

Om Shree Krishnaya Param Brahmane Namah!

**Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!
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॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!

॥ चतुर्थस्कन्धः ॥

CHATHURTHTHASKANDDAH (CANTO FOUR)

॥ एकोनविंशोऽध्यायः - १९ ॥

EKONAVIMSOADDHYAAYAH (CHAPTER NINETEEN)

**[PritthuCharitham – Indhra Paakhanda Veshaddhaaranam] Pritthu
Vijayam ([Continuation of the Story of Pritthu – Disguise of Indhra as
an Atheist] Victory of Pritthu)**

[In this chapter we will read mainly why Pritthu could not and did not conclude the one hundredth Aswameddha Yaaga. Pritthu had conducted many Yaagaas in addition to Ninety-Nine Aswameddha Yaagaas. At the One Hundredth Aswameddha Indhra assumed the form of a mendicant and stole the Sacrificial Horse. Though Vijithaaswa, the son of Pritthu, recovered the horse and brought it back, Indhra again stole the horse. The third time when Indhra stole the horse Pritthu got ready to kill him. At that time Brahmadheva requested Pritthu not to kill Indhra as he was also a part

and parcel of Vishnu like Pritthu himself. Pritthu conceded to the request of Brahmadheva and concluded the Yaaga without successfully completing it. Please continue to read for more details...]

मैत्रेय उवाच

Maithreya Uvaacha (Maithreya Said):

अथादीक्षत राजा तु ह्यमेधशतेन सः ।
ब्रह्मावर्ते मनोः क्षेत्रे यत्र प्राची सरस्वती ॥ १ ॥

1

Atthaadheekshitha raajaa thu hayameddhasathena sah
Brahmaavarththe manoh kshethre yethra praachee Saraswathee.

Hey Vidhura! Brahmaavarththa is the divinest place where the sacred river Saraswathy starts to flow in the eastern direction. There is a very holy temple called Manu Kshethra or Temple of Svaayambhuva Manu. Pritthu Mahaaraaja decided to conduct one hundred Aswameddha Yaagaas and initiated all the required austerities, penance and fasting by meditatively sitting at that Manu Kshethra of Brahmaavarththa.

तदभिप्रेत्य भगवान् कर्मातिशयमात्मनः ।
शतक्रतुर्न ममृषे पृथोर्यज्ञमहोत्सवम् ॥ २ ॥

2

Thadhabhiprethya Bhagawaan karmmaathisayamaathmanah
Sathakrathurnna mamrishe Pritthoryajnamahothsavam.

Pritthu Mahaaraaja is the incarnation and form of the Supreme Soul, Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan. But when Indra came to know about the performance of the most fruitive one hundred horse sacrificial ceremonies of Pritthu he could not stand and tolerate it. [Indhra's concern was that anyone who completes one hundred Aswameddha Yaagaas would be eligible for Indhrathvam or the position of Indhra.]

यत्र यज्ञपतिः साक्षाद्भगवान् हरिरीश्वरः ।

अन्वभूयत सर्वात्मा सर्वलोकगुरुः प्रभुः ॥ ३॥

3

Yethra Yejnpathih saakshaadh Bhagawaan HarirEeswarah
Anvabhooyatha sarvvaathmaa sarvvalokaguruh Prebhuh

अन्वितो ब्रह्मशर्वाभ्यां लोकपालैः सहानुगैः ।
उपगीयमानो गन्धर्वैर्मुनिभिश्चाप्सरोगणैः ॥ ४॥

4

Anvitho BrahmaSarvvaabhyaam lokapaalaih sahaanugaih
Upageeyamaano Genddharvvaairmmunibhischaapsarogenaih.

Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan is Sarvvaguru or Universal Preceptor. Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan is the embodiment of smartness. Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan is Sarvvaathma, or the Supreme Soul and He is the Soul within the soul of each and every entity of the universe. Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan is SamasthEswara or SamasthEsa or the Lord and Protector of all the entities of the universe. Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan is YejnEswara or YejnEsa or the Lord of all the Yejnjaas and Yaagaas and He is the provider and fulfiller of the desired wishes to the one who conducts the Yejnjaas and or Yaagaas and also the ultimate receiver of offerings and enjoyer of the result of the Yaagaas and Yejnjaas. When that Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan was present in the Yaaga arena of Pritthu all other Dhevaas like Brahmadheva, Siva or the Anthakaanthaka or Kala of Kala, Ashtadhikpaalaas, and all other Dhevaas along with Rishees, Genddharvvaas, Apsaraas, etc. with glorifying songs and bands of Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan arrived at the Yaaga Bhoomi instantaneously.

सिद्धा विद्याधरा दैत्या दानवा गुह्यकादयः ।
सुनन्दनन्दप्रमुखाः पार्षदप्रवरा हरेः ॥ ५॥

5

Sidhddhaa Vidhyaaddharaa Dheithyaa Dhaanavaa Guhykaadhayah
SunandhaNandhapremukhaah paarshadhaprevaraa Hareh.

कपिलो नारदो दत्तो योगेशाः सनकादयः ।
तमन्वीयुर्भागवता ये च तत्सेवनोत्सुकाः ॥ ६॥

6

Kapilo Naaradho Dheththo Yogesaah Sanakaadhayah
THamanveeyurBhaagawathaa ye cha thathsevanothsukaah

Sidhddhaas, Guhyakaas, Vidhyaaddharaas, Dhaanavaas, Dheithyaas,
Dheththa, Naaradha, Kapila, Sanakaas, Vishnu Paarshadhaas like
Sunandha, Nandha, etc., Primary Associates and Servants of Vishnu, etc.
also followed Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan and
reached at the Yaaga Bhoomi.

यत्र धर्मदुघा भूमिः सर्वकामदुघा सती ।
दोग्धि स्माभीप्सितानर्थान् यजमानस्य भारत ॥ ७॥

7

Yethra ddharmmadhughaa bhoomih sarvvakaamadhughaa sathee
Dhogdhddhi smaabheepsithaanarthtthaan yejamaanasya Bhaaratha.

Whatever paraphernalia required for the Yaagaas were ordered by Pritthu
Mahaaraaja, the Yejamaana or the Master of the Yaaga, and Bhoomidhevi
in respective [as Addhishtaana Dhevatha or presiding deity of that
substance] divine form or Dhevathaa Roopam instantaneously supplied all
of them in abundance.

ऊहुः सर्वरसान् नद्यः क्षीरदध्यन्नगोरसान् ।
तरवो भूरि वर्ष्माणः प्रासूयन्त मधुच्युतः ॥ ८॥

8

Oohuh sarvvaresaannadhyah ksheeradhaddhyannagoresaan
Tharavo bhoorivarshmaanah praasooyantha maddhuchyuthah.

Say for example the Rivers with extreme delight started flowing Milk, Yogurt or Curd, Ghee and other Juices into the Yaaga arena as much as and as and when needed. Various groups of Trees and Vines and Plants happily produced sufficient enough flowers, sweet fruits, leaves, roots, etc. required for the Yaaga.

सिन्धवो रत्ननिकरान् गिरयोऽन्नं चतुर्विधम् ।
उपायनमुपाजह्रुः सर्वे लोकाः सपालकाः ॥ ९॥

9

Sinddhavo Rethnanikaraan GirayoAnnam chathurvviddham
Upaayanamupaaajehruh sarvve lokaah sapaalakaah.

The Oceans and Seas supplied Gems, Jewels, Pearls, Diamonds and other Treasures required. The groups of Mountains provided all the four types of Foods and Edibles. [The four types of food meant here are: 1) Khaadhyam meaning the hard food item which has to be bitten and chewed like Crunchy Fruits and Nuts, 2) Peyam meaning food in the form of liquid or drinkable like Juices, 3) Lehyam meaning which can be licked and eaten like Pulps, Ghee, Butter, etc. and 4) Bhojyam meaning those which can be made into balls and eaten like rice.]

इति चाधोक्षजेशस्य पृथोस्तु परमोदयम् ।
असूयन् भगवानिन्द्रः प्रतिघातमचीकरत् ॥ १०॥

10

Ithi chaAddhokshajesasya Pritthosthu paramodhayam
Asooyan BhagawaanIndhrah prethighaathamacheekarath.

Indhra who was the enemy of the Dhithijaas, or the Dynasty from Dhithi could not tolerate the supreme rise and growth of prosperity, popularity, fame, power and auspiciousness attained by the ruling Lord of the world Pritthu due to his jealousy and fear that he could lose his position. Therefore, Indhra somehow wanted to block the Yaaga of Pritthu and started devising disgusting plans.

चरमेणाश्वमेधेन यजमाने यजुष्पतिम् ।
वैन्ये यज्ञपशुं स्पर्धन्नपोवाह तिरोहितः ॥ ११ ॥

11

Charamenaswameddhena yejamaane yejushpathim
Vainye yejnjasum spardhddhannapovaaha thirohithah.

In the one hundredth Aswameddha Yaaga when Pritthu Mahaaraaja was worshipping the YejnJesa and Yejnja Moorthhi, Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan, Indhra stealthily as invisible to anyone else stole the Yaagaaswa or the horse intended and dedicated to offer in the sacrificial ceremony due to his envy and desperation.

तमत्रिर्भगवानैक्षत्वरमाणं विहायसा ।
आमुक्तमिव पाखण्डं योऽधर्मे धर्मविभ्रमः ॥ १२ ॥

12

ThamAthrirBhagawaanaikshaththvaramaanam vihaayasaa
Aamukthamiva paakhandam yoaaddharmme ddharmmavibhramah.

An Atheist sees Ddharmma or Virtue or Righteousness in Addharmma or Evil or Non-Righteousness. In a very close observation with thorough investigation Athri Maamuni found Indhra covered with Addharmma all around him running away through Sky-Way with the stolen Yaagaaswa.

अत्रिणा चोदितो हन्तुं पृथुपुत्रो महारथः ।
अन्वधावत सङ्क्रुद्धस्तिष्ठ तिष्ठेति चाब्रवीत् ॥ १३ ॥

13

Athrinaa chodhitho hanthum Pritthu puthro mahaaretthah
Anvaddhaavatha samkrudhddhasthishta thishtethi chaabreveeth.

Pritthu's son who was a great Mahaarettha [a Mahaarettha is one who can guide and lead the chariot and its driver very cleverly and efficiently and safely] followed Indhra shouting at him to "stop – stop" as being encouraged and prompted by Athri.

तं तादृशाकृतिं वीक्ष्य मेने धर्मं शरीरिणम् ।
जटिलं भस्मनाऽऽच्छन्नं तस्मै बाणं न मुञ्चति ॥ १४॥

14

Tham thadhrisaakrithim veekshya mene ddharmmam sareerinam
Jetilam bhasmanaachcchannam thasmai baanam na munjchathi.

As the fellow was covered all over his body with ashes and wearing matted hair lock, the son of Pritthu took him to be an embodiment of Ddharmma. Therefore, Pritthu's son did not shoot the arrow at the Lord of gods or Dhevendhra.

वधान्निवृत्तं तं भूयो हन्तवेऽत्रिरचोदयत् ।
जहि यज्ञहनं तात महेन्द्रं विबुधाधमम् ॥ १५॥

15

Vaddhaannivrittham tham bhooyo hanthaveAthriachodhayath
Jehi yejnahanam thaatha Mahendhram vibuddhaaddhamam.

When the son of Pritthu returned without killing Indhra, Athri Maharshi asked him: "Oh the affectionate son of Pritthu, why did you not kill him. He is very evil and vile. He is the worst of Dhevaas. He is Dhevendhra in disguised form. He came to block the Yaaga. Therefore, kill him without any hesitation."

एवं वैन्यसुतः प्रोक्तस्त्वरमाणं विहायसा ।
अन्वद्रवदभिक्रुद्धो रावणं गृध्रराडिव ॥ १६॥

16

Evam Vainyasuthah prokthasthvaramaanam vihaayasaa
Anvadhredhabhikrudhddho Raavanam gridhddhraadivah.

Listening to the words of Athri, the grandson of Vena [Vainya means son of Vena who is Pritthu and Vainyasutha means grandson of Vena] sped after Indhra who was fleeing in haste in the sky at the speed of wind. It was like

how in the past the king of Vultures, Jetaayu, followed Raavana. [This reference is of the story of Ramayana that when Raavana abducted Seethaadhevi and flew in the Pushpaka Vimaana, Jetaayu flew after him and stopped.]

सोऽश्वं रूपं च तद्धित्वा तस्मा अन्तर्हितः स्वराट् ।
वीरः स्वपशुमादाय पितुर्यज्ञमुपेयिवान् ॥ १७॥

17

Soasvam roopam cha thadhddhithvaa thasmaa antharhithah svarat
Veerah svapasumaadhaaya pithuryejnjamupeyivaan.

When Indhra, the killer of demon Namuchi, noticed the son of Pritthu very closely chasing him he abandoned the false form and gave back the Sacrificial Horse. And the son of Pritthu came back to his father's Yaagasaala with the Yaagaaswam.

तत्तस्य चाद्भुतं कर्म विचक्ष्य परमर्षयः ।
नामधेयं ददुस्तस्मै विजिताश्व इति प्रभो ॥ १८॥

18

Thaththasy chaadhbhutham karmma vichakshya paramarshayah
Naamaddheyam dhedhusthasmai vijithaasva ithi prebho.

Because the son of Pritthu defeated the King of gods or Dhevendhra with unmatched prowess and might and victoriously came back with the Yaagaaswam the noblest of the Rishees gave him the name "Vijithaaswa" very happily and pleasingly. [Vijithaaswa means the one who won the Aswa or Horse and here the Yaagaaswa. This name was given to him at the time of birth as the Astrologer was aware of this incident in advance.]

उपसृज्य तमस्तीव्रं जहाराश्वं पुनर्हरिः ।
चषाल यूपतश्छन्नो हिरण्यरशनं विभुः ॥ १९॥

19

Upasrija thamastheevram jeharaaswam punarHarih

Chashaalayoopathah cchanno hiranyarasanam vibhuh.

The Yaagaaswam which was tied up safely with a golden chain was again stolen by Dhevendhra without being seen by anyone after falsely spreading dense darkness all over the whole Yaaga arena.

अत्रिः सन्दर्शयामास त्वरमाणं विहायसा ।
कपालखट्वाङ्गधरं वीरो नैनमबाधत ॥ २० ॥

20

Athrih sandharsayaamaasa thvaramaanam vihaayasaa
Kapaalakhatvaangaddharam veero nainamabaaddhatha.

Athri Maharshi again has shown Dhevendhra running away through sky-way along with the Yaagaaswam. But as Indhra was holding a skull in his hand and wearing the dress of a renounced Sanyaasi Vijithaaswa, the son of Pritthu, did not kill or hurt him

अत्रिणा चोदितस्तस्मै सन्दधे विशिखं रुषा ।
सोऽश्वं रूपं च तद्धित्वा तस्थावन्तर्हितः स्वराट् ॥ २१ ॥

21

Athrinaa chodhithasthasmai sandhaddhe visikham rushaa
Soaswam roopam cha thadhddhithvaa thastthaavantharhith svaraat.

Athri asked Vijithaaswa why he did not kill the thief who stole the Yaagaaswam of his father. Then Vijithaaswa got ready to shoot Indhra by fixing the arrow in his bow. When Indhra noticed that he abandoned the Yaagaaswam and removed his disguised dress and stood hideously.

वीरश्चाश्वमुपादाय पितृयज्ञमथाव्रजत् ।
तदवद्यं हरे रूपं जगृहुर्ज्ञानदुर्बलाः ॥ २२ ॥

22

Veeraschaaswamupaadhaaya pithriyejnjamatthaavrejath

Thadhavadhyam Hareh roopam jegrihuh jnjaanadhurbelaah.

Then again Vijithaaswa, the brave hero, recovered and brought back the Yaagaaswa into the Yaagasaala. Since then, the Atheists people who are ignorant without having the real spiritual or material knowledge and without proper thinking began to adopt the false form of Sanyaasi to befool the general public. [Indhra is the one who introduced the false Sanyaasi Vesham.]

यानि रूपाणि जगृहे इन्द्रो ह्यजिहीर्षया ।
तानि पापस्य खण्डानि लिङ्गं खण्डमिहोच्यते ॥ २३॥

23

Yaani roopaani jegrihe Indhro hayajiheershayaa
Thaani paapasya khandaani lingam khandamihochyathe.

The disguised forms of Sanyaasees or Mendicants taken by Indhra are known as Khanda. Those forms are sinful or Paapaathmaka. The combination of those two words of Paapaathmaka and Khanda is Paakhanda. That is the philosophy behind the meaning of the word Paakhanda as Atheist, one who is evil and sinful. [All the false Sanyaasees are Atheists.]

एवमिन्द्रे हरत्यश्वं वैन्ययज्ञजिघांसया ।
तद्गृहीतविसृष्टेषु पाखण्डेषु मतिर्नृणाम् ॥ २४॥

24

EvamIndhre harathyaswam Vainyayejnjajighaamsayaa
Thadhgriheethavisrishteshu paakhandeshu mathirnrinaam.

धर्म इत्युपधर्मेषु नग्नरक्तपटादिषु ।
प्रायेण सज्जते भ्रान्त्या पेशलेषु च वाग्मिषु ॥ २५॥

25

Ddharmma ithyupaddharmmeshu nagnarekthapataadhishu

Praayena sajjathe bhraanthyaa pesaleshu cha vaagmishu.

We can see a number of people in the false form of Sanyaasi in today's world also as in the same disguised form Indhra assumed to steal the Sacrificial Horse of Pritthu. They are all Atheists who spoil the virtues and righteousness of this world. Some of them would shamelessly be walking around naked. Some of them would be holding skulls in their hands. Some of them would be wearing saffron dresses. Some of them would smear ashes all over their body. Some of them would talk a lot using some hard-to-understand philosophical terms and befool the innocent and ignorant public. Some of them will create unwanted confusion in the mind of common people with hard words. Some of them will act disgustingly as they are the most scholastic. They are all ignorant and sinful and evil atheists. The innocent people without sufficient knowledge mistakenly take them for granted that these false Sanyaasees are virtuous and righteous.

तदभिज्ञाय भगवान् पृथुः पृथुपराक्रमः ।
इन्द्राय कुपितो बाणमादत्तोद्यतकार्मुकः ॥ २६॥

26

Thadhabhijnjaaya Bhagawaan Pritthuh Pritthuparaakremah
Indhraaya kupitho baanamaadhaththodhythakaarmmukah.

Knowing the horrible and destructive tricks played by Indhra in the form of a Sanyaasi falsely, Pritthu Mahaaraaja was very much annoyed, angry and disturbed. He was concerned of the future impact on the innocent public by taking such false forms by vile guys with malicious intentions. Therefore, he took out his bow and fixed the arrow in it and got ready to kill Indhra by himself.

तमृत्विजः शक्रवधाभिसन्धितं
विचक्ष्य दुष्प्रेक्ष्यमसह्यरंहसम् ।
निवारयामासुरहो महामते
न युज्यतेऽत्रान्यवधः प्रचोदितात् ॥ २७॥

27

Thamrithvijah Sakravaddhaabhisanddhitham

Vichakshya dhushprekshyamasahyaramhasam
Nivaarayaamaasuraho mahaamathe
Na yujyatheathraaanyavaddhah prechodhithath.

Pritthu was terribly angry that nobody could look straight at his eyes. Everybody was aware of his prowess and heroism. He was targeting to kill Sakra or Indhra. By seeing that he would definitely kill Indhra all the Rithviks or the Priests who perform the Yaaga spoke to him: "Oh the great hero! Oh, the noblest of the Emperors! Alas! You cannot and should not kill others now because the stipulations of Vedhic Norms do not permit it. And you should not cross those norms."

वयं मरुत्वन्तमिहार्थनाशनं
हवयामहे त्वच्छ्रवसा हतत्विषम् ।
अयातयामोपहवैरनन्तरं
प्रसह्य राजन् जुहवाम तेऽहितम् ॥ २८॥

28

"Vayam Maruthvanthamihaarththanaasanam
Hvayaamahe thvachcchravasaa hathathvisham
Ayaathayaamopahavairanantharam
Presahya raajan juhavaama theahitham."

"We can bring Indhra, who is trying to disturb and block the Yaaga and who has already reduced his power and divinity due to your luster and nobility and divinity, here at this Yaagasaala by recital of appropriate and very powerful Manthraas or Hymns. Then we can also cast him into the huge fire of Homa or Homaagni. Therefore, you kindly take it easy and be calm."

इत्यामन्त्र्य क्रतुपतिं विदुरास्यर्त्विजो रुषा ।
सुग्घस्तान् जुहवतोऽभ्येत्य स्वयम्भूः प्रत्यषेधत ॥ २९॥

29

Ithyaamanthrya krethupathim vidhuraasyarthvijo rushaa
Srigghasthaanjoohvathoabhyethya Svayambhoo prethyaksheddhatha.

Oh Vidhura! After telling like that to Yejamaana of the Yaaga, Pritthu, the priests were very angry with Indhra they took hold of the Sruk or the Oblation materials in their hand and got ready to offer it in the fire. Immediately Brahmadheva approached them and instructed them not to do that.

न वध्यो भवतामिन्द्रो यद्यज्ञो भगवत्तनुः ।
यं जिघांसथ यज्ञेन यस्येष्टास्तनवः सुराः ॥ ३०॥

30

“Na vaddhyo bhavathaamIndhro yedhyejnjo Bhagawaththanuh
Yem jighaamsattha yejnena yesyeshtaasthanavah suraah.”

“Hey Brahmin Priests! You are performers of the Sacrificial Ceremony. You are the best of the creations on earth being Brahmins. Indhra, the king of heaven, should not and cannot be killed by you. He is also one of the primary parts of Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan who is the YejnEswara for whose appease and blessing you are performing this Yaaga. Not only that he is one of the best assistants of Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan, YejnEswara, but also one of the gods who receives a portion of your Yaaga offerings. This Yaaga and all other Yaagaas are offered to all the gods of heaven and Indhra is the chief of all the gods. Please also know that all other gods are a part of Indhra. Therefore, you should not and cannot kill Indhra. Your effort would be futile. Therefore, you should withdraw from your effort of killing Indhra now.”

तदिदं पश्यत महद्धर्मव्यतिकरं द्विजाः ।
इन्द्रेणानुष्ठितं राज्ञः कर्मैतद्विजिघांसता ॥ ३१॥

31

“Thadhidham pasyatha mahadddharmmavyethikaram dhvijaah
Indhrenaanushtitham raajjah karmmaithadhvijighaamsathaa.”

“Hey Brahmins, you remember one thing. Do you think that by stopping the interference and impediment of Indhra at this time the world will learn not to

be involved in any such sinful activities of blocking righteous activities? [No, the sinful and evil people are always going to come up with innumerable other ways and means to impede righteous and virtuous activities.] Also do you think Indhra, the enemy of king Pritthu, by blocking this virtuous and righteous Yaaga all the people of the world would follow him and start blocking all righteous and virtuous activities? [Again, here also the answer is “no” because people of virtue and nobility would always find out innumerable other means to continue to perform virtuous and righteous activities like Yaaga, Austerity, etc.] Virtues are Eternal they will always be there.”

पृथुकीर्तेः पृथोर्भूयात्तर्ह्येकोनशतक्रतुः ।
अलं ते क्रतुभिः स्विष्टैर्यद्भवान् मोक्षधर्मवित् ॥ ३२॥

32

“Pritthukeerththeh Pritthorbhooyaaththarhyekonasathakrethuh
Alam the krethubhih svishtairyadhbhavaanmokshaddharmavith.”

“Therefore, as Pritthu had completed Ninety-Nine Yaagaas, that is enough for him. He would of course not wish for the position of Indhra which is worthless and negligible for him. He only wishes to attain Transcendental Self Realization and Nithya Mukthi. He has already secured the appeasement of Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan whose vehicle is the king of the birds, Geruda, by conducting many Yaagaas and Austerities, Worships, Offerings and Obeisance.”

नैवात्मने महेन्द्राय रोषमाहर्तुमर्हसि ।
उभावपि हि भद्रं ते उत्तमश्लोकविग्रहौ ॥ ३३॥

33

“Naivaathmane Mahendhraaya roshamaarththumarhasi
Ubhaavapi hi bhadhram tha utthamaslokavigrehau.”

“Oh, the King and Lord of the Earth! Indhra is another partial form of you. Therefore, your enmity towards him does not suit you. When we think, you both are the same. You both are partial incarnations of Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan who is the beloved and divine

consort of Indhira or Goddess Sri Maha Lakshmy. Wish you all prosperity and auspiciousness.”

मास्मिन् महाराज कृथाः स्म चिन्तां
निशामयास्मद्वच आदृतात्मा ।
यद्ध्यायतो दैवहतं नु कर्तुं
मनोऽतिरुष्टं विशते तमोऽन्धम् ॥ ३४॥

34

“Maasminmahaaraaja kritthaah sma chinthaam
Nisaamayaasmadhvacha aadrithaathma
Yedhddhyaayatho Dhaivahatham nu karththum
Manoathirushtam visathe thamoanddham.”

“Oh, the Emperor! Please do not be displeased or disgusted or agitated like this because this One Hundredth Aswameddha Yaaga was not able to be executed successfully to your satisfaction due to some providential impediments. Oh Raaja, everything happens according to the will and wish of Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan. And this impediment of the Yaaga is also the will of Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan. Agitation of mind comes due to ignorance creeping into our consciousness by involving in activities against the will of Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan. Therefore, please respect my words and be calm.”

ऋतुर्विरमतामेष देवेषु दुरवग्रहः ।
धर्मव्यतिकरो यत्र पाखण्डैरिन्द्रनिर्मितैः ॥ ३५॥

35

“Krethurviremathaamesha dheveshu dhuravagrehah
Ddharmmavyethikaro yethra paakhandairIndhranirmmithaih.”

“Therefore, you please listen to my words and accordingly do not proceed to complete the Yaaga by defeating or killing Indhra. You are the one with the greatest and noblest personality. Let this Yaaga stand as it is without any conclusion. The Dhevaas have become overly greedy. Indhra has

now set out greedy, sinful and evil activities like this. The world is going to be ruined with non-righteous, evil and greedy people because of Indhra's activities like this. Righteousness would eventually be erased from the face of this earth. [That is what destined to be.]”

एभिरिन्द्रोपसंसृष्टैः पाखण्डैर्हारिभिर्जनम् ।
ह्रियमाणं विचक्ष्वैनं यस्ते यज्ञध्रुगश्वमुट् ॥ ३६॥

36

“Ebhirlndhropasamsrishtaih paakhandairhaaribhirjjenam
Hriyamaanam vichakshvainam yesthe yejnaddhrugasvamut.”

“In order to impede with and stop this Yaaga, Indra has not only stolen the horse but also has enticed the world by such sinful and evil people. These types of sinful and vile people would induce others to take part in non-righteous activities by sugar coated sweet words. People are going to lose their interest in virtuous and righteous activities. Please see how the people are going to be spoiled easily.”

भवान् परित्रातुमिहावतीर्णो
धर्मं जनानां समयानुरूपम् ।
वेनापचारादवलुप्तमद्य
तद्देहतो विष्णुकलासि वैन्य ॥ ३७॥

37

“Bhawaan parithraathumihaavatheernno
Ddharmmam jenaanaam samayaanuroopam
Venopacharaadhavalupthamadhya
Thadhdhehatho Vishnukalaasi Vainya.”

“Hey Pritthu Mahaaraaja! Due to the evil, atrocious, cruel and non-righteous activities of Vena the world was in complete disorder and in the verge of ruining. At the appropriate time you were born from the body part of Vena. But you are a part and parcel of the Supreme Soul, Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan. You are truly an incarnation of Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan. The purpose of your incarnation is to uplift the world by redeveloping righteousness and justice

and virtues according to the Vedhic and Scientific Principles and Norms for the benefit of the populous.”

स त्वं विमृश्यास्य भवं प्रजापते
सङ्कल्पनं विश्वसृजां पिपीपृहि ।
ऐन्द्रीं च मायामुपधर्ममातरं
प्रचण्डपाखण्डपथं प्रभो जहि ॥ ३८॥

38

“Sa thvam vi8mrisyaaasya bhavam Prejaapathe
Sankalpanam visvasrijaam pipeeprihi
Aindhreem cha maayaamupaddharmmamaatharam
Prechandapakhandapattham prebho jehi.”

“Oh Mahaaraaja! You have already brought prosperity and auspiciousness to your subjects. Kindly continue to develop and grow them to further heights. You are the protector of your subjects like a guardian. Please continue with your efficient and outstanding performances. Please eradicate all the irreligious and none-righteous practices spread by Indhra, the consort of Sacheedhevi, with vile and envy. If the people try to follow his devilish and evil practices the world would be ruined again. Please do not allow that to happen in your time as you are being an incarnation of Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan.”

मैत्रेय उवाच

Maithreya Uvaacha (Maithreya Said):

इत्थं स लोकगुरुणा समादिष्टो विशाम्पतिः ।
तथा च कृत्वा वात्सल्यं मघोनापि च सन्दधे ॥ ३९॥

39

Iththam sa lokagurunaa samaadhishto visaampathih
Thatthaa cha krithvaa vaathsalyam maghonaapi cha sandhaddhe.

When the universal preceptor, Brahmadheva, advised Pritthu like that he respectfully conceded and stopped to continue with completion of the

Yaaga and adopted a peaceful approach with Indhra and became friendly with him.

कृतावभृथस्नानाय पृथवे भूरिकर्मणे ।
वरान् ददुस्ते वरदा ये तद्वर्हिषि तर्पिताः ॥ ४० ॥

40

Krithaavabhritthasnaanaaya Pritthave bhoorikarmmane
Varaandhadhusthe varadhaa ye thadhberhishi tharppithaah.

Thereafter Pritthu Mahaaraaja took his customary ablutionary bath known as Avabhrittha Snaana at the end of every Yaaga and received benedictions and blessings from all the gods for whom he had performed offerings in the sacrificial fire or Yaagaagni. They all very pleasingly accepted the offerings and went to their abodes happily praising the glorious activities of Pritthu.

विप्राः सत्याशिषस्तुष्टाः श्रद्धया लब्धदक्षिणाः ।
आशिषो युयुजुः क्षत्रादिराजाय सत्कृताः ॥ ४१ ॥

41

Vipraah sathyaasishasthushtaah sredhddhayaa lebddhadhekshinaah
Aasisho yuyujuh ksheththaraadhiraajaaya sathkrithaah.

Then Pritthu invited all the Brahmins and Priests present there in the Yaagasaala and offered all of them with very generous rewards and gifts. They were all extremely pleased and blessed and wished Pritthu with all prosperity, progress and auspiciousness always. Thereafter they returned to their respective home with full content and satisfaction.

त्वयाऽऽहूता महाबाहो सर्व एव समागताः ।
पूजिता दानमानाभ्यां पितृदेवर्षिमानवाः ॥ ४२ ॥

42

Thvayaaaahoothaa, mahaabaaho, sarvva eva samaagethaah
Poojithaa dhaanamaanaabhyaam pithrudhevarshimaanavaah.

The Brahmins addressed Pritthu Mahaaraaja as mighty king with long hands and spoke to him that he had respectfully and cordially welcomed and offered with generous rewards, gifts and presents the Pithroos, Dhevarshees, Manujaas and in short all those attended the Yaaga. They praised him beyond the sky with his glorious activities.

इति श्रीमद्भागवते महापुराणे पारमहंस्यां संहितायां
चतुर्थस्कन्धे पृथुविजये एकोनविंशोऽध्यायः ॥ १९॥

Ithi Sreemat Bhaagawathe Mahaa Puraane Paaramahamsyaam
Samhithaayaam
Chathurththaskanddhe Pritthuvijaye [Pritthucharitham Naama]
Ekonavimsoaddhyaayah

Thus, we conclude the Nineteenth Chapter Named as the Victory of Pritthu [Continuation of Story of Pritthu] of Fourth 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 Vaasudhevaayah!
Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!
Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!