philosophy of Kapila; to be *eva*, only (—*only* is used for emphasis, by way of showing that they have no classification other than that based on the *gunas*—); *tridhā*, of three kinds; *guna-bhedatah*, according to the differences of the *gunas*, that is according to the differences of *sattva* etc.

Even that philosophy teaching about the *gunas* is certainly valid so far as it concerns the experiencer of the *gunas*, though it is contradictory so far as the non-duality of the supreme Reality, Brahman, is concerned. Those followers of Kapila are acknowledged authorities in the ascertainment of the functions of the *gunas* and their derivatives. Hence, that scripture, too, is being referred to by way of eulogy of the subject-matter going to be spoken of. Therefore there is no contradiction.

Śrnu, hear; tāni, about them; api, also; yathāvat, as they are, as established by reason and as propounded in the scriptures. Hear about knowledge etc. and all their diversities created by the differences of the gunas. The idea is, 'Concentrate your mind on the subject going to be taught.'

And now the threefold classification of knowledge is being stated:

## सर्वभूतेषु येनैकं भावमव्ययमीक्षते। अविभक्तं विभक्तेषु तज्ज्ञानं विद्धि सात्त्विकम्॥२०॥

20. Know that knowledge to be originating from *sattva* through which one sees a single, undecaying, undivided Entity in all the diversified things.

Viddhi, know; tat, that; jñānam, knowledge, realization of the Self as non-dual, complete realization; to be sāttvikam, originating from sattva; yena, through which knowledge; īksate, one sees; ekam, a single; avyayam, undecaying—that which does not undergo mutation either in itself or by the mutation of its qualities—'that is eternal and immutable; bhāvam, Entity—the word bhāva is used to imply an entity—, that is the single Reality which is the Self; sarvabhūtesu, in all things, in all things beginning from the Unmanifest to the