

કારણ તે જ્યાં સુધી સમાધામાં બેસે છે ત્યાં સુધી તે બુદ્ધિ અને
 અંતર-ને પોતાની સખા efforts કારણેથી દુર રાખી શકે,
 પરંતુ જેવા (સમાધામાંથી) જાગૃત થયે કે પાછા બુદ્ધિને અંતર
 છે. તો પછી ઈશ્વર ક્યાં છે તે જાણે નહીં. યાને કુટુંબ,
 સમાધાને લેર ઉદ્ધ (જાડ કોપ = sound sleep) સરખા બને છે.

જ્યાં સમાધામાં પડેલા જીવ બુદ્ધિ-અંતરને અલગ કરે છે, તેમ
 તાર કુદમાં પડેલા જીવને પણ તે લેલા અ બુદ્ધિ-અંતર કંઈ જ નથી.
 પડેલા પોતાની efforts થી ~~જાગૃત થાય~~ ^{માન રાખી} તેમ કરે છે, બાજીના
 જાગૃતમાં automatically - unknowingly તેમ બને છે,
 બીજે જાગૃતમાં આવ્યા કે પાછા એકે જ અવસ્થામાં - યાને
 બુદ્ધિને અંતર- બંધમાં પાછા રહે છે. એટલે તેમને
 પરમાત્માની વાત શી કરવા ?

તે કે જે ૨૪ કલાક - તે પરમ-આનંદ, તે તેજ અને
 અપરંપાર જ્ઞાન-થી ભરપૂર તેને ભેરવું — બુદ્ધિ
 કુદમાં. (તે કે જે અંતર- બુદ્ધિ. કારણે તે જીવની રાજા
 તેનાં પરિમિતે - તેને તેજ અંતરને બુદ્ધિથી કેમ મળી શકાય ?)

તે માટે તો જીવ આપવા જોઈએ. પરંપર મરી જીવ
 જોઈએ. કુદમાં કુદની મારીને (દા. જાગૃત અર્થપૂર્ણ રીતે
 આપવા કરી - દેહ-ધ્યાન કરીને) જાણી, પણ માયા
 યાગીને. તે માયાની માટેનીમાંથી મુક્ત થઈને.

(આને તે માયા — તે એક મહા-કાલમ વે,
 કરાવા છે કે જાલા જાલાને વશ કરે છે. તેને વશ કરવા
 તે વીરલા એવું જાણે છે. અને તેવા વીરલામાં જીવ
 જીવે છે. — કુદમાંની વસ્તીના પ્રમાણમાં તે જીવ
 ગણી શકાય નહીં. તેવા પુણિ જાગૃત પડેલાં —
 તેમને પણ મરડી - તે જ કુંઠી રસ્તા મારી.
 જાડી જીવના જીવે આપાઈ મરડી તે આ માટેની તેવા
 પડેલા જાગૃત.)

These Yogas & Samadhies do take one in planes, but upto the 4th plane at the Most, & no further. For it is in this fourth, that there is a great stopping (check) - neither further advance, nor return (to the lower 3-2-1 planes). Upto the 3rd one can go & come back in 3-2-1, as his will & power of his concentration (samadhi) but Not in the 4th. Once there, he is there, Same Samadhi for centuries, even thousands of years. (example of Arjuna - lying in samadhi for thousand years, being pushed forward by the grace of a Sadguru) If the Yogi (in the 4th) leave his body - i.e. dies, while in the 4th, he again takes birth in the same plane. But if, unfortunately, he succumbs to the charms of his powers, and endeavours to make use of these powers in making Miracles (samadhi), he is doomed. For, then, he drops down to the Stone state on leaving his body (i.e. death). This is the result of going in darkness, and without a guide (guru) to show the proper way, and hence. (dangerous to such an extent. (4th Gyan v))

Shri Swami Sahab of Akalkote is said to have slapped one (Arjuna) in the 4th plane, saying "Raudh-bazi samadhi - Gyan v", and this slap sent that Yogi, from the 4th to the 4th state, that moment. The Swami Sahab here meant the "powers" when he said Raudh-bazi, but the unknowing world took it in the literal sense of the word began to imagine 1001 thoughts etc

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Thursday - 11-7-26

अंतरज्ञान असेल ^{आत्म} (Feeling Inspiration, Revelation)

आ सर्व (Insp. Reo. वगैरे) अंतरज्ञान द्यायचे ते ~~असेल~~ (अंतरज्ञान)

न्याये मनास समाधी (Concentration) ^{higher} हावे, त्यास लगेत उपर

जवानी (realization) तैदारी द्यायचे. असेवार ~~अंतरज्ञान~~ हा

हे ते पूर्ण धरता समजवा. (end of mind perfection)

हायम ~~अंतरज्ञान~~ अंतरज्ञान नसे ते परमात्मज्ञान ^{ज्ञान} यदीगीत

(Shadow) छे. तुम्हास अंतरज्ञान लगेत नसे.

असे पूर्ण-योगीत वरीकडे पण हे प्राप्त द्यायचे?

हायम अंतरज्ञान (मनास पूर्णता) ^{असेल} हायम हायम हायम

Shadow मान छे. ते मनास परी-सीमा (extremest

boundary) छे.

हे मनास Spiritual beginning हे?

Concentration, trance, हायम, समाधी etc. असे मनास Sp.

End हे. ते अंतरज्ञान, Inspiration, Revelation.

ते हायम, समाधी. परंतु हे ^{अंतरज्ञान} छे, अंतरज्ञान

ते लगेत हायम हायम, ते पण realization shadow छे

Realization = निर्विकल्प = अ-द्वैत (no dualism) असे अंतरज्ञान

तेना-आ. वलीया वरीकडे - shadow मान छे. असेल (realization) हा

अंतरज्ञान, अंतरज्ञान लगेत पलास (वरीकडे हायम हायम) छे. for ever. ही realization

जाहे ते त्यांस राहते, तेना शरीर छे, मनास छे, पण अंतरज्ञान असे अंतरज्ञान

नसे. लगेत ते अ-द्वैतमान छे. हे त्यास अंतरज्ञान असेल असेल

शरीराने येतायचे अंतरज्ञान हे पाले लगेत उपर पाले लगेत लगेत छे. ते

आयम, शक्ति असेल अंतरज्ञान पाले तेना मनास असेल शरीर असेल असेल

तेना प्राप्त छे पुढे द्याय त्यास अंतरज्ञान, ते पाले लगेत अंतरज्ञान (mind is only an instrument)

तेना लगेत मनास असेल शरीर असेल असेल असेल असेल असेल असेल असेल

अंतरज्ञान
ज्ञान
अंतरज्ञान
अंतरज्ञान
Self realization

4th

sun, clear is - sun is (bright) or sun is not in the
1. sun is clear, not is, sun is not is, sun is not is

sun is not is - sun is not is - sun is not is

is - sun is not is - sun is not is - sun is not is

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Ram katha - 25 300 - 2001 - Mathematics.

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Comparison of mine

The mine that a Sad has: the (human) body 1
- - - - - Vege - = the shadow of " 2
- - - - - an ordinary ^{man} - = the shadow (no water) of this shadow (or) 3

हु (Shu B), प्रत्यु जो ज्ञान, अनुभव जोरान पठारी धा उरान

(p. 44-R) तम मन जुवाको, वाउरोको, सीमलोको, लेवा उरान प्रत्यु
हजार धाणी वधार पठारी धाउ जोरान त हामन हो. तापकी

शुड शाना १ तनु वहीने त जोतेन वही उरी शिको

ते शुड शिको-आज-ज्ञान अत अनुभव प्राप्त उरी
(सिध शिको) प्राप्त न वाउ-वारी ह्यो. ते जोते त आपनी
शिको. जोते त साधे रमज उरी शिको (reference-हु
धरान साधे २४-उरान जहं हुं) नहि ता त जिनन जिनन
(अनुभव ज्ञान उम ज्ञान शिको)

अ जो लघु तमारा मनन समनरेव हुम. उरान जो
सर्व तमारी जुधना पलीमर को (Beyond intellect)
तमन जुधाको. तमन उरान साधे समनरेव अरु. तमारी
जुधना त शिको वहीने उरी समनरेव, प्रत्यु त ज्ञान
(ज्ञान व साधे समनरेव हो ते) न नवार तमारी अरु
जुधना उरान हो ता शुड समनरेव

How can you limited mind grasp that knowledge
which is unlimited? ते (ज्ञान) समनरेव जोते
(limited mind समनरेव जुधना) जुधना - जोतानी
limited powers न उरान, पहलो लो नरान नरान - जिन
ते limited ज्ञान unlimited जिनन नरान
बुकीचे वाक ही न पाहीजे - मालन, अनुभव "आपना नरान"

अ अनुभव मर्यादा जोधे पुरेपुरी पठारी
साधे त हुं शिको हुं" etc. अत अ आपनी पहा उरी ?
Example - आधुनिक उरान जिनन नरान साधे, जिन
(जोतानी ज्ञान आपनी) उरान "हो नरान", त वही जोतानी (ज्ञान)
ते न नरान जोतानी नरान उरान, जिन त जोते ता तमारी धाउ उरान.
होयान हो न

આ બીજા નરની આર્યા છે (દાને બીજામાં પડેલાં હવેનાં
 માન લુખીય વળાં હુદાકે તે) ને કુર્યા કુરોડો એન અબલ
 ઘણી ખાલી નો તે અબુલર છે. (આમર થો નર) તેમા body
 ના હોવ નરિ. મગર તે બહુન દાડાન ઘાવ છે. ઘાવો
 કે માત ૧૦ ને ઘ્યા નો તે ૧૦ મરુ છે તે body બુમરે છે

(die) never return & remain there (શરીર ઘોડીને)

બીજા પ-ભાથ) ને મરુદુલ, એટલે હુલ અબખાલ નર, લાંબ
 રહેલો. પરંતુ તેમનું મન ને શરીર કેટલાક દિવસ રહેલો. અને એ
 રહ્યો તે આર્યા - દાને ૧૦ - પેટી
 ૪ - મરીનયલ - શરીર ઘોડીને - પાણી કુર્યા બહ
 ૫ - મરુદુલ - લાંબ રહેલો - હુલ અબખાલ નર

૧ - આર્યા

દાને કુર્યામાં ૩૦૦ મરુદુલાલો, અને ૫ આર્યાલો

(પદ - વ. ટુલ)

A Comparison of ઝાલોં ઈ

- 1 The ઝાલોં ઈ that a Sadguru has = this (human) body
 - 2 " " " Yogi " = the shadow of " (1)
 - 3 " " " (an ordinary man) = the shadow (in water) of the above shadow (2) of a Yogi
- i.e. shadow of shadow

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the
 general principles of the theory of the function of the
 mind. It is shown that the mind is not a passive
 receiver of impressions, but an active agent which
 selects and organizes its impressions into a coherent
 whole. This is done by means of the faculty of
 judgment, which is the power of comparing and
 contrasting ideas, and of drawing conclusions from
 them. The faculty of judgment is the basis of all
 reasoning, and is the source of all knowledge.
 The second part of the paper is devoted to a
 discussion of the nature of the mind, and of the
 faculties which it possesses. It is shown that the
 mind is a simple substance, and that it is not
 divisible into parts. The faculties of the mind are
 the faculties of sensation, of judgment, and of
 reasoning. The faculty of sensation is the power
 of receiving impressions from the external world.
 The faculty of judgment is the power of comparing
 and contrasting ideas, and of drawing conclusions
 from them. The faculty of reasoning is the power
 of drawing conclusions from premises.

The third part of the paper is devoted to a
 discussion of the nature of the soul, and of the
 faculties which it possesses. It is shown that the
 soul is a simple substance, and that it is not
 divisible into parts. The faculties of the soul are
 the faculties of sensation, of judgment, and of
 reasoning. The faculty of sensation is the power
 of receiving impressions from the external world.
 The faculty of judgment is the power of comparing
 and contrasting ideas, and of drawing conclusions
 from them. The faculty of reasoning is the power
 of drawing conclusions from premises.