

OM

Om Shree Krishnaaya Param Brahmane Namah!

Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!

Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!

Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!

Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!

Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!

Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!

Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!

Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!

Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!

Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!

Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!

Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!

॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!

श्रीमद्भागवतं - नवमस्कन्धः

**SREEMADH BHAAGAWATHAM - NAVAMASKANDDHAH
MOOLAM (ORIGINAL)**

॥ नवमस्कन्धः ॥

NAVAMASKANDDHAH (CANTO NINE)

॥ पञ्चदशोऽध्यायः - १५ ॥

PANJCHADHESOADDHYAAYAH (CHAPTER FIFTEEN)

[ParasuRaamaCharitham] [Story of ParasuRaama]

[This chapter describes the story of Gaatthi in the dynasty of Aila and about Parasuraama or Bhaarggava Raama, the Incarnation of Lord Vishnu. Puroorevas begot five sons on Urvvasi. They were: Aayus or Aayu, Sruthaayus or Sruthaayu, Sathyaayus or Sathyaayu, Reya or Raya, Vijaya and Jeya. The progenies of all of them are described... Gaatthi was the son of Kusanaabha. His daughter was Sathyavathi. She was married to the great Sage Richeeka. The son of Richeeka and Sathyavathi was Jemadhagni. Jemadhagni married Renuka. The youngest son of

Jemadhagni and Renuka was Bhaarggava Raama. King Kaarthhaveeryaarjjuna became very jealous of the prosperity of Jemadhagni Maharshi who was endowed with the possession of Kaamaddhenu. He stole Kaamaddhenu from the Aasrama of Jemadhagni while his youngest son Raama was away. When Parasuraama heard the mischievous action of Kaarthhaveeryaarjjuna, he went and killed all the Seventeen Akshauhinees of Soldiers and the One Thousand handed Kaarthhaveeryaarjjuna and retrieved Kaamaddhenu and its calf. When Jemadhagni heard the story that his son had killed the king of the nation, he advised his son, Raama, that he should not have killed the King, because killing a king is the most heinous and sinful crime. Therefore, Jemadhagni advised him to proceed on a pilgrimage and worship Lord Vishnu Bhagawaan with full concentration and steadfast devotion. Please continue to read for more details...]

श्रीशुक उवाच

SreeSuka Uvaacha (Sree Suka Brahmarshi Said):

ऐलस्य चोर्वशीगर्भत्पिडासन्नात्मजा नृप ।
आयुः श्रुतायुः सत्यायू रयोऽथ विजयो जयः ॥ १ ॥

1

Ailasya chOrvvaeeegerbhaath shadaasanaathmajaa Nripa!
Aayuh Sruthaayuh Sathyaayoorayottha Vijayo Jeyah.

Oh, the crest jewel of all Emperors! Please listen. Puroorevas begot the sons named Aayus, Sruthaayus, Sathyaayus, Reya or Raya, Vijaya and Jeya on his celestial wife Urvvasi.

श्रुतायोर्वसुमान् पुत्रः सत्यायोश्च श्रुतञ्जयः ।
रयस्य सुत एकश्च जयस्य तनयोऽमितः ॥ २ ॥

2

SruthaayorVasumaan puthrah Sathyaayoscha Sruthanjjayah
Reyasya sutha Ekascha Jeyasya thanayo Vibhuh*.

thanayoAmithah*

The son of Sruthaayus was Vasumaan and like that the son of Sathyaayus was Sruthanjaya. The name of the son of Reya was Eka and son of Jeya was Vibhu.

भीमस्तु विजयस्याथ काञ्चनो होत्रकस्ततः ।
तस्य जहनुः सुतो गङ्गां गण्डूषीकृत्य योऽपिबत् ॥ ३॥

3

Bheemasthu Vijayasyaattha, Kaanjchano Hothrakasthathah
Thasya jehnuh sutho Ganggaam Gendoosheekrithyayoapibath.

The son of Vijaya was Bheema. Kaanjchana was the son of Bheema and the son of Kaanjchana was Hothraka and his son was Jehnu. Once this Jehnu drank through his mouth the entire water of the holy river Ganga.

जहनोस्तु पूरुस्तत्पुत्रो बलाकश्चात्मजोऽजकः ।
ततः कुशः कुशस्यापि कुशाम्बुस्तनयो वसुः ।
कुशनाभश्च चत्वारो गाधिरासीत्कुशाम्बुजः ॥ ४॥

4

Jehnosthu Poorusthath puthro BelaakaschaathmajoAjakah
Thathah Kusah Kusasyaapi KusaamburmMoorththayo Vasuh
Kusanaabhascha chathvaaro Gaaddhiraaseeth Kusaambujah

तस्य सत्यवतीं कन्यामृचीकोऽयाचत द्विजः ।
वरं विसदृशं मत्वा गाधिर्भागवमब्रवीत् ॥ ५॥

5

Thasya Sathyavatheem kanyaamRicheekoayaachatha Dhvijah
Varam visadhriam mathvaa GaaddhirBhaarggavamabreveeth:

The son of Jehnu was Pooru and his son was Belaaka, and the name of his son was Ajaka. Ajaka's son was Kusa and Kusa begot four sons named Kusaambu, Moorththaya, Vasu and Kusanaabha. Kusaambu's son was Gaatthi, and his daughter was Sathyavathi. A Braahmana Sage named

Richeeka, who was the son of Bhrigu, requested King Gaatthi to give his daughter wedded to him as his wife. Thinking that Richeeka is not suitable matching husband for his daughter, Gaatthi spoke to Richeeka:

एकतः श्यामकर्णानां हयानां चन्द्रवर्चसाम् ।
सहस्रं दीयतां शुल्कं कन्यायाः कुशिका वयम् ॥ ६॥

6

“Ekathah Syaamakarnnaanaam hayaanaam chandhravarchchasaam
Sahasram dheeyathaam sulkam kanyayaah Kusikaa vayam.”

“My dear respectable sage, we belong to the dynasty of Kusa. Because we are an Aristocratic Royal family of Kshethriyaas, you must give us some dowry for my daughter to be given to you as your wife. Therefore, bring us at least One Thousand horses, each as brilliant as moonshine and each having exactly one black ear either on the left on the right.”

इत्युक्तस्तन्मतं ज्ञात्वा गतः स वरुणान्तिकम् ।
आनीय दत्त्वा तानश्वानुपयेमे वराननाम् ॥ ७॥

7

Ithyukthasthanmatham jnjaathvaa gethah sa Varunaanathikam
Aaneeya dheththvaa thaanasvaanupayeme varaananaam.

When Gaatthi made the demand like that, Richeeka understood the mind and intention of Gaatthi. Therefore, Richeeka approached Varuna and brought the horses as demanded by Gaatthi and gave it to him as dowry. And then he married the beautiful Sathyavathi.

स ऋषिः प्रार्थितः पत्न्या श्वश्र्वा चापत्यकाम्यया ।
श्रपयित्वोभयैर्मन्त्रैश्चरुं स्नातुं गतो मुनिः ॥ ८॥

8

Sa Rishih praarththithah pathnyaa svasrvaa chaapathyakaamyayaa
Srepayi thvobhayairmmanthraischarum snaathum getho munih.

One day Sathyavathi along with her mother approached the great Rishi Richeeka, desiring of begetting a son each by the wife and the mother-in-law. They requested the Muni to prepare an oblation for that purpose. Sathyavathi desired to have a son with Mystic Braahmana Thejas and her mother desired to have a son with heroic Kshethra or Kshethriya Thejas. Richeeka prepared one oblation for his wife with Braahmana Manthra and another for his mother-in-law with Kshethra Manthra. Then he went to take a bath.

तावत्सत्यवती मात्रा स्वचरुं याचिता सती ।
श्रेष्ठं मत्वा तयायच्छन्मात्रे मातुरदत्स्वयम् ॥ ९॥

9

Thaavath Sathyavathee maathraa svacharum yaachithaa sathee
Sreshttam mathvaa thayaayachcchanmaathre maathuradhath- svayam.

Thinking that the Charu or oblation prepared for her daughter, Sathyavathi being the wife of Richeeka, must be superior and better, she asked her daughter for that oblation. Sathyavathi, therefore, gave her Charu to her mother and ate the Charu prepared for her mother.

तद्विज्ञाय मुनिः प्राह पत्नीं कष्टमकार्षीः ।
घोरो दण्डधरः पुत्रो भ्राता ते ब्रह्मवित्तमः ॥ १०॥

10

Thadhvijnjaaya Munih praaha pathneem, “kashtamakaarasheeh
Ghoro dhendaddharah puthro bhraathaa the Brahmaviththamah”

Richeeka came to know about the exchange of the Charoos or oblations by the daughter and mother-in-law and spoke to his wife: “Oh, my darling wife! Alas! It was too bad what you did. You have made a great mistake. Your son is going to be a fierce Kshethriya who will be able to punish everyone, and your brother [the son of your mother] is going to be a learned scholar in advanced spiritual science and Mystic Yogi.”

प्रसादितः सत्यवत्या मैवं भूदिति भार्गवः ।
अथ तर्हि भवेत्पौत्रो जमदग्निस्ततोऽभवत् ॥ ११॥

Presaadhithah Sathyavathya, “maivam bhoo”Dhithi Bhaarggavah
Attha, tharhi bhaveth pauthro Jemadhagnisthathoabhavath.

Sathyavathi pleaded with lamentation to her husband Richeeka: “Oh, my Lord, that should not happen to me.” But then she pacified Richeeka Muni with peaceful words and requested that her son not to be a fierce Kshethriya. Then Richeeka replied to her: “Then your grandson will be of Kshethriya spirit.” [That means he postponed the effect of the Charu to next generation.] Thus, the great sage Jemadhagni was born to Sathyavathi.

सा चाभूत्सुमहत्पुण्या कौशिकी लोकपावनी ।
रेणोः सुतां रेणुकां वै जमदग्निरुवाह याम् ॥ १२॥

Saa chaabhooth sumahaapunya Kausakee lokapaavane
Renoh suthaam Renukaam vai Jemadhagniruvaaha yam.

Sathyavathi later became the holy river Kausaki to purify the entire world. Oh, most exalted devotee of Kesava! Oh, Pareekshith Mahaaraajan! Jemadhagni married Renuka, the daughter of Renu, and accepted her as most darling beloved wife and life partner.

तस्यां वै भार्गवऋषेः सुता वसुमदादयः ।
यवीयान् जज्ञ एतेषां राम इत्यभिविश्रुतः ॥ १३॥

Thasyaam vai BhaarggavaRishah suthaa Vasumadhadhayah
Yeveeyaanjjnj etheshaam Raama ithyabhivisruthah.

Jemadhagni Maharshi begot sons like Vasu or Vasumaan and others on his wife Renuka. [The sons of Jemadhagni and Renuka were Vasu, Visvavasu, Bhrigudhyanu, Bhruthvakanva, Vidhanvanth or Rumanvan and Bhaarggava Raama.] And Raama or Bhaarggava Raama or Parasuraama

was the youngest of all the sons of Jemadhagni and Renuka. [Bhaarggava Raama was born as a Braahmana with the spirit of Kshethriya. He was the sixth of the ten incarnations of The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan.]

यमाहुर्वासुदेवांशं हैहयानां कुलान्तकम् ।
त्रिःसप्तकृत्वो य इमां चक्रे निःक्षत्रियां महीम् ॥ १४॥

14

YemaahurVaadushevaamsam Haiheyaanaam kulaanthakam
Thrihsapthakrithvo ya imam chakre nihkshethriyaam maheem.

Oh, the most prosperous and auspicious Mahaaraajan! It has been described everywhere that Bhaarggava Raama or Parasu Raama is the expansion and the incarnation of The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan. The purpose of this incarnation was to destroy the entire dynasty of Hehaya Kshethriyaas or Hehayaas. He became the destroyer of the entire Kshethriya Kula. The most heroic Parasuraama destroyed and completely uprooted the entire Kshethriya Kula three times seven, twenty-one times.

दुष्टं क्षत्रं भुवो भारमब्रह्मण्यमनीनशत् ।
रजस्तमोवृतमहन् फल्गुन्यपि कृतेऽहसि ॥ १५॥

15

Dhushtam kshethram bhuvo bhaaramabrahmanyamaneesasath
Rejasthamovrithamahan Phalgunyapi krithemahasi.

The Kshethriyaas or the Royal Dynasty in general became irreligious because of domination of Rejas and Thamas or material modes of passion and ignorance and excessively proud of the material possessions. They ceased to care for the Vedhic laws enacted by the Braahmanaas and became disrespectful and un-devotional to Braahmanaas. They became a burden to the world and to reduce the burden Parasuraama killed Kshethriya Kulaas or Royal Dynasties.

राजोवाच

RaajOvaacha (Pareekshith Mahaaraaja Said):

किं तदंहो भगवतो राजन्यैरजितात्मभिः ।
कृतं येन कुलं नष्टं क्षत्रियाणामभीक्षणशः ॥ १६॥

16

Kim thadhamho Bhagawatho Raajanyairajithaathmabhih
Kritham yena kulam nashtam Kshethryiaanaamabheekshnasah.

Hey, Bhagawan Sree Suka Brahmarshe! What was the severe offence committed by Kshethriyaas, who could not control their material senses, to Parasuraama, the Incarnation of The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan, for which The Lord Parasuraama Swamy annihilated the entire Kshethriya Kulaas again and again?

श्रीशुक उवाच

SreeSuka Uvaacha (Sree Suka Brahmarsi Said):

हैहयानामधिपतिरर्जुनः क्षत्रियर्षभः ।
दत्तं नारायणस्यांशमाराध्य परिकर्मभिः ॥ १७॥

17

HaiheyanaamaaddhipathirArjjunah kshethriyarshabhah
Dheththam Naaraayansyaamsamaaraaddhya parikarmmabhih.

बाहून् दशशतं लेभे दुर्धर्षत्वमरातिषु ।
अव्याहतेन्द्रियौजः श्रीतेजोवीर्ययशोबलम् ॥ १८॥

18

Baahoon dhasasatham lebhe dhurdhddharshathvamaraathishu
Avyaahathendhriyaujhsreethejoveeryayesobelam.

योगेश्वरत्वमैश्वर्यं गुणा यत्राणिमादयः ।
चचाराव्याहतगतिर्लोकेषु पवनो यथा ॥ १९॥

Yogeswarathvammaisvaryam gunaa yethraanimaadhayah
Chachaaravyaahathagethirlokeshu pavano yetthaa.

There was a great Emperor called Arijjuna or Kaarththaveeryaarjjuna. He was the most exalted and supreme authority of the entire Hehaya Dynasty. He was supreme ruler or supreme Emperor of all other Emperors of the world. He worshipped and offered devotional and respectful obeisance and services to Dheththa, who was an Incarnation of Bhagawaan Naaraayana or The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan. Dheththa was very pleased and satisfied with the devotional services of Kaarththaveeryaarjjuna. Dheththa gave him ceaseless blessings and benedictions like one thousand hands, and became undefeatable by enemies and not even to approach near him by any enemies, unobstructed sensory power, beauty, influence, strength, power, fame, mystic power by which he could achieve all types of Yoga powers, all eight types of opulence like Anima, Mahima, etc. Thus, having become fully opulent, he started roaming around all over the world without having any opposition, just like wind.

स्त्रीरत्नैरावृतः क्रीडन् रेवाम्भसि मदोत्कटः ।
वैजयन्तीं स्रजं बिभ्रद्रुरोध सरितं भुजैः ॥ २० ॥

Sthreerethnairaavrithah kreedan Revaambhasi madhothkatah
Vaijeyantheem Srejam bibhradhruroddha saritham bhujaih.

With overly pride and arrogance of material opulence and power and by wearing the chain of Vaijeyanthi, the garland of victory, and surrounded by innumerable beautiful and charming women, Kaarththaveeryaarjjuna was enjoying water sports in Narmmadha River. With his one thousand mighty hands he stopped the heavy flow of the water in the river.

तदाकुर्वन् देवपूजनम् माहिष्मत्याः समीपतः
विप्लावितं स्वशिविरं प्रतिस्रोतःसरिज्जलैः ।
नामृष्यत्तस्य तद्वीर्यं वीरमानी दशाननः ॥ २१ ॥

Thadhaakurvvan Dhevapoojaam Maahishmathyaah sameepathah
 Viplaavitham svasibiram prethisrothassarijjelaih
 Naamrishyath thasya thadhveeryam veeramaanee Dhesaanahah.

Once, while Kaarththaveeryaarjjuna was enjoying the water sports like that, the Ten headed Raavana Raakshasa along with his associates and soldiers were camping near that area in Maahishmathi. By blocking the water flow by Kaarththaveeryaarjjuna, the water started flowing in the opposite direction or to the upper banks of the river. Raavana was performing his Siva Dheva Pooja on the banks of Narmmadha River. Suddenly, without any warning the entire area was inundated and his camp along with the soldiers and associates were flooded under water. Raavana along with his Pooja paraphernalia were also taken away by flow of water. Seeing that his camp, soldiers and associates, Pooja materials and all his material and equipment were destroyed and taken away by the water flow and seeing the arrogance of might and power of Kaarththaveeryaarjjuna, Raavana became intolerably angry and envious.

गृहीतो लीलया स्त्रीणां समक्षं कृतकिल्बिषः ।
 माहिष्मत्यां सन्निरुद्धो मुक्तो येन कपिर्यथा ॥ २२ ॥

Griheetho leelayaa sthreenaam samaksham krithakilbishah
 Maahishmathyaam sannirudhddho muktho yena kapiryetthaa.

When Raavana tried to insult Kaarththaveeryaarjjuna unexpectedly, in the presence of women while they were enjoying the sports, by attacking and challenging him with weapons, Kaarththaveeryaarjjuna without putting any effort caught hold of Raavana and arrested and put him in dungeon, just like how a negligible monkey will be caught and then released and left him free as if Raavana is too negligible for him.

स एकदा तु मृगयां विचरन् विपिने वने ।
 यदृच्छयाऽऽश्रमपदं जमदग्नेरुपाविशत् ॥ २३ ॥

Sa ekadhaa thu mrigayaam vicharan gehane vane
Yedhrichcchayaaaasramapadham Jemadhagnerupaavisath.

Once, while that Kaarthhaveeryaarjjuna was wandering unengaged in a solitary forest and hunting, he reached along with his Associates at the Aasrama of Jemadhagni Maharshi.

तस्मै स नरदेवाय मुनिरर्हणमाहरत् ।
ससैन्यामात्यवाहाय हविष्मत्या तपोधनः ॥ २४॥

Thasmai sa Naradhevaaya Munirarhanamaaharath
Sasainyaamaathyavaahaaya havishtathyaa thapoddhanah.

When the King along with his Ministers, Soldiers, Chariots, Carriers, etc. approached the Aasrama, Jemadhagni Maharshi received all of them well and offered a royal treatment befitting for a King. The Maharshi was able to supply all the necessities to worship these guests, because he possessed the heavenly Cow Kaamaddhenu who was able to supply everything they wished.

स वीरस्तत्र तद्दृष्ट्वा आत्मैश्वर्यातिशयानम् ।
तन्नाद्रियताग्निहोत्र्यां साभिलाषः स हैहयः ॥ २५॥

Sa veerasthathra thadhdhrishtvaa aathmaisvaryaathisaayanam
Thannaadhriyethaagnihothryaam saabhilaashah sa Haihayah.

Kaarthhaveerya thought that his possessions and opulence is negligible compared to what the Maharshi is having as he has the jewel of Kaamaddhenu from heaven who can satisfy any wishes and desires at any time. Therefore, he and his men from Hehaya or Hehayaas were not very appreciative and happy about the heavenly reception they received from Jemadhagni. Not only that they were not happy but also, they wanted to

possess that Kaamaddhenu which would be helpful for the execution of Agnihothra Yaagaas.

हविर्धानीमृषेर्दपन्निरान् हर्तुमचोदयत् ।
ते च माहिष्मतीं निन्युः सवत्सां क्रन्दतीं बलात् ॥ २६॥

26

HavirdhddhaaneemRisherhdherppaannaraan harththumachodhayath
The cha Maahishmatheem ninyuh savathsaam krendhatheem belaath.

Kaarthhaveeryaarjjuna, puffed up by his physical might and material power, ordered his men to steal Jemadhagni's Kaamaddhenu and its calf. They forcibly took the crying Kaamaddhenu and its cow to Maahishmathi, the capital of Kaarthhaveeryaarjjuna.

अथ राजनि निर्याति राम आश्रम आगतः ।
श्रुत्वा तत्तस्य दौरात्म्यं चुक्रोधाहिरिवाहतः ॥ २७॥

27

Attha raajani niryathe Raama aasrama agethah
Sruthvaa thath thasya dhauryaathmyam chukroddhaahirivaahathah.

Thereafter, Kaarthhaveeryaarjjuna having left the Aasrama with Kaamaddhenu, Parasuraama returned to the Aasrama. When Parasuraama heard about the nefarious and wicked deed, he became angry like a trampled snake.

घोरमादाय परशुं सतूणं वर्म कार्मुकम् ।
अन्वधावत दुर्मर्षो मृगेन्द्र इव यूथपम् ॥ २८॥

28

Ghoramaadhaaya parasum sathoonam charmma kaarmmukam
Anvaddhaavatha dhurdhddharsho mrigendhra iva yoothapam.

Taking out his fierce Parasu or Chopper or Axe, his signatory weapon, his shield, his bow and quiver of arrows, Lord Parasuraama who was extremely angry chased Kaarthhaveeryaarjjuna just like how a lion, the king of the animals, chase an elephant.

तमापतन्तं भृगुवर्यमोजसा
धनुर्धरं बाणपरश्वधायुधम् ।
ऐणेयचर्मम्बरमर्कधामभि-
र्युतं जटाभिर्दृशे पुरीं विशन् ॥ २९॥

29

Thamaapathantham Bhriguvaryamojasaa
Ddhanurdhddharam baanaparavaddhaayuddham
AineyacharmmaambaramArkkaddhaamabhi-
RYutham jetaabhirdhdhedhrise pureem visan.

When Kaarthhaveeryaarjjuna reached near his palace along with Kaamaddhenu and its calf, he saw Lord Parasuraama, the best of Bhrgu dynasty, coming after him. Parasuraama was wearing His shield and holding His Parasu, Bow and Quiver with Arrows. Lord Parasuraama was covered with black deerskin, and his matted hair appeared like the sunshine.

अचोदयद्धस्तिरथाश्वपत्तिभि-
र्गदासिबाणर्षिशतघ्निशक्तिभिः ।
अक्षौहिणीः सप्तदशतिभीषणा-
स्ता राम एको भगवानसूदयत् ॥ ३०॥

30

Achodhayadhdhasthretthaasvapatthibhi-
RgGedhaasibaanarshtisathagnisakthibhih
Akshauhaneeh saptadhesaathibheeshanaa-
Sthaa Raama eko Bhagawaanasoodhayath.

Upon seeing Parasuraama, Kaarthhaveeryaarjjuna feared Him and sent elephants, chariots, horses and infantry of soldiers equipped with clubs,

swords, bows and arrows, Rishtees, Sathaghnees, Sakthees and many similar disastrous weapons to fight against Parasuraama. Kaarththaveeryaarjjuna sent seventeen full Akshauhinees to resist and block Parasuraama. [The Akshauhini is roughly equivalent to the regiment of the modern-day military. One Akshauhini constituted of: 21,870 chariots, 21,870 elephants, 65610 horses and 109,350 foot-soldiers. The total number of soldiers comes up to (109350 + 65610 + 21870 + 21870) = 21,8700.] But Lord Parasuraama single-handedly killed all of them.

यतो यतोऽसौ प्रहरत्परश्वधो
मनोऽनिलौजाः परचक्रसूदनः ।
ततस्ततश्छिन्नभुजोरुकन्धरा
निपेतुरुर्व्यां हतसूतवाहनाः ॥ ३१ ॥

31

Yetho yethoasau preharath parasvaddho
ManoAnilaujaah parachakrasoodhanah
Thathasthathachcchinnabhujorukanddharah
Nipethuruvyam hathasoothavaahanaah.

Lord Parasuraama, being an expert in killing the military force of the enemies, moved in the speed that even the wind and mind cannot compete and slicing and slashing the enemies with His Parasu. Wherever he went, the enemies fell, their legs, arms, shoulders being severed, their chariot drivers killed, and their carriers, elephants, horses and all annihilated.

दृष्ट्वा स्वसैन्यं रुद्धिरौघकर्दमे
रणाजिरे रामकुठारसायकैः ।
विवृक्णचर्मध्वजचापविग्रहं
निपातितं हैहय आपतद्रुषा ॥ ३२ ॥

32

Dhrishtvaa svasainyam ruddhiraughakardhdhame
Renaajire Raamakuttaarasaayakaih
Vivriknacharmmaddhvajachaapavigraham
Nipaathitham Haihaya aapathadrushaa.

By the swift and appropriately manipulative moves, Lord Parasuraama cut to pieces the shields, flags, bows and bodies of Kaarthhaveeryaarjjuna's soldiers who fell on the battlefield muddying the ground with their blood. Seeing the utter defeat of his soldiers, Kaarthhaveeryaarjjuna got infuriated and rushed to the battlefield.

अथार्जुनः पञ्चशतेषु बाहुभि-
र्धनुःषु बाणान् युगपत्स सन्दधे ।
रामाय रामोऽस्त्रभृतां समग्रणी-
स्तान्येकधन्वेषुभिराच्छिनत्समम् ॥ ३३॥

33

Atthaarjjunah panjchasatheshu baahubhi-
RdhDdhanuhshu baanaan yugapath sa sandhaddhe
Raamaaya Raamoasthrabhritaam samagranee-
Sthaanyekaddhanveshubhiraachcchinath samam.

Kaarthhaveeryaarjjuna, with his one thousand arms, simultaneously fixed five hundred arrows in five hundred bows to shoot and kill Parasuraama. But Lord Parasuraama, the best of the fighters, with a single arrow cut all the five hundred arrows fixed in the bows of Kaarthhaveeryaarjjuna into pieces at the same time.

पुनः स्वहस्तैरचलान् मृधेऽङ्घ्रिपा-
नुत्क्षिप्य वेगादभिधावतो युधि ।
भुजान् कुठारेण कठोरनेमिना
चिच्छेद रामः प्रसभं त्वहेरिव ॥ ३४॥

34

Punah svahasthairachalaan mriddeangghripaa-
Nuthkshipya vegaadhabiddhaavatho yuddhi
Bhujaan kuttaarena kattoroneminaa
Chichchedha Raamah Presabham thvaheeriva.

Thereafter, Kaarthhaveeryaarjjuna uprooted trees and mountain peaks and holding them up, he ran around the battlefield to find a chance to attack Parasuraama. And then Bhaarggava Raama cut off all the one thousand hands of Kaarthhaveeryaarjjuna just like how the hoods of snakes are cut off, with his Parasu or Axe.

कृत्तबाहोः शिरस्तस्य गिरेः शृङ्गमिवाहरत् ।
हते पितरि तत्पुत्रा अयुतं दुद्रुवुर्भयात् ॥ ३५ ॥

35

Kriththabaahoh sirasthasya gireh sringgamivaaharath
Hathe pithari thathputhraa ayutham dhudhruvarbhayaath.

And thereafter, Bhaarggava Raama cut off the head also of the handless Kaarthhaveeryaarjjuna and thus killed him just like how a mountain peak is cut off. Seeing that their father has been killed, all the ten thousand sons of Kaarthhaveeryaarjjuna flood in fear.

अग्निहोत्रीमुपावर्त्य सवत्सां परवीरहा ।
समुपेत्याश्रमं पित्रे परिक्लिष्टां समर्पयत् ॥ ३६ ॥

36

Agnihothreemupaavarththya savathsaam paraveeraha
Samupethyaasramam pithre pariklishtaam samarppayath.

Then Parasuraama, having killed the enemy, released Kaamaddhenu and the calf, which had undergone great sufferings, and brought them back to the Aasrama and offered it to his father, Jemadhagni Maharshi.

स्वकर्म तत्कृतं रामः पित्रे भ्रातृभ्य एव च ।
वर्णयामास तच्छ्रुत्वा जमदग्निर्भाषत ॥ ३७ ॥

37

Svakarmma thathkritham Raamah pithre bhraathribhya eva cha
Varnnayaamaasa thachcchruthvaa Jemadhagnirabhaashatha.

Bhaarggava Raama narrated to his father, the great Sage Jemadhagni, and brothers about his heroic and warrior-like activities in killing the mighty Kaarthhaveeryaarjjuna and his soldiers.

राम राम महाबाहो भवान् पापमकारषीत् ।
अवधीन्नरदेवं यत्सर्वदेवमयं वृथा ॥ ३८॥

38

“Raama! Raama! Mahaabaaho! Bhawaan paapamakaarasheeth
Avaddheennaradhevam yeth sarvvadhevamamayam vritthaa.

After listening to the narrations of his son Bhaarggava Raama, Jemadhagni Maharshi said: “Hey, Raama! Hey, Raama! Hey, Mahaabaaho! My dear son, you are a crest jewel of all heroic warriors. A king is the protector of all his subjects. He is Sarvvadhevaathmaka, meaning the embodiment of all Dhevaas. Therefore, killing a king is the most heinous and very serious sinful crime.”

वयं हि ब्राह्मणास्तात क्षमयार्हणतां गताः ।
यया लोकगुरुर्देवः पारमेष्ठ्यमगात्पदम् ॥ ३९॥

39

“Vayam hi Braahmanaasthaatha kshemayaarhanathaam gethaah
Yeyaa lokagururdhdhevah paarameshttyamagaath Padham.”

“My dearest and most affectionate son! We are Braahmanaas or Bhoosuraas, meaning the Dhevaas of the Bhoomi, and become worshipable for the people in general because of our quality of forgiveness or patience or tolerance. We must forgive the crimes and sins and evil deeds of others. That is the duty of a Braahmana. It is because of this quality of forgiveness and tolerance that Lord Brahmadheva was able to achieve the position of Supreme Spiritual Master of the Universe.”

क्षमया रोचते लक्ष्मीर्ब्रह्मी सौरी यथा प्रभा ।
क्षमिणामाशु भगवांस्तुष्यते हरिरीश्वरः ॥ ४०॥

40

“Kshemayaa rochathe Lakshmeerbraahmee Sauree yetthaa Prebhaa
Ksheminaamaasu Bhagawaamsthushyathe Harireeswarah.”

“The Braahmana Thejas is as illuminating as that of Soorya Thejas
because of the quality of forgiveness of Braahmanaas. Hari Bhagawaan
Who is Sarvveswara or Lord of Everything or The Supreme Soul Lord Sree
Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan will be pleased with only those
who are forgiving.”

राज्ञो मूर्धाभिषिक्तस्य वधो ब्रह्मवधाद्गुरुः ।
तीर्थसंसेवया चांहो जह्यङ्गाच्युतचेतनः ॥ ४१ ॥

41

“Raajnjo moordhddhaabhishikthasya vaddho Brahmavaddhaath Guruh
Theerthththa samsevayaa chaamho jehyanggaAchyuthachethanah.”

“My dear son! My dear young boy! A Kshethriya or a King is the One who
has been crowned to protect and maintain the country and its subjects.
Therefore, Killing a King is certainly more severely sinful than killing a
Braahmana. But as a penalty or as a restitution, you proceed on a
pilgrimage worshipping Lord Sree Hari Bhagawaan or Bhagawaan Sree
Vaasudheva Sree Krishna Bhagawaan or The Supreme Soul Lord Sree
Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan Who can forgive everyone
and can release and liberate from the result of any sinful action.”

इति श्रीमद्भागवते महापुराणे पारमहंस्यां
संहितायां नवमस्कन्धे पञ्चदशोऽध्यायः ॥ १५ ॥

Ithi Sreemadh Bhaagawathe Mahaa Puraane Paaramahamsyaam
SamhithaayaamNavamaSkanddhe [ParasuRaamaCharitham] [Naama]
[ParasuRaamaCharitham] PanjchadhesoAddhyaayah

Thus, we conclude the Fifteenth Chapter [Named as] Story of
ParasuRaama [Story of ParasuRaama] Of the Ninth Canto of the Most
Divine and the Supreme Most and the Greatest Mythology Known as
Sreemadh Bhaagawatham.

Om Shree Krishnaaya Param Brahmane Namah!
Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!
Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!
Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!