Śrī Śikṣāṣṭakam

Emanated from the lotus mouth of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu

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Śrī Śikṣāṣṭakam

- 1. Śrī Sanmodana Bhāṣyam by Śrī Bhaktivinoda Ṭhākura
- 2. Śrī Bhajana-Rahasya by Śrī Bhaktivinoda Ṭhākura
- 3. Related Verses from Śrī Caitanya Caritāmṛta with Srila Prabhupada's Purport
- 4. Vivṛti Commentary by Śrīla Bhaktisiddhānta Sarasvati Ṭhākura
- 5. Šikṣāṣṭākam songs from Śrī Bhaktivinoda Ṭhākura's Gītāvalī

Śloka Two

Why is the practice of chanting (nāma sādhana) so accessible?

nāmnām akāri bahudhā nija-sarva-śaktis tatrārpitā niyamitaḥ smaraņe na kālaḥ etādṛśī tava kṛpā bhagavan mamāpi durdaivam īdṛśam ihājani nānurāgaḥ

My Lord, O Supreme Personality of Godhead (bhagavan), in Your holy name there is all good fortune for the living entity, and therefore You have many names, such as Kṛṣṇa and Govinda, by which You expand Yourself (nāmnām akāri bahudhā). You have invested all Your potencies in those names (tatra arpitā nija-sarva-śaktih), and there are no hard and fast rules for remembering them (niyamitah smarane na kālah). My dear Lord, although You bestow such mercy upon the fallen, conditioned souls by liberally teaching Your holy names (etādṛśī tava kṛpā mama api), I am so unfortunate that I commit offenses while chanting the holy name (idrsam durdaivam), and therefore I do not achieve attachment for chanting (iha ajani na anurāgah).

Śrī Sanmodana Bhāṣyam

The chanting of Lord Kṛṣṇa's holy name is represented in four aspects: name, form, quality and pastime.

Lord Kṛṣṇa's holy name is the seed of all joy; for the holy name and the possessor of the name are non-different.

In all respects, chanting the holy name is most beneficial for everyone and all.

Therefore, the Supreme Lord Śrī Kṛṣṇa Caitanya Himself reveals all the super-excellent attributes of the holy name.

In order to evoke everyone's sincere faith in the holy name, Lord Caitanya prays: "O Lord! O Most Munificent One! Being compassionate upon seeing the destitute situation of the conditioned souls, of Your own accord You have manifested Your holy name, which is non-different from Yourself.

Your holy names are of two types: principal and secondary. Hari, Kṛṣṇa, Govinda, Acyuta, Rāma, Ananta, Visnu, etc., are Your principal names; while Brahma, Supersoul, Supreme Controller, Maintainer, Creator, Mahendra, etc., are Your secondary names.

Śrī Sanmodana Bhāṣyam

1. The holy name is absolutely potent

You have invested all Your spiritual potencies and transcendental qualities to the absolute degree in Your principal, a fact that is substantiated by innumerable scriptural statements, like these from the Vedas:

6.16.44

na hi bhagavanna aghatititam idam tvad-darśanān nṛnām akhila-pāpa-kṣayaḥ yan-nāma sakṛc chravaṇāt pukkaśo 'pi vimucyate samsārāt

O Lord (bhagavann)! Nothing is impossible for you (na hi aghaṭitam idam). Just from seeing you, all my sins have been destroyed (tvad-darśanād nṛṇām akhila-pāpa-kṣayaḥ). By hearing one of your names once (yan-nāma sakṛt śravaṇāt), even the outcaste is delivered from the material world (pukkaśo api vimucyate samsārāt).

Visnu Dharmottara

vedākṣarāṇī yāvanti pathitāni dvijātibhiḥ tāvanti harināmāni kīrttitāni na samśayaḥ ṛgvedo yajurvedaḥ sāmavedo 'pyatharvaṇaḥ adhītāstena yenoktam harir ityakṣara dvayam

"The extent to which the twice-born brāhmaṇas (yāvanti dvijātibhiḥ) recite (pathitāni) the syllables of the Vedas (vedākṣarāṇī), they most certainly (indirectly) chant the holy name of the Lord (tāvanti harināmāni kīrttitāni). In this there is no doubt (na samśayaḥ). But one who has uttered the two syllables `Hari' (yena uktam harir ity akṣara dvayam) should be understood to have completed (adhītāstena) his study of all the Vedas—the Rg Veda, Yajur Veda, Sāma Veda and Atharva Veda (rgvedo yajurvedaḥ sāmavedo 'pyatharvaṇaḥ)."

Skanda Purāņa

ma ṛco mā yajustāta mā sāma paṭhakiñcana govindeti harernāma geyam gāyasva nityaśaḥ

"Therefore do not study the Rg, Yajur, Sāma, Atharva or any other of the Vedas (ma rco mā yajustāta mā sāma paṭhakiñcana). Just sing the name of `Govinda' (govinda iti harer nāma geyam), and in this way engage constantly in the chanting of the holy name of the Lord (gāyasva nityaśaḥ)."

Padma Purāṇa, Vaiśākha Māhātmya avamanya ca ye yānti bhagavat-kīrtanam narā te yānti narakam ghoram tena pāpena karmaṇā

"Those persons (ye narā) who bear contempt (avamanya yānti) against the chanting of the holy name of the Supreme Lord (bhagavat-kīrtanam) fall down (te yānti) into formidable hell (narakam ghoram) as a consequence of such sinful acts (tena pāpena karmaṇā)."

2.1.11

etan nirvidyamānānām icchatām akuto-bhayam yoginām nṛpa nirṇītam harer nāmānukīrtanam

O King(nṛpa), constant chanting of the holy name of the Lord after the ways of the great authorities (harer nāma anukīrtanam) is the doubtless and fearless way of success for all (akuto-bhayam nirṇītaṁ), including those who are free from all material desires (nirvidyamānāmām), those who are desirous of all material enjoyment (icchatām), and also those who are self-satisfied by dint of transcendental knowledge (yogināṁ).

Adi Purāṇa gītvā ca mama nāmāni vicaren mama sannidhau | iti bravīmi te satyam krīto 'ham tasya cārjuna ||

By singing My names (gītvā ca mama nāmāni), a person will attain a position close to Me (vicaren mama sannidhau). I make this promise (iti bravīmi te satyam). That person, O Arjuna, purchases me (krīto aham tasya ca arjuna).

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Padma Purāṇa

nāma cintāmaṇiḥ kṛṣṇaś
caitanya-rasa-vigrahaḥ
pūrnaḥ śuddho nitya-mukto

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The name of the Lord fulfills all desires like cintāmaṇi (nāma cintāmaṇih). It is the very form of Kṛṣṇa (kṛṣṇah). It is full of consciousness and rasa (caitanya-rasa-vigrahah). It is complete, pure, and eternally liberated (pūrṇah) śuddho nitya-mukto). This is because of the non-difference of the name and Kṛṣṇa (nāma-nāminoh abhinnatvāt).

'bhinnatvān-nāma-nāminoh

Padma Purāņa

ataḥ śrī-kṛṣṇa-nāmādi na bhaved grahyam indriyaiḥ sevonmukhe hi jihvādau svayam eva sphuraty adaḥ

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Kṛṣṇa and His names (ataḥ śrī-kṛṣṇa-nāmādi) cannot be grasped by the material senses (na indriyaiḥ grāhyam bhaved), but when a person develops the tendency to accept the Lord's name and form (sevonmukhe hì), Kṛṣṇa then spontaneously appears (svayam eva sphuraty adaḥ) on the tongue and in the other senses (jihvā ādau).

Padma Purāṇa, Uttara Khaṇḍa, Chapter 46

sakṛd-uccāritam yena harir-ityakṣara-dvayam baddaḥ parikaras-tena mokṣāya gamanam prati

"Those who are free from all offenses and who utter even once the two syllables 'Hari' become resolute to obtain liberation from material existence and the service of the lotus feet of the Supreme Personality of Godhead."

Hari Bhakti Vilāsa
āsya jānanto nāma cid-viviktana
mahaste viṣṇo sumatim bhajāmahe
omiteyad-brahmanopadiṣṭam nāma
yasmād-uccāryamāṇam-eva samsāra
-bhayāttārayati; tasmād ucyate tāraḥ

"O Lord Viṣṇu! Your name is fully spiritual (cit svarūpa), and thus it is self-manifested. Although we are not perfectly acquainted with the glories of uttering Your holy name, if we chant, knowing just a little of its glories, we will obtain full knowledge of that subject. Brahmājī propagated the transcendental sound `om', the mere utterance of which liberates one from the fear of material existence. Therefore the vibration om is known as `tāraka brahma'."(Tāraka means that which liberates or enables one to cross over).