

Yogins (of previous Sūtra) are of nine kinds according as their methods of practice are slow, moderate and speedy. These methods have again three degrees each, viz. of gentle intensity, of medium intensity, and of vehement intensity (1) of those of speedy method.

Yogins With Vehement Intensity Get Concentration And The Result Thereof Quickly. 21.

(1) The word 'Samvega' is a technical term in the science of Yoga. We find it in Buddhist literature also. It means not only detachment, but also aptitude in devotional practice and a desire to go forward due to that. It is like gathering momentum as you proceed. Endowed with latent impression of detachment and full of enthusiasm and energy, when the devotee constantly engages himself with intensity in attaining the path of liberation, he acquires momentum as he advances.

मृदुमध्याधिमात्रत्वात्ततोऽपि विशेषः ॥ २२ ॥

भाष्यम्—मृदुतीव्रः, मध्यतीव्रः, अधिमात्रतीव्र इति, ततोऽपि विशेषः, तद्विशेषान्मृदुतीव्रसंवेगस्यासन्नः, ततो मध्यतीव्रसंवेगस्यासन्नतरस्तस्मादधिमात्रतीव्रसंवेगस्याधिमात्रोपायस्यासन्नतमः समाधिलाभः समाधिफलं चेति ॥ २२ ॥

On Account Of The Methods Being Slow, Medium And Speedy, Even Among Those Yogins Who Have Vehement Intensity, There Are Differences. 22.

The difference is between mild intensity, medium intensity and rapid intensity. On account of this difference, the attainment of concentration and its results by Yogins with mild intensity is imminent, of medium intensity more imminent and of rapid intensity the most imminent (1).

(1) Śāttvika Śraddhā or Śraddhā (reverential faith) which is established as the chief means for practising concentration, is the quickest method. So for energy. Giving up all other pursuit, to be occupied in bringing about concentration of