and Aviseşas which had merged in Mahat, also follow its course. When Mahat disappears, nothing in that state remains manifest in the shape of action. That is known as Avyakta or the Unmanifest. The commentator has given a few more epithets of that non-token Pradhāna (Chief), the primary cause, out of which all phenomenal appearances are evolved. They are now being explained.

Nihsattāsatta = Neither with nor without Sattā. Sattā means a state of existence. Everything existing or manifest is the concern of the Puruṣa. Therefore Sattā means 'being the object of Puruṣa'. To us, in ordinary circumstances Sattā and goal or being the object of Puruṣa, are universally conjoined. In the tokenless unmanifest state, there being no goal which is to be the object of the Puruṣa, Pradhāna is Nihsatta or without phenomenal existence. As however it is not a nonentity (existing as it does as the potentiality for being the object of the Puruṣa), it cannot be said to be non-existing. Therefore it is neither Satta nor devoid of Satta.

Nihsadasat = Neither Sat or existing nor Asat or non-existing. That which is not manifestly existing and serving as knowable like Mahat etc., and which being the cause of Mahat is not non-existent, is Nihsadasat. The terms Nihsattāsatta and Nihsadasat have been used from the two preceding points of view. Nirasat (not fictitious)—The commentator has again used this term separately lest any one should imagine Pradhāna to be some fictitious or utterly unreal thing. Unmanifested Pradhāna is knowable but not directly as manifest objects Mahat etc. are. Mahat and others are knowable by manifest activities while Pradhāna is knowable as the potential state of them. It is known by inference.

Hence Pradhāna is Nirasat (not unreal) or a particular existing entity. Avyakta - that which is not manifest or realisable. The state into which all manifested things merge is known as the Avyakta or unmanifested state.

(7) Although Prakṛti is their material, all manifested objects like Mahat etc. are manifested by being the concern or object of Puruṣa through overseeing by Him. Hence such objectiveness is the instrumental cause of the manifestation of