

## Chapter 1 part 7

### Prayojana- the goal of life (Bhava and Prema)

#### Prayojana- Prema

kṛṣṇe rati gāḍha haile 'prema'-abhidhāna  
kṛṣṇa-bhakti-rasera ei 'sthāyi-bhāva'-nāma

Cc. Madhya  
23.4

#### Krsna rati : bhava

When bhava becomes condensed, it is called prema.  
This krsna rati or bhava is also called sthaya-bhava which is the basic  
relationship one has with Krishna in one of the 5 rasas.

**Sadhana bhakti leads to bhava bhakti which leads to prema.**

Sadhana bhakti: till the stage of asakti

bhava bhakti: when sadhana reaches the stage of bhava

Bhava is also called

**1. rati**

**2. prityankura**: priti (prema)+ankura (sprout)

(The sprout of prema is bhava.)

How sadhana leads to bhava?

What happens when devotees discuss Krishna katha with each other?

parasparānukathanam  
pāvanam bhagavad-yaśaḥ  
mitho ratir mithas tuṣṭir  
nivṛttir mitha ātmanaḥ

ŚB  
11.3.30

When devotees come together to discuss Krishna katha,

3 things happen

1. mitho ratir : the affection between devotees increases
2. mithas tuṣṭir : they feel very satisfied in that association
3. nivṛttir mitha ātmanaḥ : eventually they become detached from material enjoyment

mac-cittā mad-gata-prāṇā  
bodhayantaḥ parasparam  
kathayantaś ca mām nityam  
tuṣyanti ca ramanti ca

Remembering and inspiring other devotees to remember the Lord who destroys all sins, the devotees will develop hairs standing on end in ecstasy by sadhya bhakti (bhava or prema) produced from sādhana-bhakti.

ŚB  
11.3.31

## Perfection is quickly attained by Raganuga bhaktas

Raganuga progresses faster to bhava compared to vaidhi.  
Therefore, raganuga devotees attain perfection quickly.

Example: sadhana-siddha gopis, cows, bushes etc

**One can not achieve the purification achieved by devotees constantly engaged in sravana-kirtana merely by performance of vrata adibhih (vaidhi sadhana bhakti).  
[SB 6.3.32]**

Raganuga bhakti : sravan kirtan adi bhakti

Vaidhi bhakti: archana rupa bhakti (many rules and regulations acc. to scriptures)

**I am not that easily attained by vrata (vaidhi sadhana bhakti) as easily I am attained  
by Raganuga bhakti. [SB 11.12.9]**

How can we attain Raganuga bhakti?

- 1.By the association of right people and right literatures.
- 2.By remaining chaste to the teachings of our acharyas and our parampara (gaudiya vaishnava sampradaya).

## 9 reliable symptoms of bhava

kṣāntir avyārtha-kālatvaṃ viraktir māna-śūnyatā  
āśā-bandhaḥ samutkaṅṭhā nāma-gāne sadā ruciḥ

āsaktis tad-guṇākhyāne prītis tad-vasati-sthale  
ity ādayo'nubhāvāḥ syur jāta-bhāvāṅkure jane

BRS  
1.3.25, 1.3.26

### 1. kṣāntir : Tolerance, not agitated by material things

Example: Parikshit maharaja not affected by the fear of the snake while hearing SB.

### 2. avyārtha-kālatvaṃ : not wasting a moment, utilising every moment in Krishna's service

Example: Devotees offer their words, bodies, mind and finally their lives in Krishna's service. (Hari bhakti sudhodaya)

### 3. viraktir : complete detachment from material enjoyment, mystic power, sense gratification

Example: King Bharata gave up his wife, sons, friends and kingdom as if they were stool (one wants to get rid of the stool as soon as possible and feels relieved after giving it up)

### 4. māna-śūnyatā : considers himself to be the lowest/ utter humility/ expecting no respect

Example: King Bhagiratha went out to beg at the house of his enemies and he used to offer respects to even dog-eaters

### 5. āśā-bandhaḥ : to have full faith that one will receive Krishna's mercy

Example: Prayer of Sanatan Goswami

### 6. samutkaṅṭhā : great eagerness to associate with the Lord

### 7. nāma-gāne sadā ruciḥ : great relish for the holy names and chanting the holy names constantly

### 8. āsaktis tad-guṇākhyāne : attachment to describe the transcendental qualities of the Lord

### 9. prītis tad-vasati-sthale : residing in a place where Krishna's pastimes were performed