## SECTION III. (Continued.)

CHAPTER XXVII.

PARĀ AND APARĀ-PRAKŖŢI.

Light and shade as Parā and Aparā-prakṛṭi.—
Jīvāṭmā as the third.—The next stage of condensation as saṭṭva, rajas and ṭamas; corresponding to Āṭma-(or Jīvāṭma-) prakṛṭi, Parā and Aparā respectively.—Endless repetitions of these and further and further condensations.—Manas, buḍḍhi, and ahaṅkāra.—Chiṭṭa, mahaṭṭva and mamaṭva.—Thence three ākāshas.—Thence three vāyus, and so on.—Endless triplets, even denser than earth.—Other counts, by sevens, etc.—Formations of atoms by action and re-action.

New facts and names arise out of this conjunction of light and shade that was described in the preceding chapter. Light is Parāprakṛṭi; shadow is Aparā-prakṛṭi; the 'picture' born of the two is the Jīvāṭmā. Out of the conjunctions of this triplet of Parā, Aparā and Jīvāṭmā, arises the other triplet of saṭṭva, rajas, and ṭamas. The first is Āṭma-prakṛṭi, i.e., the Self Itself (the possessor of the light); rajas is Parā-prakṛṭi or prakāsha, light; ṭamas (darkness) is Aparā-prakṛṭi.¹ In other words, the I is

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In the preceding chapter, Aparatma was said to possess the quality of light and to reside

sat, 'being,' 'existence,' 'true,' 'good,' etc.; and the state of sat is sat-tva, goodness, reality, (cognisability because of, and as the cause

in Daivi-prakṛṭi, while Paratma corresponded with shadow and dwelt in Mūla-prakṛṭi. Here the use of parā and aparā seems to be reversed, apparently because Prakrti, in combination with which they are here used, is the reverse of Ātmā, in connexion with which they were used before. The use here corresponds with the Upanishat one regarding the lower and the higher knowledge. The reader's attention is invited to the last paragraph and footnote of ch. xviii above, to pages 280-281 of The Science of Peace, and also to the quotation from Isis Unveiled, at p. 579 (old Edn.) of The Secret Doctrine, I, where it is said that spirit and matter both spring from the "electric bosom" of Light. Of course, if we understand spirit and matter in their metaphysical sense, then we must regard this Light as the Principle of Consciousness, of 'illumination' in the sense of 'mentality'. This and the preceding and succeeding chapters deal with many duads (each with its nexus implied), e.g., At mā and Anātmā; Being and Non-Being; Daivī-Prakrti (in place of Pratyagātmā) and Mūla-prakṛṭi; existence and non-existence; light and shade; Aparātmā and Parātmā; Parāprakṛţi and Aparā-prakṛţi; spirit and matter; subject and object; soul and body; active energy and re-active energy; love and hate; etc. Metaphysically, we can scarcely distinguish

of the belief of, reality, for esse is percipi), which is nothing else than the unity of the I. The

grades and stages amongst principles; we have to regard them all as aspects of one and the same principle, the all-containing Trinity, and as showing forth simultaneously, in potentiality, what appears in manifestation successively, as various stages between the condition of Brahman in pralaya and that in an active world-system of individualised mind and particularised matter. To every one of these metaphysical or abstract aspects or principles will also correspond a more and more concrete 'veil' or 'film' of matter, as mentioned in the closing para of ch. xviii quoted above, and in Bhagavad-Gītā, vii. 4, 5; and the suggestion, quoted from The Secret Doctrine, in Occult Chemistry by (Annie Besant and C. W. Leadbeater), that the æther of space, or Koilon, the ultimate substance of our visible sidereal system, is the seventh grade of density of Mula-prakrti, would fit in with the statements of the Pranava-Väda very well, only if we understand Müla-prakṛṭi in the concrete sense of the ultimate material of a higher system (e.g., we are told elsewhere that our sun is a sun of the fourth order), and not in the abstract, metaphysical, sense of Root-matter, mere Objectivity, Not-Self, which is just equally far from or equally near to any particular density of matter of any particular system, and cannot be graded to any in any numerical terms. For concrete illustrations of these divisions and sub-divisions of principles, we

This is rajas, kriyā. The third is ṭamas, the means of their connexion and conjunction.

These repeat themselves endlessly, in the same way as plants, animals and humans do. The human being is born (rajas); grows and acquires knowledge (sattva); then, in youth, he falls into tamas, desire, and as a consequence, new human beings arise from him; and so on, endlessly. This occurs everywhere, and everywhere do we see samvṛḍḍhi, growth, evolution, in sṛṣhti, emanation, creation, the manifested world. Also, everywhere do we see a growth of and in density. Translation, transformation, from the sūkṣhma or subtle into the sṭhūla or gross, is the law

might consider the 'Bright Space' and 'Dark Space' of The Secret Doctrine, the 'Male and Female atoms' of Occult Chemistry, the 'nucleus and protoplasm, linin and chromatin, centrosomes and chromosomes etc.', (and their bisections) of physiology, (vide also Manu Samhita, i. 5—32). These correspond to Āṭmā and Prakṛṭi and their sub-divisions; while the various 'forces' at work, reproduction and metabolism, vitality and intelligence, prāṇa and buḍḍhi, free-will and fate, initiative and automatic or mechanical causation, etc., correspond to the sub-divisions of Paivī-prakṛṭi or Māyā—all such sub-divisions arising out of the endless aḍhyāsa or mutual inversed reflexions of Self and Not-Self.

of succession in this world-system (at its present stage). We are not speaking here about other world-systems (nor of distant future stages of this) having no clear and detailed knowledge of them; because, while principles are of universal application, details are matter of succession, of the limited. And in the realm of the limited and successive, the limitation and succession determine each stage or condition; that, in turn, determines the memory; memory, the knowledge; and, finally, as our knowledge so our description of the world.

The next triplet that arises is manas, buddhi and ahankāra. Manas is rājasa. Buddhi is sāṭṭvika. Ahankāra is ṭāmasa. These are, as it were, intermediate

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Memory may here be regarded as standing for, or corresponding to, the inner, linga or type-body which governs the life and experiences of the outer body from birth to death.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> In the current Purāṇas and Upaniṣhaṭs, manas corresponds with chandramā, the moon, Brahmā (who was born as Soma, or the moon from Aṭṭri and Anasūyā), āpas, reṭas, rajas, etc., buḍḍhi with saṭṭva and Viṣhṇu; ahaṅkāra with Rudra, the self-assertive and other-destructive form of Shiva-desire. The 'location' of these 'aspects' of mind, chiṭṭa, manas, buḍḍhi, ahaṅkāra (and smṛṭi, according

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between the elements of I and This of which the jiva is composed; and appear because the jīva, as jīva, has certain work to do. That is to say, they are needed to to make its life, its work, possible. First comes cognition through the senses; it is the picturing of objects, by means of the senses, in the manas, which (picturing) is rendered possible only by the metaphysical or transcendental fact that everything exists everywhere. Here arises

to some of the minor Upanishats, though others identify it with chitta); or, in terms of different systems of devotional meditation, Maha-Vishņu or Ādīnārāyaņa, Vāsudeva, Sankarshaņa, Pradyumna, Aniruddha (of the Vaishnavas); or Sadyojāţa, Aghora, Vāmadeva, Ţatpuruṣha and Īshāna (of the Shaivas; etc., etc.; in the nerve-centres, chakras, etc., is given variously, in various Yoga and Tantraworks, including some of the 'minor' Upanishats. To understand the significance of each fully and so reconcile them all, much occult knowledge would be needed. We can only make guesses. E.g., the seat of Rudra and ahankara is said to be in the head, but it manifests in its intensest form at the lower pole of the human magnet, in the procreative organs. On the other hand, the seat of buddhi, by one account, (of chitta,) by another), is in the navel, but it manifests in the head in the functioning of the sensors and the brain. The seat of manas is in the heart; its manifestation in various glands and organs. Sometimes

the  $\bar{a}\,k\,\bar{a}\,\dot{n}\,k\,\dot{s}\,h\,\bar{a}$ , the query, 'desire' (to know): This external object-how does or can or may it enter into me? 1 (So far manas). The buddhi determines: This is so and so and not such and such; it is true; or, it is false; necessary; or, unnecessary; avoidable; or, unavoidable; obtainable; or, not; and so on. What ought to be done and what ought not to be done, is all decided by the buddhi. Ahankāra says: I will do whatever has been determined by the buddhi. It is abhimana, self-measuring, self-regard, self-reliance, selfrespect, pride (in one aspect).

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The next triplet is chitta, mahattva and mamatva; A, U and M respectively. Thence arise the three ākāshas; thence, the three vāyus; thence, the three tejas'; thence, the āpas; thence, the pṛṭhivīs; and so on, always in triplets.

In the prt hivi-stage all (preceding triplets) are reflected. Herein too is reached the fullest sthūla, the extreme limit of density, so far as our world-system is concerned (it should be borne in mind); for, in reality, there is no final

all these are assigned centres in the head only; and then, probably, what is meant is that certain centres in the brain correspond with and govern certain centres in the body.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See Sec. II, supra.

superlative of subtle or gross anywhere in the Endless World-Process, and there are numberless tattvas, in similar triplets, after prthivī also.

In another aspect, from another standpoint, the count is by sevens, instead of threes. Each triplet is expanded into a septenary. Thus we have the seven tattvas, mahat, buddhi

And presumably, by parity of reasoning, before ākāsha or anupādaka or ādi (here called mahat and buddhi-tattvas, as also in the Vāyu and other Purānas). There is usually felt a certain difficulty in conceiving greater grades of density than that of pṛṭhivī, with reference to the fact that birds live and move about in air and fish in water, whereas men and quadrupeds live and move about only on earth. We find it difficult to conceive of creatures living and moving about in earth, as they ought to be able to do, if their bodies are composed of denser matter than the earth, carrying on the analogy of the fish and the birds, i.e., the denser is able to move about in the subtler, without affecting the condition of the latter (and presumably vice versā); but we cannot conceive of diamond moving about in common rock without pulverising the latter. The difficulty may possibly be solved by a few metaphysical and psychological considerations. What we describe in 'physical' terms as 'dense and subtle,' in 'psychical' terms, terms of consciousness, means and can be translated into nothing else than 'resistant and non-resistant.' The ideas of absolute resistance

and the well-known five. And so on. This system of septenaries prevails through our particular brahmāņda of our samsāra. There are other brahmāndas in which the count is not by sevens, where there is or are only one or two, three, four, or five tattvas, and so on. But there too, the triplicity of the Universal Principle takes effect and shows itself in some way or other. Thus, even though and non-resistance, plenum and vacuum, Not-Self and Self (or Self and Not-Self, as we choose to look at the matter), when translated into realities, become endless degrees and grades of density and subtlety, for absolute density and absolute emptiness are not to be found in the limited and concrete. Thus endless grades and shades may be named variously as solids, quagmires, gums, viscosities, jellies, liquids, fluids, fogs, smokes, airs, gases, ethers, and so on. But the basic facts are two, resistance and non-resistance; and two only. Now if this be so it will be a matter of the particular constitution of a creature's body whether  $\, \dot{a} \, k \, \dot{a} \, s \, h \, a \,$ is dense to it and pṛṭhivī subtle, or vice versā. And, as a further step, we can see that to a differently constituted class of jiva-bodies, the density or 'resistance' that is to us associated with earth will be associated with another tattva, 'after' earth, and the subtlety or 'non-resistance' that we attach to water and air will be attached by them to earth and water respectively. This next tattva of which those bodies are made up will

there be only one tattva forming the material of a brahmāṇda, as for instance, ākāsha only, or ṭejas only, in that single ṭaṭtva will appear first a duality (of inner and outer, core and crust, soul and sheath) and then a trinity, by adding on a connecting nexus, and finally, a septenate, all by means of sub-divisions of the same tattva.

Such are the manifold details arising out of considerations of kriyā and praţikriyā,

be differently composed in its molecular and atomic arrangement from 'earth,' and so be able to pass through earth without pulverising it. It is when we try to picture the 'next denser' in terms of nothing else than earth—as diamond to rock—that we find ourselves baffled. And, as a fact, we are told that the 'gnomes of the underworld' are such naturespirits as can move through rocks, etc., even as we move through air, and yet are invisible to us.

¹ It should be borne in mind that "nothing in the world is single; all things by a law divine, in one another's being mingle;" and that no brahmāṇda, however composed, can stand by itself, wholly out of touch with all others. And if in touch, then it must latently possess all possible aspects also. Everything is everywhere and always. Hence any single ṭaṭṭva contains sub-divisions showing aspects of all others. Vide Secret Doctrine, Vol. III. 'Occult papers'. Endless repetition and analogy are the guiding clue.

action and re-action. In reality, the only Shakti in the World-process is the Shakti of the Self (as affirming-denying the Not-Self). And this Shakti works of itself, by and as Necessity, in every atom, mechanically or automatically, from the transcendental standpoint; and all individual power, energy, rule, governance, guidance, initiative, by Mahā-Vishnus or atoms is therefore equally 'illusion,' though a fact, from the empirical or experiential standpoint, and a fact which is indefeasibly part and parcel of the whole scheme of the World-process (exactly as much as the feeling of separate individuality is also such a fact). Such is the true significance of kriyā and pratikriyā, between Self and Not-Self.

And one of the primary results, from the concrete standpoint, of this true significance of the pair of Action and Re-action is the formation of a nus and paramānus, atoms and superatoms of various degrees, each grade being itself formed out of combinations of subtler subdivisions of the seven tattvas, and in turn becoming the basis of a denser manifestation of the same tattvas, etc.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Vide Occult Chemistry, by Annie Besant and C. W. Leadbeater.