

परमाणुपरममहत्त्वान्तोऽस्य वशीकारः ॥ ४० ॥

भाष्यम्—सूक्ष्मे निविशमानस्य परमाणवन्तं स्थितिपदं लभत इति स्थूले निविशमानस्य परममहत्त्वान्तं स्थितिपदं चित्तस्य । एवं तामुभयीं कोटिमनुधावतो योऽस्याऽप्रतिघातः स परो वशीकारस्तद्वशीकारात्परिपूर्णं योगिनश्चित्तं न पुनरभ्यासकृतं परिकर्मापिचत इति ॥ ४० ॥

When The Mind Develops The Power Of Fixing On The Smallest Size As Well As On The Highest One, Then The Mind Comes Under Control. 40.

Contemplating on subtle things the mind can get on to the state of contemplating on the minutest. Similarly contemplating on large things it can fix itself on things of the largest magnitude. Meditating between the two extremes, the mind acquires unimpeded power of fixing on whatsoever it desires to fix on. This would be complete mastery over the mind. With that, the mind attains perfection and there is no further need for acquiring stability, nor is there any other call for purification by practice (1).

(1) Tanmātra is the minute atom or monad of gross elements like sound etc. It is the subtlest state of such gross matters. The sense-faculty and the power of cognising the Tanmātra are also subtle states.

Practising retention on any particular object, if the stabilised mind can be held on to any minute or big object that state is called Vāśīkāra or complete mastery. When the mind is brought under control, then the process of contemplation on any particular object is finalised. There remains then only the attainment of Asamprajñāta concentration by practising the shutting out of thoughts. How mastery of the mind can be acquired has been described in the following Sūtra. This is done by the realisation of the minute state and the highest state of the receiver, the instrument of reception and the object received and being engrossed therein. That is why the characteristics of Samāpatti or engrossment (true and balanced insight) are being mentioned.