Śrī Caitanya-Śikṣāmṛta

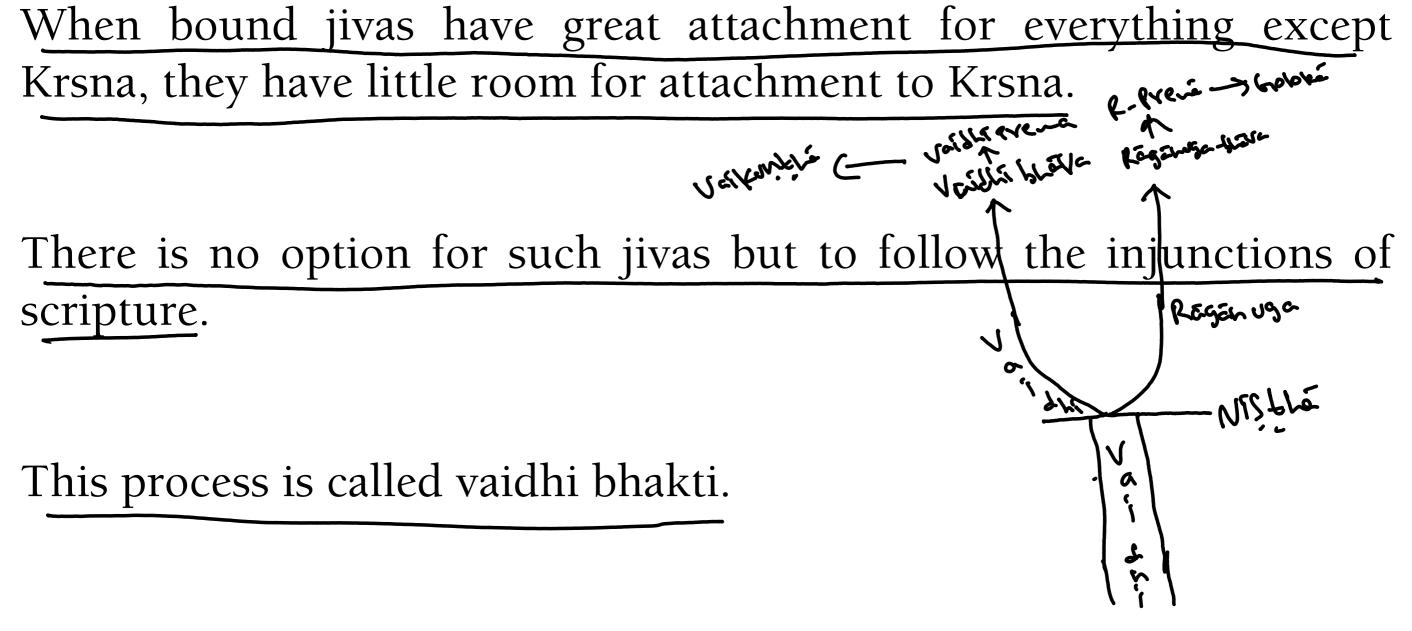
Nectarean Teachings of Lord Śrī Caitanya

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Chapter – 1

Part – 6

Sadhana Bhakti



Performing activities from the perspective of what is forbidden and prescribed, taking the scriptural authority as absolute, is the first step on the path of good fortune.

At this stage the stimulus for performing devotional service is the faith of the devotee in the words of scripture.

ble xxx S'EStra VIS'VE SamoyT Stoudelle As this faith turns from tender (komala), to firm (madhyama) and finally deep (uttama) faith, it is able to bring about the desired result. When faith becomes deep (uttama), by the practice of worship (bhajana) in association of the devotees, it then transforms into steadiness, taste, attachment and finally bhava.

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The rules also undergo a remarkable transformation. The practitioners then understand that Krsna alone is the object of remembrance, and that He should never be forgotten.

They understand that all rules--positive or negative-- follow from the principle of always remembering and never forgetting the Lord.

smartavyah satatam visnur vismartavyo na jaticit sarve vidhi nisedhah syur etayor eva kinkarah

One should always remember Viṣṇu (smartavyaḥ satatam viṣṇuh) and never forget Him (vismartavyo na jātucit). All injunctions and prohibitions (sarva-vidhi-niṣedhāh) are dependent on these two principles (etayor eva kiṅkarāḥ syuh).

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Thus, at this stage, the devotees reject fanatical adherence to both injunctions and prohibitions, and, according to their qualification, give up some of the injunctions, and begin to practice some of the (previous) prohibitions.

| 11.20.26 | sve sve 'dhikāre yā nisthā sa guṇaḥ parikīrtitaḥ karmaṇām jāty-aśuddhānām anena niyamaḥ kṛtaḥ guṇa-doṣa-vidhānena saṅgānām tyājanecchayā

When the jñānī or devotee remains situated according to his qualification (sve sve adhikāre yā niṣthā) it is praised as a good quality (sa guṇah parikīrtitaḥ). With a desire to give up material enjoyment (saṅgānām tyājana icchayā), there should be restriction on karma for the practitioners of karma (anena niyamaḥ kṛtaḥ) who are innately impure (karmaṇām jāty-aśuddhānām), by following the rules and avoiding the prohibitions (guṇa-dosa-vidhānena).

• Mahaprabhu has given a description of activities of sadhana bhakti in the Caitanya Caritamrta, which may be summarized as follows:

1. guru-pādāśraya – Taking shelter of a guru

2. kṛṣṇa-dīkṣādi-śikṣaṇam – Taking Diksa and aquiring knowledge from him

3. viśrambhena guroh sevā – Service to guru with respect

4. sādhu-vartma anuvartanam – Following the rules of the scriptures as approved by the acaryas

5. sad-dharma-prcchā – Inquiry about the real duties of life

6. <u>bhogādi-tyāgaḥ kṛṣṇasya hetave</u> – Renunciation of enjoyment to gain Kṛṣṇa's mercy

7. <u>nivāso dvārakā ādau vā gaṅgāder api sannidhau</u> – Residing in Dvārakā or other holy places, or near the Gaṅgā

8. <u>vyāvahāreṣu sarveṣu yāvad-arthānuvartitā</u> – Accepting only what is necessary in dealing with the body

9. hari-vāsara-sammāno – Observing the Ekādaśī vrata

10. dhātry-aśvatthādi-gauravam – giving respect to the āmalakī, aśvattha and other items