

जैवदं कांग ब्रह्म लिंगश्चान्
श्रीमद्भगवद्गीतेयली 'मम नाथम्यमागताः' एवं अपर्मोऽक्षे ज्ञानीयन्ते कैसैऽदः

Like jlva, brahman is also gender-less.
In the BhagavadGita, the Experiential Knower (one who has gained direct experience of the supreme truth of the Self) has been described as 'mama sAdharmyamAgatAh'.

इदं ज्ञानमुपाश्रित्य सम साधर्म्यमागताः ।
सर्वोपि नोपजायन्ते प्रलये न व्यथन्ति च ॥ २ ॥ १४.२

ज्ञदेहं श०ठरयः इदं ज्ञानं यथोक्तमुपाश्रित्य, ज्ञानसाधनम् अनुष्ठाय इत्येतत्, मम परमेश्वरस्य साधर्म्यं मत्स्वरूपताम् आगताः प्राप्ताः इत्यर्थः । न तु समानधर्मता साधर्म्यम्, क्षेत्रज्ञेश्वरयोः भेदानभ्युपगमात् गीताशास्त्रे ।

For this, Sri Shankaracharya has given the commentary: "इदं ज्ञानं यथोक्तमुपाश्रित्य, ज्ञानसाधनम् अनुष्ठाय इत्येतत्, मम परमेश्वरस्य साधर्म्यं मत्स्वरूपताम् आगताः प्राप्ताः इत्यर्थः । न तु समानधर्मता साधर्म्यम्, क्षेत्रज्ञेश्वरयोः भेदानभ्युपगमात् गीताशास्त्रे ।"

13ने अध्यायेदली द्वैतज्ञ (जैव) मत्तु परमात्मने ऐक्येन्द्रियः

In the 13th chapter, the identity of the kshEtraJna (jlva) and paramAtma is enunciated.

क्षेत्रज्ञं चापि मां विद्धि सर्वक्षेत्रेषु भारत ।
क्षेत्रक्षेत्रज्ञोर्जनानं यत्तज्ञानं मतं मम ॥ २ ॥ १३.२

अ०दरे, इदै जडवगेवन्ते वृक्षाश्चिन्तय, त्रिशेष्यम् चैतन्ये वाद द्वैतज्ञाने वृत्ति शरीरदलभू इरुवदु परमात्मानीरिंत चैर्यलू एवं उपदेशै. इदु भ.गीतेयलीयूपद वृक्षावाक्य. हीने जडवीलक्षणवाद चैतन्ये जैव, अ०तेयै जडवीलक्षणवाद चैतन्ये परमात्मा - १०८. इदै 14.2रली कैसैद 'नाथम्य'.

That is to say: kshEtraJna, the Consciousness, present in every body, illuminating and knowing the entire inert universe is no different from paramAtma. This is a mahAvAkya in the BhagavadGita. Thus, the differentiated jlva-Consciousness and the inert  differentiated supreme-Consciousness are one and the same.

अ॒ नाथम्य॑ द॒ १०८ अ॒या॑मवन्ते॒ ना॒वृ॑ परमात्म॑ व॒य॑क्ते॒ अ॒ भा॒गवते॑ श॒ल॑क्षवन्त॑, जै॒व व॒य॑क्ते॒ च॒त्ता॑श्च॑ ते॑र्प॑न॑प॑त्त॑न॑ न॑०१८॒ भ॑क्तु॑:

We observe that a shloka in the Bhagavata and a shloka in ShvetashvataraOpanishat relate to one aspect or dimension of thus unity of jlva and paramAtma.

In the Bhagavata:

स वै न देवासुरमर्त्यतिर्यङ्
न स्त्री न षण्डो न पुमान्न जन्तुः ।
नायं गुणः कर्म न सन्न चासन्-
निषेधशेषो जयतादशेषः ॥ २४ ॥ ८.३.२४

ಈ ಗಜೀಂದ್ರ ಸ್ತುತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆದಿಮೂಲವಾದ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮವು 'ದೇವ ಅಸುರ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಪ್ರಾಣಿ, ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಪುರುಷ ನಷ್ಟಿಂಶಕ ಎಂಬ ಯಾವುದೇ ಜಂತುವರ್ಗ ವಿಶೇಷಣವುಳ್ಳದ್ದುಲ್ಲ' ಎಂಬ ವಿಷಯ.

This stanza in the gajEndra-stuti states that the primary cause brahman is bereft of any attribute such as god, demon, human, animal, male, female, neuter that is applicable to living creatures..

ಉಪನಿಷತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ:

In the Upanishat:

ನैವ स्त्री ನ पुमानेष न चैवायं नपुंसकः।
यद्यच्छरीरमादत्ते तेने तेने स युज्यते॥ 5.10

ಜೀವ ನಿಜಕ್ಕೂ ಯಾವುದೇ ಲಿಂಗ ವಚಿತವಾದ ಜ್ಯೇತನ್ಯ, ಯಾವುದೇ ಶರೀರವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಲಿಂಗತ್ಯಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸಿದ್ಧಿಸುತ್ತೇ.

jlva is really Consciousness that is bereft of any gender-attribute. A gender-attribute becomes applicable only when a physical or material or gross body is assumed or taken on by the jlva.

ಈ ಎರಡೂ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಗಳಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯಲುವುದು: ಶರೀರ ಸಂಬಂಧವಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಲಿಂಗದ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಕಿ; ಮೂಲತಃ ಯಾವುದೇ ಶರೀರವಿಲ್ಲದ ಜ್ಯೇತನ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಲಿಂಗ ಯಾವುದೇ ಇರಲು ನಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದು. ಜೀವ ವಸ್ತುತಃ ಶರೀರ (ಮನಸ್ಸು, ಇಂದಿಯಗಳು, ಮನಸ್ಸಲ್ಲಿಯ ಭಾವನೆಗಳು..) ಯವುದೂ ಇಲ್ಲದ್ದು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಭ.ಗೀತೆಯ 13ನೇ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯದ 5,6 ಶ್ಲೋಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದೆ. ಮೊದಲೆನಯ ಶ್ಲೋಕದಲ್ಲಿ 'ಈ ಶರೀರವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಲು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಜ್ಞ' ಎಂದು ಶರೀರವಿಲ್ಲದವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದಿ.

From these two citations, we understand: the relevance of the gender-attribute arises only in association with a body; the body-less Consciousness cannot have any gender. That the jlva is intrinsically unassociated with any organ, body, sense-organ, mind or feelings / emotions is elaborated in the stanzas 5 and 6 of chapter 13 of BhagavadGita.

ಹೀಗೆ ಸ್ಥೂಲ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಶರೀರವಿಲ್ಲದ ಜೀವ ಜ್ಯೇತನ್ಯವು ಯಾವುದೇ ಶರೀರ (ಮನುಷ್ಯಾದಿ)
ಇಲ್ಲದ, ತನ್ನಮಿಶ್ರವಾದ ಲಿಂಗತ್ಯಯ ವಚಿತ ಪರಮಾತ್ಮೆ ಜ್ಯೇತನ್ಯವೂ ಒಂದೇ ಕೇವಲ ಜ್ಯೇತನ್ಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪವಾದದ್ದು. ಜನ್ಮ ಎಂಬುದು ಇದ್ದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಲಿಂಗ ನಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತೇ. ಜನ್ಮವು ಕರ್ಮನಿಮಿತ್ತ. ನಿರ್ವಿಮಿತ್ತಕವಾಗಿ ಜನ್ಮ ಇರಲು ನಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದಲೇ ಸರ್ಕಲ ಸಂಚಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾರಭ ಕರ್ಮ ಇಲ್ಲವಾದಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮತ್ತೆ ಜನ್ಮವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ ಮತ್ತಿ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ. ಜನ್ಮ ಕರ್ಮಗಳು ಅನಾದಿಯಾಗಿ ಅವಿದ್ಯೆಯಿಂದ ಜ್ಯೇತನ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ. ಈ ಅವಿದ್ಯೆ ವಿದ್ಯೆಯಿಂದ ನೀರಿದಾಗ ಮುಂದೆ ಜನ್ಮಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇತುಭೂತವಾದ ಕರ್ಮ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ವಸ್ತುತಃ ಜನ್ಮಹೀನವಾದ ಜ್ಯೇತನ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಶರೀರವಿಲ್ಲದ ಕಾರಣ ಲಿಂಗದ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಕಿಯೂ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

Thus, the jlva-Consciousness, without either the gross or the subtle body, consequently bereft of the gender-attribute, is identical with the paramAtma-Consciousness, just Pure Consciousness. Any gender attribute is acquired only on birth. And birth cannot happen without a cause happens only as a result of karma. Therefore, when all accumulated karma is liquidated, birth-free liberation is achieved. The beginning-less janma-karma-cycle born out of ignorance binds the Consciousness; when true knowledge dispels the ignorance, all birth-causing-karma is liquidated. The gender-attribute has no relevance for the intrinsically birth-less Consciousness without a body.

ಈಶಾವಾಸ್ಯದ 8ನೇ ಮಂತ್ರ ತಿಳಿಸುವುದು:

Stanza 8 of IshAvasya upanishat

स पर्यगाच्छक्रमकायमव्रणमस्नाविरं शुद्धमपापविद्धम् ।
कविर्मनीषी परिभूः स्वयम्भूर्यथातथ्यतोऽर्थान्व्यदधाच्छाश्वतीभ्यः समाभ्यः ॥ ८ ॥

ఈ బుట్టకుండు (ఇంగ్లీష్) నుంచి నుంచి అర్థాన్ని అంటాలిన్న అకాయమ् అశరీరం లిఙ్గశరీరవర్జిత ఇత్యర్�ః । అవ్రణమ् అక్షతమ् । అస్నావిరమ् స్నావా: సిరా యస్మిన్ విద్యన్త ఇత్యస్నావిరమ् । అవ్రణమస్నావిరమిత్యేతాభ్యాం స్థూలశరీరప్రతిషేధః ।) అఠాయిం = నుంచి అర్థాన్ని అంటాలిన్న అవ్రణమ్, అశ్వామితో = నుంచి అర్థాన్ని అంటాలిన్నాడు.

The self / brahman has neither the gross nor the subtle body. (అకాయమ् అశరీరం లిఙ్గశరీరవర్జిత ఇత్యర్థః । అవ్రణమ् అక్షతమ् । అస్నావిరమ् స్నావా: సిరా యస్మిన్ విద్యన్త ఇత్యస్నావిరమ् । అవ్రణమస్నావిరమిత్యేతాభ్యాం స్థూలశరీరప్రతిషేధః ।) akAyam = without subtle body; avraNam asnaAviram = without the gross body.

ఓం.

Om.