

# Vedanshi

The part of the sacred knowledge

*I will tell you of That which is to be known, because such knowledge bestows immortality. Hear about the beginnings Supreme Spirit - He who is spoken of as neither existent (sat) nor nonexistent (asat).*

*Chapter 13, Verse 12; Bhagavad Gita*

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## Significance of Sankalpa

Traditionally in Hindu religion before performing any work we undertake sankalpa which is a kind of declaration to ourselves and to the God within us. The Vedas says that whole Universe is evolved through a Sankalpa of Lord SriManNaaraayana.

Sankalpa is a Sanskrit word meaning a resolution; a free will or a determination. The word Sankalpa itself means good intention, an oath or a resolution to do something, a solemn pledge to do something good. In Sanskrit 'San' means good and 'Kalpa' means a Saasthra or a Veda. Sankalpa means proposal to do something good in a Vedic or a Saasthric way. In any religious ceremony or ritual generally we observe a person taking a sankalpa (firm resolve) to achieve the purpose of the ceremony. Sankalpa literally means taking firm decision to accomplish one particular thing in spite of facing troubles in its achievement.

Sankalpa cannot come all of a sudden. It is conception of a deep routed strong desire formed in the inner heart of hearts (subconscious mind); a seed that one consciously plant in his psyche. All Yagnas and worships are accomplished after taking a vow for its performance. Sankalpa is nothing but an expression of feeling which the Saadhaka (doer) has for accomplishment of a Saadhana (task). By making a pledge a person becomes committed towards the accomplishment of his goal. Taking an oath means becoming committed to something.

One would have observed that all elected political leaders; Government officers all over the world take pledge or oath of secrecy in the name of God before taking charge of their offices. Before elections political parties release their manifesto which is nothing but their sankalpa. In courts before commencement of a trial the witnesses are asked to take pledge in the name of God. In Hindu culture it is believed that when a person speaks something after taking an oath it becomes true. At the time of induction an employee is asked to sign an oath of secrecy. In a Corporate world it is the

Sankalpa of the promoter that gets manifested and results in the birth of a Company. All these are nothing but Sankalpa in different forms for different causes.

Mere Sankalpa alone is not sufficient to accomplish the deed. Besides sankalpa one should have strong dedication; determination (will power); discipline; accompanied by sincere hard work; persuasion to accomplish. Sankalpa acts as a foundation in accomplishing the task or reaching the goal. When Divinity is added to the Sankalpa; it gains strength and gets proper direction. We have several puranic and historical examples of the power of Sankalpa. Achievements of Lord Hanuman are best example. Other examples are that of Bhakta Prahlada, Bhakta-Dhruva, Bhakta-Markandeya, Bhagiratha, Sathi-Savithri etc. Nearest historical example is that of Mahatma Gandhi who could achieve freedom for India with his strong Sankalpa.

Sankalpa is performed by sitting in Padmasana by clasping the right palm over the left; rested on the right thighs near the knee. After chanting Sankalpa manthra usually some flowers and rice taken in the right hand palm are dropped in the Arghya pathra using water. Sometimes only water is used. A Vedic Sankalpa generally comprises of the elements of Time; Location; Almanac (Panchanga); Lineage; Purpose; Wish or desire; Target (the Deity); and nature or mode of karma.

### Sankalpam in USA.

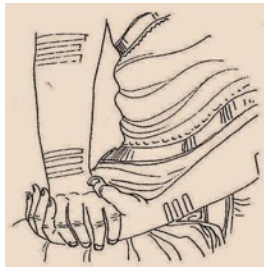
It starts with...

Sri: Govinda! Govinda! Govinda!

sri: maha: vishno: ra:gnaya;

pravartama:nasya, adya brahmanah, dwiti:ya

para:rdhe;



sri: swe:ta vara:ha kalpe:, vaivaswata manvantare:, kaliyuge:, pradamapa:de:,krouncha dwi:pe:, ramanaka varshe;

aindra khande:, meroho paschima digbha:ge: uttara ameruka:ya:m,

Atlantic pacific sa:garayo:rmadhyha de:she;

rocky-mickelny parvatayormadhye;

Misissippi - Missouri itya:di sho:dasa ji:va nadi:

pari:va:ha pra:nthe;

-----ra:sthre: (State), ----- nagare: (City),

asmin varthama:na vya:vaha:rika cha:ndra ma:ne:na,

prabhava:di shasthi samvatsara:na:m madhye;

----- na:ma samvatsare;

----- (uttara-from Jan 13 to June13/ dakshina-from june 13 to jan 13) ayane;

----- ruthou (Season), ----- ma:se: (Month),

----- (sukla/krushna) pakshe:, ----- tidhou,

----- va:sare: (week),

----- nakshatre: (star), -----yo:ge;

----- karane:

ye:vam guna vise:shana visistha:ya:m asya:m

subha tidhou(mama kutumbasya/ asma:kam

sahakutumba:na:m),

kshe:ma sthairya dhairya vi:rya abhaya a:yuhu

a:ro:gya aishwarya

dhana kanaka vasthu va:hana putra

poutra:bhivrudhyardham,

dharma:rdha ka:ma mo:ksha:khyha chaturvidha

phala purusha:rdha

sidhyardham,

a:dhyatmika a:dhidaivika a:dhibhoutika ta:patraya

niva:rana:rdham,

mano:bhilashita ka:mana: sidhyardham,

samasta mangala:vyaptyardham sri: bhagavat

bha:gavatha kainkarya

ru:pam -----puja:m a:cha:rya

sri: hasthe:na adya ka:rayishye:

www.bhargavasarma.blogspot.com &

www.pravachanam.net