

Laghu - Bhāgavatāmṛta

Part-1

The Sweetness of Kṛṣṇa

Chapter-5

Discussion of the Parāvasthā forms

Text-219

atra kārīkāḥ –

sa brahma-bhāyam āsādyā līlāvīgraham āśrayam |
mām ānanda-ghanam preṃṇā bhaje ity ayam āśrayaḥ

An explanatory verse:

Having attained the state of Brahman (brahma-bhāyam āsādyā), a person then should worship (sah preṃṇā bhaje) me (mām), filled with bliss (ānanda-ghanam), the shelter (āśrayam) of a form which performs pastimes (līlāvīgraham).

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- The author's verses now explain the two verses from the Gītā.

→ brahme bhūyeya
kalpate. → brahmano hy astiti
clau.
mān ca yo anyabhīṣṭe
yogena sevate bhakti

- The person who has performed concentrated bhakti (sah), after attaining the Brahman, the effulgence of the Lord, should worship me, the basis of Brahman, the shelter of a form which performs pastimes, because of previous performance of bhakti.

Text-220

bhakter avyabhicārāyāḥ
prema-sevaiva yat phalam |
kevalam brahma-bhāvas tu
vidveṣeṇāpi labhyate

The result (yat phalam) of fixed devotion (bhakter avyabhicārāyāḥ) is prema-sevā (prema-sevā eva). Only enemies of the Lord (vidveṣeṇa api) attain (labhyate) the state of impersonal Brahman (kevalam brahma-bhāvas tu).

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पुनः-पुनः अर्थात्

- “But if the particle of consciousness, the jīva, merges into the mass of consciousness, the Brahman, it would not be possible for the jīva to later leave that state and serve Kṛṣṇa, the shelter of Brahman.”
- This verse answers that doubt.
- Those who are enemies of Kṛṣṇa attain the state of merging into Brahman permanently.

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- The smṛti scripture says:

siddha-lokas tu tamasaḥ pare yatra vasanti hi
siddhā brahmasukhe magnā daitāśca hariṇā hatāḥ

Beyond the material realm lies (**tamasaḥ pare**) Siddha-
loka (**siddha-lokas tu**) where (**yatra**) the siddhas
(**siddhā**) and the demons killed by Kṛṣṇa (**daitāś ca**
hariṇā hatāḥ) remain permanently (**vasanti hi**) merged
in the happiness of Brahman (**brahma sukhe magnā**).

Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa

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- Therefore, to remain in that state of brahman cannot be the final result after performing bhakti.
- Beyond the eight coverings of the universe (tamasah pare) lies the place of brahman.
- This is place composed of a formless mass of light, similar to the effulgence of the Lord that Nārada saw from a distance.

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- By concentrating on that brahman while remaining ignorant of the Lord's lotus feet, persons on giving up their bodies, remain merged in that brahman.
- These persons are called siddhas.
- Those who are killed by Kṛṣṇa (harinā) also attain that merging.
- But those who offend the Lord (on approaching liberation) and whose meager knowledge (of brahman) is, consequently, destroyed fall down.

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ye 'nye 'ravindākṣa vimukta-māninas
tvayy asta-bhāvād aviśuddha-buddhayaḥ
āruhya kṛcchreṇa param padam tataḥ
patanty adho 'nādr̥ta-yuṣmad-aṅghrayaḥ

[Someone may say that aside from devotees, who always seek shelter at the Lord's lotus feet, there are those who are not devotees but who have accepted different processes for attaining salvation. What happens to them? In answer to this question, Lord Brahmā and the other demigods said:] O lotus-eyed Lord (**aravindākṣa**), although nondevotees (**ye anye**) who accept severe austerities and penances to achieve the highest position (**āruhya kṛcchreṇa param padam**) may think themselves liberated (**vimukta-māninaḥ**), their intelligence is impure (**aviśuddha-buddhayaḥ**). They fall down from their position of imagined superiority (**tataḥ asta-bhāvād patanty adhaḥ**) because they have no regard for Your lotus feet (**anādr̥ta-yuṣmad-aṅghrayaḥ**). SB 10.2.32