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BECOME SELF-SUFFICIENT

His Divine Grace A. C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada

In New Vrindavan our program is that the inhabitants should produce their own food. Somehow or other they should be self-independent. Otherwise, what is the use of occupying such a great tract of land? (Letter to Hayagriva, 7 October 1968.)

My idea is to purchase land for agriculture so that residents may not depend on outsiders but grow food there and things may go on nicely. (Letter to Dinesh Babu, 14 August 1971.)

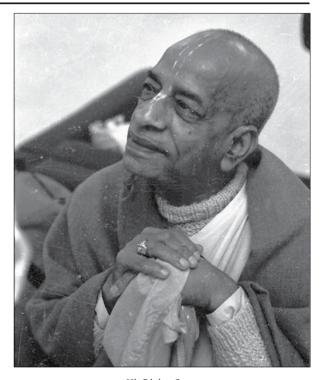
Your farm appears very nice, with open plain land. The cows are very nice, and so are the sheds. This farm project you should consider very important. The idea is that people can be self-sufficient, raise their own foodstuffs, and have sufficient milk to save time and chant Hare Krishna. Why should they work so hard in the hellish factories? Let everyone live simply and be Krishna conscious. (Letter to Nityanand Das, 1 July 1975.)

Krishna Promises Through a Devotee

Sri Srimad Gour Govinda Swami Maharaja

In the Bhagavad- $g\bar{\imath}t\bar{a}$ (9.31) Krishna says, "Oh son of Kunti, Arjuna, you go out beating drums, proclaiming, 'I give protection to my bhakta, my devotee! He is protected! He will never perish!"

He proclaimed it through his devotee, Arjuna. Why didn't he proclaim it himself? If he himself promises, he may break it, but that is not the case if he makes a promise



His Divine Grace A. C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada

through a devotee. So is a devotee greater than him? Yes. Krishna is not greater but the devotee is greater. He says in the Bhagavad-gītā (7.7), mattaḥ parataraṁ nānyat kiñcid asti dhanañjaya, — "There is no one superior to me!" At the same time he makes his dear devotee greater than himself. Srila Krishnadas Kaviraj Goswami says, kṛṣṇera samatā haite baḍa bhakta-pada. No one can be equal to Krishna because he is supreme. But if you become his dear devotee he will make you greater than himself.

— From an undated lecture on Śrīmad Bhāgavatam 1.7.25.

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श्री कृष्णकथामृत बिन्द

THE "FAULTS" OF KRISHNA

From Srila Rupa Goswami's Bhakti-rasāmrta-sindhu 2.1.246 - 247

vaisnava-tantre `pi —

aştādaśa-mahā-doşai rahitā bhagavat-tanuh sarvaiśvaryamayī satya-vijñānānanda-rūpinī

astādaśa-mahā-dosāh, yathā visnu-yāmale —

mohas tandrā bhramo ruksa-rasatā kāma-ulbanah lolatā mada mātsarye himsā kheda pariśramau asatyam krodha ākānkṣā āśankā viśva-vibhramaḥ vişamatvam parāpekṣā doṣā aṣṭādaśoditāḥ

In the vaisnava-tantra it is said: The body of the Lord is free from the eighteen faults [found in mortals]. It is full of all opulences and is the personification of truth, realized knowledge and bliss.

The eighteen faults [of conditioned mortals] are described in the viṣṇu-yāmala as follows: Moha (perplexity), tandrā (sleep), bhrama (mistakes), rukṣa-rasatā (artificial attachment without actual love), kāma-ulbanah (troublesome lust), lolatā (fickleness), mada (intoxicated behavior), mātsarva (envy), himsā (violent behavior), kheda (weariness), pariśrama (fatigue due to overwork), asatya (lying), krodha (anger), ākānksā (expectation to obtain a desired object), āśańkā (doubt or concern), viśvavibhrama (indulgence in worldly activities), visamatva (partiality) and parāpekṣā (dependence on others).

Commentary by Srila Jiva Goswami and Srila Vishwanath Chakravarti Thakur: When these faults are found in the Lord, in the context of his love for his devotees, then they are understood to be his divine qualities.

For example, the quality of moha, perplexity, in connection with devotees is found in the Lord as follows:

tato vatsān adṛṣṭvaitya puline 'pi ca vatsapān ubhāv api vane kṛṣṇo vicikāya samantataḥ

When Krishna was unable to find the calves he returned to the bank of the river, but there too he was also unable to see the cowherd boys. Thus he began to search for both the calves and the boys as if he could not understand what had happened. (Bhāg.10.13.16.)

The triad of tandrā, sleep, kheda, weariness, and pariśrama, fatigue due to overwork, are found in Krishna as follows:

kvacit pallava-talpesu niyuddha-śrama-karśitah vṛkṣa-mūlāśrayaḥ śete gopotsangopabarhaṇaḥ



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The "faults" of sleep, weariness, and fatigue are all found in Krishna.

Sometimes Lord Krishna grew tired from fighting and lay down at the base of a tree, resting upon a bed made of soft twigs and buds and using the lap of a cowherd friend as his pillow. (Bhāq.10.15.16.)

The quality of bhrama (making mistakes) is found in the Lord as follows:

tāv aṅghri-yugmam anukrsya sarīsrpantau ghoşa-praghoşa-ruciram vraja-kardameşu tan-nāda-hṛṣṭa-manasāv anusṛṭya lokaṁ muqdha-prabhītavad upeyatur anti mātroḥ

When Krishna and Balaram, with the strength of their legs, crawled in the muddy places that had been created in Vraja by cow dung and cow urine, their crawling resembled the crawling of serpents, and the sound of their ankle bells was very charming. Very much pleased by the sound of other people's ankle bells, they used to follow these people as if going to their mothers, but when they saw that these were other people, they became afraid and returned to their real mothers, Yashoda and Rohini. (Bhāq.10.8.22.)

Ruksa-rasatā means artificial attachment without actual love. This quality is not in him (in other words, he is attached only to those whom he really loves). Also, ulbanah-kāmah means troublesome lust. Since his lust is nothing but prema, transcendental love,

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this quality too is not present in him (in other words, his lust does not bring him material suffering).

Lolatā means fickleness, and Krishna does exhibit that quality as follows:

vatsān muñcan kvacid asamaye krośa-sañjāta-hāsah steyam svādv atty atha dadhi-payah kalpitaih steya-yogaih markān bhoksyan vibhajati sa cen nātti bhāndam bhinatti dravyālābhe sagrha-kupito yāty upakrośya tokān

[The adult gopis complained]: Our dear friend Yashoda, your son sometimes comes to our houses before the milking of the cows and releases the calves, and when the master of the house becomes angry, your son merely smiles. Sometimes he devises some process by which he steals palatable curd, butter and milk, which he then eats and drinks. When the monkeys assemble, he divides it with them, and when the monkeys have their bellies so full that they won't take more, he breaks the pots. Sometimes, if he gets no opportunity to steal butter or milk from a house, he will be angry at the householders, and for his revenge he will agitate the small children by pinching them. Then, when the children begin crying, Krishna will go away. (Bhāg.10.8.29.)

The quality of mada, intoxicated behavior, is found in the Lord as follows:

> mada-vighūrņita-locana īṣat māna-daḥ sva-suhṛdāṁ vana-mālī badara-pāṇḍu-vadano mṛdu-gaṇḍam mandayan kanaka-kundala-laksmyā

As Krishna respectfully greets his well-wishing friends, his eyes roll slightly as if from intoxication. He wears a flower garland, and the beauty of his soft cheeks is accentuated by the brilliance of his golden earrings and the whiteness of His face, which has the color of a badara berry. (Bhāq.10.35.24.)

The quality of *mātsarya*, envy, is also found in the Lord as follows:

tatra pratividhim samyaq ātma-yogena sādhaye lokeśa-māninām maudhyād dhanişye śrī-madam tamah

By my mystic power I will completely counteract this disturbance caused by Indra. Demigods like Indra are proud of their opulence, and out of foolishness they falsely consider themselves the lords of the universe. I will now destroy such ignorance. (Bhāg.10.25.16.)

The quality of himsā, violence, is clearly seen in many places in the Śrīmad Bhāgavatam, such as in the killing of Putana.

The quality of asatya, lying, is found in Krishna as follows:

nāham bhaksitavān amba sarve mithyābhiśamsinah yadi satya-giras tarhi samakṣam paśya me mukham

[Krishna said]: My dear mother, I have never eaten dirt. All my friends complaining against me are liars. If you think they are being truthful then you can directly look into my mouth and examine it. (Bhāq.10.8.35.)

This quality of lying is also found in his cheating of Jarasandha [by begging alms disguised as a brahmin]. In similar places one can also see the qualities of krodha, anger.

The quality of ākāṅkśā, expectation to attain a desired object, is also found in the Lord as follows:

tām stanya-kāma āsādya mathnantīm jananīm harih gṛhītvā dadhi-manthānam nyaṣedhat prītim āvahan

While mother Yashoda was churning butter, Lord Krishna, desiring to drink the milk of her breast, appeared before her, and in order to increase her transcendental pleasure he caught hold of the churning rod and began to prevent her from churning. (Bhāg. 10.9.4.)

The quality of āśankā, doubt or concern, is also found in him as follows:

kvāpy adṛṣṭvāntar-vipine vatsān pālāms ca visva-vit sarvam vidhi-kṛtam kṛṣṇaḥ sahasāvajagāma ha

When Krishna was unable to find the calves or their caretakers, the cowherd boys, anywhere in the forest, he could suddenly understand that this was the work of Lord Brahma. (Bhāg. 10.13.17.)

Viśva-vibhrama means indulgence in worldly activities, and it is found in many places in connection with his devotees like Lord Brahma who are engaged in fulfilling the Lord's desire to maintain the material world.

The quality of vaisamatva, partiality, is also found in him as follows:



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samo 'ham sarva-bhūteṣu na me dveṣyo 'sti na priyaḥ ye bhajanti tu mām bhaktyā mayi te tesu cāpy aham

I envy no one, nor am I partial to anyone. I am equal to all. But whoever renders service unto me in devotion is a friend, is in me, and I am also a friend to him. (*Bq.* 9.29.)

The quality of *parāpekṣā* (dependence on others) is also found in him as follows:

aham bhakta-parādhīno hy asvatantra iva dvija sādhubhir grasta-hṛdayo bhaktair bhakta-jana-priyaḥ

The Supreme Personality of Godhead said to the brahmin: I am completely under the control of my devotees. Indeed, I am not at all independent. Because my devotees are completely devoid of material desires, I sit only within the cores of their hearts. What to speak of my devotee, even those who are devotees of my devotee are very dear to me. ($Bh\bar{a}q.9.4.63$.)

It is to be known that the faults that occur in the Lord are not the same as those that occur in the ordinary souls devoid of knowledge [these so-called faults occur only due to his love for his devotees and not due to any material factor]. Therefore it is said,

kva śoka-mohau sneho vā bhayam vā ye 'jña-sambhavāḥ kva cākhandita-vijñāna-jñānaiśvaryas tv akhanditah

Neither are such faults found in intelligent and liberated souls. However, sometimes such faults are also seen in the liberated souls like Sri Shukadev Goswami, as follows:



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श्री कृष्णकथामृत बिन्द



3engali school, early 20th century

Krishna has the "fault" of dependence on others

ittham sma pṛṣṭaḥ sa tu bādarāyaṇis tat-smāritānanta-hṛtākhilendriyaḥ kṛcchrāt punar labdha-bahir-dṛśiḥ śanaiḥ pratyāha tam bhāgavatottamottama

Suta Goswami said: O Shaunaka, greatest of saints and devotees, when Maharaja Parikshit inquired from Shukadeva Goswami in this way, Shukadeva Goswami, immediately remembering subject matters about Krishna within the core of his heart, externally lost contact with the actions of his senses. Thereafter, with great difficulty, he revived his external sensory perception and began to speak to Maharaja Parikshit about *kṛṣṇa-kathā*. (*Bhāg*.10.12.44.)

In such cases, the faults in liberated souls are generated out of pure love of the Lord [and not because of any material factors].

- Translated by Hari Parshad Das from the Sanskrit available at Gaudiya Grantha Mandira (www.granthamandira.com)

