

I

INDRIYA—Organ of sense.

ĪSVARAKṚṢṢNA—Name of the philosopher who strung together the extant maxims of Sāṃkhya philosophy in verse.

J

JANAKA—King of Mithilā in ancient India who spent the life of a Yogin and was a great philosopher.

JĪVA—Living being; the principle of life.

JĪVANMUKTA—One who being purified by true knowledge while yet living, is freed from future life. One who has achieved Mukti, but has not as yet given up his body.

JĪVĀTMĀ—Individual or personal soul.

JÑĀNAPRASĀDA—Prefection of wisdom through which obstruction to knowledge is removed.

JYOTIṢMATĪ—A state of mind pervaded by Sattva Guṇa resulting in tranquillity.

K

KAIVALYA—Perfect isolation; detachment of the soul from matter; final emancipation or beatitude.

KAPILA—A great sage, founder of Sāṃkhya philosophy. In the opinion of some he was Hiraṇyagarbha incarnate.

KARMA—Action both mental and physical; deed; religious rite; performance of religious rites as opposed to spiritual practice or path of knowledge

KARMĀŚAYA—Latent impression of action which will eventually fructify.

KṢANA—Moment; time atom.

KHYĀTI—The faculty of discriminating objects. Dominating knowledge.

KLEŚA—Pain; anguish; distress; worry; affliction.

KRAMA—Sequence.

KṚṢṢNA-DVAIPĀYANA VYĀSA—A great sage, author of the Mahābhārata.

KṢIPTA—Thrown; scattered; distracted.

KŪṬASTHA—Immovable; unchangeable and perpetually the same.

L

LIṄGA—Mark; sign; token; symbol; characteristic.

LIṄGA ŚARĪRA—The indestructible original of the gross or visible body.

LOKA—The world; a division of the universe.