sance is inert in itself, because its constituents are all knowables—the three Gunas. They appear as conscious on being reflected by the Puruşa, i.e. the power of cognisance affected by a knowable, is reflected by the Puruşa.

(2) The conscious Puruşa is the experiencer according to the Sāmkhya school. In this view, the desire for salvation can be justified. According to the Vaināśikas there is nothing beyond cognition; or besides cognition their is void merely. Accordingly, the enterprise to arrest the flow of cognitions is improper. An object that can convert itself into a void or render itself unreal is unknown. So it is not possible that a piece of cognition will, sheerly out of inner necessity, convert itself into a void.

And the nihilists, with a view to achieving annihilation of the five Skandhas (viz. Vijnāna, Vedanā, Sainjnā, Rūpa and Sainskāra) or indifference to them or stoppage of birth or complete cessation, go to their preceptors and make vows of (learners') continence. But the thing for which they make so much ado, they regard as void, which seems to be absurd.

Even if, though illogically, one's own existence is eliminated, such feelings as 'I want to be free', 'I want to become void' cannot be avoided. So these discourses regarding negation of 'I' or self are empty talks. Mokşa or liberation or Nirvāṇa really means separation from sorrow. Separation connotes two things—the sorrow, and the sufferer therefrom. It is therefore more correct to say that on liberation, sorrow, i.e. mind containing the sorrow, and the sufferer therefrom are separated. This apparent sufferer is the self or Puruṣa mentioned in the Sāmkhya philosophy. That is the ultimate goal of the pure 'I' freed of all egoism.

भाष्यम्—कथम् ?—

चितरप्रतिसंक्रमायास्तदाकारापत्ती खबुडिसंवेदनम् ॥ २२ ॥

'श्रपरिणामिनो हि भोक्छशक्तिरप्रतिसंक्रमा च, परिणामिन्यर्थे प्रति-संक्रान्तेव तदृ त्तिमनुपतित, तस्याख प्राप्तचैतन्योपग्रहस्वरूपाया बुदिवृत्तेरनुकार-मावतया बुदिवृत्ताविशिष्टा हि ज्ञानवृत्तिराख्यायते।' तथा चोक्रम् ''न