Śrī Bṛhad-bhāgavatāmṛta

by Śrīla Sanātana Gosvāmī

Volume-2

Śrī-goloka-māhātmya

The Glories of Goloka

Chapter-3

Bhajana: Worship

The work of the law of the control o

2.3.168

vicitra-līlā-rasa-sāgarasya
prabhor vicitrāt sphuritāt prasādāt
vicitra-saṅkīrtana-mādhurī sā
na tu sva-yatnād iti sādhu sidhyet

The wonderfully varied sweetness of sankīrtana (vicitra-sankīrtana-mādhurī) emerges (sphuritāt) only by the mercy (prasādāt) shown in various wonderful ways (vicitrāt) by the Lord (prabhoh), the wonderful ocean of the varied rasas of pastimes (vicitra-līlā-rasa-sāgarasya). This sweetness (sā) one can never truly achieve (na tu sādhu sidhyet) by one's own endeavor (sva-yatnād).

The devotees who prefer meditation to sankīrtana might argue that chanting in full view of the public is risky in several ways: envious people may try to interfere, one may succumb to the allurement of popularity, one may not have the required physical strength, or one may be too sick to chant properly.

These dangers do not arise when a devotee simply concentrates on the Supreme Lord in a secluded place.

In answer to this objection, the Vaikuntha messengers say that nāma-sankīrtana cannot be disrupted by obstacles, for it develops by the mercy of the Lord, not by one's own endeavor.

No one can take away that which a devotee has gained as a gift from the Lord.

This is true not only for sankīrtana but for all the nine methods of bhakti.

2.3.169

icchā-vaśāt pāpam upāsakānām

kṣīyeta bhogonmukham apy amuṣmāt

prārabdha-mātram bhavatītaresām

karmāvaśiṣṭam tad avaśya-bhogyam

As the worshipers of the Lord (upāsakānām) desire (icchā-vaśāt), by the chanting of His holy names (amuṣmāt) they see their sinful reactions (pāpam) dwindle to nothing (kṣīyeta), even the reactions they are about to suffer (bhogonmukham apy). And when other people somehow chant His names (itareṣām), they need suffer (avaśya-bhogyam bhavati) only that part of their karma (karmāvaśiṣṭam) already manifest (prārabdha-mātram).

This explains why devotees engaged in the all-powerful process of nāma-saṅkīrtana may sometimes still feel unhappy.

In the beginning of their practice, they may carry some remnants of their past sinful karma.

But the Lord's names very soon clean those remnants away, including the reactions about to be suffered and even those already manifest (prārabdha) in the body and mind.

Only if devotees for some reason want to keep their karma is that karma not removed

As the Lord says in Śrī Hari-bhakti-sudhodhaya:

karma-cakram tu yat proktam avilanghyam surāsuraih mad-bhakti-prabalair martyair viddhi langhitam eva tat

"The cycle of karma (karma-cakram tu) I have described (yat proktam) is insurmountable (avilanghyam) for the demigods and the demons (sura asuraih). But know (viddbi) that mortals (martyair) empowered by My devotional service (mad-bhakti-prabalair) have already escaped it (langhitam eva tat)."

nondevotees chant the Lord's holy Sometimes names nāmābhāsa—that is, casually or unintentionally. - Mastrable vanablies

If they somehow avoid offenses in their chanting, they too are absolved of their sinful reactions, except for their prārabdha-karma, the reactions already manifest.

These they must suffer, and by that suffering their prārabdha-karma also is depleted.