

OM

Om Shree Krishnaaya Param Brahmane Namah!

Om Namō Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!

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॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

Om Namō Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!

श्रीमद्भागवतं - नवमस्कन्धः

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

॥ नवमस्कन्धः ॥

NAVAMASKANDDHAH (CANTO NINE)

॥ विंशोऽध्यायः - २० ॥

VIMSATHITHAMOADDHYAAYAH (CHAPTER TWENTY)

**[SakunthalOpaakhyaanam - Pooru Parampara]
[The Story of Sakunthala - The Dynasty of Pooru]]**

[In this chapter we can read the history of Pooru and his descendants. The son of Pooru was Jenamejaya and his son was Prechinva, and his son was Preveera, and his son was Namasyu and will continue the progeny of Pooru like that. In the dynasty there was a king called Ritheyu who had a son called Renthibhaara who had three sons named Sumathi, Ddhruva and Aprethirettha. The son of Sumathi was Rebhi and his son was

Dhushyantha. Once when Dhushyantha went for a hunting excursion, he went to the Aasrama of Kanva Maharshi who was not there at that time. The beautiful Sakunthala and her maids were there and Dhushyantha was very attracted by the charm and beauty of that Apsara Kanyaka Sakunthala. Sakunthala was the daughter of Visvaamithra and heavenly beauty Menaka. Dhushyantha married Sakunthala according to the Genddharva Vivaaha Viddhi. And romantically spending some time with Sakunthala, Dhushyantha went back to his palace. Sakunthala delivered a son in due course of time. After a while Sakunthala and her son approached Dhushyantha. Fearful of scandalous rumors that the king had a secret or illicit relationship with a woman, Dhushyantha was not prepared to accept them. At that time, he heard an unembodied voice that they are his own wife and son from the Genddharva Vivaaha. So, he accepted them as his wife and son. The son's name was Bharatha. Bharatha was one of the most famous Emperors of the Pooru Dynasty. Though Bharatha had three wives who were daughters of Vidherbha king and sons on them, but as they were not resembling Bharatha, his wives killed all the sons, fearful of brandishing them as unfaithful and unchaste. Bharatha performed a Maruth-Sthoma Yaaga with the intention to have a son. Maruths were pleased and satisfied with Bharatha and provided a son called Bharadhvaaja. Bharadhvaaja was the son of Mamatha, who was the wife of Uththiyatha, the brother of Dhevaguru Brihaspathi. Please continue to read for details....]

श्रीशुक उवाच

SreeSuka Uvaacha (Sree Suka Brahmarshi Said):

पूरोर्वशं प्रवक्ष्यामि यत्र जातोऽसि भारत ।
यत्र राजर्षयो वंश्या ब्रह्मवंश्याश्च जज्ञिरे ॥ १ ॥

1

Poororvamsam previshyaami yethra jaathoasi Bhaaratha!
Yethra Raajarshayo vamsyaa Brahmavamsyaascha jejnire.

Hey, Pareekshith Mahaaraajan! You are a descendent of Mahaaraaja Bharatha. I shall describe the most famous dynasty of Pooru, in which you

are born and many other Raajarshees like Bharatha and many Saintly kings with scholarly Brahmajnana were born.

जनमेजयो ह्यभूत्पूरोः प्रचिन्वांस्तत्सुतस्ततः ।
प्रवीरोऽथ नमस्युर्वै तस्माच्चारुपदोऽभवत् ॥ २॥

2

Jenamejeyo hyabhooth Pooroh, Prechinvaamsthathuthathah
Preveeroattha Namasyurvai thasmaachchaarupadhoabhabath.

तस्य सुद्युरभूत्पुत्रस्तस्माद्बहुगवस्ततः ।
संयातिस्तस्याहंयाती रौद्राश्वस्तत्सुतः स्मृतः ॥ ३॥

3

Thasya Sudhyurabhooth puthrasthasmaadh Behugevasthathah
SamyaathisthasyaAhamyathi Raudhraasvasthathuthah smrithah.

The son of Pooru was Jenamejeya or Jenamejayan and his son was the brave warrior Prechinva or Prechinvaan. Preveera was the son of Prechinva. Namasyu [Manusyu according to some versions] was the son of Preveera and Namasyu's son was Chaarupadha, and his son was Sudhyu. Sudhyu's son was Behugeva, and his son was named Samyaathi, and his son was Ahamyathi. Raudhraasva was the name of the son of Ahamyathi.

ऋतेयुस्तस्य कक्षेयुः स्थण्डिलेयुः कृतेयुकः ।
जलेयुः सन्ततेयुश्च धर्मसत्यव्रतेयवः ॥ ४॥

4

Ritheyusthasya Kuxsheyuh Stthandileyuh Kritheyukah
Jeleyuh Santhatheyuscha DdharmmaSathyavratheyavah.

दशैतेऽप्सरसः पुत्रा वनेयुश्चावमः स्मृतः ।
घृताच्यामिन्द्रियाणीव मुख्यस्य जगदात्मनः ॥ ५॥

DhesaitheApsarasah puthraa Vaneyuschaavamah smrithah
Ghrithaachyaamindhriyaaneeva mukhyasya jegadhaathmanah.

Raudhraasva had ten sons with his Apsara wife, Ghrithaachi. They were: 1) Ritheyu, 2) Kukshyeyu or Kaksheyu, 3) Stthandileyu, 4) Kritheyu or Kritheyuka, 5) Jeleyu, 6) Santhatheyu 7) Ddharmmeyu, 8) Sathyeyu 9) Vratheyu and 10) Vaneyu. Of these Vaneyu was the youngest son. As the ten senses which are the product of universal life act under the control of life, all these ten sons were under the total control of their father, Raudhraasva.

ऋतेयो रन्तिभारोऽभूत्रयस्तस्यात्मजा नृप ।
सुमतिर्ध्रुवोऽप्रतिरथः कण्वोऽप्रतिरथात्मजः ॥ ६॥

Ritheyo Renthibhaaroabhooth Threyasthasyaathmaja Nripa!
SumathirDdhruvoAprethiretthah KanvoAprethiretthaathmajah.

तस्य मेधातिथिस्तस्मात्प्रस्कण्वाद्या द्विजातयः ।
पुत्रोऽभूत्सुमते रैभ्यो दुष्यन्तस्तत्सुतो मतः ॥ ७॥

Thasya Meddhaatthithisthasmaath PresKanvaadhyaadhvijaathayah
Puthroabhooth Sumathe Raibhyo Dhushyanthasthathsutho mathah.

Hey, Mahaaraajan! Ritheyu had a son named Renthibhaara and he had three sons named Sumathi, Ddhruva and Aprethirettha. From Aprethirettha came Kanva. The son of Kanva was Meddhaathitthi. All sons of Meddhaathitthi were Braahmanaas headed by Preskanva. The eldest son of Renthibhaara, Sumathi, had a son named Rebhi or Raibhya and his son was Dhushyantha Dhushmantha.

दुष्यन्तो मृगयां यातः कण्वाश्रमपदं गतः ।
तत्रासीनां स्वप्रभया मण्डयन्तीं रमामिव ॥ ८॥

8

Dhushyantho mrigayaam yaathah Kanaasramapadham gethah
Thathraaseenaam Svaprebhayaa Mandayatheem, Remaamiva,

विलोक्य सद्यो मुमुहे देवमायामिव स्त्रियम् ।
बभाषे तां वरारोहां भटैः कतिपर्यैर्वृतः ॥ ९॥

9

Vilokya sadhyo mumuho, Dhevamaayaamiva, sthriyam
Bebhaashe thaam Varaarohaam Bhataih kathipairvrithah.

तद्दर्शनप्रमुदितः सन्निवृत्तपरिश्रमः ।
पप्रच्छ कामसन्तप्तः प्रहसञ्क्षक्षणाया गिरा ॥ १०॥

10

Thadhdhersanapremudhithah samnivriththaparisremah
Paprechccha kaamasanthapthah prehasan slekshnayaa giraa.

Once Dhushyantha, another popular and well-known emperor of Pooru dynasty or Chandhra Vamsa, along with his associates and soldiers went to the forest on a hunting excursion and was very much fatigued. And he approached the Aasrama of Kanva Muni. There he saw the most beautiful and charming woman who looked exactly like Lakshmi-Dhevi, the goddess of fortune. She sat there illuminating the entire Aasrama by her effulgence. She was like Dheva Maaya or divine mesmerizing charm. The king was naturally attracted by her heavenly beauty and charm and approached her, accompanied by some soldiers. He spoke to her. By seeing the charming woman, the King was very much enlivened and forgot and relieved of all his fatigue from hunting excursion. He was very much attracted to the woman because of his lusty desires. He enquired from her, in a joking mood, as follows:

का त्वं कमलपत्राक्षि कस्यासि हृदयङ्गमे ।
किं वा चिकीर्षितं त्वत्र भवत्या निर्जने वने ॥ ११॥

“Kaa thvam kamalapathraakshi! Kasyaasi hridhayanggame!
Kim vaa chikeersshitham thvathra bhavathyaa nirjene vane.

“Oh, the most beautiful and charming lotus-eyed woman! Who are you?
Whose daughter are you? Why are you staying in this solitary forest?
What do you like to do? What do you wish to have? Please tell me all your
details.”

व्यक्तं राजन्यतनयां वेद्म्यहं त्वां सुमध्यमे ।
न हि चेतः पौरवाणामधर्मे रमते क्वचित् ॥ १२॥

“Vyektham Raajanyathanayaam vedhmyaham thvaamsumaddhyame!
Na hi chethah pauravaanaamaddharmme remathe kvachith.”

“Oh, the prettiest girl! It appears to me that you must be the daughter of a
Kshethriya as my mind falls in love for you as my mind will not fall in love
with a non-Kshethriya woman. I belong to the Pooru dynasty, and my mind
never endeavor to enjoy anything irreligiously.”

शकुन्तलोवाच

SakunthalOvaacha (Sakunthala Said):

विश्वामित्रात्मजैवाहं त्यक्ता मेनकया वने ।
वेदैतद्भगवान् कण्वो वीर किं करवाम ते ॥ १३॥

Visvaamithraathmajaivaaham thyekthaa Menakayaa vane
VedhaithadhBhagawaan Kanvo Veera, kim karavaama the.

Sakunthala Said that Menaka, my mother who is the most famous Apsaras,
abandoned me in the forest. I am the daughter of Kaasi Raajarshi, who is
the well-known Visvaamithra. Oh, Hero! Oh, Mahaaraajan! Kanva

Maharshi knows all these details very well. How can we, Sakunthala and her Muni Kanyaka maids, help you or what should we do for you?

आस्यतां ह्यरविन्दाक्ष गृह्यतामर्हणं च नः ।
भुज्यतां सन्ति नीवारा उष्यतां यदि रोचते ॥ १४॥

14

Aasyathaam hyaAravindhaaksha! Grihyathaamarhanam cha nah
Bhujiyathaam santhi neevaaraa ushyathaam yedhi rochathe.

Oh, heroic King with eyes like the petals of lotus flower! Kindly come and sit down and accept whatever reception we can offer you. We can supply you with food prepared of Neevaara rice, a high-quality wild grain, and if you like it please stay with us for a few days and get relaxed.

दुष्यन्त उवाच

Dhushyantha Uvaacha (Dhushyantha Said):

उपपन्नमिदं सुभ्रु जातायाः कुशिकान्वये ।
स्वयं हि वृणुते राज्ञां कन्यकाः सदृशं वरम् ॥ १५॥

15

“Upapannammidham, subhru, jaathayaah Kusikaanvaye
Svayam hi vrinuthe Raajnjaam kanyakaah sadhrisam varam.”

“Oh, the most beautiful woman with attractive eyebrows! It is so apt for the woman who is born in the pure and exalted dynasty of Kusa or the family of Raajarshi Visvaamithra to invite the guest and offer such cordial reception. It is worthy of your family. Besides, it is an acceptable practice for the daughters of kings who belong to the renowned and exalted Kshethriya family, to select their own husbands.”

ओमित्युक्ते यथाधर्ममुपयेमे शकुन्तलाम् ।
गान्धर्वविधिना राजा देशकालविधानवित् ॥ १६॥

16

Oamithyukthe yetthaaddharmmamupayeme Sakunthalaam
Gaanddharvavidhdhinaa Raajaa dhesakaalavibhaagavith* .
dhesakaalavidhdhaanavith*

When Sakunthala responded positively to the request of proposal from Mahaaraaja Dhushyantha with a silence, [Maunam Sammatham = silence meaning okay], the king who was very familiar with the laws, alternative to traditional customs and practices, chanted the Pranava Manthra, “OM” and married her in the right religious way or he married her in accordance with the Gaanddharvva Vivaaha Viddhi or procedure. [The path of Gaanddharvva Vivaaha is accepted in Kshethriyaas. It is a secret wedding agreement between the husband and wife without having the presents of friends and relatives. Marriages of Genddharvvaas are performed in this way.]

अमोघवीर्यो राजर्षिर्महिष्यां वीर्यमादधे ।
श्वोभूते स्वपुरं यातः कालेनासूत सा सुतम् ॥ १७॥

17

Amoghaveeryo Raajarshirmmahishyaam Veeryamaadhaddhe
Svobhootho svapuram yaathah, kaalenaasootha sa sutham.

The semen, which always produces positive results, of King Dhushyantha was properly deposited in the womb of beautiful Sakunthala on the night. Next morning Dhushyantha departed from the Aasrama and went back to his palace in the city. And Sakunthala delivered a male child at the maturity of her pregnancy.

कण्वः कुमारस्य वने चक्रे समुचिताः क्रियाः ।
बद्ध्वा मृगेन्द्रांस्तरसा क्रीडति स्म स बालकः ॥ १८॥

18

Kanvah Kumaarasya vane chakre samuchithaah kriyaah
Bedhddhvaa mrigendhraamstharasaa kreedathi sma sa Baalakah.

Kanva Maharshi performed Jaatha or Jaathaka-Karmma or naming ceremony and astrological horoscope writing in accordance with Vedic Rituals for newly born children in the forest itself. At the very childhood itself that boy will capture a lion and play with it.

तं दुरत्ययविक्रान्तमादाय प्रमदोत्तमा ।
हरेरंशांशसम्भूतं भर्तुरन्तिकमागमत् ॥ १९॥

19

Tham dhurathyeyavikraanthamaadhaaya premadhoththamaa
Hareramsaamsambhootham bharththuranthikamaagemath.

One day, the most noble and beautiful Sakunthala took her son who was very powerful and whose strength was insurmountable and who was a partial expansion of The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan and went to the palace of her husband, King Dhushyantha.

यदा न जगृहे राजा भार्यापुत्रावनिन्दितौ ।
शृण्वतां सर्वभूतानां खे वागाहाशरीरिणी ॥ २०॥

20

Yedhaa na jegrihe Raajaa bhaaryaaputhraavanindhithau
Srinvathaam sarvvabhoothaanaam khe vaagaahaasareerinee.

When Dhushyantha refused to accept his wife, Sakunthala, and son as he was feared of rumors and scandals that the king of the country used to maintain illicit and secret marriage undisclosed to his subjects and public. But at the same time there was an unembodied voice from the sky as an omen so that everybody could hear clearly:

माता भस्त्रा पितुः पुत्रो येन जातः स एव सः ।
भरस्व पुत्रं दुष्यन्त मावमंस्थाः शकुन्तलाम् ॥ २१॥

21

“Maathaa bhasthraa, pithuh puthro yena jaathah sa eva sah

Bharasva puthram, Dhushyantha, maavamastthaah Sakunthalaam.”

रेतोधाः पुत्रो नयति नरदेव यमक्षयात् ।
त्वं चास्य धाता गर्भस्य सत्यमाह शकुन्तला ॥ २२॥

22

“Rethoddhaah puthro nayathi Naradheva! Yamakshayaath
Thvam chaasya dhaathaah gerbhasya, sathyamaaha Sakunthalaam.”

The unembodied voice said: “Oh, Raajan! The Son belongs to the Father, or the Father is the owner or proprietor of Son. The Mother is only an instrument or a container or the vessel to safe-keep or deposit the seed or semen of the Father. According to Vedhic injunctions the Janaka or Father is Puthra or Son or in other words the Father and Son are the same. Therefore, maintain your Son and do not despise or insult or humiliate the Son’s Mother, Sakunthala. Hey, Dhushyantha Mahaaraajan! A Son, who is produced from the semen of the Father saves the Father from the clutches of Yemaraaja. [This means a Son will perform last rites for his Father and uplift him from Yemaloka.] And what this Sakunthala Dhevi told is true that you are the Father of the Boy.”

पितर्युपरते सोऽपि चक्रवर्ती महायशाः ।
महिमा गीयते तस्य हरेरंशभुवो भुवि ॥ २३॥

23

Pitharyuparethe soapi Chakravarththee mahaayesaah
Mahimaa geeyathe thasya Hareramsabhuvoh bhuvih.

After hearing that Asareeri or unembodied voice, Dhushyantha thanked Sakunthala and cordially accepted both Sakunthala and the Boy as his legal Wife and Son. And then when Dhushyantha passed away, his son, who was born as the partial expansion of Hari or The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan, took over the kingdom and became the emperor of the whole world.

चक्रं दक्षिणहस्तेऽस्य पद्मकोशोऽस्य पादयोः ।
ईजे महाभिषेकेण सोऽभिषिक्तोऽधिराड्विभुः ॥ २४॥

24

Chakram Dhekshinahastheasya padhmakososya paadhayoh
Eeje mahaabhishekena soabhisikthoaddhiraadvibhuh.

पञ्चपञ्चाशता मेध्यैर्गङ्गायामनु वाजिभिः ।
मामतेयं पुरोधाय यमुनायामनु प्रभुः ।
अष्टसप्ततिमेध्याश्वान् बबन्ध प्रददद्वसु ॥ २५॥

25

Panjchapanjchaasathaa medhddhyaairggenggaayaamanuvaajibhih
Maamatheyam puroddhaaya Yemunaayaamanu Prebhuh
Ashtaspathathimedhddhyaasvaan bebenddha predhadhadh Vasu.

Even today great scholars and saints are devotionally singing and describing the stories of this King Bharatha, son of Dhushyantha, with his glories and successes. Bharatha had the clear mark of Chakra or Sudhersanachakra or Disk in the palm of his right hand and the mark of Padhma Kosa or Lotus Whorl on the soles of his feet as he, being the partial expansion of Hari Bhagawaan or The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan. When he was crowned as the Emperor of the World, he honorably installed the great and most exalted Saint Maamatheya Maharshi as his Aachaarya or the Royal Priest. Thereafter, Emperor Bharatha performed Fifty-Five Asvameddha Yaagaas on the banks of the holy river Ganga and Seventy-Eight Asvameddhaas on the banks of the holy river Kaalindhi, a tributary of Yemuna. He gave away a lot of rewards, donations and charities as Dhekshina to the Priests, Braahmanaas and all the needy. He was the most efficient Emperor the world has ever seen.

भरतस्य हि दौष्यन्तेरग्निः साचीगुणे चितः ।
सहस्रं बद्रशो यस्मिन् ब्राह्मणा गा विभेजिरे ॥ २६॥

26

Bharathasya hii Dhaushyantheragnih saacheegune chithah
Sahasram bedhvaso yesmin Braahmanaa gaa vibhejire.

Thus, Bharatha, the son of Dhushyantha, established Sacrificial Fire in excellent holy places like the banks of Ganga and Yemuna and conducted Yaagaas and distributed immense wealth to the Braahmanaas. He distributed so many cows so that each of the Thousands of Braahmanaas received Bedhva, (One Bedhva = 13,084 as his share).

त्रयस्त्रिंशच्छतं ह्यश्वान् बद्ध्वा विस्मापयन् नृपान् ।
दौष्यन्तिरत्यगान्मायां देवानां गुरुमाययौ ॥ २७॥

27

Threyasthrimsachcchatham hyasvaan bedhddhvaa vismaapayan Nripaan
Dhaushyantheerathyagaanmaayaam Dhevaanaam gurumaayayau.

Bharatha bound Three Thousand Three Hundred horses for those sacrifices and thus astonished all other Kings. He even surpassed the opulence of all Dhevaas because he has achieved and he was The Supreme Master, Hari Bhagawaan Who is The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan.

मृगान् शुक्लदतः कृष्णान् हिरण्येन परीवृतान् ।
अदात्कर्मणि मष्णारे नियुतानि चतुर्दश ॥ २८॥

28

Mrigaan sukladhethah krishnaan hiranyena pareevrithaan
Adhaath karmmani mashnaare niyuthaani chathurdhdhesa.

When Mahaaraaja Bharatha performed a Yaaga known as Mashnaara, which is the Yaaga performed at the place called Mashnaara, he was rewarded as a charity donation of Fourteen Lakhs Elephants fully covered and decorated with golden ornaments and shields in the Yaaga.

भरतस्य महत्कर्म न पूर्वे नापरे नृपाः ।
नैवापुनैव प्राप्स्यन्ति बाहुभ्यां त्रिदिवं यथा ॥ २९॥

29

Bharathasya mahath karmma na poorvve naapare Nripaah
Naivaapurnnaiva praapsyanthi baahubhyaam thrindhivam yetthaa.

One cannot approach heaven simply with the strength and power of his arms, One can reach heavenly planets only by performing virtuous and good activities in life. Similarly, one cannot imitate the wonderful activities of Mahaaraaja Bharatha. No One could perform such activities in the past, No One can perform such activities at present, and No One will be able to perform such activities in the future.

किरातहूणान् यवनानन्ध्रान् कङ्कान् खशान् छकान् ।
अब्रह्मण्यान् नृपांश्चाहन् म्लेच्छान् दिग्विजयेऽखिलान् ॥ ३० ॥

30

KiraathaHoonaan YevanaAnddhraan Kankaan Khasaan Sakaan
Abrahmanyaan Nripaamschaahan Mlechcchaan dhigvijayeakhilaan.

Bharatha Mahaaraaja, who was the strongest, bravest, mightiest and most powerful hero, took a Dhigvijaya Tour and defeated or killed all the Kiraathaas or Forest-Dwellers, Hoonaaas, Yevanaas, Pulindhaas, those who eat the flesh of donkeys, like Kankaas, Khasaas, Sakaas, Mlechcchaas and the Kings who were opposed to the Vedhic Principles of Braahmanical culture.

जित्वा पुरासुरा देवान् ये रसौकांसि भेजिरे ।
देवस्त्रियो रसां नीताः प्राणिभिः पुनराहरत् ॥ ३१ ॥

31

Jithvaa puraAsura Dhevaan ye resaukaamsi bhejire
Dhevasthreeyo resaan neethaah praanibhih punaraaharath.

Not only that, in the past the Asuraas defeated the Dhevaas and took shelter in their abode of Resaathala and took all the wives and daughters of the Dhevaas also to Resaathala. Bharatha Mahaaraaja went to Resaathala and defeated the Asuraas and retrieved and brought all the Dhevaamganaas or females back to their abode of heavenly planet.

सर्वान् कामान् दुदुहतुः प्रजानां तस्य रोदसी ।
समास्त्रिणवसाहस्रीर्दिक्षु चक्रमवर्तयत् ॥ ३२ ॥

32

Sarvvakaamaan dhudhuhathuh prejaanaam thasya rodhasee
Samaasthrinavasaahasreerdhdhikshu chakramavarththayath.

When this most exalted Bharatha Mahaaraaja was ruling the world, he provided all necessities prosperously for his subjects, both on this Earth and on Heaven. He ruled and maintained this world with all prosperities and auspiciousness for Twenty-Seven Thousand years like that.

स सम्राड् लोकपालाख्यमैश्वर्यमधिराट् श्रियम् ।
चक्रं चास्खलितं प्राणान् मृषेत्युपरराम ह ॥ ३३ ॥

33

Sa Samraad lokapaalaakhyamaisvaryamaddhiraat sriyam
Chakram chaaskhalitham praanaan mrishethyupararaama ha.

Bharatha Mahaaraaja, the son of Dhushyantha hence also known as Dhushyanthaja, was the ruler of the entire universe and immeasurable opulence to the magnitude even the Dhikpaalaas and Dhevaas used to envy him with unconquerable military force. He was the strongest, most powerful and mightiest. He had the most prosperous and auspicious family life with all material opulence beyond imagination. But he realized that none of these material possessions are real and permanent but only perishable at any moment. With that realization of the Maayic or Illusory Material Universe, he renounced all his material possessions.

तस्यासन् नृप वैदर्भ्यः पत्न्यस्तिस्रः सुसम्मताः ।
जघ्नुस्त्यागभयात्पुत्रान् नानुरूपा इतीरिते ॥ ३४ ॥

34

Thasyaasan, Nripa, Vaidharbhyah pathnyasthrisrah susammathaah
Jeghnusthyaagabhayaath puthraan naanuroopaa itheerithe.

Hey, Raajan! Bharatha had three loving wives, who were the daughters of the King of Vidherbha. They had many sons also. Bharatha said that the sons born by these wives do not resemble and are not equal to him in any respect. Thinking that Bharatha would consider them as unfaithful and unchaste and reject them, they killed their own sons.

तस्यैवं वितथे वंशे तदर्थं यजतः सुतम् ।
मरुत्स्तोमेन मरुतो भरद्वाजमुपाददुः ॥ ३५॥

35

Thasyaivam vithatthe vamse thadharththam yejathah sutham
Maruthsthomena Marutho Bharadhvaajamupaadhadhuh.

Thus, Bharatha Mahaaraaja was desperate to have no progeny. Therefore, with the intention of having progeny Bharatha conducted a special Yaaga named Maruth-Sthoma to get a son. The Dhevaas known as Maruths were very pleased and satisfied with Bharatha, they presented Bharatha Mahaaraaja with a son named Bharadhvaaja.

अन्तर्वल्यां भ्रातृपल्यां मैथुनाय बृहस्पतिः ।
प्रवृत्तो वारितो गर्भं शस्वा वीर्यमवासृजत् ॥ ३६॥

36

Antharvathnyaam bhraathripathnyaam maitthunaaya Brihaspathih
Prevriththo vaaritho gerbham saphvaa veeryamavaasrijath.

Dhevaguru Brihaspathi desired to have sexual intercourse with the wife of his brother and approached her, [Mamatha who was the wife of Uththiyatha, brother of Brihaspathi.] Mamatha was pregnant at that time. When Brihaspathi tried to discharge his semen into the womb of Mamatha, the unborn son in her womb kicked with his leg and blocked and prevented him from doing that. Brihaspathi became very angry and cursed the child to be blind. That was the child called Bharadhvaaja, who was given to Bharatha by the Maruths.

तं त्यक्तुकामां ममतां भर्तृत्यागविशङ्किताम् ।

नामनिर्वाचनं तस्य श्लोकमेनं सुरा जगुः ॥ ३७॥

37

Tham thyekthukaamaam mamathaam bharthhrithyaagavisankithaam
Naamanirvachanam thasya slokamenam Suraa jeguh.

Thinking that her husband would forsake her for giving birth to an illegitimate son, Mamatha decided to give up the child. But at that time the Dhevaas announced the following Sloka or Verse defining and incorporating the name of the child:

मूढे भर द्वाजमिमं भर द्वाजं बृहस्पते ।
यातौ यदुक्त्वा पितरौ भरद्वाजस्ततस्त्वयम् ॥ ३८॥

38

“Moodde Bhadhvaajamimam Bhara Dhvaajam Brihaspathe.”
Yaathau yedhukthvaa pitharau Bharadhvaajasthathasthvayam.

The Dhevaas announced: “Oh, foolish woman! Although this child was born from the wife of one man through the semen discharged by another, you should maintain him.” Upon hearing that Mamatha replied: “Oh, Brihaspathe! You maintain the child.” After speaking like that both Brihaspathi and Mamatha left, abandoning the child. Thus, the child was named and known as Bharadhvaaja, meaning one who is maintained by two.

चोद्यमाना सुरैरेवं मत्वा वितथमात्मजम् ।
व्यसृजन्मरुतोऽबिभ्रन् दत्तोऽयं वितथेऽन्वये ॥ ३९॥

39

Chodhyamaanaa Surairevam mathvaa vithatthamaathmajam
Vyesrijan Maruthoabibhran dheththoayam vithattheanvaye.

When both Brihaspathi and Mamatha left the child without listening to the words of Dhevaas, Maruths took and maintained the child well. And when Bharatha performed the Maruth-Sthoma Yaaga with the intention to

maintain his progeny, they gave Bharadhvaaja to Bharatha as his son.
Thus, Bharatha was able to maintain his progeny and dynasty.

इति श्रीमद्भागवते महापुराणे पारमहंस्यां
संहितायां नवमस्कन्धे विंशोऽध्यायः ॥ २० ॥

Ithi Sreemadh Bhaagawathe Mahaa Puraane Paaramahamsyaam
Samhithaayaam NavamaSkanddhe [SakunthalOpaakhyaanam - Pooru
Parampara] VimsathithamoAddhyaayah

Thus, we conclude the Twentieth Chapter [Named as] [The Story of
Sakunthala - The Dynasty of Pooru] 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!