



S.K.S. SWAMINARAYAN TEMPLE (LONDON) – BAL YUVAK MANDAL

Westfield Lane, Kenton, Harrow, Middlesex, HA3 9EA Est. 1966 Charity Reg. No. 271034

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SHIKSHAPATRI BHASHYA SHLOK 29

|| **One shall never hear or believe those scriptures in which the existence of Lord Shree Krishna and his incarnations have been skilfully and deceitfully denied or degraded** ||

There are 2 types of shastras:

- Sakaar (God with form)
- Nirakaar (God without form)

Shastras which talk about God being Nirakaar should be disregarded as they are inconsistent with the true Vedic teachings.

The shrutis and smrutis (religious scriptures) explain the importance of the Vedas:

- the Vedas are His (God's) lotus feet
- God says 'Only I alone, through the Vedas should be understood and studied'
- The Vedas are Vasudev and Narayan incarnate i.e. God incarnate

Question: What are the 4 Vedas and what do they contain?

Veda = Knowledge, they are the original and first texts on earth

Rigveda = reciting hymns (10,600 verses)

Yajurveda = performing sacrifices

Samveda = knowledge of melodies, chanting (1875 verses – some of which are repeated)

Atharveda = sorcery and healing (760 hymns)

Vishnu Shastranaam Bhashya – Krishna is the Vedas incarnate: 'He is Satichitanand Rupaiya (of truth, existence and bliss), through which he uplifts his followers. He is the Vedanta (limbs of Veda) embodied and the Guru. He is the witness of intellect. To Him, Shree Krishna, I humbly pay homage to by bowing before.'

Thus only Krishna and His incarnations, the Vedas and other such Holy Scriptures are worthy of praise and study.

Shatanand Swami explains the nature of God.



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His sakaar qualities are:

- Gnaha – the knower
- Guni - with qualities
- Sarvavidaha – master of knowledge
- Dharmavaham – upholder of Dharma
- Papnudam – destroyer of sins
- Bhavesham – regulator of qualities
- Gnaatvatmasthanamrutvam – the eternal indweller of Atma
- Vishvadam – the light of the universe
- Devtanam Paramcha Daivatam – the husband of husbands
- Patim Paatinam – higher than the highest
- Vidaam Devam Buvaneshamiyam – the regulator of the universe
- Taamisvararam Param Maheshvaram – the greatest of Ishwaras

His Nirakaar qualities as Parabrahm are:

- without lustre
- without action
- peaceful
- without error
- without beatitude
- without qualities and without senses

His Nirakaar qualities as Brahman are:

- without vital breath
- without mind
- white
- without hands or feet

In this context Nirakaar refers to His qualities that are not visible, not the fact that He is without form.

Note that earlier scriptures do not mention the name of Lord Swaminarayan; however, none should question the Supreme Godhead thinking that it is someone else.

Shatanand Swami has gone to great lengths to clarify the true nature of God in this shloka. It may be difficult to understand some parts but the underlying concept is to be understood clearly.