

Satasloki

Sloka 14

नैर्वेद्यं ज्ञानगर्भं द्विविधमभिहितं तत्र वैराग्यमाद्यं
प्रायो दुःखावल्लोकाद् भवति गृहसुहृत्पुत्रवित्तैषणादेः।
अन्यज्ज्ञानोपदेशाद्यदुदितविषये वान्तवद्धेयता स्यात्
प्रव्रज्यापि द्विधा स्यान्नियमितमनसां देहतो गेहतश्च॥१४

14. The essential pre-requisite for the dawn of Self-knowledge is dispassion. This is of two kinds according to Sage Patanjali's Yoga sutras, namely, inferior dispassion and superior dispassion. The former arises as a result of the realization that attachment to one's house, friends, son, possessions and the like culminates only in sorrow. The second type of dispassion arises from discrimination between what is eternal, namely the Atma and what is perishable, namely the body-mind complex. When this superior dispassion arises, all worldly objects and pleasures become as revolting as vomit. One who has attained control over the mind as a result of such dispassion is fit to renounce the world. This renunciation not only means leaving his home, but also giving up attachment to his body.

Renunciation or Sannyasa is of two kinds-- Vividisha Sannyasa or the renunciation of the seeker and Vidvat Sannyasa or the renunciation of the knower of Brahman. The first type is spoken of in this verse. When a person has attained superior dispassion he may take Vividisha Sannyasa so that he can concentrate on the path of Jnana and ultimately attain Self-realization. The second type of Sannyasa is described in verse 16.

Inferior and superior dispassion are described in Yoga sutras I.15 and 16 respectively.