Mudgala Upanishad

। एषत्राः स्त्रियाः स्तिते गरिष्ट्रने स्तर्वस्य देवव सात्राप्तन्त्रव्यत्रम् । सन्द्रभग स्तर्वते प्रवित्तं प्रवित तर्वस्य विद्यं नियं स्वतन्त्र अपने स्वेत्रस्य गर्वस्य त्रायं उत्तरं उत्तरित्तालयक्तं । स्तर्यवन्त्र स्वत्यन्त् अत्रा ताद्रभे अस्य संस्थान् । व्यक्त अस्य स्थान ता अस्य १४५ त्यारस्य व्यक्त गाव्य स्थान त्राव्य स्थान ता स्थान व्यक्त स्थान व्यक्त गाव्य स्थान स्थान ता 1111年1月1日1月1日 র্দাদিশপ্রপ্রারনেসিরেম্নাঃশেরা জিনেবদ্রনিশ **উচ্চার জনেনা** উদ্দির রহি দাসাদ্র মহিলে। গ্রহজন সমহ 1 हत्त्रधारामन्त्रायाच्य महलागीतमञ्हरु अक्तुलगराजीलाक्र अलिमालाङ् अपन A STATISTICS AND A STATISTICS । প্রমানোল্ডদেঠান্ডগর্ফন্টরার্ফমান । গরকার মনিরো শ্রুকির্জেরে স্থিকি 1 भूत्त नामिक ज तबामय वाहा मेलि । প্রক্তিতারস্তানেরচি মহাব করে মন্ত্রপথ कलामतः । মন্ত্রবস্থায়সমার্থসেলাগোল্যেষ্ট ইনিবর **DECT**174* रमाइनीय कायक अनोक यु कामय रहमा अल्मे कार्यात्म । भ्रम्निय गाल्ड नियन्त्रभगा कि रावधारका ध्वरेवा भड्यू भ 143 40 গুপারিক মান্যকরতার্টি পিয়েরে রাজন এরি উপ রেয়েলেন মজা এজনর বিজেরে মান্য সেরাজ সেরাজে মার্কেরা সেরাজেরে মার্কের মার্কেরাজের প্রস্তিমার্কি সার্কের সেরাজের মার্চেরে কেনেরা হয়। ওরা বিজেরে সারা সিরাজেরা সেরাজেরা সেরাজেরা প্রজের মার্কেরাজেরা সেরাজেরা সেরাজেরা সেরাজেরা সেরাজেরা হয়। ওরা বিজেরে সারা সিরাজেরা সেরাজেরা সেরাজেরা সেরাজেরা সেরাজি সন্দাৰবিশ্বাচ্ছাইচ মন্তৰ্ভ মাৰ্চমান্ট । এবাগম উপিয় চৰাই কৰা থিয়াৰ মৃদ্ধ কৰিমানিকাৰৰা । কেন্তুজে কপোই বিশিষ্ঠী মন্ত্ৰ মন্তৰ্গটোক মাৰ্গ । এই সমান্তা জৰা কাউ পি গোঁৱাই দেই মন্ত্ৰ মন্ত্ৰ মানিকাৰৰা । কেন্তুজ কপোই বিশিষ্ঠী জিচি মন্ত্ৰ মন্তৰ মন্তৰ্গটোৰ কৰা কাউ পি গোঁৱাই দেই মন্ত্ৰ মন্ত্ৰ মন্ত্ৰ মন্ত্ৰ মন্ত্ৰ মন্ত্ৰ মন্ত্ৰ মন্ত্ৰ মন্ত্ৰ মন্ত মন্ত্ৰ মন্তৰ মন্তৰ মন্তৰ মন্তৰ মন্ত্ৰ মন্ত মন্ত্ৰ মন্তৰ মন্তৰ মন্ত্ৰ মন্ত্ মন্ত্ৰ মহায়কৎ মহিবান নাব "বিত্রমূল বিশিষ্ণ চৰপ্রপ্র । অসমযানাথামেশা চরীহের "মেম্যারিয়ান ফণ্রিচেব্রিড" । অবস্কার্যার্থ গর্জ মন্ডব গ্রহণ সংগ্রমূহেরি দুর্ঘট । অস্টাক্রচেন্দ্র মহিনামচেব্রিয় "রীক্ষান্দ্রয়াকেরপরিছদাসক । বর্ষেষ্ঠকরে ভযাব বর্ষের নির্মিকনালে চাননী আচন্দ্র হা (অধিবর্ধ নিষ্ঠ চির্বাহি মন্ধ-শংঘারেজি যায়ান্দ্রাকেরপরিছদাসক । বর্ষেষ্ঠকরে ভযাব বর্ষে নির্মিকনালে চাননী আচন্দ্র হা (অধিবর্ধ নিষ্ঠ চির্বাহি মন্ধ-শংঘারেজি যায়ান্দ্রাকেরপরিছদাসক । ব্যক্ষিত্ব প্রায় ক নির্মিকনালে চাননী আচন্দ্র হা (অধিবর্ধ নিষ্ঠ চির্বাহি মন্ধ-শংঘারেজি যায়ান্দ্রাকেরপরিছদাসক । ব্যক্ষির্বান্দ্র প্রায় চির্বাহির্দ্র বিশিষ্ঠ চির্বাহির্দ্র নির্বাহির্দ্র বিদ্যাবর্ধ নির্বাহিত্ব নির্মিকনালে চাননী আচন্দ্র হার্দ্র বিদ্যালয় বিশ্ববিদ্য মন্দ্র বিদ্যালয় বিদ্যালয় বিদ্যালয় নির্দ্ধার্থ করে বিদ্য সমারোয় সমন্দ্রিয়ে প্রিক । নার্দ্ধ স্বর্ধার মির্চান্দ্র বিদ্যালয় নির্দ্ধার্থিয়ের মার্দ্ধ বিদ্যালয় বিদ্যালয

Om ! May my speech be based on (i.e. accord with) the mind;

May my mind be based on speech.

O Self-effulgent One, reveal Thyself to me.

May you both (speech and mind) be the carriers of the Veda to me.

May not all that I have heard depart from me.

I shall join together (i.e. obliterate the difference of) day

And night through this study.

I shall utter what is verbally true;

I shall utter what is mentally true.

May that (Brahman) protect me;

May That protect the speaker (i.e. the teacher), may That protect me;

May that protect the speaker – may That protect the speaker.

Om ! Let there be Peace in me !

Let there be Peace in my environment !

Let there be Peace in the forces that act on me !

I. A SUMMARY OF PURUSHASUKTA

We shall explain the Purusha-sukta: In 'a thousand-headed' thousand means countless; the word 'ten fingers', means infinite distance, by the first stanza Vishnu's pervasion in space is stated, by the second the pervasion in time; the third speaks of his giving liberation. The glory of Vishnu is given in 'Etavan' (so much is his greatness). The same stanza states his four-fold nature. 'Tripad' etc., speaks of the glory of Aniruddha. In 'from that Virat was born' has been shown the origin of Prakriti and Purusha from a quarter of Hari. By 'Yat Purushena' the sacrifice of creation is stated as well as Moksha. In 'Tasmad' world creations are stated. 'Vedaham' speaks of Hari's glory. By 'Yajnena' is stated the end of creation and liberation. One who knows it becomes liberated.

II. THE SUPREME MYSTERY

In Mudgalopanishad the greatness of Purusha-sukta has been stated in detail. Vasudeva instructed the knowledge of Bhagavan to Indra; again imparted to the humble Indra the great mystery with two sections of the Purusha-sukta. These two are: The Purusha described above gave up the object which was beyond the scope of name and form, hard for worldly people to understand and took a form with a thousand parts and capable of giving Moksha on sight, for uplifting the suffering Devas and others. In that form, pervading the world he was beyond it by an infinite distance. This Narayana was the Past, Present and the Future. And was the giver of Moksha to all. He is greater than the greatest – none is greater than He.

He made himself into four parts and with three of them exists in the heaven. By the fourth, the Aniruddha (for of) Narayana, all worlds have come to be. This (part of) Narayana created Prakriti (Matter) for making the worlds (Prakriti stands for the four-faced Brahma). In full form the latter did not know the work of creation – this Aniruddha-Narayana told him.

Brahman ! Meditate upon your organs as the sacrifice, the firm body of the sheaths

as the oblation, me as Agni, the spring season as ghee, summer as fuel, autumn as the six tastes of food and make the offering in Agni and touch the body – this will make the body (strong like) Vajra (diamond). Thence will appear the products like animals. From the, the world of moving and unmoving things. It must be understood that the manner of liberation is stated by the combination of Jiva and Paramatman.

Whoever knows this Creation and Liberation lives a full life.

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The single God becoming many; unborn, is born as many. The Adhvaryus worship him as Agni. This as Yajus unites everything. The Samavedins worship as Saman. All is established in him. The serpents meditate on his as poison. The knowers of snake-lore as snake, gods as energy, men as wealth, Demons as Magic, the manes as sustenance. The knowers of the superhuman as superhuman. Gandharvas as beauty, Apsarases as perfume. He becomes whatever he is worshipped as; so, one should think 'I am the supreme being' and will become that (who knows this).

IV. ONLY BRAHMAN WITH THE THREEFOLD MISSING IS JIVA

Beyond the threefold misery, free from layers devoid of the six waves, other than the five sheaths, unaffected by the six transformations is the Brahman. The three miseries are Adhyatmika (body disease), Adhibhautika (robbers, wild animals etc.,) and Adhidaivika (rains etc.,). They relate to agents, action and effect; knower, knowledge and the known; experiencer, experience and the experienced. The six layers are skin, flesh, blood, bones, tendons and morrow. The six enemies are lust etc. The five sheaths are those of food, vital airs, mind cognition and bliss. The six transformations are: being, birth, growth, change, decline and destruction. The six waves are hunger, thirst, sorrow, delusion, old age and death. The six delusions are about family, lineage, class, caste, stations (ashrama) and forms. Through contact with the supreme spirit becomes the Jiva – he is none other.

He who studies this is purified in fire, wind and sun; has health and wealth, becomes rich in children and grandchildren, a scholar, purified from great sin, drink, improper contact with mother, daughter and daughter-in-law, stealing gold, forgetting Vedic learning, failure to serve elders, sacrificing for the unfit, eating what should not be, wrong gifts, contact with another's wife, unaffected by lust etc., becomes the pristine Brahman in this birth. Therefore one should not impart to an uninitiated person this Purusha-sukta which is a secret, nor to one who does not know the Vedas, a non-sacrificer, a non-Vaishnava, non-Yogin, a talkative person, a harsh talker, one who takes more than a year to learn, the discontented.

The Guru shall impart this in a pure place, on a sacred star, after regulating the vital airs to the humble disciple, in the right ear. It should not be done too often – it would become stale but as often as needed, in the ear.

Thus both the teacher and the taught will become Purusha in this birth.

This is the Upanishad.

Om! May my speech be based on (i.e. accord with) the mind; May my mind be based on speech. O Self-effulgent One, reveal Thyself to me. May you both (speech and mind) be the carriers of the Veda to me. May not all that I have heard depart from me. I shall join together (i.e. obliterate the difference of) day And night through this study. I shall utter what is verbally true; I shall utter what is mentally true. May that (Brahman) protect me; May That protect the speaker (i.e. the teacher), may That protect me; May that protect the speaker – may That protect the speaker. Om ! Let there be Peace in me ! Let there be Peace in my environment ! Let there be Peace in the forces that act on me !

Here ends the Mudgalopanishad, as contained in the Rig-Veda.