

'modification of the mind' has been designated 'Buddhi-vṛtti' or modification of Buddhi. The words 'Chitta' and 'Manas' have been used in the same sense in many places, but really speaking, the Manas is the sixth sense. In other words, the awareness that is necessary for the internal effort, for the setting in motion of the external senses and for the inner awareness of mental states are all the work of the mind. Mental perception is due to that awareness just as visual knowledge is due to the eye. Thus mind, the instrument of conation, is the internal centre of the organs of knowledge and action, while Chitta-Vṛtti or modification or fluctuation of the mind is nothing but knowledge itself. The specific knowledge of things cognised, done or retained by the mind is Chitta-Vṛtti. It should be remembered that this is the ancient division.

भाष्यम् - तत्र -

प्रत्यचानुमानागमाः प्रमाणानि ॥ ७ ॥

इन्द्रियप्रणालिकया॰ चित्तस्य वाद्यवस्तूपरागात्तिषया सामान्यविशेषात्मनी-ऽर्थस्य विशेषावधारणप्रधाना वृत्तिः प्रत्यचं प्रमाणम् । फलमविशिष्टः पौरुषेयिषत्त-वृत्तिबोधः । बुद्धेः प्रतिसंवेदौ पुरुष इत्युपरिष्टादुपपादयिष्यामः ।

श्रनमयस्य तुल्यजातीयेष्वनुवृत्ती भिन्नजातीयेभ्यो व्यावृत्तः संबन्धः, यस्तद्विषया सामान्यावधारणप्रधाना वृत्तिरनुमानम्। यथा, देशान्तरप्राप्ते-गतिमञ्चन्द्रतारकं चैत्रवत्, विन्ध्यशाप्राप्तिरगतिः।

प्राप्तिन दृष्टोऽनुमितो वार्थः परत्न स्ववोधसंक्रान्तये ग्रन्देनोपदिश्यते, श्रन्दात्तदर्थविषया वृत्तिः श्रोतुरागमः। यस्याऽश्रद्धेयार्थः वक्ता न दृष्टानुमितार्थः स ग्रागमः प्रवते, सूलवक्तरि तु दृष्टानुमितार्थे निविष्ठवः स्यात्॥ ७॥

Of these,

Perception, Inference And Testimony Constitute
The Pramanas (1). 7.

Perception is that modification of the mind which is caused by its contact (2) with an outward object