

## **SREE MAHAABHAARATHAM**

### **AADHI PARVVAM ANUKREMANIKAA PARVVAM**

#### **41. SrimgiSaapam (41. The Curse of Srimgi)**

Having heard that his father has been contemptuously dishonored, Srimgi became very angry and cursed: "On the seventh day from today let Pareekshith be dead bitten by Thakshakan." Knowing about the curse, his father - Sameeka Maharshi - told him that it was not right for him to curse like that.

#### **Soothan Said:**

Having heard that his father was bearing a dead snake, the most powerful and effulgent Srimgi became very sad and angry. 1

Srimgi looked at Krisan and prayed and asked him: "Please tell me the reason why my father bears a dead snake?" 2

#### **Krisan Said:**

King Pareekshith was wandering in the forest for hunting and on his way, he came here and put the dead snake on the shoulder of your father. 3

#### **Srimgi Said:**

Hey, Krisan! What wrong was done by my father to that evil King? Please tell me the reason and then you see my power and what I can and will do.

4

#### **Krisan Said:**

Krisan answered that Pareekshith Mahaaraaja, the son of Abhimanyu, while hunting shot an animal and following that wounded animal and running alone after that animal. 5

Even after the king ran in the forest for a long time, he could not locate the wounded deer. And the King when he saw your father who was observing vow of silence immediately asked him. 6

The King who was so fatigued of hunger, thirst, and long run asked your father who was under meditation and sitting motionless like a rock asked again whether he has seen the wounded deer. 7

The great Maamuni Sire who was under strict vow of silence did not speak even a single word. The Ruler and Lord of the Earth put the dead snake upon his, your father's, shoulder with the edge of his bow. 8

Your father, the great Maamuni Sire, who was under strict meditative devotion stayed there as it is standstill and the King returned to his capital known as Hasthinaapuri. 9

### **Soothan Said:**

Having heard like that who placed the dead snake on the shoulder of his father, the son of that Maamuni, Srimgi, became very angry with reddened eyes and blazed up with rage. 10

Provoked with anger and hissing like a snake Srimgi touched water and wrathfully cursed NaraNaatthan or Ruler and Lord of entire humanity. 11

### **Srimgi Said:**

The sinful and wretched King has placed the dead snake on the shoulder of my father who is old and very lean and who was in meditation and observing strict vow of silence. 12

This king is so arrogant and an insulter of Braahmanaas and tarnisher of the fame of Kuru dynasty and even for the entire Kshathriyaas. So let that King be taken to the home of Yama Dhevan or Kaalan, meaning he should be killed, bitten by the king of the deadliest venomous serpent, Thakshakan. Thus, that King who is a discredit and dishonor to Kuru Vamsam and the insulter of Braahmanaas be killed within seven days from today with the power of my ascetic Sidhddhi. 13-14

### **Soothan Said:**

After cursing the King like that Srimgi went and saw his father bearing the dead snake sitting in the GoVrajam or cow-pen. 15

And seeing his father, the great Sire, in that plight of bearing dead snake he was again inflamed with more anger and sadness and became mad. 16

And shedding tears of grief Srimgi spoke as follows to his father, the great Maamuni: 17

**Srimgi Said:**

Oh, my dear respected father! Having been informed or heard of this disgrace to you by that wicked wretch King Pareekshith who is very arrogant and haughty, I cursed the worst and meanest king of Kuru Vamsam with unbearable wrath and anger with such a horrible curse that on the seventh day from today he will be taken to the abode of Kaalan, or he will be killed by the Thakshaka, the King of snakes, very cruelly. Then the father said to his enraged son: 17-20

**Sameekan [Father of Srimgi] Said:**

My dear Unni or son what you did is not to my likings, and I do not like what you did. I am not pleased with it. It is not befitting a Muni or an ascetic. We are living on the land which is ruled by this King. We are his subjects, and he is our protector. Is it acceptable and correct to do such crime who gives us protection? Is your action suitable and justifiable? 20-21

Whatever undoable or disgraceful has been done by our ruling King we will have an alliance and friendship with the King and therefore we must always tolerate him. Patience is our Ddharmmam, and we have to maintain it. Otherwise, it would be destructive not only to us but to the universe. 22

If the ruler or the king is not protecting us, then we are the one in trouble as we are the sufferers of the ill deeds of others. My dear son, without a King we would not be able to perform our religious rites and duties properly. 23

The King is the one who is taking care of Ddharmmam. He is the one who ensures liberty for us and facilitates us to perform our religious rites properly. When the King protects us, we can perform our Ddharmma in abundance without any obstruction and attain immense merit for that and portion of it belongs to the King or goes to the King 24

Whatever is done by Kshemesan or The Lord of Earth or the King, we must bear with it and tolerate him and his actions. Especially, Pareekshith Mahaaraajan is equal to his grandfather, Arjunan or DdharmmaPuthran who always maintains Ddharmmam at any cost. 25

He is the one who is protecting us and the same he has to protect all his subjects [we are also his subjects only.] I understand and realize because of unbearable hunger, thirst, and fatigue he could not think analytically. He did not know that I am under meditation and observing vow of silence and because that only he did so. 26-27

A kingdom without a king is always in danger and trouble. A King would impose proper punishment to offenders, criminals, and or violators of law and subdue them and maintain the system of proper law and order in the country. 27-28

As everyone is afraid of severe punishment and that fear of punishment maintains peace always. And people will do their duties and can perform their rites undisturbed. 28-29

The King establishes religion on the country and the religion establishes the kingdom of heaven. The King performs sacrifices and also protects sacrifices from disturbances and the sacrifices pleases Dhevaas or gods of heaven. 29-30

The Dhevaas or gods produce rain [Indhra is the god of rain] and the rain produces grains and herbs. The existence of humanity depends on grains and herbs and thus they are the cause of our happiness. 30-31

Thus, a King who rules the kingdom is Ddhaathaav or Brahmadhevan for the human beings and all his subjects. According to the stipulations of Manu in Manu Smrithi, a King who is the ruler of destinies of men is equal to ten Vedha-Studying Priests or Vedhajnja Braahmanaas. 31-32

Because of his hunger, thirst, and fatigue of running for a long time after the wounded animal the Raajan lost his senses and also being unaware of my ascetic vow of silence he did so because of his ignorance. Oh, My God! Why did you so rashly and childishly act the way like this? Oh, my dear Son! This King does not deserve such a hasty curse from you. It was a horrible and unjustifiable action from you. 32-33.5

**So ends this section.**