; any kind of possession.

dhanam [nominative]

- dhanvan (Dhanwan) धम्बन, solid or desert field of Matter. [Ved.]
- dhāranā urcur, the fixing of the mind on a single thought, feeling or object.
- dhāraņaśakti घारण जन्ति, faculty of holding.
- dhāraņasāmarthya **ercentra**, holding and responsive power; the power of sustaining the full stream of force, of *ānanda*, of widening knowledge and being which descends into the mind and *prāņa* and the vital and bodily functions.

dhāraņasāmarthyam [nominative]

- dharma क्य, literally that which one lays hold of and which holds things together; Law, law of being, standard of Truth, rule or law of action; the collective Indian conception of the religious, social and moral rule and conduct; [one of the four human interests]: ethical conduct and the right law of individual and social life.
- dharmagolā [Beng.] षर्मगोत्ता, [a collective warehouse established for the benefit of the entire community].

devavitaye [dative]

dharma-jivana पर्मजीवन, the religious life. dharmaksetre kuruksetre पर्मसोत्रे कुरसोत्रे,

- on the field of the (working out of the) *dharma*, the field of *Kurukşetra*. [*Gitā* 1.1]
- dharmarājya बर्मराज्य, the kingdom of the dharma.
- dharmasādhana धर्मसाधन, the means of fulfilment of dharma.
- dharmasalā (Dharmashala) षमंशाला, [a building for the temporary accommodation of pilgrims].
- dharma-sangha षर्वसंघ, a communal body [sangha] which exists as the expression of and is based in the rules, features, structure of its life on the maintenance of the dharma. dharmaśāstra (Dharmashastra) प्रयोगारव,
- [a scripture dealing with *dharma*].
- Dharmashala, see dharmasalā
- Dharmashastra, see dharmaśāstra
- dharmayuddha, dharmyayuddha धर्मयुद्ध, धर्म्ययुद्ध, righteous battle.
- dhātā ham viśvatomukhah बाताञ्ह विदय-तोमुबः, I am the Ordainer whose faces are on all sides. [Gītā 10.33]
- dhenu बेनु, [Ved.]: "fosterer", "nourisher", fostering cow; cow.

dhenavah [plural]

dhi भी, thought power, intellect, the understanding that holds and arranges.

dhiyah [plural], thoughts.

dhira une, steadfast (in the gaze of one's thought); the strong and wise soul.

dhirāh [plural]

- dhiras tatra na muhyati भोरस्तत्र न मुद्दात, the strong and wise soul is not perplexed, troubled or moved by them, [Gītā 2.13]
- dhisanā विषयम, intellect, understanding. [Ved.]

dhiyah, see under dhi

dhiyam ghrtācim चिमं घुताचीम, bright understanding, an intellect full of a rich and bright mental activity. [RV 1.2.7] dhobi [Hind.] धोबी, [a washerman].

- dhoti (Dhoty) [Hind.] जोती, [a cloth to cover the lower body and legs, worn by Hindu men].
- dhrti yfa, steadfastness, persistence of will.

 $dhrty\bar{a}$ [instrumental], by a firm and steady will.

- dhruvam भूवम्, permanence, the Permanent.
- dhruvam adhruveşu গ্রবন্যস্টব্, permanence in things that pass. [Katha 2.1.2]
- dhumra षूच, smoke-coloured.
- dhyāna घ्याल, meditation, contemplation; mental concentration whether in thought, vision or knowledge.
- dhyāna-yoga-paro nityam व्यानयोगपरो नित्यम्, [always resorting to the yoga of meditation]. [Gītā 18.52]

dhyāni च्यानी, [one who practises dhyāna].

- dhyāni buddha ध्यानी बुद्ध, [the meditating Buddha].
- diksā बीझा, [initiation].
- disah fan:, regions.
- Diti fafa, the divided being, the separative consciousness, the Finite; mother of the Titans; [same as Danu]. [Ved.]
- divah prthivyāh विदः पुषिष्याः, [of] Heaven and Earth: the mental and physical consciousness in man. [Ved.]
- divas pade विवस्परे, in the seat of Heaven. [Ved.]
- divasputra विवसुत्र, son of Heaven. [Ved.]
- divo napātā दिवो नपाता, [two] sons of Heaven. [Ved.]
- divo rocanāni दिवो रोचनानि, the (three) luminous worlds of svar. [Ved.]

divyā ātma-vibhūtayah विष्या ... आत्मविभूतयः, divine self-manifestation in thy sovereign power of becoming. [Gitā 10.16]

- divya cakşu (Divya Chakshu) दिव्य चक्षु, divine eye.
- divya janma दिव्य जन्म, the divine birth, Avatarhood.

divyam janma [nominative]

divyam karma चित्र्यं कर्म, divine works.

- divyam puruşam दिव्यं पुरुषम्, [to the divine puruşa].
- divyā navagvāķ fasur नवग्वा:, the heavenly Nine-rayed ones. [Ved.]
- dosa बोच, [defect]; twilight.
- drașțā ज़ब्दा, seer.
- dravyayajña त्रव्ययज्ञ, material and physical offering.
- Drishti, see dṛsți
- driha qay, strong, firm; the strong place. [Ved.]
- drsta 🗣, seen.
- drsti (Drishti) कृष्ट, seeing, sight, vision; revelation, revelatory knowledge; direct vision of the Truth; direct inner seizing or a penetrating and enveloping luminous contact of the spiritual consciousness.
- drti qfa, a skin; literally a thing cut or torn (a partial formation out of the Truth-Consciousness). [Ved.]
- druhah as:, hurts or those who hurt. [Ved.]
- duhkha g:a, sorrow.
- duḥkha-bhoga कु:सभोग, [experience of sorrow].
- duhkham āptum इःखमाप्तुम्, difficult to attain. [Gītā 5.6]
- duhkham avāpyate दुःखम्... अवाप्यते, [is attained with difficulty]. [see the following]
- duhkham dehavadbhih दुःसं देहबद्भिः, [with difficulty by embodied souls]. [see the following]
- duhkham dehavadbhir avāpyate कुस वेह-वर्वाभरवाप्यते, [is attained with difficulty by embodied souls]. [Gitā 12.5]
- duhkha-samyoga-viyogam दुःसलंगोलवगोलव् the divorce of (the mind's) marriage with grief. [Gitā .6.23]

duhkhavāda बु:खवाब, the gospel of sorrow.

- duhsvapnyam इञ्चल्प्यम, the evil dream (the false consciousness of that which is not the *rtam*). [RV 5.82.4]
- durācāra दुराचार, [bad behaviour, ill conduct].
- duratyayā दुरत्यया, hard to get beyond. [Gītā 7.14]

- durga **st**, the path beset by manifold dangers and sufferings and difficulties. [Ved.]
- Durgā gri, the goddess who is the energy of Śiva.
- durgam pathastat दुगं पयस्तत्, difficult of going is that path. [Katha 1.3.14]
- duritam इत्तिम्, wrong going; error or stumbling, sin and perversion; calamity, suffering, all ill result of error and ill doing. [Ved.] duritāni [plural]
- dūta ga, envoy.
- dvaita (Dwaita) an, dualism; dualistic vedānta.
- dvaitādvaita (Dwaitadwaita) हेलाहेल, [dualism-non-dualism].
- dvandva (Dwandwa) **FT**, 1. a pair (of contraries). 2. [Sanskrit grammar: the dual compound].
- dvandva-moha हन्द्रमोह, the delusion of the dualities. [Gītā 7.28]
- dvandvātīta इन्द्रातीत, beyond the dualities. [Gītā 4.22]
- dvāpara (yuga) (Dwapara) हापर (युग), [the third of the four yugas].
- dvau bhūtasargau हो भूतसगो, two creations of beings. [Gitā 16.6]
- dvāvimau puruşau हाविमो पुरुषो, [these two puruşas]. [see the following]
- dvāvimau puruşau loke kşaraś cākşara eva ca इाविमी पुरुषी लोके लरझ्वालर एव च, there are two puruşas in the world, the kşara and the akşara. [Gitā 15.16] duan dia division anaviera
- dveşa हेव, disliking, repulsion.
- dveşāmsi देवांगि, hostile things, things that attack and divide. [Ved.]
- dvişah fa:, foes; hostile powers; powers of undelight.
- Dvita (Dwita) for, the "second" or "double"; the god or *rşi* of the second plane of the human ascent, that of the Life-Force; the Life-Soul. [Ved.]
- Dwaita, see dvaita
- Dwaitadwaita, see dvaitādvaita
- Dwandwa, see dvandva
- Dwapara, see dvāpara

Dwita, see dvita

- dyau an, Heaven (the pure mental consciousness). [Ved.] dyauh [nominative]
- Dyauspitā afferen, King of the heavens. [Ved.]
- dyumatim isam बुमतीम् इषम्, the lumi-
- nous impulsion. [cf. RV 7.5.8] dyumato viprān ভূমনী ৰিমান, luminous sages. [cf. RV 6.17.14]

E

- ei muhūrte ei kşaņe [Beng.] एइ मुहूर्ते एइ क्षण, [this moment, this instant].
- eka एक, one; Eka: one or single, the purusa of the material consciousness. [Ved.]
 - ekah [nominative, masculine] ekam [nominative, neuter]
- ekabhaktih एकभक्तिः, single devotion. [Gitā 7.17]
- ekah, see under eka
- ekah, acalah, sanātanah एकः, अचलः, सनातनः, one, motionless, without beginning or end.
- ekam, see under eka
- ekam bahudhā एकं बहुवा, one... in many ways. [see the following]
- ekam bijam bahudhā śakti yogāt एक बोज बहुषा ज्ञांक्तयोगात, one seed, manifold by the yoga of might. [cf. Svet. 4.1 and 6.121
- ekam bijam bahudhā yah karoti एक बोज बहुधा यः करोति, [who] fashions one seed in many ways. [Svet. 6.12]
- ekamevādvitīyam एकमेवाद्वितीयम्, [one without a second]. [Chand. 6.2.1]
- ekam sad viprā bahudhā vadanti एक सद्वित्रा बहुषा वदन्ति, the Existent is one, the sages express it variously. [RV 1.164.46]
- ekam sat एक सत्, one Existence. [see the preceding
- ekam sat bahudhā एकं सत् बहुवा, the Existent is one... variously. [see the precedingl

- ekātma-pratyaya-sāram एकात्पग्रत्ययसारम्, Whose substance is the certitude of One Self. [Mānd. 7]
- ekatvam anupasyatah एकत्वमनुपञ्यतः, [of him] who sees everywhere oneness. [*Isa* 7]
- ekatvena prthaktvena bahudhā viśvatomukham एकत्वेन पुथक्त्वेन बहुधा विश्वतोमुखम्, in oneness, in separateness, manifoldly, in faces fronting everywhere]. [Gitā 9.15]
- eko vaśi sarvabhūtāntarātmā एको बज्ञी सर्वभूतान्तरात्मा, one controlling Spirit within all creatures. [Katha 2.2.12]
- eşā brāhmi sthitiķ एषा बाह्यी स्थितिः, [this is brāhmi sthiti]. [Gitā 2.72]
- esa dharmah sanātanah एव घर्मः सनातनः, this is the eternal law.
- etad vai tat एतद्वे तत्, this truly is that; this is the God of your seeking. [Katha 2 passim]
- etad yonini bhūtāni (sarvāņi) एतद्योनीनि भूतानि (सर्वाणि), this is the womb of (all) beings. [Gitā 7.6]
- etām vibhūtim mama yo vetti एतां विभूति ... मम यो बेत्ति, [he who knows this My pervading lordship]. [Gitā 10.7]
- etau vai mahimānau एतो वं... महिमानो, these two are (his) greatnesses. [Brhad. 1.1.2]
- eva एब, indeed, verily.
- Evayā Marut एवया मरुत, a name of Visnu. [Ved.]

G

- gabhasti गअस्ति, 1. a ray of the sun. 2. forearm. [Ved.]
- gadi [Beng.] गरि, [throne, position of authority].
- gadya-chanda [Beng.] गव छन्द, a prose poem.
- gāh गा:, cows, rays of light. [Ved.]
- gahana गहन, thick; dense. [see the following]
- gahanā karmaņo gatiķ गहना कर्मजो गतिः, thick and tangled is the way of

works. [Gitā 4.17]

- gāmbhīrva गाम्भोयं. [depth: gravity. solemnity).
- gana गण, 1. a subordinate minister (of a devatā). 2. republic.
- Ganapati, same as Ganesa.
- gandha गन्य, odour.
- gandharva गन्धवं, [Ved.]: Lord of the host of delight. [Later: a celestial musician].
- Gandiva (Gandiv) गाण्डोब, [the name of Arjuna's bow].
- Ganesia (Ganesha) गणेज्ञ, the devatā of spiritual knowledge; the Power that removes obstacles by the force of knowledge.
- ganikā गणिका, [courtesan], Hetaira.
- gantāsi nirvedam गन्तासि निर्वेदम, thou shalt become indifferent. [see the following]
- gantāsi nirvedam śrotavyasya śrutasya ca गन्तासि निर्वेवं घोतव्यस्य धृतस्य च, thou shalt become indifferent to Scripture heard or that which thou hast yet to hear. [Gītā 2.52]
- garimā गरिमा, [one of the astasiddhis: the power of becoming heavy at will].
- Garuda गरू, [a mythical bird, chief of the feathered race, enemy of the serpent race, vehicle of Visnul.
- gata-sangasya muktasya jñānāvasthitacetasah गतसङ्ग्रस्य मुक्तस्य ज्ञानार्धास्यतचेतसः. [of] the liberated man, freed from attachment, with mind, heart and spirit (cetas) firmly founded in selfknowledge. [see the following]
- gata-sangas ya muktas ya jñānāvas thitacetasah ya jñāyācaratah karma samagram praviliyate गतसङ्घरूय मुक्तस्य ज्ञाना-वस्थितचेतसः यज्ञायाचरतः कर्म समग्रं प्रविलीयते. [all the works of the liberated man, freed from attachment, with mind, heart and spirit (cetas) firmly founded in self-knowledge who acts for the sake of sacrifice are dissolved]. [Gitā 4. 231
- gati गति, goal; the movement to the goal, the way; journey; spiritual or supraterrestrial status gained by

man's conduct or efforts upon earth. gauh, see under go

- gāvah, see under go
- gavesanā गवेषणा. seeker of the cows. [Ved.]
- gavi, see under go
- Gavisthira mater, steadfast in the Light, the name of a rsi. [Ved.]
- gāvo matavah गाचो मतय:, the illuminations of knowledge, the thoughts of the Truth. [Ved.]
- gavyam गव्यम, mass of the rays or cows. [Ved.]
- gavvam urvam गव्यमूर्वम्, the luminous wideness. [Ved.]
- gavyatā manasā गव्यता मनसा, [by] the mind that seeks the light. [RV 3.31. 9; 4.1.15; 6.46.10]
- gāyatra गायत्र, the simple hymn, that which brings up and sets in motion. [Ved.]
- gāvatrī गायत्री. 1. |a famous Vedic mantra (RV 3.62.10)], the mantra for bringing the light of Truth into all the parts of the being. 2. [a Vedic metre].
- ghana घन, compact. gharma घर्म, [heat].
- ghāt [Hind.] घाट, [a landing place at the side of a river or tank].
- ghoram karma घोरं कर्म. a dreadful work. [cf. Gitā 3.1]
- Ghrita, see ghrta
- ghrnā घुणा, disgust, pity.
- ghrta (Ghrita) यत, clarified butter, ghee; light, shining, mental clarity. [Ved.]
 - ghrtam [nominative]

ghrtasya [genitive]

- ghrtācī घुताची, luminous, bright with clarities, full of a rich and bright mental activity. [Ved.]
- ghrtam, see under ghrta
- ghṛtam na pūtam dhiṣaṇām घूतं न पूतं षिषणाम, an understanding like pure light. [cf. RV 3.2.1]
- ghrtaprusā manasā धृतप्रुषा मनसा, with a mind pouring ghrta. [RV 2.3.2]

- ghṛtasnū ष्तस्नू, dripping with light. [Ved.]
- ghrtasya, see under ghrta.
- ghṛtasya dhārāḥ घृतस्य घाराः, waters [streams] of the clarity. [Ved.]
- gih 命, utterance, word, speech; the word as a power of expression. [Ved.] girah [plural]
- girām upašrutim cara निरामुपभूति चर, respond with the *śruti* to our words. [<u>RV</u> 1.10.3]
- girvāhasaḥ गिर्चाहतः, they who uphold the word. [Ved.]
- girvanasah गिवेणसः, they who have joy in the word. [Ved.]
- gitā गोता, [song; the Gitā, see Bhagavad Gitā].
- gnā ग्न, female power of deity; the female divine Principle in the universe. [Ved.] gnāḥ [plural]

grun [piulai]

gnāvah ग्नावः, female powers. [Ved.] go गो, cow; ray, light, radiance; consciousness; milk.

gauh [nominative singular] gāvah [nominative plural] gavi [locative singular], in the cow. gobhih [instrumental plural], with

the radiances (the cows).

gonām [genitive plural], of the cows.

- godā id revato madah गोरा हावेलो मदः, the intoxication of thy ecstasy gives indeed the Light. [RV 1.4.2]
- Gokula गोकुल, [the village where Krsna was brought up].
- goloka गोलोक, world of Love, beauty and *ānanda* full of spiritual radiances; the vaismava heaven of eternal Beauty and Bliss.
- gomad hiranyavad गोमब् ... हिरप्यबद्, radiant, golden. [RV 1.92.16]
- gomad viravad dhehi ratnam uşo aśvāvat गोमढीरिषडेहि रत्नमुचों अञ्चबाबत्, O Dawn confirm in us a state of bliss full of light, of conquering energy, and of force of vitality. [RV. 7.75.8]
- gomat गोमल्, luminous, full of radiance. [Ved.]

gomati गोगसी [feminine of gomat], brilliant, accompanied by or bringing the rays of light. [Ved.]

gonām, see under go

- Goonda, see gundā
- Goorkha, see Gorkhā
- gopa, gopi गोप, गोपी, [cowherd, cowherdess], keepers and possessors of goloka.
- Gopati गोपति, Master of the herds (Indra). [Ved.]
- gopi, feminine of gopa
- gorā ātā gorā ātā [Hind.] गोरा आता गोरा आता, [a European is coming! a European is coming!]
- Gorkhā (Gurkha, Goorkha) [Hind.] गोरजा, [a member of the ruling race of Nepal; a soldier from Nepal serving in the Indian army].
- goşu yodhāh गोषु योषाः, fighters for the cows or rays. [RV 3.39.4]

gotama गोतम, most radiant.

Gotamāh (Gotamas) [plural], the masters of light, the family of the *rşi* Gotama Raghugana. [Ved.]

Gotamebhih [instrumental plural]

graha we, planet (one that has a hold on the earth).

grāvan जावन, the pressing stone. [Ved.] grha गृह, house.

- grhapati गृहपति, house-lord.
- grhastha गृहस्य, a householder.
- grhasthāśrama (Grihasthashram) गृहस्या-यम, [one of the four āśramas]: the period of the householder.
- grhyasūtras (Grihyasutras) नुदूरसूत्रानि, [ritual works containing directions for domestic rites and ceremonies].
- Grihasthashram, see grhasthāśrama
- Grihyasutras, see grhyasūtras
- gu q, cow; radiance. [Ved.]

gvah [plural]

- guhā गुहा, cave; the secret, unmanifest or superconscient parts of being.
- guhāhitam गुहाहिसम्, established in our secret being.
- guhāhitam gahvarestham गुहार्गहतम् गह्नरेखम्, established in our secret being and

lodged in the cavern heart of things. [Katha 1.2.12]

- guhā yām गुहायाम्, in the cave (the secret place of darkness).
- guhyam गुहान्, secret thing.
- guhyāt yend, than that which is hidden. [Gitā 18.63]
- guhyatamam गुहातमन, the most secret thing. [Gitā 18.64; 9.1]
- guhyatamam sāstram गुहातमं जास्त्रम्, the most secret science [sastra]. [Gita 15.20]
- guhyataram गुहातरम्, the more secret thing. [Gitā 18.63]
- gulham jyotih गूळ्हं ज्योतिः, the secret light. [Ved.]
- guna गुण, 1. quality, character, property. 2. the three gunas: the three modes of nature: sattva, rajas, tamas. 3. [in Sanskrit grammar]: vowel modification.
- gunā gunesu vartante गुणा गुणेषु वर्तन्ते, it is the modes of nature that are acting on the modes. [Gitā 3.28] guņa-karma गुणकर्म, quality and parti-
- cular force of working.
- gunā vartanta eva गुणा वर्तन्त... एव, it is merely the gunas that work. [Gitā 14. 23]
- gundā (Goonda) [Hind.] गुंबा, [rogue, hooligan].
- Gurkha, see Gorkhā
- guru 17, teacher, spiritual teacher, guide.
- gurugiri [Hind.] गुक्गोरो, [guru-hood].
- guruvāda गुरुवाद, [the doctrine that stresses the indispensability of the guru
 - to the spiritual seeker].

gvah, see under gu

н

hāhākāra हाहाकार, [lamentation, wailing]. hājat [Hind.] हाजत, [lock-up, jail].

hakim [Hind.] हकीम, [a physician practising on the Arabic system].

hakimi [Hind.] हकोमो, [the Arabic med-

ical systeml.

hamsa (Hansa) हंस, [goose, swan], "he who flies or evolves upward".

Hanumat हनमत, [the divine monkeydevotee of Rāma].

Hanumān [nominative]

- Hara-Gauri हरगोरी, the biune body of the Lord and his Spouse, iśvara and *sakti*, the right half male, the left half female.
- haranti prasabham manah हरन्ति प्रसर्भ मनः, vehemently they carry away the sense-mind. [Gitā 2.60]
- hari1 fft, red gold or tawny yellow; a shining horse (of Indra). [Ved.] hari [dual], the two bright horses (of Indra).
- Hari² sft, [a name of Visnu].
- Harivamsa (Harivansha) हरिवंज, [a poem supplementary to the Mahābhārata dealing with the history and adventures of Krsna and his family].
- harit होरत, one of Surya's horses (indicates a deep, full and intense luminousness). [Ved.]
- hās ya हास्य, the active side of sukham; it consists in an active internal state of gladness and cheerfulness which no adverse experience mental or physical can trouble.

hāsyam [nominative]

- hathayoga हठ्योग, a system of yoga which selects the body and the vital functionings as its instruments of perfection and realisation; the use of the body for the opening of the divine life on all of its planes.
- hathayogin हव्योगिन, [one who practises hathayoga].
- hāthī [Hind.] हायो, [an elephant].
- hāvabhāva [Hind.] हावभाव, [gestures, especially coquettish gestures, blandishments].
- havih sta:, the offering, the divine food, the wine of delight and immortality. [Ved.]
- havismah stame, the deva, lord of the divine offering. [Ved.]

- havya rea, oblation (signifies always action). [Ved].
- haya हय, [horse].
- hetu eg, motive.
- himsā हिंसा, [injury].
- hiranmaya pātra हिरम्मय पात्र, golden lid. [cf. Isa 15]
- hiraṇya हिरण्य, gold (the concrete symbol of the higher light.) [Ved.]
- hiranyagarbha हित्व्यगर्भ, the Golden Embryo; the Spirit in the Dream-State.
- hiraṇyam jyotiḥ हिरण्यं ज्योतिः, the golden light. [Ved.]
- hiranyarūpam हिरण्यरूपम्, form of golden light. [Ved.]
- hiranyavartani हिरप्प्यवर्तनो, having a golden or shining path, moving in the path of light. [Ved.]
- hlādini śakti (Hladini Shakti) झाविनो शक्ति, [delight-giving power].
- homa होन, the burned offering. [Ved.]
- hotr (Hotri) होत, the priest of the sacrifice, he who calls and brings the gods and gives them the offering. [Ved.]

hotā [nominative]

- hrd a, heart.
- hrdā tastān ह्रवा...तष्टान्, formed by the heart. [RV 1.67.2]
- hrdaya हरप, heart.
- hrdaye guhāyām ह्रव्ये गृहायाम्, in the heart the secret heart-cave.
- hrdpadma, see hrt-padma
- hrdya samudra ह्वा समुब, Ocean of the Heart. [cf. RV 4.58.5]
- Hrşikeśa (Hrishikesha) ह्वाकेश, ["Lord of the senses", an epithet of Krsna].

hrt-padma हत्यप, the heart centre [lotus].

hunkāra str, [the sound hum, a

potent mantric syllable].

I

icchā swa, wish.

icchā-dveṣa रज्छारेष, wish and disliking. icchā-mṛtyu रज्छामृत्यु, the power of abandoning the body definitively without the ordinary phenomena of death, by an act of will.

- icchā-śakti इच्छाज्ञक्ति, power of will.
- idā nādī इडा नाडी, [one of the main nerve channels in the subtle body, situated on the left side of the central channel].
- iha se, here (in this life and body).
- iha ca amutra ca इह च अमुत्र च, here and beyond.
- ihaiva इहेव, here [itself]; (in life, on earth, in the body).
- Iksvāku (Ikshvaku) क्लाड, the name of the head of the Solar line.
- Ilā tar, [Ved.]: the goddess of the Truth-vision; a faculty of the *rtam* representing truth-vision or revelation; the highest Word, premier energy of the Truth-Consciousness; she who is the direct revealing vision in knowledge and becomes in that knowledge the spontaneous selfattainment of the Truth of things in action, result and experience. [Purānas]: Mother of the Lunar dynasty.
- Indra **v-a**, the Master of the World of Light and Immortality (*svar*); the Power of divine Mind. [*Ved*.]
- indra jyeştho marudganah इन्द्र ज्येच्ठो मस्त्र्गणः, Indra eldest of the Maruts. [cf. RV 1.23.8; 2.41.15]
- indratamā angirastamā इन्द्रतमा अंगिरस्तमा, "most-Indra", "most-Angirasa" [Ved.]
- indri yas strain, the sense-faculties.
- iś, iśa (Ish, Isha) देश, देश, Lord.
- Isāna (Ishana) रिपाल, [master, ruler, a name of Śiva-Rudra].
- iśā vāsyam ईज्ञा बास्यम्, for habitation by the Lord. [see the following]
- iśā vāsyam idam sarvam yat kiñca झा बास्यनिवं सर्वं यत्किञ्च, all this whatsoever ... is for habitation by the Lord. [see the following]
- iśā vāsyam idam sarvam yat kiñca jagatyām jagat ইয়া ৰাম্যদিৰ নৰ যক্তিতৰ জনম্বা জনন, all this is for habitation by the Lord, whatsoever is individual

universe of movement in the universal motion. [*Isa* 1]

Ish, Isha, see is, isa

Ishana, see iśāna

Ishita, see iśitā

- Ishwara etc., see iśvara etc.
- isitā (Ishita) firm, [one of the astasiddhis]: the perfect control over the powers of nature and over things inert and intelligent; effectiveness of will acting not as command or through the thought, by ājñānam, but through the heart and temperament (citta) in a perception of need or pure lipsā.
- işitam preşitam patati manas इषितं त्रेषितं पतति मनस्, ...missioned the mind shot falls to its mark. [cf. keneşitam patati preşitam manah]
- ișța sez, chosen, beloved; [=ișțadeva(tā)].
- ista-deva($t\bar{a}$) seed (π), the chosen deity; the name and form elected by our nature for its worship; a conscious Personality of the Divine answering to the needs of the seeker's own personality and showing to him in a representative image what the Divine is or at least pointing him through himself to the Absolute.
- iśvara (Ishwara) ईश्वर, Lord, Master, the Divine, God.
- iśvara-bhāva ईञ्चरभाव, lordship, the temperament of the ruler and leader.
- iśvarah sarvabhūtānām hṛddeśe श्वियः सर्वभूतानां हुद्देशे, the Lord in the heart of all creatures. [Gidā 18.61]
- iśvarakoji (Ishwarakoti) tracchie, divine man; a human being whose centre has already been shifted upwards or from the beginning elevated in the superior planes of conscious existence, was established in God rather than in Nature; such men are already leaning down from God to Nature; they may therefore in losing themselves in Him yet keep themselves and live in Man-God. [cf.

jīvakoți]

- iśvara-śakti (Ishwara-Shakti) ईरवर-जफ्ति, the dual principle of the Lord [iśvara] and his executive Power [śakti].
- iśvarī (Ishwari) ईव्यरो, [feminine of iśvara, "she who has mastery"].
- iśvari śakti (Ishwari Shakti) ईश्वरी शक्ति, Divine Conscious Force and World Mother.
- iti ten, [thus; used to indicate direct speech, to include under one head a number of terms grouped together, etc.].
- itihāsa stram, historical tradition, a historico-mythic epic narrative; ancient historical or legendary tradition turned to creative use as a significant mythus or tale expressive of some spiritual or religious or ethical or ideal meaning.
- iti iti इति इति, it is this, it is this.

J

jada जड, inert, mechanical, inconscient.

jada laya जर लय, [an absorption of the self into the Spirit, which leaves the mind, life and body in a state of inconscience and inertia].

jada prakrti जब प्रकृति, [inert nature].

jada samādhi जड समाधि, inert inner existence.

- jadavat जडबत, like a thing inert.
- jadavat paramahamsa जडबत् परमहंस, a paramahamsa who is outwardly inert and inactive, moved by circumstance or forces but not self-mobile, even though the consciousness is enlightened within.

jādū [Hind.] जादू, magic.

- jagadguru (jagat-guru) जगद्गुरु, the World-Teacher.
- jagadiśvaro vā जगवोध्वरो वा, or sovereign of the world.
- jaganmithyā जगन्मिच्या, the world is a lie. [Vivekacūdāmaņi 20]
- jagannātha (Jagannath) जगन्नाय, [Lord

of the world].

- jagat जगत, world, universe; (the word has the radical sense of motion): the perpetual movement; knot of motion.
- jagat-guru, see jagadguru
- jagati जगती, 1. the movement; universe; the universal motion. 2. [the name of a metre].
- jagatyām jagat जगत्वा जगत, universe of movement in the universal motion. [*Îsa* 1]
- $j\bar{a}grat$ and, awake; the waking state, the consciousness of the material world.
- jahi kāmami durāsadam जहि कामं दुरासबम्, slay desire which is hard to assail. [cf. Gitā 3.43]
- jala we, water; [as one of the five bhūtas see āpas, definition 2].

jāmayah जामयः, kindred, brothers. [Ved.]

- jana जन, man; birth and delight, the delight that gives birth to life and world; [=janaloka].
- Janaka जनक, [a famous king and sage, the father of Sitā].
- janaloka बनलोक, the world of creative delight of existence.
- janmabhūmi जन्मभूमि, the land of one's birth.
- janma karma ca me divyam जन्म कर्म च ने विव्यम्, My divine birth and work. [see the following]
- janma karma ca me divyam evam yo vetti tattvatah, tyaktvā deham punarjanma naiti mām eti so'rjuna. vītarāgabhayakrodhā manmayā mām upāśritāh, bahavo jñānatapasā pūtā madbhāvam āgatāh.

बम्म कर्म च में दिव्यमेवं यो देत्ति तत्त्वतः। त्यक्त्वा बेहं पुनर्बन्म नैति मामेति सोर्ज्जुन॥ वीतरागभयकोषा मन्मवा मायुपाखिताः। बहवो ज्ञानतपसा पूता मबुभावयानत्ताः॥

He who knoweth thus in its right principles My divine birth and My divine work, when he abandons his body, comes not to rebirth, he comes to Me, O Arjuna. Delivered from liking and fear and wrath, full of Me, taking refuge in Me, many purified by austerity of knowledge have arrived at My nature of being. [Gita 4.9-10]

- janma-mrtyu-jarā-duḥkhair vimukto'mṛtam aśnute ৰব্যব্যুক্তৰেন্দ্ৰ-জিবুক্তমন্ত্ৰণ ব্যব্দ, free from birth and death and age and grief enjoys immortality. [Gitā 14.20]
- janma-mrtyu-jarā-vyādhi-duhkha-dosānudaršanam बन्दपुर्वप्राधापुरुवपानदुर्वतप्, the perception of the defects of existence, birth and disease and death and old age and sorrow. [Gitā 13.9]
- japa ज्ञय, [repetition of a mantra or a name of God].
- jarā-maraņa-moksāya mām āśritya yatanti ye बरायरणयोजाय मामाचित्रय यतन्ति बे, [they who, having resorted to Me, strive for release from age and death]. [Gitā 7.29]
- jarā-maraņa-moksāya yatanti बरामरज-मोकाय यतन्ति, [they strive for release from age and death]. [see the preceding]
- jāt [Hind.] जात, [=jāti].
- Jātavedas जातवेबस्, knower of the births (the worlds); [a Vedic epithet of Agni].
- jāti anfa, caste.
- jāti-dharma जातिषमं, caste law and rule of living and conduct.
- jāti-sangha जातिसंघ, caste communal assembly.
- jātyantarapariņāmah prakrtyāpūrāt जात्य-न्तरपरिणामः अकृत्यापुरात्, [evolutionary change (pariņāma) into another species is by the flooding of nature]. [Yogasūtra 4.2]
- jitah sargah जिल: सगै:, conquered the creation. [Gitā 5.19]
- jitakrodha चित्रकोष, [one who has conquered anger].
- jitātmā farmar, a soul self-conquered.
- jitendriya चितेनिय, [one who has conquered the senses].
- jitvā śatrūn bhunkşva rājyam samrd-

dham जित्वा जञ्चलुडस्व राज्यं समुद्रम्, conquer thy enemies and enjoy an opulent kingdom. [Gitā 11.33]

- jīva ana, 1. living creature. 2. the spirit individualised and upholding the living being in its evolution from birth to birth (the full term is *jīvāt*man).
- jivabhūtām जोवभूताम, [who] has become the jiva. [Gitā 7.5]
- jivakoți sîtestie, a human being leaning pre-eminently to the symbol-nature, who, once immersed, cannot return; he is lost in God to humanity. [cf. iśvarakoți]

jivanmukta जोवन्मुक्त, living liberated man.

- jivanmukti जोवनमुक्ति, [liberation while living].
- jīva puruşa (Jiva Purusha) जोव पुरुष, [the jīvātman as a Person (puruşa)].
- jīvātman जोवाल्यन, the individual self; central being; the ātman, spirit or eternal self of the living being; the multiple Divine manifested here as the individualised self or spirit of the created being. [cf. jīva] jīvātmā [nominative]
- jīvātmikām जीवात्मिकाम्, in its essence the jīva.
- jñāna ज्ञान, knowledge, wisdom; supreme self-knowledge; the essential aspect [cf. vijñāna] of the true unifying knowledge, the direct spiritual awareness of the supreme Being. jñānam [nominative]
- jñānadhāraņasāmarthyam ज्ञानधारणसामर्थ्यम्, [capacity for receiving and sustaining knowledge].
- jñānadīpena bhāsvatā ज्ञानवीपेन भारवता, with the blazing lamp of knowledge. [Gitā 10.11]
- jñānakānda झानकाष्ड, the section of knowledge [of the Veda], identified with the Upanisads. [cf. karmakānda]
- *jñānalipsā* ज्ञानलिप्सा, [desire for know-ledge].
- jňānalipsā jňāna prakāšo brahmavarcasyam sthairyam iti brahmatejah,

see these words separately jñānam, see under jñāna

- jñānam brahma ज्ञानं बहा, the brahman as the self-existent consciousness and universal knowledge.
- jñānam caitanyam jyotir brahma ज्ञानं चैतन्यं ज्योत्तिबंद्य, [the brahman is knowledge, consciousness and light].
- jñānam trikāladrstih astasiddhih samādhih iti vijñānacatustayam, see these words separately
- jñāna-nirdhūta-kalmasāḥ ज्ञाननिर्जुतकल्पचाः, [they whose sins have been removed by knowledge]. [Gitā 5.17]
- jñānaprakāśa (Jnanaprakasha) ज्ञानघकाज्ञ, [light of knowledge].

jñānaprakāśo [nominative, modified form]

- jñāna-sakti (Jnana Shakti) ज्ञानशक्ति, power of knowledge.
- jñāna-yajñena yajanto mām upāsate ज्ञानयज्ञेन ...यजन्तो मामुपासते, [they, sacrificing with the sacrifice of knowledge, worship Me]. [Gitā 9.15]
- jñānayoga ज्ञानयोग, the yoga of knowledge; self-realisation and knowledge of the true nature of the self and the world.
- jñānayogena sānkhyānām ज्ञानयोगेन साड-स्थानाम्, by the yoga of knowledge of the sānkhyas. [Gitā 3.3]
- jñānī (bhaktaḥ) ज्ञानो (भवसः), [one of the four classes of devotees]: the Godlover who has the knowledge. [Gitā 7.16]
- jñātā iśvaraḥ ज्ञाता ईव्यरः, Knower and Lord.

jñātr ज्ञातू, knower.

jñātā [nominative]

- jñātum drastum tattvena pravestum ca ज्ञातुं बच्दुं...तत्सेन प्रवेष्टुं च, to know, to see in all the principles and powers of (My) existence and to enter... [Gitā 11.54]
- jñeyam ज्ञेयम्, [that which is] to be known.
- jugupsā जुनुष्स, shrinking, contraction; self-protecting recoil; the feeling of

repulsion caused by the sense of a want of harmony between one's own limited self-formation and the contacts of the external with a consequent recoil of grief, fear, hatred, discomfort, suffering.

- jyāyasī karmaņo buddhih ज्यायसी...कर्मणो ...बृद्धिः, the intelligence [buddhi] is greater than works. [Gītā 3.1]
- jijāāsu जिसाल, [one of the four classes of devotees]: the seeker of Godknowledge. [Gitā 7.16]
- jyoti, jyotih, see jyotis
- jyotiķ āryam ज्योतिरायंम, light of the truth. [RV 10.43.4]
- jyotimsi ज्योतीचि, lights, splendours, shining things.
- jyotir-agrāh ज्योतिरपाः, [they who are] led by the light, having the light in their front. [RV 7.33.7]
- jyotirbrahma ज्योतिबंह्य, the Light that is brahman.

jyotirmaya ज्योतिर्षेय, [full of light], radiant, luminous.

- jyotirmaya brahman ज्योतिर्मय बहान, [brahman full of light].
- jyotirmaya deha ज्योतिमंय रेह, radiant or luminous body.
- jyotis ज्योतिल्, (the authentic spiritual) light.

K

kabirāj, see kavirāj

- kabiwālās [Beng.] कविवाल, [a class of poetasters who specialised in the art of mutual jibing in verse].
- kacahari (Katcherry) [Hind.] (a public office; court].
- kaccā (Kaccha) [Hind.] **••••**, [unripe, raw, imperfect].
- Kailāsa कंलल, [the name of a fabulous mountain, residence of Kuvera and paradise of Śiva].
- kaival ya कंबल्य, [absolute unity].
- kāj [Beng.] mm, work.
- kalā कल, an aspect.

- kāla काल, Time (in its essentiality); Spirit of the Time, Zeitgeist.
- kalasa कलज्ञ, jar.
- Kālasamhāra कालसंहार, [Śiva as the destroyer of Time or Death].
- Kali कालने, [the terrible form of the Divine Mother]; the mother of all and the destroyer of all.
- kalikalila জলিজজিল, the chaos of the kali [yuga].
- kalilam कलिलम्, chaos.
- kali (yuga) कलि (मुग), [the last of the four yugas]: the iron age.
- Kalki करिक, [the tenth and final avatāra of Viṣṇu who will] fulfil in power the great struggle which the previous avatāras prepared in all its potentialities.
- kalpa कल्प, aeon.
- kalyāṇa-śraddhā कल्याणमहा, belief in and will to the universal good.
- kalyāņatama कत्याणतम, most blessed. [cf. Iśa 16]
- kāma काम, desire; [one of the four human interests]: satisfaction of desires of all kinds.
 - kāmah [nominative]

kāmadhuk कामयुक्, the cow of plenty.

- kāmah, see under kāma
- kāmah prema dāsyalipsā ātmasamarpaņam iti sūdrašaktih, see these words separately
- kāmais tais tair hrtajñānāh कायेस्सेस्ते-हूंतजानाः, [those whose knowledge is carried away by various desires]. [Gītā 7.20]

kāmanā कामना, [desire, wish].

- kāmavāsanā कामवासना, [subconscious impression (vāsanā) of lust or other desire].
- kāmin कामिन, [one who desires; lover].
- Karinsa wie, [the evil uncle of Krsna, who was killed by Krsna].
- Kandar pa कन्दर्भ, the love-God.
- kāpālika (Kapalik) कापालिक, [a kind of *śaiva* ascetic who carries a human skull].
- Kapila कपिल, [an ancient sage, the

traditional founder of the sāmkhya system of philosophy].

- karana area, instrument.
- kāraņa कारण, cause.
 - kāraņam [nominative]
- kāraņajagat कारणवगत्, the world of types and causes.
- kāraņa-puruşa (Karana-purusha) कारण-पुरुष, [causal Person]; the central being, the jīvātman.
- kāraņa samudra कारणसमुड, [the causal ocean].
- kāraņa śarīra कारणजारोर, [the causal body].
- kārikā कारिका, [a concise statement of doctrine in verse, e.g. the Sāmkhya-kārikā].
- karma कर, action, work; the work or function of a man; the power which by its continuity and development as a subjective and objective force determines the nature and eventuality of the soul's repeated existences.

karmāņi [plural]

- karmabandham prahāsyasi कर्मकच प्रहास्यसि, thou shalt cast away the bondage of works. [Gitā 2.39]
- karmacatustaya (Karmachatushtaya) कर्मजुल्टय, [the catustaya of action]. karmacatustayam [nominative]
- karmadhāraya क्येंगरय, [in Sanskrit grammar: the appositional compound].
- karma jyāyo hyakarmaņah कर्म ज्यायो हाकर्मणः, action is greater than inaction. [Gitā 3.8]
- karmakānda क्लेकाण्ड, the section of (ritual) works [of the Veda], identified with the hymns. [cf. jñānakānda]
- karmamārga कर्ममार्ग, [the path of works, karmayoga].
- karmanaiva hi samsiddhim āsthitā janakādayah कर्मणेव हि संसिदियास्विता जनकावयः, [it was indeed by works that Janaka and others attained to perfection]. [Gitā 3.20]

karmāņi, see under karma

- karmāņi pravilīyante कर्माणि प्रविलोयन्ते, actions disappear. [cf. Gītā 4.23]
- karmanyevādhikāraste कर्मव्यवाधिकारस्ते, thou hast a right to action. [Gitā 2.47]
- karmaphala कर्मकल, fruit of works.
- karmavira कर्मबोर, [a hero in action].
- karmayoga winin, the yoga of (desireless) works; to do divine works as a means towards the divine birth before it is attained and an expression of it after it is attained.
- karmayogena yoginām कर्मचोगेन योगिनाम्, by the way of works of the yogins. [Gītā 3.3]
- kartā and, the doer of works.
- kartāram (api) akartāram कर्तारम् (अपि)... जकर्तारम्, the doer (yet) the non-doer. [Gītā 4.13]
- kartavyam कतंब्यम्, that which should be done.

- kartrtva-abhimāna कर्तृत्वाभिषान, the idea of oneself as the doer.
- Kārttikeya जालिय, leader of the divine forces, represents victory over the hostile Powers.
- karuṇa करू, [one of the eight rasas]: the sorrowful.
- karuṇā करजा, compassion; Divine Compassion, Grace.
- kasmai devāya havişā vidhema कस्मे देवाय हविषा विषेम, to what godhead shall we give (all our life and actitivities) as an offering. [RV 10.121; Svet. 4.13]
- Kasyapa कस्यप, progenitor of creatures, Prajāpati.
- Katcherry, see Kacahari
- kathaka जयज, rapsodist, reciter and exegete.
- kauśalam कोजलम्, dexterity, skill.
- kavaye nivacanā कर्ष्ये निवचना, ...that speak out to the seer. [see the following]
- kavaye nivacanāni niņyāni vacāmsi ज्वये

kartavyam karma कर्तव्य कर्म, the thing to be done, the work we have to do. kartri कर्जी, active.

fragenter frequence results, secret words that speak out (their sense) to the seer. [cf. RV 4.3.16]

kavaca कवच, armour.

kavayah, see under kavi

kavayah satyaśrutah कवयः सत्यघुतः, truthhearing seers. [Ved.]

kavi sta, seer; poet (in classical Sanskrit the word is applied to any maker of verse or even of prose, but in the Veda it meant the poet-seer who saw and found the inspired word of his vision).

kavayah [plural]

kavibhih [instrumental plural]

kavibhih pavitraih कविभिः पवित्रेः, by the pure powers of superconscient Truth and Wisdom. [RV. 3.1.5; 3.31.16]

kavikratu कविक्सु, seer-will. [Ved.] kavikratuh [nominative]

- kavim anusāsitāram dhātāram कविम्... अनुप्राक्तितरम् ... पातारम्, the seer, the Master and ruler, he who sets (all things and beings) in their place. [see the following]
- kavim purāņam anusāsitāram sarvas ya dhātāram कवि पुराणमनुवासितारम्...सर्वस्य बातारम्, the seer, the Ancient of Days, the Master and ruler who sets in their place all beings and things. [Gītā 8.9]
- kavirāj [Beng.] बबिराज, [in Bengal, a physician practising on the Hindu system].
- kavirājī [Beng.] कविराजो, [the medical system of the kavirājes].
- kavirmanisi कवियंनोचो, Seer and Thinker. [see the following]
- kavir manişi paribhüh svayambhüh कवि-मंनोची परिभू: स्वयम्भू:, the Seer, the Thinker, the One who becomes everywhere, the Self-existent. [*Isa* 8]

kavi samrāț कविसम्बाट, [poet-emperor].

kāvyāni kavaye nivacanā काव्यानि कबये निक्चन, seer-wisdoms that utter their inner meaning to the seer. [cf. RV 4.3.16]

kāyamanovākyena कायमनोवाक्येन, [with

body, mind and speech].

- kāyasiddhi, mufitla, [perfection (siddhi) of the body].
- kāyastha फायस्य, [(a member of) a certain Hindu sub-caste].
- kena केन, by whom or what. [see the following]
- keneşitam patati preşitam manalı केनेचित पत्तति प्रेषितं मनः, by whom missioned falls the mind shot to its mark. [Kena 1.1]

ketu æg, ray; vision; intellect, judgment, intellectual perception. [Ved.] ketuh [nominative] ketunā [instrumental], by the ray of

intuition.

ketum ahnām केतुमहाम्, the knowledgevision of the days. [Ved.]

- ketunā, see under ketu
- kevala केवल, essential, indeterminate, absolute, simple.
- kevalair indriyaih केवलेरिन्दिये., by the mere organs. [Gitā 5.11]
- kevalair indriyaiscaran केक्लेरिन्दियेश्वरन्, [moving with the mere senses]. [cf. Gitā 2.64 and the preceding]
- khadga (kharga) लब्ग, [sword, scimitar].
- khānsāmā (Khansamah) [Hind.] जानसामा, [cook; butler].
- kim karmani ghore mām niyojayasi कि कर्मेंचि घोरे मा नियोचवर्सि, why dost Thou appoint me to a dreadful work. [Gitā 3.1]
- kim prabhāşeta kim āsīta vrajeta kim ফি সমাবন ফিদানীন রজন কিন্দু, how does he speak, how sit, how walk. [Gītā 2.54]
- kimnara (Kinnara) फिनर, [a type of mythological being, centaur], a being of superhuman beauty, unearthly sweetness of voice and wild freedom.
- kimnari (Kinnarie) फिनरो, [a female kimnara], a centauress of sky and hill with a voice of siren melody.
- kirtimukha कोतिमुख, "glory-face", [an architectural ornament in the form of a non-human face].
- klaibyam कोव्यम्, impotence of spirit. [Gītā 2.3]

- kleśo'dhikataras teşām क्लेकोऽचिकतरस्तेषाप्, [their difficulty is greater]. [Gitā 12.5]
- ko devah को देवः, what god. [cf. Kena 1.1]
- koşa (Kosha) कोष, sheath, body.
- kot [Hind.] कोट, [castle, fort].
- krato krtam smara ऋतो...इत स्पर, O Will, that which was done, remember. [Îsa 17]
- kratu wg, action, work, sacrifice; the effective power behind action represented in the mental consciousness by the will. [Ved.]
- kratur hrdi कतुहूँ दि, will in the heart. [Ved.]
- Krishna, see Krsna
- Krita, see krta (yuga)
- kriyā man, effective practice (of yoga); every practice which helps the gaining of higher knowledge.
- kriyā-śakti (Kriya Shakti) कियाज्ञणित, power of process and action.
- kriyāvišeşa-bahulām क्रियाबिशेषबहुरूम्, multifarious with specialities of rites. [Gītā 2.43]
- krodha miu, [anger].
- krpā हुपा, pity; (divine) grace.
- krpanāh phalahetavah हुपयाः फल्हेलवः, poor and wretched souls are they who make the fruit of their works the object of their thoughts and activities. [Gitā 2.49]
- krpayāvistam इत्पयाबिष्टम्, invaded by pity. [Gītā 2.1]
- Krsna (Krishna, Srikrishna) **prov**, a godhead, the Lord of *ānanda*, Love and *bhakti*, [considered to be one of the ten incarnations of Visnu], as an incarnation he manifests the union of wisdom (*jnāna*) and works and leads the earth-evolution through this towards union with the Divine by *ānanda*, Love and *bhakti*.

Krsnah [nominative]

Krsnadvaipāyana (Krishna Dvypaiana) इष्णवेषायन, "Krsna of the Island", [the name of the author of the original Mahābhārata and compiler of the Vedas, also called Vyāsa].

- Krsnah, see under Krsna
- Krşnah kālī kāmah karma iti karmacatustayam, see these words separately
- kṛṣți قاتع, effort, laborious action or work or else a doer of such action. [Ved.]

kṛṣṭayaḥ [plural], men, doers of action; members of the Aryan community.

- krta (Krita) इत, effected or completed.
- krta (yuga) (Krita) इन (यून), [the first of the four yugas], the Age when the law of the Truth is accomplished; [same as satya yuga].
- krtātmā इतात्म, [he who is] perfected in the Self.
- krtsnakarmakrt इत्त्नकर्षहत्, a doer of all works. [Gitā 4.18]
- krtsnakrt इत्नकृत्, [doer of all (works)].
- krtsnavit इत्स्नवित्, the whole-knower. [Gitā 3.29]

krtsnavidah [plural]

- kşara (Kshara) भर, mobile, mutable. [see kşara puruşa]
- kşara-bhāva करभाव, mutable becoming; the changes of nature.
 - ksaro bhāvah [nominative] [Gītā 8.4]
- kşarah sarvāņi bhūtāni झर: सर्वाणि भूतानि, the spirit of mutable things is all existences. [Gitā 15.16]
- kşara puruşa (Kshara Purusha) अर पुरुष, the soul in Nature; the spirit in the mutability of cosmic phenomenon and becoming.

kşaro bhāvah, see under kşara bhāva

- kşatram (Kshatram) जत्रम्, the dharma of the kşatriya.
- kşatraśakti (Kshatrashakti) अत्रधापित, [the (soul-)power of the kşatriya].
- kşatratejas, kşatratejah (Kshatratej, Kshatratejas) अत्रतेलस्, [the (soul-) power of the kşatriya].
- kşatriya (Kshatriya) अभिय, a member of the second of the four orders (caturvarna): the man of power and

action, ruler, warrior, leader, administrator; (symbolic idea): the Divine as power in man.

- kşatriyāh tyaktajivitāh कांत्रियाः त्यक्तजीविताः, men of power and action who have abandoned their life (for a cause).
- kşaya¹ क्रय, house, home. [Ved.]
- kşaya² मय, [loss, waste].
- kșetra win, field.

kşetram [nominative]

- ksetrajña कोत्रज्ञ, knower of the field.
- kşetra-kşetrajñayor jñānam क्षेत्रकोत्रकार्याता-
- नम्, knowledge of the field and its knower. [Gitā 13.3]
- Kshetram, see under ksetra
- Kshatrashakti, see kşatraśakti
- Kshatratej(as), see ksatratejas
- Kshatriya, see kşatriya
- kşiņa-kalmaşāḥ sarvabhūta-hite ratāḥ लोणकटरावाः ... सर्वभूतहिते रताः, they in whom the stains of sin are effaced and who are occupied in doing good to all creatures. [Gitā 5.25]
- kşipāmyajasram asubhān āsurişveva yonişu किपाप्यवळवशुपानापुरोष्वेव योनिषु, [I cast the evil ones continually into Asuric births]. [Gitā 16.19]
- kșiti fafa, dwelling place. [Ved.]
- kşobha कोम, disturbance.
- kşudram hrdayadaurbalyam खुत्रं हुवय-बोर्बत्यम्, small feebleness of heart. [Gītā 2.3]
- kula w, clan-family.
- kuladharma कुल्ल्पमं, social and religious law of the kula.

kula-sangha जुलसंघ, communal assembly.

kulavadhu कुलवभू, a woman of a respectable family.

kumāra कुमार, [boy], son.

- kumbhaka (Kumbhak) 5-44, [in the practice of prāņāyāma]: retention of the prāņā, cessation of the natural breathing.
- kundalini (sakti) हुण्वतिन्ते (शक्ति), the coiled and sleeping serpent of Energy within.

kuru karma कुरु कमे, do action. [Gitā 3.8] kuruksetra (Kurukshetra) कुरुलोव, [the battlefield where the *Mahābhārata*war was fought], the field of doings, the field of human action.

- kurvannapi na lipyate कुर्वक्राप न लिप्पते, acting, he is not affected. [Gitā 5.7]
- kurvanneva हुवंश्रेव, doing works indeed. [Isa 2]
- ku-samskāra [Beng.] हुसंस्कार, a superstition.
- kūțastha कूटस्य, "the one on the summit"; the Self in the supracosmic consciousness; akşara puruşa.
- Kutsa कुत्स, [a Vedic rşi associated with Indra].
- Kuvera कुवेर, [the god of riches, chief of the yakşas].

L

- laghimā জঘিনা, [one of the astasiddhis: lightness].
- laghu-guru लघु-गुरु, [in Bengali prosody: a metrical system in which long and short vowels are given their full quantitative value; quantitative verse].

laghutā लघुता, lightness, swiftness and adaptability (of the nervous and physical being).

- laksana लमण, feature.
- lāl-pagri [Hind.] सालपगड़ी, ["red-turban": the police].
- Laksmi (Lakshmi, Laxmi, Luxmi) लज्ज्मो, [the goddess of beauty and fortune]; Prosperity, Wealth.
- laphsi (laphsy) [Hind.] लफसो, [a sort of gruel].

lāthī [Hind.] लाठी, [staff, stick, club].

- lāvanya लावच्य, beauty; [one of the sadariga]: the seeking of beauty and charm for the satisfaction of the aesthetic spirit.
- Laxmi, see Lakşmi
- laya लग, dissolution, disappearance; annullation of the individual soul in the Infinite.
- *lilā* लोला, play, game; the cosmic play. lilācatustaya (Lilachatushtaya) জীলা-

षतुष्टय, [the catustaya of the cosmic play $(lil\bar{a})$].

- lilāmaya लोलामय, [playful].
- lipsā लिप्सा, [desire, longing]; reaching out.
- lobha लोभ, [covetousness, cupidity, avarice, greed].

loka लोक, world.

- loka-maheśvara लोडनर, the mighty lord of the worlds and peoples. [Gitā 5.29]
- lokasaringraha लोकसंग्रह, the holding together of the race (in its cyclic evolution).

lokasamgrahāya [dative]

- lokasaringraham evāpi sarinpašyan kartum arhasi लोकसंपहनेवापि संपत्रमक्तुंमहॅसि, thou shouldst do works regarding also the holding together of the peoples. [Gitā 3.20]
- lokasamgrahārthāya लोकसंपहार्याच, for the keeping together and control of the world and its peoples. [cf. the preceding]
- Luxmi, see Lakșmi

Μ

- maccittah मन्दितः, [with mind and heart (citta) given to Me].
- maccittah sarvadurgāņi matprasādāt tarişyasi मन्दित्तः सर्वेषुगांणि यत्प्रसादात्तरिष्यसि, by giving yourself in heart and mind to Me, thou shalt cross over all difficulties and perils by My grace. [Gitā 18.58]

mada मब, the wine of soma. [Ved.]

madbhāva मब्भाव, My [i.e. Krsna's, the Divine's] nature and status of being. madbhāvam [accusative]

madbhāvāya [dative] [Gītā 13.19]

- mad-bhāvāh mānasā jātāh मर्भावाः मानसा जाताः, My mental becomings. [Gitā 10.6]
- madbhāvam, see under madbhāva
- madbhāvam āgatāḥ मद्मावमागताः, have arrived at My nature of being. [Gitā

4.10]

- madbhāvāya, see under madbhāva madhu मचु, honey, sweetness; the wine of soma.
- madhumān मथुमान्, full of the sweetness of the honey.

madhumantah [plural]

- madhumān ūrmiķ मधुमानूमिः, the wave of sweetness. [cf. RV 4.58.1]
- madhura (bhāva) मचुर (भाव), ["the sweet (sentiment)", in vaisņava bhakti the relation between the lover and the Beloved].
- madhuścutaḥ मधुत्रधुतः, honey streaming. [Ved.]
- madhvadam purusam मप्यतं पुरुषम्, [the purusa who is] the eater of the honey of sweetness. [cf. Katha 2.1.5]
- madhyamā [vāk] मध्यमा [बाक्], [the middle gradation of speech].
- madhyamā gatiļ; मच्यमा गतिः, [the middle status].
- mādhyamika Buddhists बाप्यविकाः, [the name of a school of Buddhists].
- madirekşanā मबिरेक्रमा, [a woman with] "eyes like wine".
- Mahābhārata चतुभारत, [an epic poem of over 100,000 *śloka*s written principally by the sage *Vyāsa* and dealing centrally with the conflict between the *Pāndavas* and the Kauravas, descendants of Bharata].
- mahābrahman पहालहान्, [the great brahman].
- Mahādeva महादेव, ["the great god", a name of Rudra or Śiva].
- Mahādevi महारेवी, ["the great goddess", used as a name of Śiva's wife Pārvatī or of other aspects of the Goddess].
- mahājan [Hind.] महाजन, [a great or distinguished person; banker, moneylender].
- mahājanāh महाजनाः, [great men].
- *Mahākāla* महाकाल, [a form of *Siva* in his character of destroyer]; the spirit within, whose energy goes abroad in *Kālī* and moulds the progress of the world and the destiny of the

nations.

Mahākālī महाकाली, the goddess of the supreme strength, one of the four leading Powers and Personalities of the Mother.

mahākāraņam महाकारणम्, [the first cause].

- Mahālaksmī (Mahalakshmi) महालक्ष्मी, the goddess of supreme love and delight, one of the four leading Powers and Personalities of the Mother.
- mahāmā yā महामाया, [the great māyā]. mahān, see under mahat
- mahān arņavaḥ महानणंचः, the Great Water. [Ved.]

mahān ātmā, see under mahat ātman mahāprāņašakti (Mahaprana Shakti) মন্ত্রামালার্যান্ব, [Cosmic life-force].

mahar, see mahas

- mahārājādhirāja (Maharajadhiraj) महा-राजाधिराज, [great king of kings].
- maharloka महलोक, world of large consciousness; the world of the superconscient Truth of things.
- maharşayah sapta pürve महर्षयः सप्त घूर्वे, the great <u>r</u>şis, the seven original seers. [Gītā 10.6]
- mahas महस, "the Large"; the great world; the world of Truth; the supramental.
- mahāśakti (Mahashakti) महात्रापित, [the great śakti], the universal Mother.
- Mahāsarasvatī (Mahasaraswati) महा-सरस्वती, the goddess of divine skill and of the works of the Spirit; the Mother's Power of Work and her spirit of perfection and order; one of the four leading Powers and Personalities of the Mother.
- mahāsatyam महासत्यम्, [the great Truth], the highest truth.
- Mahāśiva (Mahashiva) महाजिब, a greater manifestation than that ordinarily worshipped as Śiva.
- mahas pathah महस्पमः, the great path. [Ved.]
- mahat महत, [in sāmkhya philosophy]: vast cosmic principle of Force; the

idea-being of the Spirit; the essential and original matrix of consciousness (involved not evolved) in *prakrti* out of which individuality and formation come.

mahān [nominative]

mahat ātman महत् आत्मन्, the Great Self, the Great Spirit.

mahan ātmā [nominative]

- mahat brahman महन्यसन्, the underlying ideative spirit.
- mahatī vinastiķ महती बिनच्टिः, a great perdition. [Kena 2.5]

mahātmā महात्मा, a great soul.

- mahattva महत्त्व, greatness.
- mahattva-bodhah महत्त्वबोधः, [awareness of greatness].
- mahāvāk ya महावाक्य, the great word.
- mahā yāna महायान, ["the great vehicle", the name of a system of Buddhist teaching].
- Maheśvara (Maheshwara) महेखर, the Almighty Lord.
- Maheśvari (Maheshwari) महेक्सरो, the goddess of the supreme knowledge, one of the four leading Powers and Personalities of the Mother.
- Mahi महो, the Large, Great or Vast; she of the vastness of knowledge, who represents the Largeness (brhat) of the superconscient in us containing in itself the Truth (rtam); [also called Bhāratī]. [Ved.]
- mahimā महिमा, [one of the astasiddhis]: greatness.
- mahimānam asya महिमानमस्य, his greatness. [cf. Mund. 3.1.2; Śvet. 4.7]
- maho arnah महो अर्णः, the Great Water. [Ved.]
- māhūt (mahout) [Beng.] माहत, [an elephant-driver].
- maidān [Hind.] मैदान, [an open space, parade ground].
- main bhūkhā hūn [Hind.] में भूखा हूं, [I am hungry].
- maitrah karuna eva ca मैत्रः करण एव च, [friendly and compassionate]. [Gitā 12.13]

mā karmaphalaheturbhūh मा कर्मकलहेत्रभूं:, let not the fruits of thy works be thy motive. [Gitā 2.47]

- mama ātmā ममात्मा, [My Self]. [Gītā 9.5
- mamaiva amsah, mamaivāmsah ममेनाज्ञः, a part (partial manifestation) of Me. [see the following]
- mamaivāmsah sanātanah ममेबांशः... सनातनः. an eternal portion of Me. [Gitā 15.7]
- mām anusmaran मामनुस्मरन्, [remembering Mel. [Gitā 8.13]
- mām anusmara yudhya ca मामनुस्पर युध्य च, remember Me and fight. [Gitā 8.7]
- mām āśritya मामाचित्य, having resorted to Me (as their refuge). [Gitā 7.29]
- mām viduh मां... बिदः, they know Me. [Gitā 7.30]
- mām visate tadanantaram मां...विज्ञते तदनन्तरष्, [... (knowing) Me, he enters immediately into That]. [Gitā 18.55]
- manah-kosa मनः कोच, the mental sheath. manah-prāna मनः-प्राण, [mind-life].
- manana मनन, thinking.

manas मनस, mind, the mind proper [as distinct from the intellect (buddhi)]. sense-mind.

mānasa ānanda मानस आनन्द, [mental bliss]. mānasa buddhi मानस बुद्धि, mental reason. manasā ni yam ya ārabhate karma yogam

मनसा नियम्यारभते ... कर्मयोगम्, controlling (the senses) by the mind he engages in the yoga of action. [Gitā 3.7]

mānasa putra मानस पुत्र, mind-born child. mānasa tapas मानस तपस, [mental tapas]. mānasika मानसिक, [mental].

- Mānava-dharmaśāstra मानवर्षमंज्ञास्त्र, [name of the famous code of laws attributed to Manu; the science of the law of conduct of the mental or human being.
- mandala मण्डल, circle; a "book" of the Rg-veda; [a district or province of a large kingdom].
- mandira (Mandir) मन्दिर, [temple].
- mangala महुल, good fortune.

manipura मणिपुर, Iname of the navellotus (nābhipadma)].

- manisā मनोषा, intellect. [Ved.]
- manisi (Manishi) मनोषो, the thinker. manma मन्म, expression of thought in
- mind; thought of the mind. [Ved.] manmanā maccittah मन्मवा मच्चित्तः, [with mind (manas) and citta given up to
- Me]. [cf. Gitā 9.34] manma vā mām u pāśritāh मन्मवा मावराखिताः. they who are full of Me and take refuge in Me]. [Gitā 4.10]
- mano brahma मनोपाए, Mind as the Eternal [brahman]. [Tait. 3.4]
- manoma ya मनोमय, [=manoma ya purusa].
- manoma yah (purusah) prāna-śarīra-netā मनोमयः (पुरुषः) प्राणञ्चरोरनेता. the mental Being, leader of the life and the body. [Mund. 2.2.8]
- manomaya purusa (Manomaya Purusha) मनोमय पुरुष, mental Person, the mental being.
- mantharagati [Hind.] मन्यरगति. [slowpaced].
- mantra मन्त्र, sacred syllable, name or mystic formula; the intuitive and inspired rhythmic utterance: any of the verses of the Veda, revealed verses of power not of an ordinary but of a divine inspiration and source.
- manu मन, 1. the thinker, the mental being, man. 2. Manu: the father of man. 3. the four Manus (catvāro manavah): the spiritual Fathers of every human mind and body. 4. one of the fourteen progenitors who preside successively over the fourteen manvantaras; to the first of these is attributed the Mānava-dharmaśāstra; the manu of the present (seventh) manvantara is Vaivasvata].
- mānusāh मानुषा:, men, human powers. [Ved.]

mānusim tanum āśritam मानुषों तनुमाखितम्, lodged in the human body. [Gitā9.11] manusvat मनुष्यत्, human.

- manusya मनुष्य, [a man].
- manvantara मन्दन्तर, [an age or period

mām माम. me.

mananam [nominative]

of a *Manu*, an extremely long period of time, one fourteenth of a day of $Brahm\bar{a}$].

- manyamānāḥ मन्यमानाः, the thinkers of the word. [Ved.]
- man yu मन्यू, temperament, emotive mind. [Ved.]
- Māra unt, [in Buddhism: the Destroyer, the Evil One (who tempts man to indulge his passions and is the great enemy of the Buddha and of his religion)], conscious devil or self-existent principle of evil.
- māraņam मारणम्, [killing].
- mārga मार्ग, [way, path].
- mārgašīr, a (Margashirsha) मागंभोगं, [the first month in the ancient Hindu lunar calendar, corresponding to November-December].
- Marici (Marichi) मरोचि, the leader of the Maruts.
- *Mārtaņda* मातेम्ब, "he of the mortal creation", the eighth *Sūrya*, the black or dark, the lost or hidden sun. [*Ved.*]
- Māruti मारुति, [a name of Hanumat].
- Maruts warn, the Thought-Forces; the Life-Powers that support by their nervous and vital energies the action of the thought in the attempt of the mortal consciousness to grow or expand itself into the immortality of the Truth and Bliss; (to the uninstructed Aryan worshipper): powers of storm, wind and rain.
- mā śucah मा शुनः, do not grieve. [Gītā 18.66]
- mātā devānām aditer anikam माता देवानाम-वितरनोकम्, Mother of the gods, force of the Infinite. [RV 1.113.19]
- Mātariśvan (Matarishwan) मातरित्रवन्, he who moves, breathes, expands infinitely in the mother element; the universal Life-Power, an epithet of Vāyu.
- matha (Math) मठ, [monastery, hermitage].

Mathurā मयुरा, [a town near Agra in

North India, the birth-place of Krsna].

- mati मति, general mentality; thought, feeling, mental state. [Ved.]
- mātrā मात्रा, measure (of sound), the quantitative action of Nature.
- mātrāvrtta पात्राखुल, [in Bengali prosody, a type of metre in which a syllable ending in a consonant always possesses a metrical value of one unit]. [cf. akşaravrtta]
- mātrkā (Matrika) मानुका, [mother], corresponds to "emanation" (of the Mother).
- matsamisthām मस्संस्पाम्, founded upon Me. [Gītā 6.15]
- matsthāni sarvabhūtāni मत्स्पानि सर्वभूतानि, all existences are situated in Me. [see the following]
- matsthāni sarvabhūtāni na cāham teşvavasthitaḥ मत्स्वानि सर्वभूतानि न चाहं तेव्व-वन्धितः, all existences are situated in Me, not I in them. [Gītā 9.4]
- matta eva मत्त एव, verily from Me. [Gitā 7.12]
- mattah pravartate मत्त:...प्रवर्तते, is derived from Me. [Gitā 10.8]
- mauna मोन, [not speaking, silence].

maunavrata मोनवत, [a vow of silence].

 $m\bar{a}y\bar{a}$ माया, signified originally in the Veda the comprehensive and creative knowledge, wisdom that is from of old, afterwards taken in its second and derivative sense, cunning, magic, illusion; phenomenal consciousness; the power of self-illusion in brahman. māyābhih [instrumental plural], by (his) workings of knowledge.

māyāḥ [plural], forms of knowledge. māyā duratyayā माया दुरत्यया, māyā hard

to overcome. [Gitā 7.14]

māyāh, see under māyā

mayaivaite nihatāḥ pūrvameva nimittamātram bhava savyasācin मर्यवेते निहता: पूर्वमेव तिमित्तमात्रं भव सब्यसाचिन्, by Me and none other already even are they slain, do thou become the occasion only, O Savyasācin. [Gitā 11.33]

- mavā nihatāh pūrvam eva मया... निहताः gaina, already have they been slain by Me. [see the preceding]
- mayas मवस, Bliss, beatitude, felicity. [Ved.]
- māyāvāda मायाबाब, [the doctrine which holds that the world is māvā, i.e. an illusion].
- māyāvādin मायाबाबिन, [one who professes the māyāvāda].
- mayi arpita-manobuddhih मर्यापतमनोबुढिः, [one with] mind and understanding given up to Me. [Gitā 8.7; 12.14]
- mayi nivasişyasi (nivasişyasyeva) मयि निवसिष्यसि (निवसिष्यस्पेव), (verily) thou [cf. Gitā 12.8] shalt dwell in Me.
- mayi samnyasya (karmāṇi) मयि संन्यस्य (कर्माण), giving up (works) into Me. [see the following]
- mayi sarvāņi karmāņi samnyasyādhyāimacetasa मयि कर्माणि कर्माणि संन्यस्याच्यात्य-चेतला, with a consciousness identified with the Self, renouncing all actions into Me. [Gītā 3.30]
- mayi vartate मयि बतंते, lives and acts in Me. [Gitā 6.31]
- mayobhuvah मयोनुब, those who bring or carry in their being the felicity [mayas], [Ved.]
- mayyeva nivasişyasi मय्येब निवसिष्यसि, verily thou shalt dwell in Me. [Gitā 12.8]
- medhā मेया, brain-power, graspingpower.
- meghadhvani मेचय्वनि, [the sound of thunder].
- me prakrtih मे प्रकृतिः, My nature. [cf. Gitā 7.5]
- Meru मेर, [the name of a fabulous mountain which is the centre of the seven continents and around which the planets revolve].
- me yoga aiśvarah मे योग ऐक्वरः, My yoga of divine Power. [cf. Gitā 9.5] milana मिलन, contact, union.
- mimāmsaka (Mimansaka) मोमांसक, [a follower of the pūrva-mīmāmsā philosophy].
- mitabhāsī मिलभाषो, (one who is) temper-

ate in speech.

- mitācārah famare, (one who is) restrained in action.
- mithyā feren, ["a lie" as in jaganmithyā: "the world is a lie"].
- mithyācāra मिष्याचार, a false and selfdeceiving line of action. [Gitā 3.6]
- Mitra मित्र, the Lord of love and harmony [Ved.]; the name also means "friend" and is the ordinary Sanskrit word for friend.
- mitrasya dhāmabhih मित्रस्य धामभिः, by the foundations, statuses, placings of Mitra. [Ved.]
- mitrasya dharmabhih नित्रस्य वर्मनिः, by the "holdings" or laws of Mitra. [Ved.]
- mleccha (Mlechchha) = (barbarian, non-Aryan].
- śakti (Mlechchha Shakti) mleccha म्लेक्झाफित, [a mleccha Energy].
- Mofussil, see mufassal
- mogham pārtha sa jīvati मोर्च पार्च स जीवति, in vain, O Pārtha [Arjuna], he lives. [Gitā 3.16]
- moha मोह, delusion, self-delusion.
- mohanam मोहनम्, [a bewildering, a confusing].
- mohinim prakṛtim śritāḥ मोहिनी प्रकृति मिताः, (they) dwell in the nature which deludes. [cf. Gitā 9.12]
- moksa (Moksha) मोस, release, liberation; [one of the four human interests]: spiritual liberation.
- mrdhravacasah मुझयचसः, spoilers of speech. [Ved.]
- mrtyu मत्य, death.
- mrtyum tirtvā amrtam asnute मुत्युं तीत्वी ... अमृतमझ्नूते, he crosses beyond death and enjoys Immortality. [Isa 14]
- mudhayonisu मुढयोनिषु, [in the wombs of the ignorant]. [Gitā 14.15]
- mufassal (Mofussil) [Hind.] मुझस्सल, [the country (as opposed to the town), rural districts].
- muhūrta महत, a moment.
- mūkam karoti vācālam pangum langhayate girim मूकं करोति वाचालं पड़नुं लक्नुयते निरिन, he makes the dumb to talk

and the lame to cross over the hills. mukhya (prāṇa) मुख्य (प्राण), chief Breath

or Breath of the mouth. [Chand. 1.2.7; 1.5.3]

- mukta-jiva मुक्तजोव, a soul free from illusion and limitation.
- muktasya karma मुक्तस्य कर्म, the action of the liberated man.
- muktātmā मुक्तात्मा, [the liberated soul (ātman)].

mukti मुक्त, liberation.

muktih [nominative]

- mūlādhāra मूलाधार, root vessel or chamber; the physical consciousness centre [cakra].
- mūla-prakrti मूलप्रकृति, original or rootenergy [nature].
- mullā (Mullah) [Hind.] मुल्ला, [a Mahomedan priest].
- mumuk șu मुमुझ, [one who desires liberation].
- mumukşu jiva मुमुझु जीव, a self-liberating soul.
- mumukşutva मुनुझूत्व, passion for release, desire for liberation.
- munayah sarve मुनयः सर्वे, all the sages. [Gitā 14.1]
- muni मुनि, a sage.
- muninām apyaham vyāsah मुनोनामप्पहं व्यासः, I am Vyāsa among the sages. [Gitā 10.37]

mūrti मूर्ति, image.

Ν

- na abhāvo vidyate satah नाभानो बिछते सतः, that which (really) is cannot go out of existence. [Gītā 2.16]
- nabhas नमस्, sky, ether; heaven (the mental principle).
- nābhipadma नाभिषप, the navel centre [lotus].
- na buddhibhedam janayed ajñānām karmasanginām न बुद्धिभेदं जनपेदज्ञानां कर्म-सङ्ग्रिनाम्, he should not create a division of their understanding [buddhi] in

the ignorant who are attached to their works. $[Git\bar{a} 3.26]$

- na caivāmutra no iha न चैवामुत्र नो इह, [not elsewhere indeed, nor here].
- nādatte kasyacit pāpam na caiva sukrtam नावत्ते कस्पचित्रापं न चैव सुक्तरम्, it accepts neither the sin nor the virtue [of any]. [Gitā 5.15]
- nādī नाजो, a nerve channel.
- nādi-suddhi नाबोज्ञुडि, nerve purification.
- na duḥkhena guruṇāpi vicālyate ন বু:জন ণুম্লাণি বিবান্দের, [not shaken even by great sorrow]. [Gitā 6.22]
- nāga नाग, serpent, a snake-god who inhabits the nether-world.
- nāgapāśa নাদ্যদায়, [a sort of magical noose].
- nāham prakāšah sarvasya yogamāyasamāvŗtah नाह प्रकाश: सर्वस्य योगमायासनावृत; I am not revealed to any and every being, enveloped in the māyā of My yoga. [Gitā 7.25]
- na hi te bhagavan vyaktim vidur devā na dānavāh न हि ते भगवन् व्यक्ति विदुर्वेवा न बानवाः, neither the gods nor the titans, O blessed Lord, know Thy manifestation. [Gitā 10.14]
- na idam yad upāsate नेदं यद्... उपासले, not this which men follow after. [Kena 1.4-8]
- naişā tarkeņa matir āpaneyā नेवा तर्कन मतिरागनेया, this wisdom is not to be had by reasoning. [Katha 1.2.9]
- naişkarmya नैष्कर्म्य, inactivity.
- na karma lipyate nare न कर्म लिप्यते नरे, action cleaves not to a man. [Isa 2]
- na kartrtvam na karmāņi न कर्तुत्व न कर्तान, neither the state of the doer nor the works. [see the following]
- na kartrtvam na karmāņi srjati na karma-phala-samyogam न कर्तुत्वं न कर्माण ...सुत्रति...न कर्षफलसंयोगय, does not create the state of the doer or works or the joining of the works to their fruit. [Gitā 5.14]
- nākasya prsthe नाकस्य पृष्ठे, [in] the highest level of Heaven. [RV 1.125.5]
- na kiñcit karoti न ... किञ्चिकरोति, does

mukta मुक्त, free.

nothing. [Gitā 4.20]

- naksaddābham taturim नमहाभ ततुरिम्, victorious in his march, breaking through (to the goal). [RV 6.22.2] naksantah नक्षन्त:, [they who travel to]. [Ved.]
- naktoşāsā नक्तोवासा, Night and Day [Dawn]. [Ved.] na limpanti न लिम्पन्ति, fix not them-
- selves. [Gitā 4.14]
- na lipyate न ... लिप्यते, cleaves not. [Isa 2]
- nama नम, range, pasture. [Ved.]
- nāma नाम, [name].
- nāmajapa नामजप, [repetition of a name of Godl.
- na mām abhijānanti tattvena न ... माम-मिजानन्ति तत्त्वेन, [they do not know Me in the true principles]. [Gitā 9.241
- nāmarūpa नामरूप, [name and form].
- namas नमस्, "bending down"; obeisance; pious resignation.
- namobhih [instrumental plural] namaskāra नमस्कार, [a salutation].
- namahśūdra (Namasudra) [Beng.] नमः-ज्ञत, [(one of) a class of low caste

Hindus with a martial temperament].

- na me bhaktah pranasyati न मे भक्तः प्रणज्यति he who loves Me [My bhakta] will not perish. [Gitā 9.31]
- name goh नमे गो:, in the pasture of the cow. [RV 3.39.6]
- namobhih, see under namas
- Namuchi नमुचि, a demon associated with Vrtra. [Ved.]
- nānārucirhi lokah नानार्श्वीह लोकः, [men have different tastes].
- nanto na cadih नान्तो न चाबिः, no end and no beginning. [Gitā 15.3]
- nānyad astīti vādinaķ नान्यबस्तोति बाबिन:, they whose creed is that there is nothing else. [Gitā 2.42]
- nānyah panthā vidyate'yanāya नान्यः पन्या विद्यतेज्यनाय, there is no other road for the great passage. [Śvet. 3.8; 6.15]
- na patati न पत्तत, does not fall. [cf. Kena 1.1]

napatibhir ... vivasvatah नपतीमिर् ... विवस्वतः, by the grandchildren or descendants of the Sun. [RV 9.14.5]

nara नर, man; the human being. [cf. Nara-Nārā yaņa]

narāh [plural], men; human powers. [Ved.]

- Nārada नारद, [the name of a heavenly rsi], he stands for the expression of the Divine Love and Knowledge.
- narāh, see under nara
- naraka नरक, [hell], the condition of misery in the subtle body.
- Nara-Nārāyaņa नरनारायण, the human soul [Nara], eternal companion of the Divine [Nārāyaņa].
- Nārāyaņa नारायज, the Divine, usually taken as a name of Visnu, Preserver and Lord of Love.
- nāsāgra नासाप, [the tip of the nose].
- na sandrse tisthati rūpam asya न संबन्ने तिष्ठति रूपमस्य, the form of That stands not in the ken of sight. [Katha 2.3.9; Svet. 4.20]
- nāsat yā नासत्या, "powers of the movement", [two] lords of the movement, leaders of the journey or voyage. [Ved.]
- nāstyanto (nāsti anto) vistarasya me नास्त्यन्तो विस्तरस्य मे, there is no end to My self-extension. [Gitā 10. 19] nata नत, bent. Națarāja Śiva (Natarajan) नटराज ज्ञिब,
- [(an image of) Siva as the king of the Dancel.
- na tatra socate budhah न तत्र जोचते बुधः, the wise man grieves not over that.
- nati नति, pious resignation, the submission of the soul to the will of God.
- nātmānam avasādavet नात्यावयवसाहयेतु. [one should not cast down and depress the self]. [Gitā 6.5]
- navagvas (Navagwas) नवग्वाः, those who sacrificed for nine months of the year; seers of the nine cows or nine rays who institute the search for the herds of the Sun and the march of Indra to battle with the

panis. [Ved.]

- na vāk gacchati na manah न बागाच्छति न...मनः, speech nor mind travel (there). [Kena 1.3]
- nāvamivāmbhasi नावमिवाम्भसि, like a boat on the sea. [Gitā 2.67]
- nāyam ātmā balahinena labhyah नायमात्मा बलहोनेन लभ्यः, this spirit [ātman] is not to be won by the weak. [Mund. 3.2.4]
- na yathā prākrto janah न यया प्राकृतो जनः, [not as an ordinary man].
- nazarānā [Hind.] नजराना, [tribute].
- netā नेता. leader.
- neti neti नेति नेति, it is not this, it is not that.
- nid निष, obstructor, Restrainer, Censurer. [Ved.]
 - nidah [plural]
- nididhyāsana निविष्यासन, fixed contemplation, the absorbed dwelling of the
- mind on its object.
- nidrā fran, [sleep].
- nigraha निग्रह, repression, suppression.
- nihatāh pūrvameva निहताः पूर्वमेव, already even they are slain. [Gitā 11.33] nihitam guhāyām निहतं गुहायाम्, hidden
- in the (secret) cave.
- nihsprha निःस्पृह, without the longing and reaching after things.
- nihsva fritt, [without possessions].
- nila नील, [blue, dark blue, black].
- nimitta निमित्त, immediate cause; instrument; causality.
- nimittamātram निमित्तमात्रम्, only the occasion. [see the following]
- nimittamātram bhava (Savyasācin) निमि-त्तमात्रं भव (सब्यसाचिन्), become only the occasion (O Savyasācin). [Gītā 11.33]
- niņyā vacāmsi निष्या बचांसि, secret words. [see the following]
- niņyā vacāmsi niyacanāni kavaye निष्पा वचांसि निवचनानि कवये, secret words (of guidance) that speak out their sense to the seer. [cf. RV 4.3.16]

nirahankāra निरहङ्गार, free from egoism.

nirākāra brahman (Nirakar Brahman) निराकार बहान, [the formless brahman]. nirānanda निरानन्त, [blisslessness].

nirāpada sthāna निरापद स्यान, safe refuge. nirapeksa निरपेक, without expectation.

- nirāśir nirmamo bhūtvā निराज्ञोनिर्मयो भुत्वा, having become free from desire and egoism. [Gitā 3.30]
- nirāśraya निराजय, dependent on nothing.
- niratiśayapremāspadatvam ānandatattvam निरतिशयप्रेमास्पतत्वमानचतत्त्वम्, **[the** status of divine delight (ananda) is that in which is experienced the union of utter lovel.
- nirbhara [Beng.] निर्भर, reliance.
- nirdo,sam hi samam brahma निर्दोषं हि समं age, the equal brahman is faultless. [Gitā 5.19]
- nirdvandva निवेन्द्र, free from the dualities.
- nirghrna निर्मुण, cruel; a man without disgust or loathing.
- nirguna निर्गुण, qualityless; the Impersonal
- nirguna brahman निर्गुण बह्यन्, the Eternal without qualities; the Impersonal Divine.
- nirgunam gunabhoktr ca निर्गुण गुणभोक्तु ब, the enjoyer of the gunas, though not limited by them. [Gitā 13.15]
- nirguna sat निर्गेण सत्, impersonal being.
- nirguno guni निर्मुणो गुणी, the Qualitied who is without qualities, impersonalpersonal. [cf. Svet. 6.2,11,16]
- nirlipta निलिप्त, not attached.
- nirliptatā निलिप्तला, [the state of being not attached].
- nirmama निर्मम, free from my-ness.
- nirmamo nirahankārah निर्ममो निरहङ्गार. free from egoism and from myness]. [Gitā 2.71; 12.13]
- nirukta निरुत, etymological interpretation; [the Nirukta: a work by Yaska containing explanations and etymological interpretations of obscure Vedic words].
- nirvāņa निर्वाण, extinction (not necessarily of all being, but of being as we know it, extinction of ego, desire and egoistic action and mentality).
- nirvikalpa samādhi निविकल्प समाधि, com-

plete trance, in which there is no thought or movement of consciousness or awareness of either inner or outer things.

- niścala-nīravatā निरम्ल-गोरपता, [motionless soundlessness]; silence.
- niścesta fasae, without effort.

Nishkamakarma, see nişkāma karma nişkāma निष्काम, free from desire.

- ni.skāma dharma निष्काम धर्म, [desireless dharma].
- nişkāma karma (Nishkamakarma) निष्काम कर्म, desireless works.
- nişkāma karmayogin निष्काम कर्मयोगिन्, [one who does desireless works as yoga].
- nişkriya निष्क्रि, [one] without initiative or action.
- nișțhā free, fixed and steady concentration; concentrated will of devotion; faith.
- nistraigunya निस्तेगुच्च, [a state in which one is] free from the three gunas.
- nistraigunyo bhavārjuna fatanma natāra do thou become free from the triple guņa, O Arjuna. [Gītā 2.45]
- nitya anusmarana नित्य अनुस्मरम, constant remembrance.
- nityah sarvagatah sthāņur acalo'yam sanātanah नित्यः सर्वगतः स्वानुरचसोञ्च सनातनः, eternally stable, immobile, all-pervading it is for ever and ever. [Gitā 2.24]
- nityakarma नित्यकर्म, regular works (of sacrifice, ceremonial and the daily rule of Vedic living).
- nityamukta नित्यपुक्त, [(one who is) perpetually in the state of liberation].
- nitya smarana नित्य स्मरण, constant remembrance.
- nityatr pto nirāśrayah नित्यनुष्ते निराययः, ever satisfied without (any kind of) dependence. [Gitā 4.20]

nityayoga जिल्पयोग, uninterrupted yoga. nityayukta जिल्पयुक्त, in constant union.

nityo'nityānām नित्योऽनित्यानाम्, the Eternal in the transient. [Katha 2.2.13; Śvet. 6.13]

nivasişyasi mayyeva निवसिष्यसि मय्येव, thou

shalt dwell in Me. [Gitā 12.8]

Nivritti, see nivrtti

nivrtta निवृत्त, without any turn to action.

- nivrtti (Nivritti) निष्ति, moving back and in; holding back from action; the soul's involution into the passivity.
- nivrtti mārga निवृत्ति मार्ग, [the path of nivrtti (cessation from action)].
- niyama नियम, [in rājayoga]: regulating moral habit.
- niyamya नियम्य, [having controlled]. [Gitā 3.7]
- niyata निपल, controlled. [cf. Gitā 3.8]
- niyatam karma नियतं कर्म, controlled action. [Gitā 3.8]
- niyatam kuru karma tvam नियतं हुरू कर्म त्वम्, do action (thus) self-controlled. [Gitā 3.8]
- niyatasya tu sannyāsah karmaņo nopapadyate नियतत्त्य हु संन्यातः कर्मचो नोपतवत्ते, [but the renunciation of rightly regulated actions is not proper]. [Gītā 18.7]
- niyati frafa, Fate (the thing willed and executed by Nature according to a fixed law of its self-governed workings).
- niyut नियुत्, each of Vāyu's horses, a steed of the yoking. [Ved.]
- nr न, the male power or purusa; the male divine Principle. [Ved.]
- nrcakşasah नुषससः, those who have the divine vision. [Ved.]
- nrmna नम्ब, strength. [Ved.]
- nrpati न्यति, king of men.
- nrtamo nrnām नृतमो नृजास, most puissant of the powers. [Ved.]
- nyāya म्पाय, [one of the six darśanas, the science of logic].

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- ojas जोजस्, essential energy.
- okas बोकस, home. [Ved.]
- om v, the mantra or expressive sound symbol of the brahman in its four

domains from the *turiya* to the external or material plane (i.e. the outward looking, the inward or subtle, and the superconscient causal — each letter A, U, M indicating one of these three in ascending order and the whole bringing out the fourth state, *turiya*); used as an initiating syllable pronounced as a benedictory prelude and sanction.

- om ānandamayi caitanyamayi satyamayi parame ॐ आनन्दमयि चेतन्यमयि सत्यमयि परमे, [om O Thou full of bliss, full of consciousness, full of truth, supreme].
- om bhūr bhuvah svah ॐ भूर्मुवः स्वः, [a formula, see the terms separately].
- om namas candikāyai 🕸 নদাহৰণিৰেলাখ, [om salutations to Candikā (a name of the Goddess, cf. Candi)].
- om sāntiķ...(OM Shanti Shanti Shanti) ॐ ज्ञान्तिः ज्ञान्तिः, [om peace peace peace (a formal beginning and ending for an Upanişad, etc.)].
- om tat sat ॐ तत्सन्, om That is the thing that Is.
- Opsaras, see apsaras
- oşadhih ओषचोः, (the earth's) growths.

P

- pad **uq**, foot; step; the principle on which the soul founds itself.
- pada ••, 1. step, place, foothold of being. 2. [a quarter of a *sloka*]. padam [nominative]
 - padāni [nominative plural]
- pāda पाब, a quarter of a śloka.
- pada pātha प्रव्याठ, a [Vedic] text in which all euphonic combinations are resolved into the original and separate words and even the components of compound words indicated. [cf. samhitā]
- padbhyām prthivī पर्ग्या पृथिती, Earth is His footing. [Mund. 2.1.4]
- paddhati [Hind.] पदति, [process, method of action].

Paiśāchī पैशाची, [a Prākrta dialect].

- paiśācika पैशापिक, [of or like a piśāca, demonic].
- pājasyam पाजस्यम्, footing.
- palāyanam पत्तायनम्, flight.
- palli पल्लो, village.
- pāñcabhautika पाञ्चभोतिक, [relating to the pañca bhūta].
- pañca bhūta पञ्च भूत, "the five elements", the five elementary states of substance: [ākāśa, vāyu, agni (tejas), āpas (jala), pṛthivī].
- pañca janāh पञ्च जनाः, the five births; the five nations. [Ved.]
- pañca kosas usuanter, the five sheaths.
- pañca kṛṣṭiḥ, pañcakṣitiḥ पञ्चकृष्टो., पञ्च किली:, the five worlds of creatures where works are done. [Ved.]
- pañcāyat (Panchayat, Panchayet) [Hind.] पंचायत, [a village council consisting in theory of five persons].
- paṇḍāl [Hind.] पण्डाल, [a temporary structure for meetings, etc.]
- Pāndavas quean; [the sons of Pandu, i.e. Arjuna and his four brothers, who with their allies formed one side in the Mahābhārata-war].
- paṇḍita (Pandit, Pundit) पण्डित, a scholar.
- pāņditya पाण्डित्य, [(mere) scholarship].
- panis quae, dasyus who withhold or steal the cows; the word seems to have originally meant doers, dealers or traffickers, but this significance is sometimes clouded by the farther sense of "misers". [Ved.]
- pāpa पाप, sin, demerit.
- pāpa-yonayaḥ पापयोनयः, wombs of sin. [Gitā 9.32]
- para पर, supreme.
- parā, see parā vāk
- para bhāva पर भाव, the supreme being (of the Divine), the Highest; the ultimate becoming (of the soul). param bhāvam [accusative] paro bhāvah [nominative]
- parabrahman परवान, the supreme brahman; the supreme Unknowable;

the Divine.

- parā gatih परा गतिः, the supreme status (of the soul).
- parah avyaktah परः अव्यक्तः, the supreme Unmanifest.

- paramahamsa (Paramahansa, Paramhansa) वरपहल, the liberated man, [literally "the supreme hamsa"; a spiritual personality of the highest order].
- paramam dhāma परमं घाम, the supreme place of being. [cf. Gitā 8.21]
- paramam padam परमं परम्, the highest seat.
- paramani sthānam ādyam परमं स्पानम् ... बाखम्, a status original, sempiternal and supreme. [cf. Gītā 8.28]
- paramam vacah परमं वर्षः, supreme word. [Gitā 10.1; 18.64]
- parama parārdha परम परापं, the highest kingdom of the most High. [cf. Katha 1.3.1]
- paramā parāvat परमा पराषत्, the highest supreme, the highest summit. paramasyām parāvati [locative]
- param āpnoti pūruşah परमाप्नोति पूरवः, man attains to the Highest. [Gitā 3.19]
- paramārtha परमार्ग, the highest spiritual truth; essential fact.
- paramasyām parāvati, see under paramā parāvat
- paramātman परमात्मन्, the supreme Self or Spirit, the Absolute.
 - paramātmā [nominative]
- param avyaktam परमब्यस्तम्, the supreme Unmanifest.
- parā māyā परा माया, [the supreme māyā]; higher divine Nature.
- param bhāvam, see under para bhāva

param brahma, same as parabrahman

- param dhāma परं बाम, the highest status (of the Divine). [Gitā 10.12]
- param drstvā परं वृष्ट्वा, [having seen the Supreme]. [Gitā 2.59]
- paramestham (Parameshtham) परमेखम्, [standing at the top], that which is

superlative and highest.

parameșthin परमेष्टिन्, the one full of parameștham.

parameșthi [nominative]

paramesivara (Parameshwara) परमेझ्वर, supreme Lord.

parameśvaram [accusative]

- parameśvari (Parameshwari) परपंख्यरो, [the supreme iśvari; the supreme Mother].
- parame vyoman परमे व्योमन् in the highest ether. [Ved.]
- Paramhansa, see paramahamsa
- param jyotih, परं ज्योतिः, the supreme Light.
- paramparā परम्परा, succession (of gurus or spiritual teachers).
- parām śāntim परां ज्ञान्तिम्, to a supreme peace. [Gitā 18.62]
- parām siddhim परां सिदिष्, [to the] supreme perfection. [Gitā 14.1]
- parā prakŗti (Para Prakriti) परा प्रकृति, the supreme Nature; the very nature of the Divine; the infinite timeless conscious power of the self-existent being out of which all existences in the cosmos are manifested.

parā prakrtiķ [nominative]

- parā prakṛtir jīvabhūtā परा प्रकृतिर् बोबभूता, the spiritual Nature which has become the jīva. [cf. Gītā 7.5]
- parā prakŗtir me परा प्रकृतिर् मे, My supreme nature. [cf. Gitā 7.5]
- parā prakrtir me yayā dhāryate jagat परा प्रकृतिर् मे यया घायंते जगत, My supreme nature by which the world is upheld. [cf. Gitā 7.5]
- para-purusa (Para Purusha) परपुरुष, supreme Soul; God.

parārdha veri, the upper half (of world existence); the higher hemisphere.

parārdhe [locative], in the higher being. [Katha 1.3.1]

- parāśakti (Parashakti) परायांकि, the supreme power.
- pāras-patthar (Parash-pathar) [Hind.] पारस-पर्यर, the alchemic stone.
- Paraśurāma (Parashurama) परञ्चराय,

param परम, the supreme.

Rāma of the axe, an *avatāra* of *Viṣṇu* who destroyed the unrighteous licence of the military and princely caste (the *kṣatriyas*).

parā svā prakrtih परा स्वा प्रकृतिः, [own highest nature, highest self-nature].

parātman, see paramātman

parāt para परालर, the Supreme beyond the Most High, the supreme of the Supreme.

parāt param [nominative]

- parātpara brahman परात्पर बह्यन्, [brahman higher than the highest].
- parātparam, see under parātpara
- parātpara puruşa (Paratpara Purusha) परारप पुरुष, [the puruşa higher than the highest], the transcendent, infinite and universal personality.
- parā vāk परा बाफ, [the highest of the gradations of speech]: (probably) the revelatory and inspired speech.
- parā vidyā परा विषा, the higher knowledge; the knowledge of the brahman in Himself.
- paribhū परिष, the One who becomes everywhere, God as the formal becoming.

paribhūh [nominative] [Iśa 8]

- parigraha परियह, egoistic possession, making things one's own.
- parināma परिणाम, evolutionary change (out of the original substance or energy), a varying, developing, mounting movement of organised energy and its evolutionary consequences.
- paripasyanti dhirāh परिपञ्चन्ति घोराः, sages behold everywhere. [Mund. 1.1.6]
- parivrājaka aram, [a wandering religious mendicant], the free supersocial man.
- Parjanya पर्वन्य, the rain-cloud, giver of the rain [vr.sti].

paro bhāvah, see under para bhāva

- parokşa परोस, indirect knowledge (of that which is remote from and beyond our vision).
- pārthivāni rajāmsi पार्षिपानि रजांसि, earthly realms of light. [Ved.]

- parvatasya garbhah प्रयंतस्य गमेः, the pregnant contents of the hill. [Ved.]
- Pārvatī पार्षलो, [a name of Šiva's consort].
- Pārvatī-Šankara (Parvati-Shankara) पार्वती-ताकूर, [Śiva and his consort Pārvatī].
- paścima unan, behind, west.
- Pashupati, see Pasupati
- paśu बजु, animal; [Ved.]: the cow of light; [in the *tāntrika* distinction of sādhakas]: the animal man.
- Pasupati (Pashupati) पशुपति, the name of Siva as the Lord of wildlife; the lord of the animal (in man).
- pasyanti buddhi पञ्चली बुढि, a seeing intelligence.
- pasyanti vāk पछल्लो बारू, [the second level of speech], the seeing word, speech with the vision of truth in it.
- paśyatah पह्यतः, [of him who sees]. [Gītā 2.69]
- paśyati usafa, he sees.
- $p\bar{a}t\bar{a}la$ पाताल, worlds of delusion and shadow; the subconscient below the earth.
- patati पतति, falls. [see the following]
- patati manah पत्तत...मनः, the mind falls. [Kena 1.1]
- *pātra* पात्र, [one who is fit to receive; recipient].
- paţvārī (Patwary) [Hind.] पटबारी, [a person who keeps the record of village lands, etc.]
- paurāņika (Pauranic, Puranic) पौराणिक, [relating to the Purāņas].
- pavitra पांचन, a strainer. [Ved.]
- pavitram paramam पांचत्रं परमम्, the supreme purity. [Gitā 10.12]

pesah पेज्ञ:, form. [Ved.]

- pinda from, the symbolic food offered to the Fathers in the paurānika funeral and memorial rites.
- *piśāca* (Pishacha) पिगाच, demon; a [hostile] being of the lower vital.
- *pisācavat* पिशास्वत्, as the unbound vital being, the divine maniac or else the divine demoniac.

pitāmaha funne, grandsire.

pitarah (Pitris) Forc, Fathers, Manes; Fathers who have gone before and discovered the supraphysical worlds. [Purānas]: Ancestors to whom the tarpana is given.

pitin [accusative plural], to the divinised Ancestors. [Gitā 9.25]

- pitaro manus yāḥ पितरो मनुष्याः, the human fathers. [Ved.]
- pithasthāna पोठस्थान, [one of fifty-one places consecrated to the worship of *Pārvatī* or, by extension, any place sacred to the Mother].

Pitriloka, see pitrloka

- Pitris, see pitarah
- pitrloka (Pitriloka) पितुलोक, the world of the Fathers.

Pitriyan, see pitryāna

- pitin, see under pitarah
- pitryā dhiḥ पित्र्या थोः, the ancestral Thought. [Ved.]
- pitryāna (Pitriyan) पित्वान, the road of the Fathers, supposed to lead to inferior worlds attained by the Fathers who still belong to the evolution in the Ignorance.

Poorna Yoga, see pūrņa yoga

poosta, see postā

- poşa पोव, increase; the growth of all possessions internal or external in the life of the individual. [Ved.]
- postā (poosta) [Hind.] पोस्त, [a debilitating drink, the infusion of opiumpoppy heads].
- potr (Potri) पोलु, the purifying priest. [Ved.]

prabhava प्रमय, birth.

- prabhu जन्म, the Lord; [Ved.]: becoming, coming into existence in front of the consciousness, at a particular point as a particular object of experience.
- pracetas मचेतम्, conscious thinker (seems to correspond to the Vedantic prajñāna). [Ved.]

pracetāh [nominative, feminine], she who has the perceptive knowledge.

- pra cetayati ketunā त्र चेलयति केतुना, makes conscious by the ray of intuition. [RV 1.3.12]
- pradhāna प्रयाल, [in sāmkhya philosophy]: basis; first substance, first state or arrangement of matter and its essential principle.
- prādhānyatah प्राचान्यतः, in some of (My) principal pre-eminences. [Gitā 10.19]
- Pradyumna प्रचुम्न, [a name of the god of Love, a son of Krsna].
- Prahlāda aga, [a daitya, famous as a devotee of Vișnu].
- praiti प्रैति, goes forward. [Kena 1.1] prajā प्रजा, offspring.
- *Prajāpati* प्रजापति, the father of creatures. *prajāpatayah* (Prajapatis) [plural], original progenitors.
- prajñā प्रमा, the all-wise Intelligence.
- *prājňa* प्राप्त, the Self situated in deep sleep [*suṣupti*], the lord and creator of things; the Master of Wisdom and Knowledge (*prajňā*).
- prajhāna प्रसान, apprehending consciousness; the consciousness that cognizes all things as objects confronting its observation; in the divine mind it is knowledge regarding things as their source, possessor and witness.
- prajñā prasrtā purāņi प्रज्ञा...प्रस्ता पुराणो, Wisdom that went forth from the beginning. [Śvet. 4.18]
- prajñā purāņi प्रज्ञा पुराणो, [ancient Wisdom]. [see the preceding]
- prājňa-purusa magea, the Supreme Intelligence who is the Lord and dwells in the sleep-state holding all things in a seed of dense consciousness.
- *prākāmya* प्राकास्य, [one of the *asta-siddhis*]: absolute keenness of the mind and senses.

prākāmyam [nominative]

- prakāša (Prakasha) प्रकाश, [light]; enlightenment, clear radiance; [manifestation].
- Prakrit, see Prākrta

Prakriti, see prakrti

prakrta sea, brought forward.

- *Prākṛta* (Prakrit) प्राक्टन, [a name given to any of the popular dialects derived from or otherwise cognate with Sanskrit].
- prakrti (Prakriti) אקדת, "working out"; Nature; Nature-Force; Nature-Soul; executive or working force.

prakrtayah [plural], natural powers. prakrtim [accusative]

- prakrti laya प्रकृति रूप, absorption in prakrti.
- prakrtim, see under prakrti
- prakṛtim māmikām प्रकृति... यायिकाय्, into My (divine) nature. [Gītā 9.7]
- prakrtim me parām प्रकृति...मे पराम्, My supreme nature. [Gītā 7.5]
- prakrtim svām प्रकृति स्वाम्, own nature. [see the two following]
- prakrtim svām adhisthāya ... ātmamāyayā प्रकृति स्वावच्छिय ... वात्मवायया, standing upon My own nature ... by My selfmāyā. [Gitā 4.6]
- prakṛtim svām avaşṭabhya प्रकृति स्वायक्ष्टभ्य, leaning upon My own nature... [Gītā 9.8]
- prakrtir jiva-bhūtā प्रहतिर् चोवभूता, Nature which has become the jiva. [cf. Gitā 7.5]
- prakțtis tvām niyokşyati xastated feureata, Nature shall yoke thee (to thy work). [Gitā 18.59]
- prāk<u></u>to janaḥ प्राकृतो जनः, the ordinary man.
- prāk śarīra-vimokṣaṇāt प्राचारीरवियोकणात्, before the release from the body. [Gitā 5.23]
- pralaya जल्म, 1. the end of a cycle of aeons; temporary disintegration of a universal form of existence and all the individual forms which move in its rounds. 2. physical death.
- pralayarin yāti deha-bhrt प्रलय यर्गत बेह्यून, the soul bearing the body comes to a pralaya. [Gītā 14.14]
- pramāda प्रमार, [negligence, carelessness; error].
- pramāņa प्रमाम, [one of the sadanga]:

proportion, arrangement of line and mass, design, harmony, perspective.

- pramatha प्रमन, [one of a class of demons attending on *Śiva*].
- pramathanātha प्रमयनाच, lord of the demoniac, [Śiva].
- prāņa xvv, 1. life-energy; life; the breath of life. 2. the five prāņas: the five workings of the life-force: [prāņa (see definition 3 below), apāna, vyāna, samāna, udāna]. 3. [one of the five prāņas]: it moves in the upper part of the body and is pre-eminently the breath of life, because it brings the universal force into the physical system and gives it there to be distributed.
- *prāņakosa* प्राणकोष, vital or nervous sheath; nervous body.
- praṇāma (Pranam) प्रमाम, [bowing, prostration, obeisance].
- prānamaya purusa प्राणमय पुरुष, soul in life; the (true) vital being.
- prānapratisthā घाणप्रतिष्ठा, [infusion of life into an image or idol].
- prāņašakti (Prana Shakti) प्राप्तकारिल, 1. [life-energy]. 2. [the full power (and perfection) of the life-force]. prāņašaktiķ [nominative]
- pranava प्रमय, the basic syllable om, which is the foundation of all the creative sounds of the revealed word.
- pranava japa प्रणव जप, [repetition of the syllable om].
- prāņāyāma प्राणापाल, the government and control of the respiration; regulated direction and arrestation by exercises of breathing of the vital currents of energy in the body.
- prāņam brahma प्रापं बाए, [accusative of the following].
- prāno brahma प्राणो बहु, Life as the original reality, Life as the great Eternal [brahman]. [Tait. 3.3]
- prapadyante'nyadevatāḥ प्रपण्तेञ्यरेकाः, they resort to other godheads. [Gitā 7.20]
- prapañca प्रपञ्च, phenomena.

- prāpya puņyakrtām lokān uşitvā śāśvatīh samāh प्राप्य पुष्यकृता लोकानुवित्वा शाववती: समा:, [having attained to the world of the righteous and having dwelt there for immemorial years]. [Gītā 6.41]
- prārabdha (karma) प्रारम्भ (कर्म), mechanical action of the instruments of the prakrti continuing by force of old impulsion and habit or continued initiation of past energy.
- prasāda (Prasad) प्रसार, 1. an illumined ease and clarity. 2. [food offered to a deity or to a spiritual teacher; this same food distributed to devotees as a blessing].
- prasannatā प्रसन्नता, clear purity and gladness.
- prasantih xanfa:, a general state of peace and calm.

praśāntir [= praśāntiķ]

- prasava प्रसव, (self-)production.
- prathamo manotā dhiyah प्रयम्भे मनोता... षिपः, the first thinker of the Thought. [RV 6.1.1]
- pratibhānam प्रतिज्ञानम्, genius, a reflection or luminous response in the mind to higher ideation.
- pratibodha प्रतिबोध, realisation; jñāna of experience.

pratidānam धतिवानम्, [giving in return].

- pratijānīhi धतिजानीहि, [know thou for certain]. [Gītā 9.31]
- prati samudram syandamānāh प्रति समुद्ध स्यन्त्रमानाः, [flowing towards the ocean].
- pratisthā মনিত্রা, support, foundation, pedestal.
- pratişyā प्रतीष्या, by purposeful impulsion. [RV 10.129.4]
- pratyāhāra प्रत्याहार, the drawing inward of the senses from their objects.
- *pratyakşa* प्रत्यक, (knowledge of that which is) before the eyes, direct knowledge.
- pratyakşadarśana प्रत्यक्षवर्शन, [seeing as before one's eyes; direct revelation].

pratyakşa-drsti प्रत्यसन्घि, direct sight. pratyakşam brahma प्रत्यसं नहा, the manifest and evident Eternal [brahman]. [Tait. 1.1; 1.12]

- pravesa प्रवेश, entrance.
- praviliyante karmāņi प्रविकीयन्ते कर्वाणि, works vanish and are dissolved. [cf. Gītā 4.23]
- praviliyate प्रविलीयते, disappears completely. [Gitā 4.23]
- praviśya प्रविज्ञ्य, having entered.
- praviśya yah pratirūpo babhūva प्रविश्य यः प्रतिरूपो बभूव, [that which] having entered, shapes itself to the forms it meets. [cf. Katha 2.2.9]
- Pravritti, see pravrtti
- pravrtta प्रवृत्त, [brought forward into the movement; engaged in action and works].
- pravitti (Pravritti) प्रवृत्ति, the moving out and forward; the impetus towards action and works; the soul's evolution into the action.
- pravrtti mārga प्रवृत्ति मार्ग, [the path of pravrtti].
- prayas प्रयस्, delight; the outflowing of mayas as the delight and pleasure of the soul in all objects and beings. [Ved.]
- prāyopavešana प्रायोपवेज्ञन, fasting for a long time.
- prema प्रेम, love.
- premamayi Rādhā प्रेममयी राषा, [Rādhā full of love].
- prema-sāmarthya प्रेमसामर्घ्य, power of [capacity for] love.
- prema-yoga प्रेमयोग, [yoga of love].
- preraṇā त्रेरण, [command; an impelling to].
- preta प्रेत, [a spirit of a dead person, ghost].
- preyas प्रेयस्, the pleasant.
- Prishni, see prśni
- prīti sīfā, pleasure; eostasy; love. prītiķ [nominative]
- Prithivi, Prithvi, see prthivi, prthvi
- priya fire, pleasant; the pleasant; [Ved.]: love.
 - priyam [nominative]
- prksa ga, [material sense]: "delicacy"

or satisfying food; [psychological sense]: satisfaction, fullness, delight, pleasure. [Ved.]

prśni (Prishni) qua, dappled; used both of the Bull, the supreme Male, and of the Cow, the female Energy. [Ved.]

prśnih [nominative]

- prthivi, prthvi (Prithivi, Prithvi) प्रियो, पुच्चो, Earth; the Earth-Principle; [as one of the five *bhūtas*]: the stabilising principle of condensation, represented to us in matter as earth, the basis of all solids.
- prthivi pājasyam पृषित्री पाजस्यम्, Earth (is His) footing. [Brhad. 1.1.1]
- prthivyā iva mānadaņdaņ पुचिच्या इव मान-बच्डः, as if earth's measuring rod. [Kumārasambhava 1.1]
- prthvi, see prthivi
- *pūjā* पूजा, worship; [a religious festival (in Bengal)].
- punarjanma पुनजेन्म, "again birth", rebirth.
- punya gua, good, virtue, ethics, merit.
- purāņa grue, legend and apologue; the Purāṇas: [a class of sacred writings written in an easy form of Sanskrit (more modern than that of the Veda and Vedānta) composed of legends, apologues, etc.].

Puranic, see paurāņika

Pundit, see pandita

purah-hita, see purohita

- purātan mānus [Beng.] पुरातन मानुष, [old man, "the old Adam"].
- pūrņa gri, [full, fulfilled, perfect]. pūrņah [nominative, masculine], the perfect being.

pūrņam [nominative, neuter], fullness.

- *pūrṇaṁ param* पूर्ण परम्, the perfect and the highest.
- pūrņatā पूर्णता, fullness.
- pūrņatā prasannatā samatā bhogasāmarthyam iti prāņašaktih, see these words separately

pūrņa yoga (Poorna Yoga) पूर्ण योग, [the

integral yoga].

- pūrņa yogin पूर्ण योगिन, [one who practises pūrņa yoga], the sādhaka of the Divine Perfection.
- *purohita* (Purohit) **grife**, (= *purahhita*, set in front); the priest [whom] man puts in front as his spiritual representative [*Ved*.]; [any priest].

puru ya, manifold.

- Purudamsas पुरसंस, the Manifold in activity (an epithet used of the Asvins). [Ved.]
- purusa (Purusha) दुष्च, Person; Conscious Being; Conscious-Soul; Soul; essential being supporting the play of prakrti; a Consciousness — or a Conscient — behind, that is the lord, witness, knower, enjoyer, upholder and source of sanction for Nature's works.
- puruşa antarātman (Purusha Antaratman) पुरुष अन्तरात्मन, [the puruşa as the inner self or soul].
- purusa evedam sarvam karma tapo brahma parāmrtam पुरुष एवेर सर्व कर्म तर्भो बह्य परामृतम्, it is the divine soul that is all this, even all action and all active force and brahman and the supreme immortality. [cf. Mund. 2.1.10]
- puruśah ... akşarāt paratah parah पुरुषः ... जनसरालरतः परः, a puruşa supreme beyond the Immutable [akşara]. [Mund. 2.1.2]
- purusah prakrtisthah पुरुषः प्रकृतिस्यः, [purusa situated in prakrti]. [Gitā 13.22]
- puruşah purāṇah sanātanah पुरुष: पुराण: सनातन:, ancient soul of long standing, sempiternal in being.
- purusakāra पुरुषकार, [human effort], individual energy.
- puruşam sāšvatam divyam पुरुष ज्ञाघवतं बिव्यम्, the eternal divine puruşa. [Gītā 10.12]
- puruşa-prakrti (Purusha-Prakrti) पुरुष-महति, Soul-Nature. [see puruşa and prakrti separately]
- purusarsabha पुरुषपंभ, the leonine soul

among men.

- purus,ārtha दुरुवार्य, object of man; [each of the four objects of life: kāma, artha, dharma, mokşa].
- puruşasūkta (Purusha-Sukta) पुरुषपुरन, [the "hymn of the puruşa": RV 10.90]
- puruşa-yajña (Purusha-Yajna) पुरुषयन्न, the sacrifice of the puruşa.
- purusottama (Purushottama) दुख्योत्तम, the Supreme divine Person; the Supreme Being who is superior both to the mutable Being and to the Immutable; the Divine Being
- puruşo varenya ādityavarņas tamasah parastāt दुख्यो वरेष्य आदित्यवर्णस्तयसः परस्ताल्, [the excellent puruşa, of the colour of the sun, beyond darkness]. [cf. Śvet. 3.8; Gītā 8.9]

Purusha etc., see purusa etc.

pūrva ga, in front; east.

- pūrva-mīmārisā (Purva Mimansa) भूर्व-मोमांसा, [a system of philosophy (one of the six darśanas), the enquiry into the first or mantra portion of the Veda; it is concerned chiefly with Vedic ritual]; the vedavāda.
- pūrvebhih ... nūtanaih पूर्वेभि ... नूतने, by the ancient ... by the new. [RV 1.1.2] pūrve devāh पूर्वे देवा, the former gods. pūrve pitarah पूर्वे पितर, the early Fathers.
- pūrve pitarah manusyāh पूर्वे पितरः मनुष्याः, the ancient human fathers. [Ved.]
- pūşan (Pushan) घूषन्, the Fosterer or Increaser, a form of the sun-god. [Ved.]

pusti gree, increase or growth. [Ved.]

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- $R\bar{a}dh\bar{a}$ राषा, the personification of the absolute love for the Divine (the word means adoration and also delight).
- rādhas राषस्, riches, opulence; achievement, effectuation. [Ved.]
- rāga राग, 1. liking, attraction. 2. [in

Indian classical music, a particular mode or order of sound or formula].

- rāga-dvesa रागहेच, like and dislike, attraction and repulsion.
- rahasyam रहस्यम्, mystery, secret.
- rahasyam (hyetad) uttamam रहस्यं (ट्रोत्व्) उत्तमम्, (for this is) the highest secret. [Gitā 4.3]
- rājarși (Rajarshi) राजाँच, [a royal rși].
- rajas रजस, 1. [one of the three gunas]: the mode of action, desire and passion; the force of kinesis (translates in quality as struggle and effort, passion and action). 2. [Ved.]: a word for the heavenly and earthly worlds, meant probably "the shining"; the lower world.
- rājašakti राज्याणि, political strength.
- rājasika (rajasic) राजसिक, [of the nature of rajas].
- rājasūya राजपुप, [a great sacrifice performed sometimes on the occasion of the coronation of a king by himself and his tributary princes].
- rājayoga राजगोग, [a particular system of yoga], the use of mental askesis for the opening up of the divine life on all its planes.
- rājayogin राजयोगिन्, [one who practises rājayoga].
- rajoguna रजोपुण, [the quality (guna) of rajas], the quality of vital passion, impulsion or drive of propensity.
- rajogunasamudbhavah रजोनुमसयुव्यकः, which has its native point of origin in the rājasika guņa. [Gītā 3.37]
- rājyam samīddham राज्य समुढम्, an opulent kingdom. [Gītā 11.33]
- rākhi bandhan [Hind.] रासो बन्बन, [the tying of a thread around the wrist of a loved one in order to ward off misfortune; the thread itself].
- rākşasa (Rakshasa) राजस, giant, giant power of darkness, a [hostile] being of the middle vital plane.
- rāksasī (Rakshasi) राषसी, [a female rāksasa].
- rākşasī māyā (Rakshasi Maya) राक्षसी

माया, illusion of the powers of darkness.

- Raktabija cardia, [the name of a demon who did battle with the goddess *Candi*; from the drops of his blood arose innumerable duplicates of himself].
- Rāma राम, [popular short form for Rāmacandra, a celebrated avatāra of Viṣṇu].
- Rāma-rājya रामराज्य, [the kingdom of Rāma; the ideal kingdom].
- $R\bar{a}m\bar{a}yana$ (Intervet, [the life-story of $R\bar{a}ma$, a celebrated epic poem by Valmiki whose central incident is the abduction of $R\bar{a}ma$'s wife $Sit\bar{a}$ by $R\bar{a}vana$, king of the $r\bar{a}k\bar{s}asas$, and her subsequent recovery by $R\bar{a}ma$ and his allies].

Ras, see rāsa

- rasa \overline{xx} , 1. sap, juice; essence. 2. taste; pleasure; liking (and disliking); affectation of sense. 3. aesthesis; the response of the mind, the vital feeling and the sense to a certain "taste" in things which may often be but is not always a spiritual feeling. 4. the eight rasas: eight forms of emotional aestheticism.
- $r\bar{a}sa$, $r\bar{a}sa$ $lil\bar{a}$ (Ras) रास, रासकील, the dance-round of Krsna with the cowherdesses in the moonlit groves of Vrndāvana, type of the dance of Divine Delight with the souls of men liberated in the world of Bliss secret within us.
- rasagrahana रसप्रहण, seizing of the principle of delight.
- rāsa līlā, see rāsa
- ratha राष, chariot.
- ratna रत्न, light; enjoyment, ecstasy. [Ved.]
- raudra रोन्न, strength, force.
- $R\bar{a}vana$ τraw , [the chief of the $r\bar{a}k\bar{s}asas$ who abducted $S\bar{i}t\bar{a}$ and was slain by her husband $R\bar{a}ma$].
- Rāya राष, riches; bliss. [Ved.] rāyah [nominative]

rāye रागे, to the felicity. [Isa 18]

rayi¹ रवि, [physically]: wealth, prosperity; [psychologically]: a felicity or enjoyment which consists in abundance of certain forms of spiritual wealth. [Ved.]

rayih [nominative]

- rayi² राव, movement, matter.
- rāyo durah रागो दुर:, the doors of the felicity. [Ved.]
- Rbhu (Ribhu), Rbhuksan **wy**, **wywy**, the name of one of the Rbhus, the skilful Knower or the Shaper in knowledge. [Ved.]
- Rbhus (Ribhus) **Tra**, the divine craftsmen; the artisans of Immortality. [Ved.]
- retas रेतस्, [semen].
- revān रेवान, rich with treasure. [Ved.] rgmibhih ऋग्विभः, with them as singers
- of the divine chant. [Ved.]
- Rg-veda (Rig-veda) **aria**, [the Veda of the rks, the most ancient of the sacred books of India, composed of metrical hymns arranged in ten books (mandalas)].
- Ribhu, see Rbhu
- Ribhus, see Rbhus
- Rig-veda, see Rg-veda

Rik, see rk

- ripu रिपु, enemy.
- Rishi, see rși
- Ritam, see rtam
- Ritwik, see rtvij
- rjuh panthāh चजुः पन्याः, the straight road. [Ved.]
- rk (Rik) **e**, the word of illumination which lights up the mind with the rays of knowledge; [a verse of the *Rg-veda*].
- rocanā, rocanāni रोचना, रोचनानि, "the shining": heavenly and earthly worlds, luminous worlds. [Ved.]
- rodasi रोक्सो, the two firmaments, heaven and earth: the mental and physical consciousness. [Ved.]
- roga रोग, [disease].

romā prthivyāh रोमा पुणिष्याः, the "plea-

sant growths" of our physical existence. [Ved.]

rşayo divyāh ऋषयो दिव्याः, the divine rşis. rşi (Rishi) ऋषि, a seer.

rta-cit चतचित, Truth-Conscious; he who has the Truth-Consciousness. [Ved.]

rta jña man, a knower of the Truth.

rtam (Ritam) चतम्, the Right, truth of divine being regulating right activity both of mind and body, truth of knowledge and action; Truth; Truth-Consciousness.

rtasya [genitive]

rtena [instrumental]

- rtam brhat चल बृहत्, the vast Truth. [Ved.]
- rtam jyotih चतं ज्योतिः, the truth light. [Ved.]
- rtam satyam brhat ऋत सत्वं बृहत, the Right, the Truth, the Vast. [Ved.] rtasya, see under rtam
- rtasya brhate चलस्य ब्हते, [to or for the vastness of Truth]. [Ved.]
- rtasya budhne चतस्य बुघ्ने, in the foundation of the Truth. [cf. RV 3.61.7]
- rtasya dhārāh चतस्य घाराः, the streams of the Truth. [RV 5.12.2; 7.43.4]
- rtasya dhitih चलस्य भोलिः, the thought of the Truth. [RV 1.68.3]
- rtasya panthāh चतस्य पन्याः, the path of the Truth. [Ved.]
 - rtasya pathāķ [instrumental]
- rtasya presā चतस्य प्रेवा, the urgings or impulsion of the Truth; the substance of the Truth put into active movement. [RV 1.68.3]
- rtasya sve dame चत्रत्य स्वे बमे, in the native home of the Truth. [Ved.]

rtāvarī ऋतावरो, full of the Truth. [Ved.] rtāvrdhah ऋतावृष:, those who increase

the Truth. [Ved.]

rtāvrdhā [dual]

rtena, see under rtam

- rtena rtam apihitam ऋतेन ऋतमपिहतम्, truth hidden by truth. [RV 5.62.1]
- rte'pi tvām चतेऽपि त्वाम्, even without thee. [Gitā 11.32]

- rtu mg, the order and time of the Truth. [Ved.]
- rtvij (Ritwik) चलिन, he who sacrifices in right order and right season. [Ved.]
- Rudra ज, "fierce, violent"; [Ved.]: the Divine as master of our evolution by violence and battle, the deva or Deity ascending in the cosmos; [Purāṇas]: the Terrible one, the God of might and wrath, a member of the divine Triad [trimūrti], expressive of the destructive process in the cosmos.
- rudrā hiraņyavariani का हिरप्पवर्तनो, violent and moving in the paths of light. [RV 5.75.3]
- Rudras out, the fierce, impetuous ones; [a group of Gods, in the Veda sometimes identified with the Maruts, later eleven (or thirty-three) minor deities led by Rudra (Siva)].
- rudraśakti (Rudrashakti) रुवजस्ति, [power of Rudra].
- rūp, Hind. for rūpa
- rūpa 🕶, form.
- rūpabheda रूपभेद, [one of the sadanga]: distinction of forms.
- rūpam rūpam pratirūpo babhūva रूपं रूपं प्रतिरूपो बभूब, it shapes itself to the forms it meets. [Katha 2.2.9]

S

Sa, see sah

- sā सा, she.
- sabda (Shabda) जन्म, sound; vibration; word.
- sabdabrahman (Shabdabrahman) जम्ब-जहान, the Word; the oral expression of God [brahman].

śabdabrahma [nominative]

- śabdabrahmātivartate जञ्चबह्मतिवर्तते, [passes beyond the range of the śabdabrahman]. [Gītā 6.44]
- sab-jāntā [Beng.] सबजानता, all-knowing.
- sa buddhimān manuş yeşu स बुद्धिधान्मनुष्येषु, he is the man of true reason and

discernment among men. [Gitā 4.18] saccidānanda (Sachchidananda) सच्च-

रानन, a trinity of Existence [sal], Consciousness [cit], and Delight [ānanda]; the Divine Being.

saccidānandam [nominative]

- sacesta सवेष्ट, involving (great strain of) effort.
- Sachchidananda, see saccidānanda
- Saci (Sachi) शनो, the wife of Indra.
- sadāmsi सर्वासि, seats. [Ved.]
- sadanād rtasya सदनावृत्तस्य, from the home or seat of Truth. [RV1.164.47; 4.21.3] sadanam सदनम्, seat; house.
- sadanam rtasya सरनमृतस्य, the seat (or world or home) of the Truth. [Ved.]
- sadanga पाङ्ग, the six limbs or essential elements of painting: rūpabheda, pramāņa, bhāva, lāvaņya, sādršya, varņikabhaņga.

sadas सबस, seat; house. [Ved.]

- sadā tad-bhāva bhāvitah सबा तब्भावभाषितः, each moment growing inwardly into that (divine) subjective being. [Gītā 8.6]
- sad-ātman सबात्मन, [the Self (ātman) as pure Existence].

sad-brahman (sat brahman) सद्बहान, Existence pure, indefinable, infinite, absolute.

sadghanaloka सब्घनलोक, [world of dense Existence].

sadguru सब्गुर, [a good or true guru].

- sādhaka (Sadhak) सापक, one who is getting or trying to get realisation [cf. yogin]; one who seeks siddhi by the practice of sādhanā.
- sādhanā साघन, the practice of yoga; the practice by which perfection (siddhi) is attained; spiritual selftraining and exercise.
- sādhanā šāstra (Sadhana Shastra) सापना वारन, [a scripture (sāstra) of spiritual practice (sādhanā)].

sādharmya सायम्य, becoming of one law of being and action with the Divine.

sādharmya-gati साधम्यंगति, a coming to be one in law of being with the Divine.

- sādharmyam āgatāḥ सायम्येमानताः, those who have become of like nature and law of being with the Divine. [Gitā 14.2]
- sādharmya-mukti सापर्य्यमुक्ति, liberation by assumption of the Divine Nature.
- sādhikā साधिका, [a woman who practises sādhanā].
- sādhu सामु, [a good or holy man, saint]. sādhūnām [genitive plural]
- sādhūnām rājyam साघूना राज्यम्, the reign of the saints.
- sādhu-sammatam सायुसम्पतम्, [that about which good men agree; approved of by the good].

sadoşam सरोषम्, defective.

- sadṛśaṁ ceştate svasyāḥ prakṛteḥ सद्मं चेच्टते स्वस्याः प्रकृतेः, acts according to the mechanism of his Nature. [Gītā 3.33]
- sādršya साद्य, 1. likeness (to the Divine). 2. [one of the *şadariga*]: correspondence, truth of the form and its suggestion.
- sādrśya-mukti सादृश्यमुच्ति, liberation by likeness to the Divine.
- saguna सगुज, [with quality, personal]; the Personal.
- saguna brahman सगुण बहान्, the Eternal with (infinite) qualities; the Personal Divine.
- saguna sat सगुज सत्, personal being.
- sah (Sa) तः, he.

sahadharmi सहधर्मो, [one who has the same dharma; a mate, spouse].

sahaituka सहेतुक, [with motive (hetu)].

sahaja सहज, that which is born with us; natural, inborn, innate.

- sahaja dharma सहज धर्म, ["natural law of being"; an esoteric Buddhist cult].
- sahajam karma सहजं कर्म, work born with a man. [Gitā 18.48]
- sāhasam साहसम्, active courage and daring; hardihood.
- sahasradala (padma) सहस्वरन (पप), the thousand-petalled lotus, the higher consciousness centre.

sahasrāra, सहलार, same as sahasradala.

- sāheb [Hind.] साहेब, [lord, sir; formerly used of Europeans in India].
- sahāya सहाय, help.
- sāhitya parişad साहित्य परिषद्, literary conference.
- saiva (Shaiva, Shaivite) ज्ञैन, [pertaining to Siva; a worshipper of Siva].
- sajjana सज्जन, the good man.
- sakalāh सकला:, with all aspects (kalās); all entirely.
- sakhāyah सलायः, comrades.
- sakhibhih सलिभिः, with (them as) comrades.
- sākşād darśana सालाह्यन, [the seeing (darśana) of something as before one's eyes].
- sāksi (Sakshi) साम्रो, witness.
- sākta (Shakta) ज्ञाक्त, [a worshipper of sakti].
- sakti (Shakti) afra, Energy, Force, Strength, Will, Power; the selfexistent, self-cognitive, self-effective Power of the Lord which expresses itself in the workings of prakrti. saktib [nominative]
- sakti-catustayam (Shakti-Chatushtaya) शक्तिचतुष्टयम्, [the catustaya of power].
- saktyām bhagavati ca (iti sraddhā) शक्त्यां भगवति च (इति अद्धा), (faith) in the Lord and his sakti.
- Sākyamuni (Çakya-Muni) ज्ञाच्यमुनि, "sage of the Sākyas", a name of the Buddha.
- sālā [Hind.] साला, [wife's brother (used as a term of abuse)].
- salilam सलिलम्, water.
- salilam apraketam सलिलमधकेतम्, inconscient ocean. [cf. RV 10.129.3]
- sālokya सालोक्य, in one status and periphery of being with the Divine; dwelling of the soul in the Divine.
- sālokya-mukti सालोक्यपुक्ति, liberation by conscious existence in one world of being with the Divine.
- sam ज्ञम, peace, bliss. [Ved.]
- sama सम, equal; evenly distributed. Sama, see sāman

sama (Shama) जम, the divine quiet, peace, rest.

samah [nominative]

sama ānanda सम आनन्द, equal ānanda. samabhāvena समभावेन, without respect

- to differences.
- samādhi समाच, Yogic trance (in which the mind acquires the capacity of withdrawing from its limited waking activities into freer and higher states of consciousness); [in the *Gitā*]: calm, desireless, griefless fixity of the *buddhi* in self-poise and selfknowledge.

samādhiķ [nominative]

- samādhistha समापिस्य, arrived at the essential samādhi and settled in it.
- samagram mām (jñātvā) समग्रं माम् (ज्ञात्वा), (having known) Me integrally. [cf. Gītā 7.1]
- samah, see under sama
- samāhita समाहित, concentrated in its own being; in samādhi. [Gītā 6.7]
- samāja (Samaj) समाज, [assembly, society, association].
- samam brahma सम बहा, the equal brahman. [Gitā 5.19]
- samam hi brahma समं हि नहा, [for the brahman is equal]. [cf. the preceding]
- sāman (Sama) सामन्, the mantra of the divine ānanda, the word of calm and harmonious attainment for the bringing of the divine desire of the spirit. [Ved.]
- samāna लपान, [one of the five prāṇas]; it is situated centrally in the body, and regulates the interchange of the prāṇa and apāna at their meeting place, equalises them and is the most important agent in maintaining the equilibrium of the vital forces and their functions; it is the agent for the assimilation of food.
- samāne ūrve समाने ऊर्वे, in the level wideness. [Ved.]
- samarpaņa समर्पेण, surrender.

samasți समच्टि, the collectivity. [cf. vyașți] samatā समला, equality, equanimity.

- samatā šāntiķ sukham hāsyam iti šānticatustayam, see these words separately
- samatva समत्व, equality.
- samatvam yoga ucyate समत्सं योग उच्चते, it is equality that is meant by yoga. [Gitā 2.48]
- Sāma-veda सामवेब, [the Veda of the sāmans].
- Sambara surver, [the name of a demon in the Veda].
- sambhava सम्भव, birth.
- sambhavāmi yuge yuge सम्मवामि युगे युगे, I am born from age to age. [Gitā 4.8] sambhūti सम्भुति, becoming, the Birth.
- sambhūt yā amrtam aśnute सम्भूत्याञ्मूतयाञ्चृते,
 - by the Birth he enjoys Immortality. [Isa 14]
- samgha (Sangha) संघ, a fellowship and union (of those whom a personality and teaching unite).
- samhata संहत, [combined].
- samhati सहत, cohesion.
- samhitā (Sanhita) संहिता, ["conjunction"; the text of the Veda treated with respect to the rules of euphonic combination, the real continuous text of the Veda. (cf. padapāțha)].
- sami ज्ञमो, labour. [Ved.]
- sāmīpya सामोप्य, nearness, proximity; dwelling of the soul with the Divine.
- sāmīpya-mukti सामोप्यमुक्ति, liberation by sāmīpya.
- samiti समिति, assembly; [association].
- samijñāna संजान, essential sense; contact of consciousness with its object; the inbringing movement of apprehensive consciousness which draws the object placed before it back to itself so as to possess it in conscious sub-, stance, to feel it.
- samkara संकर, [commingling]; confusion.
- sānhkhya (Sankhya) सांख्य, the analysis, the enumeration and discriminative setting forth of the principles of our being; the abstract and analytical realisation of truth; [considered as

one of the six *darśanas*]; [an adherent of the *sāmkhya* school].

- samkirtana संकोतन, [(a gathering for) singing the glory of God].
- sam mahemā manīşayā सं महेमा मनीचया, let us build by our thought. [RV 1.94.1]
- sammoha सम्मोह, [bewilderment].
- samnyāsa, see sannyāsa
- sampradāna संप्रदान, [bestowing one's daughter in marriage].
- sampradāya संप्रदाय, [sect], group.
- sāmrājya सामाच्य, empire; perfect empire without; mastery of one's environment and circumstances.
- samrāt सनाद, emperor; ruler of one's world-environment.
- samisa चांल, self-expression; that which brings out into the field of expression. [Ved.]
- sarisāra संसार, cyclic movement; the world; the ordinary life of the Ignorance.
- samsiddhi संसिदि, absolute spiritual perfection.

samsiddhim [accusative]

- samsiddhicatustaya (Samsiddhichatushtaya) संसिद्धिबलुख्य, [the catustaya of absolute perfection].
 - samsiddhicatustayam [nominative]
- samskāra (Sanskara) संस्कार, association, impression, fixed notion, habitual reaction formed by one's past. samskārāḥ [plural]
- samudre hrdi समुद्रे हुदि, in the heart, in the sea. [RV 4.58.11]
- sāmudrika सामुद्रिक, [interpretation of marks on the body; palmistry].
- samūha समूह, gathering together.
- samvatsara संबत्सर, Time in its periods determined by movement in Space.
- samyagjñānam सम्यग्नानम्, integral knowledge.
- samyama संवम, 1. self-control, rejection or self-dissociation. 2. concentration, directing or dwelling of the consciousness (by which one becomes aware of all that is in an object).

samiyamī संयमी, [one who practises samiyama].

- sariyatendriyah संयतेन्वयः, [one who has] conquered and controlled the mind and senses. [Gitā 4.39]
- sāmye sthitam manah साम्ये स्पित मनः, the mind established in equality. [Gitā 5.19]
- sanātana सनातन, everlasting; without beginning or end.
- sanātana dharma सनालन घर्म, the eternal religion; the Indian religious and spiritual tradition.
- sanātanam puruşam purāņam सनालन पुरुष पुराणम्, [to the everlasting ancient puruşa].
- sandhi सन्ति, joint, lock; [in Sanskrit grammar]: the principle of euphonic combination.
- sandhyā सन्च्या, 1. twilight. 2. [=sandhyāvandana]. 3. [=yuga-sandhyā].
- sandhyāvandana सन्यावन्दन, [the morning, noon and evening prayers of a brāhmaņa].
- sangah akarmani सङ्गः ... अर्क्सीण, attachment to inaction. [Gitā 2.47]
- sangam tyaktvātmasuddhaye सङ्घ त्यचत्वात्य-मुद्धये, having abandoned attachment for self-purification. [Gitā 5.11]
- Sangha, see samgha
- Sanhita, see samhitā
- sañjivani mantra सञ्चीवनो मन्त्र, [a mantra restorative of life].
- sankalpa सङ्ख्य, resolution.
- sankalpārambha सङ्ख्यारम्भ, initiation.
- sankarasya ca kartā syām upahanyāmimāh prajāh सङ्घरस्य च कर्ता स्यामुपहन्या-मिमाः प्रजा:, I should be the creator of confusion and slay these creatures. [Gītā 3.24]
- Sankhya, see sāmkhya
- sanmaya सत्मय, [composed of pure existence (sat)].
- samnyāsa सन्त्यास, laying aside; renunciation (of life and action).
- sannyāsa āśrama (Sannyasa Ashrama) सन्त्यास आध्यम, [the last of the four āśramas]: the period of the free

super-social man.

sannyāsin सन्यासिन्, [one who practises sannyāsa; an ascetic].

sannyāsi [nominative]

- sānoḥ sānum सानोः सानुम्, from level to level. [see the following]
- sānoh sānum āruhat सानोः सानुवाइड्र, ascends from peak to peak. [RV 1. 10.2]
- Sansiddhichatushtaya, see samsiddhicatuştaya
- Sanskara, see samskāra
- sānta सान्त, finite.
- santah सन्तः, [good men], saints.
- santam ज्ञान्तम्, calm.
- sāntam alakşaņam ज्ञान्तम् अलघणम्, calm, featureless. [cf. Māņd. 7]
- sānti (Shanti) anfra, calm, peace; spiritual peace.

śāntiķ [nominative]

- sānti-catuştaya (Shanti-chatushtaya) ज्ञान्तिचतुष्ट्य, [the catuştya of peace]. sānti-catuştayam [nominative]
- sāntimaya Śiva (Shantimaya Shiva) शान्तिसमय शिव, [Śīva full of peace].
- sāntim nirvāņa-paramām (matsamsthām) ज्ञालित निर्वाणपरमां (मसांस्पाम्), the supreme peace of nirvāņa (which has its foundation in Me). [Gītā 16.15]
- sānti-secana (Shanti-Sechan) जान्तिसेचन, [a "pouring-out of tranquillity"]; homage of hearts.
- sānu सानु, level, peak, elevation. sānūni [plural]
- sapanta rtam amrtam सपन्त चतमपुतप, they touch Truth and Immortality. [cf. RV 1.68.2]
- sa paryagāt स पर्यगाल, it is He who has moved out everywhere. [Isa 8]
- sa paśyati स पञ्चति, he sees.
- sapta arcişah सप्त अचिषः, the seven flames, tongues or rays (of Agni). [Ved.]
- sapta-catustaya (Sapta-chatushtaya) सप्तचतुष्ट्य, [the seven catustayas].
- sapta dhenavah सप्त घेनवः, the seven fostering cows. [Ved.]
- sapta dhitayah सप्तधोतयः, the seven

forms of the Thought-principle. [Ved.]

- sapta dhitibhih [instrumental plural] sapta dhiyah सप्त चिवः, the seven
- thoughts. [Ved.] sapta gāvah सप्त गावः, the seven Cows or the seven Lights. [Ved.]
- saptagu सप्तगु, seven-rayed. [Ved.] saptaguh [masculine]
 - saptagum [neuter]
- sapta haritah सप्त हरितः, the seven brilliant horses of the sun. [Ved.]
- sapta jvālāh सप्त ज्वाला:, the seven flames, tongues or rays (of Agni). [Ved.]
- sapta mātarah सप्त मालरः, the seven mothers. [Ved.]
- saptarasmih सप्तराजम, seven-rayed. [Ved.]
- sapta ratnā (ratnāni) सप्त रत्ना (रत्नानि), the seven delights. [Ved.]
- sapta rsayah सप्त चलपः, the seven seers. [Ved.]
- sapta sapta सप्त सप्त, seven by seven, in septettes. [Mund. 2.1.8]
- saptās yah सप्तास्यः, seven-faced or sevenmouthed. [Ved.]
- sapta vānih सप्त बाणी:, the seven Words or fundamental expressions of the divine Mind. [Ved.]
- sapta viprāh सप्त विधाः, the seven sages. [Ved.]
- Sarama सरमा, the Hound of Heaven, represents the faculty of intuition. [Ved.]
- Sārameya सारमेय, [one of the four dogs of Yama]. [Ved.]
- saranam जरणम्, [refuge].
- saranyubhih सरव्युभिः, with them as travellers on the path. [Ved.]
- Sarasvati (Saraswati) πτταπ, "she of the stream, of the flowing movement"; [Ved.]: the streaming current and the word of inspiration of the Truth; the goddess of the Word; [Purāṇas]: the Muse and goddess of wisdom, learning and the arts and crafts.
- sardār (Sirdar) [Hind.] सरवार, [leader, commander, chieftain].

- sarga सर्ण, creation; [a section or chapter of some Sanskrit works such as the Mahābhārata].
- sarira ज़रीर, the body.
- śarira-catustaya (Sharira-Chatushtaya) जरीरबनुव्य, [the catustaya of the body]. śariracatustayam [nominative]
- sārīram kevalam karma जारीर केवल कर्म, purely physical action. [Gitā 4.21]
- sarīram khalu dharmasādhanam जरोर खलु वर्मसायनम्, the body is the means of fulfilment of dharma.
- *sarirānanda* ज्ञरोरानन्द, [*ānanda* in the body].
- sarīrayātrā जरीरवाचा, the pilgrimage of the body; physical life. [see the following]
- sarīrayātrāpi... akarmaņah करोरवाचारि... जकर्मणः, even the maintenance of (thy) physical life [cannot be effected] without action. [Gītā 3.8]
- sarkār (Sirkar) [Hind.] सरकार, [lord; administrator; government].
- sarma जामे, peace, joy. [Ved.]
- sarva सर्व, all, the All.
 - sarvah [nominative, masculine] sarvam [nominative, neuter] sarveşu [locative plural], in all.
- sarvabhāvena सर्वभावन, in every way of his being. [Gītā 15.19]
- sarvabhūtahite सपंभूतहित, in the good of all creatures. [see the following]
- sarvabhūtahite ratah सर्वभूतहित रतः, busied with and delighting in the good of all creatures.
 - sarvabhūtahite ratāķ [plural] [Gītā 5.25; 12.4]
- sarvabhūta-maheśvara सर्वभूतनम्हेस्वर, [the great Lord of all beings]. [cf. Gitā 5.29]
- sarvabhūtānām hṛddeśe सर्वजूतानां हुद्देसे, hidden in the heart of all existences. [Gitā 18.61]
- sarvabhūtāni सर्वभूतानि, all existences.
- sarvabhūtāni ātmaivābhūd vijānatah स्वंत्र्यान्यात्पेवाभूहित्वाचल, it is the Self-Being that has become all existences that are Becomings, for he has the

perfect knowledge. [cf. Isa 7]

- sarvabhūtasthitam yo mām bhajati ekatvam āsthitah सबँभूतस्पितं यो मां मज-त्येकत्वपास्पितः, who loves Me in all and his soul is founded on (the divine) oneness. [Gītā 6.31]
- sarvabhūtātmabhūtātmā संबन्धात्म्यभूतात्म्य, [one] whose self has become the self of all existences. [Gītā 5.7]
- sarvabhūteşu सर्वभूतेषु, in all existences. sarvadharmān सर्वधर्मान्, all dharmas. [see the following]
- sarvadharmān parityājya सर्वधर्वाचरित्यज्य, [having abandoned all dharmas]. [Gītā 18.66]
- sarvagatam acalam सर्वगतमचतम्, all-pervading, motionless. [cf. Gitā 2.24]
- sarvagatam brahma समेपल नाए, the allpervading brahman. [cf. the following]
- sarvagatam yajñe pratisthitam सर्वगतं ... यत्रो प्रतिष्ठितम्, all-pervading, estab-
- lished in the sacrifice. [Gitā 3.15] sarva-guhyatamam सर्वगुहालयम्, a most
- secret truth of all. [Gitā 18.64] sarvah, see under sarva
- sarvair vedair aham eva ved yah सर्व-वेरेरहमेव केड, I am that which is known by all the Vedas. [cf. Gitā 15.15]
- sarvajñāna-sāmarthya सर्वज्ञानसायचं, [capacity for all knowledge]; integral capacity of the think ingintelligence.
- sarva-jñāna-vimūdhān nastān acetasah सर्वज्ञानविष्[बान्... नष्टानचेतसः, [the insensible, bewildered in all knowledge and (fated to be) destroyed]. [Gītā 3.32]
- sarvakarmāṇi सर्वकर्माणि, works of all leinds.
- sarvakarmāņi joşayan सर्वकर्माणि जोषयन्, helping them to do all actions with joy and acceptance. [cf. Gitā 3.26] sarvakarmāni samnyasya सर्वकर्माण...
- sarvakarmanı samnyasya सबक्याल ... संन्यस्य, [having given up all actions]. [Gītā 5.13; 18.57]
- sarvakrt सर्वह्नत्, [doer of all (actions)]. sarvalokamaheśvaram suhrdam sarvabhūtānām सर्वलोक्त्महेर्वेचरं युद्ध्यं सर्वमुतानाम्,

the Lord of all worlds (who is) the friend of all creatures. [*Gitā* 5.29] sarvam, see under sarva

- sarvam anantam jñānam ānandam brahma iti brahmacatuştayam, see these words separately
- sarvamangalam सर्वमङ्गलम्, all good.
- sarvam brahma सर्वे नहा, the brahman (that) is the All.
- sarvam idam सर्वनिषम्, all this, all that is here (the common phrase in the Upanisads for the totality of the phenomena in the mobility of the universe).
- sarvam karmākhilam (pārtha) jāāne parisamāpyate सर्व कर्माखिलं (पार्य) ज्ञाने वरिसमाप्यते, all the totality of works [O Partha (Arjuna)] finds its rounded culmination in knowledge. [Gitā 4.33]
- sarvam khalvidam (khalu idam) brahma सब बल्विव बहु, verily all this that is is the brahman. [Chānd. 3.14.1]
- sarvāni bhūtāni सर्वाचि भूतानि, "all things that have become", all becomings, all creatures.
- sarvāņi bhūtāni ātmaiva abhūt सर्वाणि भूतान्यात्मेवाभूत्, the Self-Being [ātman] became all Becomings. [Isa 7]
- sarvāņi vijñāna-vijrmbhitāni सर्वाणि विज्ञान-विज्ञिन्भितालि, all things are self-deployings of the Divine Knowledge. [cf. Visņu Purāņa 2.12.39]
- sarvapāpaih pramucyate सर्वपार्पः प्रमुच्यते, is delivered from all sin. [Gitā 10.3]
- sarvapāpam सर्वपागम्, all evil. [Kaivalya 1] sarvārambhāh सर्वारम्भाः, all inceptions. [Gitā 18.48]
- sarvārambha-parit yāgi सर्वारक्शपरित्यानी, one who has flung away from him all initiation. [Gītā 14.25]
- sarvatāti सर्वताल, the formation or "extension" of the universal being. [Ved.]
- sarvathā vartamāno'pi सर्वेषा दतंमानोऽपि, however—even in all kinds of ways — he lives and acts ...[see the following]

- sarvathā vartamāno'pi sa yogi mayi vartate सर्वेचा वर्तमानोऽपि स योगी मयि वर्तते, however — even in all kinds of ways — he lives and acts, that yogin lives and acts in Me. [Gitā 6.31]
- sarvatra गर्वत्र, everywhere.
- sarvatragah सर्वचगः, all-pervading. [Gitā 9.6]
- sarvavid सर्वेविद, all-knowing, a wholeknower. [Gitā 15.19]
- sarvavit sarvabhāvena सर्वावत् ... सर्वभावेन, that whole-knower ... with his whole being (in every way of his nature). [Gītā 15.19]
- sarve samārambhāḥ kāmasamkalpavar jitāḥ सर्वे समारम्भाः जामसङ्ख्यजिताः, [all inceptions and undertakings free from the will of desire]. [Gītā 4.19] sarvesu, see under sarva
- sāstra (Shastra) सास्त्र, any systematised teaching and science; the moral and social code; the science and art of right knowledge, right works, right living; [in yoga]: the knowledge of the truths, principles, powers and processes that govern the realisation. sāstram [nominative]
- *śāstrakāra* (Shastrakara) झास्वकार, [author of a *śāstra*].
- śāstram, see under śāstra
- sāšvatam padam avyayam शास्त्रतं पदमव्ययम्, the eternal and imperishable status. [Gītā 18.56]
- sāsvatībhyah samābhyah ज्ञाज्वतोच्यः समाच्यः, from years sempiternal. [*Isa* 8]
- sāsvatīh samāh जानवतोः समाः, years sempiternal, a long space and permanence of time or a hardly measurable aeon. [Brhad. 5.10.1; Gitā 6.41]
- sat सल्, being, existence; Pure Existence; the thing that truly is; the right, the highest or best or real good. sataka शतक, a century [of poems, etc.].
- sa tapas taptvā annam brahmeti vyajānāt स तपस्तप्त्वा ॥ अश्वं बहोति व्यजानात्, he having practised austerity arrived at the knowledge that Matter is brahman. [Tait. 3.1-2]

- sat-asat सत्-असत्, the existent and the non-existent.
- satatam maccittah सततं मन्दितः, always one in heart and consciousness with Me. [cf. Gitā 18.57]
- satata-yukta सततपुक्त, [always in union]. [cf. Gitā 10.10; 12.1]
- sat brahman, see sad brahman
- sati सती, 1. [a good woman; a good and loyal wife]. 2. [a widow who immolates herself on her husband's funeral pyre]. 3. [Sati: the daughter of Daksa and wife of Śiva].
- satkoşa सत्लोष, [the sheath of pure existence (sat)].
- sat purușa (Sat Purusha) सन्युख्य, the pure divine Self; God.
- satsariga सत्सङ्ग, [association with the good], good company.
- sativa (Satiwa) सन्स, [one of the three gunas]: the mode of light and poise and peace; the force of equilibrium (translates in quality as good and harmony and happiness and light).
- sattvaguna (Sattwaguna) सत्त्वगुज, [the quality (guna) of sattva].
- sattvānurūpā sarvasya śraddhā सत्त्वानुष्टम सर्वस्य श्रदा, the faith of each man takes the shape given to it by his stuff of being. [Gītā 17.3]
- sattvapreranā सत्त्वरेपण, a direct indication from the inner being of what is to be thought, felt or done.
- sattvayuga (Sattwayuga) सरवयुग, the Golden Age. [cf. the more usual satyayuga]
- sāttvika (sattwic) सात्विक, [of the nature of sattva].
- sāttvikā bhāvā rājasāstāmasāśca साल्विका भावा राजसास्तायसम्ब, secondary subjective becomings of Nature [bhāvāḥ] that are sāttvika, rājasika and tāmasika. [Gītā 7.12]
- Sattwa etc., see sattva etc.
- satvabhih सत्वानः, with them as fighters in the battle. [Ved.]
- satya सत्य, 1. true; truth; truth of being [cf. rtam]. 2. [=sātyayuga].

3. [=satyaloka].

satyam [nominative]

- satyadharma सत्यपर्म, the Law of the Truth; the carrying out of jñāna in bhāva and action.
- satyāgraha [Hind.] सत्यापह, ["insistence on truth", in the Indian national movement the name given to the non-violent resistance advocated by Mahatma Gandhi and others].
- satyaloka सत्यलोक, world of (the highest) truth of being.
- sat yam, see under sat ya
- satya mantra सत्य मन्त्र, the true thought expressed in the rhythm of the truth. [Ved.]
- satyamantrāh सत्यमन्त्राः, they who have the true thought (expressed in the inspired Word). [RV 1.20.4; 7.76.4] satyam rtam सत्यम्तम्, Truth and Right.
- [Ved.] satyam rtam brhat (Satyam Ritam
- Brihat) सरयपुनं बृहत्, the Truth, the Right, the Vast. [Atharva-veda 12. 1.1]
- satyam sūryam सत्यं सूर्यम्, the true Sun. [Ved.]
- satyam tat सत्यं तत्, that Truth. [Ved.] satyam tat ... sūryam सत्यं तत्... मुर्यम्, that
- true (illuminating) Sun. [Ved.]
- satyānnāsti paro dharmaḥ सत्याज्ञास्ति परो धर्म:, there is no higher law of conduct [dharma] than truth.
- satyaśrutah सत्यश्वतः, hearers of the Truth. [Ved.]
- satyasya drştih śrutih smrtih pratibodha iti jñānam; vrtte tu karmaņi ca satyadharma eva jñānam सत्यस्य दृष्टि: श्रुति: स्मृति: प्रतिबोध इति ज्ञानम्। दृत्ते तु कर्मणि च सत्यघर्म एव ज्ञानम्॥, [the seeing; hearing and remembering of truth, and realisation, .these are jñāna; and in conduct and action the Law of the Truth is jñāna].
- satya (yuga) सत्य (युग), [the first of the four Ages]: the Age of the Truth, the Golden Age.
- satyena tisthate jagat सत्येन तिष्ठते जगत्,

[the world stands by Truth].

- saucāt svāniga-jugupsā जोनात्स्वानुम्सा, from cleanliness (arises) disgust for one's own body. [Yoga Sūtras 2.40]
- saudram (Shaudram) शौद्रम्, the dharma of the sūdra.
- saumya सोम्य, [sweetness, mildness].
- saumyatva सोम्पत्व, sweetness (of heart), clarity.
- saundar yam सोन्दर्यम्, [beauty].
- saura and, [pertaining to the sun; a worshipper of Sūrya, the god of the Sun].
- savas शवस, energy (with an association of the farther idea of light and flame); bright power. [Ved.]
- savāsana जनसन, [in hathayoga, the "corpse posture" in which one lies on the back and relaxes completely.
- savikalpa सविकल्प, [(trance) with formation or movement of the consciousness. Cf. nirvikalpa samādhi].
- savira ज्ञवीर, full of shining or flashing energy. [Ved.]
- *śavīrayā dhiyā* ज्ञनोरया धिया, with their thought of flashing energy. [*RV* 1.3.2]
- Savitr (Savitri¹) सबित, the Creator or Manifester; the creative Sun. Savitā [nominative].
- Sāvitri (Savitri²) सावित्रो, the Divine Word, daughter of the Sun; goddess of the supreme Truth who comes down and is born to save.
- Savyasācin (Savyasachin) सव्यसाचिन, ["ambidextrous bowman", an epithet of Arjuna].
- sāyujya सायुज्य, the absolute union of the divine with the human spirit.
- sāyujyamukti सायुज्यपुक्ति, [liberation by] self-oblivious abolition of the soul's personal being in the absorption in the One; the freedom born of unbroken contact of the individual being in all its parts with the Divine.

sevā सेवा, [service].

Shabda, see sabda

Shabdabrahman, see sabdabrahman

- Shaiva, Shaivite, see śaiva
- Shakta, see śākta
- Shakti etc., see śakti etc.
- Shala, Beng. pronunciation of sālā
- Shama, see sama
- Shanti etc., see śānti etc.
- Sharira-Chatushtaya, see śarira-catustaya
- Shastra, see śāstra
- Shastrakara, see śāstrakāra
- Shaudram, see saudram
- Shiksha, see śikşā
- Shilpasutras, see śilpasūtras
- Shishya, see śişya
- Shiva etc., see Siva etc.
- Shloka, see śloka
- Shraddha, see śraddhā and śrāddha
- Shruti, see śruti
- Shuddhi, see śuddhi
- Shudra etc., see śūdra etc.
- Shunahshepa, see Śunahśepa
- Shunya etc., see śūnya etc.
- Shushna, see Śusņa
- Shyama, see Śyāmsundara
- siddha fire, accomplished, complete, perfect; the perfected soul, the perfect man.
- siddhānta सिदान्त, [the conclusion of a logical argument].
- siddhapuruşa fitayin, a perfect being [puruşa].
- siddha-yogi सिद्धयोगो, [a perfected yogin].
- siddhi fafa, 1. perfection, fulfilment, accomplishment of the aims of selfdiscipline by yoga. 2. an extraordinary or occult power.
 - siddhih [nominative]
- *śikşā* (Shiksha) शोजा, [the science of pronunciation], the elements [of pronunciation]. [*Tait.* 1.2]
- *silpasūtras* (Shilpasutras) कात्म्यसूत्राणि, [aphoristic writings on any of the arts or crafts].
- sindhu सिन्धु, ocean; river.
- Sirdar, see sardār
- Sirkar, see sarkār
- sista जिल्द, [(one who is) well-bred and well-mannered].

sisțācāra जिष्टाचार, decorum.

sişya (Shishya) जिल्प, [pupil, disciple].

- Sitā सीता, [daughter of Janaka and wife of Rāma].
- sītosņa-sukhaduhkheşu tathā mānāpamānayoh जोतोज्बयुलदुःसंघु तथा मानापमानयोः, in heat and cold and happiness and grief and also in honour and disgrace. [Gītā 6.7]
- Siva (Shiva) fare, good; "the auspicious", the Blessed One, [the name of] the Eternal's Personality of Force and Lord of *tapas*; [he is a member of the Hindu trinity (*trimūrti*) and is associated especially with the work of destruction].
- *Śiva-loka* (Shivaloka) जिल्लोक, [the celestial world of *Śiva*].
- Śiva-mūrti (Shivamurti) भिष्वमूलि, [an image of Śiva].
- Śiva-Rudra (Shiva-Rudra) जिल-छत, the auspicious [Śiva] and the terrible [Rudra], the leader and destroyer, the yogin who enjoys the supreme liberty and peace and the Master of the force that acts in the worlds.
- Śiva-śakti (Shivashakti) নিাৰমন্দিন, [the Power of Śiva].
- Skanda स्कल, [a name of Kārttikeya], the war-god.
- slāghā इलाघा, [vaunt, boasting].
- slesa करे, double entendre; the rhetorical figure of double sense.
- *śloka* (Shloka) क्लोक, a verse of four quarters or *pāda*s [each *pāda* having eight syllables].
- smarana स्मरम, remembrance.
- *śmaśāna* इमज्ञान, [cremation ground; burial ground].
- smrti (Smriti) स्पति, 1. remembrance; the faculty by which true knowledge hidden in the mind reveals itself to the judgment and is recognised at once as the truth. 2. [(a code of) traditional or man-made laws, as distinguished from *śruti* or revealed laws].
- smrtikāra (Smritikara) स्मृतिकार, [the

maker or author of a *smṛti* (definition 2)].

- snigdhatā स्निम्बल, [affectionateness, tenderness, mildness].
- snigdhatā tejahslāghā kalyānasraddhā premasāmarthyam iti cittašaktih, see these words separately
- so'ham, so aham (Soham) सोछ्स, He am I.

sa'ham asmi सोञ्ह्रमस्मि, He am I. [Isa 16] soka जोक, [sorrow].

- soma सोम, the plant which yielded the mystic wine for the Vedic sacrifice; the wine itself, which represents the intoxication of the *oranda*, the divine delight of being; Soma: the Lord of this wine of delight and immortality, the representative deity of the beatitude.
- soma-rasa सोमरस, [the juice of the soma plant].
- sphatika स्फटिक, [crystal].
- sprhā स्पूहा, eagerness [of desire].
- srāddha (Shraddha¹) आह, [certain ceremonies held in honour of and for the benefit of dead relatives].
- *śraddhā* (Shraddha²) घटा, faith; willto-believe; constituting belief.
- śraddhā-mayo'yam puruşo yo yacchraddhah sa eva sah घढामयोञ्च पुरुषो यो यच्छ्रदः स एव सः, this puruşa is made of śraddhā, whatever the śraddhā in him, he is that and that is he. [Gitā 17.3]
- śraddhāvān bhajate घटावान्मजले, the one who has faith has love (for Me). [Gītā 6.47]
- śraddhāvān labhate jñānam धढावांतरभते ज्ञानम्, the one who has faith attains to knowledge. [Gītā 4.39]
- śravāmsi, see under śravas
- śravaņa घवण, hearing, the function of gathering and reflection.
- śravas यवस, "hearing"; fame; revealed knowledge, the knowledge which comes by inspiration. [Ved.]

śravāmsi [plural], inspirations.

śravasyu अवस्यु, which turns towards the

knowledge, [Ved.]

- srestha area, the best.
- *śreyah param avāpsyatha* घेयः परपवास्तय, you will arrive at the highest good. [Gītā 3.11]
- śreyas घेयल, the good.
- Srikrishna, see Krsna
- śrotavyasya śrutasya ca जोतव्यस्य जुतस्य च, [of scripture to be heard or heard]; texts old and new. [Gitā 2.52]
- śrotrasya śrotram भोत्रस्य घोत्रम्, the Ear of the ear. [Kena 1.2]
- srsta सुष्ट, projected, [created].
- srsti सुच्दि, projection (of a part from the whole); creation, release or bringing forth of what is held in.
- śruta घुल, the thing heard, the Word.
- śruti (Shruti) ফ্র্রি, hearing, spiritual audience, inspiration; an inspired Scripture.
- śrutivipratipannā জ্বনিবিত্রনিপেন্না, perplexed and confused. led in different directions by the śruti. [Gītā 2.53]
- stambha स्तम्भ, [pillar, column, post]. stambhanam स्तम्भनम्, [stiffening, making
- rigid, paralysing].
- sthairya स्पैयं, [steadiness]; the capacity of fixity (in jñāna).

sthair yam [nominative]

- sthānam śāśvatam स्थानं... शाख्यतम्, to the eternal status. [Gītā 18.62]
- sthāņu स्याणु, immobile.
- sthira स्थिर, [fixed, calm, steady].
- sthiratā स्थित्ता, calm.
- sthūla स्यूल, gross.
- sthūla deha, sthūla śarīra स्यूल देह, स्यूल गरीर, the gross body [prāņa and physicality together].
- stoma स्तोत्र, a stabilising mantra; a hymn at once of affirmation and submission. [Ved.]
- stomān abhi svara abhi grņīhi ā ruva स्तोमां अभि स्वराभि गुणोह्या रूव, vibrate (or answer) to our songs of praise, speak them out as they rise, cry out thy response. [RV 1.10.4]
- stotra स्तोत्र, [a hymn of praise].

- striyah samastāh sakalā jagatsu स्त्रियः समस्ताः सकला जगत्यु, all women entirely in the worlds. [Devī Māhātmyam 11.6]
- stubh स्तुभ, the rhythm that affirms the gods; the Word considered as a power which affirms and confirms in the settled rhythm of things. [Ved.] subha ज्ञभ, light, enjoyment, bliss. [Ved.]

subhāşita सुभाषित, [good or eloquent speech, witty saying]; gnomic verse.

- subhaspati गुभस्पतो, [two] lords of weal or of bliss.
- Sudarśana cakra (Sudarshan Chakra) सुदर्शन चक्र, ["the beautiful disc", the name of a weapon of Vişnu or Krsna]
- suddha जुढ, pure.
- suddhā bhaktī शुदा भक्ति, pure bhakti. suddhacitta शदक्ति, the purified heart-
- consciousness [citta].
- suddham जुडम्, [the pure].
- suddhi (Shuddhi) शुद्ध, [purification]. suddhih [nominative]
- suddhih mukith bhuktih siddhih iti yogacatuştayam, see these words separately
- sudhā सुषा, nectar or amrta; the food or drink of the gods.
- sūdra (Shudra, Sudra) जूद, [a member of the last of the four orders (caturvarņa)]: the more undeveloped type of man, not yet fit for the other steps of the scale, but only for unskilled labour and service; (symbolic idea): the Divine as service in man.
- *śūdraśakti* (Shudrashakti) शूदश्राफ्त, [the soul-power of the *śūdra*].

śūdraśaktiķ [nominative]

- *śūdrasvabhāvaśakti* (Shudraswabhavashakti) जूदस्वभावज्ञत्ति, [the natural power of the *śūdra*].
- suga सुग, easy of going and thornless. [Ved.]
- suhrdam sarvabhūtānām सुहुदं सर्वभूतानाम्, the Friend of all creatures. [see the following]

suhrdam sarvabhūtānām sarva-loka-

maheśvaram सुद्दतं सर्वभूतानां सर्वकाकपहुंदतरम्, the Friend of all creatures and the [great] Master of the universe [of all worlds]. [cf. Gitā 5.29]

- sukha-bhoga मुलभोग, [experience of happiness].
- sukhahāsya सुबहास्य, cheerfulness.
- sukham सुलम्, happiness.
- sukham akşayam aśnute युलपझयमञ्जे, enjoys an imperishable happiness. [Gītā 5.21]
- sukham āptum सुलमाप्तुष्, [easy to attain]. [cf. Gitā 5.6]
- sukra जुन, bright, brilliant.
- sukratu सुक्तु, perfect in power (for the sacrifice). [Ved.]
- sukrtam सुकृतम्, well-built.
- sukrtam u lokam युक्तमु लोकम्, the other world to which those who do well the works of sacrifice attain. [Ved.] sukrti युक्ती, ethical.
- sukrtyayā मुकृत्यया, by perfection in the work. [Ved.]
- sūksma (Sukshma) सुक्म, subtle.
- sūksma anna सूक्ष्म अन्न, [subtle matter]. sūksma deha सूक्ष्म देह, subtle body.

sūkşma drşţi सूक्ष्म दुष्टि, subtle vision. sūkşma indriya सूक्ष्म इन्द्रिय, subtle organ. sūkşma jagat सूक्ष्म जगत्, [subtle world]. sūkşma prāņa सूक्ष्म प्राण, [subtle lifeforcel.

sūksma śarīra सुक्म जरीर, [subtle body]. sūkta सुक्त, [a hymn of the Veda].

- sumati सुमनि, the perfect mentality; right thoughts, right sensibilities; a happy rightness of mind and feeling. [Ved.]
- Sunahsepa (Shunahshepa) गुनःशोग, [the name of a *rşi*, described in the *Rg*veda as bound to the sacrificial post by a threefold cord (representing man's mentality, vitality and corporality)].

sundaram सुन्दरम्, [the beautiful].

- sūnṛtā सून्ता, the word of a blissful truth; happy truths. [Ved.]
 - $s\bar{u}nrt\bar{a}h$ [plural], the powers or the voices of Truth and Joy.

- *sūnṛtāvārī* सुनुतावारी, [full of happy truths].
- sūnya (Shunya, Sunya) जून्य, void; the Nothing which is All.

śūnyam (Shunyam, Sunyam) [nominative]

sūnya brahman (Sunya Brahman) जून्य बङ्ग्, [the *brahman* as the Void]; Supreme Nothingness.

sūnyam brahma (Shunyam Brahma) [nominative]

śūnyam, see under śūnya

- *sūnyapanthinah* (Shunyapanthis) जून्य-पन्थिन; [those who follow the path of *sūnya*; Nihilists].
- *sūnyavāda* ज़्न्यवाद, [the doctrine that the ultimate reality is the Void; Nihilism].
- sūnyavādin जून्यवादिन्, [one who professes the sūnyavāda; a Nihilist].
- sura सुर, a god.
- sūra सूर, the sun. [Ved.]
- sūracaksasah सूरचमसः, sun-eyed. [Ved.]
- sūri सूरि, the illumined thinker, seer. [Ved.]
- Sūrya सुर्ये, the Sun; the Sun-God, Lord of Truth and the Light, the giver of the rays of knowledge which illumine the mind; the soul and energy and body of the spiritual illumination.
- Sūr yā सूर्या, daughter of the Sun, bride of the Aśvins.
- sūryadvāreņa सूर्यदारेण, by the Sun as a door or gate. [Mund. 1.2.11]
- sūr ya-śakti सूर्यज्ञक्ति, [sun-power].
- Sūrya Savitr (Surya Savitri) सुर्य सचित्, the Creator, the Light which is father of all things. [cf. Sūrya; Savitr]
- sūryasya dvārā सूर्यस्य हारा, the gates of the Sun.
- sūryasya raśmayah सूर्यस्य रत्रमयः, the rays of the sun (of knowledge).
- sūrya vyūha rašmīn samūha, tejo yat te rūpam kalyāņatamam tat te paśyāmi, yo'sāvasau puruşah so'hamasmi... सूर्य...यूह रक्ष्मीन समूह। तेजो यत्ते रूपं कल्याणतमं तत्ते पत्र्यामि योऽसावसौ पुरुषः सोऽहमस्मि॥, O illuminating Sun, marshal thy

rays, draw together thy light; the Lustre which is thy most blessed form of all, that in Thee I behold. The *purusa* there and there, He am I. [Isia 16]

- Sushupta Purusha, see susupta purusa Sushupti, see susupti
- Susna (Shushna) गुष्ण, a demon associated with Vrira; the false force that distorts knowledge and action.
- susupta सुबुप्त, fast asleep.
- suşupta puruşa (Sushupta Purusha) मुयुप्त पुरुष, [the puruşa in the state of sleep (suşupti)].
- susupti (Sushupti) जुज्जि, deep sleep; the Sleep-State, a consciousness corresponding to the supramental plane proper to the gnosis, which is beyond our experience because our causal body or envelope of gnosis is not developed in us, its faculties not active, and therefore we are in relation to that plane in a state of dreamless sleep.
- sūtra क्व, [a type of literary work composed of terse aphoristic sentences].
- suvar सुबर्, [=svar].
- suvira सुबोर, full of energy. [Ved.] suvirā [feminine]
- suviryam सुवोयंम्, complete hero-force. [Ved.]
- suvitam दुक्तिम, right going, good going, happy going; truth of thought and action; the felicity that comes by following the right path. [Ved.] suvitāya [dative]
- svabhāva (Swabhava) स्वभाव, "own being", "own becoming"; the principle of self-becoming; nature, real nature; essential nature and selfprinciple of being of each becoming; the pure quality of the spirit in its inherent power of conscious will and in its characteristic force of action; spiritual temperament, inborn nature, essential character.
- svabhāvaja स्वभावज, born of the svabhāva.

- svabhāvajam karma स्वभाववं कर्स, the work born of one's svabhāva. [cf. Gītā 18.42,43,44]
- svabhāvajena svena karmaņā स्वभावचेन... स्वेन कर्मणा, by (thy) own work born of (thy) svabhāva. [Gitā 18.60]
- svabhāva-niyata स्वभावनियल, regulated by nature.

svabhāvani yatam [see the following]

- svabhāvani yatam karma स्वभावनिषसं कर्म, an action proceeding from and determined by the inner nature [svabhāva]. [Gītā 18.47]
- svabhāvaśakti स्वभावज्ञीक, the energy of the (divine) temperament.
- svabhāvas tu pravartate स्वभावस्तु प्रवर्तते, [but nature works out (these things)]. [Gītā 5.14]
- svadeśa (Swadesh) स्वदेश, [one's own] country.
- svadeśi (Swadeshi) स्वरेक्षो, [of the svadeśa, indigenous; goods produced indigenously as opposed to those imported; Indian Nationalism generally, especially in its encouragement of indigenous industries and boycott of foreign (especially British) goods].
- svadhā स्वधा, the self-ordering power of Nature. [Ved.]
- svadharma (Swadharma) स्वभंग, own law of action; true rule and way of being; truth of one's own inner movement.
- svadharmah su-anusthitah स्वयर्भः स्वनुष्ठितः, own law of action rightly worked out. [cf. Gitā 3.35; 18.47]
- svadharmam api cāvekşya स्वयर्थमपि चावेक्य, [and also having regarded thy own law of action...]. [Gītā 2.31]
- svādhīna स्वाचीन, dependent only on itself, free.
- svādhisthāna स्वाधिक्ञिन, name of the abdominal centre [cakra].
- svadhiti स्वापन, 1. an axe or other cleaving instrument. 2. the self-ordering power of nature. [Ved.]

svah, see svar

svāhā (Swaha) स्वाहा, [hail! : an exclamation used in making oblations].

- svakam rūpam स्वकं रूपम्, own image. [Gitā 11.50]
- sva-karmanā स्वकर्मणा, by one's own work. [Gitā 18.46]
- svalpam apyasya [api asya] dharmasya स्वत्यमण्यस्य घर्मस्य, even a little of this dharma. [see the following]
- sval pam apyasya dharmasya trāyate mahato bhayāt स्वत्पमप्यस्य घर्मस्य त्रायते महतो भयात्, even a little of this dharma delivers from the great fear. [Gitā 2.40]
- sva-mahimni स्वमहिम्नि, in its [own] greatness.
- svam damam स्वं दमम्, own or proper home. [RV 1.75.5]
- svam sadal: स्वं सवः, own or proper seat. [Ved.]
- svapasyayā स्वरस्पया, by perfection in the work. [Ved.]
- svapna स्वप्न, the dream-state, a consciousness corresponding to the subtler life-plane and mind-plane beyond.

svapna-samādhi स्वप्नसमाचि, dream trance.

- svaprakāśa स्वयकाञ, self-perceived by the Self.
- svā prakŗti स्वा प्रकृति, the "own nature" (of the Divine), the divine Nature. svā prakŗtih [nominative]

svām prakrtim [accusative]

- svar, svah (Swar) erg, "sun", "luminous"; used to indicate the third of the Vedic vyāhrtis and the third of the Vedic worlds corresponding to the principle of pure or unobscured mind; the luminous heaven, the world of the Sun or the Truth, the luminous world of the Divine Mind; illumined regions of Mind between the supramental and the human intelligence.
- svarāj (Swaraj) [Hind.] स्वराज, ["selfrule"], national freedom, independence.
- svārājya (Swarajya) स्वाराज्य, self-rule, empire of oneself, rule of one's inner being.

svarāț (Swarat) स्वराट, self-ruler.

svardrs स्वयुंज, (one who has) the vision of svar. [Ved.]

- svarga (Swarga) स्वर्ग, Paradise; brahman-world.
- svargaloka (Swargaloka) स्वनंत्रोक, heavenly world; the condition of bliss in the subtle body.
- svargalokam visālam स्वर्गलोकं विधालम्, large heavenly world. [Gitā 9.21]
- svarloka (Swarloka) स्वलॉक, the world of free, pure and luminous mentality.
- svarnara स्वर्गर, the might of svar or the svar-soul; the world of the power of Light (often spoken of as if it were a country — not svar itself, but the power of svar which the light of that world forms in the pure mentality). [Ved.]
 - svarnaram [accusative]
- svarpati (Swarpati) स्वपंति, the master of svar, Indra. [Ved.]
- svarşāh स्वर्गः, he who winneth svar. [Ved.]
- svarūpa (Swarupa) स्वरूप, self-form, true form, essential form or figure.
- svarvatir apah redenter, the waters which carry in them the light of the luminous heaven (svar). [Ved.]
- svarvid स्वाब्द, a finder or knower of svar. [Ved.]
- svarya aśman स्वयं अश्मन, the heavenly stone (the thunderbolt of Indra). [Ved.]
 - svarya aśmā [nominative]
 - svaryam aśmānam [accusative]
- svasti स्वस्ति, the good state of existence, right being.
- svayambhava स्वयम्भव, self-being.
- svayambhū (Swayambhu) स्वयम्भू, the Self-existent, the Self-becoming.
- svayamprakāśa स्वयंत्रकास, supreme existence supremely aware of itself; direct or essential knowledge.
- svayamvara (Swayamvara) स्वयंबर, ["self-choice"; the choosing of a husband by a noble lady from an assembly of suitors].

- svayañcaiva braviși me स्वयञ्चेत्र बतीति से, and Thou Thyself sayest it to me. [Gitā 10.13]
- sve dame स्वे बने, in its own habitation. [Ved.]
- sve dame rtasya स्वे बने चतत्व, in the own home of the Truth. [Ved.]
- svena dhāmnā स्वेन धाम्ना, by their own inherent lustre. [Ved.]
- śveta झ्वेत, white.
- Swabhava, see svabhāva
- Swadesh, see svadesa
- Swadeshi, see svadeśi
- Swadharma, see svadharma
- Swaha, see svāhā
- Swar, see svar
- Swaraj, see svarāj
- Swarajya, see svārājya
- Swarat, see svarāț
- Swarga, see svarga
- Swargaloka, see svargaloka
- Swarloka, see svarloka
- Swarpati, see svarpati
- Swarupa, see svarūpa
- Swayambhu, see svayambhū
- Swayamvara, see svayamvara
- syād vā na syād vā स्याहा न स्याहा, may be or may not be.
- *Syāmasundara* (Shyama) झ्यामसुम्बर, ["beautiful dark one", a name of *Kṛṣṇa*].

Т

- taccittah तज्जितः, [given up in heart and mind (citta) to That].
- tad, see tat
- tad brahma agaze, that brahman.
- tadbuddhayas tadātmānaļt ragazerererer; one in thought and self with That. [Gītā 5.17]
- tad ejati tannaijati নবলনি নগাঁবনি, That moves and That does not move. [Iśa 5]
- tad ekam तरेकम्, That One. [RV 10. 129.2]
- tad eşā rcābhyuktā तवेषा ऋचाम्युक्ता, this is

that word which was spoken by the *Rg-veda*. [cf. *Tait*. 2.1; *Brhad*. 4.4.23 etc.]

- tad etat satyam त देतत्सत्वम्, That yonder is this here and the Truth. [Mund. 1.2. 1; 2.1.1; 2.2.2]
- tadeva etat तरेवेतत्, [that indeed is this]. tad vanam तहनम्, that Delight. [Kena 4.6]
- taijasa तेनस, "the Luminous"; the Self that supports the Dream-State [svapna] or subtle consciousness.
- tair jitah sargah तेजितः सर्गः, they have conquered the creation. [Gitā 5.19]
- Talavakāra Upanişad तल्वकारोपनिषत्, [another name for the Kena Upanişad].
- tama (asit) tamasā guļham (gudham) तम (आसीत्) समता गूळहम् (गूडम्), darkness veiled within by darkness. [RV 10. 129.3]
- tamah avayunam तमः अवयुनम्, darkness without knowledge. [Ved.]
- tamas तमस, darkness, obscurity; [one of the three gunas]: the mode of ignorance and inertia, the force of inconscience (translates in quality as incapacity and inaction).
- tamasah parastāt तमसः परस्तात्, beyond darkness. [Śvet. 3.8; Gītā 8.9]
- tāmasa sarga तामस सगं, tāmasika creation.
- tāmasika (tamasic) तामसिक, [of the nature of tamas].
- tāmasikatā तामसिकता, [inertia, obscurity, ignorance].
- tamoguna तमोगुज, [the quality (guna) of tamas].
- tam tam bhāvam तं तं...भावम, to that form of becoming. [Gitā 8.6]
- tam tam niyamam āsthāya तं तं नियमभा-स्याय, having set up this or that rule. [Gītā 7.20]
- tan mahinājāyataikam तन्महिनानायतेकप्, by the greatness (of its energy) that one was born. [RV 10.129.3]
- tanmātrās तन्मात्राः, the five subtle properties of Energy or Matter; the

five subtle energies whose action puts the sensory consciousness in relation to the gross forms of matter: sound, touch, form, taste and smell; [sometimes considered to be the five elemental states of substance (*pañca-bhūta*)].

- tantra तन्त्र, 1. a yogic system which is in its nature synthetical and starts from a great central principle of Nature, a great dynamic force of Nature: in the Vedic methods of voga [i.e. the trimārga] the lord of the yoga is the purusa, the Conscious-Soul, but in tantra it is rather prakrti, the Nature-Soul, the Energy, the Will-in-Power executive in the universe; it was by learning and applying the secrets of this Will-in-Power, its method, its tantra, that the tantrika yogin pursued the aims of his discipline - mastery, perfection, liberation, beatitude; the method of tāntrika discipline is to raise Nature in man into manifest power of spirit. 2. [a text of the tantrika system].
- tāntrika (Tantric, Tantrik) तान्विक, [relating to *tantra*; a follower of the *tantra* system of philosophy and yoga].
- tanum svām तनुं स्वाम्, its own body. [Mund. 3.2.3]
- tapas (Tapah) लपस, "heat"; any kind of energism, askesis, austerity of conscious force acting upon itself or its object; the essential principle of energy.
- tapasas tan mahinā ajāyata ekam तपस-स्तन्महिनाजायतैकम्, that one was born by the greatness of its own energy. [RV 10.129.3]
- tapasvī (Tapaswi) तपस्वो, [one who does tapasyā].
- tapasyā तपस्या, effort, energism, austerity of the personal will, ascetic force, askesis; concentration of the will and energy to control the mind, vital and physical and to change them or

to bring down the higher consciousness or for any other yogic purpose or high purpose.

- tapo brahma तपो बहा, Will-Energy [tapas] is brahman. [Tait. 3.2,3,4,5]
- tapoghanaloka तपोचलके, [world of dense essential conscious energy (tapas)].

tapoloka तपोलोक, world of tapas; world of infinite Will or conscious force.

tapomaya तपोमय, [composed of tapas]. tapoyajña तपोयन, [sacrifice of tapas]; austerity of self-discipline and energy of the soul directed to some high

- aim. taptam ghrtam तप्तं घृतम्, the burning
- clarity. [Ved.] tarpana (Tarpan) तपंज, ["satisfying" or "refreshing", coremonious presentation of refreshing libations or oblations to the dead].
- tasmin apo mātariśvā dadhāti तस्मिलगे मातरित्व रागति, in That the Master of Life establishes the Waters. [*Iša* 4]
- tasyai... satyam āyatanam तस्य ... सत्यभाय-तनम्, of this ... truth is the dwelling place. [Kena 4.8]

tat तत्, That (the Absolute).

- tathaiva bhajate तयव भजते, so he accepts (them) to his love. [cf. Gitā 4.11]
- tathā karomi तथा करोमि, so I act.
- tathāstu तथास्तु, let it be so.
- tato na vicikitsate ततो न विचिकित्सते, [debates not thereafter].
- tatparāh तत्पतः, (they who have) fixed their whole conscious being on that (supreme reality). [cf. Gitā 4.39]
- tat satyam तत्सरयम्, that Truth. [cf. RV 3.39.5; 4.54.4; 8.45.27]
- tat satyam sūryam. tamasi kṣiyantam तत्सत्यं सूर्यं लमसि झियन्तम्, that Truth, the Sun lying concealed in the darkness. [cf. RV 3.39.5]
- tat savitur varenyam bhargo devasya तत्सचितुर्वरेष्यं भर्गो देवस्य, [that most excellent light of the divine creator-Sun]. [RV 3.62.10]

tattva (Tattwa) तत्त्व, "thatness", a fun-

damental cosmic principle.

- tattvajñāna तत्त्वज्ञान, knowledge of the essential principles of Being or essential modes of self-existence [tattvas].
- tat tvam asi तत्त्वमसि, thou art That. [Chānd. 6 passim]
- tattvatah तरवत:, in all the principles of its existence.
- tattva-vibhāga तत्त्वविभाग, a class of psychological factors [tattvas].
- Tattwa, see tattva
- tava ca तब च, and thine also. [Gitā 4.5]
- te bhajante mām drdha-vratāh ते... अजन्ते मां बुढवलाः, they worship Me firm in the vow of self-consecration. [Gītā 7.28]
- te dvandvamohanirmuktāh ते इन्द्रयोहनिर्मुक्ताः, they, freed from the delusion of the dualities. [Gitā 7.28]
- tejah, see tejas
- tejahślāghā तेजः ফলাঘা, [rejoicing' in (boasting about) one's own energy (tejas)].
- tejas, tejah तेजस, light of energy; force; puissance; energy and soul-force; [as one of the five *bhūtas*: light and heat energy, see *agni*, definition 2].
- tena तेन, by that.
- tena tyaktena bhuñjithāḥ तेन त्यक्तेन भुज्जोयाः, by that renounced thou shouldst enjoy. [Isa 1]
- te priyamāņāya vakşyāmi ते ... प्रोयमाणाय बच्यांगि, I will speak to thee [who art] taking delight (in Me). [Gitā 10.1]
- thānā [Hind.] याना, [police station; guard house].
- tiraskarani तिरस्करणो, curtain.
- tisrah prthivih तिलः पृथिवोः, the three earths. [Ved.]
- tisro divah तिस्तो दिवः, the three heavens. [Ved.]
- tişthati fassfa, stands. [Gitā 3.5]
- titiksā fafaan, endurance; the bearing firmly of all contacts pleasant or unpleasant, not being overpowered by that which is painful, not being carried away by that which is pleasant.
- titiksā udāsīnatā natiķ iti samatā, see

these words separately

tol [Beng.] टोल, [a Sanskrit school].

- traigunatitya त्रेगुणालोत्य, transcendence of the three gunas.
- traigunya त्रेगुच्य, the threefold mode of Nature.
- traiguņyamayī māyā त्रेनुष्यमयो माया, the lower prakṛti [māyā] of the three guņas.
- traiguņyavişayā vedāķ वैगुष्यविषया वेदा, the triple guņa is the subject of the Vedas. [Gītā 2.45]
- trailok ya त्रैलोक्य, the (lower) triple world (of our being).
- Trasadasyu त्रसदस्य, "the disperser of the destroyers", [a name]. [RV 5.27.1]
- trāțaka (Tratak) जाटक, concentration of the vision on a single point or object, preferably a luminous object.
- tretā (yuga) त्रेल (पुग), the second of the four ages [yugas].
- tridhātu mang, the triple principle; the triple world in which the uplifted consciousness of man reflects the three divine principles of being, its infinite existence, its infinite conscious-force, its infinite bliss. [Ved.]
- trigunālīta चिगुणातीत, above or beyond the three gunas.
- trikāladīţsti (Trikaladrishti) किलल्ह्रॉब्ट, the vision of the three times, a special faculty of *jñāna* by which that general power is applied to the actuality of things, their details of event, tendencies etc. in the past, present and future of the world as it exists, has existed and will exist in Time.

trikāladrstiķ [nominative]

triloka विलोक, [the triple world].

- trimārga त्रिमार्ग, the triple path of Knowledge [jñānayoga], Devotion [bhaktiyoga] and Works [karmayoga].
- trimurti त्रिमूनि, ("having three forms"; the Hindu trinity of Brahmā, Vişnu and Śiva (or Rudra) representing respectively the creative, preserva-

tive and destructive processes of the cosmos].

- trini rocana (rocanani) त्रोणि रोचना (रोचनानि), the three luminosities or luminous realms of the pure mind. [Ved.]
- trisadastha fareare, the triple world of the session, the triple place of the conscious being's progressive selffulfilling. [Ved.]
- tristubh (tristup) जिल्द्भ, [a metre with four pādas of eleven syllables each].
- trișu sānușu त्रिषु सानुषु, on the three levels (body, life and mind). [Ved.]
- Trita Aptya find anter, the Third or Triple, apparently the purusa of the mental plane; in the tradition he is a rsi, in the Veda he seems rather to be a god.
- trivet त्रिवृत्, triple.
- tubhyam bhūyisthām nama uktim vidhema तुल्पं भूषिष्ठां नम उस्ति विषेम, to thee completest speech of submission we would dispose. [cf. Isa 18]
- tucchyena तुष्छपेन, by (infinitesimal) fragmentation. [see the following]
- tucchyenābhvapihitam नुज्जपेनन्तर्पहतप, universal being concealed by fragmentation. [RV 10.129.3]
- Tugra gu, "the Forceful-Hastening" [name of a king]. [Ved.]
- turiya तुरीय, the fourth, the fourth plane of our consciousness; the superconscient; the Absolute.
- turiya ātman तुरीय जात्मन्, spirit in its fourth or transcendental state.
- turiyam dhāma तुरीयं षाम, the fourth placing or poise of existence.
- turiyam svid तुरोयं स्विन्, a certain Fourth.
- tuvijātā तुविजाता, multiply born. [RV 1.2.9]
- tvām त्वाम्, to thee.
- tvam pratyakşam brahmāsi त्वम् ...प्रत्यक्ष महाति, Thou art manifest brahman. [Tait. 1.1,12]
- Tvastr (Twashtri) स्वय, the Framer or Fashioner of things. [Ved.]
- tvayā hrsīkeša hrdi sthitena yathā niyukto'smi tathā karomi त्वया ह्योनेज्ञ

हां ि स्वितेन यया नियुक्तोऽस्पि तया करोमि, according as I am appointed by Thee, O *Hr*, sikesa, seated in my heart, so I act. [*Pāņḍavagītā*]

Twashtri, see Tvastr

- tyāga ram, a leaving, renunciation; [Gītā]: the inward renunciation, an entire abandonment of all attached clinging to the fruits of our works, to the action itself or to its personal initiation or rājasika impulse, inner freedom from desire and attachment.
- tyaktena bhunjithāh त्यक्तेन भुञ्जोबाः, by (that) renounced thou shouldst enjoy. [*Isa* 1]
- tyaktvā kalevaram त्यक्त्वा कलेवरम्, having abandoned the body. [cf. Gītā 8.5]

U

- ubhe sukrtaduskrte उभे युक्तवुष्क्रते, both good doing and evil doing. [Gitā 2.50]
- Uccails'ravas (Uchchaihsravas) उच्चे भवस, [Indra's horse, the prototype and king of horses].
- ucchvāsa उच्छ्यास, [exhaltation]; exuberance [of language].
- Uchchaihsravas, see Uccaihśravas
- udāna उत्तान, [one of the five prānas]: it moves upward from the body to the crown of the head and is a regular channel of communication between the physical life and the greater life of the spirit.

udāra उतार, high and noble.

- udārāh sarva evaite उबाराः सर्व एवंते, all these are high and noble. [Gitā 7.18]
- udāsīna जनासोन, seațed above and indifferent.
- *udāsīnatā* उवासोनता, being seated above (superior to all physical and mental touches); indifference.
- udāsinavad āsinah उबासोनबबासोनः, [seated as if indifferent above]. [cf. Gitā 9.9]

udāsinavat जनासोननत्, as one seated

above [indifferent].

udbhava उद्भव, birth.

- uddesatah जरेंगतः, as an indication. [Gita 10.40]
- uddhared ātmanātmānam उद्धरात्पनत्पानम्, by the self thou shouldst deliver the self. [Gītā 6.5]
- udgitha जब्गोब, the chant of Sāma-veda.
- ukşan उसन, diffusing, generating, impregnating; the father of abundance; the Bull; the Male. [Ved.]
- uktha उक्च, the prayer, that which desirse or wills. [Ved.]
- u loka उ लोक, that (other) world. u lokam [accusative]
- Umā उमा, [a name of the Goddess, spouse of Siva].
- Umā Haimavatī उमा हेमवती, "Umā daughter of the snowy summits"; the supreme Nature.
- unmatta उम्पत्त, [distracted, insane].
- unmattavat उन्सरस्व, as one inconsequent in thought and impulse (though within is an utter calm and serenity); in a God-possessed frenzy careless of self and world.
- upacesta उपवेष्ट, [with a little effort].
- upadesa उपरेज, [instruction, teaching].
- upādhi उपाचि, [substitute; appearance], form, body.
- upadrava उपत्रव, [accident, calamity, disturbance].
- upakāra उपकार, good turn.
- upalabdha उपलब्ब, [acquired]; felt.
- upalabdhi उपलब्ध, experience.
- upamāsu kālidāsah उपमासु कालिबासः, Kālidāsa for similes.
- upanisad (Upanishad) उपनिषद्, inner knowledge, the secret teaching which enters into the final truth and settles in it, [one of a class of Hindu sacred writings, regarded as the source of the Vedanta philosophy].

upari budhna eşām उपरि बुध्न एवास, their foundation is above. [RV 1.24.7]

- upari budhne उपरि बुष्ले, [in the foundation above].
- upāsanā जपासना, [waiting upon, wor-

ship, devotion].

- Upendra उपेन्न, younger Indra (a name of Vișnu).
- upendratva उपेन्द्रत्व, [Upendra-ness].
- urau anibādhe उरो ... अनिवाचे, in the wide and the limitless or unobstructed. [RV 3.1.11]
- *ūrdhvagati* ऊर्ध्वगति, ascent (towards Spirit and God).
- *ūrdhvaretāh ऊ*ज्यंरतः, those who have drawn the whole virile force in the body up into the brain.
- ūrj ऊर्ज, energy, force. [Ved.]
- uru उर, wide, vast. [Ved.]
- uru loka उर लोक, the wide world. [Ved.]
- uru u loka उरु उ लोक, the wide other world. [Ved.]

urum u lokam [accusative]

- Usanas Kāvya (Ushanas Kavya) उज्ञनस् काव्य, [Ved.]: the rsi of the heavenward desire that is born from the seer-knowledge; [in the Gitā, Usanas Kavi is named as vibhūti among the seer-poets].
- uşarbudhah उषर्वुषः, wakers with the Dawn. [Ved.]
- Usas [Usha, Ushas] उषस्, Dawn, the bringer of illumination.

Ushanaş Kavya, see Usanas Kāvya

usik जीतक, an aspirant (applied like nr to men and gods, but, like nr also, sometimes especially indicating the Arigirasas). [Ved.]

usigbhih [instrumental plural], by those who desire.

usijah [plural], desirers (of the godheads).

- usra उस, Bull; the bright or luminous one, the illuminated power of the Truth in man.
- usrā उला, cow; radiance, ray of light. [Ved.]
- usriyā उलिया, the Shining One; ray; cow.

usriyāsu [locative plural], in the bright ones or cows.

ūti क्रति, 1. protection, guard. 2. growth, expansion. [Ved.]

ūtiķ [nominative]

- utkata karma उत्कट कर्म, [karma exceeding the usual measure], certain strong effects [of one's past actions] that are unmodifiable.
- utsab, Beng. for utsava
- utsāha उत्साह, zeal; patient and persistent action; the force of one's personal effort.
- utsarga उत्सर्ग, [throwing or casting away; abandoning; setting free].
- utsava (Utsav; Utsab [Beng.]) उत्सव, [festival].

utsideyur ime lokāḥ उत्सोरेपुरिये लोकाः, [these worlds would crumble to pieces]. [see the following]

- utsīdeyur ime lokā na kuryām karma cedaham उत्सोरेयुरिये लोका न कुवा कर्म वेवहम्, these worlds would crumble to pieces (would be overpowered by tamas and sink into inaction) if I did not do actions. [Gitā 3.24]
- uttama उत्तम, supreme, highest; [= uttama puruşa].
- uttama gati उत्तम गति, [the highest gati].
- uttamam rahasyam उत्तमं रहस्यम्, the highest secret. [cf. Gitā 4.3]
- uttama purusa उत्तम पुरुष, the Highest purusa, the Lord. [same as purusottama]
- uttara उत्तर, higher; north.
- uttara-mīmāmisā उत्तरपोपांसा, [a system of philosophy (one of the six darśanas): the enquiry into the latter portion of the Veda (i.e. the Upanişads); it is usually called vedānta]; the brahmavāda.
- uttara yogin (Uttar Yogi) उत्तरयोगिन्, [the yogin from the North].
- utthapana उत्यापन, levitation.

V

vāc (Vach) बाच्, speech; the goddess Speech.

vāk [nominative]

vacas बचस, the word as a power of

expression. [Ved.]

Vach, see vāc

vāda बाब, [doctrine, "ism"], gospel.

- vāgevāsya vāk वागेवास्य वाक्, speech verily is the voice of him. [Brhad. 1.1.1]
- vāhana बाहन, steed, conveyance, vehi-
- vaicitra बैचित्र, variety.
- vaidya and, [a physician who follows the Ayurvedic system].
- vaidyuta वैद्युत, [of vidyut (lightning); electrical].
- vaidyuta Agni वैद्युत अग्नि, [Agni (fire) as vidyut (lightning)]; God of electricity.
- vaidyuto mānavah वैद्युतो मानवः, Electrical Man.

trical Man.

vaijñānika चैज्ञानिक, [of the vijñāna].

- vaikharī (vāk) वैसरो (वारू), [the fourth and lowest of the four levels of speech; articulate utterance].
- vaikuntha बैकुष्ठ, the heaven of Visnu. vaira बैर, [enmity, hostility, hatred]. vairāgī बैरागो, [one who has vairāgya
- (for life and the world), a renunciate]. vairāgya बैराल्य, distaste; disgust with the world; complete cessation of desire and attachment.

vairājya वैराज्य, [extended sovereignty]. vaišesika (Vaisheshika) वैरोषिक, [a sys-

tem of philosophy, one of the six darśanas; its characteristic doctrine is the eternally distinct nature of the nine substances (air, fire, water, earth, mind, ether, time, space and soul, of which the first five, including mind, are held to be atomic.

Vaishnava, see vaisnava

Vaishwanara, see vaiśvānara

Vaishya etc., see vaiśya etc.

- vaișņava (Vaishnava) बैल्लब, [relating or belonging to Vișņu; a worshipper of Vișņu].
- vaiśvadevyam वैत्वरेख्यम्, the union of all the godheads (in our consenting universality); the complete universal power, the cosmic whole. [Ved.]
- vaiśvānara (Vaishwanara, Vaishwanor) बेश्वानर, the Universal Male; the

Waking-Self, the Self that supports the waking state or *sthūla* consciousness; the external consciousness.

- vaisya (Vaishya) बैंच्य, [a member of the third of the four orders (caturvarna)]: the economic man, producer and wealth-getter, the merchant, artisan, cultivator; (symbolic idea): the divine as production, enjoyment and mutuality in man.
- vaiś yam (Vaishyam) वैज्यम्, the dharma of the vaiśya.

vaiśyaśakti (Vaishyashakti) बेक्यजन्ति, [the soul-power of the vaiśya]. vaiśyaśaktih [nominative]

- vaisyasvabhāvasakti (Vaishyaswabhavashakti) वैव्यस्वभावभक्ति, [the natural power of the vaisya].
- Vaivasvata Manu (Vaivaswata Manu) बैवस्वत मनु, [the "sun-born Manu", the progenitor and sovereign of the present manvantara].
- vāja बाज, plenty, the plenitude of all possessions internal or external; Vāja: "the Plenitude", the name of one of the <u>Rbhus</u>. [Ved.]
- Vājasaneyi-sarihitopanişad (Vajasaneyi) बानसनेपिसंहिलोपनिषद्, [a name of the Isa Upanişad (because it occurs as part of the Vājasaneyi-sarihitā of the Yajur-veda)].
- wājin बाजिन, horse; the horse of Being generally; the steed of the journey which brings us in the plenty of our spiritual wealth.
 - vājī [nominative]
- vāk, see under vāc
- vakalam, see bakalam
- vakil [Hind.] वकील, [lawyer].
- vāk-śakti (Vak-Shakti) वाक्शक्त, [the power (śakti) of Speech; the Word].
- Vala and, the chief of the panis, a demon whose name signifies probably the "circumscriber" or "encloser"; the enemy who keeps for himself the Light; the personification of the subconscient.
- Valahan बलहन्, "the slayer of Vala",

a name of Indra.

- valasya gomatah बलस्य गोमतः, [of Vala rich in cattle (full of radiances)].
- valas va govapusah बलस्य गोवपुषः, of Vala whose body is made of the light. [cf. RV 10.68.9]
- vāma बाम. [left, the left side (the word is cognate with vana)].
- vāmamārga बाममागं, the left-hand path (of the tantra), "the way of ananda", nature in man liberating itself by joyous acceptance in power and practice of its own energies, elements and potentialities.
- vana an, forest, the forests or delightful growths of earth; delight, delightful, pleasure, enjoyment. [Ved.]
- vanam pratibhayam sūnyam jhillikāgananāditam बनं प्रतिभयं श्रुम्यं झिल्किकागणनाfany, a void and dreadful forest ringing with the crickets' cry. [Mahābhārata 3.64.1]
- vānaprastha (āśrama) बानप्रस्य (आखम), [the third of the four āśramas]: the forest stage; the period of the recluse or forest-dweller.
- vānara बानर, [monkey, ape].
- vanaspati बनस्पति, "lord of the wood-land of delight"; the tree, lord of the forest, of the growths of the earth, the material existence, and lord of delight. [Ved.]
 - vanaspatin [accusative plural]
- vāni बाजो, voice (of the Self or of the iśvara).
- Vaniya, see bani yā
- vara at, the thing desired, supreme good. [Ved.] vāra बार, desirable good. [Ved.]
- varābhaya बराभव, [boon (vara) and freedom from fear (abhaya): a gesture of blessing and reassurance given by a deity].

varga ani, a class.

varna वर्ष, colour; [Ved.]: denotes quality, temperament etc.; [Brāhmanas]: used for caste or class; the four varnas (caturvarna): the four graded classes of society.

varnasankara वर्णसङ्घर, confusion of the great types (varnas).

- varnikābhanga वणिकाभङ्ग, [one of the sadanga]: the turn, combination, harmony of colours.
- varta eva ca karmani arti va a artia, I abide verily in action. [Gitā 3.22]
- Varuna user, "he of the Wideness"; [Ved.]: the deva as the all-pervading Vastness and purity of the Divine supporting and perfecting the world. he represents the ethereal purity and oceanic wideness of the infinite Truth; [Purāna]: the deity of the waters; [in the Gitā called chief among the peoples of the sea].
- vār yam बायेंग, the desirable good, the object of our desire. [Ved.]
- vāsanā बासना, idea or mental feeling arising from the citta (passive memory).
- vaśitā (Vashita) बजिता, [one of the astasiddhis]: the power of exacting obedience to the spoken or written word; the control of the object in its nature so that it is submissive to the spoken word, receptive of the thought conveyed or sensitive and effective of the action suggested.
- vasu ag, substance; riches. [Ved.]
- Vāsudeva बासुरेव, ["son of Vasudeva", a name of Krsnal, the Divine, the omnipresent being.

Vāsudevaķ [nominative]

- vāsudevah sarvam (iti) वासुवेवः सर्वम् (इति), the Divine Being (Vāsudeva) is all. [see the following]
- vāsudevah sarvam iti sa mahātmā sudurlabhah वासुरेवः सर्वमिति स महात्मा सुदूर्लमः, very rare is the great soul who knows that Vāsudeva, the omnipresent being, is all that is. [Gītā 7.19]
- vasudhā बसुषा, [earth]; all earth-life.
- vasudhaiva kutumbakam ayaa gerana, the whole earth is (my) family.
- Vāsuki angla, a serpent-king, chief of the nāgas].

- Vasus बसब:, the shining Ones, the Lords of the riches; [a group of (usually eight) gods].
- vāsyam बास्यम, to be clothed; to be worn as a garment; to be inhabited (the last significance agrees best with the thought of the *Isa Upanisad*). [*Isa* 1]
- vāta बाल, [wind]; the vital force; nervous activity.
- vavra aa, concealing prison. [Ved.]
- vayas बयस्, wideness, expansion, growth. [Ved.]

vāyavya बायब्य, [of vāyu], aerial.

- vāyu arg, 1. wind, breath. 2. Vāyu: the Wind-God who in the Vedic system is the Master of Life, inspirer of that Breath or dynamic energy called the *prāņa*. 3. [one of the five *bhūtas*]: Air, the motional principle of expansion and contraction represented to the senses as the gaseous state.
- vayunā बयुना, knowledge. [Ved.]
- veda a, knowledge; knowledge of the Divine; the book of knowledge; [especially, Veda: a generic name for the most ancient Indian sacred literature, i.e. the Rg-veda, Yajur-veda, Sāma-veda and Atharva-veda, each of these being divided into two portions, mantra and brāhmaņa; the term "Veda" is generally reserved for the mantras or metrical hymns, especially those of the Rg-veda].
- vedaisca ved yah के के का which is known by all the books of Knowledge. [Gitā 15.15]
- vedānga रेगङ्ग, [a "limb of the Veda", one of six sciences auxiliary to the Veda: chanting, ritual, grammar, etymological interpretation, prosody, astrology].
- vedānta बेपाल, [the "end or culmination of the Veda", the Upanişads (which occur at the end of the Veda); a system of philosophy based on the Upanişads teaching the culminating knowledge of the Absolute, consid-

ered (sometimes under the name *uttara-mīmārisā*) to be one of the six *darśana*s].

- vedavāda वेपाल, [the gospel of the (ritualistic) Veda, as opposed to the brahmavāda].
- Vedānta Sūtra, see Brahmasūtra
- vedavid vedāntakŗt वेदविष् वेदल्लकृत, knower of Veda and the author of Vedānta. [cf. Gītā 15.15]
- Vena बेन, = Soma, the master of mental delight of existence. [Ved.]
- vetti after, [he knows].
- vibhavati चित्रचरि, manifests its power (its free power and pervading presence). [Mund. 3.1.9]
- Vibhīşana चिगोचग, [a rākṣasa, brother of Rāvaņa, whom he betrayed; a traitor].
- vibhu (a), 1. [Ved.]: becoming or coming into existence pervasively. 2. allpervading Master, the Lord. 3. [=Vibhva].
- vibhūti fayfa, divine power, efflorescence of the Divine's powers, energies and magnitudes of its knowledge, love, joy, developed force of being; a power of God in man, embodied World-Force or human leader.

vibhūtayah [plural], master powers of the becoming.

- vibhūtimat sattvam śrimad ūrjitam eva vā बिभूतिमसारचं भीमवूजितनेव वा, mighty, beautiful [or] forceful creature. [Gītā 10.41]
- Vibhva किन्च, "the Pervading", "the Self-diffusing", the name of one of the *Rbhus*, also called Vibhu. [Ved.]
- vicacaksire विषयकिर, revealed that to our understanding. [Isa 10,13]
- vicāra (Vichara) विचार, intellectual reflection, thought in the mind.
- vicārabuddhi विचारवृद्धि, [the reflective intellect].
- vicetas वियेतस, (one) completely conscious, (one) wide in consciousness: (a Vedic word corresponding to the

Vedantic vijñāna).

- viceya-tārakā prabhāta-kalpeva śarvarī विचेयतारका प्रभातकत्पेव शर्वरो, night preparing for dawn, with a few just decipherable stars. [Raghuvariśa 3.2]
- Vichara, see vicāra
- vicitra-bodha fateaate, variety of understanding.
- viddhi fafa, know. [imperative]
- vidhi fafa, careful order, right rule of the *sāstra*; the right principle, the exact method and rule, the just rhythm and law of our works, their true functioning, their *dharma*.
- vidhūnute विष्कृते, shakes (himself); throws (himself) out in energy. [Brhad. 1.1.1]
- vidmah fau:, we know.
- vidyā faan, Knowledge; Knowledge in its highest spiritual sense; the consciousness of Unity [cf. avidyā].
- vidyā avidyā faussfaus, the Knowledge and the Ignorance.
- vidyā-avidyāmayi māyā विचार्जवणमयो माया, [māyā composed of Knowledge and Ignorance].
- vidyāmāyā विद्यामाया, [the māyā of the Knowledge].
- vidyut बिखुत, [lightning]; electricity. vidyutam [accusative]
- vigata-spiha विगतस्पृह, free from (all) longings. [Gitā 2.56; 18.49]
- vihāra चिहार, [a monastery, convent or temple; a pleasure-ground].
- vijānatah विजानतः, [of one having the perfect knowledge]. [Īśa 7]
- vijānimah विजानीमः, we can distinguish (seems to indicate a total comprehension in whole and detail, by synthesis and analysis). [Kena 1.3]
- vijñāna fama, ideal mind; the free spiritual or divine intelligence; causal Idea; Truth; gnosis; supermind; the comprehensive aspect [cf. jñāna] of the true unifying knowledge; the large embracing consciousness, especially characteristic of the supramental energy, which takes into

itself all truth and idea and object of knowledge and sees them all at once in their essence, totality and parts or aspects.

vijñānam [nominative]

- vijñānāni [nominative plural], ideas. vijñānabuddhi विज्ञानवुद्धि, supramental reason.
- vijñāna-catuştaya (Vijnana-Chatushtaya) चित्रानचनुष्टय, [the catuştaya of vijñāna].

vijñānacatustayam [nominative]

- vijñāna-kosa विज्ञानकोष, knowledge sheath.
- vijñānaloka विज्ञानलोक, [the world of vijñāna, the supramental world].

vijñānam, see under vijñāna

- vijñānamaya विज्ञानमय, [composed of or full of vijñāna], gnostic.
- vijñānamaya purusa रिक्तानमय पुरुष, the gnostic purusa; the Spirit poised in gnosis.
- vijñānamayi śakti विज्ञानमयो जन्ति, [the gnostic śakti].
- vijñānāni, see under vijnāna
- vijñānapadma विज्ञानपण, [the lotus of the vijñāna, the centre of the gnostic consciousness in the individual].
- vijñāna purusa (Vijnana Purusha) विज्ञान पुरुष, Supramental being.
- vijāānavijrmbhitāni चित्तानविवृत्त्रितत्ति, selfdeployings of the Divine Knowledge [vijāāna]. [Visau Purāņa 2.12.39]
- vijñāneśvara (Vijnaneshwara) विज्ञानेश्वर, [the Lord of the vijñāna].
- vijñāneśvari (Vijnaneshwari) विज्ञानेश्वरो, [the iśvari of the vijñāna].
- vijrmbhate चिजूम्भते, stretches; extends himself in intensity. [Brhad. 1.1.1]
- vikāra fant, corruption, distortion, deformation; [in the sāmkhya philosophy: a production or derivative from prakrti].
- vilu बोळ, strong, stubborn. [Ved.]
- vimoksāya विमोक्ताय, [for liberation]. [Gitā 16.5]
- vimūdhātmā faugaran, [one whose self is bewildered]. [Gītā 3.6,27]
- vināśa चिनाज, the Dissolution. [cf. Iśa 14]

vinașți चिनच्टि, perdition.

vipaścit विपरिचत्, the clear in perception.

vipra fars, the illumined.

viprāķ [plural], Illuminates.

- vira बोर, hero; [tāntrika distinction of sādhakas]: the hero man.
- viraha चिरह, [separation]; absence of) the Divine Lover).

viramārga बीरमार्ग, the way of the hero.

- virapśi बिरक्ती, large; breaking out into abundance. [Ved.]
- virāt विराद, the universal Soul; the Self that becomes all these forms of things; the Spirit of the external universe; the seer and creator of gross forms.
- virāț purușa (Virat Purusha) विराद् पुरुष, the Cosmic Spirit.
- viravati बोरवती, [heroic]; attended by conquering energies. [Ved.]
- virūpāsah विरूपास:, born with different forms. [Ved.]
- virya the dynamical force; spiritual force; the fundamental svabhāvaśakti or the energy of the divine temperament expressing itself in the fourfold type of the caturvarna. viryam [nominative]
- vīryam šaktiķ caņdībhāvaķ šraddhā iti šakti-catustayam, see these words separately
- *viṣāda* विषाद, [depression, despondency].
- viśah विशः, the people. [Ved.]
- vişakanyā faramara, [a "poison-girl" supposed to cause the death of a man making love to her; a succuba].
- visarga चिसले, the creative impulse and energy which looses out things from the first essential self-becoming. visargah [nominative]

vişaya (Vishaya) विषय, object (of experience).

- vişayāms tyaktvā farautkaran, having abandoned objects. [Gītā 18.51]
- vişayān indriyaiscaran विषयानिन्वयेश्वरन्, ranging over the objects with the senses. [Gitā 2.64]

- vişayā vinivartante विषया विनियतंन्ते, [the objects of sense cease to affect]. [Gītā 2.59]
- Vishaya, see vişaya
- Vishishtadwaita, etc., see viśistādvaita
- Vishnu etc., see Vișnu etc.
- Vishwa etc., see viśva etc.
- Vishwadevas, see viśve devāķ

Vishwarupa, see viśvarūpa

- višisțādvaita (Vishishtadwaita etc.) विजिल्दाहेन, Qualified Monism; modified monistic vedānta.
- visistagati fefareenfa, a peculiar and excelling kind of motion.
- viśisyate विज्ञिष्यते, excels.
- Vişnu (Vishnu) विष्णु, [Ved.]: the allpervading godhead, the deva or Deity evoking the powers of the ascent; [Purāņas]: a member of the divine Triad [trimūrti], expressive of the conservative process in the cosmos, the preserver.
- vişnuśakti (Vishnushakti) विष्णुझक्ति, [the power of Vișnu].
- vișņutva arongra, ["Vișņu-ness"].
- vispati विश्वति, lord or king in the creature; king of the universe and its peoples. [Ved.]
- visrjāmi विसुजामि, I loose forth variously. [Gītā 9.7,8]
- visuddha बिगुद, [pure; the name of the throat centre (cakra)].
- visuddhabuddhi विशुद्धबुद्धि, the purified intellect.
- viśuddhatā विशुद्धता, [purity].

višuddhatā prakāšah vicitrabodhah jñānadhāraņasāmarthyam iti buddhišaktih, see these words separately višuddhi ৰিজ্জি, purity.

- visva (Vishwa) विश्व, [all, the all, the universe]; the Spirit of the external universe.
- viśvā dhiyo vi rājati विश्वा थियो वि राजति, illumines all the thoughts: [cf. RV 1.3.12]
- viśvajanya विद्वजन्य, occupying or possessing all the worlds or births of the soul; universal. [Ved.]

- viśvajuvam viśvarūpām विश्वयुव विश्वयुव विश्वयुव (her) of the universal impetus of movement and the universal forms. [RV 4.33.8]
- viśvakāma विद्वकाम, all-lust.
- viśvamānava (Viswa Manava) विष्वमानव, the universal man.
- viśvamaya विश्वमय, universal.
- viśvāni vayunāni vidvān विश्वानि... वयुनानि विद्यान, knowing all things that are manifested. [*Iša* 18]
- viśva-prakrti বিষয় हति, world-nature.
- viśvaprema बिडबप्रेम, all-love.
- viśvarasa विश्वरस, [universal taste of delight].
- viśvarūpa (Vishwarupa) विषयरूप, the universal form.
- viśvā vāryā विश्वा वार्या, all the boons. [Ved.]
- viśvāyu विक्वायु, the universal life; of many births.
- viśve devāḥ (Vishwadevas) विश्व देवाः, the All-gods or all the Gods; the universal collectivity of the divine powers.
- vitā prsthā बोता पुष्ठा, the wide (the straight open) levels. [cf. RV 4.2.11] vitarka चितर्क, debate.
- vivarta fare, ["turning round", changing from one state to another, development of the universe from brahman considered as the sole real reality, the phenomenal world considered as apparent or illusory form]; the world as a purely subjective evolution, not real as objective facts.
- Vivasvān विवस्तान, [the "Shining-one"], the Sun-God.
- viveka चिवेक, discrimination, discernment.
- vividhānandaḥ विविधानन्दः, [manifold delight].

vratāni [plural], the workings of the divine law of the Truth.

vrātya वास्य, [a man of the mendicant

or vagrant class; one who has lost caste], who has fallen from the pure practice and temperament of his caste.

vrddhi वृद्धि, [in Sanskrit grammar]: the long modification.

Vrindavan, see Vrndāvana

- Vrishabha, see vrsabha
- Vrishan, see vrsan
- Vrishaparvan, see Vrsaparvan
- Vrishni, see vrsni
- Vritra, see Vrtra
- Vritras, see vrtrāķ
- vrjina व्यापन, crooked; crooked one; a crooked winding (used to indicate the crookedness of the falsehood as opposed to the open straightness of the Truth). [Ved.]

vrjinā, vrjināni [nominative plural] vrjinān [accusative plural]

- vrka बुक, "tearer", wolf.
- Vrndāvana (Vrindavan, Brindavan, Brindaban) बुन्बावन, [the place on earth (near Mathurā) where Krsna danced with the gopis]; the vaisnava heaven of eternal Beauty and Bliss.
- vrsabha (Vrishabha) व्यन, the Bull; Male, Lord, Puissant, an image for the puruşa. [Ved.]
- vrsabhah matinām ब्रावभः मतोनाम्, Lord of the thoughts. [Ved.]
- vrsan (Vrishan) ब्रान, diffusing, generating, impregnating, the father of abundance, the Bull, the Male. [Ved.]
- Vrsaparvan (Vrishaparvan) बुषपर्वन, [the name of a dānava].
- *Vrุรุภุi* (Vrishni) वृष्ण, [the name of the tribe from which *Krุรุภุa* was descended].
- Vrșņinām Vāsudevah बुष्णोनां बाखुरेबः, (I am) Krșņa [Vāsudeva] among the Vrșņis. [Gitā 10.37]
- vrșți afez, rain; abundance. [Ved.]
- Vrtra (Vritra) ब्ब, the Coverer; the Serpent; the demon who covers and holds back the Light and obstructs the free movement of the

vraja and, the pen of the cows. [Ved.]

vrata बत, a working; the divine action. [Ved.]

illumined rivers of the truth, he is the personification of the Inconscient.

- vrtras que, the Coverers; one of the two great divisions of dasyus, who intercept the waters and the light, but are especially associated with the withholding of the waters, they are powers of Vrtra.
- vrtti ब्रिन, a functioning of the mental and moral qualities.
- vyāhrti (Vyahriti) व्याहत, [utterance]; each of the three symbolic words of the mantra: om bhūr bhuvah svah.
- vyākaraņa व्याकरण, [separation; grammatical analysis; grammar].
- *vyākṛta* व्याहत, [separated, developed, manifested].
- vyākrta prakrti व्याकृत प्रकृति, [manifested nature].
- vyakta व्यक्त, manifest.
- vyākulatā व्याकुलता, excited passionate eagerness; the heart's eagerness for the attainment of the Divine.
- vyāna च्यान, [one of the five prāņas]: it pervades the whole body and distributes the vital energies throughout the body; on it depend the circulation of the blood and the distribution of the essential part of the food eaten and digested throughout the body.
- vyāpti व्यक्ति, [one of the astasiddhis]: reception, communication; the power of receiving other men's thoughts, powers and feelings and projecting one's own thoughts etc. or personality into others.

vyāptiķ [nominative]

- vyāptiķ prākāmyam aiśvaryam iśitā vašitā mahimā laghimā iti astasiddhiķ, see these words separately
- vyāsa व्यास, compiler; [Vyāsa: a name given to Kṛṣṇa Dvaipāyana, the compiler of the Vedas and author of the Mahābhārata and many other works].
- vyasti व्याच्ट, the separative being, the individual. [cf. samasti]

vyavahāra व्यवहार, practical relation,

the empirical truth of things, the practical life.

- *vyāvahārika* व्यावहारिक, relative, practical, pragmatic.
- *vyavasāya* व्यक्साय, resolution; settled concentration and perseverance.
- *vyaya* व्यय, [spending, expense]; the capacity to spend freely (without any mean and self-defeating miserliness in the giving).

vyayah [nominative]

- vyoman (Vyoma) व्योमन्, sky.
- vyūha = qe, marshalling.

Y

- yābhirvibhūtibhir lokān imāms tvam vyāpya tisthasi पार्धिवर्षत्वि व्यक्ति ब्याप्य तिष्ठति, the sovereign powers of the becoming by which Thou standest pervading these worlds. [Gītā 10.16]
- yaccānyad drastum icchasi यन्त्रान्यद् ज्रब्ट्-मिन्छसि, and whatever else thou willest to behold. [Gitā 11.7]
- Yādava यादन, [one descended from Yadu, a name of Kṛṣṇa].
- yad yadācarati śreṣṭhastattadevetaro janah यखवाचरति अध्यसत्ततदेवेतरो जनः, whatever the best doeth that the lower kind of man puts into practice. [Gitā 3.21]
- yajamāna यजमान, the giver of the sacrifice (the doer of the action).
- yajanti avidhipūrvakam यजस्यविधिपूर्वकष्, they sacrifice not in the true order. [Gītā 9.23]
- yajata, yajatra यजत, यजत, a power of the sacrifice; master of sacrifice. [Ved.]
- yajña यज्ञ, sacrifice; action consecrated to the gods, works; the Master of Works.
- yajñam brhantam āšāthe यज्ञ बृहत्तपाझापे, [they attain to or enjoy a mighty sacrifice]. [Ved.]
- yajñārtham यज्ञार्यम्, [for the sake of

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sacrifice].

- Yājňavalkya याजनल्ल्प, [a famous r şi who figures prominently in the Brhadāraņyaka Upanişad].
- yājñika याजिक, a ritualistic commentator.
- yajus (Yajur) पजुस, the mantra of divine Power, the word of power for the right ordaining of action; the word which guides the sacrificial action in accordance with the rk. [Ved.]
- yajyu यज्य, the sacrificer. [Ved.]
- yakşa (Yaksha) यस, one of the keepers of wealth; [in the Kena Upanişad]: the Daemon, the Spirit, the Unknown Power.
- Yama $\overline{q}\overline{q}$, 1. Controller, Ordainer, Lord of the Law; in the *Rg-veda* he seems to have been originally a form of the Sun, then one of the twin children of the wide-shining Lord of the Truth; he is the guardian of the *dharma*, the law of the Truth, which is a condition of immortality, and therefore himself the guardian of immortality; in the later ideas [post-Vedic] he is the God of Death. 2. yama [in $r\overline{a}ja$ -yoga]: a rule of moral self-control.
- yama-niyama, see yama (definition 2) and niyama
- yam smaran bhāvam tyajati ante kalevaram यं...स्परन्भावं त्यजस्यन्ते कलेवरम्, [remembering which(ever) subjective becoming he abandons the body at the end]. [Gītā 8.6]
- yām yām tanum śraddhayā arcati यां यां तन् श्वदयार्चति, whatever form he worships with faith. [cf. Gitā 7.21]

yantra यन्त्र, engine.

yantrārūdhāni māyayā यन्त्रारूढानि मायया, mounted on a machine by his māyā. [Gītā 18.61]

yantrārūdham [accusative singular, neuter] māyayā

yantrārū, dhāni [accusative plural, neuter (as in the Gītā)] māyayā

yantrārūdho [nominative singular,

masculine] māyayā

- yasas (Yashas) यज्ञस्, glory; victory, success and power.
- yasmin vijñāte sarvam idam vijñātam यस्मिन्वित्तते सर्वमिदं विज्ञातम्, that which being known, all is known. [Sāṇḍil ya Upanişad 2.2; cf. Muṇḍ. 1.1.3]
- yaśolipsā यज्ञोनिप्स, [desire for glory]; reaching out for victory, success and power.
- yasya nāhankrto bhāvo buddhir yasya na lipyate यस्य नाहंकृतो भाषो बुद्धियंस्य न लिप्पते, one whose state of being is free from egoism and whose understanding receives no stain. [Gitā 18.17]
- yatah pravrttir bhūtānām yena sarvam idam tatam यतः प्रवृत्तिर्भूतानां येन सर्वनिवं ततम्, [from whom is the impulse to action of beings, by whom all this universe is pervaded]. [Gītā 18.46]
- yathā karma yathā śrutam यया कर्म यया भूतम्, according to their deeds and after the measure of their revealed knowledge. [Katha 2.2.7]
- yathā prayukto'smi (niyukto'smi) tathā karomi यपा प्रयुक्तोऽस्मि (नियुक्तोऽस्मि) तया करोमि, as I am appointed, I work. [Pāṇḍavagītā]
- yāthātathyatah यायातय्वतः, perfectly, according to (their) nature. [*I*sa 8]
- yati यति, one who practises self-mastery by yoga and austerity.
- yat kiñca jagat यत्किञ्च ... जगत्, whatsoever is individual universe of movement... [*Îsa* 1]

yato naiva nivartante tad dhāma paramam mama यत्तो नेव निवतंन्ते तडाम परमं मम, [...whence they revert not, that is My supreme status]. [cf. Gītā 8.21; 15.6]

yātudhāni यानुघानी, demon-sorceress.

- yava **uq**, grain (the formation of the light in the force of the physical mind). [Ved.]
- yavana यवन, [Ionian, Greek].
- yāvān yaścāsmi tattvatah यावान्यस्वास्मि तत्त्वतः, who and how much I am in all the reality and principles of My

being. [Gitā 18.55]

- yeşām loka imāh prajāh येवा लोक इसा प्रजा, from whom are these creatures (their children and offspring) in the world. [Gitā 10.6]
- yeşām tvantagatam pāpam janānām puņyakarmaņām येचा त्वस्तगतं पापं जनानां पुष्यकर्षणाय, [but those men of virtuous deeds, in whom sin has come to an end]. [Gitā 7.28]
- yayedam dhāryate jagat ययें वार्यते जगत्, by which the world is upheld. [Gitā 7.5]
- ye yathā mām prapadyante ये यया मा प्रपछन्ते, as men approach Me. [see the following]
- ye yathā mām prapadyante tāms tathaiva bhajāmyaham ये यवा मा प्रपत्न-ते तांस्तयेव भजाम्यहम्, as men approach Me, so I accept them to My love. [Gitā 4.11]
- yoga योग, joining, union; the union of the soul with the immortal being and consciousness and delight of the Divine; a methodised effort towards self-perfection by the expression of the potentialities latent in the being and union of the human individual with the universal and transcendent existence; [as opposed to Sāmkhya]: the concrete and synthetical realisation of truth in our experience; [a system of philosophy systematised by Patanjali, one of the six darśanas].
- yogacatuştaya (Yogachatushtaya) योग-बतुष्टय, [the catuştaya of yoga].

yogacatustayam [nominative]

- yogadrsti (Yogadrishti) योगवृष्टि, [yogic (power of) vision].
- yogah karmasu kausalam योगः कर्मसु कोजलम्, yoga is skill in works. [Gītā 2.50]
- yogaksema योगकोम, getting and having of good; well-being and joy.
- yogak şemam vahām yaham योगझे मं बहाम्यहम्,
 - I bring (his) getting and having of good. [Gitā 9.22]
- yogamāyā योगमाया, power of the Godhead's spiritual consciousness, the power of His Consciousness-Force

put out in self-manifestation.

- yogam ca mama योगं च मम, [and My yoga]. [Gitā 10.7]
- yogaśakti (Yogashakti) योगज्ञाक्त, yogaforce, spiritual force.
- yogasamnyastakarmāṇam ātmavantam na karmāṇi nibadhnanti जेगसंन्यस्तकर्मान ... आत्मवन्तं न कर्माणि निवन्तन्ति, works do not bind him who has given up all works and is in possession of the Self. [Gitā 4.41]
- yogaścittavrttinirodhah योगश्चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः, [yoga is conquest of the cittavrttis (all the movements of the mind)]. [Yogasūtra 1.2]
- Yogashakti, see yogaśakti
- yoga-siddhi योगसिंब, [the perfection which comes by the practice of yoga].
- yogasthah kuru karmāņi योगस्यः कुरु कर्माणि, fixed in yoga do actions. [Gītā 2.48]
- yogayajña योगयज्ञ, [sacrifice of yoga; yogic sacrifice].
- yogeśvarah krşnah योगेश्वर: इष्णः, Krşna, the divine Master of the yoga. [cf. Gitā 18.75,78]
- yogin योगिन, [one who practises yoga]; one who is established in realisation [cf. sādhaka].

yogi [nominative]

- yogini cakra (Yogini Chakra) योगिले चन्न, [cakra of the female yogin or of the śakti called "Yogini": probably used by Sri Aurobindo as a code word].
- yo'sau puruşa योऽसौ पुरुष, the puruşa there. [cf. İsa 16]
- yo vetti asammūdhah sa martyeşu sarvapāpaih pramucyate यो ... बेत्त ... असम्पूदः स मत्येषु सबंपापं: प्रमुच्यते, who knows (Me), he, unbewildered among mortals, is delivered from all sin and evil. [Gitā 10.3]
- yo yacchraddhah sa eva sah यो यच्छ्वः स एव सः, whatever is a man's faith (sraddhā), that he is. $[Git\bar{a} \ 17.3]$

yuddha युद, [battle], struggle.

Yudhişthira area for the eldest of the five *Pāndava* brothers, noted for his truthfulness and righteousness].

- yuga युग, an age [there are four yugas: the satya (or krta), tretā, dvāpara and kali].
- yugadharma युगपमं, the best ideal [dharma] of the age.
- yuga-sandhyā युगसन्या, the evening of the cycle [yuga].
- yuga yajñiya युग यक्तिय, the age of sacrifice.
- yuge yuge बुगे बुगे, from age to age. [Gitā 4.8]
- yujah युजः, yoke-fellows; allies. [Ved.]
- yukta मुक्त, yoked; in yoga.
- yukta āsīta matparah युक्त आसीत मत्पर:, he must sit firm in yoga, wholly given up to Me. [Gītā 2.61; 6.14]
- yuktāhārī yuktanidrah युक्ताहारी युक्तानिइ, one who eats and sleeps suitably or one who is in yoga with the Divine in food and in sleeping. [cf. Gītā 6.17]

yuktah krtsnakarmakrt युक्तः इत्त्वकर्षहत्, a doer of all actions, in yoga. [Gitā 4.18]

yuktivāda aferrara, [a line of argument].

- yuvā kavih, priyo atithir amartyo mandrajihvah rtacit, rtāvā मुवा कवि, प्रियो अतिथिरमर्थ्यो मम्ब्रजिह्न: च्तचित्, च्तावा, the Youth, the Seer, the beloved and immortal Guest with his honeyed tongue of ecstasy, the Truth-conscious, the Truth-finder. [Ved.]
- yuvāku uang, full of energy. [Ved.]
- yuvarāja (Yuvaraj) युबराज, ["the young king"; heir apparent, crown prince].

Z

zamindär [Hind.] डमॉसार, [a landholder]. zulm (Zulum) [Hind.] जुल्म, [tyranny, oppression].

Appendix to the Glossary

List of Longer Passages from Sanskrit Texts Cited and Translated by Sri Aurobindo

Rig-veda		Gita	
1. 10. 1-2	15:253	2. 29	16: 233
1.24.7	14: 20	3.30	16: 422
5. 19. 1	15:253	11. 20-31 passim	15: 59 1
5, 62, 1	21: 556	11. 32	15: 592
•••••		11. 32-33	3 : 353
The sector states		15.17	13: 4 27
Upanishads		18.59	3 : 355
Isha 4, 5	29 : 816	18. 61	16: 421
Isha 7	16 : 417	18.66	16:415
Isha 8	18 : 175		
Taittiriya 3. 1	12 : 348	Devi Mahatmya	
Mundaka 1. 2. 8	18: 506	11.6	17:268

Appendix 1

Sri Aurobindo's Notes on Certain English Terms Occurring in his Works

dynamis — "Dynamis" is a Greek word, not current, so far as I know, in English; but the verb dunamai, I can, am able, from which it derives, has given a number of verbs to the English language including dynamise, dynamics, dynamic, dyne (a unit of force), so that the word can be at once understood by all English readers. It means power, especially energetic power for energetic action. It is equivalent to the Sanskrit word, Shakti. Philosophically it can stand as the opposite word to status, Divine Status, Divine Dynamis.

ineffugable — "Ineffugible" is the correct formation, but it has no force or power of suggestive sound in it. The "a" in "ineffugable" has been brought in by illegitimate analogy from words like "fugacious", Latin *fugare*, because it sounds better and is forcible.¹

sublate — "Sublate" means originally to remove; it means denial and removal (throwing off) of something posited. What appeared to be true, can be sublated by a greater truth contradicting it. The experience of the world can be sublated by a greater truth contradicting it. The experience of the world can be sublated by the experience of Self, it is denied and removed; so the experience of Self can be sublated by the experience of Shunya; it is denied and removed.

Hegel could not have used the word "sublate" as he wrote in German. I do not know what word² he used which is here translated by "sublate", but certainly it does not mean both destroy and preserve, nor in fact does it mean either. Being passes over into Non-being, so it sublates itself, changes and eliminates itself as it were from the view, becomes Non-being instead of being; but so also does Non-being, what was Non-Being passes over into Being; where there was nothing, there is being; nothing has eliminated itself from the view. This, says Hegel, is not a mutual destruction by the contraries each of which was outside the other. Being inside itself becomes nothing or Non-Being; Non-Being or Nothing equally inside itself passes into being. They do not really sublate or drive out each other, but each sublates itself into the other. In other words, it is the same Reality that presents itself now as one and now as the other.

¹ Sri Aurobindo made this comment when the following note apropos of "ineffugable" was submitted to him:

It is a new word, like "dynamis", introduced into the English language by Sri Aurobindo. It means inescapable, inevitable, not to be avoided. A similar word was used by Blount in 1856 with slight change of form — "ineffugible". Etymologically it is an adaptation of the Latin *ineffugibilis*, from *effugere*, to flee from, avoid. (*Vide* Oxford English Dictionary)

² Aufheben, if that is the German word, must mean "to send" as the Latin word subtollere (past participle: sublatus) "to heave up and off, to throw", from which "sublate" is taken.

Appendix 2

List of Citations Appearing in The Life Divine

Rig Veda		9, 68, 5	19 : 919	4.5.15,7	18: 524
Kig V Cua		9. 70. 1	19 : 919 19 : 919	5. 5. 1	18: 596
1. 10. 1,2	18:252	9. 70. 3	19 : 1015	5. 5. 1	10. 590
1. 10. 2	19:702	9. 83. 3	18 : 112		
1. 22. 17-21	18 : 198	9. 86. 42	19:1015	Chhandogya	Upanishad
1. 23. 5	19 : 919	9. 96. 18,19	18:198	6.2.1	18:71
1. 24. 7,11,15	19:889	9. 96. 19,20	18: 252	6.8.7	19: 683
1. 24. 12	19:889	9. 108. 8	19:964	7. 13. 1,2	18: 501
1. 31. 6	19: 1015	9, 110, 4	19:964	1. 15. 1,2	10.001
1. 31. 7	19:657	10. 5. 1	18:511		-
1. 46. 11	19:964	10. 5. 3	18:482	Isha Upanish	ad
1. 50. 10	19:919	10. 30. 1	18: 198	7	18: 150,218
1.68.2	19 : 1015	10. 53. 5,6,10	19:765	8	18: 388
1. 93. 4	19:964	10. 66. 1	19 : 919	11,14	18:33
1.95.4.5	19:824	10. 67. 1-5	19:726	15,16	18:271
1. 110. 4	19: 792	10. 90. 2	18:439	16	18: 365
1. 113. 8,10	18:1	10. 129. 1-5	18:240	10	101 505
1. 133. 1	19: 1015	10. 190. 1	18: 581		
1. 164. 20,21	18: 365	10. 190. 1,2	18: 501	Katha Upanis	shad
1. 165. 5	18: 262	15. 7. 10	18: 365	1.2.6	18: 553
3. 22. 3	18: 198			1. 3. 10,11	18:295
3. 38. 7	18:112	Voter Vode		1. 3. 12	18:60
3. 55. 7	19:702	Yajur Veda		2. 1. 1	18: 524
4. 1. 7,11	18: 553	17.67	19: 702	2. 1. 5	18:218
4.1.7	18:1			2. 1. 12,13	18:218,553;
4. 2. 1	18:1	Atharva Veda			19: 889
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Appendix 3

List of Vedic Translations and Citations

A list of hymns and verses from the Rig-veda translated or cited by number in SRI AUROBINDO BIRTH CENTENARY LIBRARY Volumes 10 and 11, *The Secret of the Veda* and *Hymns to the Mystic Fire*, and the supplements to these volumes included in Volume 27. References to complete hymns are printed in **bold** type.

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Errata

To the Centenary Library

It is perhaps inevitable in the printing of such a large work as the SRI AUROBINDO BIRTH CENTENARY LIBRARY that some typographical and other errors should find their way into the texts. The more significant of those which have come to light are listed below. Obvious mistakes of spelling, punctuation, etc. which would cause no confusion to the reader have been omitted from the list, although all errors are, of course, being rectified in the facsimile editions of Sri Aurobindo's works which are currently being reproduced photographically from the SRI AUROBINDO BIRTH CEN-TENARY LIBRARY editions.

The list includes not only errors found by us or by observant readers in the course of normal reading, but several discovered during a systematic search which has been initiated with a view to making the texts perfect. So far verificatory readings of *The Life Divine* and *Savitri* have been undertaken in order to compare the present texts not only with the first edition, but also with the original manuscripts, corrected typed copies and proof sheets.

Recent bibliographical research indicates that some of Sri Aurobindo's writings assigned by us to one period of his literary activity actually belong to another. Thus *The Genius of Valmiki* (Volume 3, page 137), the lyric "Perfect thy motion" (Volume 5, page 7) and the dramatic fragment "Achab — Esarhaddon" (Volume 7, page 1085) all seem to have been written in Pondicherry and not, as stated, in Baroda or England. Certain other minor errors occurring in the Bibliographical Notes at the end of one or two of the volumes will be corrected in future editions.

Volume 1: Bande Mataram

Page/line	for	read
48/23	not express	express
56/33	March 5	March 6
175/10	There	Mere
634/14	of	or
888/32	April 26	April 18
919/17	Krishna	Chandra
	are the dates publication. 665, 667 and	given for speeches of delivery, not of Thus on pages 517, §51, "Bande Ma- d be deleted before

Volume 2: Karmayogin

The caption of the group photograph placed before the text should read: "Sri Aurobindo (extreme right) in Uttarpara at a public reception given on April 5, 1908 to Bepin Chandra Pal (extreme left) upon the latter's release from Buxar Jail."

Volume 3: The Harmony of Virtue

154/33	or	of
404/6	draw	draw up
404/7	brain up	brain
447/16	what	where

Volume 4: বাংলা রচনা

Page/line	for	read
20/20	ছাপাইয়৷	চাপিয়া
৫৩/૨૨	মূল	মূল্য
209/20	অন্তেয়	অন্ডের
১৯১/২২	দোষযুক্ত	দোষমুক্ত
১৯৩/২৩	সামাজির	সামাজিক
206/33	ফরাশ	ফরাসী
२७४/७२	আশী	আন্ত
220/38	বৰ্ষাকাল	বৰ্ষকাল
225	The Dharma	article on Romesh
	Chandra Du	tt was written by
	Nolini Kanta	Gupta and not by
	Sri Aurobind	0.
२२७/३४	আমারও	আমরাও
208/6	চাপিয়া	চাপা
2F6/F	ছকবার	একবার

Volume 5: Collected Poems

356/14	QUALITY	QUANTITY
533/29	of	if

Volume 7: Collected Plays

816/1	first	fast
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Volume 8: Translations

92/26	be he
215	The translation of Sri
	Aurobindo's Durga Stotra was
	done not by the author but by
	Nolini Kanta Gupta. It was
	approved by Sri Aurobindo.
380/1	heaven heavens

Volume 10: The Secret of the Veda

500/1	sws	s 0 s
571/24	volueris	volucris
573/20	makş (मक्क्ष्)	maks (मक्ष्)
573/20	makk (मक्क)	makh (मख) [2nd]
576/6	aspirate	aspirate;
576/7	these;	these,

Volume 11: Hymns to the Mystic Fire

448/11	ईळ्	इछ्
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Volume 12: The Upanishads

243/11	तपणीयी	तपणीयो
255/11	peep	deep
290/30-31	वा, वा,	वा,
454/1	reliving	relieving
518/1	soul sin	souls in
542/8	in 1953	between 1951
		and 1953
542/19	1909-10	1909
542/21	1909	1910

Volume 13: Essays on the Gita

188/11	eśā	eşā
191/25	praviliyate	praviliyate

Volume 14: The Foundations of Indian Culture

145/7	powers	power
316/2	élite the	élite; the

Volume 15: Social and Political Thought

210/6	tries	tires
378fn	The footnote	should read:
	The Nazi th	hird Reich in Ger-
	many seemed	for a time to be
	driving towar	ds the realisation
	of this possi	bility in another
	form, a Gern	nan empire of cen-
	tral Europe u	nder a totalitarian
	hegemony.	

Volume 16: The Supramental Manifestation

23/23	and	as
204/2	of	or
239/7	truths it	truth: it
397/32	search their	their search
434/27	1941	1920
434/29	fourth	fourth and fifth

Volume 17: The Hour of God

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156/30	śakt yam	śaktyām
	bhagavatī	bhagavati
157/32	sureness	force
158/10	scarcity	scarcity,
404/2	help	helps
407/30	New India	The Independent

Volumes 18-19: The Life Divine

69/10	thinker	sage
84/31	hold	holder
193/28	its	to its
234fn	The footnot	e on page 234
	should be rea	ad after the word
	"creates", pag	ge 235, line 5.
288/34	Intuition,	Overmind,
	Overmind	Intuition
342/17	and	with
457/21	there	their
478/9	another	an other
822/11	would	could
826/19	of	of a
854/16	formation	formation:
879/22	provided	provided,
887/20	the	that
888/14	here	there
945/20	of	or

Volumes 20-21: The Synthesis of Yoga

88/3	states of	states or

Volumes 22-24: Letters on Yoga

88/34	rule	rub
176/9	involved	involves
1222/18	There	Three
1306/2	of	or

Volume 27: Supplement

Frontispiece: newly received in-

formation indicates that the figure standing third from right is positively not Sri Aurobindo.

165/22	area	are after a
220/22	physical	psychical
220/25	principle	principal
266/2	ou ketin	ouk estin
445/19	Christian	Christians

Volumes 28-29: Savitri

69/13	age's	ages'
170/24	cover	covet
172/8	flickerings	flickering
180/25	A quiver	Aquiver
194/1	train	trail
229/33	toilings	tollings
256/3	wants	once
415/10	immortal's	Immortals'
421/4	worlds	words
483/33	has	had
602/14	gleaned	gleamed
677/27	love.	love,
707/3	earth	heart
734/4	his	this
791/14	unlifting	uplifting

Volume 30: Index and Glossary

8	The chronology entry for 19 February 1906 should be dele- ted; in its place should be put two new entries, viz.:
	February Applies for privilege
	leave.
29	March 2 Goes to Bengal.
	Bibliography entry 35: "Re-
	vised Edition, Sri Aurobindo
	Ashram" should be deleted and
	in the next line "Reprint" should
	read "Revised Edition".
29	Bibliography entry 37: for
	"Kalidasa, 1950 Edition" read
	"Kalidasa, 1929 Edition".

