

Note: These are personal notes made from Master KPK's Bhagavatam speech recording, translated from Telugu and do not reflect Master's words in entirety. Please use them for reference only. Not for publication.

"Srimad Bhagavatam"

Discourse by Master KPK on Sunday, the 13th of December 2015, at Visakh.

(for private circulation to WTT members)

Canto 4:

We were discussing about the progeny of Prajapatis and now are into the story of Daksha Prajapati. Daksha means highly capable and confident one. Any work given to him, he can perform very well. Long back we discussed that Daksha was born out of the thumb of Brahma, the creator. Even in us, depending on our thumb, our capability can be gauged. There is a science which can tell that. It is called **Samudrikam**.

In the story of creation, we come to understand that lot of creational activity especially the grosser forms have descended through Daksha and his consort Prasuti. We discussed about the 16 daughters of Daksha in the last class. 13 of them are said to have married Yama. These 13 correspond to 13 dharmas or qualities which when followed will help us experience the creation in the best possible manner. So we should recollect these 13 dharmas corresponding to 13 moon phases on a regular basis. Apart from the 13, Swaha married Agni, Sati married Shiva and Swadha married Pitris. I will just recollect the 13 dharmas or qualities once again and then we proceed.

- 1) Sraddha - Interest & dedication in any work that you do
- 2) Maitri - Friendliness
- 3) Daya - Sympathy
- 4) Shanti - Peace
- 5) Thusti - Satisfaction
- 6) Pushthi - Health & wealth
- 7) Kriya - Action
- 8) Unnati - Name & Status
- 9) Buddhi
- 10) Medha - Memory
- 11) Titiksha - Patience
- 12) Hri - Modesty or shyness
- 13) Murti

We discussed the benefits that one gets by following each of the above dharmas. (Master briefly gave them again. You can refer to previous class transcript.)

Murti had 2 sons by names Nara & Narayana. Their birth indicates the creation of a path to divinity. Nara represents the eternal being while Narayana represents the Lord presiding over all the beings. Each being should realise oneself to be Nara (eternal) and should further realise we are an embodiment of Divine. That is the destination for every being whatever the path they choose. Nara and Narayana are sons of Murti who is said to be the consort of Yama. So this indicates that following Yamam (regulations) in life is necessary for us to realise the self. Only then we can constantly remember the Divinity in us and around us. These principles of Nara and Narayana later incarnated as Arjuna and Krishna. (That story is detailed in Mahabharata Scripture).

We also discussed that Swaha was married to Agni and through her 49 fiery principle emerged which permeate the 7 planes of creation. It is tough to understand them in detail. (In last class, Master told us to refer 'Treatise on Cosmic Fire' for more details).

Then we come to the story of Sati who is said to be an incarnation of the Divine mother. She was liked the most by her father, Daksha. Sati means the principle which causes awareness of existence in us. The Lord is said to be the basis for existence while the mother makes us aware that we exist. The mother always like to be with the father. That is why she was inclined to reach Shiva through penance though she took a form like other beings. We too can reach the Lord through penance because that is what our mother showed to us. If the Divine Mother did penance to reach the father, should we not do the same?

The Lord, here referred to as Shiva, stands above the creation though he is the basis for the existence of creation. The laws of creation do not apply to him. But Daksha is one who wants everyone to follow the laws of creation because that is how one can lead a comfortable life in this creation. That is what most of us want. We want a comfortable life. But there are very few who are very eager to reach the Divine above the creation. Sati was such a one and that is why she wanted to reach Shiva.

Daksha wants all his children to expand the creation but Sati had contrary thoughts. Daksha is showing the path of involution while Sati is looking at the path of evolution. She wanted to follow the path of renunciation. So this lead to a rivalry between Daksha and Shiva. In the last class, we stopped where Vidura asked Maitreya to give more details about the rivalry between Shiva and Daksha. So for the next few classes we will detail out the rivalry between Daksha and Shiva.

Daksha wanted everyone to follow the cycles of life and death and always follow the laws of creation. But one may reach a point where one would like to transcend this cycle. Then he takes up the path of return. It is like we getting bored after doing something for a very long time. When the being wants to return, then the Lord helps him. So Sati was such a one who wanted to follow the path of return unlike all other daughters of Daksha. Through her penance, she went inside, overcame the 8 natures, stood as the 9th nature and then finally merged into the 10th one, the Absolute. With this incident, the birth of Yogic path took place.

Here the story is given in detail. Long time back, a ritual was being performed by devas and Rishis. Shiva and Brahma came to attend that ritual. Daksha also comes there. When he enters, all the devas and Rishis stand up and greet Daksha. Shiva and Brahma do not. As Brahma was his father, he need not stand up before Daksha. As Shiva was the Lord, he too need not stand up but Daksha saw him as his son-in-law and got angry that Shiva did not stand up when he came there. Daksha then abuses Shiva in front of everyone. Master EK explained that though the words of Daksha seemed abusive in objective sense but infact they were facts in subjective sense which apply only to the all permeating Lord.

Daksha gets angry but Shiva does not get any anger. Nandi, the close associate of Shiva hears all these abuses and says "Daksha in his ego has forgotten that his body is more important than the Lord, who is the basis for his existence." We too are in a similar position like Daksha. We somehow try to save this body though we know that it is temporary and forget the permanent things.

Nandi further says "Daksha has lost himself in all his laws and forget his original identity." This is the case of some people who follow too much rules and regulations. You can follow certain regulations but those regulations should not become too much. Earlier there used to be so many regulations to the extent that it even caused pain to those follow them. Now days we do not even know so many regulations. So we need not worry of it. We can follow some minimum regulations to maintain a good rhythm in life but the most important thing is to remain in alignment with the Lord. If you are stuck in the regulations and forget the Lord, all the regulations are not useful. That is the case with Daksha.

We will continue in the next class.

-Swasthi