Śrī Brhad-bhāgavatāmrta

by Śrīla Sanātana Gosvāmī

Volume - 2

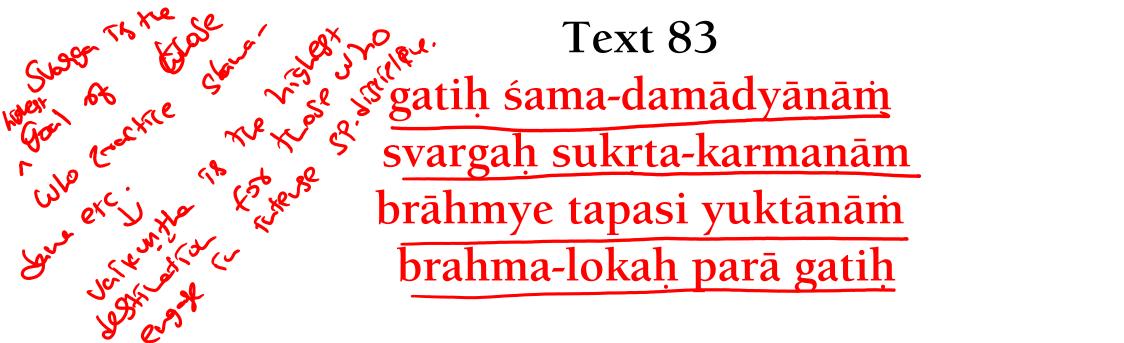
Śrī-goloka-māhātmya

The Glories of Goloka

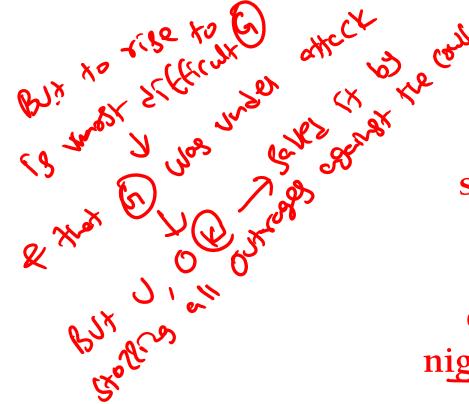


Jagad-ānanda

The Bliss of the Worlds



"Svarga (svargaḥ) is the goal (gatiḥ) achieved by such pious (sukṛta) practices (karmaṇām) as control of the mind (śama) and senses (dama ādyānām), and Brahmaloka (brahma-lokaḥ) is the highest (parā) destination (gatih), achieved by those who engage (yuktānām) in intense spiritual (brāhmye) discipline (tapasi).



Texts 84-85 gavām eva tu goloko durārohā hi sā gatiķ sa tu lokas tvayā kṛṣṇa sīdamānaķ kṛtātmanā

dhṛtā dhṛtimatā dhīra nighnatopadravān gavām iti

"But to rise to Goloka (sā golokah tu), the planet of the cows (gavām eva), is most difficult (durārohā hi gatiḥ). Thāt (saḥ) world (lokaḥ) was under attack (sīdamānaḥ)—but You, O Kṛṣṇa (tvayā tu kṛṣṇa), competent (kata-ātmanā), steadfast (dhīra), and wise (dhṛti-matā), saved it (dhṛtā) by putting an end (nighnatā) to all outrages (upadravān) against the cows (gavām iti)." Here the name Goloka is explained.

Goloka is the residence mostly of cows and their herders.

Hardly anyone can gain the privilege to go there.

Svargaloka and the higher planets of the sages are comparatively easy to enter, being open to pious fruitive workers who can keep their minds and senses under control. Karmīs with less self-control can still reach the lower heavenly regions, known as Bila-svarga and Bhauma-svarga.

In contrast, the world of the Supreme, Vaikuntha, is attained only by those who perfect the Vaisnava discipline of concentrating the mind on the Personality of Godhead, who always engage in spiritual activity, and who have pure love of God.

Vet compared to either the higher planets of the material world or the spiritual planets of Vaikuntha, Goloka is in all ways superior. It is the supreme destination, from which one never returns.

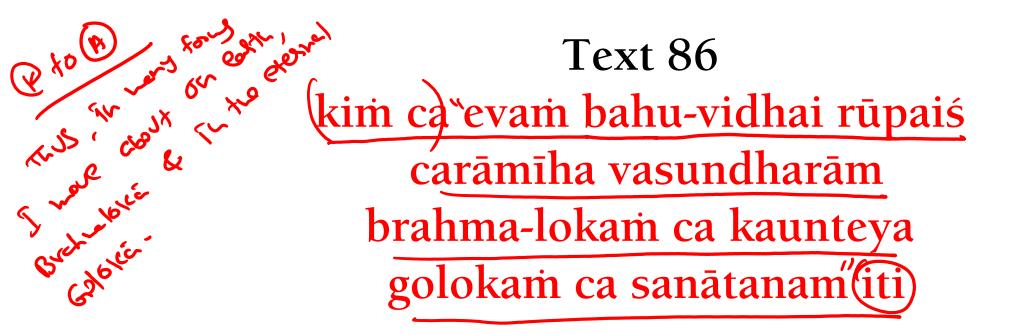
Certainly Goloka is not the home only of cows, since the gopas and gopīs who tend those cows have already been indicated by the words sādhyās tam pālayanti hi ("The Sādhyas protect it").

Just as Gokula in the Mathurā district on earth, even though named after the cows, is also the residence of cowherds, Goloka in the spiritual world is also populated by devotees in various relationships with Kṛṣṇa. Reciting these prayers to Kṛṣṇa, Indra confesses that he tried to disturb the peace of Kṛṣṇa's abode.

Of course, Goloka is eternal and always fully blissful, and everyone allowed to go there is immune from all troubles.

But Indra, not completely aware of the glories of Goloka, wrongly thinks he created a disturbance there.

Describing his offenses from his own limited point of view, he imagines that by attacking Gokula on earth he also created anxiety in Goloka, the topmost spiritual kingdom.



Also (kim ca): "Thus (evam), O son of Kuntī (kaunteya), in many different (bahu-vidhaiḥ) forms (rūpaiḥ) do I move about here (carāmi iḥa) on earth (vasundharām), on Brahmaloka (brahma-lokam), and (ca) in the eternal (sanātanam) Goloka (golokam iti)." This verse is from a conversation between Śrī Kṛṣṇa and Arjuna found in the Skanda Purāṇa.

Before making this statement, Kṛṣṇa spoke about several of His incarnations, including Lord Jagannātha in Puruṣottama-

ksetra.

The Goloka in which Kṛṣṇa appears is an eternal spiritual realm, but in the material world there is also another planet of cows.

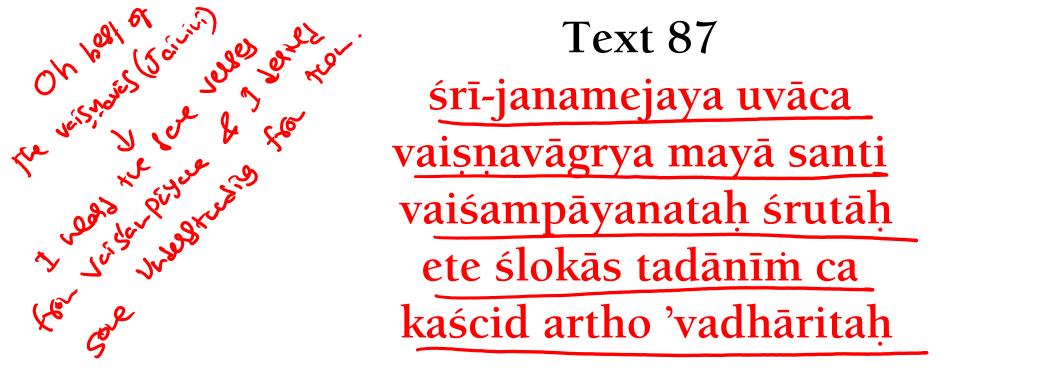
The Surabhi who visited Kṛṣṇa on the earth after Kṛṣṇa lifted Govardhana Hill was the mother of all cows in the material universe.

She came from her residence on the material Goloka, in the Satyaloka planetary system, to perform the abhiseka of Kṛṣṇa.

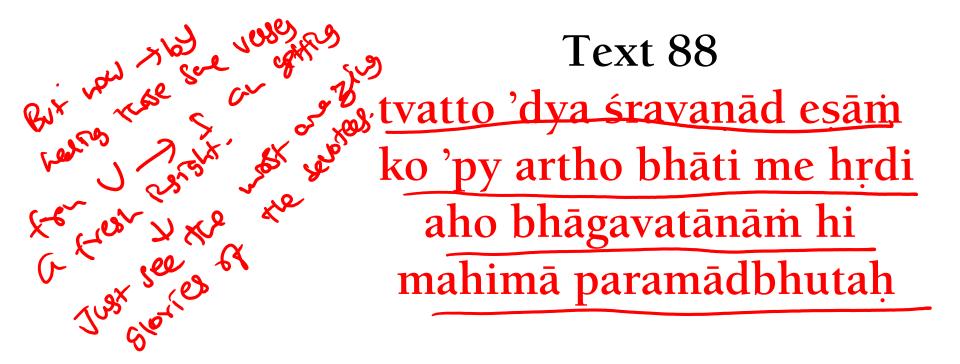
Being very pleased with Him for having saved her descendants in Mathurā Gokula, Surabhi wanted to take part in the ceremony conducted by the demigods to officially recognize Kṛṣṇa as indro gavām ("Govinda, the Indra of the cows").

The Goloka where Mother Surabhi lives is the destination of fortunate cows who do not live in Mathurā-maṇḍala and associate with Kṛṣṇa and His gopas but who belong to Brahmā and other demigods.

Since Kṛṣṇa is always present in Mathurā (yatra nityaṃ sannihitaḥ), the cows with whom Śrī Gopāladeva shares His eternal pastimes in Gokula later become eternal residents of the Goloka above Vaikuṇṭha.



Śrī Janamejaya said to the sage Jaimini: O foremost of Vaisnavas (vaisnava-agrya), I heard (mayā śrutāḥ santi) these same verses (ete ślokāḥ) from Vaiśampāyana (vaiśampāyanataḥ), and I derived (tadānīm avadhāritaḥ ca) some understanding from them (kaścit arthaḥ).



But now (adya) by hearing (śravanāt) these verses (eṣām) from you (tvattaḥ), my (me) heart (hṛdi) shines (bhāti) with fresh insight (kah apy arthaḥ). Oh (aho), just see the most amazing (parama-adbhutah) glories (mahimā) of the Supreme Lord's devotees (bhāgavatānām)! The deep meaning of statements such as these from <u>Srī Hari-</u> va<u>mśa can be fathomed only by the mercy of exalted devotees</u> of the Supreme Lord.

King Janemejaya acknowledges that the great sage Jaimini has kindly blessed him with the ability to understand the purport of these verses.

The king praises Jaimini, his spiritual master, hoping to hear more.