

THE  
HOLY SCIENCE

BY  
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*Published by*  
YOGODA SAT-SANGA SOCIETY OF INDIA  
Self Realization Fellowship & Shyama Charan Mission  
Bengal—INDIA  
249 Dwapara—1949 A.D.

ज्ञानावतार स्वामी श्रीयुक्तेश्वरेण प्रणीतम्

कैवल्यदर्शनम्

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**YOGODA SAT-SANGA SOCIETY OF INDIA**

(Shyama Charan Mission)

Founder-President, Paramhansa Yogananda

Headquarters, Yogoda Math

Dakshineswar, P.O. Ariadaha,

24 Parganas, Bengal, India

249 Dwapara (1949 A.D.)

*Price* 1/12/-

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(SHYAMA CHARAN MISSION)

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Third Edition, Revised, 1949

Printed in India

Price 1/12/-



The period of Satya Yuga is 4000 years in duration ; 400 years before and after Satya Yuga proper are its *sandhis* or periods of mutation with the preceding and the succeeding yugas respectively ; hence 4800 years in all is the proper age of Satya Yuga. In the calculation of the period of other *Yugas* and *Yuga-Sandhis*, it is laid down that numerical one should be deducted from the numbers of both thousands and hundreds which indicated the periods of the previous *Yugas* and *Sandhis*. From this rule it appears that 3000 years is the length of Treta Yuga, and 300 years before and after are its *Sandhis* the period of mutation, which make a total of 3600 years.

So 2000 years is the age of Dwapara Yuga, with 200 years before and after as its *sandhis* ; a total of 2400 years. Lastly, 1000 years is the length of Kali Yuga, with 100 years before and after as its *sandhis* ; a total of 1200 years. Thus 12,000 years, the sum total of all periods of these four yugas, is the length of one of the *Daiba Yugas* or Electric Couple, two of which, *i.e.*, 24,000 years, make the electric cycle complete. 100,000 of such *Daiba Yugas* is the Day of Brahma, the Creative Power or Creator, when creation exists in a manifested state ; the period equal to the above is its night when this creative power sleeps and the creation is dissolved.

From April, 11, 501 B. C. when the autumnal equinox was on the first point of Aries, the sun began to move away from the point of its orbit nearest to the grand centre toward the point farthest from it, and accordingly

the intellectual power of man began to diminish. During the 4800 years which the sun took to pass through one of the Satya couples or  $4/20$ th part of its orbit, the intellect of man lost altogether the power of grasping the spiritual knowledge. During the 3600 years following, which the sun took to pass through the descending Treta Yuga, the intellect gradually lost all power of grasping the knowledge of divine magnetism. During the 2400 years next following, while the sun passed through descending Dwapara Yuga, the human intellect lost its power of grasping the knowledge of electricities and their attributes. In 1200 more years, during the year A. D. 499, the sun had passed through the descending Kali Yuga and had reached the point in its orbit which is farthest from the grand centre; the autumnal equinox was on the first point of Libra. The intellectual power of man was so much diminished that it could no longer comprehend anything beyond the gross material of creation. The period around A. D. 500 was thus the darkest part of Kali Yuga and of the whole cycle of 24,000 years. History indeed bears out the accuracy of these ancient calculations of the Indian rishis, and records the widespread ignorance and suffering in all nations at that period.

From A. D. 499 onwards, the sun began to advance toward the grand centre, and the intellect of man started gradually to develop. During 1100 years of the Ascending Kali Yuga, which brings us to A. D. 1599, the human intellect was so dense that it could not comprehend the electricities, *Sukshmabhuta*, the fine matters



of creation. In the political world, also, generally speaking there was no peace in any kingdom.

Subsequent to this period, when the 100-year transitional *sandhi* of Kali Yuga set in, to effect a union with the following Dwapara Yuga; men began to notice the existence of fine matters, the attributes of five electricities, *Panchatunmatra* ; and political peace began to be established.

About A. D. 1600, William Gilbert discovered magnetic forces, and observed the presence of electricity in all material substances. In 1609 Kepler discovered important laws of astronomy; and Galileo produced a telescope. In 1621 Drebbel of Holland invented the microscope. About 1670 Newton discovered the law of gravitation. Thomas Savery made use of a steam engine in raising water about 1700. Twenty years later Stephen Gray discovered the action of electricity on the human body.

In the political world, people began to have respect for themselves, and civilization advanced in many ways. England united with Scotland became a powerful kingdom. Napoleon Bonaparte introduced his new legal code into southern Europe. America won its independence, and Europe was peaceful in many parts. With the advance of science, the world began to be covered with railways and telegraphic wires. By the help of steam engines, electric machines, and many other instruments, fine matters were brought into practical use, although their nature was not clearly understood.

13. This universe thus described commencing from  
Seven Spheres the Eternal Substance God down to the  
or Swargas. gross material creation has been distinguish-  
ed into seven different spheres, *Swargas* or *Lokas*.

(a) The foremost of these is *Satyaloka* the sphere of  
7th Sphere God the only Real Substance *Sat* in the  
Satayaloka. universe. No name can describe it, nor  
can anything in the creation of Darkness or Light  
designate it.

This sphere is therefore called *Anam* the Nameless.

(b) The next in order is *Tapaloka* the sphere of the  
6th Sphere Holy Spirit which is the Eternal Patience  
Tapaloka. as it remains for ever undisturbed by any  
limited idea ; and because it is not approachable even by  
the Sons of God as such it is called— *Agam* the Inaccess-  
ible.

(c) Next is *Janaloka* the sphere of spiritual reflection,  
5th sphere the sons of God, wherein the idea of  
Janaloka. separate existence of Self originates. As  
this sphere is above the comprehension of anybody in  
the creation of Darkness *Maya*, it is called *Alakshya* the  
Incomprehensible.

(d) Then comes *Maharloka*, the sphere of Atom, the  
4th Sphere beginning of the creation of Darkness  
Maharloka. *Maya* upon which the Spirit is reflected.  
This, the connecting link, is the only way between the  
spiritual and material creation and is called the Door  
*Dasamadwar*.



(e) Around this Atom is *Sivaloka* the sphere of magnetic aura, the electricities. This 3rd Sphere Sivaloka. sphere, being characterised by the absence of all the creation, even the organs and their objects the fine material things, is called *Mahashunya* the great Vacuum.

(f) The next is *Bhubaloka* the electric attributes. As 2nd Sphere Bhubaloka. the gross matters of the creation are entirely absent from this sphere, and it is conspicuous by the presence of the fine matters only, it is called *Shunya* the vacuum ordinary.

(g) The last and lowest sphere is *Bhuloka* the sphere of gross material creation, which is always 1st Sphere Bhuloka. visible to everybody.

As God created man in his own image, so is the body of man like unto the image of this universe. The material body of man has also seven vital places within it called *Patals*. Man, turning towards his self and advancing in the right way, perceives the Spiritual Light in these places which are described in the Bible as so many Churches ; the Lights like stars perceived therein are as so many Angels. Vide Rev. I. 12, 13, 16, 20.

“And being turned, I saw seven golden candlesticks.—And in the midst of the seven candlesticks one like unto the Son of man.”

“And he had in his right hand seven stars.”



"The seven stars are the angels of the seven churches ;  
and the seven candlesticks which thou sawest are the seven  
churches."

The above-mentioned Seven Spheres or *Swargas* and  
Fourteen Bhubans the stages of creation. seven Patals constitute the Fourteen  
Bhubans the fourteen distinguishable stages  
of the creation.

तान्येव पङ्क्तकोषानि पुरुषस्य ॥ १४ ॥

14. This *Purush* the Son of God is screened by five  
Five Koshas or coverings called *Koshas* Sheaths.  
Sheaths.

I. The first of these five is Heart *Chittwa* the Atom  
Heart the 1st. composed of four ideas, as mentioned  
Kosha. before, which feels or enjoys and thus  
being the seat of enjoyment *ananda* is called *Anandamoya*  
*Kosha*.

II. The second is the magnetic aura electricities,  
Buddhi the manifestations of Buddhi the intelligence  
2nd Kosha. which determines what is truth. Thus  
being the seat of knowledge *jnyan*, it is called *Jnyanamoya*  
*Kosha*.

III. The third is the body of *Manas* the Mind, com-  
"Manas" the posed of the organs of sense as mentioned  
3rd Kosha. above, and is called the *Manamaya Kosha*.

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Printed by Jitendra Nath Dey, B.A. at the Express Printers Ltd.  
20A, Gour Laha Street, Calcutta.