

OM

Om Shree Krishnaya Param Brahmane Namah!

Om Namō Bhagavathe Vaasudevayah!

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॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

Om Namō Bhagavathe Vaasudevayah!

प्रथमस्कन्धः

PRATHAMASKANDHAH (CANTO ONE)

॥ दशमोऽध्यायः ॥

DHESAMOADHYAH (CHAPTER TEN)

Sri Krishna Bhagawaan's Return Trip and Arrival at Dhwaaraka

[After Bheeshma Pithaamaha attained Swachcchanda Mrithyu, Paandavaas along with Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan returned to Hastthinaapuram. Yuddhishtira had been crowned as the emperor of the kingdom with the permission of Ddhritharaashtra and with the blessing of Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan. Then Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan bid farewell to Kunthi Dhevi and all others and proceeded in his chariot back to his hometown of Dhwaaraka. The entire royal path in Hastthinaapuram was very pompously decorated in honor of Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan. The citizens were chanting

and singing his glories throughout the way. As soon as the city limit was over the chariot sped up and crossed many states in between and by evening Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan reached the borders of Dhwaaraka city.]

शौनक उवाच

Saunaka Uvvacha (Saunaka Said):

हत्वा स्वरिक्थस्पृध आततायिनो
युधिष्ठिरो धर्मभृतां वरिष्ठः ।
सहानुजैः प्रत्यवरुद्धभोजनः
कथं प्रवृत्तः किमकारषीत्ततः ॥ १ ॥

1

Hathwaa swrikthaspriddha aathathaayino
Yuddhishttiro ddharmaabhrithaam varishttah
Sahaanujaih prethyavarudhddhabhojanah
Kattham prevritththah kimakaarsheeththathah

Oh, the most scholarly Sootha! We are sure that Ddharmmaputhra, the son of Yema Ddharmma Raaja, would uphold the principles established and rule the kingdom strictly according to the stipulations in Vedic Codes and Manusmrithi [Manusmrithi has detailed explanation how a good king should rule his kingdom and all the specifics of maintenance of rules and regulations and also of civics and politics and legal and social welfare and anything a good administrator should know about and adhered to.] about politics, civics, law, social welfare, etc. But please explain to us what he did or how did he rule or manage the kingdom which was the rightful inheritance to him after he and his brothers with the help and advice of Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan recovered from Kauravaas who captured it deceitfully and illegally from them. Of course, Ddharmmaputhra was the one who had scholarly knowledge of Political Law, Civic Law and Moral Law and of Righteous Principles of Life and was a role model who lived strictly according to those rules.

सूत उवाच

Sootha Uvaacha (Sootha Said):

वंशं कुरोर्वशदवाग्निनिर्हृतं
संरोहयित्वा भवभावनो हरिः ।
निवेशयित्वा निजराज्य ईश्वरो
युधिष्ठिरं प्रीतमना बभूव ह ॥ २॥

2

Vamsam karorvvamsadhevaagninirhritham
Samrohayithwaa bhavabhaavano Harih
Nivesayithwaa nijaraajya Eeswaro
Yuddhishtiram preethamanaa bebhoova ha.

Kuru dynasty was almost completely destroyed by the wildfire of anger produced from the jealousy of Dhuryodhana. Dhuryodhana could not stand to see the prosperity of young prince Ddharmmaputhra and of Paandavaas who were his paternal cousins. Because of his jealousy and anger he illegitimately, with deceptive dice game, captured their kingdom and ruled it according to his evil whims and fancies. Therefore, Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan was pleased and fully satisfied that he was able to reestablish the Kuru dynasty by enthroning Ddharmmaputhra as the emperor of Hasthinapura with the intention of bringing back prosperity and welfare to the subjects of the country.

निशम्य भीष्मोक्तमथाच्युतोक्तं
प्रवृत्तविज्ञानविधूतविभ्रमः ।
शशास गामिन्द्र इवाजिताश्रयः
परिध्युपान्तामनुजानुवर्तितः ॥ ३॥

3

Nisamya Bheeshmokthamatthaachyuthoktham
Prevriththavijnjaanavidhoothavibhramah
Sasaasa gaamindhra ivaajithaasrayah
Pariddhyupaanthaamanujanuvarththithah

With the advices and encouragements from the Almighty God, Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan, who is the lord and protector and leader of the universe and the great Bheeshma Pithaamaha who was the son of Ganga Dhevi; the confusion and ignorance and illusion of Ddharmmaputhra were removed and he started properly ruling his kingdom which was surrounded by oceans on all four sides; involving and with full cooperation of all his brothers just like how Dhevendhra – who is the enemy of demon called Vala - was ruling Heaven.

कामं ववर्ष पर्जन्यः सर्वकामदुघा मही ।
सिषिचुः स्म व्रजान् गावः पयसोधस्वतीर्मुदा ॥ ४॥

4

Kaamam vavarsha parjjenyssarvvakaamadhughaa mahee
Sishi chuh sma vrejaan gaavah payasodhaswatheermudhaa.

At the time when Ddharmmaputhra was ruling the earth there were sufficient rains at appropriate times of the year. The land became very fertile and there was enough cultivation of corn and fruits, and all the subjects were very prosperous and self-sufficient. Even animals were fed nutritiously and thereby the cows were providing more than sufficient milk. People became very wealthy and happy and also the moral values of everyone rose up to heaven.

नद्यः समुद्रा गिरयः सवनस्पतिवीरुधः ।
फलन्त्योषधयः सर्वाः काममन्वृतु तस्य वै ॥ ५॥

5

Nadhyassamudhraa girayassavanaspathiveeruddhah
Phalanthyoshaddhayassarvaah kaamamanwrithu thasya vai.

All the rivers and oceans had sufficient water and there were no natural calamities like flood or cyclone or drought or any of such mishaps. Mountains were full of greenery of trees and plants and herbals. Trees and plants and vines flowered in a timely fashion and there were sufficient fruits and roots available.

नाधयो व्याधयः क्लेशा दैवभूतात्महेतवः ।
अजातशत्रावभवन् जन्तूनां राज्ञि कर्हिचित् ॥ ६॥

6

Naatthayo vyaaddhayah klesaa dheivabhoothaathmahethavah
Ajaathasathraavabhavan jenthonaam raajnji karhachith.

At that time there were no enemies for the King. [Ajaathasathru means the one with unborn enemies or the one without any enemy.] There were no miseries. There was no sorrow. There were no diseases. There were no mental or physical agonies. There were no calamities. There were no droughts or floods or famine. There were no untimely deaths. There was no unhappiness or distress for any of the subjects or for any of the animals or for any of the species or for any of the elements. There were no spiritual or material issues at the time when Ddharmmaputhra was ruling the kingdom.

उषित्वा हास्तिनपुरे मासान् कतिपयान् हरिः ।
सुहृदां च विशोकाय स्वसुश्च प्रियकाम्यया ॥ ७॥

7

Ushithwaa Haasthinapure maasaan kathipayaan Harih
Suhridhaam cha visokaaya swasuscha priyakaamyayaa.

In order to remove all the troubles and to provide proper advice and comfort and happiness and to console and to lead Ddharmmaputhra and his brothers and Paanjchaali and Kunthi Dhevi and of course his own sister Subhadhra and all others in the right path Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan stayed in Hasthinapura for a few more months.

आमन्त्र्य चाभ्यनुज्ञातः परिष्वज्याभिवाद्य तम् ।
आरुरोह रथं कैश्चित्परिष्वक्तोऽभिवादितः ॥ ८॥

8

Aamanthrya chaabhyanujjaathah parishwajyaabhivaadhyatham

Aaruroha rettham kaischith parishwakthoabhivaadhithah

Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan bid farewell and saluted each and everyone individually and separately and then with their permission and with their best wishes and with their return salutes from each one of them he boarded his chariot to depart.

सुभद्रा द्रौपदी कुन्ती विराटतनया तथा ।
गान्धारी धृतराष्ट्रश्च युयुत्सुर्गौतमो यमौ ॥ ९॥

9

Subhadhraa Dhraupadhee Kunthee Viratathanayaa thatthaa
Gaanddhaaree Ddhritharaashtrascha Yuyuthsurggauthamo Yemau.

वृकोदरश्च धौम्यश्च स्त्रियो मत्स्यसुतादयः ।
न सेहिरे विमुह्यन्तो विरहं शाङ्गधन्वनः ॥ १०॥

10

Vrikodharascha Ddhaumyascha sthriyo mathsyasuthaadhayah
Na sehire vimuhyantho viraham Saarnggaddhanvanah

Subhadhra (Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan's sister and Arjjuna's wife), Paanjchaali (the queen of Paandavaas), Kunthi Dhevi (mother of Paandavaas), Uththara (wife of late Abhimanyu and daughter-in-law of Subhadhra), Kripa (the official family preceptor of Paandavaas and Kauravaas), Gaanddhaari (wife of Ddhritharaashtra and mother of Kauravaas), Ddhritharaashtra (father of Kauravaas), then Bheemasena or Bheema known as Vrikodhara, Yuyuthsu (son of Ddhritharaashtra on a Vaisya lady. He was on the side of Paandavaas during the war and is the only surviving kin of Ddhritharaashtra), Nakula (the fourth of Paandavaas and the eldest son of Maandhri, Paandu's second wife), Sahadheva (the fifth and the last of Paandavaas and the second son of Maandhri), Ddhaumya (the family priest and preceptor of Paandavaas), Sathyavathi (Santhanu's wife and besides the mother of Vedha Vyaasa on Paraasara), and other ladies could not stand to the painful and

agonizing departure of Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan and they all nearly fainted there at that time.

सत्सङ्गान्मुक्तदुःसङ्गो हातुं नोत्सहते बुधः ।
कीर्त्यमानं यशो यस्य सकृदाकर्ण्य रोचनम् ॥ ११ ॥

11

Sathsanggaanmukthadhassanggo haathum nothsahathe buddhah
Keerththyamaanam yeso yesya sakridhaakarnya rochanam.

Smart and intelligent people were aware of the fact that with the association of pure and sacred devotees of Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan it was possible to get detached and get rid of any type of material distresses and agonies. We have heard many discourses from great and scholarly sages who were able to be detached from these miseries of material life purely with the association of devotees of Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan. And once we have heard of such practical experiences of such divine sages then it is natural for us to have constant association with the devotees of Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan and once we get such association then we would never ever wish or would be willing to move away either mentally or physically from them.

तस्मिन् न्यस्तधियः पार्थाः सहेरन् विरहं कथम् ।
दर्शनस्पर्शसंलापशयनासनभोजनैः ॥ १२ ॥

12

Thasmin nyesthaddheeyah Paarththaassaهران viraham katham
Dhersanasparsasallaapasayanaasanabhojanaih

Even for those who have one chance to have some association with the devotees of Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan then it would be impossible for them to depart from or to move away from them. Then what is there to talk about the situation of Paandavaas who had the opportunity to see Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan and to touch Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan and to speak with Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan

to sit with Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan and to rest with Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan and to lie with Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan and to sleep with Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan and to eat with Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan and to invest their whole heart and mind with Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan? It is simple. They absolutely could not tolerate the pain and agony they would be subjected to from the departure of their alltime savior and advisor and preceptor, Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan.

सर्वे तेऽनिमिषैरक्षैस्तमनुद्रुतचेतसः ।
वीक्षन्तः स्नेहसम्बद्धा विचेलुस्तत्र तत्र ह ॥ १३ ॥

13

Sarvve theanimishairakshaisthamanudhruthachethasah
Veekshanthah snehasambdhdhaa vichelusthathra thathra ha.

Paandavaas due to their inseparable attachment with Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan, who was the embodiment of Vedhaas and who was beyond the illusions and who was the ultimate and supreme God, their heart melted down and they walked here and there aimlessly with bewildered perplexity but always looking at him without even blinking their eyes.

न्यरुन्धन्नुद्रुलद्वाष्पमौत्कण्ठ्याद्देवकीसुते ।
निर्यात्यगारान्नोऽभद्रमिति स्याद्धान्धवस्त्रियः ॥ १४ ॥

14

NyerunddhannudhgeladhbaashpamauthkanttyaadhDhevakeesuthe
Niryaathyagaaraannoabhadhramithi syaadhbaanddhavasthriyah

Subhadhra and other ladies contained their cries inside their mind with the thought that it would be inauspicious and would bring misfortune for Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan on his way if they bid farewell to him with flooding tears in their eyes.

मृदङ्गशङ्खभेर्यश्च वीणापणवगोमुखाः ।
धुन्धुर्यान्कघण्टाद्या नेदुर्दुन्दुभयस्तथा ॥ १५ ॥

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15

Mridhangugasamkhabheryascha veenaapanavagomukhaah
Ddhunddhuryaanakaghandaadhyaa nedhurdhundhubhayassamam*.
*nedhurdhundhubhayasthatthaa

Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan had been given a very celebrated farewell by playing drums, musical drums, tabors, conch, kettledrums, veena, flute, tabla, and many other divine musical instruments by the experts in respective fields.

प्रासादशिखरारूढाः कुरुनार्यो दिदृक्षया ।
ववृषुः कुसुमैः कृष्णं प्रेमव्रीडास्मितेक्षणाः ॥ १६॥

16

Praasaadhasikhaarooddaah kurunaaryo dhidhrikshayaa
Vavrishuh kusumaih Krishne premavreedaasmithekshanaah

Ladies of Hasthinapura climbed up to the top floor of their bungalows or palaces or to the attic, out of strong love and desire to have a look at Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan and waited there anxiously and eagerly looking for a glance or even for a glimpse with smiling faces and with abashment generated out of love and devotion towards him. With such ecstasy they showered flowers on Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan on his way back to Dhwaaraka.

सितातपत्रं जग्राह मुक्तादामविभूषितम् ।
रत्नदण्डं गुडाकेशः प्रियः प्रियतमस्य ह ॥ १७॥

17

Sithathapathram jegraha mukthaadhaamavibhooshitham
Rethnadhendam gudaakesah priyah priyathamasya ha.

Arjjuna, who was also known as Gudaakesa meaning the one who was conqueror of sleep, the most intimate friend and the staunchest devotee of Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan, held fully decorated

umbrella with handle adorned with jewels of pearls and diamonds and the cover beautifully embroidered with attractive colors and designs.

उद्धवः सात्यकिश्चैव व्यजने परमाद्भुते ।
विकीर्यमाणः कुसुमै रेजे मधुपतिः पथि ॥ १८॥

18

UdhddhavasSaathyakischaiva vyajane paramaadhbhutha
Vikeeryamaanah kusumaih reje maddhupathih patthi.

Udhddhava and Saathyaki standing on both sides were fanning Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan with decorated and fragranced fans made of white hair of deer. The on-looking crowds throughout the route showered flowers of sweet fragrance unto Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan.

अश्रूयन्ताशिषः सत्यास्तत्र तत्र द्विजेरिताः ।
नानुरूपानुरूपाश्च निर्गुणस्य गुणात्मनः ॥ १९॥

19

Asrooyanthaasishassathyaasthathra thathra dhwijerithaah
Naanuroopaanuroopaascha nirgunasya gunaathmanah

Oh Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan! You are actually the embodiment of all qualities also at the same time you are independent of and beyond all the qualities. We are not sure whether it was befitting to you or unbecoming to you the best wishes and the praises and the glories sung by the great Brahmins on the way, but we are sure that it was befitting those who proclaimed and those who heard as you have now appeared in this human form as Krishna of Dhwaaraka though you are the Original and the Absolute Truth. [This means the Ultimate Supreme God does not need any praises. His qualities are infinite, and his glories are infinite. No one would ever be able even to state his magnanimity so leave alone praising the ultimate Cosmic Form of the Supreme God. But here it is well justified in proclaiming his glories as we are seeing that Supreme God in the human form as Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan.]

अन्योन्यमासीत्सञ्जल्प उत्तमश्लोकचेतसाम् ।
कौरवेन्द्रपुरस्त्रीणां सर्वश्रुतिमनोहरः ॥ २०॥

20

Anyonyamaaseeth sanjjelpa uththamaslokachethasaam
Kauravendhrapurasthreenaam sarvvasruthimanoharah

The most beautiful and the most attractive ladies of the Kuru kingdom (Hasthinapuram or Indhrapresttham was the capital of Kuru state) concentrated their mind and heart on the divine and glorifying stories and songs of Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan they were able to hear and listen throughout. These ladies totally forgot all their other responsibilities and were not paying attention to anything other than lovingly and affectionately and devotionally talking among themselves about the various glorifying and chivalrous deeds and of the transcendental qualities of Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan.

स वै किलायं पुरुषः पुरातनो
य एक आसीदविशेष आत्मनि ।
अग्रे गुणेभ्यो जगदात्मनीश्वरे
निमीलितात्मन् निशि सुप्तशक्तिषु ॥ २१॥

21

“Sa vai kilaayam purushah puraathano
Ye eka aaseedhavissha aathmani
Agre gunebhyo jegadhaathmaneesware
Nimeelithaathmannisi supthasakthishu.

Oh, the most beautiful and most attractive ladies who were so devotionally affined with Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan chanting the manthraas or described or sung his glories or listened to his glorifying stories and prayers as follows! “He is Original. He is the Soul of all souls. He is the one without any qualities and he is the one beyond all the qualities. He is the creator of all the three qualities and therefore naturally he was born before the qualities. He is the God of all gods. He is the ultimate God. He is the ultimate protector and

leader and lord of all the universes. As we are covered with ignorance of illusion, we feel that Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan is also in this material physical form. And that is only the trick of illusion. When all the qualities are dissolved into the ultimate Parabrahmam and become quality less and then the ignorance with the coverage of illusion would automatically be removed and we will have the knowledge that he is the sole single and ultimate Personality or the Paramaathma or Nirvikara Parabrahmam. And thus, we would gain the knowledge that the first transcendental and primeval Person is this Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan.”

स एव भूयो निजवीर्यचोदितां
स्वजीवमायां प्रकृतिं सिसृक्षतीम् ।
अनामरूपात्मनि रूपनामनी
विधित्समानोऽनुससार शास्त्रकृत् ॥ २२॥

22

Sa eva bhooyo nijaveeryachodhithaam
Swajeevamaayaam prekrithim sisrikshetheem
Anaamaroopaaathmani roopanaamaanee
Viddhith samaanoanusasaara saasthrakrith.

Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan who is the ultimate Parabrahmam himself has created the Illusion and the Power or the Energy. And this Power or Energy is the one which created this universe and also the various species and elements of various forms in the universe. Then he assigned those various forms with various names. And then he empowered those forms with names the power and energy for procreation. And we have mistaken that these various forms with various names are the nature of the universe due to illusion. And that is because with the illusory power he has also created scientific codes of Vedhaas and Smrithis and Sruthis and we misconceive that these are all scientific separate creations again due to the power of illusion.

स वा अयं यत्पदमत्र सूरयो
जितेन्द्रिया निर्जितमातरिश्वनः ।
पश्यन्ति भक्त्युत्कलितामलात्मना

23

Sa vaa ayam yethpadhamathra soorayo
Jithendhriyaa nirjithamaathariswanah
Pasyanthi bhakthyuthkalithaamalaathmanaa
Nanwasha sathwam parimaarshtumarhathi.

The only one capable of cleansing your mind and heart is Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan. Pure and sacred devotion to the lotus feet of Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan would wash off any and all stains and dirt in our material life. All great scholars who were able to conquer the senses with Yoga and Praanaayaama had clearly experienced that pure devotion to the lotus feet of Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan which would cleanse out and liberate you from these material entrapments.

स वा अयं सख्यनुगीतसत्कथो
वेदेषु गुह्येषु च गुह्यवादिभिः ।
य एक ईशो जगदात्मलीलया
सृजत्यवत्यत्ति न तत्र सज्जते ॥ २४ ॥

24

Sa vaa ayam sakhyanugeethasathkattho
Vedheshu guhyeshu cha guhyavaadhibhih
Ya eka Eeso jegadhaathmaleelayaa
Srijathyavathyaththi na thathra sajjathe.

Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan is the supreme Godhead who is the primal personality and the creator of the primeval creations. He is the one who creates, preserves and ultimately dissolves within himself but always independent of all these processes. He is the one who is the central point of all Vedhaas, but all the Vedhaas are unable to explain fully the secret of Aadhi Sri Maha Vishnu and he always stands above and beyond all the Vedhaas and Upanishaths. And the very same Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan is the Lord Sri Maha Vishnu

who is the Naaraayana who always lies on the thousand hooded serpent, Anantha Naaga, in the milky ocean.

यदा ह्यधर्मेण तमोधियो नृपा
जीवन्ति तत्रैष हि सत्त्वतः किल ।
धत्ते भगं सत्यमृतं दयां यशो
भवाय रूपाणि दधद्युगे युगे ॥ २५ ॥

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Yedhaa hyaddharmmena thamoddhiyo nripaa
Jeevanthi thathraisha hi sathwathah kila
Ddhaththe bhagam sathyamritham dheyaam yeso
Bhavaaya roopaani dheddhadyuge yuge.

Whenever the rulers and or their subjects of this earth due to ignorance and lack of proper guidance deviate from Ddharmma and incline towards Addharmma for satisfaction of evil and selfish motives, Lord Sri Maha Vishnu would incarnate in appropriate form in each of the Yuga for Yuga after Yuga with dominance of Sathwa Guna to provide suitable and realistic philosophical and practical advices and guidance and to lead them into right path and into the right direction and provide them with prosperity, fame, honesty, compassion and all such virtuous qualities in balanced quantities and thus maintains equanimity.

अहो अलं श्लाघ्यतमं यदोः कुल-
महो अलं पुण्यतमं मधोर्वनम् ।
यदेष पुंसामृषभः श्रियः पतिः
स्वजन्मना चङ्क्रमणेन चाञ्चति ॥ २६ ॥

26

Aho alam slaaghyathamam yedhoh kala-
maho alam punyathamam Maddhorvvanam
Yedhesha pumsaamrishabhah sriyah pathih
Swajenmanaa chamkramanena chanjchathi.

Oh, what a fortune that is of the dynasty of Yaadhava at this time with the incarnation of Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan in that dynasty! And also, what a fortune is that of the city called Maddhuraapuram or also well-known with the name of Madduvanam at this time because Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan lived there and the land over there was blessed with the touch of his footsteps! Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan, the lord of Sri Maha Lekshmi, was born in the dynasty of Yedhu and travelled all across the city of Maddhura and that is why both Yaadhava dynasty and Maddhura city are fortunate and blessed.

अहो बत स्वयंशसस्तिरस्करी
कुशस्थली पुण्ययशस्करी भुवः ।
पश्यन्ति नित्यं यदनुग्रहेषितं
स्मितावलोकं स्वपतिं स्म यत्प्रजाः ॥ २७॥

27

Aho betha swaryesasasthiraskaree
Kusasthalee punyayesaskaree bhuvah
Pasyanthi nithyam yedhanugrehashitha-
Smithaavalokam swapthim sma yethaprejaah

Dhwaaraka is now considered to be superior to heaven in all respects and thus Dhwaaraka has pushed down heaven below it. And because of Dhwaaraka the fame of this earth has increased and grown beyond even the sky and this earth is diviner than heaven. And the subjects of that city are constantly receiving blissful look from Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan who is the lord of Dhwaaraka and the subjects of Dhwaaraka were fortunate and blessed because they were able to have the vision of his most attractive face with the enticing smile.

नूनं व्रतस्नानहुतादिनेश्वरः
समर्चितो ह्यस्य गृहीतपाणिभिः ।
पिबन्ति याः सख्यधरामृतं मुहु-
व्रजस्त्रियःसम्मुमुहुर्यदाशयाः ॥ २८॥

28

Noonam vrathasnaanahuthaadhineswara-
Ssamarchchitho hyasya griheethapaanibhih
Pibanthi yaassakhyaddharaamritham muhur-
Vrajasthriyassammumuhuryedhaasayaah

It is so sure that all the wives of Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan might definitely had performed severe austerity with utmost perfection with daily ablutionary baths and sacrifices continuously without any interruptions for many years in order to obtain this divine fortune (of being the wives of Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan). Also, the most divinely beautiful damsels of Vrindhaavan, the Gopikaas, might have completed the same exact severe austerities in order for them to obtain the divine blessings for enjoying the nectar of his lips and to have the opportunity for divine sublimation with him which elevated them to the divine ecstasy of love and affection from their beloved lord, Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan.

या वीर्यशुल्केन हृताः स्वयंवरे
प्रमथ्य चैद्यप्रमुखान् हि शुष्मिणः ।
प्रद्युम्नसाम्बाम्बसुतादयोऽपरा
याश्चाहृता भौमवधे सहस्रशः ॥ २९॥

29

Yaa veeryasulkena hrithaasswayamvare
Prematthya chaidhyapremukhaan hi sushminah
PredhyumnaSaambaamAmbasuthaadhayoaparaa
Yaaschaahrithaa Bhaumavaddhe sahasrasah

एताः परं स्त्रीत्वमपास्तपेशलं
निरस्तशौचं बत साधु कुर्वते ।
यासां गृहात्पुष्करलोचनः पति-
र्न जात्वपैत्याहृतिभिर्हृदि स्पृशन् ॥ ३०॥

30

Ethaaah param sthreehwamapaasthapesalam

Nirasthasaucham betha saaddhu kurvvathe
Yaasaam grihaath pushkaralochanah pathir-
Na jaathwaapaithyaahrithibhirhridhi sprisan.

Those ladies talked among themselves: Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan has proved to the world that the birth and life of woman is very superior and praiseworthy, though otherwise apparently it looks to be unholy, by the following examples from the deeds of his own life.

Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan accepted the plea and prayers of Rukmini Dhevi and married her after defeating her own brother Rukmi and other warrior kings including Sisupaala for whom Rukmini Dhevi was committed by her brother. And Predhyumna was born on Rukmini Dhevi. In a combat Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan defeated Jaambavaan and recovered Syemanthaka gem and gave it back to Sathrajith. [Jaambavaan realized that Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan is the full and perfect incarnation of Lord Sri Maha Vishnu as none other than Lord Sri Maha Vishnu would be capable of defeating him.]

Jaambavaan gifted his own daughter Jaambavathi on marriage as a pawn for his valor. And Saamba was born to Jaambavathi. Sathya Bhaama was also gifted to Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan by her father Sathraajith. Then other five more ladies were accepted by Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan as gifts of his valor. [List of all eight individual ladies accepted by Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan as his wives are: 1) Rukmini Dhevi - daughter of king Bheeshmaka and sister of Rukmi (she was committed to Sisupaala the king of Chedhi Kingdom), 2) Jaambavathi – daughter of Jaambavaan who was the staunchest devotee of Lord Sri Rama Chandhra Swami, 3) Sathya Bhaama – daughter of Sathraajith who owned the famous Syemanthaka gem, 4) Kalindhi – the most attractive and beautiful lady who was playing on the banks of the river Yemuna who was worshiping to be wedded to none other than Sri Maha Vishnu, 5) Mithravindhya – the cousin, being the daughter of the sister of father of Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan, 6) Sathya – daughter of Nagnajith as a gift for the valor of tying up seven devilish bulls at the same time, 7) Bhadhra – sister of Santhardhana and his brothers and also she was the cousin of Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan and 8) Lekshana – the daughter of the king of Mandhra. We will be reading the details of the wedding ceremonies in Dhesamaskandha.] Then Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan also wedded the sixteen thousand ladies being held as prisoners by the demon called Naraka, after killing him. [These ladies

pleaded that they will not be accepted by their husbands as they were held by Naraka under his custody. And they were worshiping none other than Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan who was their savior and as their lord and they had nowhere else to go. Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan saved and provided refuge as his beloved wives.] All these stories are good examples to show the greatness and honor of ladies at the hands of Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan.

एवंविधा गदन्तीनां स गिरः पुरयोषिताम् ।
निरीक्षणेनाभिनन्दन् सस्मितेन ययौ हरिः ॥ ३१ ॥

31

Evam viddhaa gedhantheenaam sa girah purayoshithaam
Nireekshanenaabhinandhan sasmithena yeyau Harih

Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan looked and complemented and responded with a pleasing smile at those ladies of Hasthinapuram who were talking like this and proceeded to Dhwaaraka.

अजातशत्रुः पृतनां गोपीथाय मधुद्विषः ।
परेभ्यः शङ्कितः स्नेहात्प्रायुङ्क्त चतुरङ्गिणीम् ॥ ३२ ॥

32

Ajaathasathruh prithanaam gopeetthaaya Maddhudhwishah
Parebhyassankithah snehaath praayungktha chathuramgineem.

The emperor Ddharmmaputhra, the one without any enemies, sent all four divisions of defense consisting of elephants, horses, chariots and soldiers (that is known as Chathuranga Sena) to accompany as a procession and also to escort Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan [Did Sri Krishna Bhagawaan need any escort? No. Ddharmmaputhra was just doing his material and obligatory duty to ensure the safety of Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan while he was travelling in the country] who is the slayer of the demon Maddhu. Ddharmmaputhra wanted to ensure the safe return of Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan and also, he

thought that there could be a chance for some encounters by some of the enemies like Aswaththama on the way.

अथ दूरागतान् शौरिः कौरवान् विरहातुरान् ।
सन्निवर्त्य दृढं स्निग्धान् प्रायात्स्वनगरीं प्रियैः ॥ ३३॥

33

Attha dhooraagethaanjcchaurih Kauravaan virahaathuraan
Sanivarthhya dhriddam snigdhdhaan praayaathswanagareem
priyaih

All the five Paandavaas who belonged to the famous Kuru dynasty accompanied Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan for a long distance to see him off. Out of their profound love and affections with Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan, it was very painful and heart breaking to even think of his departure and separation from their most intimate friend and cousin and most respected advisor and savior and above all supreme God. With a lot of difficulty Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan convinced and persuaded them to return to their home in Hasthinaapuram. And thereafter Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan proceeded to Dhwaaraka.

कुरुजाङ्गलपाञ्चालान् शूरसेनान् सयामुनान् ।
ब्रह्मावर्तं कुरुक्षेत्रं मत्स्यान् सारस्वतानथ ॥ ३४॥

34

KurujaamgalaPaanjchaalaan Soorasenaan Sayaamunaan
Brehmaavarththam Kurukshethram Mathsyaan Saaraswathanattha.

मरुधन्वमतिक्रम्य सौवीराभीरयोः परान् ।
आनर्तान् भार्गवोपागाच्छ्रान्तवाहो मनाग् विभुः ॥ ३५॥

35

Maruddhanwamathikramya Sauveeraabheereyoh paraan
Aanarththaan Bhaarggavopaagaacchraanthavaaho manaagwibhuh

Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan then proceeded and covered the provinces and states and places like Kurudhesam, Paanjchaalam, Soorassenam, and then leisurely crossed the beautiful Jaamgalam, Yaamunam, Brahmaavarththam, Kurukshethram, some provinces of Mathsya state, banks of the sacred river Saraswathi, and then some sandy deserts. And then he slowly proceeded further and crossed some of the provinces in the states of Sauveeram, Aabheeram, Aanarththam, and Sindhu and thus by the time sun was almost setting the horses got tired of long ride of the day and at last they reached Dhwaaraka which was located in the western side.

तत्र तत्र ह तत्रत्यैर्हरिः प्रत्युद्यतार्हणः ।
सायं भेजे दिशं पश्चाद्द्विष्टो गां गतस्तदा ॥ ३६॥

36

Thathra thathra ha thathrathyairHarih prethyudhyathaarhanah
Saayam bheje dhisam paschaadhgevishtto gaam gethasthadhaa.

At that time, the people living there were so thrilled and so happy and all of them got involved in worshipping and praying to Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan. They also welcomed Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan by offering him with many presentations and gifts. They have celebrated the arrival of Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan very proudly and pompously with all types of festivities. Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan, the Lord and Darling of Indhira or Lekshmi Dhevi, very pleasingly accepted all their devotional offerings and reached Dhwaaraka city at sunset along with Soorya bhagawaan. [It is rhetoric that Dhwaaraka being on the western shore the sun sets in the sea from there in the evening. And Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan reached there by evening.]

इति श्रीमद्भागवते महापुराणे पारमहंस्यां संहितायां
प्रथमस्कन्धे श्रीकृष्णद्वारकागमनं नाम दशमोऽध्यायः ॥ १०॥

Ithi Sreemat Bhaagawathe Mahaa Puraane
Paaramahamsyaam Samhithaayaam
Pratthamaskanddhe SreeKrishnaDhwaarakaagamanam
Naama Dhesamoaddhyaayah

Thus, we conclude the Tenth Chapter named as the Arrival of Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan in Dhwaaraka of the First Canto of the Most Divine and the Supreme Most and Greatest Mythology known as Sreemad Bhagawatham.

Om Shree Krishnaya Param Brahmane Namah!
Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudevayah!
Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudevayah!
Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudevayah!