

# Rama and Gauranga connections

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02 04 2020 [57:51]

Jai Sri Rama

krsna! krsna! krsna! krsna! krsna! krsna! krsna! he!  
krsna! krsna! krsna! krsna! krsna! krsna! krsna! he!  
krsna! krsna! krsna! krsna! krsna! krsna! raksa mam!  
krsna! krsna! krsna! krsna! krsna! krsna! krsna! p?hi mam!  
rama! raghava! rama! raghava! rama! raghava! raksa mam!  
krsna! kesava! krsna! kesava krsna! kesava! pahi mam!.

This was also Sri Krishna Caitanya Mahaprabhu's very favourite chant or song. He chanted Krsna Kesava, Krsna Kesava Krsna Kesava pahi mam as well as He chanted Rama Raghava, Rama Raghava, Rama Raghava raksa mam. He did not see the difference. They are one and the same Personality. Rama. Krishna, and here Rama has now become or Krishna has now become Sri Krishna Caitanya Mahaprabhu. Or Rama and Laksaman of Tretayuga, They become Krsna or Balarama of dwapar yuga and They become Gaura Nitai of kali yuga.

Today is Rama navmi mahotsav and I'm sure Sri Krsna Caitanya Mahaprabhu also celebrated Rama navmi mahotsav. It is being celebrated for a million years now. Lord Rama who appeared on this day, Rama navmi day in Tretayuga and it wasn't just Rama appeared that day, Laksaman also appeared and Bharata appeared and Shatrughna appeared. So, we could very easily say today is not only Rama navmi, today is also Laksaman navmi, Bharata navmi, Shatrughna navmi because They are the catur, the quadruple expansions of the Lord. One is Vasudeva then one is Sankarsana, the third one is Pradyumna and forth one is Aniruddha. So,

.ramadi-murtishu kala-niyamena tishthan nanavatar amakarod  
bhuvaneshukintu

**krsnah svayam samabhavat paramaha pumanyo govindamadi-purusham tam ahambhajami.**

So, this whole programming or whole scheduling, niyamenatishtan, niyam, there's a whole plan, the master plan of Lord's appearance. Ramadi-murtishu, Rama and other murtis, other forms appear one after the other and they keep appearing according to this statement of Brahma.

Krsnah svayam, svayam samabhavat.

Now, Krsna is svayam Bhagavan, so He is Gauranga svayam Bhagavan and Krsna and Gauranga are known as avatari and others are avatar. Beginning with Sri Rama, Ramadi-murtishu. So, this happened a million years ago in Ayodhya on this day.

So, Ayodhya is easily a million years old. Of course, Ayodhya is also eternal but Ayodhya was also created by Manu, that is also understanding. Ayodhya, the capital of the Raghuvamsi's, the descendents of Raghu dynasty. They ruled from Ayodhya and Ayodhya is called Ayodhya because no one could in battle defeat the kings or emperors of Ayodhya. And this Ayodhya is on the bank of a river called Sarayu as Krsna appeared in Mathura which is on bank of Jammuna and Gauranga appeared on the banks of Ganga. Sri Rama appeared on the banks of Sarayu river.

Sarayu river that manifested from the mind of Brahma, manas. So, from the mind of Brahman appears manasarovar and the origin of the Sarayu river is in this lake called manasarovar which is in the top of Himalayan mountains. So, that is where Lord Rama, we must say and remember that Lord Laksamana, Lord Bharata and Lord Shatrughna appeared on this day.

I was just thinking as Jaya Vijay, the gatekeepers of Vaikunthalok they were cursed; "Okay, you will be born as demons, three times". So, in Satya yuga Jaya Vijay appeared, they appear as Hiranyaksa and Hiranyakasipu and Lord appears as Narasimha and Varaha and They kill. Varaha kills Hiranyaksa

and Narasimha kills Hiranyakasipu. Then comes the next age; Tretayuga. Again, Jaya Vijay are appearing now as Ravana and Kumbhakarna and Rama killed both of them. Then again Jaya Vijay appear as Shishupala and Dantavakra and Krsna killed both of them. And this was the time for Jaya and Vijay to return, they were cursed to take birth as demons and then they would return and resume their door-keeper keeping duties but then they got the news that soon at the beginning of the age of Kali, Lord is going to be appearing as Gauranga. And He's going to be performing very sweet pastimes. So, they changed their minds and instead of returning back to Vaikuntha, they stayed on, kind of extended their visa for longer and they stayed to take part in Sri Krsna Caitanya Mahaprabhu's and Nityananda Prabhu's pastimes and they appeared as Jagai and Madhai. We were talking about this Jagai and Madhai or uddharlila by Gauranga Mahaprabhu.

So, in previous ages, in previous incarnations or forms, Lord was killing the demoniac bodies using different weapons but this time in the beginning of Kali, Lords have appeared as Gauranga and Nityananda. They do not use any weapon, in fact, we see Gauranga and Nityananda They are empty-handed, raised arms-bahu tule. And they have no weapons. However, there is a weapon, the holy name becomes the weapon or even the associates of the Lord is considered, mentioned in the Bhagavatam, sangopangastra-parsadam. His associates also acting like a weapon, the holy name is acting like a weapon, even the beautiful forms of Gauranga and Nityananda are acting like a weapon, They would kill. The beauty of the Lord would kill the demoniac thoughts and consciousness.

So, this time Jaya Vijay, they are Jagai and Madhai. Their bodies were not killed, their bad consciousness, worldly consciousness, maya consciousness was killed, was eradicated by Gauranga Mahaprabhu and this is magnanimity of Gauranga. Sri Krsna Caitanya Mahaprabhu, His abode, Navadvip dhama is the origin of all the abodes, all of the dhamas in the

universe have origin in Vrindavan dhama or Navadvip dhama. So in previous kalpa, as Rama had appeared and then He was exiled then Rama and Sita and Lakshaman went into the forest. So, they had come to Navadvip and they were residing in this forest or island and there's also forest-like situation there. So, Rama-Sita, Lakshman they were residing in Modadrumadvipa. We were talking about the previous kalpa under a huge banyan tree the parnakurti, the thatched roof. The hut was prepared and they were residing there happily, so that dvipa is called Modadrumadvipa. Druma means forest or trees all around and Moda means giving pleasure so that Modadrumadvipa and the surroundings, the forest and the beauty gave all the pleasure to Rama, Lakshaman, Sita. There are nine islands and nine navavidha bhakti, nine processes of devotional services are performed in different islands. Beginning with Simantadvipa-sravanam and Godrumadvipa- kirtanam and Madhyadvipa- smaranam, like that. As we keep going island after island after island we come to Modadrumadvipa and the process of devotional service performed there is dasyam. No wonder why dasyam is performed there because Hanuman is eternally serving the lotus feet of Sri Rama there. This Modadrumadvipa is non-different from Ayodhya. Our original Ayodhya is this, Modadrumadvipa.

So, one time, the same time they're supposed to be on exile, and they had come to Modadrumadvip. So, in that Modadrumadvipa the previous kalpa. As Rama, Lakshaman proceeded, Rama is the greenish form surrounded by the green bushes and trees and leaves in the midst of that, Rama is seated there with the greenish complexion holding His bow gracefully. The matted locks of hair on the top of His head, lotus-eyed Sri Rama, He was smiling. He thought of something and then He started smiling and Sita enquired, "May I know, Prabhu why are you smiling? I don't see any reason or anything happening around that would cause You to smile." So, having enquired by Sita like this, Rama spoke, answered. Rama said "In this dhama, now He is talking addressing, mentioning this dhama as Navadbipa dhama, I will appear in the beginning of the age of Kali. I

will appear in a golden-complexioned form as Gauranga and I will in Gauranga form, I will perform My educational pastimes, I will become known as Nimai Pandit, learned. Then I will perform, inaugurate sankirtana movement in Navadvipa. I will chant and dance and then at the age of twenty-four, I will take sannyasai and leave for Jagannath Puri leaving my mother crying and so will my wife, Visnupriya of course would be also crying. So having heard this, Sita said, "Is that a good thing to do? That you leave home, leave your mother crying and Visnupriya crying? Is that the right thing to do? Causing them suffering?" Then Rama explains: "Sita, I know you know the truth but you are playing to be ignorant and enquiring from me, clarification so I will explain".

Rama said that devotees enjoy in two ways, dealing in two ways with Me. Prema-bhakti is of two kinds. One is in union called sambhog, devotees enjoy and relish My association and other way, other times they enjoy is while they are separated from Me and the feeling, intense separation and that is called vipralambha. But I will tell you Site that there is a very special and additional and thousand-fold greater pleasure in this vipralambha condition, in separation condition. So you are calling that mother would cry and My wife would be crying, yes but that gives them joy, intense pleasure. So, there are two ways."

Rama was explaining like that, sambhog and vipralambha, both are joyful. Rama also explained that after separation when there is a union then that union is very special, joyful experience also. And Rama explains that the Kaushalya, My mother now in this pastime, she will appear as Sacimata and you Sita, you will appear as Visnupriya. Rama also said "When I take sannyasa and go away from home then Visnupriya will worship My deity form." He also said that in this avatar as Sri Rama one time you will also be banished. Sita went to the forest twice once with Sri Rama and Lakshaman and another time she was just banished anyway there's a whole reason and the

pastime. So, when you will be banished, you will be in the forest, I will also feel separation from you and I will make a deity of you Sita and I will worship your deity form in Ayodhya while you will be that time in the forest.

Rama also said "For Me, this is Ayodhya, we are in Ayodhya and this is more complete Ayodhya. I love this Ayodhya, Modadrumadvipa Ayodhya." So, we could see how Rama and Gauranga, sei Krsna are non-different and They have come in different ages and in different forms. Navadvipa is also Ayodhya, at least the Modadrumadvipa one of the islands of Navadvipa is non-different from Ayodhya.

During Gauranga's pastimes, there was a devotee called Murari Gupta. He also stayed in Mayapur not far from Yogapith and he was a devotee, great devotee of Sri Rama. He would worship Rama and chant the names of Sri Rama. One time, the Hare Krsna's or Hare Krsna devotees many associates and Caitanya Mahaprabhu approached Murari Gupta, they surrounded, they sat down around Murari Gupta, kind of preaching "Why don't you chant Hare Krsna, why don't you worship Sri Krsna?" So, Murari Gupta kind of agree, "Okay, I will give a try". And then they all dispersed.

So, that night Murari Gupta had a sleepless night and of course he had tried to become worshiper of Sri Krsna that afternoon, that evening, before going to bed but that was not working out. "No,no,no,no,no jai Sri Rama, jai Sri Rama, Rama, Rama, Rama". Now he couldn't manage become worshiper of Sri Krsna. So, next day or so, he approached all those devotees who had preached to him, attempted to kind of convert him. He said; "I'm sorry, I can't do it. I have to worship my Rama". And this Murari Gupta was Hanuman himself. Hanuman appeared in Gauranga's pastimes in the form of Murari Gupta. Then one time there was a very extraordinary times, the pastime that Gauranga Mahaprabhu performed at the house of Srivasa Thakur. Lord was totally different that day and all this time He was trying to hide, conceal His identity as Gaura Bhagavan as

Supreme Personality of Godhead but that day He decided to reveal His true identity and He sent messengers everywhere; "Call everybody, call everyone, call everyone". And as devotees were arriving, that Srivasa Thakur's house, that hall was getting expanded and expanded and expanded and hundreds and thousands and thousands of devotees were pouring in into the hall. And in the audience, in the hall there was also Murari Gupta.

So, devotees the Lord was dealing with each one of them, one after the other and as per their relationship, the mellow, Lord was revealing that form and dealing with them accordingly; dasya rasa, sakya rasa, vatsalya rasa or madhurya rasa or he was revealing His different forms also accordingly as many forms are there. He was revealing them as per necessity as per those devotees, different devotees relationships and. So, then there was the turn of Murari Gupta, talking dealing with Murari Gupta. So, Gauranga give darsana to Murari Gupta in Rama form, there was the Sri Rama in front of Murari Gupta. Greenish, no more golden form. Greenish Sri Rama. Jai Sri Rama and as this Rama bhakta Hanuman, Murari Gupta, as he was taking darsana of Sri Rama then he was looking at himself and he was not Murari Gupta anymore, he had himself transformed into Hanuman form. He was Hanuman including, there was a tail in the back.

**Jai Hanuman. Jai Sri Rama.**

Sri Krsna Caitanya Mahaprabhu's darsana called sad-bhuja darsana, is also very famous. Lord gave sad-bhuja darsana to Sarvabauma Bhattacarya in Jagannatha Puri. It is some places, they said He gave catur-bhuja darsana but there is also mention of Him giving sad-bhuja darsana and as we had visited Jagannatha Puri and Sarvabauma Bhattacarya's home or place where Caitanya Mahaprabhu was residing, we saw six-armed form in Jagannath Puri also. To Sarvabauma Bhattacarya He gave that darsana with the six-arms. Caitanya Mahaprabhu also gave darsana to Nityananda Prabhu on His vyasa puja day. They were

celebrating Nityananda's vyasa puja day. In the middle of the celebration Sri Krsna Caitanya Mahaprabhu transformed himself into this six-armed form. So, what were those six arms. They were a set of three arms. The two arms were holding bow and arrow and those arms were greenish in colour, jai Sri Rama! And other two arms were holding flute and they were of bluish complexion, jai Sri Krsna! Another two arms were holding in one kamandalu and other one danda, jai Sri Krsna Caitanya. They are also called one is Rama Candra then there's Krsna Candra, Caitanya Candra. They are all candra's, well beautiful like candra's. Not beautiful like one candra but bahu-koti Chandra jinni vadana ujjwala. Effulgent like candra's or moons.

So, Lord has proven He is Krsna, He is Sri Rama, He is Gauranga. This is like, jei Gaura sei Krsna sei Jagannath also we say. One who is Krsna is Gauranga is Jagannath so is Rama. And Rama is in fact very amongst billions and trillions and countless anadimananta-rupam. Rama is very special or in one statement from Bhagavatamrtakan, small scripture or commentary by Visvanatha Cakravarti Thakura. There are three very special personalities. There is Narasimha, Sri Rama and Sri Krsna. They're in one very special category. So, many different kinds of incarnations. This avatar and lila avatar and guna avatar and saktyavesha avatar, manvantara avatar. So, while describing these different kinds of incarnations then he concludes in saying three are very special; Narasimha, Sri Rama and Sri Krsna.

Sri Krsna Caitanya Mahaprabhu is not different from Krsna. He is not different from Sri Rama. This also was revealed or we could understand through Caitanya Mahaprabhu's pastimes in South India during South India travels. Sri Krsna Caitanya Mahaprabhu, came to Siddha Bat in South India. There, Lord took darsana of Sita Rama deities, enjoyed darsana of Sita Rama and danced in ecstasy in the temple in front of the deity of Sita-Rama, Lakshaman, Hanuman. Then He received invitation



on to add. Three names of Rama is equal to one name of Krsna. So, this is the kind of stand also of this brahmin also and since he has started chanting Krsna Krsna Krsna or Hare Krsna Hare Krsna.

Now brahmin says, "To tell you the truth, from the time, last time I had audience with you, I met I had darsana with you, as soon as you left I tried to chant Rama Rama Rama name as usual, but I could not do so. Something within me compelled me to switch over to this Krsna Krsna Krsna or Hare Krsna Hare Krsna. And I know You were the cause or meeting or me taking Your darsana and to tell You the truth, you also asked my stand. I think You are, You are Krsna Yourself so as I came in contact with You, o Gauranga I have gone mad or I have just started chanting this Krsna name of Hare Krsna Hare Krsna, You are Sri Krsna!"

So, Mahaprabhu had revealed Himself also unto that brahmin His true identity. I am, I am Krsna but He tells, "Don't tell this, this is just between you and Me, okay? Don't spread the word around about this". So, this is one brahmins story from South India but then Caitanya Mahaprabhu had encounter with one brahmin, Ramadas Vipra. He was called as Ramadas Vipra. He was from Madhurai. This brahmin also invited Sri Krsna Caitanya Mahaprabhu to his asrama which was in the forest to take lunch prasadam at noontime. So, there goes Gauranga with this brahmin and well after a while it was the time. He says, "O! Brahmin where is the prasadam, where is lunch? It's noon time". And the brahmin responds, "you know, we are in the forest and it is very difficult to get the ingredients for cooking in the forest". And then he stopped, paused and said, "Whenever Lakshaman returns with fruits, roots, vegetables, Sita will cook and then make offering to Sri Rama, feed Sri Rama." So, when Gauranga heard this explanation He was amused and very happy to see the kind of mood this brahmin had. But then this brahmin managed to cook and feed Gauranga. By three Mahaprabhu had finally had His lunch prasadam and after he

honoured prasad He said, "Now you eat!". And brahmin said, "No no I am going to fast. How could I eat when Sitarani gets kidnapped by raksasa Ravana and she's held captive in Lanka? I cannot eat! I am feeling like giving up my life by entering the fire or drowning myself into the water. My full body is burning but why my life is not leaving the body".

Then Sri Krsna Caitanya Mahaprabhu said, "Calm down, sit down." And Sri Krsna Caitanya Mahaprabhu was talking, preaching to him and giving explanation, explaining that the real Sita. The transcendental Sita, Sita. Her form is pure spiritual, it cannot even be seen by the materialist what to speak of touching it. Yes, Ravana did go to Pancavati and so when it was time for him to kidnap, attempt to kidnap, Sita took shelter of Agnideva. She entered the fire and Agnideva created Maya, Maya-Sita. The false Sita and this is how Ravana was cheated and he went thinking happily that he had kidnapped Sita but oh brahmin you should understand this Sita of Rama cannot be kidnapped by anybody what to speak of Ravana, she was untouched. So, by hearing this explanation, this brahmin was pacified and by this time it was evening time, he took his meal.

Mahaprabhu proceeded, continued His travels and now He was in Rameshvaram and there He met a group of scholarly brahmins. They were discussing the same episode of Sita being kidnapped by Ravana. They had Kurmapurana in front of them and they were scrutinising and studying and their understanding was the right understanding, it was right from the sastra. And that Kurmapurana also said after Rama had killed Ravana, He goes to Ashokvan where Sita was kept. So, there Ram and Sita met and there was a Sita-pariksa. Sita was examined, is she contaminated or adulterated. So, at that time Kurmapurana explains Sita who had entered the fire, the Agnidevata, Agni fire in Panchavati on the banks of Godavari. In Sri Lanka as Rama met and the Agni-pariksa was there. She walks out of fire, the original Sita so Maya-Sita was made to disappear by

Agnidevata. Agnidevata had created Maya-Sita before and now she was made to disappear and this is how Rama and Sita union took place.

So, Sri Krsna Caitanya Mahaprabhu was very, very happy with what the brahmins were discussing so He made a copy of this manuscript from Kurmapurana and Caitanya Mahaprabhu walked all the way to Madhurai, met that brahmin and gave that Kurmapurana reference asked him to study. So, Caitanya Mahaprabhu took this trouble, He wanted to. He already had explained but then He gave sastric reference to this brahmin also and then brahmin was further convinced.

**Jai Sri Rama. Sita-Rama. Lakshaman, Hanuman ki jai! Jai Gauranga!**

We will continue, today is Rama Navmi so we tried to say Rama and Gauranga sei Krsna all of these connections. Although they are non-different from each other and like that. So, we'll continue with our series of these talks. Karuna-avatar Gaura Bhagavan katha. So, I look forward to seeing you again tomorrow. Til then, Jai Sri Rama. Gauranga.

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## **Rama Katha**

**Rama Katha**

**Venue: Bahrain**

**Date: April 15, 2016**

**Janaki Jivan Sita Mohan Rama**

This short song talks about **Sri Rama as Ayodhyavasi**. We have **Vrajavasi, Vrindavanvasi, Mayapurvasi**. Like that there is also **Ayodhavas**. Vas means to reside. This residence is **Ayodhya**.

Those who reside there are called **Ayodhyavasis** and Rama Himself is **Ayodhyavasi**.

**ayodhyavasi rama**

**rama rama**

**dasharatha nandana rama**

**Dasharathanandana and Kaushalyanandana. Kaushalya's** name is not mentioned in this song.

**sambhavami yuge yuge**

And the purpose is **patitanam pavanebhyo**. **Vaisnavas** are also like that.

**patita pavana janaki jivan**

**Sri Rama** is a **Janaki jivan**. **Janaki Jivan** like **Radha Jivan** or **Vishnu Priya Jivan**. **Rama is Janki Jivan**. **Rama is Patitapavan**, but who is patita? We are in this material existence so that's an indication. We must be Patita otherwise why would we be here. Patita means fallen, fallen from **Ayodhya** or **Goloka**. There is also **Ayodhya** up there. Above **Vaikuntha is Saket Dhama**. Above **Saket or Ayodhya is Goloka**. So **Vrindavan** is here, **Gokul** is here. **Goloka** is up there. **Ayodhya** is here and **Ayodhya** is also up there. So from somewhere up there we have fallen. Then comes **Sri Rama** then **Sri Krishna** and then **Sri Krishna Caitanya Mahaprabhu**.

**jivane marane gati ara nahi mora**

That is the spirit, I don't know any other destination but you.

**Radha Krishna prana mora or Sita Rama prana mora**. **Sita** has her **prannatha, Sri Rama**.

**patita pavana janaki jivana sita mohan rama**

**Sita Mohan** is like **Radha Mohan**. **Sita Mohan Rama** means **Sita** attracts **Rama**, **Rama** becomes **mohit**. **Sita** is attractive and

attracts the all attractive. She attracts the mind of Rama and Rama cannot survive without Sita.

Site! Site! When Sita was kidnapped by that rascal Ravana Rama just could not forget her. He was looking for Her looking for Her everywhere because He was **Sita Mohan Rama** and He did not stop and searched till His goal was to reach Lanka.

**ayodhyavasi rama rama rama dasharatha nandana rama rama**

Today is the day reserved as **Rama Navami** or the **Appearance day of Sri Rama** and the celebration is **Lord's Appearance** which is going on almost closer to 10 lacs which is a million years. Lord appeared in **Treta Yuga** and we are here in age of Kali and between one whole age has passed – **Dwapara Yuga**. **Dwapara Yuga**, calculations goes on for million years. **Dwapara Yuga** is **86,4000 years duration**. **Kali Yuga** is **4,32000 years** so **Dwapara Yuga** is twice as long and **Treta Yuga** is three times and **Satya Yuga** is 4 times as long. So **8 lacs** and **64 thousand** years right there a big chunk and then **5000 years** of this **Kali Yuga** and then some more years of **Treta Yuga** and hence the number close to 2 million years ago on this day **Lord Rama appeared**.

So the day was navami and the day was also Tuesday. **Krsna** appeared on Wednesday and Rama appeared on Tuesday at noon time because He is appearing as **Suryavanshi**. Surya is the king of the day and Chandra is the king of the night hence **chandra** is called Rajneesh, Rajni-eesh, eesh the master, Rajni is night – the king of the night. King of the night is moon. Dinesh, dina means day and esh is king. Dinesh is Surya. **Krishna is Chandravanshi and Rama is Suryavanshi**. Krsna has appeared in the kingdom of the moon, the ruler of night. Surya is ruler of day and Sri Rama is appeared as a Suryavanshi. He appeared in midday today but not this time, a few hours ago. We are sitting here with **Bhagavatam and Sukadeva Goswami** has recited Ramayana or Rama Katha also. **Bhagavat Katha** is not only Krsna Katha but also Narasimha Katha, Vaman Katha. Like that there is Rama katha in the 9th canto of Bhagavatam. Two

chapters 10 and 11 are dedicated to Rama Katha, like a condensed Ramayana. We will just read a few verses from the middle of Bhagavatam 9th canto chapter 10 – the pastimes of Lord Ramacandra speaker is **Sukadeva Goswami** and the listener is **Pariksit Maharaja** and many other rishis, Rajasris, Maharsris and Devasris. They have assembled not in Bahrain but on the banks of Ganga. Any sacred river here? Bahrain, does it rain here? I don't know the meaning of Bahrain, so no rivers here.

**sri suka uvacha  
khatvangad dirghabahus ca  
raghus tasmat prthu-sravah  
ajas tato maha-rajah  
tasmad dasaratho bhavati (SB 9.10.1)**

So he wants to bring Dasarath, Sukadev Swami wants to bring Dasaratha in the picture. He wants to talk about Rama so no Dasarath, no Rama. So Dasarath appeared at the end of the sloka.

**dasaratho bhavati**

Prior to him many others had appeared in the dynasty **Khatvanga**, **Khatvangad** from **Kathvanga** appears **Dirghabahu**, from him appears Raghu

**raghus tasmat prthu-sravah**

From Raghu comes **Prthusravah**, from Prthu comes Aja and the son of Aja is Dasaratha and son of **Dasaratha is Jai Sri Rama**. It is not only **Sri Rama** we will be hearing who else appeared from Dasarath.

**tasyapi bhagavan esa  
saksad brahmamayo harih  
amsamsena caturdhagat  
putratvam prarthitah suraih  
rama-laksmana-bharata**

## **satrughna iti samjnaya ( SB 9.10.2)**

That **Brahmamayo Hari** is full of Brahma, is **Parabrahma**. **Parabrahma** appeared and He is also sakshat Bhagavan. Parabrahma is Bhagawan Hari. Hari is one who steals away our suffering that is also **Hari Hari Gaur Hari Sri Rama Hari**. He takes away our suffering, our birth, death, old age and disease. He is a thief. He steals all these things and makes us free and makes us Pavana. He makes us pure so that **Hari brahmamaya amsamsena**, expansion of expansion plenary portion.

## **chaturdhagat putratvam**

That Hari, saksad Hari appeared in four forms as four sons of Dasaratha.

## **prarthitah suraih**

Demigods were begging and appealing, 'My Lord Dear Lord, this is the time. Please have mercy upon us also. Please appear. So they are praying to the Lord Who has responded to the prayers of the demigods. Demigods are praying for Lord's advent and they know this is the right time because what had happened was –

**yada yada hi dharmasya  
glanir bhavati bharata  
abhyutthanam adharmasya  
tadatmanam srjamy aham**

Whenever and wherever there is a decline in religious practice, O descendant of Bharata, and a predominant rise of irreligion—at that time I descend Myself.

**Bhagavatam also said earlier end of the 1st canto,**

**dyutam panam striyah suna  
yatradharmas catur-vidhah (SB 1.17.38)**

What is adharma? What are adharmic irreligious principles?

So dyutam there is gambling. You must understand there is a decline in religious principles and the dominance of irreligious, people are not drinking caranamrita anymore and drinking sharabamrita or even chaiamrita. You must understand this is irreligious. If there are slaughter houses and India has become biggest exporter of beef. This is irreligion. Even India indulges in irreligious principles. Give us petrol take beef in exchange. This is the predominance of irreligion or prostitution, illicit sex or illegal sex. So these are the four places five thousand year ago, King Pariksit allowed Kali to reside.

Kali was showing his ugly face and was beating the cow and trying to attempt to kill the cow, and King Pariksit had a sword in his hand and he was ready to slaughter the killer of the cow to establish the principles of dharma.

### **dharma-samsthapanarthaya**

On the behalf the Lord the King represents the Lord. This is his job description – to establish Dharma. So the saintly king as he was, he was trying to stop that. Kali begged for forgiveness and was given four places to stay dyutam, panam, stiyah and suna these 4 places. Kali had a hard time finding such places 5000 years ago and now we have hard time finding places where there is no meat eating.

Probably only vegetarian restaurants Govindas in Bahrain may be others, not many are turning up. They going ending up in another restaurant, other places where there is meat eating, Whenever such situations arise then the Lord makes His appearance. So the Demigods have taken note that this is what is happening a million years ago, towards the end of Treta Yuga. They are praying to the Lord to please appear.

Then the Lord responded and Ramayan will describes this in detail. However at the time of putrakameshti yajna when Dasaratha Maharaja was performing a big sacrifice so that the

Lord would be very pleased with him and he could have a son. It is a big sacrifice and all the demigods were invited to attend.

**yam brahma varunendra-rudra-marutah stuvanti divyaih stavair  
(SB 12.13.1)**

They all are offering their prayers also for the Lord's advent. In fact the **Lord appeared** not as **Sri Rama** but appeared seated on Garuda. Wherever there is a yajna the Lord also appears there to accept the offering. At that time the appeal was made face to face and the Lord had promised that He will appear and perform His pastime for **dasa sahastra dasa shatani cha**. Ten Thousand -das sahastra and thousand- das shatani cha, cha means and. Ten thousand plus one thousand is 11 thousand years. We read this in **Ramayan**: "I will appear and I will perform my pastime on earth for 11 thousand years."

Lord responded positively to the prayers of the demigods and He made His appearance as **Rama Laksman Bharat Shatrughna ki jai**. So Rama appeared today, What about Laksman? When did appear?

He also appeared today. Bharat also and Shatrughna also. Today is not only Rama Navmi it is also Laksman Navmi, Bharat Navmi and Shatrughna Navmi. Three mothers gave birth to four children, simultaneously this was happening in the palace of King Dasaratha. Kausalya gave birth to Sri Rama and Kaikaiye gave birth to Bharat and Sumitra gave birth to Shatrughna and Laksmana.

During that Yajna the fruit of yajna, Kausalya and Kaikaiye received just one piece and Sumitra receives two times so she gave birth to two children. And then Rama is always with Laksman and they became two teams Rama and Laksman and Bharat and Shatrughna. They were close to each other. As little children's they were placed on four different cradles but soon they would end up with two. Laksman would go and be with Rama

and Shatrughna would go and be with Bharat. There is some special affinity, friendship and liking.

**tasyanucaritam rajann  
rsibhis tattva-darsibhih  
srutam hi varnitam bhuri  
tvaya sita-pater muhuh (SB 9.10.3)**

So **tasyanucaritam** means **Ramasya caritam** and also called as **Lakshmanasya caritam, Shatrughnasya caritam, Bharatsya caritam**. Oh! Rajan which king is this? **King Parikshit, Sukadev Goswami** is addressing **Rajan King Parikshit**.

**tattva-darsibhih srutam hi varnitam**

The knower of truth always recites the pastimes of these four brothers headed by Sri Rama. Sages always recite not only pastimes, but also the **nama, rupa, guna, lila, dhama**. Recitation of or kirtana means also recitation, kirtana means glory singing the glories.

**Kirtaniya sada hari**

That doesn't mean only kirtana. Chanting of the name is also nama kirtana. There is also guna kirtana, lila kirtana. There is dhama kirtana of the Lord. The pastime, glories of holy name, glory of His glorious qualities, glorious pastimes, glorious abode and glorious devotees of Sri Rama. This is all being recited by risis, and sages those who know Rama tattva, Krishna tattva or Vishnu tattva.

**janma karma ca me divyam  
evam yo vetti tattvatah  
tyaktva deham punar janma  
naiti mam eti so arjuna (BG 4.9)**

The Lord's not only pastime, birth also, **janma tattva, nama tattva, guna tattva, lila tattva, dhama tattva**. There are so many tattvas, Pancha tattva. Don't get confused tattva is true

science. **Sukadev Goswami** says, “**Tose tatvadarshis**, the knowers of truth or those who realized the truth always talk varnitam. As you rajan can srutam, sita patihe, **Sita pati Sri Rama’s Charitam charitra tatvadarshis** have been speaking varnitam and tvaya shrutam

Where in the next verse **Sukadev Goswami** has condensed the whole Ramayana. Some seeds ideas are there in one verse which covers kind of all the pastimes.

avatan nah

I will read end of the prayer first nah means all of us, May that Rama protect us, be pleased with us. You would also like Rama to protect you? Do you have life insurance, body guard and all kind of defence mechanisms? And **Sukadev Goswami** has already said about that,

**deha apatya kalatradisu**

They have so much faith in deha, strength of their body, apatya their offsprings, kalatra the wives, relatives, doctors, lawyer. This is the very beginning of Bhagavat recitation so much faith, in this kind of army – my body, my children, my desire, my army, my wife. I have wife but this is all asat. This is my army but his army is asat – fallible and will not help, specially at time of death. In a picture a person in Bombay opened his heart and a photograph of a Limca bottle appeared. It was not Sita Rama. Hanuman tore his chest and showed his complete faith is in Sri Rama only, but this person had a Limca bottle. And another person he was into coca cola. He was about to die and the family surrounded him> he only had a few more moments to go and then children were saying, “Daddy, Daddy please say Bholā at least say bhola.” They were Bholā devotees Shankar Bholenath. “Please say Bholā” The father did not say Bholā he only said coca cola. The last word taking shelter of coca cola thinking of coca cola, full of coca cola.

**yam yam vapi smaran bhavam tyajaty ante kalevaRama  
tam tam evaiti kaunteya sada tad-bhava-bhavitah**

He went to coca cola loka – America. Sukadev Goswami had already said that only the Lord could help.

**rama raghav rama raghav rama raghav rakshamam**

**Caitanya Mahaprabhu** always recited that. So this verse is also a prayer for protection. May **Sri Rama** be pleased with me and once he is pleased, protect me and those who He is pleased with.

**gurv-arthe tyakta-rajyo vyacarad anuvanam padma-padbhyam  
priyayah**

**pani-sparsaksamabhyam mrjita-patha-rujo yo harindranujabhyam  
vairupyac churpanakhyah priya-viraha-rusaropita-bhru-vijrmbha-  
trastabdhir baddha-setu? khala-dava-dahanah kosalendro vatan  
nah**

The condensed Ramayan in one verse. Ramayan's very first is chapter Bala Kanda. You heard Bala Kanda otherwise Ramayan has been recited by Valmiki Muni in seven kandas. **As Bhagavatam has skandas and Mahabharat has Parvas, Ramayan has Kandas – 7 kandas. Bala Kanda, Ayodhya Kanda, Aranya kanda, Kishkindha Kanda, Sundarkanda and Yudha kanda** and then Rama returns to Ayodhya that is Uttarkanda.

Bhagavatam has **18,000 verses** and Ramayana has 24,000 verses compiled by **Adi Kavi Valmiki Muni**. Wonderful, powerful, beautiful scripture!

**gurv-arthe tyakta-rajyo**

For the sake of His father Lord Rama gave up the kingdom. He is about to be the crown prince and he gave it all up.

**vyacarad anuvanam**

He was wondering for 14 years from one forest to another to

another including Dandakaranya. Then it says Lord's Lotus feet were very tender. So how did He wander? A chariot was provided at the beginning but He also adamant. "Let me be a vanavasi not only in name. A vanavasi resides and walks around barefoot so that what Rama's program.

### **padma-padbhyam priyayah**

**Sukadev Goswami** says Lord's Lotus feet were so soft and tender they could not even bear the touch of Sita's hand. This means that Sita's hand were too rough because the Lotus Feet were very soft.

### **patha-rujo yo harindranujabhyam**

However during all this travel time and trying times many devotees helped the Lord but two have been mentioned specifically. Harindra was always helpful. Hari is monkey. Hari has another meaning Hari is monkey and Hari also means lion. Hanuman was a monkey under Harindra King. Sukadev Goswami says one personality was Hanuman and Anuja, anu means man to follow and ja means one who take birth. Rama took birth and Laksman also took birth right after, so Ramanuja is Laksman. Ramanujacarya is the incarnation of Laksmana. So he is called Ramanuja. Hanuman and Laksmana they were very helpful – assisting, giving relief to Sri Rama throughout his travel in different forest.

### **vairupyac churpanakhyah**

There was time Shurpanakha on the Bank of **Godavari panchvati**. She was disfigured. Her nose was chopped out. She had gone to Lanka complaining to Ravana. That rascal Ravana who kidnapped Sita and that made Rama very angry.

### **rusaropita-bhru-vijrbha**

As he was looking for Sita and finally He met the monkey Army and others. **Sugriva, Jambavan** were at **Rameshwaram** waiting for

the ocean God to come forward and help out how to cross. It was delaying Rama who became very furious. He built Setu and crossed Indian Ocean to reach Lanka.

### **khala-dava-dahanah**

Then he killed and finally burnt that kalnayak Ravana who was killed. That killer of Ravana is described here as **kaushalendraindra**. The King of Kaushal the country called Kaushal and that is **Sri Rama**. Avatanah, may he pleased with us may He protect all of us, with that prayer we stop.

**Jai Sri Rama**