

स्वामी दयानन्द सरस्वती द्वारा निम्न सिद्धान्तों / मान्यताओं को वैदिक धर्म के अनुकूल माना और प्रतिपादित किया है —

१-‘ईश्वर’ कि जिस के ब्रह्म परमात्मादि नाम हैं, जो सच्चिदानन्दादि लक्षणयुक्त हैं, जिसके गुण, कर्म स्वभाव पवित्र हैं । जो सर्वज्ञ, निराकार, सर्वव्यापक, अजन्मा, अनन्त, सर्वशक्तिमान्, दयालु, न्यायकारी, सब सृष्टि का कर्ता, धर्ता, हर्ता, सब जीवों को कर्मानुसार सत्य न्याय से फलदाता आदि लक्षणयुक्त है; उसी को परमेश्वर मानता हूँ ।

He, who is called as Brahma = the most High, Parmatma = the supreme Spirit who permeates the whole universe; Who is true personification of Existence, Consciousness and Bliss; whose nature, attributes and characteristics are Holy; who is Omniscient, Formless, All-pervading, Unborn, Infinite, Almighty, Just and Merciful; who is the creator, administrator and dissolver of the whole universe, and who awards all souls the fruits of their deeds in strict accordance with the requirements of absolute justice and possessed of like attributes, is God.

२-चारों ‘वेदों’ (विद्या धर्मयुक्त ईश्वरप्रणीत संहिता मन्त्रभाग) को निर्भ्रान्त स्वतःप्रमाण मानता हूँ । वे स्वयं प्रमाणरूप हैं कि जिनके प्रमाण होने में किसी अन्य ग्रन्थ की अपेक्षा नहीं । जैसे सूर्य वा प्रदीप अपने स्वरूप के स्वतःप्रकाशक और पृथिव्यादि के भी प्रकाशक होते हैं, वैसे चारों वेद हैं । और चारों वेदों के ब्राह्मण, छःअङ्ग, छः उपाङ्ग, चार उपवेद और ११२७ (ग्यारह सौ सत्ताईस) वेदों की शाखा जो कि वेदों के व्याख्यान रूप ब्रह्मादि महर्षियों के बनाये ग्रन्थ हैं उन को परतःप्रमाण अर्थात् वेदों के अनुकूल होने से प्रमाण और जो इनमें वेदविरुद्ध वचन हैं उनका अप्रमाण करता हूँ ।

The Four Vedas - the repository of Knowledge and Religious Truth - are the words of God. They comprise what is known as Samhita-Mantra Portion only. They are absolutely free from error, and are the authority unto themselves. In other words, they do not stand in need of any other book to uphold their authority. Just as the Sun or a lamp by its light reveals its own nature as well as that of other objects of the universe, such as earth etc, even so are the Vedas.

The commentaries on the four Vedas, viz, the Brahmanas, the six angas, the six

upanagads, the four up-vedas, and the eleven hundred and twenty seven sakhas, which are expositions of the Vedic Texts by Brahma and other sages = Rishis. These are the secondary authority. In other words, they are held to be authoritative in so far as they conform to the teachings of the Vedas. Whatever passages in these works are opposed to the Vedic injunctions are not acceptable.

३-जो पक्षपातरहित, न्यायाचरण सत्यभाषणादि युक्त ईश्वराज्ञा, वेदों से अविरुद्ध है उस को 'धर्म' और जो पक्षपातसहित अन्यायाचरण मिथ्याभाषणादि ईश्वराज्ञाभङ्ग, वेदविरुद्ध हैं उस को 'अधर्म' मानता हूँ ।

The Dharma = Righteousness = Religion is the practice of equitable justice together with that of truthfulness in word, deed and thought and the like (virtues), and which is in conformity with the Will of GOD, as embodied in the Vedas. And similarly Adharma = unrighteousness = non-religion is the practice of that which is not free from partiality and injustice as well as that of untruthfulness in word, deed and thought, and that which is opposed to the Will of God, as embodied in the Vedas.

४-जो इच्छा, द्वेष, सुख, दुःख और ज्ञानादि गुणयुक्त अल्पज्ञ नित्य है उसी को 'जीव' मानता हूँ ।

The Soul is a finite, immortal, eternal (uncreated) entity whose attributes are desire, aversion, pleasure, pain and consciousness etc.

५-जीव और ईश्वर स्वरूप और वैधर्म्य से भिन्न और व्याप्यव्यापक और साधर्म्य से अभिन्न हैं अर्थात् जैसे आकाश से मूर्तिमान् द्रव्य कभी भिन्न न था, न है, न होगा और न कभी एक था, न है, न होगा इसी प्रकार परमेश्वर और जीव को व्याप्य-व्यापक, उपास्य-उपासक और पिता-पुत्र आदि सम्बन्धयुक्त मानता हूँ ।

The Soul and GOD are two distinct entities by virtue of being different in nature and of being possessed of dissimilar attributes and characteristics. They are, however, inseparable one from the other, being related to each other as the pervader and pervaded and have certain attributes in common. Just as the corporal substance was never separable, nor is separable, nor shall be ever separable from ether = space in which it exists and as two have never been, nor

shall ever be one and the same; similarly the GOD and the Soul are to each other. Their mutual relationship is that of the pervader and the pervaded, of worshipable and worshiper, of father and son and the like.

६-‘अनादि पदार्थ’ तीन हैं। एक ईश्वर, द्वितीय जीव, तीसरा प्रकृति अर्थात् जगत् का कारण, इन्हीं को नित्य भी कहते हैं। जो नित्य पदार्थ हैं उन के गुण, कर्म, स्वभाव भी नित्य हैं।

The eternal objects : There are three beginningless objects namely GOD, the Soul and the Matter = the material cause of the Universe. These are known as eternal substrata. Being eternal their essential nature, their attributes and their characteristics are also eternal.

७-‘प्रवाह से अनादि’ जो संयोग से द्रव्य, गुण, कर्म उत्पन्न होते हैं वे वियोग के पश्चात् नहीं रहते परन्तु जिस से प्रथम संयोग होता है वह सामर्थ्य उन में अनादि है और उस से पुनरपि संयोग होगा तथा वियोग भी, इन तीनों को प्रवाह से अनादि मानता हूँ।

Cyclic Eternity : Substances, properties and characteristics, which result from combination, cease to exist on the dissolution of that compound. But the power or force, by virtue of which one substance unites with another, separates from it, is eternally inherent in that substance, and this power will compel it to seek unions and disunions in the future. Unions and disunions, creation and dissolution of the world and birth and death of the soul have eternally followed each other in succession.

८-‘सृष्टि’ उस को कहते हैं जो पृथक् द्रव्यों का ज्ञान युक्तिपूर्वक मेल होकर नानारूप बनना।

Creation means the organised combination of different elementary substances in an intelligent manner and in the right proportion and order, into various forms.

९-‘सृष्टि का प्रयोजन’ यही है कि जिस में ईश्वर के सृष्टिनिमित्त गुण, कर्म, स्वभाव का साफल्य होना। जैसे किसी ने किसी से पूछा कि नेत्र किस लिये हैं? उसने कहा देखने के लिये। वैसे ही सृष्टि करने के ईश्वर के सामर्थ्य की सफलता सृष्टि करने में है और जीवों के कर्मों का यथावत् भोग कराना आदि भी।

The purpose of creation is realisation of GOD's creative attributes, functions

and nature. As one person asked "what is the eye for ?" The answer is "To see with". Similarly GOD's creative power finds its fulfilment in the creation of the Universe. And the enjoyment of the fruits of the actions of the souls is also its object.

१०-‘सृष्टि सकर्तृक’ है। इसका कर्ता पूर्वोक्त ईश्वर है। क्योंकि सृष्टि की रचना देखने और जड़ पदार्थ में अपने आप यथायोग्य बीजादि स्वरूप बनने का सामर्थ्य न होने से सृष्टि का ‘कर्ता’ अवश्य है।

The Universe is created. Its creator is the aforesaid GOD. It is quite evident from the design of the creation as well as the fact that inert substances have no power to come intelligently together and produce desired substances, such as seeds, proves that it must have a Creator.

११-‘बन्ध’ सनिमित्तक अर्थात् अविद्या निमित्त से है। जो-जो पाप कर्म ईश्वरभिन्नोपासना अज्ञानादि सब दुःख फल करने वाले हैं इसी लिये यह ‘बन्ध’ है कि जिसकी इच्छा नहीं और भोगना पड़ता है।

The bondage is due to some cause. That cause is ignorance which is the source of sin, as among other things it leads to man to worship objects other than GOD, obscures his intelligent faculties, whereof pain and suffering is the result. Bondage is termed so, because no one desires it but has to undergo it.

१२-‘मुक्ति’ अर्थात् सर्व दुःखों से छूटकर बन्धरहित सर्वव्यापक ईश्वर और उस की सृष्टि में स्वेच्छा से विचरना, नियत समय पर्यन्त मुक्ति के आनन्द को भोग के पुनः संसार में आना।

The **emancipation** is the release of all sorts of pain and unrestricted movement in all-pervading GOD and His immense Creation and enjoyment of the bliss of salvation for a fixed period of time. And resumption of wordly life after the expiration of that period.

१३-‘मुक्ति के साधन’ ईश्वरोपासना अर्थात् योगाभ्यास, धर्मानुष्ठान, ब्रह्मचर्य से विद्या प्राप्ति, आप्त विद्वानों का संग, सत्यविद्या, सुविचार और पुरुषार्थ आदि हैं।

The means of salvation are the worship of GOD i.e. practice of Yoga, performance

of righteous deeds, acquisition of true knowledge with Brahmacharya (sexual purity), association with the men of learning, purity of thoughts, life of activity towards above means and so on.

१४-‘अर्थ’ वह है कि जो धर्म ही से प्राप्त किया जाय और जो अधर्म से सिद्ध होता है उस को ‘अनर्थ’ कहते हैं।

The Artha = Prosperity is that which is acquired by righteousness. And that which is acquired by foul means = evil ways is Anartha (= undesirable).

१५-‘काम’ वह है कि जो धर्म और अर्थ से प्राप्त किया जाय।

The Kama = enjoyment of legitimate desires is that which is achieved through righteousness and prosperity (= Artha) as above.

१६-‘वर्णाश्रम’ गुण कर्मों की योग्यता से मानता हूँ।

The class and order of an individual should be determined by his merits i.e. on the basis of the capacity to acquire certain qualifications and to perform certain actions.

१७-‘राजा’ उसी को कहते हैं जो शुभ गुण, कर्म, स्वभाव से प्रकाशमान, पक्षपातरहित न्यायधर्म का सेवी, प्रजाओं में पितृवत् वर्ते और उनको पुत्रवत् मान के उन की उन्नति और सुख बढ़ाने में सदा यत्न किया करे।

The King is he who is endowed with excellent qualities and noble disposition, and bears an exalted character, who follows the dictates of equitable justice, who loves and treats his subjects as a father does his own offspring and is ever engaged in promoting their happiness and furthering their advancement.

१८-‘प्रजा’ उस को कहते हैं कि जो पवित्र गुण, कर्म, स्वभाव को धारण कर के पक्षपातरहित न्याय धर्म के सेवन से राजा और प्रजा की उन्नति चाहती हुई राजविद्रोहरहित राजा के साथ पुत्रवत् वर्ते।

The Praja = subject is he who is possessed of excellent qualities, a noble disposition and a good character, is free from partiality, follows the behests of justice, righteousness, and is ever engaged in furthering the happiness of his

fellow subjects as well as that of his sovereign, whom he regards in the light of a parent, and is ever loyal.

१६-जो सदा विचार कर असत्य को छोड़ सत्य का ग्रहण करे, अन्यायकारियों को हटावे और न्यायकारियों को बढ़ावे, अपने आत्मा के समान सब का सुख चाहे सो 'न्यायकारी' है; उस को मैं भी ठीक मानता हूँ।

The Judge = Just is one who after due thinking abandons the untruth and embraces the truth, who suppresses the unjust, and uphold the just; and who aims at the welfare of all as of his own self.

२०-'देव' विद्वानों को और अविद्वानों को 'असुर' पापियों को 'राक्षस' अनाचारियों को 'पिशाच' मानता हूँ।

"Devas" are those who are wise and learned; "Asuras" are those who are foolish and ignorant; "Rakshas" are those who are wicked and lover sin; and "Pishachas" are those who are filthy in their habits.

२१-उन्हीं विद्वानों, माता, पिता, आचार्य, अतिथि, न्यायकारी राजा और धर्मात्मा जन, पतिव्रता स्त्री और स्त्रीव्रत पति का सत्कार करना 'देवपूजा' कहाती है। इस से विपरीत अदेवपूजा, इन की मूर्तियों को पूज्य और इतर पाषाणादि जड़मूर्तियों को सर्वथा अपूज्य समझता हूँ।

Devapuja is showing honour to the wise and the learned, mother, father, preceptor, guest, just ruler, virtuous people, a wife chaste and loyal to her husband and a husband devoted and true to his wife. Anything contrary to this is called worship of anti-gods. The person of the aforesaid is worthy of homage and the insentient idols are altogether unworthy of worship.

२२ 'शिक्षा' जिस से विद्या, सभ्यता, धर्मात्मता, जितेन्द्रियतादि की बढ़ती होवे और अविद्यादि दोष छूटें उस को शिक्षा कहते हैं ।

Education is that which is conducive to learning, civility, righteousness, self-control and which eradicates ignorance and evil habits.

२३-'पुराण' जो ब्रह्मादि के बनाये ऐतरेयादि ब्राह्मण पुस्तक हैं उन्हीं को पुराण, इतिहास

कल्प, गाथा और नाराशंसी नाम से मानता हूँ; अन्य भागवतादि को नहीं।

Puranas are the Brahamana Books such as Aitreya Brahamana written by great Rishi like Brahma, are also called as Itihasa (tradition), Kalpa (ceremonials), Gatha (history) and Narashanshi (biographical treaties). The Bhagwat and other books are not true Puranas.

२४- 'तीर्थ' जिस से दुःखसागर से पार उतरें कि जो सत्यभाषण, विद्या, सत्संग, यमादि, योगाभ्यास, पुरुषार्थ, विद्यादानादि शुभ कर्म है उसी को तीर्थ समझता हूँ; इतर जलस्थलादि को नहीं।

The **Tiratha** is that which helps in crossing the ocean of misery. It consists practice of truthfulness, acquisition of true knowledge, cultivating the society of wise and truth, practice of eight stages of Yoga such as restraints (=Yama), life of activity, diffusion of true knowledge and in the performance of like good works. So called sacred places (=pligrimage) on land and water are not tirtha.

२५- 'पुरुषार्थ प्रारब्ध से बड़ा' इसलिये है कि जिससे संचित प्रारब्ध बनते जिसके सुधरने से सब सुधरते और जिसके बिगड़ने से सब बिगड़ते हैं इसी से प्रारब्ध की अपेक्षा पुरुषार्थ बड़ा है।

The activity = effort is superior to destiny = fate, because it is effort that defines destiny. And well made effort leads to success and wrongly directed efforts spoils everything, so effort is superior to destiny.

२६- 'मनुष्य को सब से यथायोग्य स्वात्मवत् सुख, दुःख, हानि, लाभ में वर्तना श्रेष्ठ; अन्यथा वर्तना बुरा समझता हूँ।

The basic principle of humanity is that it is commendable for man to feel others in the same way as he does for his own self, to sympathise with them in their sorrow and losses and to rejoice in their joys and gains; and it is bad to do otherwise.

२७- 'संस्कार' उसको कहते हैं कि जिस से शरीर, मन और आत्मा उत्तम होवे। वह निषेकादि श्मशानान्त सोलह प्रकार का है। इस को कर्त्तव्य समझता हूँ और दाह के

पश्चात् मृतक के लिये कुछ भी न करना चाहिये ।

The Sanskara = purificatory action is that which improves the condition of the body, mind and the soul. There are sixteen sanskaras beginning with **insheka** = impregnation and ending in the cremation of the dead body. It is everybody's duty to perform these. Nothing should be done for the departed after the remains have been cremated.

२८-‘यज्ञ’ उसको कहते हैं कि जिसमें विद्वानों का सत्कार यथायोग्य शिल्प अर्थात् रसायन जो कि पदार्थ विद्या उस से उपयोग और विद्यादि शुभगुणों का दान, अग्निहोत्रादि जिनसे वायु, वृष्टि, जल, ओषधि की पवित्रता करके सब जीवों को सुख पहुँचाना है; उस को उत्तम समझता हूँ ।

The Yajya is the term covering alal the actions done for showing reverence to the men of learning, all scientific inventions and their applications, all chemical processes, all educational activities and charities, all performances of Agnihotra = homa (the process by which the good things, which are good for the air, water and living being, are made subtle by burning and their atoms are mixed with air and water which results in well being of living beings) for the purification of air, rain, water, herbs etc to increase human happiness.

२९-जैसे ‘आर्य्य’ श्रेष्ठ और ‘दस्यु’ दुष्ट मनुष्यों को कहते हैं वैसे ही मैं भी मानता हूँ ।

"Arya" means the excellent men and "Dasyu" means the wicked men.

३०-जो सांगोपांग वेदविद्याओं का अध्यापक, सत्याचार का ग्रहण और मिथ्याचार का त्याग करावे वह ‘आचार्य’ कहाता है ।

"Acharya = Preceptor" is one who teaches the vedic knowledge and helps in living righteous life and keep aloof from bad habits and vices.

३२-‘शिष्य’ उस को कहते हैं कि जो सत्य शिक्षा और विद्या को ग्रहण करने योग्य धर्मात्मा, विद्याग्रहण की इच्छा और आचार्य का प्रिय करने वाला है ।

The pupil is one who is capable of acquiring true instructions and knowledge, who is righteous, who is eager to learn and devoted to his teacher = preceptor.

३३-‘गुरु’ माता पिता और जो सत्य का ग्रहण करावे और असत्य को छोड़ावे वह भी ‘गुरु’ कहाता है ।

The term Guru is applicable to mother and father, and also applies to one who helps in embracing truth and renouncing untruth.

३४-‘पुरोहित’ जो यजमान का हितकारी सत्योपदेष्टा होवे ।

The Purohit = Priest is one who is the well wisher of the scarificer and peacher of truth only.

३५-‘उपाध्याय’ जो वेदों का एकदेश वा अङ्गो को पढ़ाता हो ।

An Upadhyaya = Professor is one who teaches Vedas or its any branch.

३६-‘शिष्टाचार’ जो धर्माचरणपूर्वक ब्रह्मचर्य से विद्याग्रहण कर प्रत्यक्षादि प्रमाणों से सत्यासत्य का निर्णय करके सत्य का ग्रहण असत्य का परित्याग करना है यही शिष्टाचार और जो इसको करता है वह ‘शिष्ट’ कहाता है ।

The cultredness consists of the acceptance of truth and abandonment of untruth after righteously having practiced **Brahmcharya** and studied and ascertained what is truth and which is untruth with the help of eight evidences = proofs (perception etc). Those who follows the cultredness are called Gentleman = Cultred.

३७-प्रत्यक्षादि आठ ‘प्रमाणों’ को भी मानता हूँ ।

There are eight evidences i.e. direct cognition etc.

३८-‘आप्त’ जो यथार्थवक्ता, धर्मात्मा, सब के सुख के लिये प्रयत्न करता है उसी को आप्त कहता हूँ ।

The Aapta = Adept is one who always speaks truth, is righteous, and tries for well being of all.

३९-‘परीक्षा’ पाच प्रकार की है । इस में से प्रथम जो ईश्वर उस के गुण कर्म स्वभाव और वेदविद्या; दूसरी प्रत्यक्षादि आठ प्रमाण; तीसरी सृष्टि क्रम; चौथी आप्तों का व्यवहार; और

पांचवीं अपने आत्मा की पवित्रता, विद्या; इन पांच परीक्षाओं से सत्याऽसत्य का निर्णय कर के सत्य का ग्रहण असत्य का परित्याग करना चाहिये।

There are five kind of test to know truth and untruth.

1. Compatibility with the attributes, functions and nature of GOD and the Vedas = Vedic Science.
2. Eight kinds of evidences such as direct cognition etc.
3. Accordance with the Law of Nature.
4. The behaviour of Aapta = Adept.
5. The purity and conviction of one's own Soul.

It hehoves all men to accept truth and reject untruth with the help of these five tests.

४०-‘परोपकार’ जिस से सब मनुष्यों के दुराचार दःख छूटें, श्रेष्ठाचार और सुख बढ़े उस के करने को परोपकार कहता हूँ।

The philanthropy or benevolence is that whereby ill conduct and miseries of men may be removed and good-conduct and happiness may be promulgated.

४१-‘स्वतन्त्र’ परतन्त्र’ जीव अपने कामों में स्वतन्त्र और कर्मफल भोगने में ईश्वर की व्यवस्था से परतन्त्र वैसे ही ईश्वर अपने सत्याचार आदि काम करने में स्वतन्त्र है।

The Soul is **Free** in doing its acations but is **Dependent** on the law of GOD in the enjoyment of their fruits. Similarly GOD is **Free** to do His righteous Acts.

४२-‘स्वर्ग’ नाम सुख विशेष भोग और उसकी सामग्री की प्राप्ति का है।

The **Heaven** is the enjoyment of extreme happiness and the attainment of the means thereof.

४३-‘नरक’ जो दुःख विशेष भोग और उस की सामग्री को प्राप्त होना है।

The Hell is the another name of going extreme suffering and possession of the means thereof.

४४-‘जन्म’ जो शरीर धारण कर प्रकट होना सो पूर्व, पर और मध्य भेद से तीनों प्रकार का मानता हूँ।

The Birth is the coming of the Soul into a corporeal body. It is of three kinds previous birth, present birth and the next birth.

४५-‘शरीर के संयोग का नाम ‘जन्म’ और वियोग मात्र को ‘मृत्यु’ कहते हैं।

The Birth is the conjunction of the Soul with the Body and death is disjunction of these.

४६-‘विवाह’ जो नियमपूर्वक प्रसिद्धि से अपनी इच्छा कर के पाणिग्रहण करना वह ‘विवाह’ कहाता है।

The Marriage is the lawful and declared voluntary acceptance of hand (of woman by a man and of man by a woman).

४७-‘नियोग’ विवाह के पश्चात् पति वा पत्नी के मर जाने आदि वियोग में अथवा नपुंसकत्वादि स्थिर रोगों में स्त्री वा पुरुष आपत्काल में स्ववर्ण वा अपने से उत्तम वर्णस्थ स्त्री वा पुरुष के साथ सन्तानोत्पत्ति करना।

Niyoga is the act of procreation, allowed in special circumstances with a secondary husband or secondary wife, either, when one of the married couple dies or is rendered incapable of begetting children on account of impotency or incurable disease. They are allowed to perform Niyoga with a woman / man of his / her own Varna / Class or higher Varna / Class.

४८-‘स्तुति’ गुणकीर्तन श्रवण और ज्ञान, होना इसका फल प्रीति आदि होते हैं।

The Stuti = Glorification consists of describing, hearing or intuiting the qualities. Its aim is acquisition of love etc.

४९-‘प्रार्थना’ अपने सामर्थ्य के उपरान्त ईश्वर के सम्बन्ध से जो विज्ञान आदि प्राप्त होते हैं उन के लिये ईश्वर से याचना करना और इस का फल निरभिमान आदि होता है।

The prayer is praying to GOD, after one has done his utmost, for the gift of highest knowledge and similiar other blessings which result from union with Him. Its aim is freedom of pride etc.

५०-‘उपासना’ जैसे ईश्वर के गुण, कर्म, स्वभाव पवित्र हैं वैसे अपने करना, ईश्वर को

सर्वव्यापक अपने को व्याप्य जान के ईश्वर के समीप हम और हमारे समीप ईश्वर है ऐसा निश्चय योगाभ्यास से साक्षत् करना उपासना कहाती है, इस का फल ज्ञान की उन्नति आदि है ।

The Upasana = Communion means to make one's qualities, functions and temperaments pure by keeping in view the attributes, functions and nature of GOD, and in feeling the presence of the Deity in our heart by the realization of His All-prevading nature through the practice of Yoga which enables one to have direct cognition of GOD. It serves to extend the bounds of our knowledge.

५१ - 'सगुणनिर्गुणस्तुतिप्रार्थनोपासना' जो-जो गुण परमेश्वर में हैं उन से युक्त और जो-जो गुण नहीं हैं उनसे पृथक् मान कर प्रशंसा करना सगुणनिर्गुण स्तुति; शुभ गुणों के ग्रहण की ईश्वर से इच्छा और दोष छुड़ाने के लिये परमात्मा का सहाय चाहना सगुणनिर्गुण प्रार्थना; और सब गुणों से सहित, सब दोषों से रहित परमेश्वर को मान कर अपने आत्मा को उसके और उसकी आज्ञा के अर्पण कर देना सगुणनिर्गुणोपासना कहाती है ।

The Saguna-Nirguna Stuti = Attributive and non-attributive appreciation means to say that such qualities that exists and other attributes which does not exists in the GOD. Similarly praying to GOD to attain the virtuous qualities is called Attributive (=Saguna) prayer, while Non-attributive (=Nirguna) prayer is imploring the GOD to rid us of all our faults. Attributive (=Saguna) communion is resigning oneself to GOD and His Will by looking upon Him as possessor of all good qualities, and Non-attributive communion is is doing the above by looking upon Him as free from all blemishes.