Fortnightly email mini-magazine from Gopal Jiu Publications

Issue No. 472 Śrī Varūthinī Ekādaśī

19 April 2020

Circulation 9,734

sue No. 4/2

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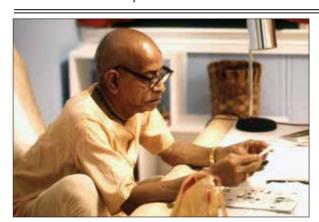
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## "Nature Will Take Care of it"

### His Divine Grace A. C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada

You have got a short duration of life, say fifty, sixty years. Instead of contemplating what will happen to this world, chant Hare Krishna and go back to home, back to Godhead. Don't consider what will happen to this world. Nature will take care of it. Don't puzzle your brain with these thoughts. Utilize whatever time you have in your possession and go back to home, back to Godhead. You cannot check it. ... instead of thinking what will happen. It will happen. People will go on with their rascal civilization, and natural consequences will be there. Better you take advantage of whatever time you have and become fully Krishna conscious and go back to home.

- Morning walk conversation in Caracas, 21 February 1975.

#### ESTABLISHING THE LOWER FIRST

#### Sri Srimad Gour Govinda Swami Maharaja

When the Veda was going to be lost, Narayan ordered Shankar, Shivaji, who is very powerful, to go and establish Veda. Shankar came in the form of ācārya — Shankaracharya. This is all mentioned in Caitanya-caritāmrta. His business was to carry out the order of his master to preach this Māyāvāda philosophy. Shankar was not at fault. That was needed at the time. When you establish something, you first establish it from the lower part, then go to the higher part. All of a sudden you cannot establish the higher part. Shankar established the lower part of the Vedas karma-kāṇḍa, jñāna-kāṇḍa — all gauṇa, secondary. Mahaprabhu accepted Shankar as ācārya because he did the  $\bar{a}c\bar{a}rya$ 's work — he laid the foundation. He played his role. Then Mahaprabhu built the mansion by giving the highest philosophy. This was needed at that time, and that is what  $\bar{a}c\bar{a}rya$ , Srila Prabhupada, did. You should understand. But these rascals criticize him. They cannot understand Srila Prabhupada. — Lecture in Bhubaneswar, 21 August 1992.

#### THE LOW BORN MERCHANTS AND WOMEN

In Bhagavad-qītā, 9.32, Krishna states:

mām hi pārtha vyapāśritya ye 'pi syuḥ pāpa-yonayaḥ striyo vaiśyās tathā śūdrās te 'pi yānti parām gatim

**P** 

This verse is translated in various ways at different times by different ācāryas. In his chapter nine translation to Bhagavad-qītā As It Is, Srila Prabhupada writes:

O son of Pritha, those who take shelter in me, though they be of lower birth — women, *vaiśyas* [merchants] and *śūdras* [workers] — can attain the supreme destination.

However, in his introduction to the same book, Srila Prabhupada translates this verse slightly differently, giving a different meaning to the word *striya*:

... the Lord says that even a merchant, a fallen woman, or a labourer, or even human beings in the lowest status of life, can attain the Supreme.

Srila Prabhupada quotes this verse many times in his writings and at different times he gives these two different translations. For example, in his purports to *Bhāg.* 4.30.41, and *Bhāg.* 5.26.23 he uses *Bhagavadgītā* 9.32 to describe birth a woman's birth as lower. However, in his purport to *Bhāg.* 2.9.36 he translates *striya* as, "the fallen woman", which is the same translation he gives in his introduction to the *Gītā*. Again, in his purport to *Bhāg.* 4.21.33, he translates the word as "a degraded woman".

In his Bengali versification of *Bhagavad-gītā*, *Gītāra-gāna*, Srila Prabhupada used a different kind of synonym for *striya*:

āmāke āśraya kari yebā pāpa-yoni mlecchādi yavana kimvā veśyā madhye gaņi kimbā vaiśya śūdra yadi āmāra āśraya

pāibe vaikuntha gati jāniha niścaya

All those who are sinful by birth viz. *mlecchas*, *yavanas*, prostitutes, *vaiśyas* (merchants) and *śūdras* — if they take my shelter then know for sure that they all attain *vaikuntha* as their destination. (*Gītāra-qāna*, 9.32)

Thus, Srila Prabhupada has presented the same verse in two strikingly different ways.

It is interesting to see how some of our previous  $\bar{a}c\bar{a}ryas$  have explained this verse:

Srila Sanatan Goswami has not commented upon the entire *Bhagavad-gītā*, but he has commented upon this specific verse, as he quotes it in *Hari-bhakti-vilāsa* (10.179). In his commentary to the verse he puts women and *śūdras* in a separate category and says that they are unfortunate due to not having any access to the study of the Vedas, etc. According to him, the *vaiśyas* (merchants) are unfortunate because they are engaged only in mundane agricultural work, etc.

**Srila Vishwanath Chakravarti Thakur** considers all four categories to be independent of each other.

For him,  $p\bar{a}pa$ -yonayah means the outcastes described in Śrīmad Bhāgavatam (2.4.18). The women, vaiśyas, and śūdras are grouped in a separate category and are considered unfortunate by him because they are  $alīk\bar{a}dimantah$ — having faults such as lying. So he too doesn't consider  $p\bar{a}pa$ -yonayah to be an adjective of the women, vaiśyas and śūdras. Regarding the vaiśyas, they too have to lie. The merchants have to lie in order to get things done. They can't make a living by being brutally true all the time. This makes them unfortunate.

Srila Baladev Vidyabhushan considers all four terms to be independent. He interprets the term pāpa-yonayaḥ in an interesting way. He says, pāpa-yonayo 'ntyajāḥ sahaja-durācārāḥ — "Low born are those who are outside the caste system, naturally inclined to misdeeds." He does not include women, śūdras and vaiśyas in this list because he uses the term antyaja, outcaste, and this term is never applied to a śūdra, vaiśya or a woman within the varṇāśrama system.

Srila Bhaktivinode Thakur, in his Rasika-rañjana commentary on Bhagavad-gītā, explains this verse as follows, "O Partha, if the outcastes such as mlecchas, fallen women such as prostitutes, and members of the lower varṇas, the vaiśyas and śūdras, take shelter of my unalloyed devotional service with determination, they too will quickly attain the supreme destination. There is no question of there being any impediment due to varṇa for those who traverse the path of devotional service to me." Like Srila Prabhupada, the Thakur uses the word veśyā, prostitute, as the synonym for striya in the verse. — HPD

# Śrī Gadādharāştakam

### Eight Prayers Glorifying Gadadhar Prabhu by Srila Swarup Damodar Goswami

sva-bhakti-yoga-lāsinām sadā vraje vihāriņam hari-priyā-gaṇāgragam śacīsuta-priyeśvaram sarādha-kṛṣṇa-sevana-prakāśakam mahāśayam bhajāmy aham gadādharam supaṇḍitam gurum prabhum

I worship the greatly learned and exalted spiritual master, Gadadhar Prabhu, who appears very splendid, engaged in the Lord's devotional service. He always performs pastimes in Vraja, where he is very prominent among the *gopīs*, who are very dear to Lord Hari. Lord Chaitanya, the Son of Saci, is the dear Lord of Gadadhar Prabhu, who is preaching the service of Radha and Krishna.

navojjvalādi-bhāvanā-vidhāna-karma-pāragam vicitra-gaura-bhakti-sindhu-raṅga-bhaṅga-lāsinam

nikuñja-sevanādika-prakāśanaika-kāraṇam sadā sakhī-rati-pradam mahā-rasa-svarūpakam sadāśritāṅghri-paṅkajaṁ saṛīri-sad-guruṁ varaṁ bhajāmy aham gadādharam supanditam gurum prabhum

I worship the greatly learned and exalted spiritual master, Gadadhar Prabhu. It is only because of him that the truth of the exalted devotional service performed by the intimate associates of Krishna in the forests and groves of Vrindavan has been revealed. He is preaching the ecstatic love attained by the gopis, and he is indeed a personification of the mellows of devotional service. The saintly devotees take shelter of his lotus feet, and he teaches the truth of spiritual life to the living entities.

mahāprabhor mahā-rasa-prakāśanānkuram priyam sadā mahā-rasānkura-prakāśanādi-vāsanam mahāprabhor vrajānganādi-bhāva-moda-kārakam bhajāmy aham gadādharam supanditam gurum prabhum

I worship the greatly learned and exalted spiritual



Chaitanya Mahaprabhu and Gadadhar Pandit



Gaura Gadadhara worshiped by Bhaktivinode at Surabhi Kunja surāga-mārga-darśakam vrajādi-vāsa-dāyakam bhajāmy aham gadādharam supanditam gurum prabhum

I worship the greatly learned and exalted spiritual master, Gadadhar Prabhu. He is expertly absorbed in meditation on the nine rasas of devotional service, beginning with conjugal love, and he dances in the waves of the amazing ocean of devotional service to Lord Chaitanya. He preaches the path of spontaneous devotional service, and he bestows residence in the holy tīrthas such as Vraja etc.

sacīsutānghri-sāra-bhakta-vṛnda-vandya-gauravam gaura-bhāva-citta-padma-madhya-kṛṣṇa-vallabham mukunda-gaura-rūpiṇam svabhāva-dharma-dāyakam bhajāmy aham gadādharam supanditam gurum prabhum

I worship the greatly learned and exalted spiritual master, Gadadhar Prabhu. Those who are exclusively devoted to the lotus feet of Lord Chaitanya, the Son of Sachi-devi, offer respectful obeisances to him and treat him with great importance. He is very dear to Lord Krishna, who is seated in the middle of the lotus flower that is his heart, assuming his golden form of Chaitanya Mahaprabhu. He preaches that Lord Mukunda has assumed the form of Lord Chaitanya, and he returns the living entities to their constitutional position as servants of the Lord.

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manifestated from the Lord's ecstatic love. He is always adorned with the garments of ecstatic love of Godhead, and he delights Lord Chaitanya Mahaprabhu by arousing in the Lord the ecstatic emotional love experienced by the *qopīs* of Vraja.

dvijendra-vṛnda-vandya-pāda-yugma-bhakti-vardhakam nijeśu rādhikātmatā-vapuḥ-prakāśanāgraham aśeśa-bhakti-śāstra-śikṣayojjvalāmṛta-pradam bhajāmy aham gadādharam supaṇḍitam gurum prabhum

I worship the greatly learned and exalted spiritual master, Gadadhar Prabhu, who expands the mellows of devotional service and whose lotus feet are worshiped by the leaders of the *brāhmanas*. Among his confidential associates he reveals his actual form as Srimati Radharani. He distributes the nectar of the ecstatic mellow of the *gopīs* conjugal love, strictly following the instructions of all the devotional scriptures.

mudā nija-priyādika-svapāda-padma-sindhubhir mahā-rasārṇavāmṛta-pradeṣṭa-gaura-bhaktidam sadāṣṭa-sattvikānvitaṁ nijeṣṭa-bhakti-dāyakaṁ bhajāmy ahaṁ gadādharaṁ supanditaṁ guruṁ prabhum

I worship the greatly learned and exalted spiritual master, Gadadhar Prabhu. With delight he is giving the devotional service of Lord Chaitanya, which reveals the nectarean ocean of the most exalted

#### SRI KRISHNA KATHAMRITA BINDU

A free bi-monthly service provided by:

Gopal Jiu Publications c/o Sri Krishna Balarama Mandir National Highway No. 5 IRC Village



Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India 751015

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Website: www.gopaljiu.org
Subscriptions: minimag@gopaljiu.org

Gopal Jiu Publications is a section of the International Society for Krishna Consciousness, Founder-Acharya: His Divine Grace A.C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada.

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## श्रीकृष्णकथामृत बिन्दु

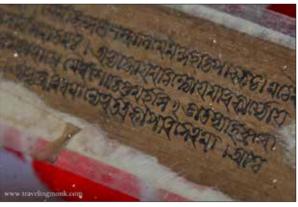


Photo by Indradyumna Swami

Bhāgavatam in the original handwriting of Gadadhar Pandit

mellows of devotional service, along with the nectar flowing from the lotus feet of the *gopīs*, headed by Srimati Radharani, who is most dear to Krishna. Gadadhar Prabhu is decorated with the eight transcendental ecstatic symptoms of *sattvikabhāva*, and he is distributing devotional service to his worshipable Lord Krishna.

yadīya-rīti-rāga-raṅga-bhaṅga-digdha-mānaso naro 'pi yati tūrṇam eva nārya-bhāva-bhājanam tam ujjvalākta-cittam etu citta-matta-śatpado bhajāmy ahaṁ gadādharaṁ supaṇḍitaṁ guruṁ prabhum

I worship the greatly learned and exalted spiritual master, Gadadhar Prabhu. If the mind of even a conditioned soul becomes anointed with the colorful waves of spontaneous devotional service as delineated by Gadadhar Prabhu, he quickly attains the highest level of devotional service. He becomes like a maddened bumblebee whose mind is anointed with the mellow of conjugal love.

mahā-rasāmṛta-pradaṁ sadā gadādharāsṭakaṁ paṭhet tu yaḥ subhaktito vrajāṅgaṇa-gaṇotsavam sacī-tanuja-pāda-padma-bhakti-ratna-yogyatāṁ labheta rādhikā-gadādharāṅghri-padma-sevayā

These eight verses glorifying Gadadhara Prabhu distribute the nectar of the most exalted mellow of devotional service, and they are like a festival for the *gopīs* of Vraja. If one regularly reads these verses and serves the lotus feet of Gadadhar Prabhu, who is an incarnation of Srimati Radharani, then he will become qualified to attain the jewel of pure devotional service at the lotus feet of Lord Chaitanya, the son of Sachi Devi.

— Unknown translator. Found in the Vaishnava Folio Archives. Compiled by Sri Narasingha Caitanya Matha. No date.