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BRAHMACHARINI ASHRAM

His Divine Grace A. C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada

I understand that you are trying to organize a brāhmacāriņī-āśrama. A brāhmacāriņī-āśrama is certainly a great necessity because there are so many girl devotees who are attached to our Krishna consciousness movement. Those who are married, there is nothing to be said - simply live together as husband and wife. But for those who are not married certainly such brahmacārīs and brahmacārinīs should not live together. This is a special restriction of our cult. But because in your country there is no distinction between boys and girls, man and woman, they can freely mix without any restriction. I did not give too much stricture on this point because by such a stricture they might be annoyed and whatever Krishna consciousness they are trying to develop might have been checked. But factually if you can organize a brāhmacāriņī-āśrama it will be a very nice idea. (Letter to Satsvarupa, 12 July 1968.)

If there is actually a *brāhmacāriņī-āśrama* organized by San Francisco devotees, it will be very nice to keep Jadurani as the leader of the *brāhmacāriņīs*. (Letter to Mukunda, 4 November 1967.)





His Divine Grace A. C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada

PERSONAL RELATIONS

Srila Bhaktisiddhanta Saraswati Thakur Prabhupada

One who gives personal instruction to each and everyone does more for others than the platform speakers do. Generally, whatever platform speakers say cannot solve the problems of everyone in the audience, nor can it always benefit every individual. A person's defects are better rectified in a private tutorial class or private coaching than in hearing lectures in a school or college. Therefore, those who instruct particular persons separately can award them something more permanent.

[—] Amrta Vani 18.14, collected teachings of Srila Bhaktisiddhanta Saraswati Thakur. Compiled in Bengali by Sri Bhakti Bhagavat Mayukha Maharaja. Adapted and translated into English by Bhumipati Das and Isvara Das. Touchstone Media. Mumbai. 2004.

THE ORNAMENT OF SEQUENTIAL CONNECTIONS

Poetry in Sanskrit is considered most relishable if decorated with poetic ornaments. Scholars of the Sanskrit language broadly classify poetic ornaments into two major categories, *śabda-alaṅkāra*, ornaments based on the sounds of the words (such as alliteration and puns), and *artha-alaṅkāra*, ornaments based on the meanings of the words (such as simile, metaphor and hyperbole). Ultimately, every ornament has one purpose — to touch the minds and hearts of the reader and leave a magical impression.

When this magical impression is caused solely due to the words themselves and not due to their innate meanings then such an ornament is known as *śabda-alańkāra*. This includes all varieties of rhyming syllables, poetry created using only one or two syllables, and poetry which can be laid out in the form of a diagram, etc.

When the magical impression is created not by the words themselves but by their innate meanings then the resultant ornament is known as *artha-alańkāra*.

There are hundreds of such meaning-based ornaments. One of them is *yathā-saṅkhya*, the ornament of sequential connections. This ornament manifests when a list of items is given in the initial part of a verse and then these items are sequentially connected to another list of items in the latter part of the verse. An early example of this in *Gaudīya-vaiṣṇava* literature can be seen in Srila Rupa Goswami's *Padyāvalī* (7):

vātsalyād abhaya-pradāna-samayād ārtārti-nirvāpaņād audāryād agha-śoṣanād agaņita-śreyah-pada-prāpaņāt sevyaḥ śrī-patir eva sarva-jagatām ete yataḥ sākṣināḥ prahlādaś ca vibhīṣaṇaś ca kari-rāṭ pāñcāly ahalyā dhruvaḥ

Due to showing parental affection (*vātsalya*); due to giving a promise of fearlessness (*abhaya-pradānasamaya*); due to removing the distress of the distressed (*ārtārti-nirvāpaņa*); due to showing magnanimity (*audārya*); due to removing all sins (*agha-śoṣaṇa*); and due to facilitating the attainment of unlimited prosperity (*agaṇita-śreyaḥ-pada-prāpana*) — due to all these reasons, the husband of Lakshmi is the only personality worthy of service in all of the worlds. The witnesses to these qualities [in sequence] are: Prahlad, Vibhishan, Gajendra, Draupadi, Ahalya and Dhruva.

श्री कृष्णकथामृतबिन्दु

[**Translator's Note:** Six expressions of how the Lord relates with his devotees are described initially in the verse, while the final line offers six examples of those expressions: Prahlad received parental affection from Lord Nrsimhadeva; Vibhishan received fearlessness from the Lord; Gajendra's distress was removed; Draupadi received the Lord's limitless magnanimity; Ahalya's sins were removed by the foot-touch of Lord Ram; and, finally, Dhruva was granted unlimited prosperity in his own planet.]

Srila Jiva Goswami in his *Bhakti-rasāmṛta-śeṣa* (4.113) defines this ornament as follows:

yathā-saṅkhyam anūddeśa uddiṣṭānāṁ krameṇa yat

Yathā-saṅkhya is a sequential connection of the items described.

He then gives an example:

strīņām arīņām mitrāņām kṛṣṇas tais tair guṇair bhavan smaro daṇḍa-dharaś candras tridhaiko 'pi bhavām sthitaḥ

Towards ladies, enemies and friends, Krishna reciprocated according to their respective moods. Thus he appeared to them, respectively, as cupid, a chastiser, and the moon. In this way he behaved in three ways although he was the same one person.

[**Translator's Note:** To the ladies he appeared as beautiful as cupid, to enemies he appeared as a chastiser, and to his friends he appeared as the soothing moon.]

Srila Kavi Karnapur gives an example of *yathā-saṅkhya* wherein there are three sequentially connected lists as follows:

gopīś ca gopa-tanayāś ca sura-dvișaś ca rūpeņa ca priyatayā ca bhujaujasā ca sammohayamś ca ramayamś ca nisūdayamś ca śrī-gokulendra-tanayo vraja-madhya-vātsīt

To the *gopis*, *gopas* and demons proud, Through beauty, affection, and strength of arm, He enchanted, delighted, and subdued, Thus the son of Nanda stayed in the dham.

[**Translator's Note**: There is a sequential connection in the people, qualities and effects described in the first three lines. The *gopīs* were enchanted through his beauty. The cowherd boys were delighted by his affection, and the demons were subdued by the strength of his arms.]



Radha and Murali-manohara Krishna

Srila Baladeva Vidyabhushan gives an example of *yathā-saṅkhya* as follows:

unmīlanti nakhair lunīhi vahati kṣaumāñcalenāvṛṇu krīḍā-kānanam āviśanti valaya-kvāṇaiḥ samutrāsaya itthaṁ pallava-dakṣiṇānila-kuhū-kaṇṭhīṣu sāṅketikavyāhārāḥ subhaga tvadīya-virahe rādhā-sakhīnāṁ mithaḥ [Uddhava says to Krishna], O fortunate one! Since Radha is experiencing separation from you, her friends try to ward off any event that might increase her separation.

One sakhi says, "New flowers are budding [on the Ashoka tree], amorous winds are blowing from the south, and the cuckoo is entering the *kuñja* making loud sounds." To which, another sakhi silently indicates, "Nip them off using your nails." "Block it with the end of your sārī." "Make loud sounds using your bangles to scare it away."

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[Translator's Note: The responses to the three sentences of the first sakhi are given sequentially by the other *sakhi*.]

Another example from Srila Baladeva Vidyabhushan's Kāvya-kaustubha:

mrga-mīna-sajjanānām trņa-jala-santosa-vihita-vrttīnām lubdhaka-dhīvara-piśunā niskārana-vairinī jagati

For the deer, the fish, and the gentleman, who only need grass, water and basic satisfaction, there are needless enemies in the world - the hunter, the fisherman and rogues.

- Translated by Hari Parshad Das from the below Sanskrit text sources.

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श्री कृष्णकथामृतबिन्दु



Yasoda and her darling Gopal

I WILL RESIDE IN VRINDAVAN

Srila Prabodhananda Saraswati's Vrndāvana-mahimāmrtam (6.1)

sarvān eva sadā stuvams tata itah sarvān sadā prīņayan sarveşām sukha-sampadah svabhilaşan sarvātma-bhāvam bhajan sarvāgre vinayātibhāva-namita-grīvo nirastākhilāpeksas tu svayam āvasāmy aham idam vrndāvanam pāvanam

Always glorifying everyone, always pleasing everyone, always eagerly desiring the happiness and prosperity of all, always serving everyone as if they are my own self, always bowing my head in extreme humility to all – [some day] I will personally reside in this most purifying abode of Vrindavan free of all selfish desires and expectations.

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

