

# Shri Shirdi Sai Baba

Guruji Shri C. B. Satpathy Message on the occasion of

New Year Message

January 2004

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**D**evotees speak volumes about their Masters. They speak on the Master's glory, personality, activities, miracles, their personal experiences, and on other devotees and group activities etc. Particularly, when it comes to Shri Sainath Maharaj, devotees speak more about dreams with relation to him, their own experience which they call miracles and on their emotive inter-action with Baba. In short, they experience Him as a Personal God, who can be a Sadguru or a deity. Some of them worship a number of Personal Gods at the same time and therefore, find it difficult to focus on one. In any case the One Ultimate has to be beyond all the Personal Gods. A Personal God, by whatever name, is called Saguna (with certain qualities and powers) Sakara (a form which a human mind can ordinarily comprehend). A finer understanding of God is Nirguna (beyond such limited qualities and powers), Nirakara (beyond specific forms). Nirguna Nirakara - this means seeing or experiencing the essence of God or that Ultimate reality or Brahma in all its creations – i.e. in the devotee himself and in the entire manifested and non-fested creation around him.

By this logic all statues or paintings, structures (like Samadhis), names, Aartis, Mantras, Charan Padukas, etc. are symbols of God and certainly not God, the Ultimate. Such symbols are generally worshipped and contemplated on as it is easy for the limited human mind to comprehend them. The question is whether the human mind should necessarily be limited, or a path should be chosen to keep it limited. If any path or any religion prescribes for such an approach, it itself is limited. Hinduism prescribes certain methods by which a devotee can graduate from a Sakara (limited form) of worship to a Nirakara (form-less) worship. Religion means both ritualism and spiritualism. Unless one transcends ritualism, it is difficult to enter into the arena of spiritualism in the true sense of the term.

Spiritualism means to follow the true dictates of the spirit within. Generally speaking, 'the spirit within' means the soul which is a part of that God the Ultimate who encompasses both the seen and unseen, the living and non-living aspects of nature and from the smallest particles to biggest stars. Spiritualism, therefore, has necessarily to expand the spirit of the soul from its limited body-bound awareness to a vast cosmic awareness. If sheer ritualisms like puja, Archana, Yagyans do not uplift the spirit of the individual or expand his mental horizon, it certainly is not spiritualism.

Generally, it is due to the lack of understanding of what real spiritualism means that most of the devotees spend their whole life doing certain rituals and yet do not progress. From multiple forms of God to a single form of God to a formless state God is the real prescription for spiritualism. Multiple form worships (i.e. of deities etc.) do not give focus on a particular form.

Since these various symbolic representations of different aspects of nature go with various functions and powers, a person worshipping these forms gets scared to stop such worship even when he understands that he has to graduate to a formless state of worship. For example, Ganapati is for the removal of obstructions, Durga is for protection against enemies or Laxmi is for prosperity or Hanumana for courage, etc. No doubts that all the four deities are manifestations of the Ultimate One but then on whom does the devotee concentrate. Where then is the question of what is called "Ekagra Chitta" as a sine-qua-non for subtle experience of God. In such a situation one has to choose one of the two ways. Either to worship the Ultimate One (Nirguna Nirakara) going beyond the worship of these deities or to evolve through these limited forms to the Ultimate reality through Gyana Marga (Path of Knowledge). All spiritual practitioners in all ages of whichever religion have gone through this process of leaving the forms and contemplating on the formless state of God or in experiencing the formless state of God through the forms. The Perfect Masters or Sadgurus always taught the same method to his disciples at a certain stage of evolution. Those who followed them and tried to experience the impersonal aspects of God evolved faster than those that stuck on to the Personal aspect of God only.

Thus Baba has clearly stated in Shri Sai Satcharitra that the best way of worship is to experience Him as a Formless, Universal existence. If not, to worship Him with a form. Therefore, the devotees of Baba while worshipping Him with a form, should always try to experience Him as the formless. But then, the big question is

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how to be focused and be in a state of "Ekagra Chitta" when too many forms are contemplated on at the same time. Is not the form of the Sadguru enough !

(C. B. Satpathy)  
New Delhi

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