

Preface

1. For who is Nectar of Devotion specifically presented?

The Nectar of Devotion is specifically presented for the person who are engaged in the Krishna consciousness movement

2. Give the English meaning of the words: rūpānugas, rasa, capala-sukha, bhoga-tyāga and amāta.

- a) rupanugas - followers in the footsteps of Srila Rupa Goswami
- b) rasa - kind of mellow or relationship
- c) chapala suka - flickering happiness
- d) bhoga Tyaga - enjoying and renouncing
- e) amṛta - does not die but exists eternally

3. What is Lord Caitanya's universal principle?

Lord Caitanya's principle is universal. Anyone who knows the science of Kṛṣṇa consciousness and is engaged in the service of the Lord is accepted as being in a higher position than a person born in the family of a brāhmaṇa. That is the original principle accepted by all Vedic literatures, especially by the Bhagavad-gītā and Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam. The principle of Lord Caitanya's movement in educating and elevating everyone to the exalted post of a gosvāmī is taught in The Nectar of Devotion.

4. What is the example Çréla Rūpa Goswāmī set for devotees and for humanity in general?

He divided the money in a very exemplary manner, which should be followed by devotees in particular and by humanity in general" | "he set aside 50% of his accumulated money for God, 25% for the relatives, family members, and 25% he kept in some village banker or the original bankers, for emergency"

5. Where did Çréla Rūpa Goswāmī first meet Lord Caitanya?

Rūpa Gosvāmī first met Lord Caitanya at Prayāga (Allahabad, India),

Introduction

6. List the twelve rasas in Sanskrit or English.

- a) rauda (anger)
- b) adbhuta (wonder)
- c) srngara (conjugal love)
- d) Hasya (comedy)
- e) viru (chivalry)
- f) daya (mercy)
- g) Dasya (servitorship)
- h) Sakhya (fraternity)
- i) bhayanaka (horror)
- j) bibhatsa (shock)
- k) Santra (neutrality)
- l) vatsalya (parenthood)

7. Give the English meaning of the terms pravātti and nirvātti.

Pravrtti (achieving a certain goal - positive action)

Nrvrtti (avoiding unfavorable circumstances - negative action)

8. Give the English meaning of the word anuṣṭhāna.

Anusilana meaning must be continuous cultivation

9. What does the term jñāna-karmādi refer to?

Jnana karmadi term by the knowledge of the philosophy of the nonist mayavadis by fruitive activities and by artificially practicing detachment by studying the philosophy

Chapter 1

10. List, in Sanskrit or English, the six characteristics of pure devotional service.

- 1) Pure devotional service brings immediate relief from all kinds of material distress.
- 2) Pure devotional service is the beginning of all auspiciousness.
- 3) Pure devotional service automatically puts one in transcendental pleasure.
- 4) Pure devotional service is rarely achieved.
- 5) Pure devotional service automatically puts one in transcendental pleasure.
- 6) Pure devotional service is the only means to attract Kṛṣṇa.

11. List, in Sanskrit or English, the four effects that are due to sinful activities.

There are four kinds of effects due to sinful activities, which are listed as follows:

- 1) the effect which is not yet fructified,
- 2) the effect which is lying as seed,
- 3) the effect which is already mature, and
- 4) the effect which is almost mature

12. List four examples Prabhupāda gives of 'mature' sinful reactions.

- (1) suffering chronic disease
- (2)Suffering legal implications
- 3) born in low n degraded family
- (4) uneducated and ugly

13. What does the comparison between mystic perfections and modern scientific improvements indicate?

It is found that the materialistic scientist try for the same perfections. So actually there is no difference between mystic perfection and materialistic perfection.

14. Why does Kṛṣṇa rarely agree to offer a soul devotional service?
Because the Lord becomes purchased by the Devotee
15. List the three sources of happiness according to the analysis of Srila Rūpa Goswami
(1) happiness derived from material enjoyment, (2) happiness derived by identifying oneself with the Supreme Brahman and (3) happiness derived from Kṛṣṇa consciousness.
16. What is the meaning of the words madana-mohana-mohinī.
the attractor of the attractor of Cupid.
17. Name the three main categories of devotional service.
Bhakti-rasāmṛta-sindhu are listed as Sadhana Bhakti -devotional service in practice, Bhava Bhakti - devotional service in ecstasy and Prema Bhakti -devotional service in pure love of Godhead.
18. List the two types of sādhanā-bhakti in both English and Sanskrit.
service according to regulative principles (regulated) – *vaidhī*
spontaneous - *Rāgānugā*
19. What is the most basic of all regulative principles?
The *Padma Purāṇa* recommends: somehow or other always think of Viṣṇu, without forgetting Him under any circumstances
20. What is the benefit of feeding one who preaches the message of the Bhagavad-gītā?
One feeds the Supreme Lord Directly
21. List the four examples given of the neophyte devotees who begin devotional service for relief in the matter of their respective self-satisfaction.
1) Those who are distressed 2) In need of money 3) Who is inquisitive 4) who is wise
22. Without being elevated to what position can one stick to the principle of worshiping the Supreme Personality of Godhead?
Jnani or wiseman
23. List, in Sanskrit or English, the five kinds of liberation.
1) Be one with me - *Sāyujya* 2) To achieve residence in my planet - *Salokya* 3) To have my opulence - *Sārṣṭi* 4) Bodily features as the lord - *Sārūpya* 5) To gain personal association with the lord. – *Sāmīpya*
24. Liberated persons who have achieved these four stages of liberation may also be promoted where?
Goloka Vṛndāvana planet in the spiritual sky. (Kṛṣṇaloka) ?
25. What is the mystery of the Vaisnava (devotional) cult?
Even If someone falls down from the principles of devotional service, he need not take to the *prāyaścitta* performances for reformation. He simply has to execute the rules and regulations for discharging devotional service, and this is sufficient for his reinstatement this the mystery of Vaisnava cult.
26. List the first 10 of the 64 items of sādhanā in English or Sanskrit.
(1) accepting the shelter of the lotus feet of a bona fide spiritual master,
(2) becoming initiated by the spiritual master and learning how to discharge devotional service from him,
(3) obeying the orders of the spiritual master with faith and devotion,
(4) following in the footsteps of great *ācāryas* (teachers) under the direction of the spiritual master, (5) inquiring from the spiritual master how to advance in Kṛṣṇa consciousness,
(6) being prepared to give up anything material for the satisfaction of the Supreme Personality of Godhead, Śrī Kṛṣṇa (this means that when we are engaged in the devotional service of Kṛṣṇa, we must be prepared to give up something that we may not like to give up, and also we have to accept something that we may not like to accept),
(7) residing in a sacred place of pilgrimage like Dvārakā or Vṛndāvana,
(8) accepting only what is necessary, or dealing with the material world only as far as necessary,
(9) observing the fasting day on Ekādaśī and
(10) worshiping sacred trees like the banyan tree.
27. Out of the first 20 items of sādhanā, which are considered the most important?
the first three – namely, accepting the shelter of a bona fide spiritual master, taking initiation from him and serving him with respect and reverence – are the most important.
1) accepting the shelter of the lotus feet of a bona fide spiritual master,
(2) becoming initiated by the spiritual master and learning how to discharge devotional service from him,
(3) obeying the orders of the spiritual master with faith and devotion,

Q28. The five most potent practices of sadhana are:

1. Serve the feet of deity with love
2. Savor the objective of Srimath bhagavatham.
3. Keep company with devotees who are compatible and affectionate
4. Loudly glorify Krishna 's name.
5. Reside in mathura

Chapter 7

29. What is the crucial point in advancement in spiritual life ?

One who is under the shelter of a bonafide Spiritual Master is sure to traverse the path of spiritual salvation.

30. Why the followers of Buddha are not accepted as devotees.

Srila Rupa Goswami says the followers of Buddha cannot be accepted as devotees because, although Buddha is accepted as the Incarnation of Krishna, the Buddhist are not advanced in the knowledge of Vedas and they deny the Supremacy of Personality of Godhead. They are Atheists, therefore they cannot be accepted as devotees.

31. What is the real reason for fasting on EKADASI?

The real reason is to minimize the demands of the body and to engage our time in the service of the Lord by chanting His Holy Name constantly and remember the pastimes of Govinda.

32. List the 2 kinds of non devotees to be avoided:

- a) one is against the Supremacy of Krishna.
- b) the other is too materialistic

They are called avaisnava and should be avoided.

Chapter 8

33. Define Sevaparabdha and Namaparadha?

Sevaparabdha is defined as offenses in devotional service to deity worship.

Namaparadha is the offense of thinking chanting the holy name of Lord Hari is equal to chanting Lord Siva.

34. How can an offender on The Lord be delivered?

He can be delivered by simply taking shelter of the Holy name of The Lord-Hare Krishna Hare Krishna Krishna Krishna Hare Hare, Hare Rama Hare Rama Rama Rama Hare Hare .It eradicates all his Sins.

Chapter 9

35.what is the result of decorating one 's body with sandalwood pulp.?

The devotee will not be conquered by the spell of material energy and at the time of death he will not be called by the yamaduttas.

36.who are the impersonality who become devotees after smelling the remanants of Flowers n incense in the temple?

The Four Kumaras were the impersonalist.

37.Define Laulyam n Lalasamayi?

Laulyam-To achieve Krishna Conscious perfectly with estatic eagerness or greediness to serve Krishna.

Lalasamayi-One desiring perfectional stage.when one realizes something of his constitutional relationship with the Supreme Personality of Godhead.He understands His original position friend,servant,parent or conjugal lover of Krishna.

38.what is the result of drinking caranamrta even for sinful people?

They feel themselves happy in transcendental bliss and be eligible to enter the kingdom of God.

Chapter 10

39.Define Daya-Bhak?

Refers to son's becoming the lawful inheritor of the property of the father.A pure devotee is one who is prepared to undergo all kinds of tribulations in executing Krishna concious duties,becomes lawfully qualified to enter into the transcendental abode of God.

Chapter 11

40.which two of 9types of devotion are rarely seen?

Srila Rupa Goswami says devotional service in friendship and devotional service in self surrender are difficult processes and such are rarely seen.

Chapter 12

41. A person who keeps Vaiṣṇava literature at home always has what?

A person who writes Vaiṣṇava literature and keeps such literature at home has Lord Narayana always residing in his house

42. What is even higher than the worship of the Lord?

Higher than the worship of the Lord is the worship of the Lord's devotees.

Chapter 13

43. A small attachment for any one of the five potent items can arouse what, even in a neophyte?

Rupa Gosvama has stated that five kinds of devotional activities – namely, residing in Mathura, worshiping the Deity of the Lord, reciting Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam, serving a devotee and chanting the Hare Kṛṣṇa mantra – are so potent that a small attachment to any one of these five items can arouse devotional ecstasy even in a neophyte.

Chapter 14

44. List the examples of devotees who achieved perfection by practicing simply one process of nava-vidhā-bhakti. nava-vidhā bhakti means nine different activities of devotional service.

śravaṇaṁ kīrtanaṁ viṣṇoḥ smaraṇaṁ pāda-sevanam
arcanaṁ vandanaṁ dāsyam sakhyam ātma-nivedanam
(SB 7.5.23)

1. Emperor Parīkṣit attained the spiritual platform simply by hearing from such an authority as Śrī Śukadeva Gosvāmī.
2. Śrī Śukadeva Gosvāmī attained the same simply by recitation, verbatim, of the transcendental message which he received from his great father, Śrī Vyāsadeva.
3. Emperor Prahāda attained spiritual success by remembering the Lord constantly, in pursuance of instructions given by Śrī Nārada Muni, the great saint and devotee.
4. Lakṣmījī, the goddess of fortune, attained success simply by sitting and serving the lotus feet of the Lord.
5. King Pṛthu attained success simply by worshiping the Lord.
6. Akrūra, the charioteer, attained success simply by chanting prayers for the Lord.
7. Hanumān (Mahāvīra), the famous nonhuman devotee of Lord Śrī Rāmacandra, attained success simply by carrying out the orders of the Lord.
8. Arjuna, the great warrior, attained the same perfection simply by making friends with the Lord, who delivered the message of Bhagavad-gītā to enlighten Arjuna and his followers.
9. Emperor Bali attained success by surrendering everything unto the Lord, including his personal body.

Chapter 15

45. Where can spontaneous devotional service easily be seen?

The examples of spontaneous devotional service can be easily seen in Kṛṣṇa's direct associates in Vṛndavana.

46. What is the meaning rāgā?

Raga means spontaneous deep thirst for object of love

47. Define rāgātmikā-bhakti and rāgānuga-bhakti.

Rāgātmikā bhakti is bhakti that distinctly, uniquely, and spontaneously manifest in brajavasis
rāgānuga-bhakti - Devotional service in spontaneous love is vividly expressed and manifested by the inhabitants of Vṛndavana

or
Bhakti that manifest in a devotee that follows the footsteps of the inhabitants of Vṛndavana that attached to Krishna spontaneously

Chapter 16

48. At what stage is it possible to achieve eagerness to follow in the footsteps of the denizens of Vraja?

anartha-nivṛtti - freed from material contamination

49. Define prākṛta-sahajiyā.

Followers of siddha-pranālī process that imagine that they have become associates of the Lord simply by thinking of themselves like that.

50. Briefly describe the two categories of conjugal love.

(1) parakiya — unwedded, and (2) svakiya — wedded.

*** Parakiya is practiced by those who follow in the footsteps of the gopis of Vṛndavana

Svakiya is practiced by those who follow in the footsteps of Kṛṣṇa's wedded wives in Dvaraka

Chapter 17

51. What is the first symptom of pure love for the Personality of Godhead?

Ecstasy is the first symptom of pure love for the Personality of Godhead

*** in this stage one is sometimes found shedding tears or shivering

Chapter 18

52. List the nine characteristics of a person who has developed ecstatic love for Kṛṣṇa.

The characteristics of a person who has actually developed his ecstatic love for Kṛṣṇa are as follows:

(1) He is always anxious to utilize his time in the devotional service of the Lord. He does not like to be idle. He wants service always, twenty-four hours a day, without deviation.

King Ambarish

(2) He is always reserved and perseverant.

King Parikshit

(3) He is always detached from all material attraction.

King Bharata

(4) He does not long for any material respect in return for his activities.

King Bhagiratha

(5) He is always certain that Kṛṣṇa will bestow His mercy upon him.

Rupa Goswami

(6) He is always very eager to serve the Lord faithfully.

Bilva Mangala Takur

(7) He is very much attached to the chanting of the holy names of the Lord.

Radharani

(8) He is always eager to describe the transcendental qualities of the Lord.

Bilva Mangala Takur

(9) He is very pleased to live in a place where the Lord's pastimes are performed, e.g., Mathurā, Vṛndāvana or Dvārakā.

Chapter 19

53. List in Sanskrit or English the two types of prema-bhakti.

(1) mahatmya-jnana — prema mixed with knowledge of the Lord's majesty

(2) kevala — unmixed, pure prema

54. List in Sanskrit or English the nine stages from sraddha to prema.

1. Sraddha - faith

2. sadhu-sanga - association with devotees

3. bhajana-kriya - performance of devotional service

4. anartha nivṛtti - decreasing of unwanted attachments

5. nistha - steadiness

6. ruci - taste

7. asakti - attachment

8. bhava - love

9. prema - pure love for Kṛṣṇa