

Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam

Canto One

With the
Sārārtha-darśinī commentary

by

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Canto One – Chapter Twelve

Birth of Parīkṣit

Birth of Emperor Parīkṣit

Section – IV

Ceremonies during Maharaj

Parikshit's Birth

(12-17)

|| 1.12.12 ||

tataḥ sarva-guṇodarke
sānukūla-grahodaye
jajñe vaṁśa-dharaḥ pāṇḍor
bhūyaḥ pāṇḍur ivaujasā

Then (tataḥ), with the ascendant filled with favorable planets (sānukūla-graha udaye), which would later manifest all good qualities (sarva-guṇa udarke), the maintainer of Pāṇḍu's lineage (pāṇḍor vaṁśa-dharaḥ), similar to Pāṇḍu in strength (bhūyaḥ pāṇḍur iva ojasā), was born (jajñe).

Sarva-guṇā udarakah means in the future all good qualities would manifest.

When he was born there was a conjunction of favorable planets in the ascendant.

|| 1.12.13 ||

tasya prīta-manā rājā
viprair dhaumya-kṛpādibhiḥ
jātakam kārayām āsa
vācayitvā ca maṅgalam

Yudhiṣṭhira (tasya prīta-manā rājā) had the brāhmaṇas such as Dhaumya and Kṛpācārya (viprair dhaumya-kṛpādibhiḥ) chant auspicious verses such as puṇyāham (vācayitvā ca maṅgalam) and perform the birth rites (jātakam kārayām āsa).

Jātakam means the birth rites.

|| 1.12.14 ||

hiranyaṃ gāṃ mahīm grāmān
hasty-~~aśvān~~ nrpatir varān
prādāt svannaṃ ca viprebhyaḥ
prajā-tīrthe sa tīrthavit

On the auspicious occasion of the birth (prajā-tīrthe), the best of kings (sah nrpatir varān), knowing the proper time to give charity (tīrthavit), gave the brāhmaṇas (viprebhyaḥ prādāt) gold (hiranyaṃ), cows (gāṃ), land (mahīm), villages (grāmān), elephants (hasty), horses (hasty), and the best food (su annaṃ).

अश्वान्

Prajā-tīrthe means “at the auspicious time of a son’s birth.”

Putre jāte vyatīpāte dattam bhavati cākṣayam: what is given
at the birth of a son or during calamity has indestructible
results.

|| 1.12.15-17 ||

taṃ ūcur brāhmaṇās tuṣṭā
rājānam praśrayānvitam
eṣa hy asmin prajā-tantau
purūṇām pauravarṣabha

daivenāpratighātena
śukle saṁsthām upeyuṣi
rāto vo 'nugrahārthāya
viṣṇunā prabhaviṣṇunā

tasmān nāmnā viṣṇu-rāta
iti loke bhaviṣyati
na sandeho mahā-bhāga
mahā-bhāgavato mahān

The satisfied brāhmaṇas (brāhmaṇās tuṣṭā) said (ūcuh) to the humble king (taṃ praśrayānvitam rājānam): O best of men (paurava rṣabha)! Though the pure dynasty of Puru (śukle purūṇām) was destroyed (saṁsthām upeyuṣi) by unavoidable destiny (apratighātena daivena), this son (eṣa hy asmin prajā-tantau) has been given as mercy (anugraha arthāya rātaḥ) to you (vah) by the powerful Viṣṇu (viṣṇunā prabhaviṣṇunā). Therefore (tasmād) he will be known as Visnu-rāta, “Gift of Viṣṇu,” (viṣṇu-rāta iti nāmnā bhaviṣyati) and without doubt (na sandehah), in this world (loke) will be the best, the greatest devotee (mahān mahā-bhāgavato), O fortunate King (mahā-bhāga)!

Though the pure (śukle) dynasty of the Purus was destroyed (upeyuṣi), this son was given (rātaḥ).

The brāhmaṇas say “without doubt” to the King who did not believe that his son had such qualities.