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## dashashlokI (with introduction and translation)

த<sup>3</sup>ஶஶ்லோகீ நிர்வாணத<sup>3</sup>ஶகம் ச



Ten Stanzas (on Atman) by shrImad sha.nkarAchArya Introduction:

ShrI Shankara sums up the essence of Vedanta in dasashlokI . He states that Only Atman Is while the world of names, form and various manifestations are just maya . He goes on to say that Atman is same as the supreme Brahman . Shankara also emphasises, as do upaniShads that the man who realizes Atma ALONE transcends worldly sorrow (tarati shokaM Atmavit).

After writing a wonderful commentary on Gaudapada's karika on mANDukya upaniShad, and upadesahasri in my humble opinion, the best philosophical work of Shankara, many scholars consider dashashlokI to be the last pronouncement of Shankara on the non-dual nature of Atman . In a very simple way using just 10 verses, Shankara expounds on the nature of Atman – the attributeless Truth, indestructible, and the very basis of supreme bliss and purity.

The words of Swami Gambhirananda sums up the significance of the sloka, 'This text deals with the nature of Atman in the clearest and simplest language . There is not a single word which is superflous, and the teacher [Shankara] is at this best; the arrow of knowledge is aimed at ignorance and it hits the target directly, destroying the enemy.'

The birth of this Dasasloki is an interesting event. Sri Sankara in imminent danger of death in the jaws of a crocodile in the river Purna in his village Kaladi, takes Sannyasa informally by pronouncing the prescrinebd formula. But when the crocodile immediately frees him from its grip, Sri Sankara is

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faced with the necessity of seeking a competent teacher who can regularise the Sannyasa and initiate him in the Upanishadic passages. He travelled north and ultimately found such a teacher in Sri Govindapadacharya, who was in deep meditation in a cave on the banks of the Narmada. When fervently implored by Sri Sankara, the Saint woke up and asked Sri Sankara who he was. It was in reponse to this simple question that Sri Sankara burst out in a set of ten pregnant stanzas explaining the real nature of the Self which alone he was. The Saint realising that Sri Sanakara was a realised soul, who had come to him for initiation only to conform to the normal method of entering the Sannyasa Order, immediately accepted him as a disciple.

May ShrI Shankara leads us from ignorance to Truth by helping us realize the Atman.

OM tat sat.

பு⁴ஜங்க<sup>3</sup>ப்ரயாத ∣

Ⅱ அத² த³ருர்லோகீ Ⅱ

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ந பூ⁴மிர்ந தோயம் ந தேஜோ ந வாயு:
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ந க²ம் நேந்த்³ரியம் வா ந தேஷாம் ஸமூஹ: I அநேகாந்திகத்வாத் ஸுஷுப்த்யேகஸித்³த:⁴ (அநைகாந்திகத்வாத்) ததே3்கோSவரிஷ்ட: ரிவ: கேவலோSஹம் Ⅱ 1 Ⅱ

I am not the Earth nor Water, neither Fire nor Air, I am not space. Neither am I any of the Faculties nor am I their aggregrate. [I am not any of these] as they are all uncertain. I am proved however in the sole experience of deep sleep. That One, the Residue, the Auspicious, the Only One, am I.

ந வா்ணு ந வா்ணுு்ரமாசாரத⁴ா்மா

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ந மே தா⁴ரணுத்⁴யாநயோகா³த³யோ5பி I
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அநாத்மாஶ்ரயாஹம்மமாத்⁴யாஸஹாநாத்

ததே³கோSவரிஷ்ட: ரிவ: கேவலோSஹம் ∥ 2∥

The castes are not for me, nor the observances and duties attached to the castes and the stages of life. Even the steadying of the mind, concentration, self-communion and other courses are not for me. For the mistaken senses of I and MINE which rested on the Non-Self have been abondoned. That One, the Residue, the Auspicious, the Alone, am I.

ந மாதா பிதா வா ந தே<sup>3</sup>வா ந லோகா

ந வேதா<sup>3</sup> ந யஜ்ஞா ந தீர்த<sup>2</sup>ம் ப்<sup>3</sup>ருவந்தி **l** ஸுஷுப்தௌ நிரஸ்தாதிரூந்யாத்மகத்வாத்

ததே<sup>3</sup>கோSவரிஷ்ட: ரிவ: கேவலோSஹம் || 3||

There is no mother nor father; no gods nor regions of experience; no scriptures nor sacrifical sites; and no sacred place-so say the Sages. For, in the state of deep sleep, all these are negatived and that state is completely devoid(of any object of perception) That One, the Residue, the Auspicious, the Alone, am I.

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ந ஸாங்க்<sup>2</sup>யம் ந ரைவம் ந தத்பாஞ்சராத்ரம்
ந ஜைநம் ந மீமாம்ஸகாதே³ர்மதம் வா I
விரிஷ்டாநுபூ⁴த்யா விரூத்³தா⁴த்மகத்வாத்
ததே³கோSவரிஷ்ட: ரிவ: கேவலோSஹம் Ⅱ 4 Ⅱ
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There is no Sankhya nor Saiva, nor that Pancharatra nor Jaina. The conception of the Mimamsaka and others does not exist. For, through the direct realisation of what is qualified, the Self is known as of the nature of the Absolutely Pure. That One, the Residue, the Auspicious, the Alone, am I.

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ந சோர்த்⁴வம் ந சாதோ⁴ ந சாந்தர்ந பா³ஹ்யம்
ந மத்⁴யம் ந திர்யங் ந பூர்வா5பரா தி³க் ↓
வியத்³வ்யாபகத்வாத³க²ண்டை³கரூப:
ததே³கோ5வரிஷ்ட:  ரிவ: கேவலோ5ஹம் ↓ 5↓
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"There is neither above nor below, neither inside nor outside, no middle nor crosswise, no direction, east or west. For it is all-pervasive like space. It is partless and homogeneous in its nature. That One, the Residue, the Auspicious, the Alone, am I.

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ந முுக்லம் நக்ரு'ஷ்ணம் நரக்தம் நபீதம்
நகுப்3ஜம் நபீநம் நஹ்ரஸ்வம் நதீ³ர்க⁴ம் 
அருபம் ததா² ஜ்யோதிராகாரகத்வாத்
கதே3கோSவரிஷ்ட: மிவ: கேவலோSஹம் Ⅱ 6Ⅱ
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It is neither white nor black, neither red nor yellow, neither dwarfish nor stout, neither short nor long. As it is of the nature of light, it is shapeless also. That One, the Residue, the Auspicious, the Alone, am I.

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ந மாஸ்தா ந மாஸ்த்ரம் ந மிஷ்யோ ந மிக்ஷா
ந ச த்வம் ந சாஹம் ந சாயம் ப்ரபஞ்ச: I
ஸ்வரூபாவபோ³தோ⁴ விகல்பாஸஹிஷ்ணு:
ததே³கோSவமிஷ்ட: மிவ: கேவலோSஹம் Ⅱ 7 Ⅱ
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There is no ruler nor rule, no pupil nor training. There is no YOU nor I. This universe is not. For the realistion of the true nature of the Self does not tolerate any distinction. That One, the Residue, the Auspicious, the Alone, am I.

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ந ஜாக்<sup>3</sup>ரந் ந மே ஸ்வப்நகோ வா ஸுஷுப்தி:
ந விர்வோ ந வா தைஜஸ: ப்ராஜ்ஞகோ வா l
அவித்<sup>3</sup>யாத்மகத்வாத் த்ரயாணும் துரீய:
ததே<sup>3</sup>கோSவரிஷ்ட: ரிவ: கேவலோSஹம் ll 8 ll
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There is no waking state for me nor dream or deep sleep. I am not Visva[the Self identified with the experiencer of the waking state], nor Taijasa[identified with dream state], nor Prajna[identified with deep sleep]. I am really the

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Fourth(Turiya). That One, the Residue, the Auspicious, the Alone, am I.
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அபி வ்யாபகத்வாத் ஹிதத்த்வப்ரயோகா<sup>3</sup>த் (வ்யாபகத்வாத்<sup>3</sup>தி₄</sup>தத்த்வ)
ஸ்வத: ஸித்<sup>3</sup>த₄பா₄வாத<sup>3</sup>நந்யாஶ்ரயத்வாத் I
ஜக<sup>3</sup>த் துச்ச<sup>2</sup>மேதத் ஸமஸ்தம் தத<sup>3</sup>ந்யத்
ததே<sup>3</sup>கோSவயிஷ்ட: மிவ: கேவலோSஹம் II 9 II
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All this universe which is other than the Self is worthless(having no existence of its own) for it is well known that the Self is all pervasive, recognised as the reality and that its existence is self-proven and does not depend upon anything else. That One, the Residue, the Auspicious, the Alone, am I.

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ந சைகம் தத³ந்யத்<sup>3</sup> த்<sup>3</sup>விதீயம் குத: ஸ்யாத்
ந கேவலத்வம் ந சாகேவலத்வம் ↓
ந ரூூந்யம் ந சாரூூந்யமத்<sup>3</sup>வைதகத்வாத்
கத²ம் ஸர்வவேதா³ந்தஸித்<sup>3</sup>த₄ம் ப்<sup>3</sup>ரவீமி Ⅱ 10 Ⅱ
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It is not one, for how can there be a second distinct from it? Aloneness cannot be attributed to it nor even not-aloneness. It is neither a void nor a non-void. When it does not admit of a second entity, in what manner can I speak about it though it is established by all the Upanishads.?

இதி ஸ்ரீமத்<sup>3</sup> ருங்கராசார்யவிரசிதம் த<sup>3</sup>ருர்லோகீ அத<sup>2</sup>வா நிர்வாணத<sup>3</sup>ருகஸ்தோத்ரம் ஸமாப்தம் II

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