

# Sri Sri Radha Gopinath Temple Bhagavatam Class

1.12.5

Birth of Emperor Parīkṣit

1. Radha Madhava
2. Om namo bhagavata, narayanam namaskrtya
3. Verse, purport
4. Om ajnana
5. Sri caitanya
6. Vande 'ham
7. He krsna
8. Tapta kancana
9. Vanca kalpa
10. Sri Krsna.... Hare Krsna

# Verse, Translation and Purport

|| 1.12.5 ||

sampadaḥ kratavo lokā  
mahiṣī bhrātaro mahī  
jambūdvīpādhipatyam ca  
yaśaś ca tri-divam gatam

News even reached the celestial planets about Mahārāja Yudhiṣṭhira's worldly possessions, the sacrifices by which he would attain a better destination, his queen, his stalwart brothers, his extensive land, his sovereignty over the planet earth, and his fame, etc.

# Srila Prabhupada's Purport

Only a rich and great man's name and fame are known all over the world, and the name and fame of Mahārāja Yudhiṣṭhira reached the higher planets because of his good administration, worldly possessions, glorious wife Draupadī, the strength of his brothers Bhīma and Arjuna, and his solid sovereign power over the world, known as Jambūdvīpa.

Here the word lokāḥ is significant.

There are different lokas or higher planets scattered all over the sky, both material and spiritual.

A person can reach them by dint of his work in the present life, as stated in Bhagavad-gītā (9.25).

No forceful entrance is allowed there.

The tiny material scientists and engineers who have discovered vehicles to travel over a few thousand miles in outer space will not be allowed entrance.

That is not the way to reach the better planets.

One must qualify himself to enter into such happy planets by sacrifice and service.

Those who are sinful in every step of life can expect only to be degraded into animal life to suffer more and more the pangs of material existence, and this is also stated in Bhagavad-gītā (16.19).

Mahārāja Yudhiṣṭhira's good sacrifices and qualifications were so lofty and virtuous that even the residents of the higher celestial planets were already prepared to receive him as one of them.



**A Quick Recap of what we have seen  
till now.....**

|| 1.12.1 ||

śrī-śaunaka uvāca  
aśvatthāmnopasrṣṭena  
brahma-śirṣṇoru-tejasā  
uttarāyā hato garbha  
īśenājīvitaḥ punaḥ

The sage Śaunaka said: The womb of Uttarā, mother of Mahārāja Parīkṣit, was spoiled by the dreadful and invincible brahmāstra weapon released by Aśvatthāmā. But Mahārāja Parīkṣit was saved by the Supreme Lord.

|| 1.12.2 ||

tasya janma mahā-buddheḥ  
karmāṇi ca mahātmanaḥ  
nidhanam ca yathāivāsīt  
sa pretya gatavān yathā

How was the great emperor Parīkṣit, who was a highly intelligent and great devotee, born in that womb? How did his death take place, and what did he achieve after his death?

|| 1.12.3 ||

tad idaṁ śrotum icchāmo  
gaditum yadi manyase  
brūhi naḥ śraddadhānānām  
yasya jñānam adāc chukaḥ

We all respectfully want to hear about him [Mahārāja Parīkṣit] to whom Śukadeva Gosvāmī imparted transcendental knowledge. Please speak on this matter.

|| 1.12.4 ||

sūta uvāca

apīpalad dharmā-rājah  
pitṛvad rañjayan prajāḥ  
niḥspṛhaḥ sarva-kāmebhyaḥ  
kṛṣṇa-pādānusevayā

Śrī Sūta Gosvāmī said: Emperor Yudhiṣṭhira administered generously to everyone during his reign. He was exactly like a father. He had no personal ambition and was freed from all sorts of sense gratification because of his continuous service unto the lotus feet of the Lord Śrī Kṛṣṇa.

## SVCT Commentary

Three verses describe Yudhiṣṭhira in order to indicate that the cause of attaining such a grandson was his attachment to Kṛṣṇa.

|| 1.12.5 ||

sampadaḥ kratavo lokā  
mahiṣī bhrātaro mahī  
jambūdvīpādhipatyam ca  
yaśaś ca tri-divam gatam

News even reached the celestial planets about Mahārāja Yudhiṣṭhira's worldly possessions, the sacrifices by which he would attain a better destination, his queen, his stalwart brothers, his extensive land, his sovereignty over the planet earth, and his fame, etc.

|| 1.12.6 ||

kiṁ te kāmāḥ sura-spārḥā  
mukunda-manaso dvijāḥ  
adhijahrur mudam rājñāḥ  
kṣudhitasya yathetare

O brāhmaṇas, the opulence of the King was so enchanting that the denizens of heaven aspired for it. But because he was absorbed in the service of the Lord, nothing could satisfy him except the Lord's service.



# Theme - I

Will a devotee's son always be a devotee?

**Let us see the destination of a Fallen  
Yogi**

- Candalam hi manah krsna pramathi
- Asamsayam maha baho..... Abhyasena tu kaunteya vairagyena ca grhyate

What will happen to a faithful yogi who lacks that abhyasa and vairagya???

|| 6.37 ||

arjuna uvāca  
ayatiḥ śraddhayopeto  
yogāc calita-mānasah  
aprāpya yoga-saṁsiddhim  
kāṁ gatiṁ kṛṣṇa gacchati

Arjuna said: O Kṛṣṇa (**kṛṣṇa**), what is the destination of one (**kāṁ gatiṁ gacchati**) who, though having faith (**śraddhayā upeto**), does not continue the endeavor (**ayatiḥ**), because of unsteady mind (**yogāt calita-mānasah**), and does not attain the goal of yoga, samādhi (**aprāpya yoga-saṁsiddhim**)?

You have said that yoga can be attained by a person who endeavors through practice and detachment.

What happens to the person who does not endeavor, who does not practice, and does not have detachment? He puts in only a little effort (ayatih).

He starts the practice of yoga with faith in the yoga scriptures, and is therefore not an imposter.

But, he deviates from yoga, for his mind turns to objects of enjoyment because of lack of practice and detachment.

Thus he does not attain complete perfection (samsiddhim).

But he has attained some results, since he has begun the first stage of progressing in yoga, after the stage of aspiring for yoga.

|| 6.38 ||

kaccin nobhaya-vibhraṣṭaś  
chinnābhram iva naśyati  
apraṭiṣṭho mahā-bāho  
vimūḍho brahmaṇaḥ pathi

Does he who is bewildered about the method of achieving Brahman (**kaccid vimūḍho brahmaṇaḥ pathi**), who fails in both ways (**ubhaya-vibhraṣṭah**), not having achieved the goal (**apraṭiṣṭhah**), not disappear like a fragmented cloud (**na chinnābhram iva naśyati**)?



Having failed on both sides, having given up the path of karma and taken completely to the path of yoga, and having given that up also, does he not disappear like a cloud which separates from the original cloud and does not become another cloud, but instead disappears in the middle of the sky?

The difficulty is that from having entered the path of yoga, one develops a desire of give up enjoyment of material objects, and because of lack of real detachment also, has a desire to enjoy those objects.

Because of not doing activities leading to Svargaloka and also not completing the practice of yoga leading to liberation, he attains neither Svarga nor liberation.

Thus, becoming bewildered in the method of attaining Brahman, not having achieved the goal (apratisthaḥ), does he get destroyed or not?

This I ask You.

|| 6.40 ||

śrī-bhagavān uvāca  
pārtha naiveha nāmutra  
vināśas tasya vidyate  
na hi kalyāṇa-kṛt kaścid  
durgatiṃ tāta gacchati

The Lord said: O son of Pṛthā (**pārtha**), he does not fail to attain material or spiritual goals (**na eva iha na amutra vināśas tasya vidyate**). One who has done the auspicious work of yoga (**kalyāṇa-kṛt**) is not deprived of the benefits (**na hi kaścid durgatiṃ gacchati**), O My son (**tāta**).

|| 6.41 ||

prāpya puṇya-kṛtām lokān  
uṣitvā śāśvatīḥ samāḥ  
śucīnām śrīmatām gehe  
yoga-bhraṣṭo 'bhijāyate

After attaining the worlds of the pious (**prāpya puṇya-kṛtām lokān**) and living there for long years (**uṣitvā śāśvatīḥ samāḥ**), the fallen yogī (**yoga-bhraṣṭah**) is born in the house of the religious and wealthy (**śucīnām śrīmatām gehe abhijāyate**).

Then what destination does he attain?

He attains the planet where those who perform aśvamedha sacrifices go (puṇya-kṛtān lokān).

The result of yoga is both liberation and material enjoyment.

In this case, the imperfect yogī, having desire for enjoyment, having fallen from yoga, attains material enjoyment.

The perfected yogī however, because of not having desires for material enjoyment, attains liberation.

Some yogīs, even though perfected, by fate have a desire to enjoy, and then accept such enjoyment.

Examples are Kardama Muni and Saubhari.

Such fallen yogīs (after enjoying materially) are born in the houses of those performing proper religious acts (śucīnām) and who are wealthy merchants or kings (śrīmatām).

|| 6.42 ||

atha vā yoginām eva  
kule bhavati dhīmatām  
etad dhi durlabhataram  
loke janma yad īdrśam

Or, if he has practiced a long time (**atha vā**), he is born in the family of intelligent yogīs (**dhīmatām yoginām kule bhavati**). Such a birth (**yad īdrśam janma**) is more difficult to obtain (**durlabhataram**) in this world (**etad hi loke**).

The destination of yogīs who fell after doing a little practice has been described in the previous verse.

This verse describes the different destination of yogīs who fell after practicing for a long time.

They are born in the families of yogīs such as Nimi.



॥ 6.43 ॥

tatra taṁ buddhi-samyogaṁ  
labhate paurva-dehikam  
yatate ca tato bhūyaḥ  
saṁsiddhau kuru-nandana

In those two situations (**tatra taṁ**), he attains the state of his previous birth and a relation with ātmā and paramātmā (**labhate paurva-dehikam**) using his intelligence (**buddhi-samyogaṁ**), and strives again for complete perfection (**tato bhūyaḥ saṁsiddhau yatate**), O son of the Kurus (**kuru-nandana**).

|| 6.44 ||

pūrvābhyāsenā tenaiva  
hriyate hy avaśo 'pi saḥ  
jijñāsur api yogasya  
śabda-brahmātivartate

Definitely, he is attracted to that previous practice (**tenaiva hy pūrvābhyāsenā saḥ hriyate**) even without effort (**avaśah api**). Inquisitive about yoga (**jijñāsur api yogasya**), he surpasses the materialistic path of the Vedas (**śabda-brahma ativartate**).

Attracted by previous practice, he becomes inquisitive about yoga and surpasses the path of karma mentioned in the Vedas (śabda-brahma), but this time remains fixed on the path of yoga.

|| 6.45 ||

prayatnād yatamānas tu  
yogī saṁśuddha-kilbiṣaḥ  
aneka-janma-saṁsiddhas  
tato yāti parām gatim

That yogī (**yogī**), more than in previous life striving with full effort (**prayatnād yatamānas tu**), becoming purified of his faults (**saṁśuddha-kilbiṣaḥ**), and reaching full perfection after many births (**aneka-janma-saṁsiddhas**), finally attains the supreme goal (**tato yāti parām gatim**).

The cause of falling from the path is lack of effort.

That has been mentioned before: though he has faith, he puts forth little effort (ayatih).

It has been mentioned that the fallen yogī with lax practice attains the practice of yoga again in the next life.

However, he does not attain perfection.

That will only be attained after many births when his practice becomes mature.

But he does not become lax in the yoga practice, and cannot be called a fallen yogī.

The perfection takes place only after many births of practice.

Thus it is mentioned in this verse that he does not attain perfection in one birth.

He makes great effort (prayatnād yatamānaḥ) in this life, in contrast to his previous life (tu), and burns up all faults, but even then he does not attain perfection in one life.

Finally, he attains liberation (parām gatim).

**What about a devotee who is not able to  
perfect his devotional service in this  
life?**



|| 1.5.17 ||

tyaktvā sva-dharmam caraṇāmbujam harer  
bhajann apakvo 'tha patet tato yadi  
yatra kva vābhadram abhūd amuṣya kim  
ko vārtha āpto 'bhajatām sva-dharmataḥ

If a person having given up his duties in varṇāśrama (**tyaktvā sva-dharmam**), begins the worship of the Lord's lotus feet (**hareh caraṇāmbujam bhajann**), and happens to deviate or not reach perfection (**apakvo vā atha patet tato yadi**), there is no misfortune for him at all in the future (**amuṣya kim kva abhadram abhūd**). But what does (**kah vā arthah**) the person who follows all duties of varṇāśrama (**sva-dharmataḥ**) but does not worship the Lord (**abhajatām**) gain (**āptah**)?

- Having given up ones dharma (tyaktvā svadharmān) even at the beginning stages of bhakti, a person who worships the lotus feet of the Lord will incur no sin by giving up that dharma.
- This is understood also from - **devarṣi-bhūtāpta-nṛṇām**
- And if the person dies without being qualified to attain the Lord, or (vā), if while alive falls down because of sinful acts, being attached to material pleasures, even then, there is no misfortune incurred by having given up karmas, because the impressions created by bhakti are indestructible, and remain in subtle form.

|| 1.5.19 ||

na vai jātu kathañcanāvrajen  
mukunda-sevy anyavad aṅga saṁsṛtim  
smaran mukundāṅghry-upagūhanam punar  
vihātum icchen na rasa-graho janah

Oh (**aṅga**)! The person who serves Mukunda (**mukunda-sevy janah**) will never (**na vai jātu**) under any condition (**kathañcana**) return to the material world (**saṁsṛtim āvrajet**), unlike practitioners of other processes (**anyavad**). Remembering the embrace of the Lord's lotus feet (**smaran mukunda aṅghry-upagūhanam**), eager for that taste he has experienced (**rasa-grahah**), he will not desire to give up those feet again (**punar na vihātum icchet**).

This verse elaborates the point that there is no misfortune for the devotee.

Even if overcome because of poor determination, the person who serves Mukunda never (na jātu), returns to saṁsāra, the place for enjoying the results of karma, whereas those practicing karma (anyavat) return.

That is because he does not experience happiness and distress from karmas, since he experiences only the fruit of happiness and distress directly given by the Lord.

**tvad avagamī na vetti bhavad-uttha-śubhāśubhayor**

When a person realizes You, he no longer cares about his good and bad fortune arising from past pious and sinful acts, since it is You alone who control this good and bad fortune. SB 10.87.40

**na karma-bandhanam janma vaiṣṇavānām ca vidyate**

The Vaiṣṇavas do not have rebirth caused by karma. Padma Purāṇa

Remembering from previous practice alone the mental embrace (upagūhanam) of the Lord's lotus feet, he has no desire to give that up.

The verse does not say “remembering his lotus feet” but rather “remembering the embrace of his lotus feet.” And the word “again” is used.

The implication of these two words is that even though he may give up by his own choice the worship, once, twice or three times because of poor determination, after some time, by remembering his previous state of bliss from remembering the Lord and also remembering his present state of distress from not remembering the Lord, he repents. “Oh! Oh! What have I foolishly done? Let that be. I will not again abandon worship of Lord.”

He again begins worshipping the Lord.

The verse also uses the phrase “does not desire to give up” instead of “does not give up.”

This implies that he desires that he be devoid of pride in his practice.

The accomplishment is in the hands of the Lord.

So many other places Krsna gives  
assurance to devotees..... Any  
assurance through Birth???



|| 9.22 ||

ananyāś cintayanto mām  
ye janāḥ paryupāsate  
teṣām nityābhiyuktānām  
yoga-kṣemaṁ vahāmy aham

But I carry the burden of supply and maintenance (**yoga-kṣemaṁ vahāmy aham**) of those who desire constant association with Me (**teṣām nitya abhiyuktānām**), and who (**ye janāḥ**), thinking only of Me (**ananyāś cintayanto mām**), worship only Me (**paryupāsate**).

On the other hand, the happiness of My ananya-bhaktas is given by Me. It is not obtained by pious acts.

For such persons, I take care of their attainment of wealth (yoga) and their maintenance (kṣemam), though they do not expect such things.

It would be unsuitable for the Lord simply to say that he performs these acts.

Thus the word vahāmi meaning “carry,” is used.

The use of the word vahāmi indicates that the Lord bears the burden of maintaining their bodies, in the manner that the householder takes the responsibility for maintaining his own wife and children.

Thus, one should not say that, like others, their attainment or preservation of bodily needs is due to karma.

|| 10.10 ||

teṣām satata-yuktānām  
bhajatām prīti-pūrvakam  
dadāmi buddhi-yogaṁ taṁ  
yena mām upayānti te

I appear within the heart (**dadāmi buddhi-yogaṁ**) of those who constantly desire to be with Me (**teṣām satata-yuktānām**) and worship Me with great love (**bhajatām prīti-pūrvakam**). By this appearance in their heart, they attain My direct association (**yena mām upayānti te**).

|| 10.11 ||

teṣām evānukampārtham  
aham ajñāna-jaṁ tamaḥ  
nāśayāmy ātma-bhāva-stho  
jñāna-dīpena bhāsvatā

To show favor to them (**teṣām eva anukampā artham**), I (**aham**), by Myself, situated within them (**ātma-bhāva-stho**), extinguish (**nāśayāmy**) the darkness born of ignorance (**ajñāna-jaṁ tamaḥ**) with the shining lamp of knowledge (**bhāsvatā jñāna-dīpena**).

|| 12.6-7 ||

ye tu sarvāṇi karmāṇi  
mayi sannyasya mat-parāḥ  
ananyenaiva yogena  
mām dhyāyanta upāsate

teṣām ahaṁ samuddhartā  
mṛtyu-saṁsāra-sāgarāt  
bhavāmi na cirāt pārtha  
mayy āveśita-cetasām

O son of Pṛthā (**pārtha**), I quickly deliver (**ahaṁ na cirāt samuddhartā bhavāmi**) from the ocean of repeated birth and death (**mṛtyu-saṁsāra-sāgarāt**) those who meditate on Me (**teṣām mayy āveśita-cetasām**) and worship Me with ananyā bhakti (**ananyenaiva yogena mām dhyāyanta upāsate**), having surrendered to Me (**mat-parāḥ**) and given up all other processes for attaining Me (**sarvāṇi karmāṇi mayi sannyasya**).

“Still, what is the method by which they cross saṁsāra?”

“There is no question about the method by which they cross saṁsāra, because without even having a method, I take them over it.

I quickly become their deliverer from the ocean of saṁsāra.” Implied here is that the Lord has affection for His devotees, but not for the jñānīs

|| 9.31 ||

kṣipram bhavati dharmātmā  
śāśvac-chāntim nigacchati  
kaunteya pratijānīhi  
na me bhaktaḥ praṇaśyati

Very quickly he becomes a righteous person (**kṣipram bhavati dharmātmā**), and becomes completely devoid of contamination (**śāśvat-śāntim nigacchati**). O son of Kuntī (**kaunteya**), you declare (**pratijānīhi**) that My devotee never perishes (**na me bhaktaḥ praṇaśyati**).



- “If he eventually becomes righteous there would be no argument. However, if a devotee is sinful right up till his death, what is his position?”
- The Lord, affectionate to His devotees, then speaks loudly with a little anger. “O son of Kuntī, My devotee is not destroyed.
- At the time of death, he does not fall.”
- “But arguers with harsh tongues will not respect this.”

- Kṛṣṇa then encourages the worried, lamenting Arjuna. “O Kaunteya, going to the squabbling assembly, with a tumultuous sound of drums, throwing your hands in the air, you should fearless declare this.”
- “Declare what?”
- “Declare that My devotee, the devotee of the Supreme Lord, though committing sin, does not perish, but rather reaches success.
- Arguments defeated, pride deflated, they should undoubtedly respect you as a guru.” This is Śrīdhara Svāmī’s explanation.

|| 18.66 ||

sarva-dharmān parityajya  
mām ekaṁ śaraṇaṁ vraja  
ahaṁ tvām sarva-pāpebhyo  
mokṣayiṣyāmi mā śucaḥ

Giving up all dharmas (**sarva-dharmān parityajya**), just surrender unto Me alone (**mām ekaṁ śaraṇaṁ vraja**). I will deliver you from all sins (**ahaṁ tvām sarva-pāpebhyo mokṣayiṣyāmi**). Do not worry (**mā śucaḥ**).

- Then starting today, if I surrender to You, I should then do whatever You say whether it is good or bad.
- If You make me perform dharma, then I will not worry at all.
- But if You engage me in adharma, since You are the Supreme Lord and can do what You want, then what will happen to me? Please tell me.”
- “I will free you from all sinful reactions—from whatever reactions exist from the far past and recent past, and from whatever reactions arise from acts I will make you perform in the future.

- This is not impossible for Me to do, though it cannot be done by anyone else to whom you surrender.
- Taking you as the means, I am giving instructions to the whole world.
- Do not feel grief for your own welfare or that of others. May you and all other people, giving up all dharmas—your own and everyone else’s—absorbing your thoughts and actions in Me, surrendering to Me, remain in contentment.
- I Myself have accepted the burden of freeing you from sin, and freeing you from saṁsāra.

So, Krsna's reciprocation is guaranteed.... No doubt about it....

But, is there a fixed way of Krsna's reciprocation with the Devotees???

## Time's Dual Portfolio – Karma Saciva and Daiva Saciva

|| 1.9.12 ||

aho kaṣṭam aho 'nyāyyam  
yad yūyam dharma-nandanāḥ |  
jīvitum nārhatha kliṣṭam  
vipra-dharmācyutāśrayāḥ ||

O Yudhistir (**dharma-nandanāḥ**)! Having the shelter of brāhmaṇas, dharma and Kṛṣṇa (**vipra-dharma acyuta āśrayāḥ**), you should not live your life in suffering (**yad yūyam na arhatha jīvitum kliṣṭam**) since that is dangerous and improper (**aho kaṣṭam aho anyāyyam**).

## Time's Dual Portfolio – Karma Saciva and Daiva Saciva

|| 1.9.14||

sarvaṃ kāla-kṛtaṃ manye  
bhavatāṃ ca yad apriyam |  
sa-pālo yad-vaśe loko  
vāyor iva ghanāvaliḥ ||

I consider (**manye**) that this, which is unwelcome (**yad apriyam**), has all been done to you by time (**bhavatāṃ sarvaṃ kāla-kṛtaṃ**), which controls the world (**yad-vaśe lokah**) and its protectors (**sa-pālah**) just as the wind controls the clouds (**vāyor iva ghanāvaliḥ**).



## Time's Dual Portfolio – Karma Saciva and Daiva Saciva

|| 1.9.15||

yatra dharma-suto rājā  
gadā-pāṇir vṛkodarah |  
kṛṣṇo 'strī gāṇḍivam cāpaṁ  
suhṛt kṛṣṇas tato vipat ||

You are lamenting (**vipat**) where there is Yudhiṣṭhira, the son of Dharma (**yatra dharma-suto rājā**), Bhīma, holder of the club (**gadā-pāṇir vṛkodarah**), Arjuna holder of the bow Gāṇḍiva (**kṛṣṇo 'strī gāṇḍivam cāpaṁ**), and your friend Kṛṣṇa (**suhṛt kṛṣṇah**).

## Time's Dual Portfolio – Karma Saciva and Daiva Saciva

|| 1.9.17 ||

tasmād idam daiva-tantram  
vyavasya bharatarṣabha |  
tasyānuvihito 'nāthā  
nātha pāhi prajāḥ prabho ||

O master (**nātha**)! O controller (**prabho**)! Of best of the Bharata lineage (**bharata rṣabha**)! Therefore (**tasmād**), discerning (**vyavasya**) that the suffering and happiness is dependent only on Kṛṣṇa (**idam daiva-tantram**), follow him (**tasya anuvihito**) and protect the helpless citizens (**anāthā prajāḥ pāhi**).

## Time's Dual Portfolio – Karma Saciva and Daiva Saciva

|| 1.9.16||

na hy asya karhucid rājan  
pumān veda vidhitsitam |  
yad vijijñāsayā yuktā  
muhyanti kavayo 'pi hi ||

O King (**rājan**)! No one can understand (**pumān na hy karhucid veda**) the plan of Kṛṣṇa (**asya vidhitsitam**) because (**yad**) even those engaged in reasoning and scripture (**vijijñāsayā yuktā kavayah api**) are bewildered by that inquiry (**muhyanti hi**).

- “So what should I conclude?”
- Here is the general conclusion.
- Everyone agrees that no one can interfere with the plans of the Kṛṣṇa and no one can even understand what his plans are, even today.
- No person, starting with Brahmā and Śiva, knows the plan of the Lord, what to speak of me!

- Maybe no one knows. But inquiry is necessary.
- Does he want to give us suffering?
- Does he want to give us joy?
- Does he want to give us suffering and happiness?

- It cannot be the first, because then his quality of being affectionate to his devotee would be cancelled.
- It cannot be the second option, because we have not seen any happiness.
- It cannot be the third option because that would be a contradiction to his kind nature.

- It is finally decided that one cannot solve the problem by inquiry.
- Thus the verse says that even those who use their intelligence to discriminate and those use knowledge of scripture are bewildered by inquiry.

## Time's Dual Portfolio – Karma Saciva and Daiva Saciva

|| 1.9.18 ||

eṣa vai bhagavān sāksād  
ādyo nārāyaṇaḥ pumān |  
mohayan māyayā lokam  
gūḍhaś carati vṛṣṇiṣu ||

Bhagavān Kṛṣṇa (**eṣa vai bhagavān**), the original Nārāyaṇa (**sāksād ādyo nārāyaṇaḥ**), the puruṣa (**pumān**), who bewilders the world with his energy (**mohayan māyayā lokam**), secretly moves in the Yādava family (**gūḍhaś carati vṛṣṇiṣu**).



- “But how can you say that it is all dependent on the Lord and that no one knows the plan of the Lord, when the Lord is at this moment right in front of you?”

- How can you not know his plan when you can ask him?”

- In reply, Bhīṣma speaks this verse.

- “He bewilders us with his energy.”

- Even if asked by Bhīṣma, the Lord will not speak, but instead will evade him by answering, “Am I so intelligent?”
- Even if he says something, he still bewilders everyone.
- Therefore his plan is to be followed, but is not subject to inquiry.

Why he puts into suffering the  
explanation is there.....

But whether he will put into suffering  
or Happiness.... No explanation

# The Third Shower of Nectar

## Devotee's suffering is not due to his Prarabdha Karma

- The Lord Himself has said:

**yasyāham anugṛhṇāmi  
hariṣye tad-dhanam śanaiḥ  
tato 'dhanam tyajanty asya  
svajanā duḥkha-duḥkhitam**

If I especially favor someone (**yasya aham anugṛhṇāmi**), I gradually deprive him of his wealth (**hariṣye tad-dhanam śanaiḥ**). Then the relatives and friends of such a poverty-stricken man abandon him (**tato adhanam tyajanty asya svajanā**). In this way he suffers one distress after another (**duḥkha-duḥkhitam**).

## SVCT

- A man suffers misery because of loss of wealth.
- He suffers further because of rejection by his relatives because he is poor.
- This suffering, being given by the Lord, is not the result of karma.
- Even the happiness given to the Lord's devotees is not the result of karma, but rather an unrequested result of bhakti.

## SVCT

- The happiness and distress which appear to be prarabdha karma are given by the Lord himself.
- The srutis say, "bhavad uttha subhasubhayoh"
- (When a person realizes You, he no longer cares about his good and bad fortune arising from pious and sinful acts, since it is You alone who control this good and bad fortune.) b 10. 87.40

How can the Lord so affectionate to his  
devotee, make him suffer?

## SVCT

"How can the Lord so affectionate to his devotee, make him suffer?"

- The father, though affectionate to his sons gives, them the austerity of studying by taking away their sources of enjoyment.
- The father knows that the action is a sign of his affection, though the son does not appreciate it at that time.



As the experience of happiness or suffering coming either from karma or directly from the Lord is similar, what distinguishes them?

## SVCT

As the experience of happiness or suffering coming either from karma or directly from the Lord is similar, what distinguishes them?

- Even though experiencing happiness or suffering arising from karma (therefore finishing with the effects), a person still maintains the seed or desire (the cause, which will produce further happiness and suffering).
- The cause is desire for enjoyment.

## SVCT

- That seed continues (and produces more suffering).
- According to the degree of karma or sin, the person experiences a certain degree of happiness or suffering, even to the extent of falling to hell.
- Thus there are three qualities of karmic suffering.

# SVCT

## The Three Qualities of Karmic Suffering

1. Even though experience of happiness and distress destroys the Karma, the desire is not gone.
2. That desire leads to more actions which lead to further happiness and distress.
3. The distress many times can even be extreme hellish suffering.

## SVCT

- The suffering induced by the Lord himself however is by his desire alone (not by jiva's desires).
- That is the seed, and the seed lasts only as long as necessary for the lord's purpose and no longer.

|| 6.3.29 ||

jihvā na vakti bhagavad-guṇa-nāmadheyam  
cetaś ca na smarati tac-caraṇāravindam  
kṛṣṇāya no namati yac-chira ekadāpi  
tān ānayadhvam asato 'kṛta-viṣṇu-kṛtyān

Bring to me the non-devotees (**tān asato ānayadhvam**) who have never served Viṣṇu (**akṛta-viṣṇu-kṛtyān**), whose heads (**yad-śirah**) have never once bowed (**ekadā api no namati**) to Kṛṣṇa (**kṛṣṇāya**), whose tongues have never pronounced (**jihvā na vakti**) the name and qualities of the Lord (**bhagavad-guṇa-nāmadheyam**), whose minds have never remembered (**cetaś na smarati**) his lotus feet (**tat-caraṇāravindam**).

## SVCT

- From this it is understood that for the devotee suffering because of the Lord, there is no fall to hell.
- Because of the affection of the Lord for his devotee, the Lord does not give them extreme suffering.

# SVCT

## The Three Qualities of Suffering given by the Lord

1. The suffering induced by the Lord himself is by his desire alone (not by jiva's desires).
2. That suffering lasts only as long as necessary for the Lord's purpose and no longer.
3. Because of the affection of the Lord for his devotee, the Lord does not give them extreme suffering.



## SVCT

- The suffering arising from karma and the Lord are like the suffering arising from receiving a beating from an enemy and one's mother.
- One is like poison and the other is like nectar.

But, can't the Lord fulfill His purpose  
without giving suffering to his  
devotees?

## SVCT

"For the Lord who solves all problems, will his purpose not be fulfilled without giving suffering to his devotees?"

- "It will not be fulfilled.
- He gives suffering to his dearest, which ultimately results in happiness, like applying stinging ointment to the eye.

# SVCT

## Three Purposes for the Lord to give Suffering to His Devotees

1. In order to preserve the secret of bhakti
2. To avoid uprooting the opinions of the speculators and Smarthas
3. To increase the longing of his devotees.

## SVCT

- Moreover if I make the devotees always happy, then there would be no avatars such as Krsna and Rama since they come to protect the devotees and destroy the demons.
- And if the avatars did not come, how could there be playing of the devotees in the sweet ocean of pastimes such as rasa lila?"

But is it a fault if the Lord comes without having to deliver the devotee from suffering?

Can't He come without the devotee suffering  
at all

## SVCT

- "O brother you are indeed not familiar with rasa.
- Just listen.
- The sunrise appears splendid because of the darkness.
- In the summer, coolness is pleasant, and in the cold season, warmth is pleasant.

## SVCT

- In the darkness, a lamp appears splendid rather than in the light.
- Food tastes delicious when there is suffering from hunger. There is no need to elaborate more."



Why he puts into suffering the  
explanation is there.....

But whether he will put into suffering  
or Happiness.... No explanation

1. Bhavad utha Subha Ashubhayoh
2. Subhada
3. Yasyaham Anugrhnami
4. But Dhruva Maharaj

Birth may be one way, but is not **THE**  
**WAY**

## Favourable Examples

1. Srila Prabhupada and Father
2. BSST

## Opposite Examples

1. Advaita Acarya – Asara Children
2. Srila Prabhupada and Children
3. BVT himself
4. Yamuna Mataji – “Duruha adbhuta.... Explanataion”
5. BBST Disciple Question
6. BSST against Caste Goswami
7. Vena vs Pariksit Maharaj