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पातञ्जलयोगसूत्राणि

pAtanjalyogasUtrANi

The abridged-concepts of yoga, by sage Patanjali



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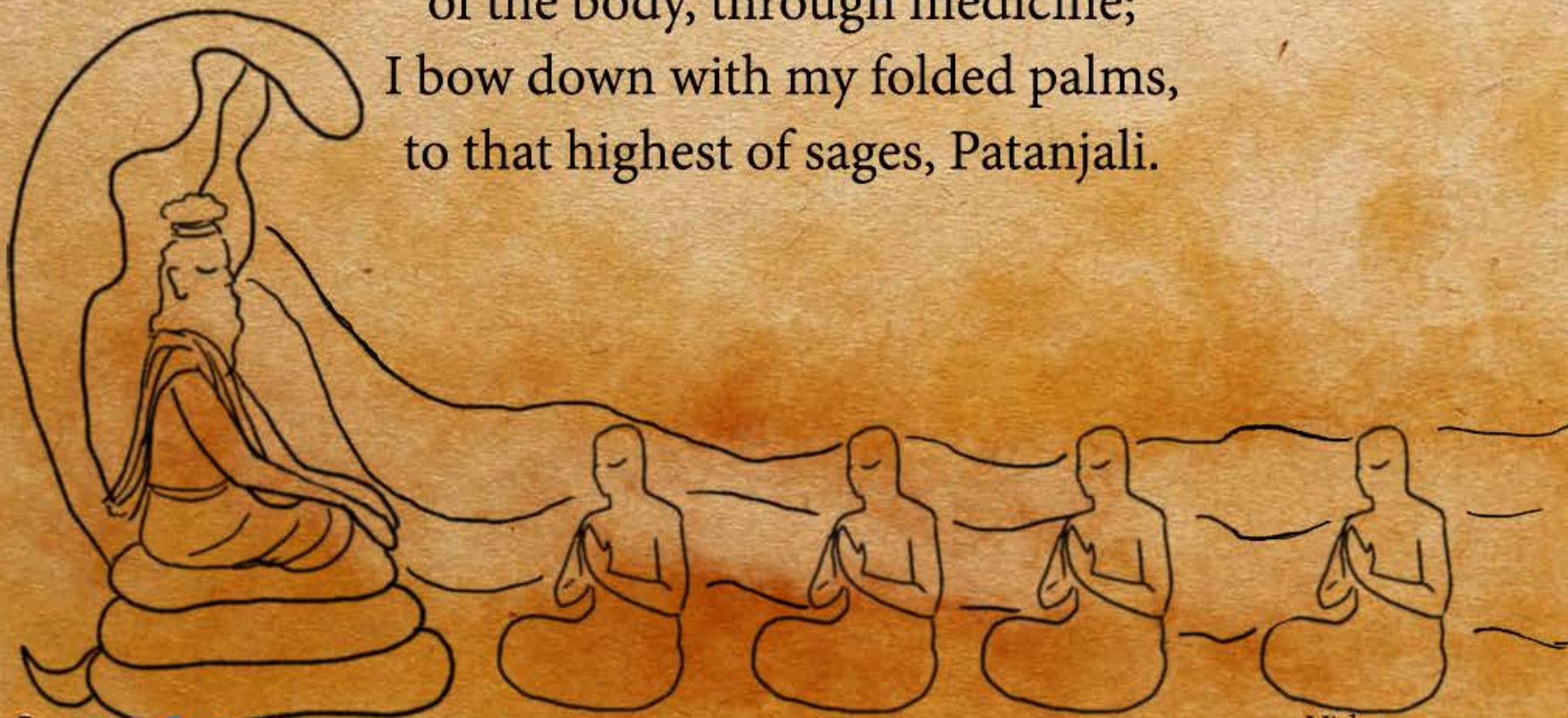
योगेन चित्तस्य पदेन वाचां मलं शरीरस्य च वैद्यकेन ॥

yogena chittasya padena vAchAm malam sharIrasya cha vaidyakena

योऽपाकरोत्तं प्रवरं मुनीनां पतञ्जलिं प्राञ्जलिरानतोऽस्मि ॥

yoapakarottam pravaram munInAm patanjalim prAnjalirAnatosmi

The one who cleansed the impurities,
of the mind, through yoga,
of the speech, through grammar and
of the body, through medicine;
I bow down with my folded palms,
to that highest of sages, Patanjali.



॥ प्रथमोऽध्यायः ॥

prathamaH adhyAyaH

॥ समाधि पादः ॥

samAdhi pAdaH

The First Chapter

The section on "An Equanimous Mind"



अथ योगानुशासनम् ॥ १.१॥

atha yogAnushAsanam 1.1

And now, the self-discipline of Yoga.





योगश्चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः ॥ १.२॥
yogashchittavRttinirodhaH 1.2

Yoga is control over the compulsive cyclical actions
of one of the aspects of the mind, called chitta.





तदा द्रष्टुः स्वरूपेऽवस्थानम् ॥ १.३॥

tadA draShTuH svarUpeavasthAnam 1.3

It is then, that one is established
in the true sense of the seer, called self.



वृत्तिसारुप्यमितरत्न ॥ १.४॥

vRttisArUpyamitaratra 1.4

Otherwise, one is verily identified
with the cyclical actions of the mind.





वृत्तयः पञ्चतयः क्लिष्टाऽक्लिष्टः ॥ १.५॥

vRttayaH panchatayyaH kliShTAakliShTAH 1.5

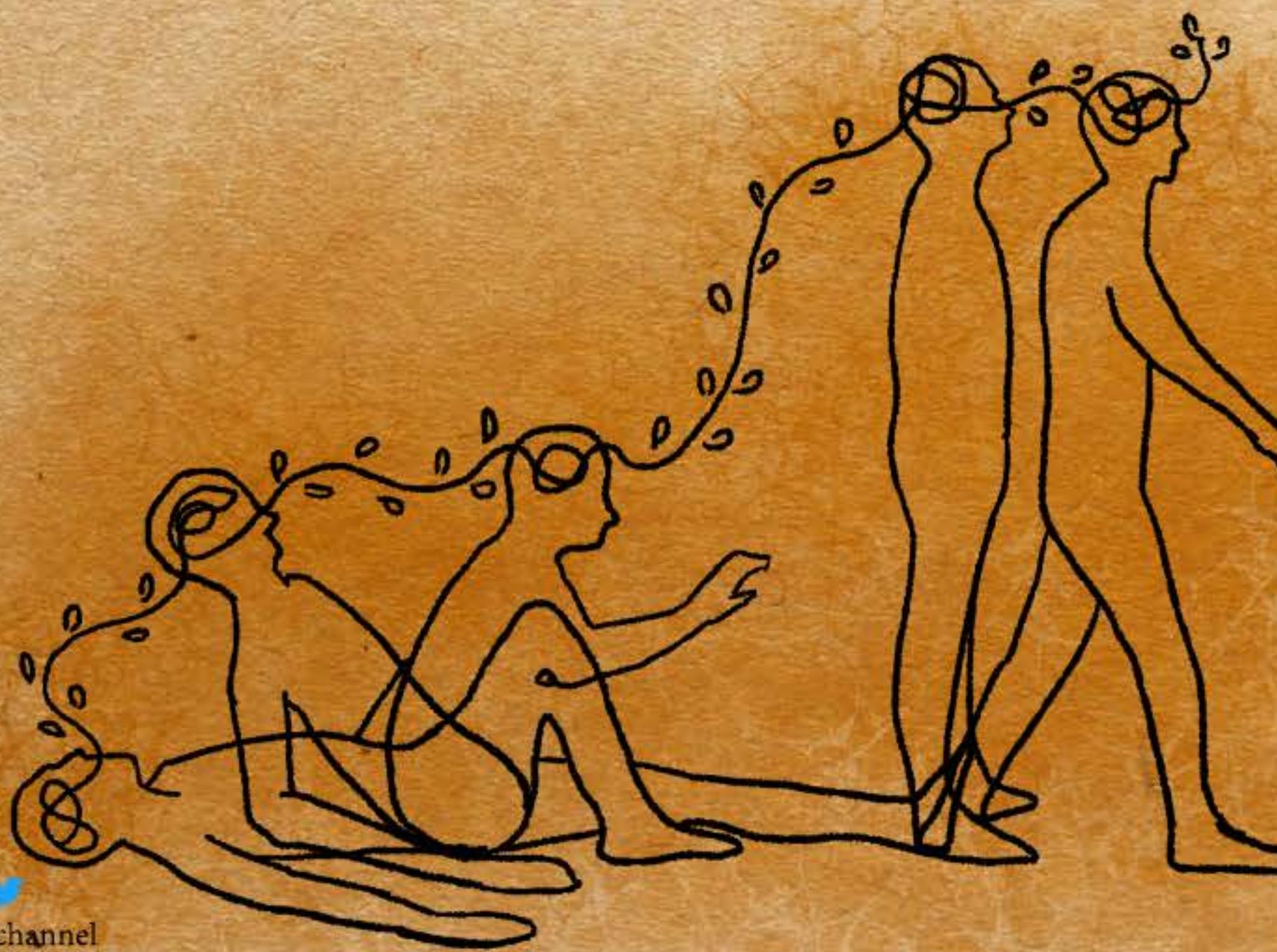
These cyclical actions are of five kinds,
some complex and some simple.



प्रमाणविपर्ययविकल्पनिद्रास्मृतयः ॥ १.६॥

pramANaviparyayavikalpanidrAsmRtayaH 1.6

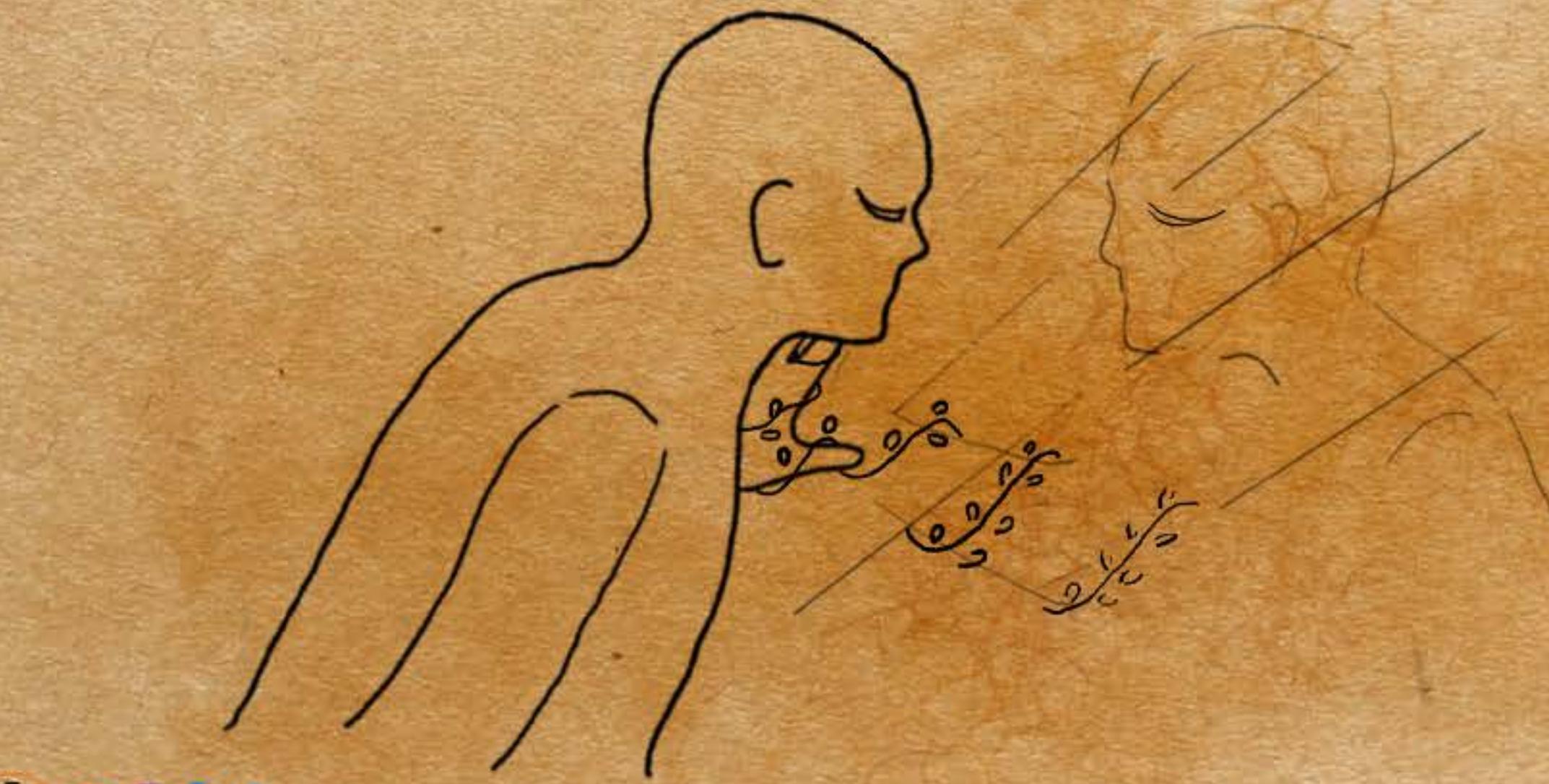
These five, are pramANa=judgement, viparyaya=misjudgement,
vikalpa=imagination, nidrA=sleep, and smRti=remembrance.



प्रत्यक्षानुमानागमा: प्रमाणानि ॥ १.७॥

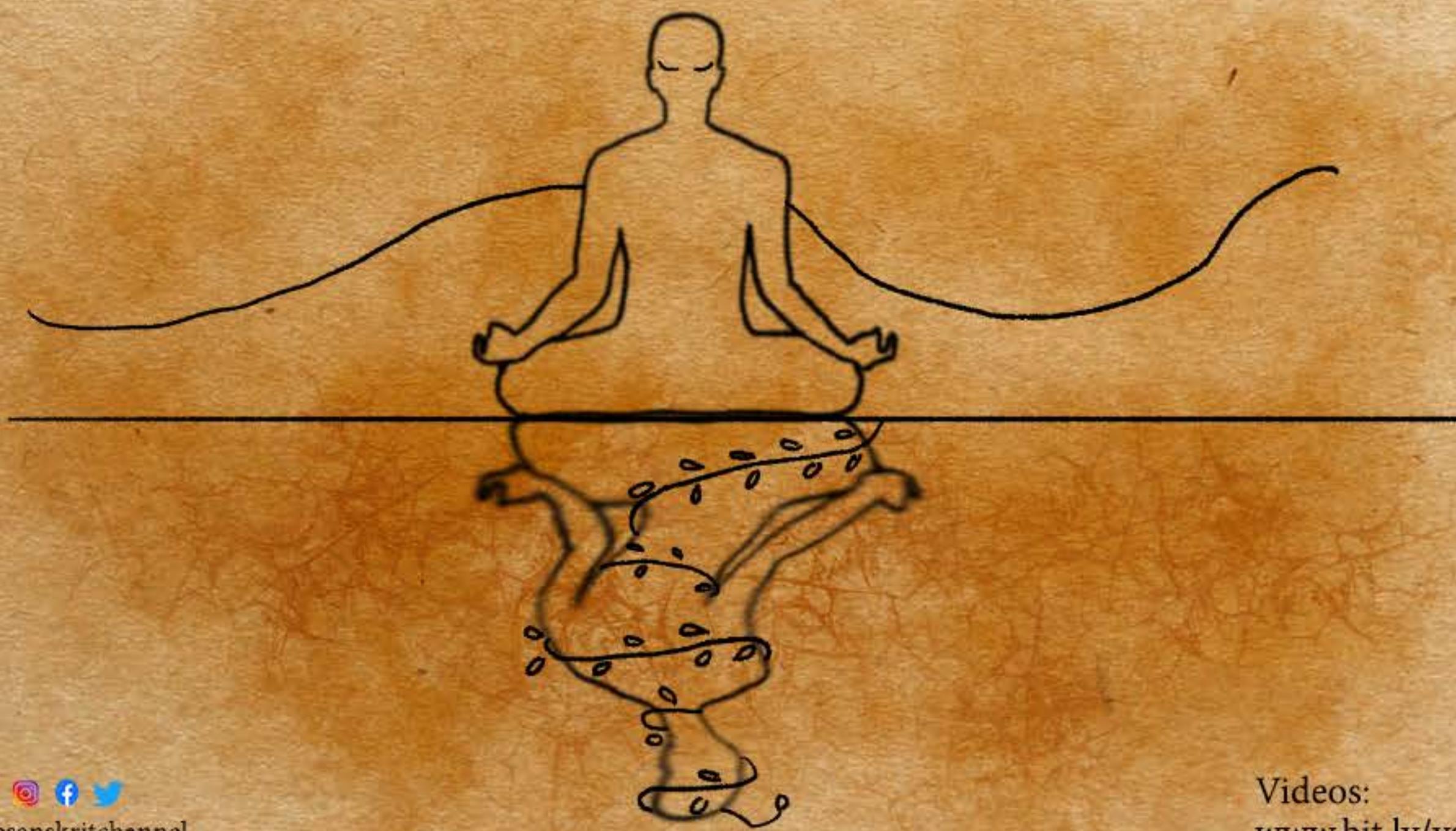
pratyakShAnumAnAgamAH pramANAni 1.7

pramANa=judgement, is through pratyakSha=direct experience,
anumAna=inference, and Agama=acquisition.



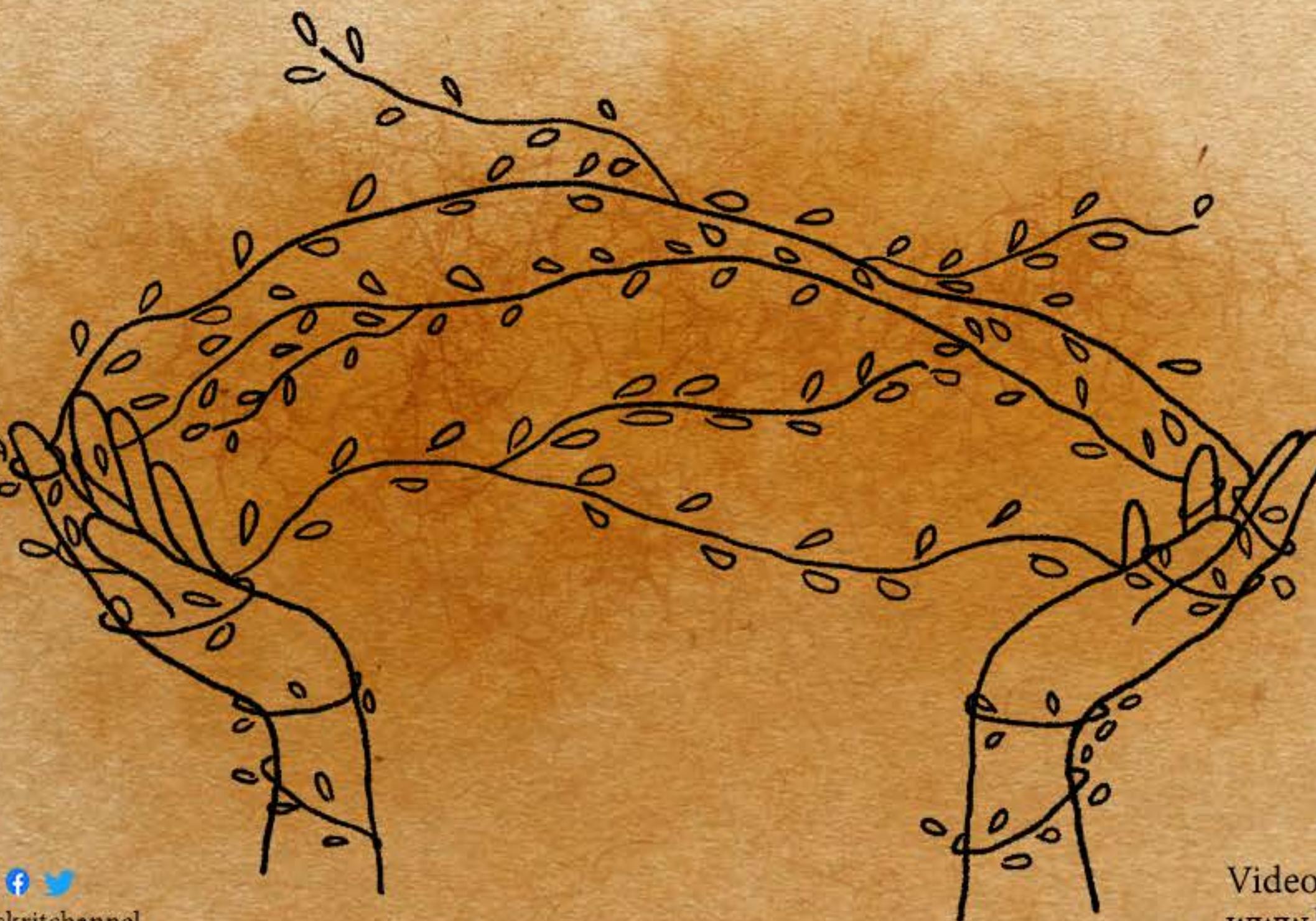
विपर्ययो मिथ्याज्ञानमतद्रूपप्रतिष्ठम् ॥ १.८॥
viparyayo mithyAjnAnamatadrUpapratiShTham 1.8

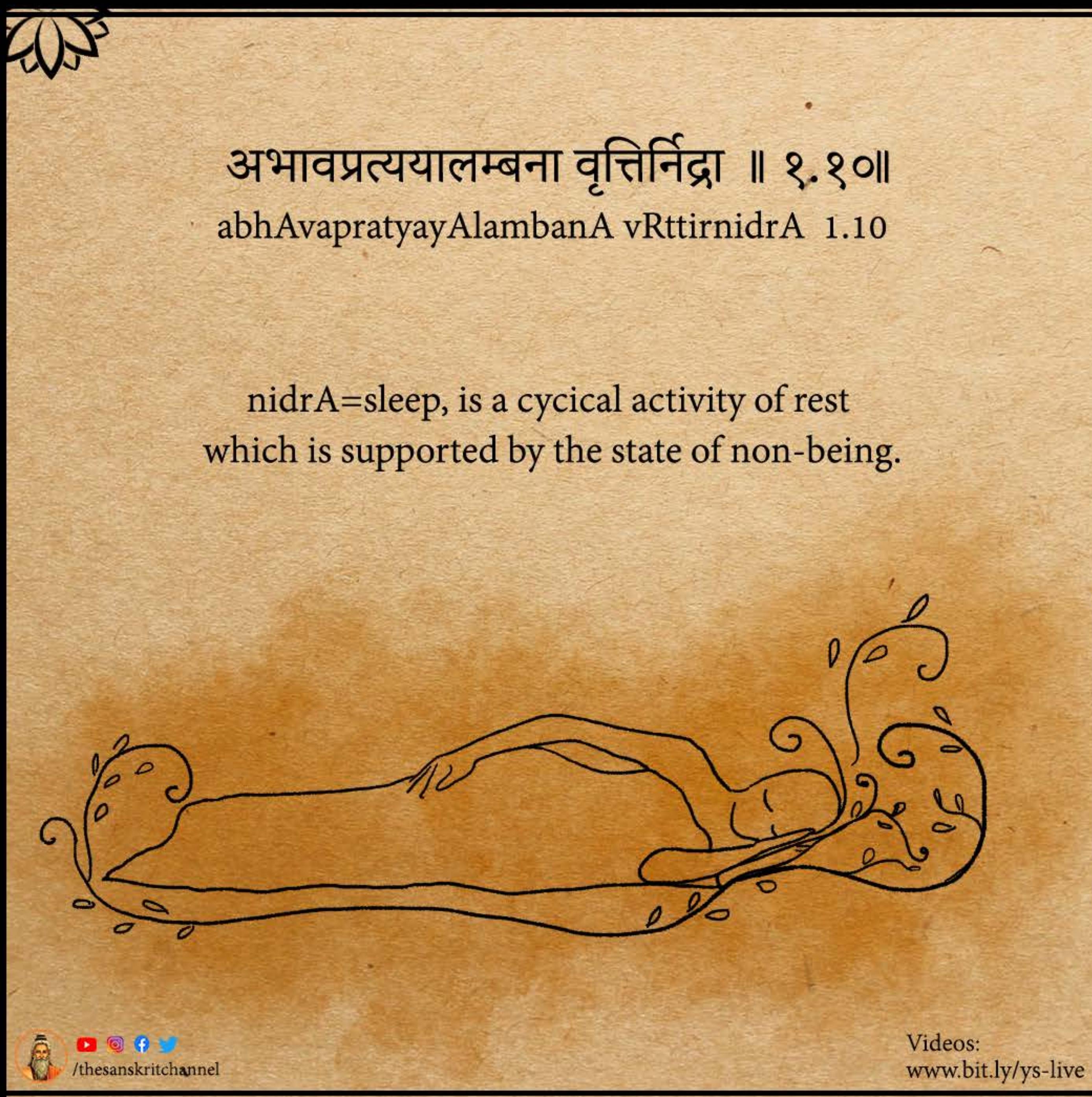
viparyaya=misjudgement, is illusory and false knowledge
which is rooted in the misidentification of truth.



शब्दज्ञानानुपाती वस्तुशून्यो विकल्पः ॥ १.१॥
shabdajnAnAnupAtI vastushUnyo vikalpaH 1.9

vikalpa=imagination, is a result of knowing something
at the surface, without a complete picture.





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अनुभूतविषयासंप्रमोषः स्मृतिः ॥ १.११॥

anubhUtaviShayAsanpramoShaH smRtiH 1.11

smRti=remembrance, is retaining old experiences
without letting them pass.



अभ्यासवैराग्याभ्यां तन्निरोधः ॥ १.१२॥

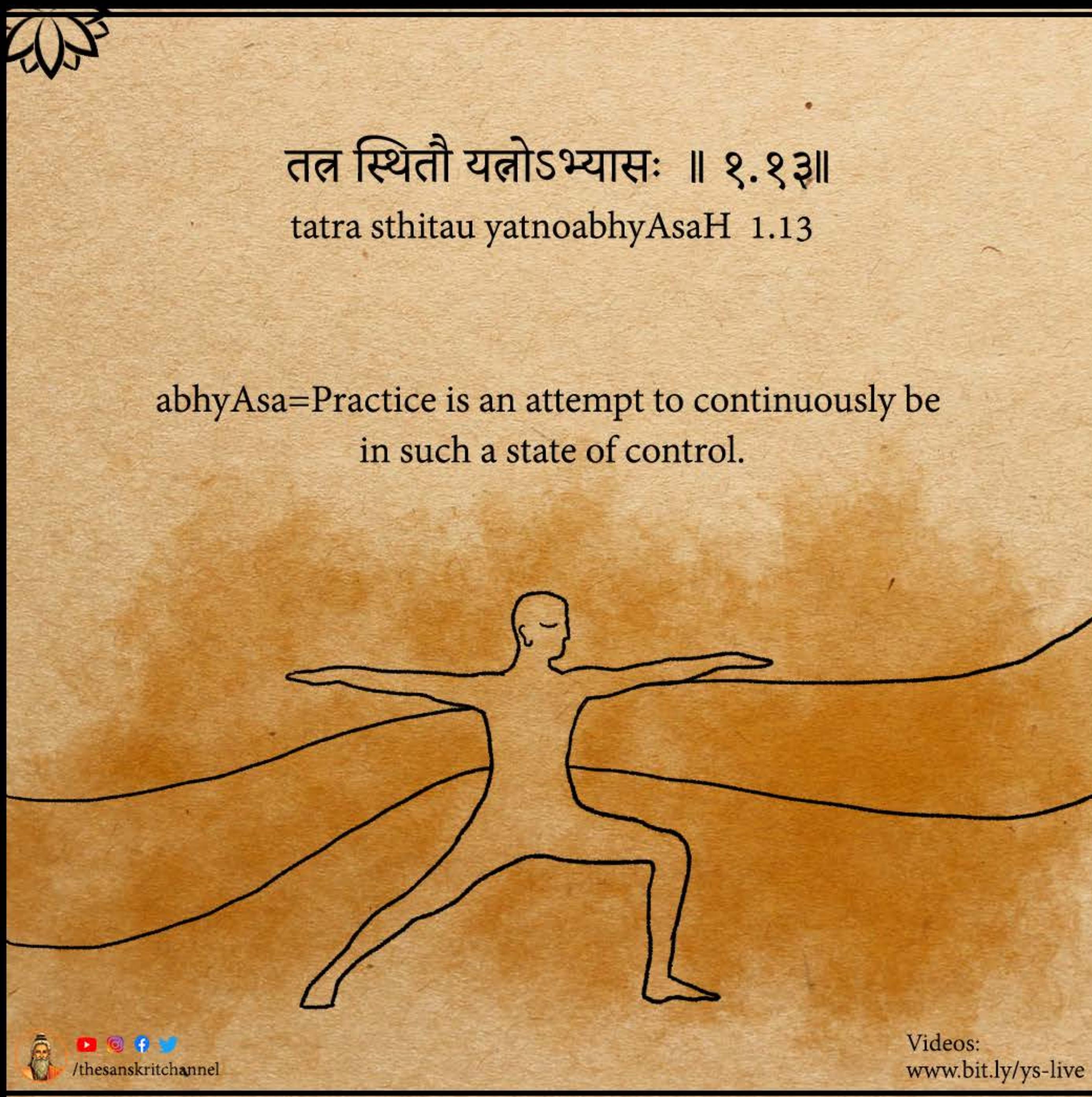
abhyAsavairAgyAbhyAM tannirodhaH 1.12

These are controlled through abhyAsa=Practice
and vairAgya=Dis-identification.



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स तु दीर्घकालनैरन्तर्यसत्कारासेवितो दृढभूमिः ॥ १.१४॥

sa tu dIrghakAlanairantaryasatkArAsevito dRDhabhUmiH 1.14

It is strengthened by prolonged, uninterrupted,
and well-performed application of action.

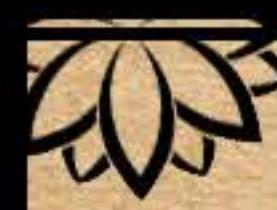


दृष्टनुश्रविकविषयवितृष्णास्य वशीकारसंज्ञा वैराग्यम् ॥ १.१५॥

dRShTAnushravikaviShayavitRShNasya vashIkArasanjnA vairAgyam 1.15

vairAgya=Dis-identification is control
over the thirst for objects of senses,
which have either been perceived or just been heard about.





तत्परं पुरुषरव्यातेर्गुणवैतृष्ण्यम् ॥ १.१६॥

tatparaM puruShakhyAterguNavaitRShNyam 1.16

It is a state of the beyond, born out of the true knowledge
of the self, when one is beyond the thirst of even the
guNas=qualities themselves.



वितर्कविचारानन्दास्मितारूपानुगमात् संप्रज्ञातः ॥ १.१७॥

vitarkavichArAnandAsmitArUpAnugamAt samprajnAtaH 1.17

samprajnAta-samAdhi='Eqanimous-Mind which still discerns',
is a state which is a consequence of vitarka=spiritual reasoning,
vichAra=deep thought, Ananda=pure bliss, and
asmitA=knowing the sense of 'I'.



विरामप्रत्ययाभ्यासपूर्वः संस्कारशेषोऽन्यः ॥ १.१८॥

virAmapratyayAbhyAsapUrvaH sanskArasheShoanyaH 1.18

The other state, asamprajnAta-samAdhi='Eqanimous-Mind beyond discernment' is a consequence of the continuous practice of giving rest to the mental activity, where only ones samskAras='latent-tendencies' remain.



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भवप्रत्ययो विदेहप्रकृतिलयानाम् ॥ १.१९॥

bhavapratyayo videhaprakRtilayAnAm 1.19

For those who are videha='without a body' and
prakRtilaya='immersed in one's own nature',
this state is caused by just bhava='simply being'

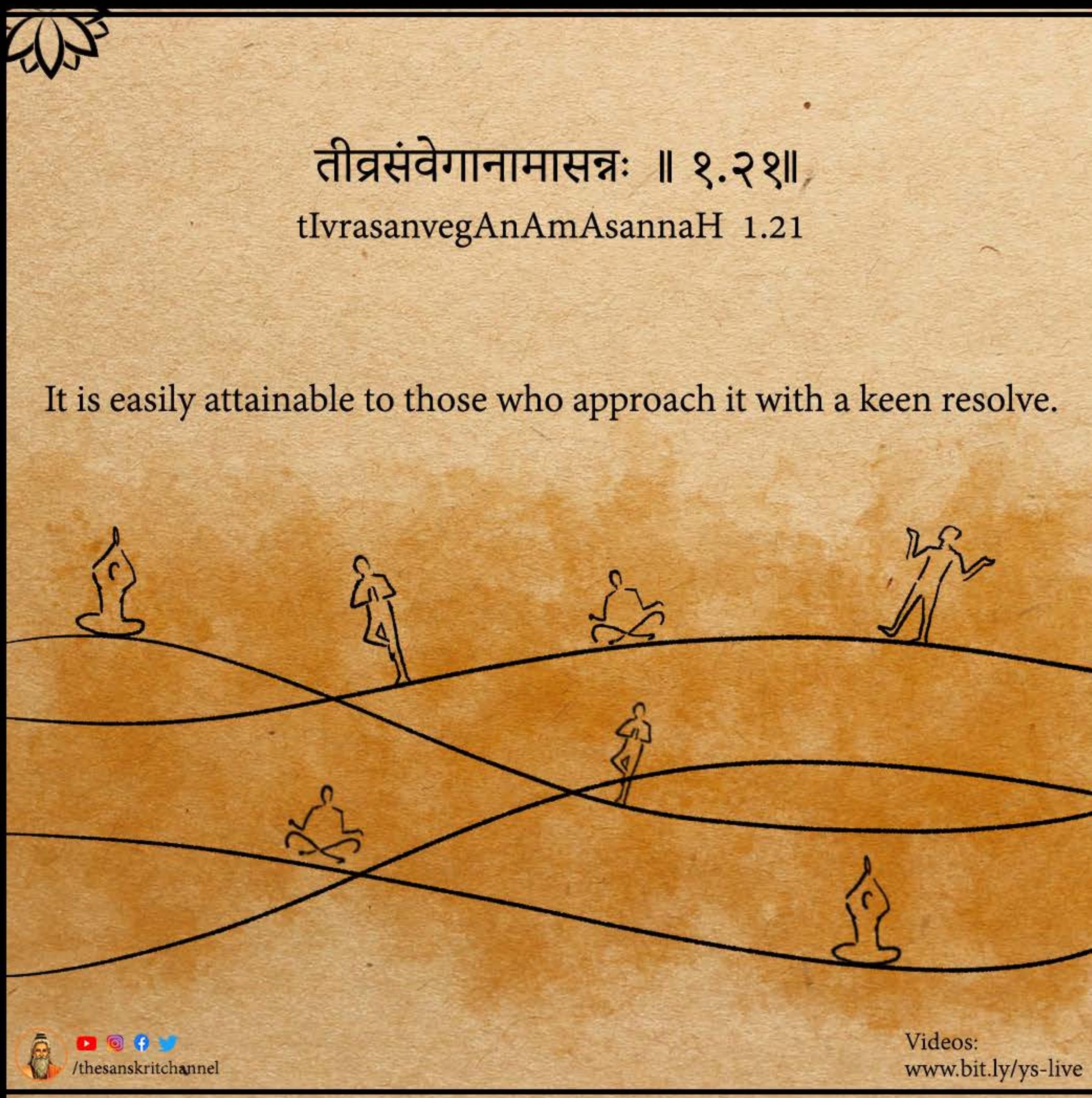


श्रद्धावीर्यस्मृतिसमाधिप्रज्ञापूर्वक इतरेषाम् ॥ १.२०॥

shraddhAvIryasmRtisamAdhiprajnApUrvaka itareShAm 1.20

And for all others, this state is caused as a consequence of
shraddhA='steadfast focus', vIrya='high energy',
smRti='constant remembrance', samAdhi='equanimity',
and prajnA='pure perception'

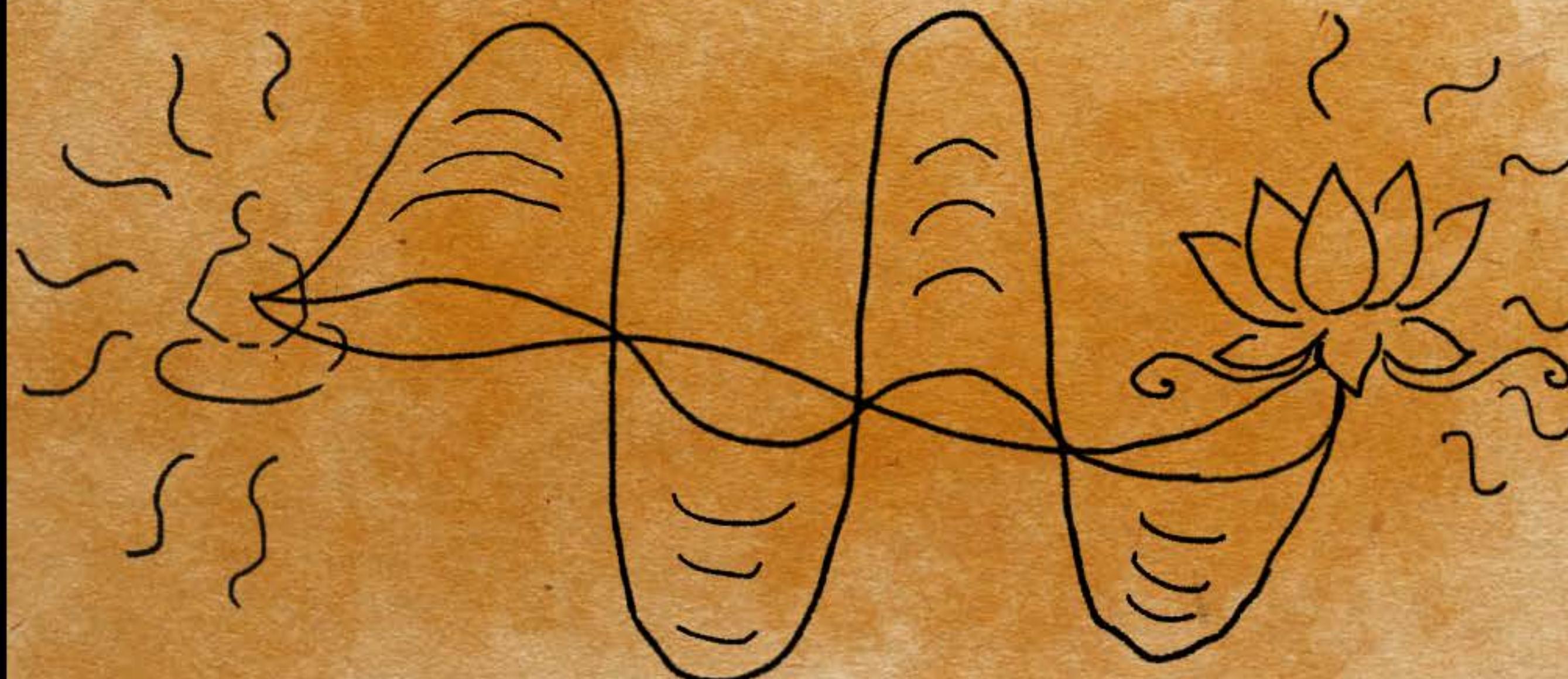




मृदुमध्याधिमात्रत्वात् ततोऽपि विशेषः ॥ १.२२॥

mRdumadhyAdhimAtratvAt tatoapi visheShaH 1.22

This resolve is of three kinds again, mRdu='mild',
madhya='medium' and adhimAtra='intense'.



ईश्वरप्रणिधानाद्वा ॥ १.२३॥

IshvarapraNidhAnAdvA 1.23

It can also be attained through praNidhAna='abiding in' Ishwara.



क्लेशकर्मविपाकाशयैरपरामृष्टः पुरुषविशेष ईश्वरः ॥ १.२४॥

kleshakarmavipAkAshayaairaparAmRShTaH puruShavisheSha IshvaraH 1.24

Ishwara is that distinguished sense of self, beyond and untouched
by the realms of klesha='afflictions', karma='actions',
vipaka='results' and Ashaya='intentions'.



तत्र निरतिशयं सार्वज्ञबीजम् ॥ १.२५॥

tatra niratishayaM sArvajnabIjam 1.25

In that Ishwara, is contained the seed of all knowledge.

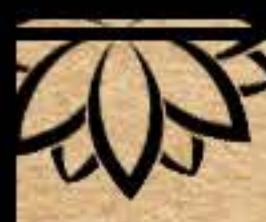


स पूर्वेषामपि गुरुः कालेनानवच्छेदात् ॥ १.२६॥

sa pUrveShAmapi guruH kAlEnAnavachChedAt 1.26

That Ishwara, is the guru='illuminator' of all who came before,
due to the unending nature of time.





तस्य वाचकः प्रणवः ॥ १.२७॥

tasya vAchakaH praNavaH 1.27

The descriptor of Ishwara, is praNava='the first sound'.





तज्जपस्तदर्थभावनम् ॥ १.२८॥

tajjapastadarthabhAvanam 1.28

It is that which is to be chanted repeatedly,
and it's essence which is to be contemplated upon.



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ततः प्रत्यक्षेतनाधिगमोऽप्यन्तरायाभावश्च ॥ १.२९॥

tataH pratyakshetanAdhigamoapyantarAyAbhAvashcha 1.29

From that arises the knowledge of individual consciousness,
and the absence of antarAya='obstacles'.





व्याधिस्त्यानसंशयप्रमादालस्याविरतिभ्रान्तिदर्शनालब्धभूमिकत्वानवस्थितत्वानि

vyAdhistyAnasanshayapramAdAlasyAviratibhrAntidarshanAlabdhabhUmikatvAnavasthitatvAni

चित्तविक्षेपास्तेऽन्तरायाः ॥ १.३०॥

chittavikShepAsteantarAyAH 1.30

antarAya='obstacles' are those which scatter the mind. They are vyAdhi='illness',
styAna='procrastination', samshaya='doubt', pramAda='negligence',
Alasya='laziness', avirati='failure to not-cling', bhrAnti-darshana='hallucination',
alabdha-bhUmikatva='inability to gain grounding', and
anavasthitatva='unsteadiness'



Videos.

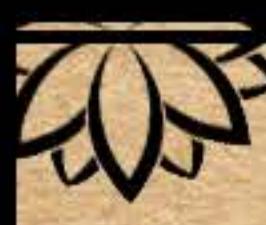
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दुःखदौर्मनस्याङ्गमेजयत्वश्वासप्रश्वासा विक्षेपसहभुवः ॥ १.३६॥

duHkhadaurmanasyAngamejayatvashvAsaprashvAsA vikShepasahabhuvaH 1.31

When the mind is scattered, it leads to duHkha='suffering',
daurmanasya='depression', angamejayatva='losing control over the limbs',
and shvAsaprashvAsA='laboured breathing'





तत्प्रतिषेधार्थमेकतत्त्वाभ्यासः ॥ १.३२॥

tatpratiShedhArthamekatattvAbhyAsaH 1.32

The only way to overcome these, is through focused practice on attaining to one-truth.



मैत्रीकरुणामुदितोपेक्षाणां सुखदुःखपुण्यापुण्यविषयाणां

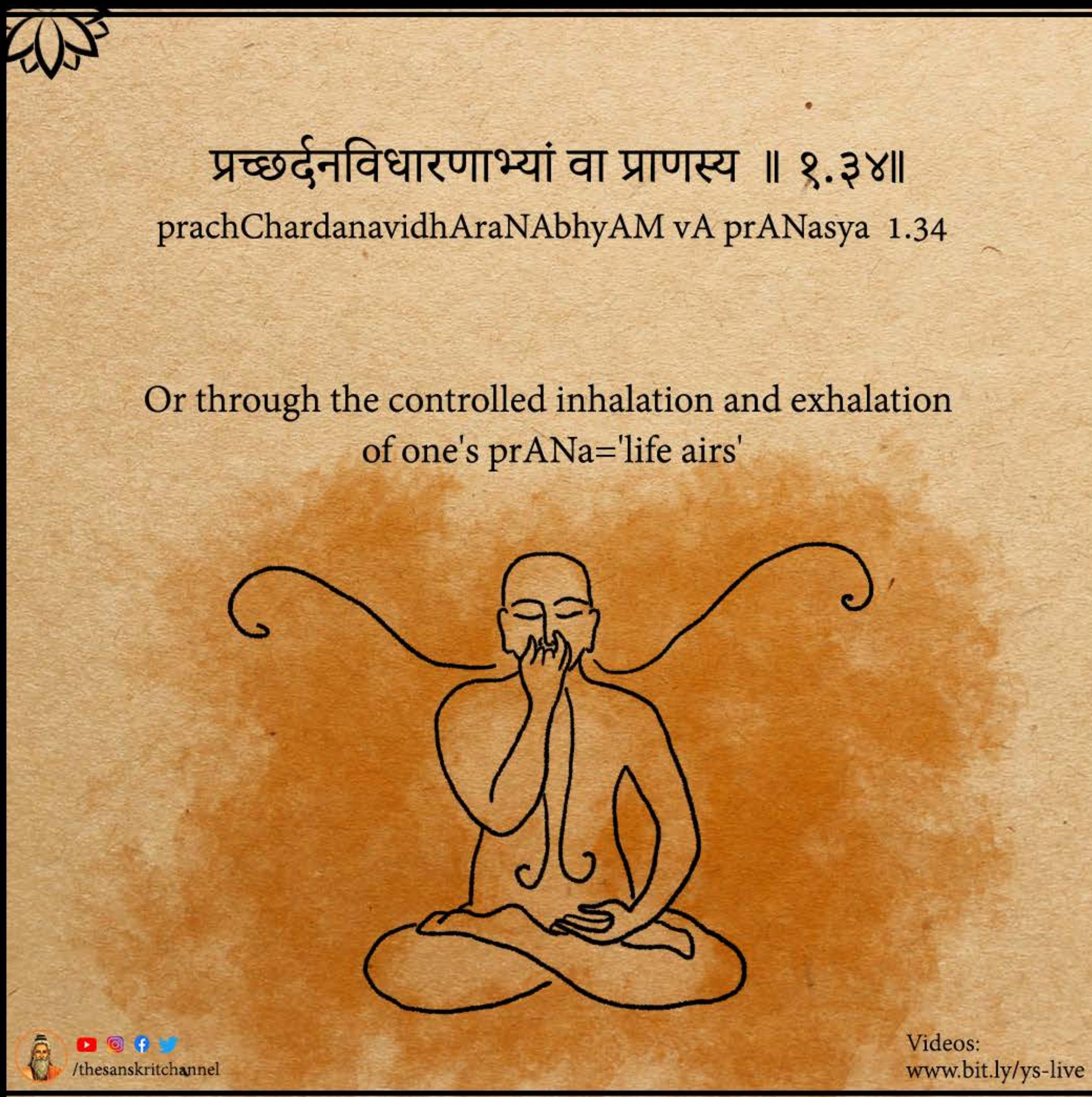
maitrIkaruNAuditopekShANAM sukhaduHkhapuNyApuNyaviShayANAM

भावनातश्चित्प्रसादनम् ॥ १.३३॥

bhAvanAtashchittaprasAdanam 1.33

The mind gets clear and pleasant through the feelings of maitrI='friendliness',
karuNA='compassion', muditA='joy', and upekShA='neutrality'
towards the objects of sukha='pleasantness', duHkha='unpleasantness',
puNya='virtue' and apuNya='vice'.







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विषयवती वा प्रवृत्तिरूपन्ना मनसः स्थितिनिबन्धिनी ॥ १.३५॥

viShayavatI vA pravRttirutpannA manasaH sthitinibandhinI 1.35

Or the states of the mind are also steadied,
by sensations caused by ones own intrinsic nature.



विशोका वा ज्योतिष्मती ॥ १.३६॥

vishokA vA jyotiShmatI 1.36

Or by a bright state of mind, free of sorrow.





वीतरागविषयं वा चित्तम् ॥ १.३७॥

vItarAgaviShayaM vA chittam 1.37

Or by keeping the chitta devoid of entanglement
with the objects of the senses.



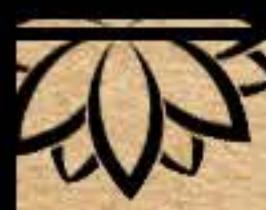


स्वप्ननिद्राज्ञानालम्बनं वा ॥ १.३८॥

svapnanidrAjnAnAlambanaM vA 1.38

Or by seeking support in the knowledge of dream and sleep-states.





यथाभिमतध्यानाद्वा ॥ १.३९॥
yathAbhimatadhyAnAdvA 1.39

Or through meditation upon any object of ones choice.



परमाणु परममहत्त्वान्तोऽस्य वशीकारः ॥ १.४०॥

paramANu paramamahattvAntoasya vashIkAraH 1.40

Even the tiniest and the most enormous,
are within the grasp of such a person.



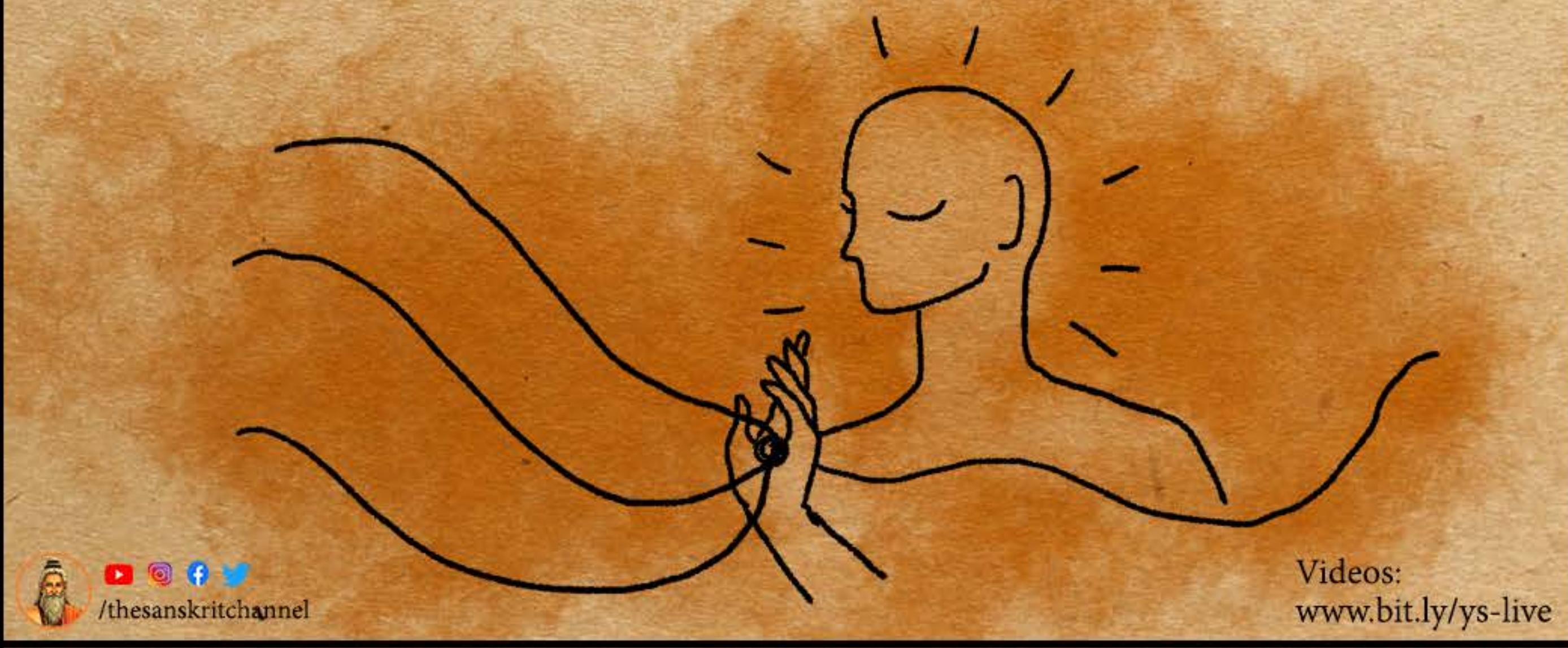
क्षीणवृत्तेरभिजातस्येव मणेर्ग्रहीतृग्रहणग्राह्येषु

kShINavRtterabhijAtasyeva maNergrahItRgrahaNagrAhyeShu

तत्स्थितदञ्जनता समापत्तिः ॥ १.४१ ॥

tatsthatadanjanatA samApattiH 1.41

The one whose compulsive cyclical activities are subdued,
and the mind is clearing up like a crystal, attains to the
capability of being established as one, with all the activities
of being the grahItR='the consumer',
grahaNa='the act of consumption', and grAhya='the consumed'.

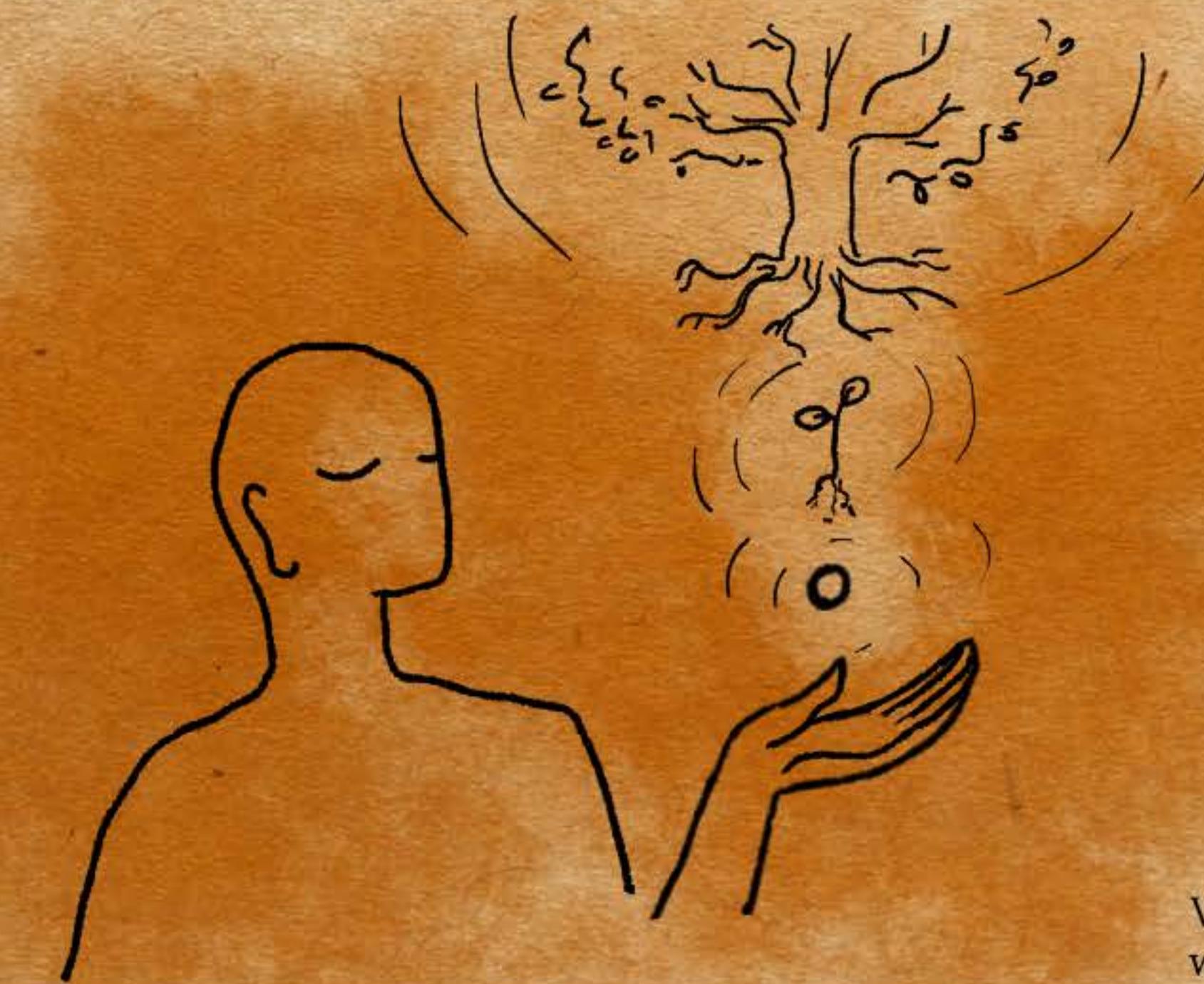




तत शब्दार्थज्ञानविकल्पैः संकीर्णा सवितर्का समापत्तिः ॥ १.४२॥

tatra shabdArthajnAnavikalpaiH sankIrNA savitarkA samApattiH 1.42

There comes the capability of savitarka-samAdhi,
which unites the three factors of shabda='the sound',
artha='it's essence' and jnAna='the knowledge of it'.





स्मृतिपरिशुद्धौ स्वरूपशून्येवार्थमातनिर्भासा निर्वितर्का ॥ १.४३॥

smRtiparishuddhau svarUpashUnyevArthamAtranirbhAsA nirvitarkA 1.43

When even the imprints of memory clear up,
and it feels like one's own form is absent,
such a state where only artha='the essence'
shines through is called as nirvitarka-samAdhi.



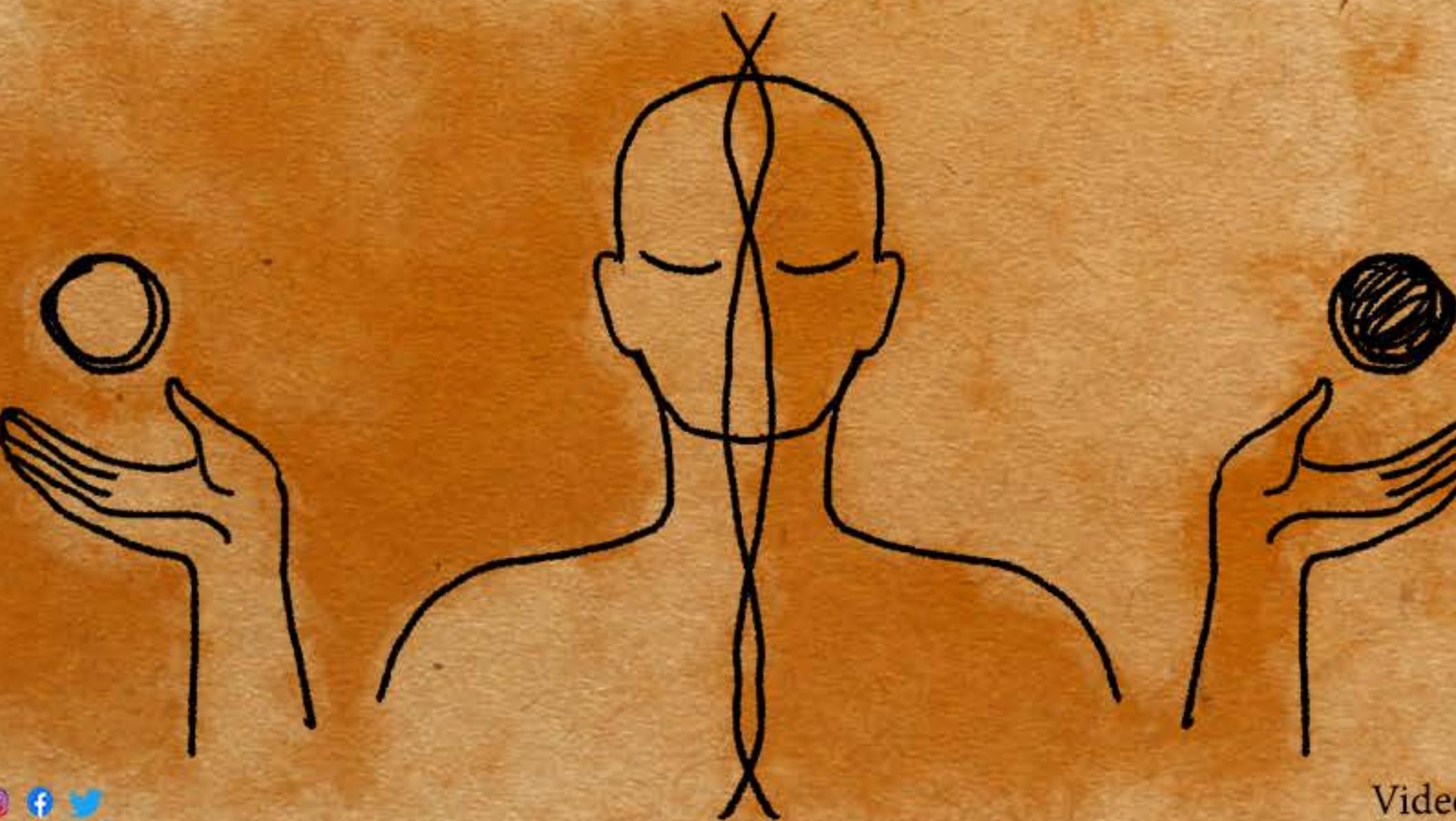
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एतयैव सविचारा निर्विचारा च सूक्ष्मविषया व्याख्याता ॥ १.४४॥

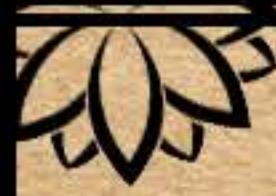
etayaiva savichArA nirvichArA cha sUkShmaviShayA vyAkhyAtA 1.44

It is by these two samAdhis, that the subtle concepts of
savichAra='thoughtfulness', and nirvichAra='thoughtlessness'
are described.



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सूक्ष्मविषयत्वं चालिङ्गपर्यवसानम् ॥ १.४५॥

sUkShmaviShayatvaM chAlingaparyavasAnam 1.45

These subtle states only remain as long as there is the perception of a form, and cease to exist beyond that.

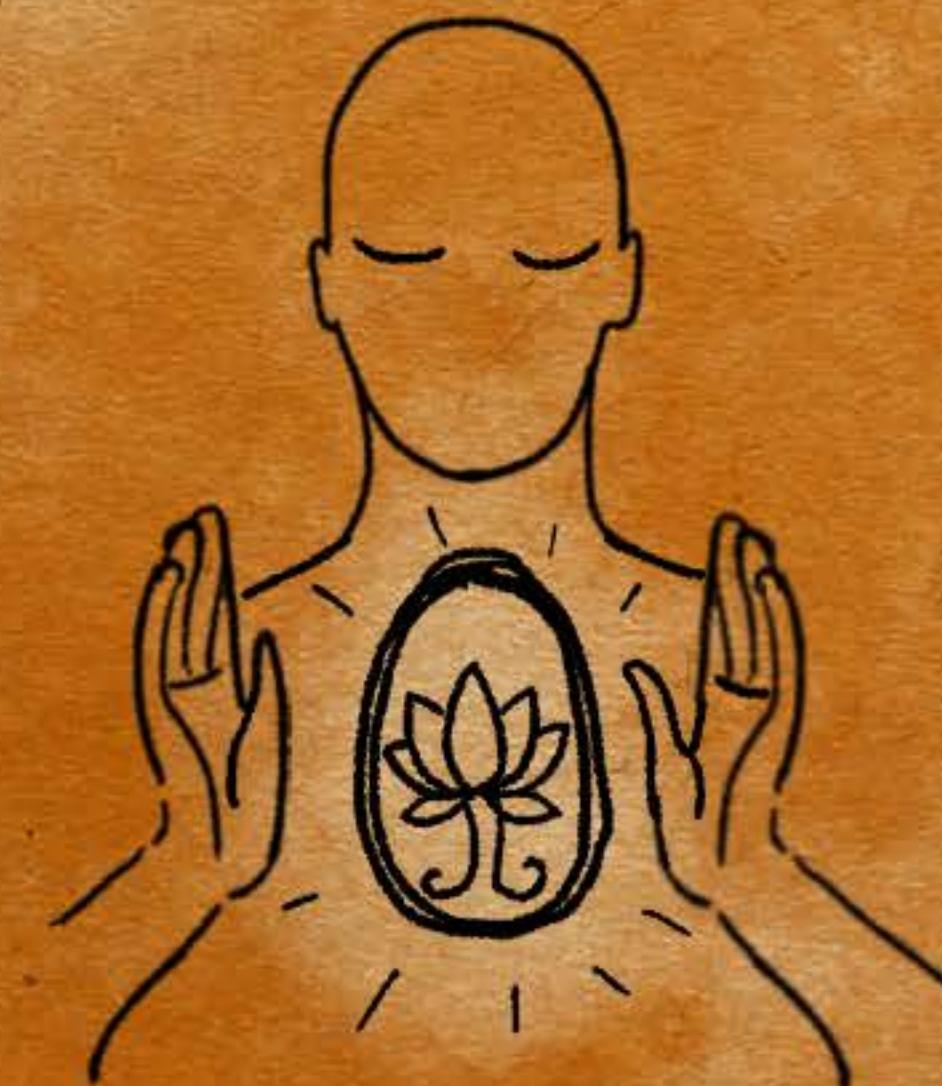




ता एव सबीजः समाधिः ॥ १.४६॥

tA eva sabIjaH samAdhiH 1.46

It is these states, which are called as
sabIja-samAdhi='states of causal equanimity'

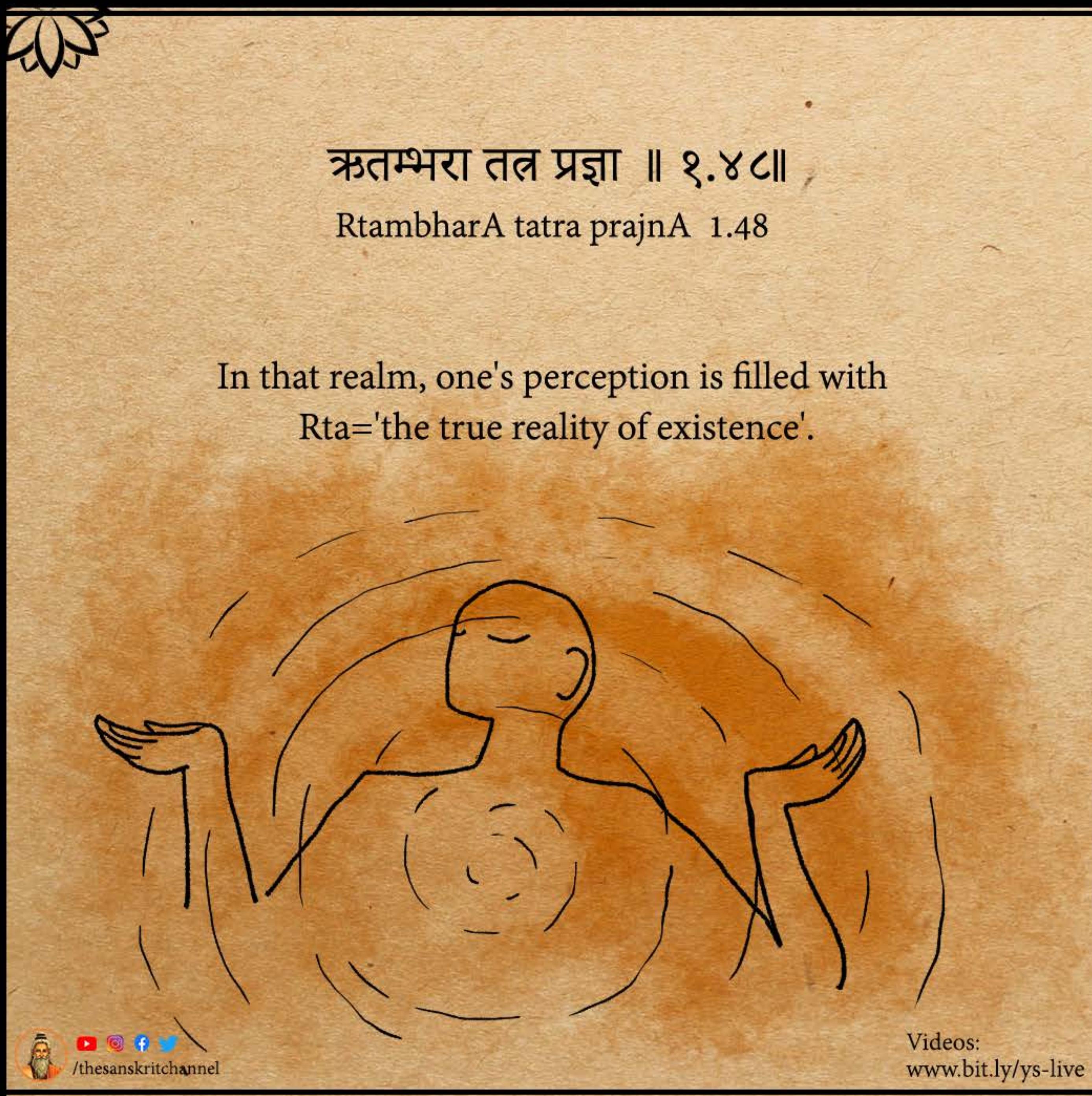


निर्विचारवैशारद्येऽध्यात्मप्रसादः ॥ १.४७॥

nirvichAravaishAradyeadhyAtmaprasAdaH 1.47

Through skill and competence in
nirvichArA='thoughtless states of meditation',
one enters the realm of adhyAtma='spirituality'





ऋतम्भरा तत्त्वं प्रज्ञा ॥ १.४८॥

RtambharA tatra prajnA 1.48

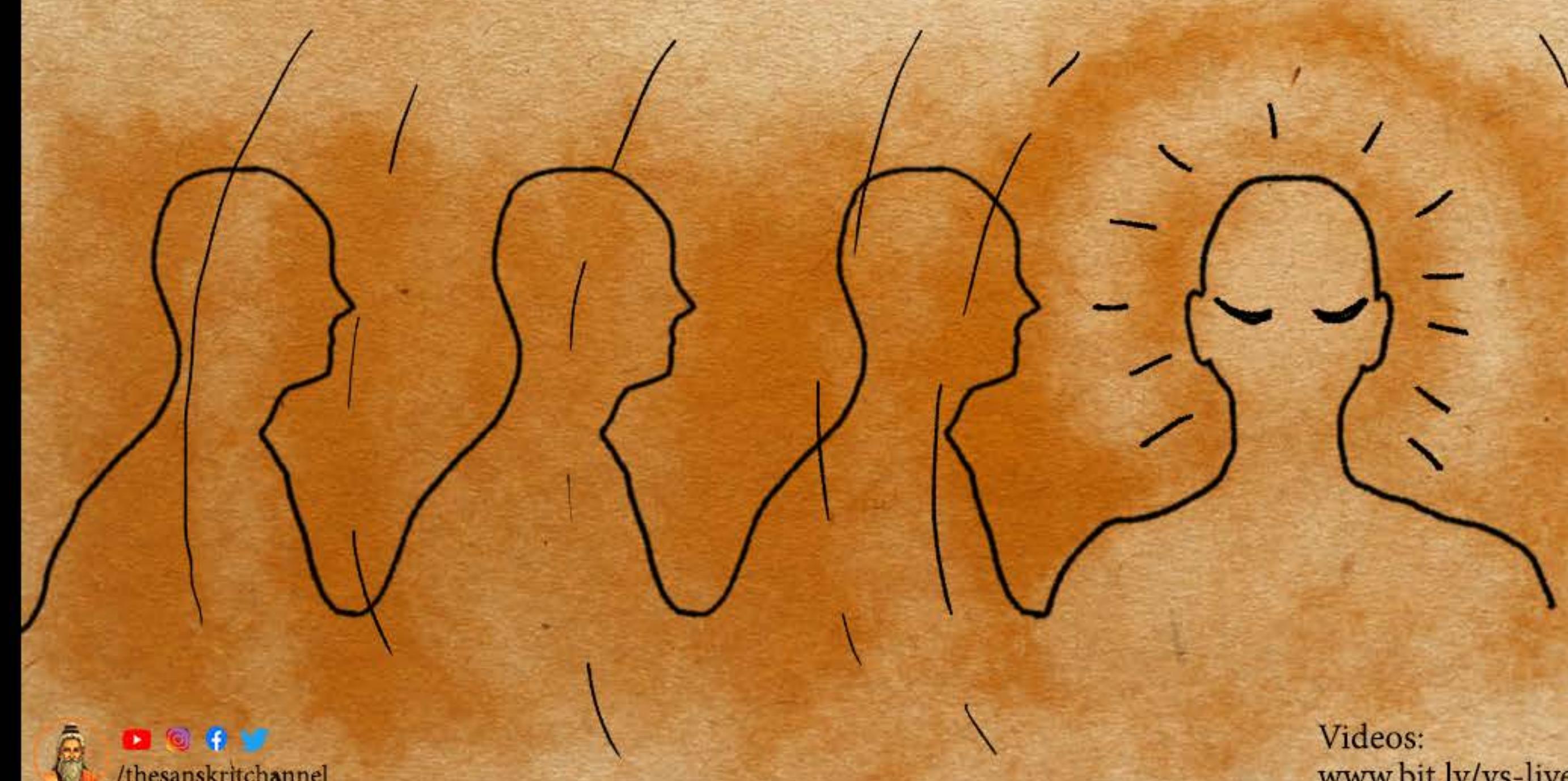
In that realm, one's perception is filled with
Rta='the true reality of existence'.



श्रुतानुमानप्रज्ञाभ्यामन्यविषया विशेषार्थत्वात् ॥ १.४९॥

shrutAnumAnaprajnAbhyAmanyaviShayA visheShArthatvAt 1.49

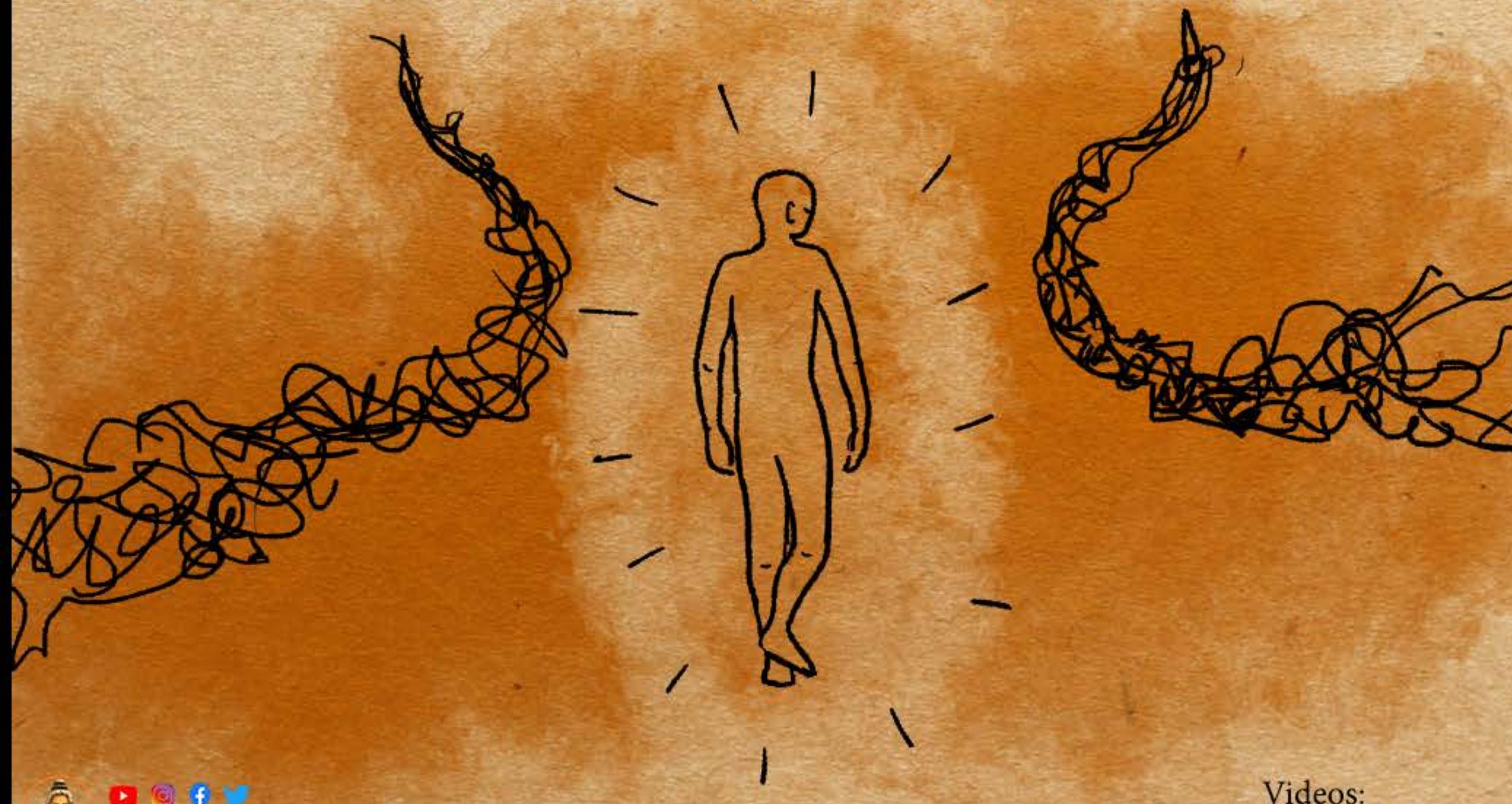
The knowledge of this reality is unique, and different from that which is normally perceived through ones senses and logic, due to its nature of being all-encompassing.



तज्जः संस्कारोऽन्यसंस्कारप्रतिबन्धी ॥ १.५०॥

tajjaH sanskAroanyasanskArapratibandhI 1.50

The impressions born out of this perception,
prevents other inherent compulsive tendencies of all kinds.



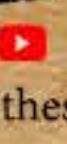
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तस्यापि निरोधे सर्वनिरोधान्निर्बीजः समाधिः ॥ १.५१॥

tasyApi nirodhe sarvanirodhAnnirbIjaH samAdhiH 1.51

When even this perception, and everything else is stopped under
one's control, such a state is called as
nirbIja samAdhi='a state of causeless equanimity'



॥ इति पतञ्जलिविरचिते योगसूत्रे प्रथमः समाधिपादः ॥

iti patanjalivirachite yogasUtre prathamaH samAdhipAdaH

Thus, is the first chapter, called samAdhipAda
in the yoga sutras composed by Patanjali.

