Bhajana Sampradayam

The glory of naama sankeertanam? (Singing the names of the Lord) Not a mechanical process, but a practice with knowledge, self control, purity of mind, devotion and concentration

In the Bhagavadgita, Sri Krishna tells Arjuna

Vedaanaam Saama vedosmi (Among the vedas, I am Saama Veda) Saama Veda is the most musical of the 4 vedas and is the source of the upaveda Gandharva veda and all of indian music

Yagnaanam Japa Yagnosmi (Among the yagnas, I am japa yagnam) i.e., repetition of the Lord's name

Lord vishnu tells Sage Narada

Naaham Vasami Vaikunte Na Yogi Hridaye Ravow Mat Bhaktaha Yatra Gaayanti Tatra Tishthaami Naarada

I do not reside in Vaikunta nor in the hearts of yogis nor in the Sun Where my devotees sing, there I stand

From the Vishnu Puraana

Dhyaayan Krite yajan Yagnaihi Tretaayaam Dvaapare Archayan Yat Aapnoti Tat Aapnoti Kalow Samkeertya Keshavam

Meditation in Krita yuga, sacrifices in Treta yuga, worship in Dvaapara, What these give, that one attains in Kali by merely repeating the Name of the Lord Kali is the yuga where emotion dominates and it is through emotion that man has to be attain salvation. This is the basis of bhakti and the easiest vehicle now is Divya Naama Samkeertanam..

In the last few centuries, great musician/sages spread this naama samkeertanam practice. Examples of such bhaagavatas are

Naamadeva, Tukaaraam, Purandharadaasa, Kanakadaasa, meerabai, Kabirdaas, Tulasidaas, bhadrachalam Raamadaasa, Annamachaarya, Bodhendra, Sridhara Ayyaval, and Gopalakrishna Bhaagavar. More recently, Swami Haridasgiri united the different bhajana practices all over India and infused new life into this form of worship.

The format is

Start with

Ganesa stotram, guruvandanam, few cycles of naamajapam (Raama naama), Totaya (or Totak, in honour of Sri Totakacharya) mangalam (has jayajaya in the beginning and at the end of the stanzas), Call/response in praise of Ganesa, Guru, Saraswati, and all deities and the all the devotees, few cycles of Naarayana Naama. Then bhajans in praise of Ganesa, guru and all chosen deities. Always end with Aanjaneya bhajan. (the monkey representing the fickle human mind, with control of breath and discipline will attain great heights like Sri Hanumaan, one of the 7 immortals in the Hindu tradition), followed by a mangalam.

Items 1 through 3 are sung by one person. Then this person leads the audience for items 4 and 5. Items 6 is a call by the lead singer and response by all.

- Vakratunda Mahaakaaya Koti Soorya Samaprabha Nirvighnam Kurume Deva Sarva Kaaryeshu Sarvadaa
- 2. Guru: Brahmaa Guru: Vishnu: Guru; Devo Maheshwara: Guru: Saakshaat Param Brahma Tasmai Sri Gurave Nama:
- 3. Jaya jaanaki Ramana jaya Vibheeshana Sharana Jaya Saroruha Charana Jaya Deena Karuna Jaya Jaya
- 4. Raama Raama Raama Raama Raama Raam (lead/all repeat)

Raama Raama

5. Hari Narayana Hari Narayana Hari Narayana Hari Narayana (lead/all repeat)

Call Response
6. Jaanaki Kaanta Smaranam Jai Jai Raam

Jaya Vighna Vinaayaka Mooti Ki Jai Shaaradaa Devi Ki Jai

Nama: Paarvati Pataye Hara Hara Mahaa Devaa Govinda Naama Samkeertanam Govindaa Govindaa Valli Deva Sena Kaanta Smaranam Jai Jai Subrahmanya

Parashakti Maataa Ki Jai Aanjaneya Moorti Ki Jai Sadguru Swami Ki Jai

Gopika Jeevana Smaranam Govindaa Govindaa

Samastha Bhakta Mandali KI Jai

Now start with Ganesa bhajan, Guru bhajan and deities of your choice etc. Use one or two of call/responses in between bhajans, appropriately. Encourage participation by all to lead bhajans, taking turns. End with a bhajan on Sri Hanuman followed by a mangalam.