Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam

Canto One

With the Sārārtha-darśinī commentary

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Canto One – Chapter Eight

Kuntī's prayers and Yudhiṣṭhira's grief

Prayers by Queen Kuntī, and Parīkṣit Saved

| 1.8.14 ||
antaḥsthaḥ sarva-bhūtānām
ātmā yogeśvaro harih
sva-māyayāvṛṇod garbhaṁ
vairāṭyāḥ kuru-tantave

The Lord, master of yoga (yogeśvaro hariḥ), the soul dwelling within all beings (antaḥsthah sarva-bhūtānām(ātmā), covered the embryo of Parīkṣit within Uttarā (vairāṭyāḥ garbham āvṛṇod), in order to preserve the family of the Pāṇḍavas (kuru-tantave), using his yoga-māyā (sva-māyayā).

As the paramātmā Kṛṣṇa was situated within Uttarā already (antaḥsthaḥ), but by the power of his yoga (yogeśvaraḥ) he entered as Kṛṣṇa and covered the embryo.

"Covered" means he protected it, for continuation of the Kuru family (kuru-tantave).

He used his yoga-māyā potency (sva-māyayā), so that even Uttarā was unaware of what he did.

Kuru here means the Pāṇḍavas since they were also in the Kuru family.

| 1.8.15 ||
yadyapy astram brahma-śiras
tv amogham cāpratikriyam
vaiṣṇavam teja āsādya
samaśāmyad bhṛgūdvaha

O Śaunaka (bhṛgūdvaha)! Though the brahmāstra (yadyapy astraṃ brahma-śiras) is effective (amogham) and cannot be prevented from acting (ca apratikriyam), on meeting the weapon of Visnu (vaisnavam teja āsādya), it became completely ineffective (samaśāmyad).

| 1.8.16 ||
mā maṁsthā hy etad āścaryaṁ
sarvāścaryaṁaye 'cyute
ya idaṁ māyayā devyā
srjaty avati hanty ajaḥ

You should not consider this so surprising (mā mamsthā hy etad āścaryam) for Kṛṣṇa is full of all wonderful powers (sarva āścaryamaye acyute). He creates, maintains and destroys this universe (yah ajab (dam (sṛjaty avati hanty) by his power of Māyā-devī (māyayā devyā).

Kuntīdevī begins to offer prayers to the departing Lord

(17-43)

| 1.8.17 ||
brahma-tejo-vinirmuktair
ātmajaiḥ saha kṛṣṇayā
prayāṇābhimukham kṛṣṇam
idam āha pṛthā satī

The devotee Kuntī (prthā satī), along with Draupadī (saha kṛṣṇāya) and her sons (ātmajaiḥ saha) who were saved from the fire radiation of the brahmāstra (brahma-tejo-vinirmuktair), then spoke to Kṛṣṇa (kṛṣṇam idam āha) as he was about to depart for Dvārakā (prayāṇa abhimukham).

Kṛṣṇayā means "with Draupadī." Satī means a devotee.

| 1.8.18 ||
kunty uvāca
namasye puruṣaṁ tvādyaṃ
īśvaraṁ prakṛteḥ param
alakṣyaṁ sarva-bhūtānām
antar bahir avasthitam

I offer my respects to you, the Supreme Person (<u>namasye purusam</u>), the <u>Griginal one</u> (<u>tu ādyam</u>), the controller (<u>īśvaram</u>), beyond the control of prakṛti (<u>prakṛteḥ param</u>), unseen by material senses (<u>alakṣyam</u>), and existing inside and outside of all living beings (<u>sarvabhūtānām antar bahir avaṣthitam</u>).

Understanding everything that Kṛṣṇa had done recently, Kuntī was unable to tolerate the agitation caused by the great respect that arose in her heart.

Thus she began praising Kṛṣṇa.



"But I am your nephew. Why are you offering respects?"

"But you are the Supreme Lord (puruṣam)."

"Of course I am a man (puruṣam). There is no doubt about that!"

"You are the first one (adyam)."

"Well, all bodies come and go. All souls are original (adya)."

"But you are supreme (īśvaraḥ)."

"Oh, in Svarga, Indra and the moon god, and on earth the kings are controllers (iśvara)."

"But you are superior to prakṛti."

"Am I the purușa within, Paramātmā?"

"No, you are imperceptible (alakṣyam). The Paramātmā is subject to revelation by use of intelligence and other means."

"Am I the imperceptible brahman?"

"No, you are situated internally and externally."

|| 1.8.19 ||

māyā-javanikācchannam ajñādhokṣajam avyayam na lakṣyase mūḍha-dṛśā naṭo nāṭyadharo yathā

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I do not know you (na laksyase), covered by the screen of māyā (māyā-javanikā ācchannam), beyond the knowledge of the material senses (ajīa adhokṣajam), and unaffected (avyayam), just as (yathā) the puppeteer behind the screen moving the puppets (nato nātyadharah) is not understood by the eyes of the ignorant (mūdha-dṛśā na laksyase).

Since internally, you protected the child in the womb of Uttarā and externally you protect us by being near us, should I understand that you are all pervading? I do not know.

That is expressed in this <u>ver</u>se.

"You are covered by the curtain (javanikā) of māyā."

"Then māyā covers me?"

"It is like the fool who thinks that the sun is covered by a cloud.

I see you as covered because my vision is covered by māyā, because you are beyond sense knowledge (adhokṣajam).

Sense knowledge (akṣajam jñānam) is situated below you (adhaḥ).

I do not have the power to contact you, since my knowledge arises from my senses, like the knowledge of a fool.

But even if despicable people like me do not know you, there is no loss for you.

You remain unaffected by this (avyayam)."

"But you see me directly and praise me. You know that I am beyond prakrti. Then why do you criticize yourself as being ignorant?"

Though the dancer is endowed with rhythms and dance steps suitable to the rasa, the ignorant spectator, ignorant of the scriptures delineating performance, sees only a dancer dancing.

Though he sees, he does not really see.

Similarly though I see you, I really do not see you.

The word tathā (similarly) should be understood from the context.

Though you protect the Pāṇḍavas, your devotees, since you are the soul within all of us constantly, you personally counteracted a weapon of Aśvatthāmā meant for killing the Pāṇḍavas.

Though you promised not to use weapons, you took up a weapon.

Though you protect the righteous, you had Bhīṣma and other righteous persons destroyed.

Though you are most affectionate to Draupadī and Subhadrā, you let their sons be killed.

I do not know the truth about your pastimes.