Śrī Caitanya-Śikṣāmṛta

Nectarean Teachings of Lord Śrī Caitanya

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Chapter – 2 Secondary Rules

Part – 1
Classification of Secondary
Rules

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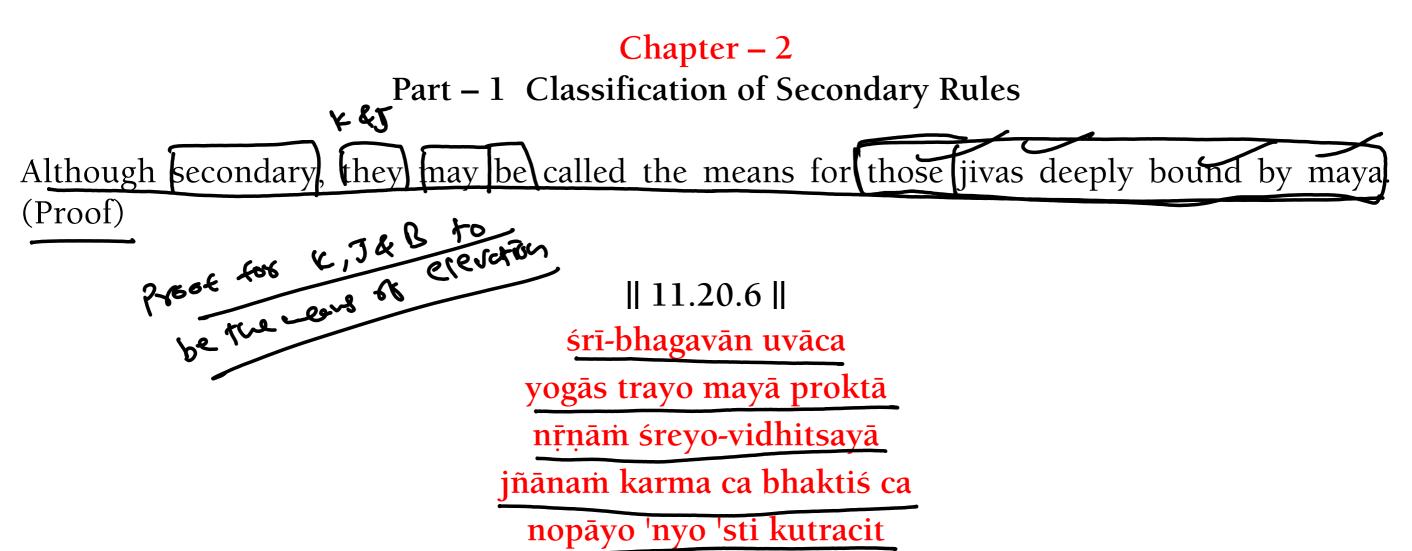
Charter

The first section explained about bhakti, which is the abhidheya or the only means to attain prema.

It was also shown that karma and jnana are not direct means (abhidheya) to attain prema, although they have a role to play.

Protect our from Sinful life. _____ Devotee ___ bhakti

Karma and jnana may be designated as secondary means, whereas hearing and chanting are primary means.



The Supreme Lord said: Because I desire that human beings may achieve perfection (nr̄nām śreyo-vidhitsayā), I have presented three methods (yogās trayo mayā proktā)—the path of jñāna, the path of karma and the path of bhakti (jñānam karma ca bhaktiś ca). Besides these three, there no other means of elevation (na anyah upāyah asti kutracit).

Part – 1 Classification of Secondary Rules

The whole second chapter will discuss the secondary means.

The present part will discuss the classification of secondary rules.

Jnana and karma are secondary means and bhakti is the principal means.

Jnana and karma help in the process of bhakti, and bhakti produces prema.

The relationship will be discussed later.

Part – 1 Classification of Secondary Rules

In as much as karma and inana can make the body, mind and environment favorable for bhakti, they can be accepted as means; otherwise they are condemned in the scriptures as materialistic endeavors.

After describing the secondary rules, the conclusion will be presented.

The secondary rules are of three types: rules regarding self; rules regarding society; rules regarding the afterlife.

Part – 1 Classification of Secondary Rules

Rules regarding the self are of two categories: those for the body and those for the mind.

Those rules to keep a person's body properly nourished so that they can remain healthy are the bodily rules. (Proof Given)

| 6.16 ||
nāty-aśnatas 'tu yogo 'sti
na caikāntam anaśnataḥ
na cāti-svapna-śīlasya
jāgrato naiva cārjuna

Yoga is not possible for one who eats too much (na atyaśnatas 'tu yogo 'sti), or who does not eat (na ca ekāntam anaśnataḥ), for one who sleeps too much (na ca ati-svapna-śīlasya), or does not sleep, O Arjuna (jāgrato na eva ca arjuna).

| 6.17 ||
yuktāhāra-vihārasya)
yukta-ceṣṭasya karmasu
yukta-svapnāvabodhasya
yogo bhavati duḥkha-hā

If one has regulated eating, regulated (walking)/recreation (yukta āhāra-vihārasya), regulated use of organs in both material and spiritual activities (yukta-ceṣṭasya karmasu), regulated sleep and regulated waking (yukta-svapna avabodhasya), his yoga destroys all suffering (yogo bhavati duhkha-hā).

|| 6.18 ||
yadā viniyatam cittam
ātmany evāvatisthate
nispṛhaḥ sarva-kāmebhyo
yukta ity ucyate tadā

When the controlled consciousness (yadā viniyatam cittam) fixes itself in the self alone (ātmany eva avatiṣṭhate), free from desires for all objects of enjoyment (nispṛhaḥ sarva-kāmebhyo), one is said to be perfect in yoga (yukta ity ucyate tadā).

Part – 1 Classification of Secondary Rules

Such things as regulated drinking, eating, sleeping, exercise, and for sickness, prescriptions for cure, are bodily rules.

If people do not follow these rules, they cannot pass through life smoothly.

If they do not follow the mental rules, their power of realization, concentration, imagination, contemplation and judgment will be weak and will not properly function.

Part – 1 Classification of Secondary Rules

There will be no advancement in arts and sciences, and moreover one will not be able to take the mind from material thoughts and direct it to thoughts of God.

As a result, sinful thoughts and atheistic attitude will dominate the mind; finally a person will become no better than a beast.

Therefore these bodily and mental rules are very necessary for success in human life.

Part – 1 Classification of Secondary Rules

Humanity lives together in a society.

There are certain social rules prescribed for elevation of the populace and avoidance of criminal mentality.

An example of a rule for social stability is the prescription of marriage.

Without rules for marriage, society could not progress to the present state. (Proof Below)

Chapter – 2 Part – 1 Classification of Secondary Rules

Ādi 15.27 #dvn
na gṛham gṛham ity āhur
gṛhiṇī gṛham ucyate
tayā hi sahitaḥ sarvān
puruṣārthān samaśnute

"Merely a house is not a home, for it is a wife who gives a home its meaning. If one lives at home with his wife, together they can fulfill all the interests of human life."

This is a statement from smrti sastra quoted by Caitanya Mahaprabhu when he decided to marry.

Part – 1 Classification of Secondary Rules

Men used to wander around like animals.

In the beginning there were no rules for marriage, but as this created great social problems, marriage customs were introduced.

Giving up his freedom, a man takes a woman with consent from others and the witness of God, and lays the foundation for family life.

The parents are obligated to protect and teach the children, and provide a means from them to make a living.

Part – 1 Classification of Secondary Rules

For the benefit of family life, such concepts as mutual brotherhood, helping others in difficulty, earning a livelihood by honest means, speaking the truth, and avoiding lying are established.

The tendency towards social stability is a dominant characteristic of the human species. It is visible in all human races.

constant absoncement or chrisization —) greater degree of ruley
for social stability
lization advances one will find -

As a society or civilization advances, one will find a greater degree of rules for social stability.

Part – 1 Classification of Secondary Rules

There is consensus that, amongst all civilizations, the Arya race was the most advanced in social organization.

There were many branches and sub-branches of the Arya race, but there can be no doubt that among the Aryas, the people of Bharata were the most advanced in knowledge, intelligence and social organization.

You should not lose respect for the Aryan civilization just because, with age, it has become weak and dependent on other cultures.

Part – 1 Classification of Secondary Rules

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Because some ignorant persons dispute the advanced state of the Aryan civilization, that does not mean it loses its importance.

If you read the dharma sastra, you can understand how much the Aryan civilization of Bharata achieved in implementation of social rules.

for Social regulation -) accept the vertic guidance.

In fact, all serious, thoughtful men must accept that this civilization, through the guidance of sages, achieved the highest state of social regulation in the world.

Part – 1 Classification of Secondary Rules

They divided the social rules into two parts after thorough deliberation: varna and asrama.

People in such a society have two aspects: their basic nature and their stage of life.

Their nature is fixed by mental and physical qualities, and their stage of life is fixed according to their role in society.)

Part – 1 Classification of Secondary Rules

As people become more social, their individual mental and physical qualities do not disappear, but rather become nourished.

From an (individual's nature) arises the rules of varnas, and from the progressive stages of life comes the asramas.

Cultivation

When bodily and mental tendencies gradually develop by cultivation, they attain a fixed stage, where one quality dominates all others.

That quality is the human being's nature.)

Part – 1 Classification of Secondary Rules

There are four natures: brahmana, ksatriya, vaisya and sudra.

These four varnas have arisen on the basis of the positive qualities of men.

With the display of negative qualities, the outcast from the social system arises.

For a person in such a situation there is no alternative but to give up those negative qualities.

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Qualities of an

|| 11.17.20 ||

aśaucam anṛtam steyam nāstikyam śuṣka-vigrahah kāmaḥ krodhaś ca taṛṣaś ca sa bhāvo 'ntyāvasāyinām

Dirtiness, dishonesty, thievery, faithlessness, useless quarrel, lust, anger and hankering constitute the nature of those in the lowest position outside the varṇāśrama system.

Part – 1 Classification of Secondary Rules

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From birth until the appearance of a predominate nature in the individual, environment and discipline are the factors that nourish the seed.

The seed then sprouts, grows and finally manifests as a person's nature.

The authors of scripture have explained, of course, that the actions of previous lives are the ultimate cause of their nature.

The nature of the family into which a child is born determines the child's qualities through hereditary factors.

Part – 1 Classification of Secondary Rules

Later by training and environment that nature will improve or degrade.

A person of a sudra nature will produce offspring of sudra nature and someone of brahminical nature will produce brahminical offspring.

That is the general rule, but not the absolute rule.

The writers of scripture made arrangements for samskaras or purificatory rites with the intention of fixing the varna of a person after determining their nature.