Pancadasi Tenth Chapter

Swami Sakshatkridanandaji, the previous course acarya visited Arsha Vidya Gurukulam between 9th to 12th March. Swamiji was received with poornakumbam at the entrance of the lecture hall by the present acaryas and students.



From 10th to 12th March, in six classes, Swamiji covered the Pancadasi 10th Chapter – Natakadeepa Prakaranam. A short write-up of the same follows:

Verses 1 to 5 establishes the need for enquiry of jiva, jagat and ishvara leading to the understanding that the paramarthika satyam brahman along with maya upadhi 'becomes' jiva, jagat and ishvara without undergoing any real change termed as vivarta karanam.

Verses 6 to 10 . In any knowledge process pramata (knower), pramanam(means of knowledge) prameyam (object of knowledge) and sakshi caitanyam are four factors involved. Of these first 3 are jatam (inert)and they can neither reveal themselves nor others. And hence no knowledge can take place without the

4th , the sakshi. Sakshi reveals pramata and pramanam directly and indirectly the prameyam through pramata (through the sense organs).

Verses 11 to 15 brings- in an imagery of the lamp in a dance hall called nataka deepa. By this nataka deepa example, it is made clear that साक्षी सर्वम् (इदम् जगत्) भासयेत् नृत्यशालास्थिदीपवत् विना यत्नेन युगपत् . In the stage there are the dancer and prabhu (the organiser) and in the sabha the audience, all of them being illumined by the lamp which does not undergo any change. After the dance program is over the empty hall is also illumined by the same lamp. The example and the exemplified are captured as follows.

दीपः दीपयेत्	प्रभुम्	नर्तकीम्	सभ्यान्
दीपः दीपयेत्	अहङ्कारम्	धियम्	विषयान्

The later verses 16 to 29 points out the uniqueness of the sakshi as acalam nirvikaram aprameyam etc. It is self-evident svathasiddhaH.

Classes were concluded on 12th March evenings and the students expressed their wish to have more classes by Swami Sakshatkridannanda.

