

OM

Om Shree Krishnaaya Param Brahmane Namah!

Om NamO Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!

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॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

Om NamO Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!

श्रीमद्भागवतं - नवमस्कन्धः

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

॥ नवमस्कन्धः ॥

NAVAMASKANDDHAH (CANTO NINE)

॥ चतुर्विंशोऽध्यायः - २४ ॥

**CHATHURVIMSATHITHAMOADDHYAAYAH (CHAPTER
TWENTY-FOUR)**

SreeSooryaSoma VamsaanuKeerththane

YedhuVamsaanuKeerththanam [YedhuVamsaNiroopanam]

**Description of Glories Of Yedhu Vamsa Within The Description
of Glories of Soorya Vamsa And Chandhra Vamsa [Review And
Description of the Glories of Yedhu Vamsa]**

[This chapter continues with the description of Yedhu Vamsa.
Vidharbha had three sons named, Kusa, Krettha and Romapaadha.

The descendants of Romapaadha were Bebhru, Krithi, Usika, Chedhi, Chaidhya, etc. The son of Krettha was Kunthi. His dynasty starting from Vrishni to Saathvatha, twenty generations were from father to son. But Saathvatha had seven sons from one wife and three sons from another and another three sons from a third wife, thus a total of thirteen sons. Of their descendants, Dhevavratha and Bebhru were very popular, and their glories are being sung even today. Anamithra and Sini were sons of Yuddhaajith. The son of Anamithra was Vrishni and his son was Svaphalka and from him came Akroora and twelve other sons and a daughter. One of the descendants of Anddhaka was Dhevaka who had four sons and seven daughters, the eldest daughter was Ddhrithadhevaa and the youngest was Dhevaki. Vasudhevar married all the seven daughters of Dhevaka. Ugrasena, another descendant of Yedhuvamsa, had seven sons and five daughters. All those five daughters were married by the younger brothers of Vasudhevar. King Soora had Ten sons by his wife Maarisha. Vasudheva who was also known by the name Aanakadhundhubhi was the chief and the eldest of them. Soora also had five daughters, the eldest was Prittha. Prittha was given in adoption to Kunthibhoja who was the most intimate friend of Soora. Thus, Prittha was known by the name Kunthi after being adopted by Kunthibhoja. Because of the excellent service tendered by Prittha to Dhurvvaasa, when he was staying in the palace of Kunthibhoja as a guest, he granted a Mystic Power known as Dhevahoothi Vidhya. She wanted to test the power of that mystically powered boon and invoked Soorya Dheva. Soorya immediately appeared and provided her a son. He was Karnna. We can read the story and the descendants of Karnna. Dhenthavakthra was born as the son of Vridhddhasarmma and Sruthadheva. In the previous birth Dhenthavakthra was Hiranyaaksha, the son of Dhithi. Many other dynasties like those of Sathyajith, Krithavarmma, etc. have been described here. Vasudhevar had many wives, of whom Dhevaki and Rohini were the most important. From the womb of Rohini, Beladheva, Saarana, Gedha, etc. were born. The Eighth son of Dhevaki and Vasudhevar was Sree Krishna Bhagawaan. We can read the whole dynasties and list of members. This chapter concludes with glorification of The Supreme Soul Who is Vaasudheva Sree Krishna Bhagawaan....]

श्रीशुक उवाच

SreeSuka Uvaacha (Sree Suka Brahmarshi Said):

तस्यां विदर्भोऽजनयत्पुत्रौ नाम्ना कुशक्रथौ ।
तृतीयं रोमपादं च विदर्भकुलनन्दनम् ॥ १ ॥

1

Thasyaam Vidharbhoajenayath puthau naamnaa KusaKretthau
Thritheeyam Romapaadham cha Vidharbhakulanandhanam.

Vidharbha married the girl brought by his father and begot three sons in the womb of her. They were 1) Kusa, 2) Krettha and 3) Romapaadha. Of them Romapaadha was the favorite of the dynasty.

रोमपादसुतो बभ्रुर्बभ्रोः कृतिरजायत ।
उशिकस्तत्सुतस्तस्माच्चेदिश्रैद्यादयो नृप ॥ २ ॥

2

Romapaadhasutho BebhruBebhroh Krithirajaayatha
UsikasthathsuthasthasmaachchedhisChaidhyaadhayo, Nripa.

The son of Romapaadha was Bebhru and his son was Krithi, and his son was Usika. The son of Usika was Chedhi and from Chedhi, the Chaidhyaas or Chaidhya and others were born.

क्रथस्य कुन्तिः पुत्रोऽभूद्दृष्टिस्तस्याथ निर्वृतिः ।
ततो दशार्हो नाम्नाभूत्तस्य व्योमः सुतस्ततः ॥ ३ ॥

3

Kratthasya Kunthih puthroabhoodhddhrishtisthasyaattha nirvrithih
Thatho Dhesaarho naamnaabhooth thasya Vyomah suthasthathah.

Kunthi was the son of Krettha and the son of Kunthi was Vrishni and the name of his son was Nirvrithi, and his son was Dhesaarha. Hey, Raajan! Please know that then from Dhesaarha came the son named Vyoma.

3

जीमूतो विकृतिस्तस्य यस्य भीमरथः सुतः ।
ततो नवरथः पुत्रो जातो दशरथस्ततः ॥ ४॥

4

Jeemootho vikrithisthasya yesya Bheemaretthah suthah
Thatho Navaretthah puthro jaatho Dhesaretthasthathah.

The son of Vyoma was Jeemootha, and his son was known by the name Bheemarettha, and his son was Navarettha. Oh, the most intelligent king! Dhesarettha became the son of Navarettha.

करम्भिः शकुनेः पुत्रो देवरातस्तदात्मजः ।
देवक्षत्रस्ततस्तस्य मधुः कुरुवशादनुः ॥ ५॥

5

Karambhih Sakuneh puthro Dhevaraathasthadhaathmajah
Dhevakshethrasthasthasya Maddhuh KuruvasaadhAnuh.

The son of Dhevaavridha was Sakuni and his son was Karambhi and from Karambhi came Dhevaavridha and from him, Dhevakshethra and from him, Maddhu and the son of Maddhu was Kuruvasa and Anu was his son.

पुरुहोत्रस्त्वनोः पुत्रस्तस्यायुः सात्वतस्ततः ।
भजमानो भजिर्दिव्यो वृष्णिर्देवावृधोऽन्धकः ।
सात्वतस्य सुताः सप्त महाभोजश्च मारिष ॥ ६॥

6

Puruhothrasthvanoh puthrasyaayuh Saathvathasthathah
Bhajamaano Bhajirdhdhivyo VrishnirdhDhevaavridhdhoAnddhakah
Saathvathasya suthaah saptha Mahaabhojascha Maarisha.

The son of Anu was Puruhothra and from him came Aayu or Aayus and from him Saathvatha. King Saathvatha had seven sons: 1)

4

Bhajamaana, 2) Bhaji, 3) Dhivya, 4) Vrishni, 5) Dhevaavraddha, 6) Anddhaka and 7) Mahaabhoja.

भजमानस्य निम्लोचिः किङ्किणो धृष्टिरेव च ।
एकस्यामात्मजाः पत्न्यामन्यस्यां च त्रयः सुताः ।
शताजिच्च सहस्राजिदयुताजिदिति प्रभो ॥ ७॥

7

Bhajamaanasya Nimlochih Kinkino Ddhrishtireva cha
Ekasyaathmajaah pathnyaamanyasya cha thryah suthaah
Sathaajischcha SahasraajidhaYuthaajidhithi Prebho.

From One wife, Bhajamaana begot three sons named: 1) Nimlochi, 2) Kinkana or Kinkina and 3) Ddhrishti; and from another wife also he begot three sons: 1) Sathaajith, 2) Sahasraajith and 3) Ayuthaajith.

बभ्रुर्देवावृधसुतस्तयोः श्लोकौ पठन्त्यमू ॥ ८॥

8

BebhrurdhDhevaavriddhasuthasthayoh slokau pattanthyamoo.

The son of Dhevaavriddha was Bebhru. Dhevaavriddha and Bebhru are being glorified by singing two Slokaas or Stanzas.

यथैव शृणुमो दूरात्सम्पश्यामस्तथान्तिकात् ।
बभ्रुः श्रेष्ठो मनुष्याणां देवैर्देवावृधः समः ॥ ९॥

9

Yetthaiva srinumo dhooraath sampasyaamasthatthaanthaath
Bebhruh sreshto manushyaanaam DhevairdhDhevaaavriddha
samah.

These songs of glories were sung by our predecessors which we have heard from a distance. Even now we hear the songs of prayers about their virtues and qualities because they are being sung continuously. The prayer is: Bebhru is the most exalted personality

5

of human beings, and Dhevaavridha is with equal, if not, superior qualities and virtues than the Dhevaas.

पुरुषाः पञ्चषष्टिश्च षट् सहस्राणि चाष्ट च ।
येऽमृतत्वमनुप्राप्ता बभ्रुर्देवावृधादपि ॥ १० ॥

10

Purushaah panjchashashtischa shatsahasraani chaashta cha
YeAmrithathvamanupraapthaa BebhrordhDhevaavridhaadhapi.

In the dynasty of these two exalted personalities, Fourteen Thousand Sixty-Five members have been liberated from the miseries and sufferings of material life and attained Moksha Padham by singing the glorious prayers and living according to the instructions of Bebhru and Dhevaavridha.

महाभोजोऽपि धर्मात्मा भोजा आसंस्तदन्वये ।
वृष्णेः सुमित्रः पुत्रोऽभूद्युधाजिञ्च परन्तप ॥ ११ ॥

11

Mahaabhojoapi Ddharmmaathmaa Bhojaa aasamsthadhanvaye
Vrishneh Sumithrah puthroabhoothYuddhaajichcha Paranthapa!

Oh, Pareekshith Mahaaraajan, suppressor of enemies! The dynasty of King Mahaabhoja, who maintained Ddharmma very strictly and who was exceedingly Religious, were well-known and very popular as Bhojaas or Bhoja Raajaas or Kings of Bhoja dynasty. King Vrishni had two sons named Sumithra and Yuddhaajith.

शिनिस्तस्यानमित्रश्च निम्नोऽभूदनमित्रतः ।
सत्राजितः प्रसेनश्च निम्नस्याप्यासतुः सुतौ ॥ १२ ॥

12

SinisthasyaAnamithrascha NimnoabhoothAnamithrathah
Sathraajithah Presenascha Nimnasyaapyaasathuh suthau.

From Yuddhaajith, 1) Sini and 2) Anamithra, two sons, were born and from Anamithra came a son Nimna or Nighna who had two sons named: 1) Sathraajith and 2) Presena or Presenajith. [This Sathraajith is the father of Sathyabhaama.]

अनमित्रसुतो योऽन्यः शिनिस्तस्याथ सत्यकः ।
युयुधानः सात्यकिर्वै जयस्तस्य कुणिस्ततः ॥ १३ ॥

13

Anamithrasutho yoanyah Sinisthasyaattha Sathyakah
Yuyuddhaanah SaathyakirvvaiJeyasthasya Kunisthathah.

Another son of Anamithra was another Sini [The same name of his father's elder brother.] Sathyaka was the son of this Sini. The son of Sathyaka was Yuyuddhaana and his son was Jaya, and his son was Kuni.

युगन्धरोऽनमित्रस्य वृष्णिः पुत्रोऽपरस्ततः ।
श्वफल्कश्चित्ररथश्च गान्दिन्यां च श्वफल्कतः ।
अक्रूरप्रमुखा आसन् पुत्रा द्वादश विश्रुताः ॥ १४ ॥

14

YuganddharoAnamithrasya Vrishnih puthroAparasthathah
SvaphalkasChithraretthascha Gaandhinyaam cha Svaphalkathah
Akroorapremukhaa aasan puthraa dhvaadhesa visruthaah.

There was also another son for Anamithra whose name was Vrishni. The son of Kuni was Yuganddhara. From Vrishni came two sons named 1) Svaphalka and 2) Chithrarettha. From Svaphalka by his wife Gaandhini came Akroora. Akroora was the eldest and there were twelve other celebrated sons like Akroora for Svaphalka and his wife Gaandhini.

आसङ्गः सारमेयश्च मृदुरो मृदुविद्विरिः ।
धर्मवृद्धः सुकर्मा च क्षेत्रोपेक्षोऽरिमर्दनः ।
शत्रुघ्नो गन्धमादश्च प्रतिबाहुश्च द्वादश ॥ १५ ॥

15

Aasangga Saarameyascha Mridhuro Mridhuvidhgirih
Ddharmmavidhdhah Sukarmmaa cha
KshethrOpekshoarimardhdhanah
Sathrughno Genddhamaadhascha Prethibaahuscha dhvaadhesa.

- 1) Aasangga, 2) Saarameya, 3) Mridhura, 4) Mridhuvith, 5) Giri, 6) Ddharmmavidhdha, 7) Sukarmma or Sukarmmaav, 8) Kshethropeksha, 9) Arimardhdhana, 10) Sathrughna, 11) Genddhamaadha or Genddhamaadhana and 12) Prethibaahu were the other twelve sons of Svaphalka and Gaandhini. These Thirteen brothers also had a sister named Sucheera.

तेषां स्वसा सुचीराख्या द्वावक्रूरसुतावपि ।
देवानुपदेवश्च तथा चित्ररथात्मजाः ॥ १६॥

16

Theshaam svasaa Sucheeraakhyaa dhvavAkroorasuthaavapi
DhevaanUpadhevascha thatthaa Chithraretthaathmajaah.

पृथुर्विदूरथाद्याश्च बहवो वृष्णिनन्दनाः ।
कुकुरो भजमानश्च शुचिः कम्बलबर्हिषः ॥ १७॥

17

Pritthurvidooretthaadhyascha Behavo Vrishninandhanaah
Kukuro Bhajamaanascha Suchih Kambelaberhishah.

कुकुरस्य सुतो वह्निर्विलोमा तनयस्ततः ।
कपोतरोमा तस्यानुः सखा यस्य च तुम्बुरुः ॥ १८॥

18

Kukurasya sutho Vahnirvilomaa thanayasthathah
Kapotharomaa thasyaanuh sakhaa yesya cha Thumburuh.

Akroora had two sons named 1) Dhevavaan and 2) Upadheva. Chithrarettha had many sons, headed by Pritthu and Vidoorettha and all of them were known as belonging to the dynasty of Vrishni and hence known and called as Vrishnees. The dynasty of Vrishni was very famous and popular and well celebrated in this world always. 1) Kukura, 2) Bhajamaana, 3) Suchi and Kambalaberhish were the four sons of Anddhaka. The son of Kukura was Vahni and Viloma or Vilomaav was his son. The son of Viloma was Kapotharoma or Kapotharomaav and his son was Anu whose friend was the most exalted devotee, of Bhagawaan Vaasudheva Sree Krishna Bhagawaan or The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan, Thumburu.

अन्धको दुन्दुभिस्तस्मादविद्योतः पुनर्वसुः ।
तस्याहुकश्चाहुकी च कन्या चैवाहुकात्मजौ ॥ १९॥

19

Anddhako DhundhubhisthasmaadhAridhyothah Punarvvasuh
ThasyAahukaschAahukeee cha kanyaa chaivAahukaathmajau.

देवकश्चोग्रसेनश्च चत्वारो देवकात्मजाः ।
देवानुपदेवश्च सुदेवो देववर्धनः ॥ २०॥

20

DhevakaschOgrasenascha chathvaaro Dhevakaathmajaah
DhevaanUpadhevascha Sudhevo Dhevavardhddhanah.

The son of Anu was Anddhaka, and his son was Dhundhubhi, and his son was Dheridhyotha and from him Punarvvasu was born and from him came Aahuka, a son, and Aahuki, a daughter. Aahuka begot two sons, 1) Dhevaka and 2) Ugrasena. Dhevaka begot four sons named 1) Dhevavaan, 2) Upadheva, 3) Sudheva and 4) Dhevavardhddhana.

तेषां स्वसारः सप्तासन् धृतदेवादयो नृप ।
शान्तिदेवोपदेवा च श्रीदेवा देवरक्षिता ।
सहदेवा देवकी च वसुदेव उवाह ताः ॥ २१॥

Theshaam svasaarah Sapthaasan Ddhrithadhevaadhayo Nripa!
 SaanthidhevOpadhevaa cha Sreedhevaa Dhevarekshithaa
 Sahadhevaa Dhevakee cha Vasudheva uvaaha thaah

Oh, Raajan! Dhevaka also had seven daughters: 1) Ddhrithadhevaa, 2) Saanthidheva, 3) Upadheva, 4) Sreedheva, 5) Dhevarekshitha, 6) Sahadheva and 7) Dhevaki. Ddhrithadhevaa was the eldest. King Vasudheva or Vasudhevar, happily married all the seven sisters. [Vasudheva is the father of Bhagawaan Sree Krishna.]

कंसः सुनामा न्यग्रोधः कङ्कः शङ्कुः सुहस्तथा ।
 राष्ट्रपालोऽथ सृष्टिश्च तुष्टिमानौग्रसेनयः ॥ २२ ॥

Kamsah Sunaamaa Nyegroddhah Kankah Sankah Suhoosthatthaa
 Raashtrapaaloattha Srishtischa ThushtimaanaUgrasenayah.

Nine sons were born to Ugrasena. The names of them were: 1) Kamsa, 2) Sunaama, 3) Nyegroddha, 4) Kanka, 5) Sanku, 6) Suhu, 7) Raashtrapaala, 8) Srishti or Ddhrishti and 9) Thushtimaan or Thushti.

कंसा कंसवती कङ्का शूरभू राष्ट्रपालिका ।
 उग्रसेनदुहितरो वसुदेवानुजस्त्रियः ॥ २३ ॥

Kamsaa Kamsavathee Kankaa Soorabha Raashtrapaalikaa
 Ugrasenaduhitharo Vasudhevaanujasthriyah.

Ugrasena also had five daughters named as 1) Kamsaa, 2) Kamsavathi, 3) Kankaa, 4) Soorabhoo and 5) Raashtrapaalika and they all became the wives of the younger brother of Vasudheva.

शूरो विदूरथादासीद्धजमानः सुतस्ततः ।
 शिनिस्तस्मात्स्वयं भोजो हृदीकस्तत्सुतो मतः ॥ २४ ॥

24

Sooro VidooretthaadhaaseedhBhajamaanah suthasthathah
Sinisthasmaath Svayambhojo Hridheekasthathsutho mathah.

The son of Chithrarettha was Vidoorettha and his son was Soora, and his son was Bhajamaana and from him came Sini and his son was Svayambhoja or Bhoja and Svayambhoja begot a son named Hridheeka.

देवबाहुः शतधनुः कृतवर्मेति तत्सुताः ।
देवमीढस्य शूरस्य मारिषा नाम पत्न्यभूत् ॥ २५॥

25

Dhevabaahuh Sathaddhanuh Krithavarmmethi thathsuthaah
Dhevameeddasya Soorasya Maarishaa naama pathnyabhooth.

Hridheeka had three sons: 1) Sathaddhanus, 2) Dhevameeda and 3) Krithavarmma and all of them were known as Dhevabaahoos. The son of Dhevameeda was Soora and he married Maarisha.

तस्यां स जनयामास दश पुत्रानकल्मषान् ।
वसुदेवं देवभागं देवश्रवसमानकम् ॥ २६॥

26

Thasyaam sa jenayaamaasa dhesaputhraanakalmashaan
Vasudhevam Dhevabhaagam Dhevasrevasamaanakam

सृञ्जयं श्यामकं कङ्कं शमीकं वत्सकं वृकम् ।
देवदुन्दुभयो नेदुरानका यस्य जन्मनि ॥ २७॥

27

Srinjjayam Syaamakam Kankam Sameekam Vathsakam Vrikam
Dhevadhundhubhayo Nedhuraanakaa yesya jenmani.

वसुदेवं हरेः स्थानं वदन्त्यानकदुन्दुभिम् ।
पृथा च श्रुतदेवा च श्रुतकीर्तिः श्रुतश्रवाः ॥ २८॥

28

Vasudhevam Hareh stthaanam vadhanthyAanakadhundhubhim
Pritthaa cha Sruthadhevaa cha Sruthakeerththih Sruthasrevaah

राजाधिदेवी चैतेषां भगिन्यः पञ्च कन्यकाः ।
कुन्तेः सख्युः पिता शूरो ह्यपुत्रस्य पृथामदात् ॥ २९॥

29

Raajaaddhidhevee Chaitheshaam bhaginyah Panjcha kanyakaah
Kuntheh sakhyuh pithaa Sooro hyaputhrasya Pritthaamadhaath.

Soora begot Ten pious and purely religious sons by his wife Maarisha. They were: 1) Vasudheva, 2) Dhevabhaaga, 3) Dhevasreva, 4) Aanaka, 5) Srinjjaya, 6) Syaamaka, 7) Kanka, 8) Sameeka, 9) Vathsaka and 10) Vrika. When Vasudheva was born, the Dhevaas and Genddharvvaas and other Celestial Bodies beat Aanakadhundhubhi or huge drums, kettledrums and played other musical instruments to celebrate the auspicious occasion. Therefore, Vasudheva was also popularly called by the name Aanakadhundhubhi. King Soora and his wife Maarisha also had five daughters with the names: 1) Prittha, 2) Sruthadheva, 3) Sruthakeerththi, 4) Sruthasreva and 5) Raajaaddhidhevi. Of these, the eldest daughter, Prittha, was given in adoption to Kunthibhoja who was an intimate friend of Soora as Kunthibhoja was childless. Kunthibhoja very thankfully accepted Prittha as his own daughter.

साऽऽप दुर्वाससो विद्यां देवहृतीं प्रतोषितात् ।
तस्या वीर्यपरीक्षार्थमाजुहाव रविं शुचिम् ॥ ३०॥

30

Saaaapa Dhurvvaasaso vidhyaam Dhevahoothem prethoshithaath
THasyaa veeryapareekshaarththamaajuhaava Ravim suchih.

Prittha was also known as Kunthi being the daughter of Kunthibhoja. She offered pleasing services to Dheva Muni Dhurvvaasa, once when he was staying as a guest of Kunthibhoja, who was very pleased and happy with the girl of all the services she rendered to him. He gave her a boon and with that boon she received the Mystic Power by which she can invoke any Dheva. This Vidhya or Mystic Power was known as Dhevahoothi Vidhya. To test or to examine the potency of whether the Vidhya will work, the pious and virgin Kunthi called or invoked Sooryabhagawaan or Sun-god.

तदैवोपागतं देवं वीक्ष्य विस्मितमानसा ।
प्रत्ययार्थं प्रयुक्ता मे याहि देव क्षमस्व मे ॥ ३१ ॥

31

Thadhaivopaagetham Dhevam veekshya vismithamaanasaa
“Prethyayaarththam preyukthaa me yaahi Dheva! kshemasva me.”

As soon as Kunthi called Sooryabhagawaan, he immediately appeared before her. She was very surprised and became nervous. She apologetically requested him: “I called you just to test or examine the effectiveness of the power of the Dhevahoothi Manthra. I am sorry that I called you unnecessarily by mistake. Please return and excuse me.”

अमोघं दर्शनं देवि आदित्से त्वयि चात्मजम् ।
योनिर्यथा न दुष्येत कर्ताहं ते सुमध्यमे ॥ ३२ ॥

32

“Amogham dhersanam Dhevi! Aaddhithse thvayi chaathmajam
Yoniryethaa na dhushyetha karththaaham the sumaddhyame.”

Sooryabhagawaan said: “Oh, the most beautiful and charming Prittha! Your meeting with Dhevaas cannot be fruitless. Therefore, let me place my seed in your womb so that you will bear a son. I will arrange to keep your virginity intact, as you are still a virgin. Your womb and virginity will not be affected because of this. I will give you the boon and bless you for that.”

इति तस्यां स आधाय गर्भं सूर्यो दिवं गतः ।
सद्यः कुमारः सञ्जज्ञे द्वितीय इव भास्करः ॥ ३३॥

33

Ithi thasyaam sa aaddhaaya gerbham Sooryo dhivam getham
Sadhyah Kumaarah samjejnje Dhvitheeya iva Bhaaskarah.

Speaking like that, Sooryabhagawaan discharged his semen into the womb of Prittha and returned to his celestial abode. Just like another Sooryabhagawaan, Prittha begot a son instantaneously.

तं सात्यजन्नदीतोये कृच्छ्राल्लोकस्य बिभ्यती ।
प्रपितामहस्तामुवाह पाण्डुर्वै सत्यविक्रमः ॥ ३४॥

34

Tham Saathyajennadheethoye krichcchraallokasya bibhyathee
Prepithaamahasthaamuvaaha Paandurvvai sathyavikramh

Fearful of public criticism and spreading of scandalous rumors about her chastity, Prittha or Kunthidhevi unwilling and with great difficulty, she had to give up her affection and love towards her first son. She packed the newly born child in a basket and let it float in the waters of the nearby river. After that Kunthi was wedded to the most truthful, religious and heroic warrior king Paandu, who is your Prepithaamaha or great grandfather.

श्रुतदेवां तु कारूषो वृद्धशर्मा समग्रहीत् ।
यस्यामभूदन्तवक्त्रः ऋषिशप्तो दितेः सुतः ॥ ३५॥

35

Sruthadhevaam thu Kaarusho Vridhddhasarmmaa samagreheeth
YesyaamabhoodhDhenthavakthra Rishisaptho Dhitheh suthah.

Vridhddhasarmma, the king of Kaaroosha, married Sruthadheva and from her womb he begot Dhenthavakthra. In the previous birth

Dhenthavakthra was Hiranyaaksha, the son of Dhithi. Having been cursed by the most exalted Sages headed by Sanaka, this Dhenthavakthra was originally Vijaya of Jaya Vijaya, gatekeepers of The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan. [The story has already been explained earlier.]

कैकेयो धृष्टकेतुश्च श्रुतकीर्तिमविन्दत ।
सन्तर्दनादयस्तस्यां पञ्चासन् कैकयाः सुताः ॥ ३६॥

36

Kaikeyo Ddhrishtakethuscha Sruthakeerththimavindhatha
Santhardhdhanaadhayasthasya Panjchaasan Kaikayaah suthaah.

Sruthakeerththi was married to the king called Ddhrishtakethu who was the king of Kekaya Raajya. And they had five sons headed by Sandhardhdhana and all of them are very well-known as Kekayaas as well as Sandhardhdhanaas.

राजाधिदेव्यामावन्त्यौ जयसेनोऽजनिष्ट ह ।
दमघोषश्चेदिराजः श्रुतश्रवसमग्रहीत् ॥ ३७॥

37

RaajaaddhidhevyaaamaAvanthyau Jayasenoajenishta ha
Dhemaghoshaschedhiraajah Sruthasrevasamagreheeth.

Jayasena married Raajaaddhidhevi and on her he begot two sons named Vindha and Anuvindha. They both became very popular as unchallengeable Kings of Avanthi Raajya and spread their glories and fame eternally without any stigma. Dhemaghosha, the king of Chedhi Raajya, happily married Sruthasrevas or Sruthisreva.

शिशुपालः सुतस्तस्याः कथितस्तस्य सम्भवः ।
देवभागस्य कंसायां चित्रकेतुबृहद्वलौ ॥ ३८॥

38

Sisupaalah suthasthasyaah katthithasthasya sambhavah
Dhevabhaasya Kamsaayaam ChithrakethuBrihadhbela.

Dhemaghosha begot Sisupaala on his wife Sruthasreva. Oh, Ruler of the World! That story has already been described earlier.
Dhevabhaaga, brother of Vasudheva, married Kamsaa and begot two sons, 1) Chithrakethu and 2) Brihadhbela.

कंसवत्यां देवश्रवसः सुवीर इषुमांस्तथा ।
कङ्कायामानकाज्जातः सत्यजित्पुरुजित्तथा ॥ ३९॥

39

Kamsavathyaam Dhevasrevasah Suveera Ishumaamsthatthaa
Kankaayaamaanakaajjaathaah Sathyajith Purujith thatthaa.

Dhevasreva, brother of Vasudheva, on his wife Kamsavathi begot two sons, 1) Ishumaan and 2) Suveera. Kanka by his wife Kankaa got three sons named as 1) Beka or Baka, 2) Sathyajith and 3) Purujith.

सृञ्जयो राष्ट्रपाल्यां च वृषदुर्मर्षणादिकान् ।
हरिकेशहिरण्याक्षौ शूरभूम्यां च श्यामकः ॥ ४०॥

40

Srinjjayo Raashtrapaalyaam cha VrishaDhurmmarshanaadhikaan
HarikesaHiranyaakshau soorabhoomyaam cha Syaamakah.

Srinjjaya married Raashtrapaalika and produced sons headed by Vrisha and Dhurmmashana and others. Syaamaka on his wife Soorabhoomi had two sons with names Harikesa and Hiranyaaksha.

मिश्रकेश्यामप्सरसि वृकादीन् वत्सकस्तथा ।
तक्षपुष्करशालादीन् दुर्वाक्ष्यां वृक आदधे ॥ ४१॥

41

MisraksyaamApsarasi Krikaadheen vathsakasthatthaa
ThakshaPushkaraSaalaadheen Dhoorvaakshyaam Vrika aadhaddhe.

16

King Vathsaka produced many sons headed Vrika on Misrakesi who was an Apsara Sthree. Vrika by the womb of his wife, Dhurvvakshi, begot sons like Thaksha, Pushkara, Saala and so on.

सुमित्रार्जुनपालादीन् शमीकात्तु सुदामिनी ।
कङ्कश्च कर्णिकायां वै ऋतधामजयावपि ॥ ४२॥

42

Sumithraarjunaapaalaadheenjcchameekaaththu Sudhaaminee
Kankascha Karnnikaayaam vai RithaddhaamJeyaavapi.

Sameeka married Sudhaamini and begot Sumithra, Arjunaapaala and other sons. From Kanka, by the womb of his wife, Karnnika, came two sons, 1) Jeya and 2) Rithaddhaama.

पौरवी रोहिणी भद्रा मदिरा रोचना इला ।
देवकीप्रमुखा आसन् पत्न्य आनकदुन्दुभेः ॥ ४३॥

43

Pauravee Rohinee Bhadhraa Madhiraa Rochanaa Ilaa
Shevakeepremukhaa aasan pathnya Aanakadhundhubheh.

Hey, Mahaaraajan! Please know that headed, [main or primary need not be the eldest and here definitely not the eldest], by Dhevakeedhevi, Pauravi, Rohini, Bhadhra, Madhira, Rochana or Sreerochana and Ila were wives of Vasudheva. Among all of them Dhevaki or Dhevakeedhevi was the chief.

बलं गदं सारणं च दुर्मदं विपुलं ध्रुवम् ।
वसुदेवस्तु रोहिण्यां कृतादीनुदपादयत् ॥ ४४॥

44

Belam Gedham Saaranam cha Dhurmmadham Vipulam Ddhruvam
Vasudhevasthu Rohinyaam krithaadheenudhapaadhayath.

Vasudheva, by the womb of Rohini or Rohineedhevi, begot sons like Bela or Beladheva or Belaraama or Belabhadhra, Gedha, Saarana, Dhurmmadha, Vipula or Veera (chivalrous) Vipula, Ddhruva, Kritha and others.

सुभद्रो भद्रवाहश्च दुर्मदो भद्र एव च ।
पौरव्यास्तनया ह्येते भूताद्या द्वादशाभवन् ॥ ४५॥

45

SUBhadhro Bhadravaahascha Dhurmmadho Bhadhra eva cha
Pauravyasthanayaa hyethe Bhoothaadhya dhvaadhesaabhavan.

Vasudheva produced twelve sons by the womb of another wife, Pauravi, including: Subhadhra or Subhadhran, Bhadravaaha, Dhurmmadha, Bhadhra and Bhootha.

नन्दोपनन्दकृतकशूराद्या मदिरात्मजाः ।
कौसल्या केशिनं त्वेकमसूत कुलनन्दनम् ॥ ४६॥

46

NandhOpanandhaKrithakaSooraadhya Madhiraathmajaah
Kausalyaa Kessinam thvekamasootha kulanandhanam.

Nandha, Upanandha, Krithaka, Soora and others were the son from another of his wives, Madhira. Bhadhraa or Kausalya, another wife of Vasudheva begot only one son called Kesi who was the Kulanandhana, meaning the One who maintains the progeny.

रोचनायामतो जाता हस्तहेमाङ्गदादयः ।
इलायामुरुवल्कादीन् यदुमुख्यानजीजनत् ॥ ४७॥

47

Rochanaayaamatho jaathaa HasthaHemaanggadhaadhayah
IlaayaamUruvalkaadheen Yedhumukhyaanaamajeejenath.

Vasudheva had sons like Hastha, Hemaanggadha, etc. from his wife Rochana and by his wife, Ila, he begot sons like Uruvalka and others, all of whom were chief personalities of Yedhu dynasty.

विपृष्ठो धृतदेवायामेक आनकदुन्दुभेः ।
शान्तिदेवात्मजा राजन् श्रमप्रतिश्रुतादयः ॥ ४८॥

48

Viprishtto Ddhrihadhevaayaameka Aanakadhundhubheh
Saanthidhevaathmajaa, Raajan, SremaPrethisruthaadhayah.

राजानः कल्पवर्षाद्या उपदेवासुता दश ।
वसुहंससुवंशाद्याः श्रीदेवायास्तु षट् सुताः ॥ ४९॥

49

Raajaanah kalpavarshaadhyaa Upadhevaasuthaa Dhesa
VasuhamsaSuvamsaadhyaah Sreedhevaayaasthu shat suthaah.

देवरक्षितया लब्धा नव चात्र गदादयः ।
वसुदेवः सुतानष्टावादधे सहदेवया ॥ ५०॥

50

Dhevarekshithayaa lebddhaa nava chathra Gedhaadhayah
Vasudhevah suthaanashtaavaadhaddhe Sahadhevayaa.

पुरुविश्रुतमुख्यांस्तु साक्षाद्धर्मो वसूनिव ।
वसुदेवस्तु देवक्यामष्ट पुत्रानजीजनत् ॥ ५१॥

51

Puruvisuthamukhyaamsthu saakshaadhDdharmmo Vasoniva
Vasudhevasya Dhevakyaamashta puthraanajeejenath.

From the womb of Ddhrihadheva, one of the wives of
Aanakadhundhubhi or Vasudheva, he begot Viprishta, the only son;

and from Saanthidheva, another wife of Vasudheva, he produced Eight sons headed by Srema, Prethisutha, and so on. On another of his wives, Upadheva, he begot Ten sons headed by Kalpavarsha, etc. and from another beautiful wife Sreedheva came Six sons headed by Vasu, Hamsa and Suvamsa. From Dhevarekshitha, another of his wives, Vasudheva begot nine sons headed by Gedha. From Sahadheva, he had Eight sons such as Ddharmma, Vasu, Srutha, Prevara and so on who were incarnations of Ashta Vasooos. Eight sons were born on by his wife Dhevakeedhevi for Vasudheva.

कीर्तिमन्तं सुषेणं च भद्रसेनमुदारधीः ।
ऋजुं सम्मर्दनं भद्रं सङ्कर्षणमहीश्वरम् ॥ ५२॥

52

Keerththimantham Sushenam cha Bhadhrasenamudhaaraddheeh
Rijum Sammardhdhanam Bhadhram Sankarshanamaheeswaram.

अष्टमस्तु तयोरासीत्स्वयमेव हरिः किल ।
सुभद्रा च महाभागा तव राजन् पितामही ॥ ५३॥

53

Ashtamasthu thayoraaseeth svayameva Harih kila
Subhadhraa cha mahaabhaagaa thava, Raajan, pithaamahee.

Hey, Mahaaraajan! The Eight sons of Dhevakeedhevi and Vasudhevar were: 1) Keerththimaan, 2) Sushena, 3) Bhadhrasena, 4) Rijum, 5) Sammardhdhana, 6) Bhadhra and 7) Sankarshana, the Controller and the Incarnation of Anantha Bhagawaan, the serpent god. And as the Eighth Son, the incarnation of Sree Hari or The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan was born with the name Krishna or Sree Krishna. This couple, Dhevaki and Vasudheva, also had One daughter named Subhadhra, who was your paternal grandmother.

यदा यदेह धर्मस्य क्षयो वृद्धिश्च पाप्मनः ।
तदा तु भगवानीश आत्मानं सृजते हरिः ॥ ५४॥

Yedhaa yedheha Ddharmmasya ksheyo vridhddhischa paapmanah
Thadhaa thu Bhagawaaneesa aathmaanam srijathe Harih.

Whenever the principles of Ddharmma or Religious Righteousness and Virtues deteriorate and Irreligion and Evil increase, The Supreme Controller or The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan or Sree Hari Bhagawaan appears by His Own Will or He Incarnates in appropriate Form.

न ह्यस्य जन्मनो हेतुः कर्मणो वा महीपते ।
आत्ममायां विनेशस्य परस्य द्रष्टुरात्मनः ॥ ५५ ॥

Na hyasya jenmano hethuh karmmano vaa, Maheepathe,
Aathmamaayaam vinesasya parasya dhreshturaathmanah.

Oh, Pareekshith Mahaaraajan! When we analyze, we can understand that the cause of appearance, disappearance and activities of Bhagawaan Hari or Sree Vaasudheva Sree Krishna Bhagawaan or The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan is only His Own desire and will. He is totally detached without having any attachment with anything, either material or spiritual. He is witness to everything, meaning not even a single dust in this Maaya Prepanjcha or Illusionary Universe, can or will move even a bit without His knowledge or rather without His order and permission. He is the Supreme Lord of everything and anything. He is Omnipresent and His effulgence is reflected on everything and anything of this Maaya Prepanjcha. The cause of everything, including His Own Incarnations and Activities and Dissolutions are all simply His Own Maaya Leela or Illusionary Play.

यन्मायाचेष्टितं पुंसः स्थित्युत्पत्त्यप्ययाय हि ।
अनुग्रहस्तन्निवृत्तेरात्मलाभाय चेष्ट्यते ॥ ५६ ॥

Yenmaayaacheshtitham pumsah stthithyuthpaththyapyayaaya hi
Anugrehasthannivriththeraathmalaabhaaya cheshyathe.

The cause of innumerable births and deaths and all the activities and non-activities and movements and non-movements of every and all entities and elements of the universe are His Maaya or His Maayaa Leela. Hey, Pareekshith Mahaaraajan! Liberation from the innumerable cyclic material births and deaths and the miseries attached are attainment of the knowledge of Power of Maaya or Illusory Power of Bhagawaan Hari or Sree Vaasudheva Sree Krishna Bhagawaan or The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan or The Supreme Controller or attainment of Aathma Saakshaathkaaram or Soul-Realization. Thus, we can reach Vishnu Padham or Abode of Bhagawaan Hari or Sree Vaasudheva Sree Krishna Bhagawaan or The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan or The Supreme Controller.

अक्षौहिणीनां पतिभिरसुरैर्नृपलाञ्छनैः ।
भुव आक्रम्यमाणाया अभाराय कृतोद्यमः ॥ ५७॥

57

Akshauhineenaam pathibhirAsurairnripalaanjcchanaih
Bhuva aakramyamaanaaya abhaaraaya krithodhymah

The Kings and Rulers of the world who control the government with huge military power of large Akshouhinees or large numbers of Army Power have become Asuraas or of Aasuric nature full of evil and sinful activities. They have taken law into their hands with irreligious and unlawful activities. Might is right became the law for them. Thus, they have turned out to be an unbearable burden to the universe. In order to destroy those Aasuric forces and bring up virtues, goodness and religious righteousness in the universe, The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan has assumed this Incarnation as Sree Krishna Bhagawaan on this earth at this time.

कर्माण्यपरिमेयाणि मनसापि सुरेश्वरैः ।

Karmmaanyaparimeyaani manasaapi Sureswaraih
SahaSankarshanasChakre Bhagawaan Maddhusoodhanah.

The activities of Bhagawaan Maddhusoodhana or Sree Krishna Bhagawaan Who is Hari Bhagawaan, or The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan are unimaginable even in dreams by Dheva Naayakaas or Leaders of gods of heavenly planet. They cannot even think of doing it even in their mind. His activities are even beyond the mind of Dhevaas. Sree Krishna Bhagawaan Who is Hari Bhagawaan or The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan along with His brother Sankarshana or Belaraama performed and accomplished such activities which are even beyond the comprehension of Dhevaas. [For instance, Bhagawaan Sree Vaasudheva Sree Krishna Bhagawaan arranged the battle of Kurukshethra to kill many demons or kings of demonic nature and qualities for the relief of the entire world.]

कलौ जनिष्यमाणानां दुःखशोकतमोनुदम् ।
अनुग्रहाय भक्तानां सुपुण्यं व्यतनोद्यशः ॥ ५९॥

Kalau jenishyamaanaanaam dhuhkhasokathamonudham
Anugrehaaya bhakthaanaam supunyam vyethanodhyesah.

In the future, in Kali Yuga or in the Age of Kali, Bhagawaan Maddhusoodhana or Sree Krishna Bhagawaan Who is Hari Bhagawaan, or The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan will incarnate in appropriate Form in this world in order to show causeless mercy to His devotees and to bless them by removing all their material ignorance, sufferings, pains and miseries. Thus, He would spread His fame and glories throughout the universe which would balance the virtues by destroying and reducing the burden of evil and sinful activities.

यस्मिन् सत्कर्णपीयुषे यशस्तीर्थवरे सकृत् ।
श्रोत्राञ्जलिरुपस्पृश्य धनुते कर्मवासनाम् ॥ ६० ॥

60

Yesmin sathkarnnapeeyooshe yesastheerththavare sakrith
Srothraanjalarupasprisyadhunute karmavaasanaam.

One who listens the glorious, pious and sacred stories of Bhagawaan Maddhusoodhana or Vaasudheva Sree Krishna Bhagawaan Who is Hari Bhagawaan or The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan just one time would be able to destroy all the results of his activities in the material births and would fully liberated from the miseries of material life and would attain Aathmasaakshaathkaaram and Moksha or Salvation. The glorious, pious and sacred stories of Bhagawaan Maddhusoodhana or Vaasudheva Sree Krishna Bhagawaan Who is Hari Bhagawaan or The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan are Amrith and even if the breeze of the sound waves of His Keerththans touches the tympanum One, then he would be able to destroy all his Karmma Vaasanaas and attain Vishnu Padham.

भोजवृष्ण्यन्धकमधुशूरसेनदशार्हकैः ।
श्लाघनीयेहितः शश्वत्कुरुसृञ्जयपाण्डुभिः ॥ ६१ ॥

61

BhojaVrishnyAnddhakaMaddhuSoorasenaDhesaarhakaih
Slaaghaneeyehithah sasvath KuruSrinjjayaPaandubhih.

स्निग्धस्मितेक्षितोदारैर्वाक्यैर्विक्रमलीलया ।
नृलोकं रमयामास मूर्त्या सर्वाङ्गरम्यया ॥ ६२ ॥

62

Snigdhdhasmithekshithodhaarairvaakyairvikremaleelayaa
Nrilokam remayaamaasa Moorththyya sarvvaanggaremyayaa.

Vaasudheva Sree Krishna Bhagawaan or Bhagawaan Maddhusoodhana Who is Hari Bhagawaan or The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan Who is the son of Aanakadhundhubhi or Vasudhevar was always glorified and assisted and serviced by Bhojaas, Vrishnees, Anddhakaas, Maddhoos, Soorasenaas, Dhaasaarhaas, Kuroos, Srinjjayaas, Paandoos, etc. All His activities are always glorious and glorifiable. He always has a beautiful smile in His face. His face is always shining and smooth. He is very charming and attractive to everyone. He speaks very sweetly. His words are Amrith. He is very heroic and brave. His body is very fit and attractive. With all these attractive features which nobody can imitate, Vaasudheva Sree Krishna Bhagawaan, Eighth Son of Aanakadhundhubhi and Dhevakeedhevi always entertained the whole universe.

यस्याननं मकरकुण्डलचारुकर्ण-
भ्राजत्कपोलसुभगं सविलासहासम् ।
नित्योत्सवं न तत्पुर्दृशिभिः पिबन्त्यो
नार्यो नराश्च मुदिताः कुपिता निमेश्च ॥ ६३ ॥

63

Yesyaananam Makarakundalachaarukarnna-
Bhraajath kapolasubhagam savilaasahaasam
Nithyothsavam na thathripurdhdhrisibhih pibanthyo
Naaryo naraascha mudhithaa kupithaa nimescha.

The face of Vaasudheva Sree Krishna Bhagawaan was always decorated with ornaments, such as emerald earrings resembling sharks. His ears are beautiful, His cheeks brilliant, and His smiling attractive to everyone. Whoever sees Vaasudheva Sree Krishna Bhagawaan or Bhagawaan Maddhusoodhana Who is Hari Bhagawaan Who is The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan sees a festival. That sight itself is a celebration for the eyes of One who sees him. The men as well women who enjoy the charming sight of Vaasudheva Sree Krishna Bhagawaan or Bhagawaan Maddhusoodhana Who is Hari Bhagawaan or The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan would be angry and cursing Nimi Mahaaraaja,

because he was the cause for the closings and openings of eyes. [The story of Nimi has been explained earlier and it was a boon given to Nimi by Brahmadheva to remain eternal as Unmesha, the opened status, Nimesha, the closed status, of eyes.] [Here what is indicated is that all those have the opportunity to see Vaasudheva Sree Krishna Bhagawaan or Bhagawaan Maddhusoodhana Who is Hari Bhagawaan or The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan are very happy but as the time when they close the eyes, they lose the opportunity to see Him. That's why they cursed Nimi.]

जातो गतः पितृगृहाद्ब्रजमेधितार्थो
हत्वा रिपून् सुतशतानि कृतोरुदारः ।
उत्पाद्य तेषु पुरुषः क्रतुभिः समीजे
आत्मानमात्मनिगमं प्रथयन् जनेषु ॥ ६४॥

64

Jaatho gethah pithrugrihaadh vrajameddhithaarththo
Hathvaa ripoon suthasathaani krithorudhaarah
Uthpaadhya theshu purushah krethubhih sameeje
Aathmaanamaathmanigamam pretthayanjjneshu.

Vaasudheva Sree Krishna Bhagawaan or Bhagawaan Maddhusoodhana Who is Hari Bhagawaan Who is The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan moved from the house of His father, Vasudhevar or Aanakadhundhubhi, where He was born to Ampaati. Thus, Vaasudheva Sree Krishna Bhagawaan or Bhagawaan Maddhusoodhana Who is Hari Bhagawaan Who is The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan made Ampaati as blessed, pious, sacred and gratified. He destroyed all His enemies. He married and accepted many women, Sixteen Thousand Eight, as His wives. He begot innumerable sons, Ten Sons on each of His wives, by His many wives. He propagated and instilled Vedhic Culture and Ddharma Maarogaas or Religious Principles on the Entities of the universe. He sacrificed Himself and performed many Yaagaas and Yejnjaas for Himself, because He is the Yejnja Moorthy, and by Himself.

पृथ्व्याः स वै गुरुभरं क्षपयन् कुरूणा-
मन्तःसमुत्थकलिना युधि भूपचम्बः ।
दृष्ट्या विधूय विजये जयमुद्विघोष्य
प्रोच्योद्धवाय च परं समगात्स्वधाम ॥ ६५॥

65

Pritthvyaah sa vai Gurubharam kshepayan Kuroonaa-
MAnthahsamuththakalinaa yuddhi bhoopachamvah
Dhrishtyaa viddhooya vijaye jayamudhvighoshya
ProchyOdhddhavaaya cha param samagaath Svaddhaama.

Vaasudheva Sree Krishna Bhagawaan or Bhagawaan
Maddhusoodhana Who is Hari Bhagawaan Who is The Supreme
Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan created
a misunderstanding and internal family fighting between the Kuroos
and Paandoos or the Kuntheesuthaas [Paandoos including the sons
of Kunthi and Maadhri are called as Kuntheesuthaas.] just to diminish
the burden of the world. Simply by His glance, He annihilated all the
demonic Kings in the battlefield of Kurukshethra and declared victory
for Arijuna or Paandoos. Vaasudheva Sree Krishna Bhagawaan or
Bhagawaan Maddhusoodhana Who is Hari Bhagawaan Who is The
Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu
Bhagawaan finally He instructed His closest Associate and
staunchest Devotee, Udhddhava, Bhakthi Maargga or the Path of
Devotion and Mukthi Maargga or Path of Liberation from Miseries
attached to Material Life and attainment of ultimate Salvation and
Aathmajnjaanam or Transcendental Knowledge and then returned to
His Abode of Vaikunda.

इति श्रीमद्भागवते महापुराणे वैयासक्यामष्टादशसाहस्र्यां
पारमहंस्यां संहितायां नवमस्कन्धे श्रीसूर्यसोमानुवंशकीर्तने
यदुवंशानुकीर्तनं नाम चतुर्विंशोऽध्यायः ॥ २४॥

Ithi Sreemadh Bhaagawathe Mahaa Puraane
VaiyaasakyaamAshtaaDhesaSaahasyaam
Paaramahamsyaam Samhithaayaam NavamaSkanddhe
SreeSooryaSoma VamsaanuKeerththane
YedhuVamsaanuKeerththanam [YedhuVamsaNiroopanam]

ChathurVimsathiThamoAddhyaayah

Thus, we conclude the Twenty-Fourth Chapter Named as Description of Glories Of Yedhu Vamsa Within The Description of Glories of Soorya Vamsa And Chandhra Vamsa [Review And Description of the Glories of Yedhu Vamsa] Of the Ninth Canto of the Most Divine and the Supreme Most and the Greatest Mythology Known as Sreemadh Bhaagawatham.

॥ इति नवमस्कन्धः समाप्तः ॥

**Ithi NavamaSkanddhah Samaapthah
Samaapthoayam Navamaskanddhah**

(Thus, Concluded the Ninth Canto)

॥ ॐ तत्सत् ॥

Om ThathSath

(The Supreme Reality or Absolute Truth)

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

OM

For Sanskrit Slokaas

https://sanskritdocuments.org/doc_purana/bhagpur-09.html

For the page set up by Sree and Aji

Please refer to: <http://www.bhaskarakumar.com/>

For Kailas Trip

For Blog: <https://www.blogger.com/blogger.g?blogID=370115704990662595#allposts>

Wikipedia of Manvantharaas:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manvantara>