

**Sarve sukhino bhavantu.** This is Vedic civilization: "Let everyone be happy."

## **bhāva-grāhī janārdana**

bhāva—spiritual intention; grāhī—who is influenced; janārdana—Lord Kṛṣṇa, the maintainer of all people.

The Lord accepts the essence of a devotee's attitude.

"Books are the basis, preaching is the essence, utility is the principle, and purity is the force."

SB 10.1.4

nivṛtta-tarṣair upagīyamānād

bhavauṣadhāc chrotra-mano-'bhirāmāt

ka uttamaśloka-guṇānuvādāt

pumān virajyeta vinā paśughnāt

nivṛtta—released from; tarṣaiḥ—lust or material activities; upagīyamānāt—which is described or sung; bhava-auṣadhāt—which is the right medicine for the material disease; śrotra—the process of aural reception; manaḥ—the subject matter of thought for the mind; abhirāmāt—from the pleasing vibrations from such glorification; kaḥ—who; uttamaśloka—of the Supreme Personality of Godhead; guṇa-anuvādāt—from describing such activities; pumān—a person; virajyeta—can keep himself aloof; vinā—except; paśu-ghnāt—either a butcher or one who is killing his own personal existence.

Glorification of the Supreme Personality of Godhead is performed in the paramparā system; that is, it is conveyed from spiritual master to disciple. Such glorification is relished by those no longer interested in the false, temporary glorification of this cosmic manifestation. Descriptions of the Lord are the right medicine for the conditioned soul undergoing repeated birth and death. Therefore, who will cease hearing such glorification of the Lord except a butcher or one who is killing his own self?

SB 1.5.11

tad-vāg-visargo janatāgha-viplavo

yasmin prati-ślokaṁ abaddhavaty api

nāmāny anantasya yaśo 'nkitāni yat

śṛṅvanti gāyanti gṛṇanti sādhaḥ

tat—that; vāk—vocabulary; visargaḥ—creation; janatā—the people in general; agha—sins; viplavaḥ—revolutionary; yasmin—in which; prati-ślokaṁ—each and every stanza; abaddhavaty—irregularly composed; api—in spite of; nāmāni—transcendental names, etc.;

anantasya—of the unlimited Lord; yaśaḥ—glories; aṅkitāni—depicted; yat—what; śṛṇvanti—do hear; gāyanti—do sing; gṛṇanti—do accept; sādhaḥ—the purified men who are honest.

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On the other hand, that literature which is full of descriptions of the transcendental glories of the name, fame, forms, pastimes, etc., of the unlimited Supreme Lord is a different creation, full of transcendental words directed toward bringing about a revolution in the impious lives of this world's misdirected civilization. Such transcendental literatures, even though imperfectly composed, are heard, sung and accepted by purified men who are thoroughly honest.

SB 11.5.32

kṛṣṇa-varṇam tviṣākṛṣṇam  
sāṅgopāṅgāstra-pārṣadam  
yajñaiḥ saṅkīrtana-prāyair  
yajanti hi su-medhasaḥ

kṛṣṇa-varṇam—repeating the syllables kṛṣ-ṇa; tviṣā—with a luster; akṛṣṇam—not black (golden); sa-aṅga—along with associates; upa-aṅga—servitors; astra—weapons; pārṣadam—confidential companions; yajñaiḥ—by sacrifice; saṅkīrtana-prāyair—consisting chiefly of congregational chanting; yajanti—they worship; hi—certainly; su-medhasaḥ—intelligent persons.

In the age of Kali, intelligent persons perform congregational chanting to worship the incarnation of Godhead who constantly sings the names of Kṛṣṇa. Although His complexion is not blackish, He is Kṛṣṇa Himself. He is accompanied by His associates, servants, weapons and confidential companions.