

Ocean of Divine Bliss Verse 2: a Commentary

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In this brief note, the author provides a Sanskrit commentary upon verse 2 of the compendium “Ocean of Divine Bliss,” of works of Paramahansa Hariharananda Giri.

द्वितीय श्लोकः
Dvitiya ślokaḥ
Second Shloka

अतः, जनानाम् आत्मबोधाय निरन्तरः एवं दृढः प्रयासः भारतस्य-सभ्यायाः विशेषता अस्ति।
Ataḥ, janānām ātmabodhāya nirantaraḥ evaṁ dṛḍhaḥ prayāsaḥ bhāratasya-sabhyāyāḥ viśeṣatā asti.

Therefore, unique to Indian culture is the people’s determined and constant effort to reach Self-realization.

श्रीमहर्षि पत्रजलिकृत योगसूत्राणि वदन्ति - दीर्घकाल-नैरन्तर्यं। अर्थात्, योगाभ्यासः वयम् करिष्यामि
किन्तु फलम् दीर्घकाल-पर्यन्ताम् लभामि। भारत वर्षः प्राचीनतम् काले जायतः। अतः अस्य श्लोकस्य
अर्थः वयम् लभामि - यद्यपि भारतवर्षः कालातीतः अस्ति, तथापि अत्र योगाभ्यासी-जनाः सन्ति यानि
आत्मबोधावस्था-मध्ये कालातीतावस्थायाम् लेभिरे। उदाहरणतः निर्विकल्प-समाधी-अवस्था।

śrī-maḥarṣi patañjali-kṛta yogasūtrāṇi vadanti — dīrghakāla-nairantarya. arthāt, yogābhyāsaḥ vayam
kariṣyāmi, kintu phalam dīrghakāla-paryantām labhāmi. bhārata varṣaḥ prācīnatam kāle jāyataḥ. ataḥ
asya ślokasya arthaḥ vayam labhāmi — yadyapi bhāratavarṣaḥ kālātītaḥ asti, tathāpi atra yogābhyāsī-
janāḥ santi yāni ātmabodhāvasthā-madhye kālātītāvasthāyām lebhire. udāharaṇataḥ nirvikalpa-
samādhī-avasthā.

The Yoga Sūtras composed by Maharishi Patañjali state — dīrghakāla-nairantarya (long duration and continuity). That is to say: ‘we practice yoga but the fruit is obtained after a long time.’ Bhāratavarṣa came into being in the most ancient times. Therefore, we find the meaning of this verse as follows —

even though Bhāratavarṣa is beyond time (timeless), still, there are in it practitioners of spiritual discipline who, in the state of self-realization, have obtained a timeless state. For example: the state of nirvikalpa-samādhi (formless absorption).