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**Duality of Knowledge-Ignorance and Causality in J K  
Rowling's Series of Harry Potter in the light of  
Samkhya Philosophy**

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## 1. Introduction

This research paper will focus on the most popular and highest grossing series ever written by J.K. Rowling containing seven novels which are named as below:

- 1) Harry Potter and The Philosopher's Stone
- 2) Harry Potter and The Chamber of Secrets
- 3) Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban
- 4) Harry Potter and The Goblet of Fire
- 5) Harry Potter and The Order of Phoenix
- 6) Harry Potter and The Half-blood Prince
- 7) Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows

This particular series has been studied in the light of Duality in this research paper.

### 1.1 An Overview of Harry Potter Series

Critics and scholars have labelled the Harry Potter series as fantasy, young-adult fiction, mystery, thriller and bildungsroman. Chiefly there are seven types of narratives can be found in the entire series. All types of narrative overlap one another in the entire series. Seven types of narratives found in the series are bildungsroman, school narrative, detective or mystery, adventure narrative, Kunstler roman, quest narrative and epic narrative.

Since the publication of the first book of series, the series have gained immense popularity, critical acclaim and commercial success across the globe. The whole series has been translated into 73 languages and as of May 2015, the books have sold more than 450 million copies worldwide. The final book of the



series holds the record of the fastest-selling book ever with 11 million copies sold out in 24 hours in U.S. As Stephen King, the third highest earning author writing about J.K. Rowling that,

Rowling set out a sumptuous seven-course meal, carefully prepared, beautifully cooked, and lovingly served out. The kids and adults who fell in love with the series (I among them) savored every mouthful, from the appetizer (Sorcerer's Stone) to the dessert (Epilogue of Deathly Hallows 1)

The seven-book series has been turned into eight fantasy films. The series is distributed by Warner Bros. beginning with *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* in the year 2001 and culminating with *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows- Part 2* in the year 2011. The box office collection of all the eight films is \$7.7 billion and the series occupies the stature of the third highest-grossing film series.

### **Duality in the light of *Samkhya* Philosophy**

The major thing that differentiates Potter books and *Samkhya* philosophy is magic. *Samkhya* doesn't approve any kind of magic while Rowling's wizarding world is all about magic. Still an imaginative magical work displays a lot common phenomena from an ancient Indian philosophy. In the present chapter, various dualities are taken into consideration by researcher.



### Knowledge-Ignorance Duality

*Samkhya* philosophy believes that non-perception of things is the reason behind ignorance. *Samkhya* system believes that non-perception or *Anupalabdhih* is because of certain reasons like: “excessive distance, proximity, impairment of senses, absentmindedness, subtlety, intervention, suppression by other objects, intermixture with other similar objects, and other causes.” (Krishna 26)

In the entire series, many characters are ignorant about the things which already exist. Their ignorance is because of their inability to perceive the real because of the reasons given above. The present chapter will throw light on various reasons *Samkhya* declared behind non-perception.

Witches and Wizards of Britain were shown ignorant about Gellert Grindelward’s crimes and tyranny due to excessive distance between Britain and Northern Scandinavia. Rita Skeeter, the notorious reporter from the series writes in her biography on Albus Dumbledore that, “As Grindelwald never extended his campaign of terror to Britain, however, the details of his rise to power are not widely known here.” (Rowling 290)

Even Grindelward’s great aunt Bathilda Bagshot, the greatest Magical Historian was unaware about the fact that he was expelled from



his school Drumstang at the age of 16 and had come to Britain after he got expelled from his own school for unethical and destructive experiments. Bathilda introduced Grindelward to Dumbledore and the greatest misery took place in Dumbledore's life. Bathilda confessed that, "He seemed a charming boy to me," babbles Bathilda, 'whatever he became later. Naturally I introduced him to poor Albus, who was missing the company of lads his own age. The boys took to each other at once.'" (Rowling 291)

Proximity is the reason behind Ginny Weasley's possessed condition in *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets*. She got so close to Tom Riddle's diary that eventually she lost control of herself and possessed by the part of Lord Voldemort's soul in the diary. Voldemort's past, his younger self Tom Riddle boasted about his success and how he possessed Ginny through proximity. Riddle says,

"If I say it myself, Harry, I've always been able to charm the people I needed. So Ginny poured out her soul to me, and her soul happened to be exactly what I wanted. I grew stronger and stronger on a diet of her deepest fears, her darkest secrets. I grew powerful." (Rowling 327)



The magic in Merope Gaunt didn't flourish and remained unperceived under suppression of her father and brother. Once they were sent to Azkaban for their treacherous deeds, Merope could perform magic as for the first time in her life, she felt free. Dumbledore told Harry about this,

I think you are forgetting,' said Dumbledore, 'that Merope was a witch. I do not believe that her magical powers appeared to their best advantage when she was being terrorized by her father. Once Marvolo and Morfin were safely in Azkaban, once she was alone and free for the first time in her life, then, I am sure, she was able to give full rein to her abilities. (Rowling 178)

Harry thought his parents to be alive while watching The Mirror of Erised and in the Graveyard where Voldemort got his powers and body back and returned. Hermione told Harry about his parents' appearance after death, Rowling writes, "But they weren't really back from the dead, were they?" said Hermione. "Those kinds of- of pale imitations aren't the same as truly bringing someone back to life." (Rowling 347) What Harry saw was mere imitation of his mother and father's existence and he for a moment believed that they have come alive due to the similarity between the real and the imitation.



In *Samkhya* philosophy it is also said that the journey starts from not knowing to knowing. Dr. Radhakrishnan states,

No explanation of experience is possible if we do not assume the reality of a knowing self and an object known. The Samkhya endeavors to give an intelligible account of all experiences, why we have it and how we acquire it. (Radhakrishnan 226)

The journey from ignorance to knowledge can be well sailed through three approved means described in Samkhya Philosophy. There are three means of terminating the ignorance and they are *Drashtam*, *Anumanam* and *Aptavachanam*. The fourth verse of *Samkhya Karika* reads,

Perception, Inference and Valid Testimony are the means; (by these) all other means of right cognition too established (as they are included in the above three); proof is intended to be of three kinds. It is through the proofs that the provable are established. (Krishnan 12)

In the connection of Potter books, one can definitely say that Potter and his mentor Albus Dombledore followed the same means to bring down the cruel realm of Lord Voldemort and various other characters are shown following the same means to reach the state of knowledge from ignorance.



**Drashtam(Perception):** In *Samkhya* philosophy, Perception has been given the utmost important and other means like inference are dependent on it. Albus Dumbledore in his private lessons shows Harry Voldemort's early life in order to have a firsthand experience of what made Tom Riddle, Lord Voldemort.

Dumbledore and Harry visit Voldemort's past through other people's memories which are related to Voldemort into a magical instrument called Pensieve. Harry and Dumbledore first perceive and then go for inference on the basis of what they have perceived. Voldemort's stealing nature, his tendency to collect valuable and rare objects, his liking for torturing people and his way of dealing alone are the information which Harry get through the means of Perception. When Harry asks Dumbledore that,

“Sir... is it important to know all this about Voldemort's past?”

To which Dumbledore replied,

‘Very important, I think.’” (Rowling 180)

Dumbledore's reply confirms the importance of the vehicle *Drashtam* for gaining the knowledge. On the other hand, Voldemort even after gaining the complete authority did not declare himself as the Minister of Magic but made his puppet Pius Thickness the one. He even





chose not to make any public appearance just because he wanted to remain unperceived by common witches and wizards. On a radio programme named Potterwatch, Lee, Fred, George and Kingsley Shacklebolt are depicted having a light-hearted conversation of Voldemort's modus operandi. Fred says,

... You-Know-Who's strategy of remaining in the shadows is creating a nice little climate of panic.

Which suits him of course,' said Kingsley, 'The air of mystery is creating more terror than actually showing himself. (Rowling 361)

**Anumanam (Inference):** *Anumanam* helps to build a next level of understanding on the basis of what you have perceived. Harry and Dumbledore both infer that Voldemort was collecting valuable and rare objects in order to use them dangerously. By watching memories of Voldemort's father's old home servant, an old ministry of magic employee, a house-elf, Harry and Dumbledore could make out that Voldemort killed and collected rare objects. It is confirmed that Voldemort is turning them into Horcruxes (objects in which he stores parts of his soul) only after the third means Valid Testimony comes in the form of Professor Slughorn's memory.



When Harry had a question on how the love potion stopped working with which Voldemort's mother, Merope had bewitched his father and married him. In a reply to this question, Dumbledore took help of the second vehicle *Anumanam* to draw the answer of Harry's question. The conversation is thus,

'What went wrong?' asked Harry. 'Why did the love potion stop working?' Again, this is guesswork,' said Dumbledore, 'but I believe that Merope, who was deeply in love with her husband, could not bear to continue enslaving him by magical means. I believe that she made the choice to stop giving him the potion. Perhaps, besotted as she was, she had convinced herself that he would by now have fallen in love with her in return. Perhaps she thought he would stay for the baby's sake. If so, she was wrong on both counts. He left her, never saw her again, and never troubled to discover what became of his son. (Rowling 180)

Harry's skill of bring out conclusion on the basis of perception can be observed in *Harry Potter and the Deathly- Hallows*. After Harry, Ron and Hermione visited Xenophilius Lovegood and got to know about 'The Tale of Three Brothers', Harry with the help of inference discovered many truths regarding Deathly Hallows. Within half an hour, Harry could bring out that his Invisibility Clock was one of the Hallows, Dumbledore had



hidden the Resurrection Stone in the golden Snitch which according to Dumbledore's will had been left for Harry, Voldemort had been searching the Elder Wand, which is also one of the three Hallows. Harry also discovered that he was the descendent of the Ignotus Peverell, one of the three and wisest brother from the story named 'The Tale of Three Brothers'.

Harry himself couldn't believe the string of unbelievable discoveries. Rowling portrays Harry's condition thus,

Harry watched the cloudy sky, curves of smoke-grey and silver sliding over the face of the white moon. He felt light-headed with amazement of his discoveries. He turned back into the tent. It was a shock to see Ron and Hermione standing exactly where he had left them. Didn't they realize how far they have travelled in the last few minutes? (Rowling 352)

When it comes to inference, Rowling has portrayed Dumbledore brilliantly. Dumbledore on the basis of what he had perceived could bring out the most logical and truthful inference that had led Harry to the path which put an ultimate end to the realm of Voldemort and Harry and friends could live happily ever after. *Anumannam* of Albus Dumbledore was so precise that even his suspicion and guesses proved to be the



reality. It was Dumbledore who guessed Nagini, the huge snake of Voldemort had been made into Horcrux after killing a muggle in 1994. Dumbledore also guessed it correctly that Harry was the seventh Horcrux. He explained this first to Severus Snape and finally to Harry that,

You were the seventh Horcrux, Harry, the Horcrux he never meant to make. He had rendered his soul so unstable that it broke apart when he committed those acts of unspeakable evil, the murder of your parents, the attempted killing of a child.  
(Rowling 579)

It was again Dumbledore who correctly anticipated that if Harry would surrender himself to death and let Voldemort kill him then Voldemort could drift apart only the part of his own soul which is tethered to Harry. Thus, by trying to kill Harry, Voldemort just drifted his own soul apart from Harry's. Dumbledore had guessed accurately that in order to be more powerful, Voldemort had strengthened himself with Harry's blood, the blood which was protected by the sacrifice of Lily Potter. As far as Harry's blood would survive in Voldemort's body, Harry could not be killed. The final conversation of Harry and Dumbledore in the Limbo serves as the proof that Dumbledore's



Inference was correct and Harry was not yet dead. The lines from Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows read:

He took your blood believing it would strengthen him. He took into his body a tiny part of the enchantment your mother laid upon you when she died for you. His body keeps her sacrifice alive, and while the enchantment survives, so do you and so does Voldemort's one last hope for himself.

Dumbledore smiled at Harry, and Harry stared at him.

'And you knew this? You knew- all along?'

'I guessed. But my guesses have, usually, been good.  
(Rowling 580)

Ministry of Magic didn't consider the mean *Drashtam*. When the mass breakout from Azkaban happened after the rise of Lord Voldemort, Ministry officials, without any sensory perception, jumped to a conclusion which merely builds upon inference. The result of such conclusion accused the innocent Sirius Black. Minister of Magic, Cornelius Fudge in his interview given to the reporters of The Daily Prophet said,



An escape of this magnitude suggests outside help, and we must remember that Black, as the first person ever to break out of Azkaban, would be ideally placed to help others follow in his footsteps. We think it likely that these individuals, who include Black's cousin, Bellatrix Lestrange, have rallied around Black as their leader.(Rowling 503)

**Aptavachanam(Valid Testimony):***Samkhya* approves *Aptavachanam* as the third mean of terminating ignorance. Valid testimony defines as "statements made by trustworthy persons and the Vedas."(Swami Virupakshananda 19) In *Samkhya* school of Philosophy, *Aptavachanam* has been given the utmost importance. It is written in the sixth verse of *Samkhya Karika*,

But the knowledge of supersensible things is obtained through Inference based on general observation; and the knowledge of supersensible things not established even by that is established through Testimony and Revelation.(Swami Virupakshanand 25)

In the connection of the Potter books, the *Aptavachanam* comes in form of trustworthy wizards and canonical books which the wizarding community consider authentic. When Professor Dumbledore and Harry were looking into Voldemort's past and perceiving his life, inferring on



the basis of what they had perceived, something seemed missing. The jigsaw could not be solved by them that why Voldemort was so obsessed with collecting antiques. Then one fine day Potter could persuade Professor Slughorn for his truthful declaration about what conversation he had with Lord Voldemort. Voldemort belonged to Slytherin house and Professor Slughorn had been the Head of Slytherin house and Voldemort, then Tom Riddle used to be one of those students from the Slug Club. Before Harry persuade professor Slughorn for truthful revelation, Slughorn had magically twisted one of his memory which showed Professor Slughorn scolding and screaming on Voldemort for asking information on Horcruxes. In real memory he was shown giving information politely, unaware of the fact that what Tom would be one day. Professor Slughorn was ashamed of that particular memory so he changed it but Harry wanted valid source by which he and Dumbledore could be firm about Voldemort's idea of solo sovereign. When Slughorn's real memory came as a valid testimony, the ignorance vanished and total knowledge dawned about how Voldemort had stretched the evil at its supreme limit. This knowledge then led them to bring an end to Voldemort's realm.

As Dumbledore and Harry both follow the method of *Drashtam*, *Anumanam* and *Aptavachanam*, they succeed in putting an end to



Voldemort and free the wizarding world from his cruel claw. If *Samkhya* has identified Valid Testimony then it has also identified what is non-valid Testimony. It is written in *Samkhyapravachan Sutra*, "If those who teach us the sastras are not inspired seers, but have accepted them at second-hand, then it would be a case of the blind leading the blind." (Radhakrishnan 277)

Voldemort's supporters, the Death Eaters considered him as their Lord; they all called him either Master or Lord in his presence and the Dark Lord in his absence. For them Voldemort's words, his revelation were the Valid Testimony but Voldemort himself was ignorant about many crucial things. Voldemort and his supporters are the perfect example of Invalid Testimony. Dumbledore told Harry in *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* about the incomplete knowledge of Voldemort,

And his knowledge remained woefully incomplete, Harry! That which Voldemort does not value, he takes no trouble to comprehend. Of house-elves and children's tales, of love, loyalty and innocence, Voldemort knows nothing. *Nothing*. That they all have a power beyond his own, a power beyond the reach of any magic, is a truth he has never grasped. (Rowling 580)





### **Guna:Duality of Mutual Domination and Support**

There are three Gunas depicted in Samkhya philosophy. Ishwarkrishnan in his Samkhyakarika wrote the definition of Gunas and the balanced and disturbed state of them. "The attributes are of the nature of pleasure, pain and delusion; they serve the purpose of illumination, action and restrain and they are mutually dominating and supporting, productive and cooperative." (Virupakshananda 42)

Characters in the series are shown driven by attributes. Whenever the dominance of any particular attribute arises, character behaves in a particular manner. The witches and wizards from the Order of Phoenix are shown as the illumination for the magical community while Death Eaters serve as a restraining factor. The main characters of the series, the trio of Harry Potter, Ronald Weasley and Hermione Granger can be researched in the light of Guna approach given by Samkhya philosophy.

One undoubted fact is that Harry, Ron and Hermione have high *Sattva* in them but Harry's illuminating instinct represents *Sattva* attribute in him, Hermione's action-oriented intelligence represents *Rajas* attribute in her, and Ron's constant reminding them of what they are up to and losing temper represent *Tamas* attribute in him. They all



worked together for bringing an end to Voldemort's realm. The research would further show how they acted together with mutual dominance and support. "The sattva attributes is buoyant and illuminating, the rajas attribute is exciting and mobile; and the Tamas attribute is sluggish and obscuring; their functioning is for a single purpose, like that of a lamp." (Virupkshanand 45)

Harry needs to be more practical and logical so he needs Ron and Hermione by his side. Hermione sometimes needs to be less logical so she needs Harry and Ron by her side. When Hermione was so sure about the non-existence of the Deathly Hallows, she tried to convince Ron and Harry too. When Ron asked Harry if the resurrection Stone still worked after Dumbledore had broken the ring in which it had been studded. Hermione got angry. Rowling writes, "Work? Work? Ron, it never worked! *There is no such thing as a Resurrection Stone!*" Hermione has leapt to her feet, looking exasperated and angry. "Harry, you are trying to fit everything into the Hallows story-" (Rowling 349)

Ron needs to be stable and confident about his own self so he needs Hermione and Harry by his side. Dumbledore knew that Ron would require guidance and would leave the trio because of lack of endurance and would like to go back to Harry and Hermione. As a result of this assumption of Dumbledore's, he had written his Deluminator to Ron in



his will. Harry and Ron have shown discussing in the seventh installment of the series.

...He knew what he was doing when he gave me the Deluminator, didn't he? He- well... he must've known I'd run out on you.'

'No', Harry corrected him. 'He must've known you'd always want to come back.' (Rowling 318)

When Hermione with her brilliance successfully planned and performed the escape from Death Eaters and Ministry people from Xenophilius' place, there are lines which describes how mutually supporting and cooperative their friendship is,

"You're a genius," Ron repeated, looking awed.

"Yeah, you are, Hermione," agreed Harry fervently, "I don't know what we'd do without you." (Rowling 346)

In the context of how Gunas work together in spite of being opposite to one another, it is written, "It is a matter of common observation that the wick and oil, though opposed to the action of fire, when brought together, they cooperate to perform the task of giving light." (Swami Virupakshananda 46)



The same can be observed in the case of the trio of Harry, Ron and Hermione. Harry's illuminative instinct, Hermione's rational and action-oriented approach and Ronald's sluggish behavior and confused state of mind are opposed to one another but they all work together in order to bring the illumination in the form of freedom from Voldemort in the magical realm. Like Gunas, the Trio of Harry, Ron and Hermione is "mutually dominating and supporting, productive and cooperative". (Swamivirupakshanand 43)

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan writes regarding the presence and dominance of attribute, "Whichever guna is preponderant in any phenomenon, it becomes manifest in it, though the others are not absent." (Radhakrishnan 242)

When Tamas or the restraining attribute arises and reaches its peak, one becomes more and more distorted as the characteristic of Tamas is ignorance and sloth. The handsome face of Tom Riddle becomes snake-like when he acclaims himself to be the Dark Lord, Lord Voldemort. Voldemort's appearance in the beginning of the seventh installation of the series is such, "...his face shone through the gloom, hair-less, snake-like, with slits for nostrils and gleaming red eyes whose pupils were vertical. He was so pale that he seemed to emit a pearly glow." (Rowling 3)



Faces of Bellatrix Lestrange and Andromeda Tonks resemble one another a lot, their physical appearance is also almost the same that when Harry first sees Andromeda, he confused her with Bellatrix. What distorted Bellatrix's appearance is her high amount of *Tamas* in her. When Harry first saw Bellatrix's photograph in Daily Prophet, he thought "Like Sirius, she retained vestiges of great good looks, but something- perhaps Azkaban- had taken most of her beauty." (Rowling 503)

The Purusha or the soul is said to be *Tatasthor* neutral. The attributes are the off springs of Prakriti only and don't affect the Purusha residing in particular Jiva. In the Potter series many characters have faced painful death but when the demise they were all at peace and ease. When Harry brought his parents, Sirius and Remus to the presence after their death with the help of Resurrection Stone, the conversation regarding the death and pain would depict that Purusha doesn't feel the pain and is neutral and above the skies of pleasure, pain and delusion. The lines read,

"Does it hurt?"

The childish question had fallen from Harry's lips before he could stop it.

'Dying? Not at all,' said Sirius. 'Quicker and easier than falling asleep.'"



It is written in '*Prakritinasha*' regarding Pralaya that, "when there is a disturbance of the equilibrium of the gunas, we have destruction of Prakriti." (Radhakrishnan 243)

Both the wizarding wars can be seen as *Pralaya* when gunas are in utmost disturbance and major destruction of Prakriti took place.

### Causality – a Duality of Cause and Effect

According to Samkhya School of philosophy, there are five basic principles of Causality. The research will move further in elaborating each principle and its dual aspect observed in the entire series of Harry Potter.

- 1) The non-existent cannot be the object of any activity. The sky-flower cannot be produced. What is non-existent can never be made existent. Blue cannot be made into yellow even by a thousand artists.

In the Potter Books connection, it can be said that, Voldemort didn't understand the fact that what is non-existent can never be object of any activity. In case of Voldemort, he wanted immortality which is non-existent. He killed and tortured people, split his soul into seven by deadly murders still cannot tethered to life. At the end, he was killed by his own killing curse which rebound on him and didn't kill Harry for whom the curse was intended.



To expect kindness from Voldemort is foolish and Peter Pettigrew died on that basis. He was so convinced that Voldemort gifted him his right hand for serving him truly but that particular hand enthrottled him when Pettigrew felt a little impulse of kindness for Harry. Kindness was non-existent in Voldemort and even by thousands of efforts to serve him will leave no mark on his heart.

If the case of Severus Snape is examined then it can be said that Dumbledore knew that Snape has love inside him. Even by living amongst the merciless death eaters, he remained non-corrupt after Lily's death. Snape's life resembles the fact blue (love in him) cannot be made into yellow (sheer hatred) even by a thousand artists (death-eaters).

Even the strange incident which took place at Malfoy Manor when greedy and cunning Wormtail showed a little impulse of mercy which proved that he had already had the mercy within. Deep, deep down he must have felt a little mercy which had caused the act of leaving Harry's throat.

Dobby, the house elf is another example of the principle of causality. He throughout his life has never accepted to be enslaved. Decades of slavery had not made him a slave. His mind was free and he was able to think and make decision on his own. His gravestone which was carved



with magic by Harry which read: "HERE LIES DOBBY, A FREE ELF."  
(Rowling 391)

In the case of Albus Dumbledore, this doctrine of causality has been proven right. Dumbledore had shared a close bond with Grindelwald before Grindelwald revealed his true color of being a dark wizard.

Rowling herself has declared the sexual dimension of Dumbledore-Grindelwald relationship in the commentary track included on the Blu-ray and DVD release of the film named *Fantastic Beasts: Crimes of Grindelwald* that Dumbledore was in love with Grindelwald. She added that she always thought of Dumbledore as being homosexual and that he had fallen in love with Gellert Grindelwald, which was Dumbledore's "great tragedy". When Rowling was asked by a fan about Dumbledore's flirtation with the idea of wizard domination over Muggles, she replied, "He lost his moral compass completely when he fell in love and I think subsequently became very mistrustful of his own judgement in those matters so became quite asexual. He led a celibate and a bookish life." (Interview)

Even though he was in love with the darkest wizard of his time, he had never let that affection affect his own goodness. In addition to that, when the time came, he had fought a duel against Grindelwald and defeated him. Sirius Black, Harry's God Father is from a pure blood





family. They are very staunch about wizard's relation with muggles. Some of them joined Voldemort's army and became Death Eaters. Sirius has never intended to torture or kill anybody for the sake of proving wizard superiority over muggles. He was mischievous and arrogant as a school boy but when it comes to serious matter, he is willing to give his life away for the good of all. The constant company of Death Eaters couldn't make him hate people from Order of Phoenix, other good witches and wizards who have a different point of view than that of Death Eaters and the Blacks.

As per the principle of Causality the non-existent, cannot be made existent. In the same manner, sheer hatred, selfishness cannot be expected from Harry Potter. He couldn't even in the darkest of time intended to kill anybody, not even Voldemort. Harry's nature of trusting his friends never moves even for an inch. Harry addresses his friends when they find out that somebody must have slipped some information about where and how they were moving Harry at the safe place.

"No", Harry said aloud, and they all looked at him, surprised: the fire whiskey seemed to have amplified his voice. "I mean... if somebody made a mistake," Harry went on, "and let something slip, I know they didn't mean to do it. It's not their fault," he repeated again a little louder than he would usually



have spoken. “We’ve got to trust each other. I trust all of you, I don’t think anyone in this room would ever sell me to Voldemort. (Rowling 63)

Harry has always been so sure about the choices he makes. Cruelty can never find any place in Harry’s life. When he was attacked by Death Eaters, an army of Lord Voldemort, he just intended to be safe and didn’t intend to kill anybody. When Lupin tells Harry that

Harry, the time for Disarming is past! These people are trying to capture and kill you! At least Stun if you aren’t prepared to kill...most people would have expected you to attack back! *Expelliarmus* is a useful spell, Harry, but the Death Eaters seem to think it is your signature move, and I urge you not to let it become so!” (Rowling 55)

To this advice, Harry firmly says in his defence that, “I won’t blast people out of my way just because they’re there. That’s Voldemort’s job.” (Rowling 55)

### **2) The product is not different from the material of which it is composed.**

Harry resembled his mother and father. Many people around him believe and express the same to him a lot of time. Harry has inherited his



father's bravery and being faithful in relationship and has inherited his mother's ability to love and help unconditionally. Even though he shared a part of Voldemort's soul, he remained 'good'. He is not at all different from the material of which he is composed.

When Harry emphasizes on the necessity of having trust on each other in the final book, Remus Lupin sees James Potter in Harry. The lines read:

You think I'm a fool?" demanded Harry.

"No, I think you are like James," said Lupin, "who would have regarded it as the height of dishonor to mistrust his friends.  
(Rowling 64)

Voldemort's birth is the outcome of a great deception. What kind of child one can expect when the mother had conceived the child by bewitching and enchanting the father? When Tom Riddle Senior came to know that he had been deceived by a witch and made to fall in love with her, he abandoned her even though she was pregnant with his child. Snape's personality reflects his disturbed childhood and quarreling parents. Snape didn't like to share his family matters with anybody except Lily. When asked by Lily whether everything is fine at home or not, Snape replied,



'Fine,' he said.

'They're not arguing anymore?'

'Oh, yes, they're arguing,' said Snape. He picked up a fistful of leaves and began tearing them apart, apparently unaware of what he was doing. 'But it won't be that long and I'll be gone.'

'Doesn't your dad like magic?'

'He doesn't like anything, much,' said Snape. (Rowling 545)

### 3) It exists before it comes into being in the shape of the material.

The Potter series have many examples of existence of many things and events even before they took a concrete form of their existence. The research will here explore those things and events one by one.

Death of Voldemort existed even before he died in an actual manner. Voldemort decided to be immortal; he spilt his soul in seven and stored in seven various things. After hearing the prophecy about his death, he tried to kill Harry and his parents. Even if he couldn't kill Harry, he didn't get the idea that death exists and it will take him anyway. The prophecy about Harry killing Voldemort is the proof of this rule of Causality which Samkhya believes. Thus the death of Voldemort existed even before it has been materialized.



Love existed in Severus Snape even though he has spent half of his life in the presence of Death Eaters. He was in love with Lily Potter so he could produce patronus which takes shape of a doe similar to Lily's patronus. Love in Severus Snape kept him on a brighter side and stopped him from being a death eater and a murderer. It was love within him that has helped Harry, Ron and Hermione in the forest in the final book. Snape's patronus guided Harry to sword of Gryffindor which helped the trio in the journey of destructing Horcruxes. Nobody but Dumbledore has always believed in Severus Snape because he knew that love for Lily exists in Snape which will make him save Harry and friends.

Mercy existed in Peter Pettigrew and the proof is shown in the chapter named Malfoy Manor in the final installment of the book. A slightest impulse of mercy in Peter Pettigrew caused his own death as his master, Lord Voldemort always knew that Pettigrew has some mercy towards Harry as he was Pettigrew's friend's son, so Voldemort has gifted Pettigrew such a magical arm which is able to kill Pettigrew if he doesn't follow his master's order. Thus, it can be seen that mercy existed in Pettigrew even before it took a shape in a kind action.

Longbottom has been sketched in a caricaturist way. He was shown having lack of courage in earlier books of the series. As the story line moves further, Neville shows immense courage and in the final



installment of the series, Neville kills Nagini, Voldemort's giant serpent and his only surviving Horcrux.

Magic existed in Ariana and Merope Gaunt but the circumstances were unfavorable for both of them. Even though people around them considered them to be squibs, they had magic in them.

#### **4) Causal efficiency belongs to that which has the necessary potency.**

Dumbledore knows that Harry has the potency to bring down Voldemort. He has always been sure about Potter. When Kingsley wanted to check that Remus Lupin was the original Remus and not an imposter, he checked by asking a question. The answer which came from Lupin serves as the epitome of trust Dumbledore had in Harry's potential. The question of Kingsley was, "The last words Albus Dumbledore spoke to the pair of us?" "*Harry is the best hope we have. Trust him,*" said Lupin calmly." (Rowling 56)

Dumbledore knew that the cause of Voldemort's death is Harry and only Harry because Voldemort has unknowingly shared that necessary potency in Harry while trying to kill him when Harry was a kid.



**5) The effect is of the same nature as the cause. The cloth is not different from the threads in its essence.**

In the connection of the fifth ground of Causality, S. Radhakrishnan writes, "Development is only the unfolding of what has already potential existence. The beginning and the end are alike determined." (Radhakrishnan 251)

Voldemort wouldn't have tried to kill Harry as a baby, Harry would have killed him after some years. Even though Voldemort tried to finish him as a baby, he couldn't kill him and he got killed anyway after some years by his own killing curse. "Its non-perception is due to its subtlety and not due to its non-existence. It is apprehended through its effects; these effects are the Mahat and the rest; some of them are similar are dissimilar to Prakriti." (Virupakshananda 28)

But he was home. Hogwarts was the first and best home he had known. He and Voldemort and Snape, the abandoned boys, had all found home here. Voldemort raised his hand to silence her, and she did not speak another word, but eyed him in worshipful fascination... If you continue to resist me, you will all die, one by one. I do not wish this to happen. Every drop of magical blood



spilled is a loss and a waste. Lord Voldemort is merciful.  
(Rowling 538)

Very few people know that Lord Volemort was once called Tom Riddle. I taught him myself, fifty years ago, at Hogwarts. He disappeared after leaving the school... travelled far and wide... sank so deeply into the Dark Arts, consorted with the very worst of our kind, underwent so many dangerous, magical transformations, that when he surfaced as Lord Voldemort, he was barely recognizable. Hardly anyone connected Lord Voldemort with the clever, handsome boy who was once Head Boy here.”  
(Rowling 347)

### Conclusion

Duality in J K Rowling’s series of Harry Potter starts with the name of every book. The name of every book has dual aspects in it. For example, it has always been Harry Potter and The Philosopher’s Stone or The Chamber of Secrets or The Prisoner of Azkaban and so on... There are many dualities that can be observed in the series.

If there is roaring lion of Gryffindor, there is slithering snake of Slytherin. If there is Dobby, there is Winky. If there is Severus Snape, there is Professor Quirell. If there are Durselys, there are Weaselys. If there are siblings of Black family, there are siblings of Weasely family. If there is





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Albus Dumbledore, there is Dolores Umbridge. If there is Harry Potter, there is Lord Voldemort.

Just identifying the duality is not enough but by throwing the light of illuminating system of Indian Philosophy on dual aspects of the series can bring out the opposites of the series in a more comprehensive way. An effort has been made to build a bridge between east and west by understanding one of most popular novels of the west in the light of the most ancient philosophy of east.



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