Laghu - Bhāgavatāmṛta

Part-1 The Sweetness of Kṛṣṇa

Chapter-5

Discussion of the Parāvasthā forms

Text:217

mām ca yo 'vyabhicāreṇa bhakti-yogena sevate sa guṇān samatītyaitān brahma-bhūyāya kalpate

He who serves Me in pure devotional service (mām ca vo avyabhicārena bhakti-yogena sevare) surpasses the guṇas (sa guṇān samatītyaitān), and is qualified for Brahman (brahma-bhūyāya kalpate). BG 14.26

Text:218

brahmaņo hi pratisthāham amṛtasyāvyayasya ca śāśvatasya ca dharmasya sukhasyaikāntikasya ca

I am the basis of impersonal Brahman (brahmaṇo hi pratiṣṭhā aham), the basis of indestructible liberation (amṛtasya avyayasya ca), the basis of the eternal method bhakti (śāśvatasya ca dharmasya) and the basis of the bliss of the unalloyed devotee (sukhasya ekāntikasya ca).

BG 14.27

By bhakti fixed in the heart one can also perceive the Brahman.

Man Ca 80 avyablicivena blakt yozol sevete brahva bhayaya kallate.

• What was stated in the Bhāgavatam verse yathendriyah (SB 3.32.33) is shown by a statement from the Gītā.

• He who worships me with full concentration through devotion becomes qualified for realizing Brahman, a mass of formless consciousness.

• This is the apparent meaning but the sentence actually means that the devotee attains a similarity to Brahman.

• Thus the śruti says nirañjanah paramam sāmyam upaiti: the purified person attains likeness to the supreme lord. (Muṇḍaka Upaniṣad 3.1.3)

• One should not say that the verse means that the jīva becomes Brahman.

 According to the Viṣṇu Purāṇa that is a false statement:

paramātmātmanor yogaḥ paramārtha itīṣyate mithyaitad anya-dravyam hi naity anya-dravyatām yataḥ

It is said (iṣyate) that the supreme goal (paramārtha) is merging the Paramātmā with the individual soul (paramātmā ātmanor yogaḥ iti). This is false (etad mithyā) because (yataḥ) one object (anya-dravyam hi) cannot become another different object (naity anya-dravyatām).

• It is false to say that the small jīva can become the immense Lord.

• But how is it that the devotee of Vasudeva's son (apparently human) becomes similar to the Brahman (spiritual)?

• The Lord answers, "I am the supreme shelter of that Brahman which is formless and conscious (brahmano hi pratisthāham)."

• <u>I am the supreme shelter of eternal liberation</u> (avyayasyāmṛtasya) and eternal processes such as hearing in bhakti-yoga (śāśvatasya dharmasya).

• I am the basis of the happiness of pure prema (aikāntikasya sukhasya).

• By performing bhakti to me, attaining that Brahman is nothing wonderful.