

**Om Shree Krishnaya Param Brahmane Namah!**

**Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!**

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॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

**Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!**

श्रीमद्भागवतं

**SREEMADH BHAAGAWATHAM**

**MOOLAM (ORIGINAL)**

पञ्चमस्कन्धः

**PANJCHAMASKANDDHAH (CANTO FIVE)**

॥ पञ्चदशोऽध्यायः ॥

**PANJCHADHESOADDHYAAYA (CHAPTER FIFTEEN)**

**PriyavrathaVamsaanuKeerththanam [Bharatha Vamsa Varnnanam]  
(The Stories of the Descendants of King Priyavratha [Description of  
the Dynasty or Descendants of Bharatha Mahaaraaja]**

[In this chapter we can read the descendants of Bharatha starting from Sumathi. Though Sumathi was somehow misconceived by some atheists later in the age of Kali as Sri Budhddha, the dynasty of Bharatha continued from Sumathi to Dhevathaajith and then all the way to Sathajith one of the hundred sons of Viraja. Viraja was considered to be as divine and as

famous as Lord Vishnu. Please continue to read for the details of the dynasty of Bharatha Mahaaraaja or Mahaaraaja Priyavratha...]

श्रीशुक उवाच

**SreeSuka Uvaacha (Sree Suka Brahmarshi Said):**

भरतस्यात्मजः सुमतिर्नामाभिहितो यमु ह वाव  
केचित्पाखण्डिन ऋषभपदवीमनुवर्तमानं चानार्या  
अवेदसमाम्नातां देवतां स्वमनीषया पापीयस्या  
कलौ कल्पयिष्यन्ति ॥ १ ॥

1

Bharathasyaathmajah Sumathirnaamaabhihitho yemu ha vaava ke-  
Chith paakhandina Rishabhpadhaveemanuvarththamaanam chaanaarya  
Avedhasamaamnathaam dhevathaam svamaneeshayaa paapeeyasyaa  
Kalau kalpayishyanthi.

The son of Bharatha Mahaaraaja was Sumathi. Sumathi followed the path of Spirituality of his grandfather Rishabhadheva who was an incarnation of Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan. But on later time in the Kali Yuga or the age of Kali some unscrupulous people would imagine and consider him to be Sri Budhddha or Budhddhadheva himself. [This is not offensive to Buddhism but only to demonstrate that the followers of Budhddha do not follow Vedhaas or Vedhic stipulations.] These people who think like that are actually atheists of bad character and will interpret Vedhic principles in an imaginary and infamous way to support their negative activities. Thus, these sinful people will accept Sumathi as Lord Budhddhadheva and propagate the theory that everyone should follow the principles of Sumathi. In this way they will be carried away by the mental concoction.

तस्माद्वृद्धसेनायां देवताजिन्नाम पुत्रोऽभवत् ॥ २ ॥

2

Thasmaadh vridhddhasenaayaam dhevathaajinnama puthroabhavath.

Sumathi begot a son called as Dhevathaajith on his wife named as Vridhddhasena.

अथासुर्या तत्तनयो देवद्युम्नस्ततो धेनुमत्यां सुतः  
परमेष्ठी तस्य सुवर्चलायां प्रतीह उपजातः ॥ ३॥

3

AtthAasooryaam thaththanayo Dhevadhyumnasthatho Ddhenumathyaam  
Suthah Parameshttee thasya Suvarchchalaayaam Pretheeha upajaathah.

Dhevathaajith fathered a son named Dhevadhyumna on his wife Aasuri.  
And Dhevadhyumna on his wife Ddhenumathi begot a son named  
Parameshtti and Parameshtti got a son called Pretheeha on his wife  
Suvarchchala. Thus, all of them begot one son each.

य आत्मविद्यामाख्याय स्वयं संशुद्धो  
महापुरुषमनुसस्मार ॥ ४॥

4

Ya Aathmavidhyaamaakhyaaya svayam samsudhddho Mahaapurusha-  
Manusasmaara.

King Pretheeha was a scholar of the principles of Soul-Realization and  
became an established propagator of principles of Soul-Realization. Thus,  
not only he was fully purified but was also the staunchest devotee of  
Supreme Soul Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan. He was  
liberated from the miseries of the material world and was Transcendentally  
Realized with Aathma Saakshaathkaaram or Soul-Realization.

प्रतीहात्सुवर्चलायां प्रतिहर्त्रादयस्त्रय आसन्निज्या-  
कोविदाः सूनवः प्रतिहर्तुः स्तुत्यामजभूमाना-  
वजनिषाताम् ॥ ५॥

5

PretheehaathSuvarchchalaayaam Prethiharthraadhayasthreya aasanni-

Jyaakovidhaah soonavah Prethiharththuh  
sthuthyaamAjabhoomaanaavajeni-  
Shaathaam.

Pretheeha begot three sons named as Prethiharththa, Presthotha and Uthgaatha on Suvarchchala (should be Suvarchchala Jr.). All three of them were scholars of Vedhic rituals and experts in Yaagaas and Yejnjaas. Prethiharththa wedded Sthuthi and begot two sons on her. They were Aja and Bhooma.

भूमन् ऋषिकुल्यायामुद्गीथस्ततः प्रस्तावो देवकुल्यायां  
प्रस्तावान्नियुत्सायां हृदयज आसीद्विभुर्विभो रत्यां च  
पृथुषेणस्तस्मान्नक्त आकूत्यां जज्ञे नक्ताद्दुतिपुत्रो  
गयो राजर्षिप्रवर उदारश्रवा अजायत ।  
साक्षाद्भगवतो विष्णोर्जगद्विरक्षिषया गृहीतसत्त्वस्य  
कलात्मवत्त्वादि लक्षणेन महापुरुषतां प्राप्तः ॥ ६॥

6

Bhoomna Rishikulyaayaamudhgeetthasthathah Presthaavo Dhevakulyaa-  
Yaam PresthaavanNiyuthsaayaam Hridhayaja aaseedhvibhurvibho ra-  
Thyaam cha Pritthushenasthasmaannaktha Aakoothyaam jejnje.

Nakthaadh

Dhruthiputhro Geyo raajarshiprevara udhaarasrevaa ajaayatha.  
SaakshaathBhagawatho Vishnorjiegadhrirakshishayaa griheethasa-  
Ththvasya kalaaaathmavaththvaadhilekshanena mahaapurushathaam  
Praapthah.

Bhooma begot a son called Udhgeettha on Rishikulya. Udhgeettha on Dhevakulya begot Presthaava. Presthaava married Niyuthsa and they had a son named Vibhu who was the beloved of both of them. Vibhu and his wife Rethi produced Prethishena. Prethishena begot Naktha on his noble wife Aakoothi. Then the famous Geya was born to Naktha on his wife Dhruthi. Geya was the noblest of noble Raajarshi. Geya was actually the embodiment of Sathwa Guna being the incarnation of Supreme Soul Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan. The purpose of this incarnation was to protect and lead the world into the righteous path of virtue. Due to Soul-Realization and Aathmasaakshaathkaaram Geya

attained position in Vaikuntta, the divine abode of Uththama Purusha, the Supreme Soul Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan.

स वै स्वधर्मेण प्रजापालनपोषणप्रीणनोपलालना-  
नुशासनलक्षणेनेज्यादिना च भगवति महापुरुषे  
परावरे ब्रह्मणि सर्वात्मनार्पितपरमार्थलक्षणेन  
ब्रह्मविच्चरणानुसेवयाऽऽपादितभगवद्भक्तियोगेन  
चाभीक्षणशः परिभावितातिशुद्धमतिरुपरतानात्म्य  
आत्मनि स्वयमुपलभ्यमानब्रह्मात्मानुभवोऽपि  
निरभिमान एवावनिमज्जुगुपत् ॥ ७॥

7

Sa vai svaddharmena prejaapaalanaposhanapreenano-  
Palaalanaanusaasanalekshanenejyaadhinaa cha Bhagawathi Mahaa-  
Purushe paraavare Brahmani sarvvaathmanaarppithaparamaarththale-  
Kshanena BrahmavichcharanaanusevayaaaapaadhithaBhagawathbha-  
Kthiyogena chaabheekshnasah paribhaavithaathisudhddhamathiru-  
Parathaathmya aathmani svayamupalebhyamaana Brahmaathmaanubha-  
Voapi nirabhimaana evaavanimajjugupath.

King Geya in the most righteous way ensured the welfare of his citizens. He made sure his citizens have been provided justice, prosperity, progress, development, happiness, contention, education, entertainment, food and other supplies, housing, employment, sufficiency, infrastructure and all other requirements. He also offered devotional services unto Purushoththama meaning the Primordial Supreme Personality and who is Sarvvaathmakan meaning one who is the Soul of all souls or the one who is within all the souls and the one who is Sarvasakthan meaning the one who is Omnipotent and Omni-Powerful and Parabrahmasvaroopan meaning the one who is the Ultimate Brahma and one who is Supreme Soul Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan by conducting many Yaagaas and Yejnjaas and by Soul-Realization and by offering worships, prayers, obeisance unto the lotus feet of Lord Vishnu with the realization that He is the Sarvvaathma meaning the Soul of all souls. Due to his steadfast and staunchest devotion at the lotus feet of Supreme Soul Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan he was able to get liberated from material life and material world and attain Self-Realization and Aathmasaakshaathkaaram. In spite of that his pure mind was never

proud of the fact that he was someone who had attained Aathmasaakshaathkaaram. Without having the feeling that he is liberated from the material world and free of all material obligations and responsibilities he ensured proper governing of the world by discharging the duties and responsibilities assigned to him as the King strictly in accordance with the existing rules and regulations.

तस्येमां गाथां पाण्डवेय पुराविद उपगायन्ति ॥ ८॥

8

Thasyemaan Gaatthaam Paandaveya puraavidha upagaayanthi.

Oh Pareekshith Mahaaraaja the Pandits or learned scholars and exponents of Vedhaas and Puraanaas eulogize and proclaim the glories of King Geya with the following verses:

गयं नृपः कः प्रतियाति कर्मभि-  
र्यज्वाभिमानी बहुविद्धर्मगोप्ता ।  
समागतश्रीः सदसस्पतिः सतां  
सत्सेवकोऽन्यो भगवत्कलामृते ॥ ९॥

9

Geyam nripah kah prethiyaathi karmmabhi-  
RYejyvaabhimaanee behuvidhddharmmagopthaa  
Samaagethasreeh Sadhasaspathih sathaam  
Sathsevakoanyo Bhagawath kalaamrithe.

The great king Geya used to perform all types of Yaagaas and Yejnjaas in proper order strictly according to Vedhic stipulations. He earned the respect and honor from all walks of Maanavaas and Dhevaas and Asuraas from all over the three worlds. He maintained Vedhic rituals and performed all righteous deeds. He maintained and up-kept Ddharmmaas. He used to learn all rules and regulations and maintained them strictly for the welfare and benefit of the world. He acquired all types of prosperities and auspiciousness. He used to chair and conduct well Sathsanggaas. In short there was none other than The Chithswroopa Supreme Soul Lord Sri

Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan who was competent to compare to and equal to him in goodness and virtues.

यमभ्यषिञ्चन् परया मुदा सतीः  
सत्याशिषो दक्षकन्याः सरिद्धिः ।  
यस्य प्रजानां दुदुहे धराशिषो  
निराशिषो गुणवत्सस्रुतोधाः ॥ १० ॥

10

Yemabhyashinjchan parayaa mudhaa sathi  
Sathyaasisho Dhekshakanyaah Saridhbhih  
Yesya prejaanaam dhudhuhe ddharaaaaasisho  
Niraasisho gunavathsasnuthoddhaah.

All the chaste and honest daughters of Mahaaraaja Dheksha Prejaapathi such as Sathi, Sathya, Sredhddha, Maithri, Dheya, etc whose blessings were always effective and useful and beneficial bathed Mahaaraaja Geya with sanctified water. Indeed, they were all very satisfied and pleased with Geya. The planet of earth personified itself in the form of Cow and delivered milk profusely as if its calf was drinking when she saw all the good and virtuous qualities of Mahaaraaja Geya. In other words, Mahaaraaja Geya was able to derive all benefits from earth and satisfy the needs and desires of his Citizens. [This means earth was very fertile and provided all needed fruits, vegetables, corn, herbs, etc required for the survival of all the entities.] Mahaaraaja Geya had no desire to be fulfilled or satisfied as he was fully liberated from the material world and was a transcendently realized Soul.

छन्दांस्यकामस्य च यस्य कामान्  
दुदूहुराजहुरथो बलिं नृपाः ।  
प्रत्यञ्चिता युधि धर्मेण विप्रा  
यदाशिषां षष्ठमंशं परेत्य ॥ ११ ॥

11

Cchandhaamsyakaamasya cha yesya kaamaan  
Dhudhuhuraaahrettho belim nripaah

Prethyanjchithaa yuddhi ddharmmena vipraa  
Yedhaasishaam shashttamamsam parethya.

King Geya was a Nishkaama meaning the one who has no desires at all. He has no personal desire for sense gratifications. Though he has no personal desires all his needs, requirements and desires being a material existence were fulfilled by virtue of his performances strictly in accordance with Vedhic rituals. All the kings with whom Geya had to fight were forced to fight on religious principles. They accepted his unchallengeable competency and surrendered to him and offered him with gifts and presents in addition to taxes and penalties. Similarly, all the Braahmanaas of his kingdom were fully satisfied with his magnanimous charities and donations. Consequently, they all willingly and pleasingly contributed a sixth of their pious and virtuous activities like Yejnjaas, Yaagaas, Prayers, Worships, Obeisance and offerings of devotional services to Supreme Soul Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan for the spiritual benefit of king Geya's next life.

यस्याध्वरे भगवानध्वरात्मा  
मघोनि माद्यत्युरुसोमपीथे ।  
श्रद्धा विशुद्धाचलभक्तियोग-  
समर्पितेज्याफलमाजहार ॥ १२॥

12

Yesyaaddhvare Bhagawaanddhvaraathmaa  
Maghoni maadhyathyurusomapeethe  
Sredhddhaavisudhddhaachalabhakthiyoga-  
Samarppithejyaaphalamaajahaara.

In the Yaaga or sacrifice performed by king Geya there was an abundance of supply of Somaresa, the intoxicant consumed by the Dhevaas. Dhevendhra who is eligible for a share of offerings of Yaaga and who is the Lord and King of heaven consumed large quantities of Somaresa and got drunk in the Yaaga Bhoomi. At that time Geya with pure mind and steadfast devotion offered the share due to Supreme Soul Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan. And the Supreme Soul Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan very pleasingly accepted the



offerings of Yaaga and blessed Geya with all prosperities and auspiciousness.

यत्प्रीणनाद्धर्हिषि देवतिर्यङ्-  
मनुष्यवीरुत्तृणमाविरिञ्चात् ।  
प्रीयेत सद्यः स ह विश्वजीवः  
प्रीतः स्वयं प्रीतिमगाद्भयस्य ॥ १३॥

13

Yeth preenanaadhBerhishi DhevaThiryang-  
ManushyaveeruththrinamaaVirinjchaath  
Preeyetha sadhyah sa ha Viswajeevah  
Preethah svayam preethimagaadh Geyasya.

Even Lord Sesa Naaga or Anatha Bhagawaan with one thousand tongues is incapable to describe the glories and wonderful deeds of Mahaaraaja Geya. If the Supreme Soul Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan is pleased and blessed then from Brahmadheva, the highest of all the entities, to insignificant grass, the lowest of the entities, would instantaneously be pleased and excited. In spite of that Mahaaraaja Geya did not get excited or pleased or thrilled and hence continued to offer devotional services at the lotus feet of Supreme Soul Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan strictly in accordance with Yejnjaanushttaanaachaara. Who else in the world is as noble and devotional and glorious in all the three worlds of the universe? There is absolutely no one other than Mahaaraaja Geya.

गयाद्भयन्त्यां चित्ररथः सुगतिरवरोधन इति त्रयः  
पुत्रा बभूवुश्चित्ररथादूर्णायां सम्राडजनिष्ट ॥ १४॥

14

Geyaadhgeyanthyaam Chithraretthah SugethirAvarodhdhana ithi  
Threyah puthraa bebhoovusChithraretthaadhOornnaayaam  
samraadajenishta.

Geya, his wife Geyanthi, had three sons. They were Chithrarettha, Sugethi and Avarodhana. Then Chithrarettha begot a son named as Samraat on his wife Oorna.

तत उत्कलायां मरीचिर्मरीचेर्बिन्दुमत्यां बिन्दुमा-  
नुदपद्यत तस्मात्सरघायां मधुर्नामाभवन्मधोः  
सुमनसि वीरव्रतस्ततो भोजायां मन्थुप्रमन्थू  
जज्ञाते मन्थोः सत्यायां भौवनस्ततो दूषणायां  
त्वष्टाजनिष्ट त्वष्टुर्विरोचनायां विरजो विरजस्य  
शतजित्प्रवरं पुत्रशतं कन्या च विषूच्यां किल  
जातम् ॥ १५ ॥

15

Thatha Uthkalaayaam MareechirmMareecherbBindhumathyaam  
Bindhumaa-  
Nudhapadhyatha thasmaathSaraghaayaam  
MaddhurnaamaabhavanMaddhoh Sumanasi  
Veeravrathasthatho Bhojaayaam MantthuPremantthoo jejnjaathe.  
Manttho Sathyaayaam Bhauvanasthatho Dhooshanaayaam  
Thvashtaajenishta  
ThvashturvVirochanaayaam Virajo Virajasya Sathajithpre-  
Varam puthasatham kanyaa cha vishoochyaam kila jaatham.

Samraat was wedded to Uthkala. Samraat and Uthkala begot Mareechi. Mareechi and his wife Bindhumathi produced a son called Bindhumaan. Bindhumaan and his wife Saragha had a son Maddhu. Maddhu and his wife Sumanas begot Veeravratha. Veeravratha married Bhoja and they were blessed with two sons named Mantthu and Premantthu. Mantthu wedded Sathya and they begot Bhauvana. Bhauvana begot Thvashtaav or Thvashtaa on his wife Dhooshana. Thvashtaa got a son Virajan on Virochana. Virajan married Vishoochi and begot one hundred sons starting from Sathajith. Besides, Virajan and Vishoochi produced a daughter, being the only sister to their hundred sons. Of all the hundred sons Sathajith was most predominant.

तत्रायं श्लोकः  
प्रैयव्रतं वंशमिमं विरजश्चरमोद्भवः ।

Thathraayam slokah-  
Praiavratham vamsamimam Vijascharamodhbhavah  
Akarodhathyalam keerthhya Vishnuh suragenam yetthaa.

Hey Pareekshith Mahaaraaja there is a very famous Sloka or Verse about king Viraaja: "Because of his exalted highest qualities and wide fame king Viraaja or Viraja or Virajan became the crest jewel of the dynasty of Mahaaraaja Priyavratha. Just as the Supreme Soul Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan with his transcendental potency decorates and blesses the Dhevaas or gods of Swargga or Heaven."

इति श्रीमद्भागवते महापुराणे पारमहंस्यां संहितायां  
पञ्चमस्कन्धे प्रियव्रतवंशानुकीर्तनं नाम पञ्चदशोऽध्यायः ॥ १५॥

Ithi Sreemat Bhaagawathe Mahaa Puraane Paaramahamsyaam  
Samhithaayaam  
Panjchamaskanddhe PriyavrathaVamsaanuKeerththanam [Bharatha  
Vamsa Varnnanam] Naama Panjchadhesoaddhyaayah

Thus, we conclude the Fifteenth Chapter Named as The Stories of the  
Descendants of King Priyavratha [Description of the Dynasty or  
Descendants of Bharatha Mahaaraaja]  
Of the Fifth Canto of the Most Divine and the Supreme Most and the  
Greatest Mythology Known as Sreemad Bhagawatham.

**Om Shree Krishnaya Param Brahmane Namah!**  
**Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!**  
**Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!**  
**Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!**