

Gita jayanthi special class

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Topic: **20 aspects of knowledge**(based on BG 13.8-12)

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Notes

* when krsna starts explaining about dnyana then there are some deeper aspects. thats character

* knowledge without character will not be shine, and if someone has pride and more knowledge, he will not shine. therefore krsna says developing character doesnt mean you should develop knowledge but having right attitude to receive knowledge

1. amanitvam (pridelessness)

* in this shloka 13.8 - amanitvam means humility and adambhitvam means no pride.

- amanitvam means someone has be desire to have be respectful but we must not have a desire to hanker for this respect
- hankering for honor should not be in devotees and knowledge with pride will lead to disaster
- someone has many knowledge but if he havent have qualities of good character then they will harm others
- knwoledge without humility doesnt shine and humility is the foremost character in devotees and when there is humility then there will be gratitude
- if you cant have humility then you cannot be grateful and this all qualities is interdependent with others
- humility means not to have expectation to get honor
- lcm says if you able to take shelter of krsna and chant the holy name of krsna then he must develop humility
- lcm says trinad api sunicena... you need to make humbler than a blade of grass.
- one who has good qualities and with knowledge then he shines gloriously and he has humility in his hearts not to expect respect

2. adambhitvam - pridelessness

- * humility means not having pride and pride means there is subtle difference that one who doesnt hanker for honor and not seeking praise from them, glory from them
- * take pride in ones own quality is dhamba or pride. you can be happy that u have some resources, you can rejoice success and happiness doesnt means you should discourage, you can rejoice it but one should not be pride and while interacting with otehrs dont expect false pride from them and dont expect false prestige from them
- * we are by the grace of guru and many support of devotees and pridelessness person acknowledge it is happening by the grace of devotees who had supported him and pride person always says that i m the doer
- * if person identifies himself as king and being proud of position then as soon as he looses the position, he will become devastates
- * if a person is having pride then he will devastate his spiritual life.
- * as long as the person is in that position, you must take the responsibility to serve but not get attached to the position that leads to devastation
- * pride is the product of bodily concept

3. ahimsa (nonviolence)

- * generally himsa means to give trouble others but deeper meaning means not just killing people but to also put the person is in distress situation that also is violence
- * violence not only means grossly violence but also subtle violence
- * causing pain to the hearts that also a violence
- * one may not go to speak violently but also we should not create inauspiciousness by speaking bad news to them in a harsh manner but in a very sensitive way
- * one should not make unnecessarily make a propaganda out of it but if needed one should be very sensitive while dealing with
- * its not about what right or wrong but keeping inspiration to that person and not to agitate person and if you agitate them by your speech then its ahimsa4
- * in the name of tolerance, we have not right to exploit ourselves
- * u may get all facilities to tolerate our physicalities to deal with heat and cold. similarly, we should also have a facility to deal with happiness and distress. understand that happiness is temporary and miseries is temporary
- * our happiness should not be dependent on other's distress
- * one should tolerate external and internal distress

4. equanimity or tolerance or shantir

* when people are spiritually elevated, they are not so attached to material things but common people are attached to this and if you are not attached to this happiness of this material plane then you will get liberation from this bondage

5. simplicity

- * simplicity means without any duplicity
- * simplicity means one should so straightforward that he can disclose the truth to even to enemy
- * one should cultivate the simplicity

6. achary upasanam (approaching a bona fide guru)

- humbly approach a guru and serve him so that he will be pleased to bestows blessings from him
- if you require knowledge then go to guru
- humble person goes and submit to that them and learns from that person. whether is spiritual or material knowledge, one must approach guru
- approaching a guru is very very important and ask relevant question

7. saucham (cleanliness)

- * one should be clean externally and physically. one must be clean his body, room, table, etc. similarly, internal cleaning also required. one may keep his body clean but in the heart filled with anger, pride, illusion, envy then Lord will not be comfortable to sit there. Lord likes to sit in clean heart
- * krsna likes to steal our heart whose heart is butter. so, we should have our heart like butter
- * one must practice spiritual life to clean our hearts by hearing the stories about SB stories and teachings of guru
- * by hearing this then krsna or SB will enter and clean the heart and then krsna will sit there properly
- * one must learn to hear from bonafide guru to develop cleanliness in our heart

8. steadiness (sthairam)

- * one must be consistency in the attempt and purity in the intent then we can be successful in our life
- * distraction should not makes us deviate from the goals and we must tolerate and

9. self control (atma vinigraha)

- * selfcontrol means that one should not accept anything which is detrimental to the path of spiritual progress
- * self control means controlling the mind and body
- * expose your ears for worthy glories of lord, expose your eyes to see the darshan of lord and develop your mind so that you can discriminate between good and bad
- * like if you chant your round and mind goes to different direction

indriyartheshu vairagyam anahankara eva ca...

10. indriya artheshu - renunciation of the objects of sense gratification

- * this indriyartheshu means giving up the mental of proprietorship
- * renunciation means not to get attached of that object or person or things. you may be proprietor for some day or some time but krsna is supreme propreitor. if you gets an opportunity to be in the position then serve that position but dont get attached to that position.
- * everything belongs to krsna and krsna sets the position to respective person to work properly
- * detachment means dont get attached to the things which is unfavorable
- * reject anything which is against the path of spiritual progress. this is real renunciation

11. ahankar or false ego

- * false ego is boss and if i indentifies as king then mind' will recognize as king and if i think that i m beggar then beggar will recognize as beggar
- * thinking like to be in position that is temporary but to be in position as identity as servant of lord or krsna. all other identity is temporary except as servant of lord
- * along with body there are 100s of position but eternal position is that we are servants of krsna and thats permanent
- * false ego means accepting this body as oneself and not the spirit soul.
- * even spiritual living being never discriminate between friends and enemies. and devotee always thinks that krsna is my spiritual father and our eternal position as servants of krsna is permanent
- * when we must be needful and responsibility while be in the position but we should not be forget that krsna is the eternal proprietor

12. perception of birth, oldage, disease and death

- * birth, disease, oldage and death is very painful situation and this is aspect of knowledge and if you dont persue that this BODD is painful then we will not take interest in spiritual life
- * spiritual life means to uplift and realized our own identity to serve the lord and when we understand this BODD then we can rise above perfection

asaktir anabhisvangah putra dara grhadisu

13. asaktir - detachment

- * detachment from material enjoyment and attachment towards krsna
- * detachment from bad things, attachment to good things that will make progress in spiritual
- * detachment should be something positive
- * bhaktiyogis emphasis to attached krsna then you will give up all bad tendencies
- * one should cultivate the higher taste then automatically lower things will get settle down

14. anabhisvangah putra dara grihadesu - freedom from entanglement with children

- * bhakti yogis is that yogi who spiritualize their relationship with family.
- * by practicing bhakti then devotees spiritualize their relationship with his family by keeping krsna in the center and caring the family and by caring them that means its pleasing to krsna because they are vaishnavas and then relationship with them is also the part of bhakti
- * if relationship simply on bodily platform will not give eternal benefit
- * ashram is the place where spiritual culture is followed even if the ghrihastha, brahmachari,
- * it is not meant that one should have no feeling for family but it means one should not unduly attached to them but be affectionate towards them

15. nityam ca samah citam - even mindedness amid pleasant and unpleasant events

- * happiness and distress are concomitant factors of material life. one should learn to tolerate them.

16. mayi ca vyabhicarini - constant and unalloyed devotion

- * we must perform 9 processes of bhakti

17. vivika desha (aspiring to live in secluded place)

- * secluded place means staying in the place which has same aspiration to reach the goal

18. detachment from general mass people

- * material people will distract us from spiritual goal and we must understand what is favorable company and unfavorable company then you will get detached from general mass people

▣ 19. accepting the importance of self realization

- * as far as self realization is concerned, it is clearly stated here that bhakti yoga is especially practical and the best way to progress in spiritual life

20. philosophical search for the absolute truth (tatva-jnanartha-darsanam)

- * bhakti or devotional service is eternal so one should be established in that philosophical conviction and study devotional texts

So, therefore, real knowledge means develop humility and this attitude which helps us to progress in our spiritual life and krsna gives us message to meditate on this bhagavad gita on this auspicious session on gita jayanti to progress in spiritual life

Thank you very much

Hare krsna